# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE; THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1891.

#### DAILY BEE THE

# E. ROSEWATER LDITOR.

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## CORRESPONDENCE

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editorial Department BUSINESS LETTERS.

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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors, The Bee B'ld'g, Farnam and Seventeenth Sts ness during the period when a contest is

EWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

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GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Fworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this fifth day of January, A. D., 1891 likeA: N. P. FEIL, Notary Public fute of Nebraska, 188 George H. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, de-poses and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the netual average daily circulation of THE DAILY BER for the month of January, 1890, 10,561 copies; for February, 1800, 10,561 copies; for June, 1800, 20,361 copies; for March, 1850, 20,815 conies; for April, 1800, 20,662 copies; for Aurust, 190, 20,186 copies; for June, 1800, 20,301 copies; for April, 1800, 20,662 copies; for Aurust, 190, 20,186 copies; for June, 1800, 20,700 copies; for Fentenier, 1800, 20,700 copies; for fentenier, 1800, 20,700 copies; for Secopies; for November, 1800, 22,130 copies; for December, 1800, 22,470 copies; for becember, 1800, 22,470 copies; for before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 31st day of December, A. D., 1890 N P. Frita Notary Publio.

THE illinois senatorial serial is well under way, but no one can guess the outcome.

WHEN Church Howe calls for prayer the Nebraska legislature must indeed be in a bad way.

THE new party lash ought to have no greater terrors for a conscientious lawmaker than the old party lash.

THE trouble with the ruling majority of the present legislature is that it is always trying to put the cart before the

THE death of King Kalakaua will not upset the diplomatic policy of the world, but it will throw temporary gloom on poker circles.

THE triumph of common sense is the forerunner of a victory for justice. Where justice reigns dictators are without a following.

IT is noticeable that the business of getting re-elected takes precedence over the public business with the averago United States senator.

DR. JEKYLL of Oregon, otherwise Mr. Mitchell, has been returned to the senate, notwithstanding the record of braves did not obtain their guns Mr. Hyde, otherwise Mr. Hipple.

MOST DECIDEDLY OFF. With all due deference to Speaker Elder we take most decided issue with his ruling that no business can be transacted by either house of the legislature after they have met in joint convention to consider the contest over executive offices, and until they have reached a decision. The joint convention to hear and determine contested elections is not to be confounded with the joint convention to canvass the returns of the state election. There can be no business done while the canvass is pending, because the constitution expressly directs that the canvass shall be completed immediately after the organization of the house and before proceeding to other business. Neither the constitution nor laws regulating the procedure in contests contain any provision that would forbid either house from holding separate sessions and transacting busi-

pending. The legislature when assembled in joint convention to canvass the returns is acting in a purely ministerial capacity. The members are there simply as witnesses to see the speaker open and hear him publish the returns.

When the legislature is assembled in joint convention to hear and determine a contest its members are acting in a judicial capacity. Such a convention is in the nature of a trial with the legislature exercising the functions of a jury. The judicial meetings of the legislature may be set for a fixed time and continue from day to day during certain hours, just as the senate might sit when organized as a court of impeachment. But each house has a perfect right to convene and transact business during hours when the joint convention is not in session.

The speaker has no more right to order that the senate shall not go on with its business during the intervals between the sessions of the joint convention than he has to order the supreme court to remain adjourned during the same time. As a matter of fact, the speaker has no control or authority over the senate or any member of that body at any time, except while he is presiding over joint sessions of the legislature. He could not even compal the attendance of any member of the senate at such a session, much less could he prevent them from meeting in the senate chamber to legislate whenever they see fit to do so.

And it is to be hoped that both houses will utilize their time for doing some business each day while the contest is pending. The people of Nebraska have a right to expect some action at the hands of this legislature besides carrying on a contest over the offices and the spoils of office.

WHAT SHALL THE POLICY BE! Secretary Noble has expressed what must be presumed to be the policy, in part at least, of the administration regarding the Indians. He thinks they have no legitimate use for firearms and should be deprived of them. This is how being done, and although progress has been slow it is certain that in time the Indians will be completely disarmed. There can be no question regarding the expediency of this course, but something more is necessary. The well-armed

ought to be attainable. The commissioner of Indian affairs is most pronowneed in favor of rigidly protecting the service against the spoils system, and undoubtedly the president and secretary of the interior are in full accord with him. Congress should not hesitate to dowhatover may be required of it to establish this principle. Full and prompt compliance with agreements by the government, fair and honest treatment on the part of agents, liberal provision for edu" cation, and a course generally toward the Indians that will win their confidence, are the plain and not difficult conditions necessary to insure uninterrupted peace with them and their steady

THE SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

progress in civilization.

The terms of 28 United States senators expire on March 4 next, 16 of whom are republicans and 12 democrats. Eleven of the democratic vacancies have been filled, in most cases by the reelection of incumbents. The re-elected senators are: Pugh of Alabama, Blackburn of Kentucky, Wilson of Maryland, Vance of North Carolina, Vest of Missouri, Jones of Arkansas and Voorhees of Indiana. Senator Brown of Georgia will be succeeded by ex-Governor Gor-don, Edward D. White will succeed Eustis of Louisiana, the seat of Henry B. Payne of Ohio will be occupied by Calvin S. Brice, unless the question of Mr. Brice's real residence should interfere with his taking the seat, and Hampton of South Carolina will be reptaced by Colonel Irby, the democratic alliance

representative. Senator Call of Florida will doubtless be re-elected. Of the sixteen republican vacancies

nine have been filled by the re-election of incumbents, with one exception. The republican senators chosen are: Allison of Iowa, Morrill of Vermont, Stanford of California, Mitchell of Oregon, Squire of Washington, Teller of Colorado, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Platt of Connecticut, and Gallinger of New Hampshire, succeeding Blair. Evarts of New York will be succeeded by Governor Hill, and Spooner of Wisconsin by a democrat, probably ex-Secretary Vilas. This leaves to be filled the seats of republican senators from Nevada, North and South Dakota, Illinois and Kansas. Senator Jones of Nevada will undoubtedly be reelected, and republicans will probably be chosen from the two Dakotas, while the outcome in Kansas is uncertain, with the chances in favor of an alliance man. It would be equally unsafe to predict the result in Illinois.

The senate is now composed of 51 republicans and 37 democrats, a republican majority of 14. The democratic gain of two in New York and Wisconsin will bring their senatorial strength up to 39, leaving the republicans still a strong working majority. Should the republicans lose the senators from the two Dakotas, Illinois and Kansas, their strength would be reduced after March 4 to 45, a majority of two, but there is hardly a possibility that this will happen. A safe republican majority in the senate is assured at least until after 1893.

FRIVOLOUS OPPOSITION Every movement for a low drawbridge at Omaha encounters the opposition of the Missouri river engineers. It is a part of the malign influence exerted

solely against this city under the trans-

everything they want, which is simply to be let severaly alone.

HAS anyone ever noted the similarity between the methods and mental capacity of David B. Hill and Martin Van Buren? Both belong to the same school of adroit politicians, who reach high place in spite of their conspicuous lack of the higher qualities of statesmanship. Von Buren never made a speech that survived the hour of its utterance, or identified himself with a policy not directly concerned in his advancement. The same is true of Hill. Both have had the administration and support of thick-and-thin partisans and office-seekers. Both were experts in the manipulation of the party machinery. Both plotted for the presidency from the executive mansion at Albany, and now Hill succeeds to the chair which Van Buren

occupied in the senate. But in the culmination of their caucus there is likely to be a difference. "The little magician" won the presidency at last by slavish devotion to the monarch of his party, Andrew Jackson. Hill hopes to win by antagonizing the present ruler of the democracy, Grover Cleveland. If he should finally realize the ambition of his life he will be, after all, as insignificant a figure in history as Van Buren is, and another illustration of the fact that a small man cannot retain fictitious greatness when he has passed from power.

THE Cleveland press in the west is singularly happy over the transfer of Governor Hill to the United States senate. They applaud his serv. e for the party, commend his democracy and congratulate the country that so distinguished a statesman will lend the weight of his experience to solving national problems. A mighty change has come over the spirit of their editorials in a few weeks. Criticism and ridicule have given way to joy over what they believe to be the burial of Hill as a presidential possibility in 1892. It is barely possible that Mr. Hill will not permit the interment of his aspiration in the senate. His opponents underestimate his ability to manipulate the political wires of the Empire state from Washington. There he will have an able ally in Senator Gorman, and the friends of Cleveland will presently discover that this precious pair of wire-pullers will continue their deadly work on "the claimant" without trumpeting their plans or beating the tom tom.

HARMONY continues to bloom in the local democratic conservatory. When the party gathered its chieftains from the highways and suburbs, and placed them in charge of jcity affairs, the expectations of the multitude rose several pegs. And what a happy household it is to be sure. There is the president with a majority at his back, hammering in vain for working support. Then the mayor waves a magic nomination over the elements. Lo and behold, it is promptly rejected. But he does not weary of the good work. He suggests in John D. Howe accents, "Get right." Yet the brethren heed him not. On

the contrary he is forcibly reminded that he should tarry a year or two in the folds of common law before crossing legal rapiers with the junior son of the Seventh ward. From a party standpoint,

graceful tribute to letters and to the memory of a man who has filled a large place and filled it nobly during a long life.

And It Will. Chicago Times. A Vermonter who violated the prohibitory law of Vermont has been sentenced practically to imprisonment for life. A few more EVIDENCE BEFORE THE CORONER'S JURY crimes like this committed by fanaticism in the name of law ought to banish prohibition

from the country forever. Two Evils. Chicago News, If the Indians have really been suppressed it would be a good thing for the government to turn its attention to the suppression of the Indian agencies. Of the two evils-bad indians and Indi Terent Indian agents-the latter seems the more virulent.

The American Hog.

At.

where it belongs.

Topeka Ca stat. In view of the endeavor of the southern alliance to crowd the hog lard out of the market by the fraudulent "lard compound" made of Texas cottonseed, it is some consolation to the hog breeder to know that his chances of a market abroad are brightening. present the lot of the hog breeder is not favorable. The price of hogs has gradually declined for nearly a year and is now too low to make behind the bars. the tusiness profitable, with corn selling from 40 cents to 45 cents a bushel. If cotton seed oil "lard" can be driven out as a competitor of the gennine article, and if the foreign market can be opened to the American product, it will require only the defeat of the pork-packing combine to put the price of hogs

## PASSING JESTS.

Baltimore American: What's in a name Here's Chill always in hot water. Washington Star: The first thing a toper

asks for in Japan is a gin-ricksha.

Pittsburg Post: The lot of the real estate dealer is good or bad according to location. Atchison Globe: A man never gets so poor that he can't borrow trouble without security.

Philadelphia Times: And now we are threatened with an catmeal trust. This is too mush

New Orleans Picayane: A fugitive poem s one that has escaped from its author after t has been out doing time in a scrap book.

Munsey's Weekly : "Starvation drove him nad.

"Natural-chi Lack of rations makes man irrational.'

Buffalo Express: Teacher-Now, Johnny, you may explain to me the difference between a king and a president. Johnny-Kings are born and presidents get there.

Munsey's Weekly: "How is your new new home coming on ?" "First rate. We've got the roof and the mortgage on. I think we shall have the fur-nace and the sheriff in before the year is out.

Binghamton Republican: Mrs. Oldfidget is much worried about her daughter. The other night she kissed her, and the young lady murmured in her sleep: "Oh, Charley, you've shaved off your mus

tache. Boston Courier: Doodle-Did you not hear what I said, Miss Mabel! I said that I loyed you; loved you with all my soul, my mind, my every thought. Miss Mabel-Yes, I know; but that all

seems so little.

St. Joseph News: "The operation," said the surgeon gently to the man who had just met with an accident, "will be very painful. I strongly advise you to take an anæsthetic. "No," said the sufferer, "I think I can t it. I have been used to shaving myself." "I think I can bear

# Proving His Case.

Boston Courier. Judge Bascom-Uncle Abner, didn't you say those chickens you brought on Christmas were tender?

Uncle Abner-Dat's w'at I say, yassir. Judge B.-Well, you old rat, they were tough as a black gum knot. I'm inclined to have you arrested for false protenses. Uncle A.-Hol' on dar, jedge. Didn't yo' 'gree to take dem chickens in fuil an' cl'ar ob

MRS. SHEEDY BEHIND BARS. night that Sheedy went to the door just before being assaulted, his wife night She Takes Her Arrest Coolly and Goes to Jail With a Smile.

The Missouri Pacific Files a Suit Alleging That a Claimant for Damages Committed Perjury-

Lincoln News.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 21. - Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-Mrs. Sheedy has been formally charged with murder in the first degree. She took the terrible arraignment with the greatest nonchalance and did not seem in the least agitated. She cast the matter off lightly and a few minutes later was smiling as though she was going to the opera instead of to jail. She devoted about an hour and a half to qualifying as administratrix of her murdered husband's estate and showed herself to be a thorough business woman. After this business was finished she was taken to the county jail and for the first time was put

The first witness called this morning before the cordner's jury holding an inquest over the remains of John Sheedy was Dr. Winnett, He took part in the autopsy and testified that he did not think Sheedy's death resulted from the blow. He saw Sheedy before his death and thought his symptoms resembled those of morphine poisoning. Did not think that a delayed shock would pro duce death or that the condition of the heart had anything to do with death. Had the condition of the heart had any connection with the demise the autopsy would have

shown a rupture of that organ. Mrs. Charles Carpenter, who lives near the Sheedy home, was the next witness. She

testified that she met Walstrom once at Sheedy's residence before Mr. Sheedy was shot at Mrs. James Hood testified that Mrs. Sheedy had told her that Sheedy was jcalous and mean hearted; that he carried a revolver and she was afraid of her life; that she intended she was arrand of her fife; that she included trying to get a divorce from him; that Sheedy had become angry because she invited Wal-strom to see her. Mrs. Hood further testi-fied that Mrs. Sheedy and Walstrom had to-gether visited her home. Witness thought Walstrom too fresh. Was with Mr. and Mrs. Sheedy the night that the attempt was made to shoot the former. Could not tell whether

the assailant was white or black. Sheedy said to witness afterwards : " Mrs can accuse Harry (Walstrem) of the shooting s he was at work that night." Muss Hood testified that Mr. and Mrs.

Sheedy had trouble after the return of the latter from New York. Had heard Mrs. Sheedy threaten to leave her husband. Had heard Mrs. Sheedy call Waistrom "sweet-

neart" on several occasions. Harry Shaeffor testified that he was at Sheedy's after the assault by McFarland. Sheedy's after the assault by McFarland. He heard Mrs. Sheedy remark that she did not think the blow was hard enough to kill her husband, but that she thought that the doctors were trying to get him out of the way and were giving him something to take hum off

him off. C. R. Teas, agent of the Wells-Fargo com-pany testified that no package of any value had ever been received by Walstrom through the office in which he worked. Dr. O. Gorman testified that he saw Sheedy shortly before he died. He was in a coma tose condition. His condition was that of a person to whom had been administered

Adjournment was then taken until 3:30

On the evening preceding the assault upon John Sheedy several people were attracted by the actions of a mysterious person whom they noticed upon P street. Two or three of the observers were so anxious that they in vestigated and discovered that it was a woman dressed in man's attire. One young man approached her and, as a subterfuge to get her to talk, asked her it she could inform him where May's clothing store was. She did so by nodding her head toward May's establishment, She did so by nodding her nead toward May's establishment, She was then not far from the Heater block.

# warned him to have his hand on his revolver It is believed from this that she expecte that after the assault was made Sheed that after the assault was made Sheedy would kill the negro, thereby destroying evi-dences of her conspiracy. She in turn would finish her husband, and the plot would be carried out. The negro stumbled and fou and Sheedy failed to kill him, and therein the plan partially failed. . CHARGES PERJURY. The Missouri Pacific applied to the district

Sheedy. It is alleged that on

the

Gottlieb Wieninger from collecting a judg-ment of \$0,500 obtained against them. Wien-inger asked in his original petition for \$10,000 damages, claiming that his horses had been scared by engines of the railroad company, ran away, threw him out and injured him for life. The company claims to have discovered ran away, threw him out and injured him for life. The company claims to have discovered since then that the injuries received were caused by the rottenness of the hay rack, which broke and threw Weininger out. They claim that Weininger perjured himself in swearing otherwise; that W. T. Sawyer, who investigated the suit and who is to receive the greater part of the money recovered, was guilty of subornation of perjury, swore falsely and also destroyed the hay rack so falsely and also destroyed the hay rack so that it could not be introduced in evidence. The company also charges that Sawyer, Weininger and their attorneys entered into a conspiracy to cheat and defraud them, and wants the judgment set aside and rendered null and void.

ONLY WANTED HIS MONEY BACK.

Mr. Coryell Richardson declared that his object in having Robert W. Cunningham arrested in Denver and brought to Lincoln for trial on the charge of getting money under false pretenses, was not for the pur-pose of sending the fellow to prison but to get his \$170 back. This is the reason that when the case was called this morning Mr. Richardson withdrew the prosecution of it. It seems that an amicable settlement has been made and parties breathe easier.

UNITED STATES COURT.

In the United States court this morning James Layton of Cortland was fined \$25 and costs for selling liquor without a license. Neal Waiters, the postmaster of Sparta, was found guilty of false and fraudulent returns to the auditor of the postoffice depart-ment of the stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards cancelled by him. William McKee was found guilty of failing

to post a stamp showing that he had a license to sell tobacco. J. J. McLane is on trial for selling tobacco

without a license. Fred Enderly is in tow to answer to th charge of selling liquor without a license.

SUPREME COURT.

Sock vs Suba. Error from Nance county. Reversed. Opinion by Justice Maxwell. Hull vs Godfrey et al. Error from Kear-ney county. Reversed and remanded with instructions. Opinion by Chief Justice State vs G. R. & W. C. rallway company

Mandamus. Justice Cobb. Writ allowed. Opinion by Chief Bradford vs Higgins et al. Error from

Douglas county. Affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Cobb. The finding complained of and the evidence upon which the same was made, examined

and held that there was no error in the find

Phenix insurance company vs Swontkowski. Error from Howard county. Rehear-ing denied. Opinion by Justice Norval. Tubbs vs Mackintosh. Error from Furnas county. Affirmed. Opinion by Justice

Maxwell. Omaha hardware company vs Duncan & Jeffries, Error from Adams county, Re-versed and remanded. Opinion by Justice

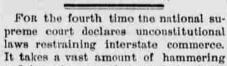
Maxwell. Davis vs State. Error from Richardson county. Affirmed. Opinion by Justice Nor-

Davis vs State. Error from Greeley county. Reversed and remanded. Opinion by Justice Norval.

Christian F. Haman of Omaha yesterday filed his petition in error in a case again the Omaha horse railway company in a suit for \$5,000 damages. In September, 1888, Haman became involved in a fight in a street. car with the driver and was pretty badly bruised up. The jury in the Douglas county district court awarded him 5 cents damages,

he to pay half the costs. The case of Levi G. Todd as guardian of Thomas Lindsay, adjudged insane, vs Isaiah H. Cremer et al, appeal from Cass county, was filed yesterday. The case involves the insane man's estate, and in the lower court the guardian's petition was dismissed.

ODDS AND ENDS. In the United States court today execution



It takes a vast amount of hammering to drive a simple truth through the skulls of amateur law makers. THE people of Hitchcock county com-

plain that they never had a commissioner who neglected his duties as John H. Powers has done. Has he forgotten the biblical injunction about being faithful to a few before being made ruler over many?

FANEUIL hall, which is the purest strain of Boston, has sent out a warning against the enactment of free silver coinage "by the mining states of the west." Boston should remember that "the mining states of the west" have but ten votes in the United States senate, which has just voted for the bill by a majority of 12.

LONG ISLAND has dug up a postmaster who has served his country for an uninterrupted period of 43 years, and still clings to his post. Political changes have not affected his remarkable tenure of office. The plans and specifications of his grip, properly guaranteed, would command a royalty in this section.

MONTANA is afflicted with political leaders to whom party advantage is paramount to the welfare of the state. Democrats and republicans share alike the odium of sacrificing the interests of the young commonwealth on the altar of political avarice. The dual legislature upon the public by prolonging a senseless strife for power. It is eighteen months since the state was admitted into the union, yet no law has been passed and the struggle continues regardless of its disastrous effect not only on the development of the resources of the state but upon the aggressive energy of the people. It is to be regretted Montana has not developed an alliance movement of sufficient proportion to teach the political wreckers of the state a lesson.

THE adoption by the house of Mr. Shrader's resolution inviting co-operation of the states west of the Mississippi in the revision of their usury and stay laws is a move in the right direction. The wisdom of this course is obvious. If the usury and stay laws are revised in a manner to appear unduly hostile to capital, capital will endeavor to retaliate by withdrawing from the state or states in which such legislation is enacted. If Nebraska should be more arbitrary than Minnesota, Kansas or Colorado, investors and capitalists would give them the preference over Nebraska. If, however, an agreement can be reached by which all the granger states in the northwest would enact laws that were uniform as regards the legal rate of interest, penalties for usury and right of redemption after foreclosure, the results fully desired by the debtor class would be achieved without bringing them into shall be wholly excluded from the ada conflict with their creditors.

ment, but by purchase from private dealers. If there is a way to prevent them doing this again it should be provided. A bill was offered in congress a short time ago prohibiting, under penalties, the sale of firearms to Indians. If congress has the authority to enact such legislation it should certainly do so, for

and ammunition from the govern-

without such safeguard many of the Indians will assemble again and supply themselves with arms, and an armed Indian is apt to be dangerous under almost any circumstances. They do not need guns, but there is hardly anything they more

eagerly covet, and the only safe plan, if it be practicable, is to prevent them getting the weapons by interdicting their sale to Indians. The states can do this if congress cannot.

The secretary of the interior is in favor of making the Indians work for their living just as the white people are doing. They are strong, abled-bodied men, he says, of average intelligence, and 'there is no reason why they should not earn their bread, They should be treated with perfect fairness and justice, but work should enter largely into any policy or scheme for their civilization. Everybody will concur in these views who has an intelligent knowledge of the situation. The Indian policy for some years has contemplated the ultimate attainment of this condition of making the Indians self-supporting, and the results show that good progress has been made. It is reasonable to believe that more would have been accomplished if perfect fairness and justice had been observed, has and is inflicting incalculable injury but there is abounding evidence that such has not been the case. Not only has the government failed keep its contracts, to one proof of which is found in the legislation only just effected to carry out the agreement of the Sioux commission made more than a year ago, but it is not questioned that for several years the Indians have been wronged by agents of the government, and that the injustice and unfairness practiced had grown to grave proportions. This state of affairs begun under the preceding administration, and the attempt to remedy

it by replacing the official chiefly responsible was unfortunately not successful. The very serious consequences cannot justly be charged to the present administration, which has shown a most earnest desire to improve the Indian service, advance the educational work, and to push the difficult task of inducing the Indians to accept the requirements and conditions of civilization. There is a very considerable public sentiment in favor of transferring the control of the Indians to the war department and bringing them entirely under military direction, but the reasoning of the advocates of this policy is not conclusive either as to its wisdom or

necessity. The civil authority will be Lincoln. able to solve the problem of Indian civilization if politics ministration of Indian affairs, and this

parent mask that the navigation of the river would be ruined by a low bridge. This influence was successfully wielded against the erection of a low bridge by the Nebraska Central company, and is now at work to prevent the granting of a charter to the Interstate company.

It is time the people of Omaha enter a united and emphatic protest against this frivolous opposition. The members of the engineering corps well know that low bridges do not interfere with navigation, even if there was a remote chance of reviving navigation on the Missouri. There are low bridges over the river at St. Joe, Atchison and Kansas City. A low bridge is being constructed at Sioux City. There is no official record to show that these structures have interfered with navigation. The upper Mississippi is spanned with a dozen low

bridges, yet no lamentations were uttered against the damages they might possibly inflict on navigation. The truth is that the opposition to a draw bridge at Omaha does not spring

from a desire to protect the navigation of the Missouri, but indirectly from the Union Pacific, which has a mortgage on the ear of Major Suter. The business men and leading citizens should vigorously resent this covert attack on the commercial interests of Omaha, and promptly take such action as may be necessary to support the efforts of the state delegation in securing a charter for a draw bridge.

THEY ARE PERFECTLY SATISFIED. It is a curious fact that the very ele-

ments against which the Alliance movement was principally directed have the best reason to feel satisfied with the course pursued by the reformers in the legislature up to this time. We allude to the corporations.

One-quarter of the legislative session has elapsed and absolutely nothing been done to restrict the powers of the corporations or lighten the burdens of the producers. All the time has been consumed in tactical maneuvers, most of which were conspicuous for lack of tact. Day after day has been frittered away with speeches, futile motions and squabbles over constitutional points. And there is still enough material for delay and discussion to bring the legislature to the last day of its legal session without accomplishing a single reform of the many it was elected to carry out. Nothing could better please the cor-

porations. They laugh at each fresh revelation of the entanglements at Lincoln, and make merry over the vain efforts of the Alliance statesmen to concentrate their power on any measure of reform. They see in the election contest the promise of complete exemption from legislative interference. A legislature bought and paid for with their own money could not possibly suit them better than the one now performing at

If the independents persist in their present purpose of doing nothing until the election contest is decided, the cor-

democratic harmony and unity is dense enough to carve with a cheese knife.

IT is due the progressive citizens who promised to rear massive blocks around block 86, in case the postoffice was lo cated thereon, to note a gradual fulfillment of their pledges. The improvements must be seen to be appreciated. They are unapproachable in bold architectural design, and partake of the miraculous, for no ordinary mortal can combine paint, glass and pine and transform a tinder box into four gorgeous stores, glittering in a fresh coat of varnish. The alterations going on are marvels of western push and getthereativeness.

THE other day, when the dispatches announced the failure of one of the principal banks of Kansas City, THE BEE took occasion to speak in a comparative way of the substantial character of Omaha banks. Yesterday, when some idiot started a run on a bank in South Omaha, THE BEE'S opinion of Omaha institutions was amply verified. The institution stood the drain and every demand was met promptly, although the run was spontaneous and some of the deposits had been placed there for a fixed time.

ST. JOHN and his men in buckram are laying siege to the state capitol and clamoring for a recount of the vote on the prohibition amendment. If St. John will deposit the money to pay the expense, with an allowance of \$2,000 for every day that the legislature would waste, he and his howling dervishes ought to be accommodated. If they can find votes enough to overcome the trifling shortage of over forty-nine thousand we shall gracefully yield and let the state join the prohibition procession.

EVERY business man should assist in spreading the light of Omaha's growth and possibilities. As a circulating medium it is a guarantee of profitable returns.

FOR sublime gall commend us to St. John, who has the cheek to invade Nebraska within three months after his last raid on the pockets of prohibition dupes.

THE obstreperous element in the council should keep in the background while the legislature has the floor. One circus at a time, gentlemen.

IF President Lowry's gavet holds out, he may yet harvest a brief season of

corum Chaffee is a blooming success.

"Wilt thou love me when I motd?"

A Graceful Tribute.

Chicago Inter-Ocean. In ordering the flags at half-mast, to do honor to the memory of Bancroft, the president of the United States did what will be porations will win without a battle sppreciated by the whole nation. It was a

dat bill yo' got agin me! Judge B.-I certainly did; but what's that

zo to do with it? Uncle A .- Dat's de hull case, jedge. Ef yo' 'grees ter dat fact, an' yo' mos' sholy do, den' 'corden to der revisable statchoos dem chickens war legum ten'er.

### Is a College a Failure.

New Yorko Weeely. Applicant-I see you advertise for a college

graduate to take a position in your business. Publisher-Yes. Are you a graduate? "What place did you hold in the college

eleven!" "I did not play foot ball. I was afraid of

getting crippled." "You won't do. I want a man for a book agent."

> Embarrassing. New York Herald. She twisted on her rounded wrist The bangles rattling there, The bangles rathing there, With vacant eyo, and on her brow A look of dark despair. "What is it, dear!" I whispered low-My words fell all unheeded -She'd lost the run of her pocket And her handkerchief was needed

## All Hope Gone.

Puck: Kinney-You see that fellow over there? Three years ago he was writing poetry for a weekly paper. After that he drifted down to Philadelphia and wrote sporting editorials, and then he was engaged humorous editor on a religious weekly. Ginter-What is he doing now? Kinney-Don't you see? He is smoking a

#### Her Success Was Assured. Judge.

Manager-So you want to become a society actress, do you? Have you any reson to believe that you would make a success? Mrs. Wildflower-O, I am sure that I would. I had three racy divorce suits, and I was one of the principals in a great scandal at Bar Harbor last summer.

Why They Smile.

She\_How is it you manage to amuse your partners so well at the balls! They always on to be smiling. He-I always choose girls with fine teeth.

They All Do lt.

Griggs-Does the paper say how they recog-ized the suicide as a Chicago man? Briggs-There was a check book in his pocket which showed that he paid alimony.

> Forever Out of Sight, Boston Courier There's a fellow that I know. Vould! oh, would it were not so! For his presence casts on everythin A green mildewing blight. For to everything you say, He replies without delay,

If he gets a coat or hat, Or a gaudy new cravat, Or is present at a wedding, Or a play, or at a fight-If perchance it is a girl

That has set his heart awhirl It's the same with one and all of these, "They're simply out of sight!"

'Tis no matter what you name, It's invariably the same: Until the folks who know him At his coming take to flight; Not another thing he'll say Through the live-long weary day, But that this, that and the other thing "Are simply out of sight!"

But I've thought me up a plan, But I've thought me up a pian, And I've hired a trusty mao, Who'll do the good and glorious deed This self-same happy night; Ho will take this brainless bor To the dark and silent shore, And will dump him in the river, Oh, forever "out of sight!"

ntive young n doubt that she had correctly informed him and expressed the opinion that it must be further west on O street, whereupon the woman spoke. She evidently immediately regretted having spoken, started east on C street and cluded her inquisitive followers in the vicinity of Nincteenth and N streets When the young man accosted her she was standing in a doorway near the Heater block as if watching for some one. He said he could plainly discern that she was a woman and that she had her hair done up on top of her head beneath her hat. Another young man relates that on th

same evening he saw a woman enter the Heater block dressed in man's attire. This was evidently the woman who was in Wal-strom's room, but whether it was Mrs. Sneedy or not is not positively known. Colonel J. B. Pickerell of Seward has known Mrs. Sheedy from childhood, and two brothers, Marion and Warren Gabriel, were According to his story, the matrimonial live of the family were remarkable for their roughness, Marion, Warren, Aaron and Rube all separated from their wives. The two last named resided for a time in York, but are now in David City. He says both of the sisters parted from their husbands, one run ning away from Illinois with her husband's brother, named Simpkins, and living in Te-cumsch until the husband got a divorce, afterwards remarrying. Gabriel, senior died, and the mother married a man named Richardson, but left him after a time. All three of the prisoners, Monday Mc-Farland, Walstrom and Mrs. Sheedy, were arraigned before Judge Houston and entered pleas of not guilty to murder in the first de-

gree. All are in the county jail, At the evening session of the coroner's jury a necktie and three pairs of fine stock-ings found in Walstrom's trunk were ideatified respectively by Jimmie Smith, a clerk at Schwab's, and James Gatschell, a clerk at Herpolsheimer's, as articles sold by them to Mrs. Sheedy. The necktie was bought on the day following the attempt to shoot

NEBRASKA

Corner 12th aud Farnam Sta

DRINK

"Regent" WATERS "Sulphe

Nature's Tonic, Diuretic and Uric Solvent. SOLD ONLY IN BOTTLES BY C B. MOORE & CO., Agts. 1515 Dodge St

was entered up in favor of the Kit Carter cattle company against the Harlem cattle company for \$56,250.40. This shows a defi-ciency left after the effects of the cattle company were sold.

The Omaha brick block paving company filed articles of incorporation yesterday with the secretary of state. Its capital stock is \$100,000 and the incorporators are L. D. Fowler, Henry Bolln, E. D. Van Court, J. J. Jobst, J. W. West and William Wade.

#### Kansas Sufferers.

ATCHISON, Kan., Jan. 21.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-- Prayers were said at a union prayer meeting in this city thus afternoon in behalf of the Rawlins county sufferers. Two agents of the aid committe of the county are in town today. They report that one hundred families, or nearly half the inhabitants of the county are destitute. The state is shipping coal to the suf-ferers from the penitentiary mine, and char-itable people are contributing other supplies. A carload of flour was sent from St. Joseph, Mo., yesterday, and another carload will be sent from here this week.

#### Terrible Results of the Cold.

PARIS, Jan. 21.-It is estimated that 50,000 persons have been thrown out of employment by the severe weather, and the total loss to France in wages, the stoppage of work and the blighting of crops will probably reach

A dispatch from Vienna says that numer-ous fatalities due to the exceedingly rigorous weather are reported from all parts of the country.

#### Convention of Baggage Agents.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 21 .- The tenth annual convention of the National Association of General Baggage Agents began here tonay. The meetings will be held with closed

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



# ABSOLUTELY PURE

OMAHA. National Bank LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY. U. S. DEPOSITORY, OMAHA, NEB. Sabse ribed and Guaranteed Capital .... \$500,000 Capital, - - - - \$400,000 Paid in Capital Buys and sells stocks and bonds; negotiates Surplus Jan. 1st, 1890, - 57,500 commercial paper, receives and executes Officers and Directors -- Henry W. Yates, President; Lewis S. Reed, Vice-President: Jamos W. Savage, W. Y. Morse, John S. Collins, R. C. Cushing, J. N. II Patrick, W. H. S. Hughes, cashier. trusts; acts as transfer agent and trustee of corporations, takes charge of property, col ta taxes. THE IRON BANK, Omaha Loan&Trust Co SAVINGS BANK. A General Banking Business Transacted. S. E. Cor. 16th and Douglas Sts. EXCELSIOR SPRINGS MO 5 Per Cent Interest Paid on Deposits. FRANK J. LANGE, Cashier.

Officers: A. U. Wyman, president, J. J. Brown, vice-president, W. T. Wyman, treasurer. Directors:-A. U. Wyman, J. H. Millard, J. J. Brown. Guy C. Barton, E. W. Nash, Thomas I. Kimball, George B. Lake.

rapped attention.

As an ex-pounder of parliamentary do-

Song of the Cheese.

"Oh, it's simply out of sight!"

Munsey's Weekly.

Munsey's Weekly.