THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER LDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Sunday Bee, One Year. Weekly Bee, One Year.

OFFICES:
Omaha, The Bee Building.
South Omaha, Corner Nanc 3th Streets
Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street.
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce,
New York, Roome 13,14 and 15, Tribune Building
Washington, 513 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE communications relating to news rial matter should be addressed to

BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company.

Omaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors, The Bee B'ld'g, Farnam and Seventeenth Sts EWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

Sinte of Nebraska. | 88 County of Douglas | 88 George it Tzschock, secretary of The Bet Publishing company, coes solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Damy Bes for the week ending January 17, 1891, was as Monday, Jan. 12. 39,831 Tuesday, Jan. 13. 39,43 Wednesday, Jan. 14. 39,183 Thursday, Jan. 15. 29,869 Friday, Jan. 16. 29,143 Faturday, Jan. 17. 29,183

Average...... 30,692
George B. Tzschuck. Fworn to tefore me and subscribed in my resence this 17th day of Junuary. A. D., 1891 |FEAL.| N. P. FEIL Notary Public

State of Nebraska, 188.
County of Douglas, 188.
County of Douglas, 188.
County of Douglas, 188.
George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of Ture Datty Bee for the month of January, 1890, 19,555 copies; for February, 1800, 19,561 copies; for March, 1800, 10,815 copies; for April, 1890, 20,564 copies; for April, 1890, 20,564 copies; for June, 1890, 20,501 copies; for Juny, 180, 20,62 copies; for August, 199, 39,759 copies; for February, 180, 23,471 copies, 1890, 22,130 copies; for December, 1800, 24,471 copies.

Gronge B. Tzschuck.
Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my Fworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this list day of December, A. D., 1891 N. P. Frita Notary Public.

TO THE independents: Be sure you are right, and then go ahead,

THERE are in the legislature eleven members independent in fact as well as

THE south is engaged in the harmless occupation of celebrating the birthday of Robert E. Lee.

GOVERNOR HILL believes that a senatorship in the hand is worth several presidencies in the bush.

D. B. HILL has consented to rattle around in the chair once filled by Roscoe Conkling and William M. Evarts.

THE fact that the Indians have buried their guns gives rise to the fear that they have not buried the hatchet.

ADVICE is usually cheap, but that which the greedy prohibition lawyers are dispensing proves a costly investment for the independents. THE present activity of natural and

casket and undertakers' trusts. MR. CLEVELAND'S opinion of the

transfer of David Bennett Hill to the both interesting and opportune. THE congressional committee on agri-

culture has given the Nebraska legislature a hint, which reads as follows: "You must take care of your own sufferers." THE death of the Anti-Pass associa-

tion of western railroads, by a curious coincidence, is simultaneous with the opening of the legislative sessions in its

tlers in one of its western counties. as superior to politics. THE legislature of Texas has officially

declared the result of the November election for state officers. Mr. Hogg's majority was 182,227, and as hogs go he was only an average porker. THE Northern Pacific claims title to

one-half the Puyallup Indian reservation. If there is anything in the broad northwest that the Northern does not claim, the natives are not aware of it. GEORGE BANCROFT received the high

honors of which he was worthy at the funeral in Washington yesterday, and his body was sent for burial to the town in which he was born, after the good old fashion of New England.

NEBRASKA is one of the two states in the union, according to the federal census, having neither floating or bonded debt. A state in such a splendid financial condition would cut a sorry figure appealing for national aid.

THE valued policy act, against which the insurance companies protested two years ago, does not appear to affect their profits. It was said at the time that the old reliable companies would be compelled to withdraw from Nebraska, because, in their opinion, the law placed a premium on incendiarism. The reports of eight companies recently filed with the state auditor show that out of a total business of \$76,789 their net earnings amounted to \$38,758, or 50 per cent of the total receipts. The truth is that Nebraska is one of the most profitable fields in the insurance domain.

THE Ohio wool growers have met and resolved that they cannot endorse reciprocity. They go further, and say that if the wool or mutton of any country is admitted free they will "demand the admittance of manufactured woolen goods free from all countries." They emphasize their rage by saying that they will not support any man or party that favors reciprocity. It is not tikely, however, that the policy of the state departaccount. The Ohio wool growers have bulldozed congress for years and insisted upon having the country's policy adfusted to their business. It is about time that they adjusted their business to the tariff policy, as other citizens are compelled to do.

THE TRIUMPH OF REASON. The people of Nebraska are to be congratulated upon the fact that reason, common sense and the constitution have enjoyed at least a temporary victory in

the legislature. When the senate and house went into joint convention to consider the contested election case of Powers vs Boyd, the old question of orderly procedure under the laws of the state came up for decision. The independent leaders desired to proceed with the contest without the formality of having the lieutenant governor, acting president of the senate, and the governor, sign the concurrent resolution. It is the imperative duty of the presiding officer of each house to sign all bills and concurrent resolutions, and it is the prerogative of the governor to approve or veto them. Both democrats and republicans insisted that the letter of the law should be ob-

When the question came to a vote seven senators and four representatives from the independent ranks voted for Senator Switzler's motion to adjourn until 10 o'clock today, pending the presentation of the resolution for the signatures of the governor and lieutenant governor. The motion thus prevailed by a vote of 77 to 62.

This action on the part of eleven independents shows that the evil influence of the irresponsible legal advisers of the independent majority has at last given nway before the sturdy common sense of these senators and members. They refuse to longer continue in a course which they know to be in violation of the constitution and the statutes. Their independence and sense of justice will be applauded by every law-abiding citizen. It will of course be denounced by the reckless dictators and the mercenary lawyers who have been plotting to defy the law in order to gain selfish

It is to be hoped that this lucid interval on the part of the legislature will continue until the contest has been settled in the manner provided by the constitution and statutes of Nebraska.

INDIAN DEPREDATION CLAIMS. A good many people on the Nebraska and Dakota frontiers are sending to Washington their claims against the government for losses incurred as a result of the Indian outbreak. They are calling for immediate action upon them, which is not possible until congress shall make provision for their payment.

The general government is undoubtedly liable for every dollar of loss that can be traced to the action of the Indians. This statement applies not only to property stolen and destroyed by the redskins, but also to stock that may have been lost as a result of the panie caused by the uprising. The government must also return to the states money expended by them in defending their citizens.

While this question of liability is clear, the method of enforcing prompt payment is not. Previous claims have lain in the interior department for years before adjustment. Senator Paddock is endeavoring to secure legislaartificial gas in populating the "silent | tion to provide for the prompt considercities" suggests an early union with the ation of such matters. If he succeeds in doing so before congress adjourns it will be possible for all persons having just claims against the government to get

their dues within a short time. In the meantime they can only file their claims and cultivate the virtue of

HILL TO BE SENATOR. When Governor Hill of New York informed the legislature that he had submitted his last annual message he was sincere, although many doubted it, believing he intended to seek a third term. It is now evident that as soon as the election of a democratic legislature was assured he determined to be the successor of William M. Evarts in the United THE Kansas legislature has promptly | States senate. His ambition has been passed an act to relieve destitute set- gratified, and he has again demonstrated his supreme control Down in Kansas humanity is regarded of the democratic machine in the Empire state. Half a dozen men of more or less strength as political leaders aspired to the seat which Senator Evarts will vacate on March 4 next. but Governor Hill held the democratic members of the legislature firmly in his grasp, and when the time came for them to declare their preference it was shown that he had no competitor. There can be no question as to who is the leader of

the democracy of New York. The decision of Governor Hill to go to the senate will be a source of much curious speculation regarding the motives that have prompted it. The senate has not been a good vantage ground for presidential aspirants, and everybody knows that Mr. Hill hopes to be the standard bearer of his party in a national campaign. Will he have done the wisest thing to promote this aspiration in going to the senate? He will enter that body while his party is in the minority there and will be powerless to obtain any favors for his friends. His duties, if he give them proper attention, will require his absence from New York during the time when the work must be done in selecting a delegation to the next democratic national convention. It is hardly probable that he will have an opportunity to do anything in the senate to strengthen his chances for the presidential nomination before the meeting of the national convention of his party. He will doubtless do as most other senators have done during the first year of their service. True, he will still be in public life, and he will enter the senate with the prestige of a leader that has shown himself invincible in his state, but away from the battle ground and shorn of the power of patronage will he be able to maintain the influence and

cible in New York politics? It is said that Governor Hill regards his presidential chances as being good, There have been some indications that they have improved during the past | roads it is surprising that a body of senmonth or two. He will still have an ators as intelligent as those conopportunity before his senatorial term stituting the committee on forbegins to improve them. New York will eign relations should propose to elect a governor this year, and Mr. Hill involve the government in a simment will be materially changed on this | may name the candidate and possibly | ilar transaction with the Nicaragua command of the democracy of New | 000 of canal bonds it would simply be-York and dictate the men who should come responsible for the financial suc-

and sagacious politician, and in accept ing election to the United States senate he has undoubtedly taken into most careful consideration every chance and contingency which the course may involve. It is safe to conclude that if it be his intention to make a fight for the presidential nomination in 1892 he knows, with as much certainty as there can be in politics, how New York will be represented in the national convention.

A CORPORATION BLUFF. The following order has been promulgated along the line of the Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul road

Manton, Jan. 19 .- To All Agents: Let it be distinctly known among your citizens that if our agents and operators are interfered with by those who sympathize with former employes that we shall close such stations and do no business whatever.

C. A. Goodnow, Superistendent. The evident purpose of this threat is to frighten residents of towns on the line of the road from supporting the operators in their stand against a reduction of wages. The law guarantees the company protection for its property, and communities are bound to prevent interference with the movement of trains, but there is no law to prevent the people from giving substantial support to men battling for a fair day's wages for honest day's work. This is the kind of interference the company does not like. If the poorly paid operators are permitted to fight alone, necessity will soon force them to accede to the company's terms.

The disposition manifested by several

railroad corporations to grind down telegraph operators and deny them the liberty enjoyed by other classes of employes in the same service, is a species of tyranny which workingmen and friends of working men should vigorously resent. The truth is that competency and faithfulness in operators is essential to successful railroad management. No progressive railroad manager will place an inexperienced engineer in charge of a train. He is obliged to serve a thorough apprenticeship as fireman, is required to pass an examination before promotion and is usually kept on a switch engine from six months to a year. The precautions taken to secure competency and reliability on the footboard are no less necessary at the telegraph instrument. Though not exposed to the dangers of trainmen, the safety of life and property depends on the accuracy of operators in receiving and forwarding orders for the movement of trains. The average of operators' wages is less than 30 per cent of the wages of engineers, and yet the corporations seek to cut them below a living point, to drive tried and faithful employes from the service and substitute Cheap John plugs.

The public has a right to interfere to this extent. It has a right to protest against a grinding policy which drives skilled operators out of the service and virtually places the movement of trains in irresponsible and unskilled hands. It is a menace to life and property, and the people should resent it regardless of official threats.

LENDING THE NATION'S CREDIT. The Nicaragua canal company was organized under a state act of incorporation, but it being deemed desirable that this important enterprise should have national recognition application was made to congress for a charter. There was strong opposition to doing this, on the ground that it might result in drawing the government into the undertaking financially, but this objection was overcome by assurances that there was no such intention and that the company would be able without the least difficulty to carry the enterprise to completion without any financial aid from the government. The charter was granted on the distinct understanding that the United States should incur no pecuniary liability, but the charter itself contained no provision to give binding force to this understanding, such a clause having been stricken out as superfluous.

Already the apprehensions of those who demanded an adequate safeguard against involving the government in this undertaking have been justified. The senate committee on foreign relations has unanimously reported in favor of guaranteeing \$100,000,000 of Nicaragua canal bonds bearing three per cent interest. The proposition is that the national treasury shall print the bonds and issue them to pay for the work as it shall progress, the government to hold \$70,000,000 of the stock as security. Of course it is urged that there is not the slightest danger of the government ever being called upon to redeem these bonds or to pay the interest on them as it shall fall due. The traffic, it is said, will undoubtedly enable the company to provide for paying the interest on the bonds and their final redemption without the least difficulty. The guarantee asked of the government is simply to better enable the canal company to dispose of its securities in the home market instead of having to go abroad for the capital, while the effect would also be to avert any danger of a foreign power obtaining control of the canal. It is urged that national prudence and national self-respect alike constrain us to retain in our hands the control of this enterprise, and hence the expediency of the proposed government guaranteo.

The importance of the Nicaragua canal project to American commerce pugs. and perhaps to the commerce of the world, is very generally admitted. Its feasibility is no longer questioned, and that in time it would, under proper management, become profitable is perhaps not to be doubted. But public sentiment authority which have made him invin- in this country is not in favor of the government lending capital to private corporations or guaranteeing their bonds, and in view of the experience with the subventions to the Pacific railput the democratic machinery in condi- canal company with any idea that it tion to secure his election. If he should would meet popular approval. If the accomplish this he might still retain his government should guarantee \$100,000,-

ne one can presend to say. Already the original estimate of the cost of the canal has been increased \$35,000,000, and if the proposed government guarantee should be secured nothing is more certain than that the amount now named would be found insufficient for the completion of the enterprise. There would be contion. be enriched, and the money would come out of the pockets of the people. The country has had a sufficient experience with transactions of this kind, and the PASSING JESTS. people were never less disposed than at

present to tolerate a repetition of it.

THE ARMY AT PINE RIDGE. It is said at the war department at Washington that there will be no haste in the withdrawal of the troops from the vicinity of Pine Ridge. It is to be hoped that this information is authentic and that the government will not leave the frontier unprotected until danger from the

Indians is wholly past. The best witnesses unite in declaring that we have just escaped a terrible war. All the elements for a long and bloody conflict were present when General Brooke and his troops arrived at the scene in the latter part of November. A movement planned with so much deliberation and organized with so much effort cannot now be safely left to pass out of the minds of the desperate leaders who conceived it. Indeed, to withdraw the troops at this time would be to leave the settlers in a more desperate situation than before. Their helplessness would be an open invitation for the savages to renew their cherished plans of revenge against the white man.

We know of no objection which can be raised against the continuance of the army at Pine Ridge indefinitely for the present. What end would be served by taking the troops from a place where they may be exceedingly useful to distribute them among points where they cannot possibly be called upon for duty? Why are they not just as well situated at Pine Ridge for the next three or six months as they would be in barracks at Omaha or Sidney, or at distant forts in Kansas, Texas or Utah?

Those most familiar with all the circumstances of the late uprising, and with the condition of the frontier settlements, believe it would be unsafe even to withdraw the army into Forts Robinson and Niobrara. The demand of the settlers, who have suffered large losses of property, as well as time and peace of mind, by the recent panic, is that the troops shall remain between their homes and the Indians until matters have been permanently and satisfactorily arranged.

There is reason to believe that General Miles and his officers will endorse this view of the matter.

THE president of the council is fully justified in counting a quorum when members purposely refuse to answer to their names. But the presiding officer has no authority in law to declare carried any resolution involving an expenditure of money unless a majority of the entire council voted in the affirmative. Such action is expressly prohibited by the charter. Section 125 provides that "no tiability shall be incurred, debt created or contract involving the expenditure of money approved by the council except by a majority of the entire council, upon call of the yeas and nays." The confirmation of any salaried officer or election of clerks comes under the same ruling. The fact that nine votes were cast for Deputy | not determined yet. Gibberson cannot be stretched into a Gibberson cannot be stretched into a 'majority of the entire council,"and his assumption of the office is clearly illegal.

OMAHA, Jan. 15—To the Editor of THE BEE: Please state in THE BEE questions and assumption of the office is clearly illegal. The council must proceed according to

THE people have a right to know the names of the men who are trafficking on teachers' certificates. The board of education should sift the matter to the bottom, and fearlessly expose all persons who have been guilty of fraudulently marking examination papers.

THE annual reports of the city and county treasurers furnish unquestioned evidence of the splendid financial condition of both governments. There is no floating debt, bonds readily command a premium, and both treasuries hold in the aggregate \$333,193.02 cash for current expenses.

THE semi-annual report of the county treasurer has been filed with the commissioners. It shows a snug cash balance of \$195,741 on hand at the beginning of the year. A notable feature of the report is the absence of the fees collected and withheld by the register of deeds. RIGHT on the heels of its bank failure

comes a decision depriving Kansas City of its annexed suburbs and reducing the population of the city proper by 12,000. In the pathetic words of a local organ, "God help Kansas City."

THE financial delinquencies of the plumbing superintendent are insigniticant compared with the total lack of competency and reliability manifested by the chief and his staff of political nspectors.

THE trusts are gradually extending their tentacles and gobbling the leading industries of Omaha.

SOUTH OMAHA is acquiring an unenviable reputation as the haven of tin horn

Don't Want Statehood.

Saft Lake Herald. Utah has lost interest in statebood and doesn't care a fig. for what would have once been regarded ason great boon. If one will take the trouble to go from one end of the territory to the other and question all the people on the subject, he will find that the overwhelming majority are indifferent, while many of the more thoughtful men are at heart opposed to statehood because of the incteased financial burdens it would impose. The Herald knows whereof it speaks when it says that the majority sentiment is in favor of continuing as a territory so long as the government is tolerable, and that government cannot be extremely cruel and oppressive in this age and in this populous and enlightened community. We profess to know something of the local public opinion and our knowledge tells us that it would require much labor to inspire the people with enthusiasm in a statehood movement. They are fully alive to the fact that a

or the fact that a state would mean the doubing of the taxes. Some time ago they came to the conclusion that they could endure a territorial government just as long as congress would appropriate the money to pay the salaries of the general officers and relieve the people of the necessity of taxing themselves for the cost of the administra-We believe that the temper of the struction companies and other rings to people is such that they have made up their minds never again to ask for statebood, and we also believe that they would have to be coaxed into accepting a state government.

The fish dealer has his place in the social

Life: People who live in glass houses should raise early vegetables for the mar-

Harper's Bazar: Etbel-I always make it a point to learn something new every day. Mand—Then you are not so old as I thought

Puck-The Minister-Have you ever cast your bread upon the waters?"
Mrs. Riverbank (proudly)-Never, since

my first baten. Life: Mr. Trumoull-It's too bad that your husband cut off his flowing beard. Mrs. Crimpie—Yes, but he had to do it. gave him a diamond pin for Christmas.

olor exhibition, Mrs. Spriggins?"
"Yes; and it was ridiculous. I never saw no water the color of some of them there Puck: Kind-hearted servant-I can give

Harper's Bazar: "Did you go to the water-

ou a cup of coffee, too; but it's cold. Homeless wanderer—All right; fetch It along-I carry this here little alcohol for just such emergencies. Puck: "I wish I could have a second term," said the president. "I think I would disappoint fewer friends."

"Very likely," returned Lize. "In fact, it's certain. You have fewer to disappoint." Puck: How She Was Cured-Mamie-Oh, George, Ifeel so faint! What is good for fainting spells, George! George (excitedly)—Now, you've got me!

so, dear George! I feel better already! Washington Post: "What do you find is the best way to fasten your shirts!" asked one business man of another.
"Well, since I moved into a new neighbor-

Mamie-Oh, I am so glad to hear you say

hood I am disposed to think that the best way is to have them anchored to the clothes line with a chain and padlock." Washington Post: A Washington man has had a good deal to say about what he considers the mutilation of his property by telegraph wires. The other evening his wife

"It's very queer, isn't it, John, that they can't find the north pole!"
"Yes," he replied, "but if they ever do I'll bet the telegraph companies 'll have wires fastened all over it is less than no time."

"I Told You So."

De roit Fres Press. Jim Lovejoy of Tennessee always told his son Bill that he would yet come to the gal-lows for his lawless ways. The other day the old man made a journey of twenty-three miles to say: "I told you so!" and to see Bill hung, and you can imagine how he went down into his boots when a reprieve came for Bill and he went to prison for life.

> Hints of Old Age. New York Sun.

Ethel-How I wish I could play like you! Editn-It's very kink of you to say so. Ethel-Oh, I admire your playing so much! It must take many, many years to learn to play so well.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

OMAHA. Jan. 15.—To the Editor of THE BEE: A bets B & that a person can vote legally on his first papers for president of the United States, or for congress, or any other office in the state of Nebrasea. Henry Morton.

He can. A wins the bet. HASTINGS, Neb., Jan. 14.—To the Editor of THE BEE: Please state in THE BEE whether the bill appropriating \$6,599,000 for the deep harbor at Galveston, Tex., has been passed? H. S. B. Bill passed and signed by the president.

Essex. Ia., Jan. 14.—To the Editor of THE BEE: Can you give me the date the Omaha reservation in Nebraska is to be opened for settlement; also the terms of settlement as to purchase of the land?

J. M. KELLOGG. The matter is under consideration, but is

That is a question not to be correctly answered until the complete census results are

Nonfole, Neb., Jan. 15.—To the Editor of THE BEE: How many militia soldiers from Nebraska were recently at the front? I am contradicted for putting the number too high.

There were seventeen companies, averaging about forty-five men. The number was not far from seven hundred and fifty to eight

VALLEY, Neb., Jan. 15.—To the Editor of TOE BEE: Will you please inform me who wrote the constitution of the United States? WILLIAM ALLEN. No one man wrote it. It was jointly the

OMAHA, Jan. 15 .- To the Editor of THE BEE: OMMA. Jan. 15.—To the Editor of PHE BER:
I am renting a small house and my rent is
due; am not able to pay it and my landlord
says he will have my furniture set in the
street if I don't get out or pay up. State in
THE BEE if any landlord can throw my furniture in the street or not?

Yes, in a few days after serving writ of
eigetment. Consult a lawyer and you may ejectment. Consult a lawyer and you may earn of points that will help you.

CENTRAL CITY, S. D., Jan. 10.—To the Editor of THE BEE; Aloans B \$100 for one month at 2% per cent per month; B pays A at the end of each month principal and interest, and continues this for twelve months; how much is this per cent per month? M. H. BARRY. You have evidently made a mistake. B would pay the principal and interest but once to wipe out the debt. If he continued the loan and paid 2½ per cent a month it would be at the rate of 30 per cent a year.

Waco, Neb., Jan. II.—To the Editor of The Bee: (1) For a state office how long must a man have been a citizen before election to qualify? (2) Could be take out his papers the day before election and be eligible? (3) How would it be in regard to county officials? If a man had taken out his first papers—that is, declared his intentions—and resided five years thereafter without taking out his final papers, could be qualify for a county office in Nebraska?

[1] It depends on what state office you mean. To be governor a man must have been a citizen two years. (2) No. (3) Yes.

Council Bluffs, Ia. Jan. 14.—To the Editor of The Bee: Please state in The Bee the schedule of the fastesttrain, forty or more miles; also fastest time made, regardless of schedule, and what road it was made on. How are trains scheduled in England, faster or slower, than the trains in this country?

A Subscriber.

The fastest time was made between Windsor and St. Thomas, in Canada, on the Michigan Central—121 miles in 111 minutes. We believe the fastest schedule time is on the same road, and is a mile a minute. England generally run faster than in this country. "The Flying Dutchman" regularly runs from London to Edinburgh at the rate of ninety miles an hour. OMAHA, Jan. 15 .- To the Editor of THE BEE:

OMAHA, Jan. 15.—To the Editor of THE BEE: There has been an argument between three of us in regard to the connection of the United States with national banks. Mr. S. claims in case of failure of a national bank the United States will not pay the depositors. Mr. W. and Mr. M. chaiming that all national banks give bonds to the United States to the amount of their capital to secure depositors, and in case of failure the United States Idquidates the claims. Kindly decide in your next issue, and also state just what connection there is between the United States and the national banks.

Mr. S. is right. The national banks deposit bonds to the amount of their bank note

Mr. S. is right. The national banks de-posit bonds to the amount of their bank note circulation and 10 per cent in excess thereof. The government thus guarantees their circu-lation but not their deposits or other limil-ities. The United States, through its comptroller, exercises a supervision over national banks and sees that they rigidly comply with represent the party in the next national convention. Governor Hill is a shrewd more than this sum would be required is paid from the federal treasury, and to that a large proportion of the covernment expenses to depositors very low, but it has no further responsibility.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

A Hitherto Respectable Young Man Turns Out to Be a Forger.

THE FAILURE OF DRUGGIST SHERWIN.

Final Victory for John Thompson in the Noted Will Case-Injured in a Runaway-Other Lincoln News.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 20 .- [Special to THE

BER. |- Some time in the latter part of October last a young man of good address arrived in the city from either Toledo, O., or Buffalo, N. Y. His financial exchequer was in a somewhat depleted condition, and he applied to J. D. Parisn, the well known insurance agent at 1133 O street, for employment. He was a first rate insurance man, and has steadily worked for Mr. Parish since then. Soon after his arrival he became involved in a quarrel with a young man and was so badly beaten that he was laid up for some time. Mr. Parish paid his expenses while sick, and has treated him kindly all along. For the past three weeks he has been drink ing considerable. His employer took him to task several times but he promised each time to quit. He did not do so, however, and last night presented a \$30 check drawn on the First National bank, with J. D. Parish's name forged thereto, and had it cashed at the two Charlies' saloon, 1032 N street. He also presented a \$14 forged check on the Capital National bank. This he endeavored to have cashed at Price's drug store, Tenth and Q streets. The clerk told him he had but \$6 in the drawer. Hammond told him to give him the \$6, keep the check, and he would call around later and get the balance. The clerk did so, and still has the check as a souvenir.

Ar. Parish says that Hammond had charge of his collections, and although he has not yet found any discrepancies he expects that some will be missing. Hammond has been flying has not ancies he be missing. pretty high of late and a number of mer chants have already figured themselves losers for small amounts borrowed and for merchandise. Hammond has latterly been rooming in the Jones block, Twelfth and P streets, and it is said blew in considerable money on a fair friend. The forged checks were turned over to the police and Detective Malone is looking for him. These checks are the only ones that have turned up.

DRUGGIST SHERWIN FAILS. H. P. Sherwin, dealer in drugs and boots and shoes at 1024 O street, confessed judgment in county court this morning in favor of the following parties for the amounts named: The State National bank, named: The State National bank, \$877.60; State National bank, \$803.38; Robert Ryan, \$503.98; Lincoln National bank, \$302.58; German National bank, \$503; William Gillespie, \$300. Kirkendall, Jones & Co., \$730; Viegard, Langston & Co., \$377; A. N. Clark, administratrix, \$103. As soon as the failure became known Harwood, Ames & Kelly, represent-ing several eastern creditors, rustled around and secured several executions to protect their clients. It is estimated that the liabili ties will reach \$10,000 or \$12,000. The assets are unknown, but will reach about that amount. THE THOMPSON WILL CASE.

Judge Stewart this morning handed down his opinion in the somewhat noted Thompson will case. Two wills were opened in prowill case. Two wills were opened in probate, both executed by the late James Thomp son, sr., of Crounse. The first will gave the farm and personal property of the deceased to his son James, but afterwards, because of differences with James, made another will leaving the property to his other son, John. After executing the first will, in order to secure a loan on the land, being too old himself, the father deeded the land to James. Afterwards, when the father wanted the land back, the son refused to deed it to him and a long litigation ensued, the father dying be-fore the supreme court decided the case againt James. Both will were offered in protest. The last will, which left James out in the cold, was attacked by him on the grounds that his father, being eighty was incapable of making a will and that John had used undue influence in getting the land willed to him. The court did not take this view and admitted the will last made. INJURED IN A BUNAWAY.

As C. D. Weston of Woodlawn was driv-ing home last evening his team ran away and the vehicle was upset whill passing over a bridge and Mr. Weston, his wife and two children were thrown on the ice several feet below. Mr. Weston's left leg was broken above the knee and one of the little girls suf-fered a fraction of the bone of the right leg above the knee. The other two members of the family were bruised, but none of the in juries, fortunately, were serious.

THE RELPENSTEIN CASE. The motion to dismiss the Helfenstein cases in the United States court were argued at some length and submitted to the court. The disposition of this motion will determine the disposition of all the cases.

George W. Covell, the attorney for Helfer stein, was a silect spectator and did nothing during the proceedings but smile quietly. The probable reason for this is that the case

has not yet been revived by the heirs. WAS IT BEER? The greater portion of yesterday and today in the United States court has been devoted to the hearing of the case of James S. Layton of Cortland, who was arraigned on the charge of selling liquor without a license. The mair part of the testimony and pleading was de voted to proving whether the article sold by Layton was actually beer or not. ODDS AND ENDS.

This afternoon in Justice Brown's court Robert Cunningham was arraigned on the charge of getting \$170 under false pretenses from Coryeli Richardson of this city and then skipping to unknown parts.

J. W. Menlove has brought action against Ettie L. Mayes to vacate two floors in Men love's block on O street. The peremptory

order to move cauged general consternation of persons rooming in the block. The friends of Deputy Auditor George C.

Bowerman sympathize with him in the loss of his little two year-old daughter, who cleared the recently. The blow has been a terrible on to the parents and has been the worst afflio

A Woman's Conclusion.

She: "Isn't it horrible about Mrs. Tins-He: "Yes. What could have induced have

to elope with her butler?"
She: "That's the saddest part of it. She called at her husband's office and was told he had gone to the matinee with his new type writer. That caused it all. And now it

turns out the typewriter was a man."

In a Hurry.

En ch: "You make a specialty of divorces, I be

'Yes, madame." Well, I wish to be divorced from my hus Well, here is my catalogue. I have a very nice stock. There is the Newport, that is fashionable. There's the Delaware, that is thean and there's the Chicago, that is quick.

"Pil take the Chicago. I want to marry a millionaire who can't live more than six

nonths," Work of a Fake Writer.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20,-Secretary Blains was asked by a representative of the Associated press today if the state department had learned the cause of the "war" excitement a fortnight since in London. He replied that he had just received a copy of the London Times of January 6, in which he found a dispatch from its regular American correspondent, dated Philadelphia, January 5, as follows: "Naval orders recently issued indicate the gathering of a formidable American fleet in Pacific waters before the Behring sea fishing season opens. Eleven was ships and five revenue cutters are now or will soon be there, having ninety guns and 2,625 men. Seven other steamers, it is rumored, will be chartered for avenue duty, increasing the fleet to twenty-three ships with 218 guns and 3,000 men, including two of the fastest and most powerful of the new cruisers, the San Francisco and harleston.

Blaine said that on receiving this unfouned and mischievous telegram he sent to the navy department and had been informed by Secretary Tracy that there had been this winter a smaller naval force on the Pacific than at any time for the last ten years. The whole number of ships is five, the guns thirty-one and the number of men 85%. Bisine added that he thought the correspondent of the Times owed an explanation to the American people. There was no excuse whatever for transmit-ting erroneous statements to Europe.

Nebraska, lowa and Dakota Pensions. Washington, Jan. 20.—[Special Telegram to THE BRE. |- Pensions were granted today to the following Nebraskans. Original-Peter Storch, Fullerton; James T. Allen, York; Beauford S. Ferris, Creston; John Harbaugh, Mincola; George R. Smith, Omaha; William H. Diammick, Hickman; Jacob Harting, Montrose; Henry D. Smith, Kearney; Fexwell Fletcher, Fletcher; Samuel Renneker. Grant. Increase-Thomas P. Jones, Falls City; Frederick Shaik, Purdum; Allen Blout, Lincoln: Darius Sherman, Dailey Branch; John Ward, Ashladd; Orville A. Volie, Omana; Mahlon C. Pugh, Dashler; John Smith, Gothenburg; Garrett H. Bratle, Dubois; Charles A. Ketze, Sargents, Lauson Hinman, Cowles; Joel H. Andrews, Grand Island. Reissue and increase—Soll B. Longhidge, Falls, City, Original widows. Loughridge, Falls City. Original widows, etc.—Catharine L., widow of John Weish, Atkinson; Johanna, widow of Stephen Grogg

Brookville.

Iowa: Original—James L. Sawyer, West
Union, James R. Russell. Des Moines; John
W. McCullough, Oskaloosa, George Murphy,
Floyd; Senaca Goodman, Coifax; John Cre ley, Evanston; Alex McGarraugh, Adelphi Hugh McCullogh, Fairbanks; Edward Hann, Carbon; Joseph Stewart, Indianom; Emery O. Thompson, Masen City; John A. Bruce, Manchester; Luther T. Green, Marshatttown; Samuel C. Russell, Metz; Isaac L. Pulver, Keota; Mason R. Sheldon, Clinton; town; Samuel C. Russell, Metz; Isaac L. Pulver, Keota; Mason R. Sheldon, Clinton; Thomas Hamilton, Goodell; Abraham W. Vandel, Pleasantom; James Phippo, Baxter; Serena L. Bishop, Rudd; Theodore H. Sedgwick, Clinton; Elias Stauman, Gilmans; John W. Gibson, Grand River; Isaac Fenn, Spencer; Julius Mainville, Sutherland, Increase—Henry H. Balley, Williamstown, Lucas Wood, Bedford; Thomas Farrell, Bedford; Isaac H. Craig, Ames; Joseph Trimble, Columbus Janction; John S. Rice, Keota; William Lattimore, Des Moines; William Beaton, Grinnell; Lucian G. Towne, Creston; Robert W. Guthrie, Samuel Simon ten; Robert W. Guthrie, Samuel Simon Fouts, Wapello; Charles W. Fairbanks, Holiday. Reissue and increase—Joseph Jones, Forest City: Jefferson Said, Correctionville. Original widows, etc.—Mary Elizabeth, widow of Henry Chester, Blank; Addatine D., widow of Sardine Stone, Grinnell; Martha A., widow of James M. Jaillite, Pelia; Lucy, A. widow of James M. Jailite, Pelia; Lucy, widow of Jacob G. W. Davis, Osceola.
South Dakota—Original—Martin L. Parks, Bushneli; Julius Schuttze, Wilson; Cornelius W. Tobin, Flandreaus; Francis Mayock, Pine Ridge agency. Additional—Andrew J. Chambers, Mitchell. Reissue—George H. Ball, Hazelton.

Against Free Coinage. CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 20 .- The chamber of commerce today adopted resolutions protested ing against the passage by the house of the senate free coinage bill.

THE ELECTRIC BELLE.

Drake's Magazine. I will sing of the various kinds of bells, That are found in this world of ours; I love them in cities, woods or dells, On a sleigh-ride as well as 'mid spring-time

These words apply, you will quickly see, To the belie that is spelled with a final "E." I am in love with the belle who calls "Hullo !" When'er I use the phone: And then "all right" is said too in a low, Flute-like and gentle tone. Yes, the love of my heart will ever flow

Toward the belie who calls, "Hulle, Hulle!" The dinner bell with its cheerful voice,

Or the sleigh-bell full of glee,
Or the calm church bell may be your choice,
But there is none of them suits me,
But I ring the 'phone and the "central" tell
Of my love for her, the electric belle.

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.



NEBRASKA

National Bank

U. S. DEPOSITORY, OMAHA, NEB. Capital, - - - \$400,000 Surplus Jan. 1st, 1890, - 57,500 Officers and Directors.-Henry W. Vates, President; gwis S. Reed, Vice-President; James W. Savage, W. f. Morse, John S. Collins, R. C. Cushing, J. N. H. atrick, W. H. S. Hughes, cashier.

THE IRON BANK, Corner 12th and Farnam Sts.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

STEEL PENS. GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXPOSITION, 1889. THE MOST PERFECT OF PENS.

OMAHA. LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

Subscribed and Guaran teed Capital \$500,000 Paid in Capital 350.000 Buys and sells stocks and bonds; negotiates commercial paper, receives and executes trusts; acts as transfer agent and trustee of corporations, takes charge of property, col-

Omaha Loan& Trust Co SAVINGS BANK.

S. E. Cor. 16th and Douglas Sts. Liability of Stockholders..... 200,000

5 Per Cent Interest Paid on Deposits. Officers: A. U. Wyman, president J. J. Brown, vice-president, W. T. Wyman, treasurer. Directors:—A. U. Wyman, J. H. Miliard, J. J. Brown, Guy C. Barton, E. W. Nash, Thomas L. Kimball, George B. Lake.