Omaha. The Bee Building.
South Oranha. Corner N and 5th Streets
Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street.
Chicago Office, 3f Chamber of Commerce.
New York, Koomer 15, 14 and 15, Tribune Building
Washington, 613 Fourteenth Street

CORRESPONDENCE All communications relating to news and editorini matter should be addressed to the Editorial Department. 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 som-The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors,

The Rec B'ld'g, Farnam and Feventeenth Sts EWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

County of Douglas | 88 George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Ber Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The DAILY BES for the week ending January 17, 1801, was a forlows:

Monday, Jan. 12.
Tuesday, Jan. 13.
Wednesday, Jan. 14.
Thursday, Jan. 15.
Friday, Jan. 16.
Eaturday, Jan. 17. Average......30,692

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

f worn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 17th day of January. A. D., 1891 [SEAL.]

Etheof Nebraska.

County of Douglas.

George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Fublishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Daily Bee for the month of January, 1890, 19,550 copies; for February, 1800, 19,551 copies; for February, 1800, 19,551 copies; for March, 1800, 10,555 copies; for Subscriber for July, 1800, 20,562 copies; for July, 1800, 20,562 copies; for August, 146,57,759 copies; for Sentemler, 1800, 20,570 copies; for October, 1800, 20,762 copies; for November, 1850, 22,130 copies; for December, 1800, 23,471 copies.

Eworn to before me, and subscribed in my 1800. Fworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this list day of December, A. D., 1891 N.P. Frit. Notary Public.

THE silver pool investigation looks as if it were intended to discover nothing and would succeed.

Now that Jay Burrows has started daily paper, the destitute farmers ought to be able to get along without fuel and food.

CHICAGO has received some of the Koch lymph. By all means let it be injected into the local world's fair commission.

THE plumbing superintendent promises to do better in the future. It remains to be seen whether the council will accept promises for performance.

KILKENNY politics are the essence of order and decorum compared with the wild orgies of the "gang" and "antigang" factions in the Colorado legisla-

WE ARE gratified to note that there s no truth whatever in the report that Senator Paddock proposes to obstruct or oppose the pending interstate bridge Our advices from Washington flatly contradict all such reports.

OLD HUTCH, who has been losing heavily of late, has reduced his pile to a million and quit. He is said to feel chagrined at the circumstance, but there are many other people who would be willing to quit on the same terms.

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND has become chief newspaper engineer of the Stanford boom. That settles it. "Gath" comes high and doesn't work for his health. Doubtless the senior senator from California has made up his mind to be one of the bidders for the next presidency.

JONES of Binghamton will become governor of New York on the retirement of Senator Hill. He will thus realize his dearest ambition and lay the foundation for a genuine boom of his own next fall. He is not intellectually a brilliant man, but he makes good scales and always "pays the freight" cheerfully

THE register of deeds insists that he is not required by law to turn into the treasury the fees collected until the end of his term. The trouble with the register is that he has no money to turn over. He has not yet accounted for the surplus fees of his first term, and was ineligible to office when he qualified in January, 1890.

CONGRESSMAN ANDERSON of Kansas wants the new railroad trust investigated. He is satisfied that it intends to nullify the action of the interstate commerce commission and that it needs looking into on general principles. Congressional investigations usually amount to little and there is hardly time for a committee to learn all the intricacies of the latest big combine before Mr. Anderson and a large number of his republican colleagues pass from power. It is perfectly safe to assume, however, that the trust was formed for the purpose of protecting the railroads against the people, and legislators will make no mistake by enacting laws to protect the people against the railroads.

IMMEDIATE steps should be taken by the legislature to amend the actoreating the office of register of deeds. The law applies to every county having a population of 18,000 or more. It was drafted and rushed through the legislature without adequate protection of the pub he interests. If the policy pursued by the register in Douglas county is adopted in other counties, many of these officials will hold in their possession public funds in excess of the amount of their respective bonds. The legislature should make the law so explicit that officials cannot evade its provisions. The present law does not permit an official to retain more money than is required to pay for the services of the deputies and assistants, but flimsy pretexts are urged to enable officials to keep the surplus in their possession. The law should be so amended as to require registers to turn into the county treasury the surplus in their hands every month and the county commissioners should be clothed with power to enforce compliance with the law on pain of removal from office.

THE TROUBLE ON THE MILWAUKEE. Superintendent Goodnow of the Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, whose recent circular to station agents was se-

men were served with White Cap notices and in some instances were threatened with guns. It was necessary to close some stations because no protection was furnished men and they were literally driven out of town. My notice was to cover such cases. There has been no general reduction of wages and none is contemplated. At 10 stations wages were equalized and no man was reduced below the standard of wages paid by other roads in this state. The whole trouble

Railroad Telegraphers who, by misrepre sentations and direct falsehoods, drew our men in. "There has been no general reduction of wages and none is contemplated. At 10 stations wages were equalized and no man was reduced below the standard of wages paid by other roads in this state. The whole trouble was caused by the leaders of the order of Railroad Telegraphers who, by misrepresentations

and direct falsehoods, drew our men in."

was caused by the leaders of the order of

THE BEE does not justify violence or any other species of outlawry as a means to redress the wrongs of workingmen. The fact that whole communities on the line of the road took an active part in upholding the cause of the striking telegraph boys shows that there must have been an intense feeling of sympathy by the people or there would not have been any such demonstrative sympathy had there not been serious grievances and hardships. It may be true that the Milwaukee road only equalized the wages of their operators, and are paying about the same wages that other roads pay in the state, which means that they are paying just about enough to hold soul and body together. It is a notorious fact that nobody can successfully gainsay that the telegraph operators are the poorest paid employes on the railroads. The result is that competent boys are driven out of the serlive on the wages paid for this class of

service. The public has a right to protest against such a niggardly policy because the lives and property of the patrons of the road are constantly in danger. This is why the people along the Milwaukee have shown so much concern in the grievances of the operators, which otherwise would have scarcely caused a ripple of popular discontent.

THE PEOPLE STILL IN THE DARK. Every state in the union, with a single exception, has had full reports of its

various departments laid before it and is busy with the consideration of ways and means for the future. The exception is Nebraska, and the delay on her part is becoming scandalous. The carefully prepared message of

Governor Thayer was lost in the shuffle during the preliminary stages of the contest over the governorship. The recommendations of Governor Boyd, for similar reasons, still remain the profound secrets of himself and his private secretary. The people have no official knowledge of the condition of their treasury, of the cost of their state institutions, of their present standing or future needs. They are like the partners in a great and yet counted on to pay the bills

The reports of the vacious departments of government for the last two years, and the recommendations of the outgoing and incoming governors, are everywhere the basis for intelligent legislation. It is ridiculous that this information should be kept from the legislature, the press and the public by the fight over the offices and spoils.

It is imperatively necessary for the good of the state that the people should notbe kept in the dark much longer on these important matters.

ANOTHER POINTER ON CATTLE. The agricultural department has published a few figures from its forthcoming report on the cattle industry, and they sustain what THE BEE has already said n regard to the demand for better

The department gives out a table showing the number of cattle to 1,000 of the population in each year from 1850 to 1889. According to this showing there were tess beef cattle in the country in 1889 than at any time for 40 years, excepting only the years 1880 and 1881. And it was in 1889 that the market felt the full force of the reckless clearing out of western ranges, of which Mr. Armour spoke so feelingly in his famous argument before the congressional committee. When complete figures are at hand for 1890, as there soon will be, it will doubtless be shown that beef cattle have decreased in number still more and that the number to 1,000 of the population is less than at any time since a

record has been reported. In case this is so, what then may stock raisers and feeders expect? Certainly they have a right to expect a firmer market and higher prices. We have already shown conclusively that the demand has gained on the supply, while the cost of production has increased.

Therefore, if better prices are not soon realized the cattlemen of the west will know of but one way to account for it. They must fall back on the theory that a few men have decreed that the producer shall not have his fair share

A LIBEL ON RERUBLICANS.

of the profits.

The Boston Globe publishes a cartoon, representing the "G. O. P." in the form of a burglar, rifling "the people's trust vault" of various state governments, while Bill Chandler stands guard with dark lantern and revolver. Its explanation is as follows:

In no less than six states at this moment the republican party is engaged in political grand larceny, in Illinois, Kansas, South Dakota, Nebraska, New Hampshire and Connecticut, by slightly different processes which amount to the same thing-the overthrow of the popular will as expressed at the ballot box-they are engaged in seizing state governments and United States senatorships to which they have no sort of legal or moral right. At this rate politics will soon be re-

duced to the level of burglary. So far as Nebraska republicans are merce act in force, and the chance of a was that of being left alone. As this strong-

have been scenes at the capital of this ent state in the last three weeks of which most Nebraskans are heartily ashamed, but they cannot be laid at the door of verely criticized by THE BEE, makes the | the republican party. And the democratic organs of the east should not

further circulate the slander. The republican party has had little part in the struggle over the state government, but that little is to be recorded to its everlasting honor. Lieutenant Governor Meiklejohn was the only republican who had any official connection with the affair. He fearlessly upheld the constitution, though the inevitable result of such action was the seating of a democratic governor.

The revolutionary proceedings which doubtless impressed the Globe were all undertaken by the independents and solely in their interest. The course of ex-Governor Thayer was not counseled or endorsed by the republican party, and was wholly a personal matter with him, based on his conviction that he had no legal successor. His action, however, did not delay the seating of Governor Boyd a day.

As a matter of justice to Nebraska reaccuracy, the Boston Globe should erase the name of this state from its list of political burglaries.

EXCESSIVE TAXATION. Reduced taxation is the most important problem the legislatures of western states are called upon to solve. Every state beyond the Mississippi is confronted with taxation increasing out of proportion to the growth in population. How to stem the tide of extravagance in the management of public funds is a question that ought to command the ability and support of every honest legislator.

The Minnesota legislature has directed an investigation into the conditions and policies which caused an increase in state expenses from \$300,766 in 1885 to the enormous sum of \$1,488,930 in 1890. The finances of the two Dakotas are in a convice. It is conceded that men could not dition requiring rigid economy to prevent damage to their credit. Colorado has a large revenue, but the extrayagance which marks its management forces the state to issue warrants which rarely command face value. In Kansas the rate of taxation coupled with excessive valuation forms an unbearable burden, so much so that a commission was appointed two years ago to codify the state laws and curtail expenses to a minimum. The increase in taxation in Nebraska has not been proportionate to the growth in population. The exact figures on state revenue for the past year are not at hand. For the preceeding years the revenue returns compared with population show an unjustifiable increase. In 1885 the total state revenue was \$1,027,018. The population of the state at that time was 740,645. The rate of taxation was therefore \$1.38 per capita. During the succeeding five years the population of the state increased to 1,056,793, or an average of 63,299 per year. On a population of 920,573 in 1888, the state secured by taxation \$1,325,887, an advance of \$298,869 in three years. In other words, the rate per capita increased from \$1.38 in 1885 to \$1.44 in 1888.

These figures clearly show that Nebraska must abandon the reckless finanfirm who are denied access to the books | cial methods and install economy in every department of the state govern-Minnesota in resources or population, yet the rate of taxation in the latter state is \$1.14 per capita, to \$1.46 in Nebraska. We have provided liberally, even lavishty, for the various classes the state is obliged to care for. In proportion to population Nebraska surpasses surrounding states in providing for its wards. There is no necessity for more state buildings. These and similar leaks in the state treasury should be stopped, and vigorous efforts made, in and out of the legislature, to secure a radical reduction in state expenses and state tax-

NOT ALTOGETHER SATISFACTORY. It appears that there is already some dissatisfaction with the new agreement of the western railroad presidents. This is due, as the reports represent, to the fact that the association is dominated by Mr. Gould, and there is a natural apprehension that whatever is done will in all cases have primary reference to the interests and advantages of that magnate. According to a New York dispatch all concerned in the agreement are waiting for Gould to institute promised reforms, but he is showing no sign of an intento do so. It would seem that there is a feeling of absolute helplessness among the members of the association in the absence of any action or mandate from Gould, and in view of the fact that he was the instigator of the agreement and pledged himself to the prompt carrying out of the reforms it was designed to effect, it is not surprising to find that his inaction and silence cause some suspicion. Nothing could be more natural in the circumstances, for every railroad official connected with the Western Traffic association fully understands that Mr. Gould's promises in relation to railroad affairs are never to be taken with unquestioning confidence and that his tactics will always bear watching. Equally natural is the outside opinion that Mr. Gould's object in instigating the association was wholly a speculative one, because his interest in the properties he

controls is notoriously speculative. It may be that these views will be shown to be not wholly correct. It is possible that Mr. Gould has good reasons, not dictated entirely by his own interests, for not immediately putting into effect his promised reforms. But if so he should not withhold them too long from his associates in the agreement, lest distrust and dissatisfaction become so general and pronounced as to be dangerous. One thing seems to be universally admitted, and that is that the efficiency of the association will be greatly impaired unless it is enabled to carry out some such pooling arrangement as the agreement provides for. This it cannot do with the antipooling section in the interstate com-

congress cannot regarded as favorable. It probable that the proposed change agreed on by the senate committee, allowing regulated pooling, would pass the senate, but this is one of the pratical matters which may hvae to go over by reason of the political battle that is on in the senate. What the fate of such an amendment to the law would be in the house, however, is very uncortain. It is perhaps too soon to be able to predict with any degree of certainty what the fate of the Western Traffic association is likely to be, but current reports regarding the inside feeling and the outside impressions are not reassuring as to its permanence or usefulness.

THE convention of marble and granite dealers in Omaha is an event of considerable magnitude. What the organization lacks in numerical strength is made up in monumental designs. Founded on broad humanitarian principles, no mortal is too poor for the members to refuse to rear a column to his memory. Historians by profession, they pronounce the final benediction on rich and poor and carve in imperishable materials the bepublicans, to say nothing of historical ginning and the end of all-birth and death. In stony urns and inanimate busts, they are content to make their mark and chisel greatness the victim never dreamt of. Omaha extends welcome to these distinguished gravers of still life, whose epitaphs glisten on unnumbered hills.

> THE victous assault made by Dictator Burrows on the supreme court renders him liable to be severely punished for contempt, but the court can well afford to ignore a monomaniac who is on the verge of insanity and is a fit subject for treatment in some lunatic asylum.

IF THE independents of the legislature do not muzzle the raving monomaniaes who are at the helm of the newspaper that professes to voice the sentiment of the Alliance they will compel every law abiding citizen to denounce them as fomenters of anarchy.

OUR lawmakers have just got to the point where they started from two weeks ago. It is somewhat singular that a body made up principally of farmers before the horse.

should persist in trying to put the cart TOM REED shows a disposition to preside over the house until his term as

speaker expires. OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The British parliament was reopened Thursday, and the incident which created the greatest interest was the presence of Mr. Parnell, who the dispatches say sat between McCarthy and Sexton and appeared more comfortable than either of them. The presence of Parnell is said to have had a depress ing effect, though it is not quite easy to understand why it should have done so. Certainly no one could have reasonably expected that Parnell would absent bimself on this occasion, whatever he might conclude to do later on. Not to have been on hand at the opening of parliament would have been a distinct concession to his enemies, and Parnell is too shrewd and bold a politician to make a mistake of this kind. He appreciates more keenly than anybody else the necessity of holding every inch of ground that he is permitted to occupy, and whatever he gives up he will be compelled to surrender. While his colleagues were silent Parnell gave notice that he would a early day call the attention ment. The state does not compare with | of the government to the crimes act in Ireland. It remains to be seen what consideration will be shown him, but he can be depended upon to aggressively insist upon being recognized in the relation he still claims to hold as the leader of the Irish party. And it may be that his courage, force and superior ability will enable him to maintain that claim.

> The new outbreak in the Argentine seems to be a revolt of the interior provinces against Buenos Ayres. The jealousies are of long standing, and antedate the long struggle which ended in that city becoming the capital of the republic. Since that struggle there have been constant protests from the interior against the too great power of the capital province, as well as against the apparent preference given it in the recent settlement of the finances of the republic following the Baring collapse. The federal government did not include the bonds of the provinces in the settlement with the Loudon committee, but were reported to have made a most favorable disposition of some of the indebtedness of the capital city of Buenos. Ayres, as well as to have bargained away the water and drainage works of that city to the advantage of the English purchasers. The revenue derived from these provinces is also said to have been expended in inequitable proportion in the capital province, notably in building up the new city of La Plata, the seat of government of Buenos Avres. The province which heads the revolt is one of the strongest of the interior states, and derives its name, Entre Rios, from its position between the rivers Parana and Uruguay. Its capital is Bajada de Santa Fe, a city of 150,000 Inhabitants.

The serious character of the Chilian insurrection is no longer a matter of question, in spite of the denials at first made. The fact is that political troubles have been going on in that republic more than a year. as the scenes in the Chilian congress last January showed. Riots have since then occurred in departments where the general government was accused of interfering with and controlling elections. This, in turn, was made the subject of inquiry by congress. There seems to be little doubt, also, that the ranks of the democratic and socialist parties have been reinforced of late years by some of the imm grants, and that the deceptive promises held out by colonization agents have been responsible for a good deal of dissatisfaction. There may have been a cause of discontent among naval officers over an act of discipline by the secretary of the navy; but it is evident that political trouble is at the bottom of the present revolution, and that, whether justly or not, election outrages are charged upon the existing government. Under the constitution of Chili President Balmaceda, whose term expires this year, cannot be a candidate for reelection; but it is even becoming a question whether he will fill out his term. The British show their view of the gravity of the situation by sending a naval force from Panama to Chili.

The victories of the French at Niora and Youri are likely to strengthen their hold on the western Soudan. Sultan Ahmadu has long been the most determined enemy of French progress in that region. About ten years ago he consented to make a treaty of peace and protection, but when the French attempted to visit his capital Sezu-Sikoro, he quickly showed that his notion of peace concerned the statement is a libel. There | modification of this section at the pres- | hold was on the Niger, the French war ves-

sels passed it and went beyond; but when war broke out again, and Ahmadu's forces had been repeatedly defeated in the the field. French were able to seize and hold this chief town of the Segu province. It was surrounded by high and thick walls, but Sultan Ahmadu knew enough not to be penned up in the town, and preferred abandoning it without a blow. So, too, the recent capture of the stronghold of Niora by Commander Archinard did not put an end to the war, since he encountered the enemy again about eighteen miles away. Still, the reduction one after another of the fortified towns must materially aid the French prestige and plans. They recently made treaties with five chiefs, which oxtended their power on the Niger and the Upper Senegal country, and in their military operations they secure native auxiliaries.

Russia has sent Lieutenant Ulateleff to Vicuna to aid its military representative at the Austrian court in learning all things possible about the Austrian army. Neither Austria nor Germany is very much pleased at this attention from their most threatening neighbor, especially as the privileges of their military attaches in St. Petersburg have been cut down to all but nothing. In Berlin Gen eral Count Kutusoff, Russian military representative, sees pretty much all the Prussian troops do, and at any grand review or maneuvre accompanies Emperor William himseif. Similar privileges are accorded to Rus sian military representatives by Emperor Franz Joseph. In St. Petersburg, however, the Prussian General von Villaume and his Austrian colleague are allowed to see and hear so little that their governments are repeatedly discussing the advisability of withdrawing them. Besides the ever unvaried drills of the guard corps in camp at Krossnoje-Sielo, the German representatives are allowed to observe absolutely nothing in military affairs. The big manonyres in the interior of the empire are entirely inaccessible to them. Even association with men of their rank in the Russian army is curtailed.

The Germans have the reputation of being the best educated people in the world, and their schools are regarded as models of thoroughness and efficiency, but the fact, established by official and entirely trustworty statistics, that during the six years ending 1888 289 German school children committed suicide, the majority of them because they failed to pass the prescribed examinations, indicates that education in the Fatherland is, as Emperor William lately declared in a memorable speech, being greatly overdone. It is melancholly to think how severe must be the scholastic pressure which drives nearly fifty children to suicide in one year, almost one each week. If education is not one of the good things of which it is possible to have too much, it is evidently quite possible to administer to much of it within a given time, and the boys and girls of Germany evidenty have a particularly hard time of it. Taink of nearly three hundred children killing themselves because they didn't get a certain number of marks, and for that or some other reason were afraid of punishment.

Wanted-A Show.

Indiana polis Journal The country was told by the freetraders pending the passage of the present tariff law, that the first effect of it would be to limit our foreign trade, because Europe would not buy our goods if we did not buy theirs. If we wanted to flourish and fulfill the designs of nature we must raise food and cotton and exchange them for manufactured goods. The McKinley law has been in operation over four months, and what is the result? Just the opposite of what the freetraders have told us would come about. Dun's weekly review tells us that the value of our exports from New York for the first two weeks in January, 1891, were greater by 12 per cent than they were during the corresponding period of last year, while our imports this January have been 15 per cent less.

Knows How it Is. Chicago Times. It was unfortunate that when Kansas City, in preparation to receive Mr. Porter's young men and women, extended her borders she did not do it more carefully. The Missouri supreme court has decided that it was so improperly done that it must be done all over again, and the result is that many ornamental china gods have cracked to pieces and 15,000 has dropped from the total of her population, while municipal legislation is in dis order and a great big lump is swelling in Kansas Citv's throat. Chicago can sympathize with her, for she knows just how she would feel in the same hard case. All she can say, however, is to try again, and do as Chicago did. Make sure, first, that there is no costly china in the way and then sprawl.

> Wouldn't Eat Crow. New York Herald.

Well, the fight for the senatorship seems to be at an end. We retire from the field with the consciousness that we have done our duty and that the state of New York will be the loser by our defeat. We have struggled to get the right man into the right place If the question could have been decided on its merits we should undoubtedly have scored a signal triumph. But it often happens in American politics that the second best candi date, pushing his claims with vigor and finesse, usurps the position which the better equipped but more modest candidate richly

Figuring on Free Coinage.

Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette. It has been ascertained that the senators who voted for free coinage represent only 30,600,000 population, while those who voted against it represent 31,100,000. From this is the deduction that a majority of the people are opposed to dishonest money. The majority can be estimated at a much larger figure upon the theory, which is the correct one, that several of the senators who voted for a debased coinage did not represent the sentiments of the people of their respective states.

Politics and the Big Fair.

Chicago Times.
So far as finessing for further congressional aid goes, both commission and directory have made a mistake by investing almost exclusively in republicans for high salaried places. It is clear that nothing helpful of the fair will be done at the present session. Appeal will necessarily be made to the house that will be organized next December, and that body will be overwhelmingly democratic.

Hill's Satisfaction. It is a keen delight to Governor Hill's friends to have had him elected to the senate without the vote of the forger who has just been found out in a democratic member, writes Murat Halstead. The looks of the thing were metancholy for a while.

> Vitalizin : the Senate. Indianapolis Journal.

The legislative functions of the United States senate seem to have failen into innocuous desuctude. For all practical purposes it is as idie as a painted ship upon a painted ocean. Only the closure rule can vitalize it.

Why Ministers Live So Long. New York Herald.

The reason why clergymen live to be seventy years of age on the average is that they have an annual attack of bronchitis which can only be cured by a tour through Europeexpenses paid.

Harper's Bazar: Minnie (to Gus)—Yes, I have an allowance now; and I'm always so hard up the last thirty days of the month that I don't know what to do.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL,

Judge Stewart's Time Occupied in Hearing an Interesting Lawsuit.

SOMESTATISTICS ABOUT NEBRASKA SUGAR

The Administrator of an Estate Sued by the Heirs-1 New Irrigation Company-State House Notes.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 23 .- [Special to Tun Ber l-Indea Stewart was engaged this morning in hearing a civil case of an unusual turn. It was that of Washington Maines, an eastern capitalist, wno sues Brace & Strawbridge, real estate men of this city, on a note for \$594.55. The note was given as part of the purchase price of some land in the northern part of the city, which also was encumbered by a \$1,000 mortgage. In giving this note Heiskell & Chapman, acting as attornevs for Maines, entered into an agreement with the defendants whereby if they disposed of the land the mortgage was to be collected by exhausting the property by foreclosure and against all intervenors. The defendants sold it to Frank Sherwin and he disposed of it to S. W. Arbuthnot, each of whom agreed to take it subsequent to the \$1,000 mortgage. Relying upon this, the defendants claim they did not put in an appearance when the land was sold the sheriff and by which they claim to be damaged \$1,000, for which they ask judgment. They also claim that Maines Heiskell & Chapman, Sherman and Arbuthnot entered into a conspiracy to allow the intervenors to escape liabibilities, and to compel the defendants to pay the balance. BOUND TO SELL THE LOTS.

John K. Barr brought suit in the district court this morning against F. J. Bush to com-pel the fulfillment of a contract to purchase lots in Manchester. The provisions were that one-third was to be paid when the shoe factory was located and the foundation laid, one third when the outlding was completed, and one-third when it was in operation. The first payment was made, but, the second was and Barr claims he was damaged \$250 PURE SUGAR.

The first statement of W. R. Bacon, the resident inspector of the Oxnard beet sugar company's factory at Grand Island, shows an ggregate of the following figures from Octoer 17 to December 8: Total number of ba .964; average weight, 100 pounds; total 736,400 pounds. Per cent pure sugar, 100. The bounty on sugar is 1 cent a pound and the aggregate amount paid out in Nebraska during the past year for the encouragement of this infant industry amounts to only

Altic Stalitring and Telke H. Telken, heirs of the late Hei O. Telken, brought suit in county court today against J. H. McClay, brondsman for Henry Nissenberg, administrator of the Telken estate, for \$22,20. They charge that according to Nissenberg's final report they were his creditors to the amount named, but that he has embezzled the cash, converted it to his own use and refuses to pay when they demand. They therefore bring suit on his bond.

STATE HOUSE NOTES. The Nebraska Mercantile association of Organa has filed articles of incorporation. The capital stock is \$25,000 and the general nature of the business is for the purpose of carrying on a jewelry and stationery business. The incorporators are L. Churchill, Samuel Kayser and S. M. Kohn.

The Sam Gesney live stock commission

company of South Omaha has filed articles of incorporation. Capital stock, \$10,000. The incorporators are J. Sam Gosney, Eugene William Campbell, sr., John Camp bell, Richard Cleve, Fred Nutzmann, W. F A NEW IRRIGATION COMPANY.

The Bayard irrigation, canal and water power company has presented its articles of incorporation to be filed with the secretary of state. As the name implies, the town of Bayard, Cheyenne county, is to be the headquarters of the organization. The water is to be taken from the Platte river. The capstock is \$10,000. The officer lian stock is \$60,000. The officers are as follows: Enos Adamsen, president: Francis O. Wisner, secretary: E. M. Stearns, treasurer; E. B. Lonquist, Thomas Roberts, William H. Stones, James O'Hallum and E. M. Stearns, diseases. M. Stearns, directors.

PASSING JESTS.

Drake's Magazine: The first weman, at the start, was a enesided affair, but she seen got over that.

Dallas News: If you have any integrity old fast to it. Stick your heels in the ground and grate your teeth.

New York Herald: "Why does a man lways grow loquacious when he's drunk?"
"The spirit moves him to speak." Life: Was Hamlet mad? He probably

would have been if he could have witnessed some of the modern impersonations of his character. Life: "You heard spout the grizzly bear that tackled a Chicago girl!

"No-what happened?"
"The girl hugged the bear to death."

Watts-Wonder why they always call a lo-Potts—Maybe it is on account of the horri-ble noise it makes when it tries to whistle.

Indianapolis Journal: "Tommy you ought to be ashamed of yourself. I'm sure your bible does not teach you to wait for another boy and throw stones at him. "It does's far as I've got. I'm only in the first part yet."

Mamma (coaxingly)-Come, Bobby, take our medicine now, and then jump into bed. Bobby-I do not want to take my medi-Father (who knows how to govern children)-Robert, if you don't take your med

feine at once you will be put to bed without taking it at al Bobby takes it promptly.

Pittsburg Bulletin: Mrs. Motherleigh-Dora, my love, was it necessary to spend fifteen minutes in bidding Harry good night; Dora (furtively rearranging a rampled con

lar)-Yes, mother, it was a case of mussed. Indianapolis Journal: Harduppe-Miss Laura, have you considered my note-my

etter-er-my proposal!
Mes Laura-I really do not know how to consider it—whether as a proposal or a challenge to a fasting match.

Life: "What's the matter, Ether?" "Oh, nothing, only my resolutions."
"What! broken so soon?"
"No but I resolved after Christmas to have that new circular, and papa says the resolution hasn't been adopted."

Washington Post: "Mamma," said the minister's little boy, "I want some buttons

"Dear, dear! And there isn't a button in the house. Willie, you will have to wall until the collection is taken up next Sun-Carlos had just received a telegram from

"What an admirable invention the telegraph is!" he exclaimed, "when you consider that this message has come a distance of 1,500 leagues, and the gum on the envelope isn't dry yet.

Grip: Quickflash, sr. (to his son)—Don't you think you could make yourself useful by cleaning off this snow ! Quickflash, jr.—Aw—rather queer job, don't you think, for the sen of a gentleman! Quicktiesh, sr. (exploding)-Son of a jack-

Customer (reading a newspaper)—Here I see I am referred to in the paper again.
Landlerd—Indeed/ What do they say about

Customer (reading aloud)-At the close of

tast week Berlin numbered 1,573,421 inhats. I am one of the let. "Are Mr. and Mrs. Green at home " was asked of the little girl who answered the

"Are they engaged?"
The small girl looked horrifled as she answered: "Why, they are married."

RADICAL ORDERS.

They Are Made by Mayor Cregier in

Reference to the Gas Trust. CHICAGO, Jan. 23 .- | Special Telegram to

THE BEE. |- Mayor Cregier has made some very radical orders with reference to the gas trust. The corporation counsel has been instructed to push the quo warranto proceedings with as much severity as the law will alow. This was a surprise to Mr. Hutchinson who, having heard the gas trust was about to dissolve, has been thinking he would be saved the trouble of handling a troublesome case. The proposition made by thegas trust, which is now in the hands of the city council will, beyond all doubt, fail flat, for the city seems to think the late sensation, created by the announcement of the gas trust people, was only a scheme to squirm out of a hole. They were being pushed hard and wery forced to resort to strategem, at least that is what Mayor Cregier says.

Smallpox in Texas. Scorroso, Tex., Jan. 23 .- Special Teregram to The Bee. |-Smallpox is becoming a regular epidemic throughout the central and southern parts of Texas. The facts have been withheld from the press on account of the supposed injury to the commercial intorests of the state. It is learned, however, that there are many cases in this city. The city hospital has been converted into a pest house. The city high school was yesterday adjourned indefinitely. Notwithstanding that every precautionary measure is being used to step the sprend of the disease it goes

steadily on claiming new victims. Banker Horner Must Stand Trial. New York, Jan. 23 .- In the case of Edward H. Horner, the banker arrested on a bench warrant from Springfield, III., for violation of the postal laws in sending lot-tery circulars through the mails, Judge Brown decided that he must be held for re-moval. Time was given counsel to sue out a writ of habeas corpus.

CHURCH GOERS. New York Herald. Some go to church on prayer intent, In quest of soulful consolution; Some to display their wordly bent And fashion's latest dispensation; And fashion's faces dispensation;
Some bend the knee Orpheus.
And go to hear the quartette choir;
While some bow down to Morpheus,
Regardless of predestined fire;

And go to gaze and, gazing, love; some, scourged by Mrs. Grundy's tongue, To prove their treasure is above; But I attend the hallowed shrine For better reasons, you'll agree, My sweetheart's new is next to mine. And when she prays she smiles at me!

some seek the saintly parson young,

Full many years have fied since the death of Robin Crusoe, Blackbeard and all Lis corsairs have van ished from the main,
'Most every island ruler has lately ceased to

But one pirate of the mainland is fated to He has a winning manner when poor strangers go to church,
And he leaves them standing by the door
in weary, waiting files;
How gleefully and fiendishly he leaves them

For the usber likes to show them he is monarch of the aisles.

Those Who Don't. So weary was he Saturday night He wakened not till it was Monday, And thought it was a curious sight. To see the people working Sunday. There was a happy time when Hades had No terror that too great to me did seem; But now I must desert my methods had

Since I have found 'tis heated up with

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



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U. S. DEPOSITORY, OMAHA, NEB. Capital, - - - \$400,000 Surplus Jan. 1st, 1890, - 57,500 Officers and Directors.-Henry W. Yales, President; Lewis S. Reed. Vice-President; James W. Savage, W. V. Morse, John S. Cottins, H. C. Cushing, J. N. H. Patrick, W. H. S. Hughes, cashier.

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