# THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER EDITOR.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, } ss
County of Douglas, }

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BEE Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending January 31, 1891, was as follows:

| | |
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| Sunday, January 25 | 29,029 |
| Monday, January 26 | 26,780 |
| Tuesday, January 27 | 26,538 |
| Wednesday, January 28 | 26,048 |
| Thursday, January 29 | 26,270 |
| Friday, January 30 | 26,158 |
| Saturday, January 31 | 26,314 |
| Average | 26,861 |

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 31st day of January A. D. 1891.

N. P. FEIL,
Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, } ss
County of Douglas, }

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 THE DAILY BEE for the month of February, 1890, 19,761 copies; for March, 1890, 20,815 copies; for April, 1890, 20,564 copies; for May, 1890, 20,180 copies; for June, 1890, 20,301 copies; for July, 1890, 20,662 copies; for August, 1890, 20,720 copies; for September, 1890, 20,570 copies; for October, 1890, 20,762 copies; for November, 1890, 22,130 copies; for December, 1890, 23,471 copies; for January, 1891, 28,446 copies. GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 31st day of January, A. D., 1891.

N. P. FEIL,
Notary Public.

CONGRESS has another month in which to continue its highly protected industry of doing nothing.

THE proposed bounty on wolf, cayote and wildcat scalps is doubtless intended to encourage "home industry."

THERE are a good many after Mr. Windom's shoes, but they are rather large for the average applicant.

FEBRUARY has demonstrated its business like qualities in the first round. It scores a clean knockout against the mild Italian winter.

FROM the number of "claims" pending in the legislature, it is evident the lobby sees its way to a bountiful harvest of fat commissions.

THE finances of North Dakota can not be as bad as they are painted when $800 is set aside to build a hen roost for the state insane asylum.

SECRETARY BLAINE is determined to give consuls sufficient work to earn their salaries. The country has a sufficiency of sinecures at home.

COLONEL VILAS may not be a great statesman, but as a democratic senator from Wisconsin he will always possess a unique interest to the public.

THE latest Ohio idea comes from its farmers' alliance. It is opposed to a third party movement. There has been worse Ohio ideas than this one.

IOWA republicans are beginning to contemplate the prohibition elephant with considerable emotion, owing to the approach of another popular election.

WHILE the east has secured a monopoly of blizzards, provincial cult spurns the name, "meterological guerillas" is more euphonious though less expensive.

IT is announced that the Elder of the Kansas legislature has been promised the governorship. How does the idea strike the Elder of the Nebraska legislature?

CHICAGO has formally celebrated her real estate boom. The same amount of enthusiasm applied to world's fair buildings would at least make a beginning on the foundations.

THE Nebraska legislature is not troubled with a scarcity of railroad bills. It is surplus of pet regulation measures that threatens to vitiate the efforts of members honestly endeavoring to remedy a public evil.

BY a strange co-incidence three departments at Washington were draped in black yesterday. The treasury mourned Windom, the navy Bancroft and the law department Devens—all great names in the country's history.

THE promotion of E. P. Vining to the chairmanship of the Trans-continental Railroad association was well deserved. It may be doubted if the country contains his equal as a manipulator of rates and master of transportation legerdemain.

THE decision of the federal supreme court subjecting the acts of Alaska courts to review, lends significance to the remark of the London *Times*: "A favorable decision will be a triumph for Great Britain; an adverse decision will not effect our rights."

IT IS evident the independents have imbibed too much sense to longer follow the wild and lawless schemes of the prohibitionists. There is cause for general thankfulness in this. Had the divorce occurred several weeks ago the independents would have made a more creditable showing.

JUST as Mr. Bellamy is about to start a newspaper to convert the world to nationalism he is informed of the total collapse of the co-operative kitchen at Evanston, Ill., which was inspired by "Looking Backward." As he did not take his meals at that restaurant, perhaps this development will not disconcert him.

### *THE SCHRADER VINDICATION.*

The independent members of the lower house of the legislature have taken it upon themselves by a series of whereases and resolutions to vindicate Representative Schrader of imputations embodied in a petition which appeals for immediate relief for distressed settlers in Logan county, the home of Mr. Schrader. This petition is denounced as a diabolical scheme of the old parties backed up by the monied powers, corporations, nefarious politicians and political demagogues to thwart and break up the independent party.

Now, while we concede the right of the colleagues of Mr. Schrader to sign any paper they may consider proper as a vindication of his course, which, by the way, has also been their own course, as regards the relief bills, we have a right to call in question the propriety of these representatives in singling out THE BEE and other newspapers and denouncing them for publishing the contents of the petitions that have come before the legislature in due course of its proceedings.

Has it come to this, that the press is to be gagged and placed under a censorship? Are newspapers expected to suppress reports every time some wild eyed reformer or party leader imagines that a diabolical plot has been concocted by corporations, nefarious politicians and demagogues? And how is any editor to know whether a report or a petition is a part of a plot or a mere statement of facts? Are members of the new party to be treated different from members of the old parties? Are they to be regarded like the sacred bull of the Hindoos—not to be touched at the peril of one's life? Are not public men to be judged by their acts? If the reports that may be circulated concerning them are untrue they always have a right to contradict them.

After all the real points at issue in this relief business has not been touched by the Schrader vindication. We are assured by the signers that "Mr. Schrader, through his untiring efforts, has done as much if not more than anyone for the destitute people in the western portion of the state by securing from one firm in writing a credit of $35,000 and from 12 to 15 cars of flour per day until the amount needed shall be had."

This may be very commendable, but it is not business. Moreover, the purchase of goods on pledges that an appropriation will be made to pay these bills for supplies at some future time are at variance with the plain letter of the constitution, which requires that all appropriations shall first be made before any money is paid out of the treasury. In other words, that no officer shall use the credit of the state in advance of an appropriation. What state officers cannot lawfully do no member of the legislature nor all the members of the legislature together have a right to do.

In this as in several other instances the legislature has put the cart before the horse. It should have passed the relief bill at the outset of the session, and ordered the state relief committee or some state board to purchase supplies on competitive bids in the open market. There was no valid excuse for delaying the bill and depriving the state and the settlers of the benefit of competition at cash sales.

### *COLONEL HENRY A. MORROW.*

The death of Colonel Henry A. Morrow will carry sorrow not only to the officers and men of the regular army, but to his old comrades of the Grand Army and the Loyal Legion, and to the citizens of Nebraska as a whole.

Colonel Morrow united in his own character and career all the qualities of the gallant volunteer soldier and the trained officer of the regular army. He was not a graduate of West Point, but he filled his place in the regular army with no less ability and fidelity. He caught his first martial impulse from Abraham Lincoln's call for volunteers. He acquired his knowledge of tactics in the hard school of the camp and the battlefield. He came forth from the war with a reputation as honorable as the wounds he bore, and entered the regular service with a higher diploma than he could have won in any military academy.

In the years succeeding the war he made a host of friends and admirers by his bearing as the commander of an important post and by his affectionate devotion to his old comrades. In the Grand Army and the Loyal Legion he was an extraordinary favorite. In the community where he lived he was the most popular citizen, and no military etiquette was allowed to stand as a barrier between him and the townspeople. He was devoted to the best interests of the state in which he lived, and admirably blended the qualities of the citizen and the soldier.

In the death of Colonel Morrow the public looses a brave soldier, a good citizen and a true man.

### *NEBRASKA AT THE EXPOSITION.*

How should Nebraska be represented at the Columbian exposition of 1893? Every citizen interested in the progress and prosperity of the state will answer that she should have there the largest practicable display of her products in the most attractive form; that the character and advantages of her soil and climate should be shown in a way to enlist the attention and be easily understood by all interested in such knowledge, and that at whatever reasonable expense. She should make an exhibit which the millions of people who will visit the exposition would be certain to regard and would not readily forget. The resources of Nebraska are chiefly agricultural, but of these, no state in the country can make a more creditable exhibit. The quality of her corn is the highest, and all the other products of her soil compare favorably with like products of other states. Her dairy interest, which has rapidly developed in the last few years, can be drawn upon for a display of which her people will not be ashamed by comparison with others. It is of the highest importance, as ex-Governor Furnas correctly says, that Nebraska shall make such an exhibit as will demonstrate to the country that the productiveness of the state has not been diminished, and that the injury resulting from the late drouths, which was much exaggerated, was in fact relatively inconsiderable.

Until a careful and comprehensive plan for an exhibit is decided on the cost of an adequate representation in the exposition cannot be even approximately determined. An appropriation of $150,000 has been asked for, and this amount may be required. Under existing conditions it may be felt to be a large sum to devote to this purpose. There are extraordinary demands upon the public treasury which must be met, and it is desirable that no financial obligations be incurred not absolutely necessary. The obviously judicious course to pursue is first to decide upon the extent and plan of an exhibit and then appropriate a sum sufficient to carry it out. The appropriation should be made to fit the plan, instead of adjusting the plan to the appropriation. The legislature has few matters to act upon of more importance to the future of Nebraska than this, and the constituencies of the men in control of legislation are particularly interested in having it disposed of with intelligence and liberality. There is every reason to expect that this will be done.

### *OUR IMPERIOUS BUILDING INSPECTOR.*

The records of every public office are public property. From the highest state office down to a justice of the peace, the law provides that the records shall be accessible to citizens, and where inspection is inconvenient or impracticable, officials are in duty bound to furnish the information needed. The assumption of any official that the records of his office must be kept secret, is unwarranted.

The action of Building Inspector Whitlock in refusing access to the records of his office exhibits him in his proper light as an imperious autocrat. Under ordinary circumstances the building inspector might be justified in refusing promiscuous examination of plans and specifications on file, but in refusing access to the Union depot plans, he placed himself in the attitude of a plotter against the city's interest. Every tax-payer is directly interested in the viaduct bond case. Every well-wisher of the city is concerned in enforcing the obligations assumed by the Union depot company. Instead of giving the plaintiffs in the case access to essential papers and aiding them so far as the records of his office were involved, the pompous building inspector locks his vaults and declares that the records of a public office are a private trust.

It was eminently fitting that the court should vigorously rebuke such petty trifling with public interests and compel the inspector to perform a duty that should have been voluntarily done. The action of Whitlock is in keeping with the flagrant favoritism shown by him toward corporations and the stockholders of corporations in granting them privileges which he has denied to individual citizens.

### *REPULICAN REORGANIZATION.*

In many of the eastern states the leaders of the republican party are endeavoring to map out new paths for their followers to find new issues, and, to a certain degree, new men for their chief places.

Massachusetts is a conspicuous example. More than in any other locality that state has been for thirty years under the control of one circle of leaders. Men have never reached prominence in the party except through that mystic circle. The personnel of this close corporation of politics has changed as men have dropped out by death, or forced their way into it by the influence of their popularity. But for more than a quarter of a century this dominating factor in Massachusetts politics has remained the same in character and methods.

The case has been even more marked in Maine, New Hampshire, New York and Pennsylvania. After a stinging defeat like that of last November, it is not strange that the elements which have been kept under for so many years should begin to assert themselves and to suggest that they can run things at least as well as the old leaders. The dissatisfied wing of the party is principally composed of the young men, and they have formed new republican clubs and enunciated principles that differ in some important respects from the old party platforms.

In Massachusetts the most conspicuous leader of the new movement announces that "the dominant spirit of the age is commercial." He therefore demands that the party shall turn its back on sectionalism, shall devise measures to develop the foreign trade, and shall endeavor to steer clear of the doctrines for which the party has suffered a sharp rebuke at the polls and through the press.

This political evolution is decidedly interesting. It will probably not make much headway until after the fall elections. If at that time the party has not regained its lost ground in New England, New York, Pennsylvania and some of the western states, an aggressive effort at republican reorganization, with new men and new issues for the new times, may be looked for all along the line.

### *THE NEW APPORTIONMENT.*

The house of representatives of the Fifty-third congress, to be elected next year, will consist of 356 members, an increase of 24 over the present house. The bill making the new apportionment, which was agreed to without any noteworthy partisan controversy, is in the hands of the president and there is no reason to doubt that it will receive his approval. It follows very closely the provisions of previous apportionment bills, being the eleventh made under successive decennial censuses, so that there was no reasonable ground for partisan criticism. The only objection to it having any validity is that three or four states are left without a representative for very large fractions of the population required to give them an additional member, but this was unavoidable and at any rate is not a matter of material consequence.

The new ratio of representation is 173,901, which an even division gives 339 members, those states where the resulting fraction exceeds one-half of the ratio being given an additional representative. There are 17 such states. Twenty-six states retain their present representation, 13 gain each one member, four gain two members each, and one—Nebraska—gains three. The political changes effected by the division give the commonly republican states a gain of 17 members and the democratic states a gain of seven. This is conceded to be an entirely fair division, the greatest growth of population having been in republican states. It was easily possible to have made a ratio representation that would have given the republicans a net gain of four or five more members than this bill promises them. With regard to the question of increasing the membership of the house, the choice was between doing that and reducing the representation of a number of the states, and the decision was wisely, if not necessarily, made in favor of the former. The addition of 24 will hardly render more serious the difficulty now complained of, the principal one of which is the loss of influence by the average member and the concentration of all power in the hands of the speaker and two or three committees, but perhaps it would be wise to provide against a further increase, and there is a proposition to do this. The matter, however, is not urgent, and may very well be left for the consideration of some future congress.

Under the new apportionment the number of presidential electors will be 444, making 223 necessary to a choice. If the republicans can hold the states continuously carried by them, which will have 218 electorial votes, and any one of the so-called doubtful states, viz.: New York, Indiana, Connecticut and West Virginia, they can elect a president in 1892. It is somewhat too early to discuss the chances regarding the states classed as republican.

### *A PERPLEXING SITUATION.*

The republicans of Iowa have plenty of time before them in which to carefully consider what course it will be most expedient for them to adopt regarding the still perplexing question of prohibition, but it is well that they have begun thus early to debate the matter. The situation is obviously one of difficulties. It presents a dilemma either horn of which is pretty sure to give the party some trouble, and the thing to be determined is which one is likely to give the least. Shall the party maintain its past attitude regarding prohibition and take the risk of transferring the whole state government to the democracy, thus unloading upon that party the duty of determining whether prohibition shall stand or fall, or shall it courageously recede from its position and acknowledging the fact that prohibition is a failure declare that the time has come for supplanting it by a policy that can be enforced? It is not doubted that on national issues a majority of the people of Iowa are in sympathy with the republican party, but it is extremely doubtful whether that party can again be successful in a state campaign so long as it supports prohibition. There is every reason to believe that popular sentiment in the state against that policy is growing every year, all the material conditions helping to strengthen it. The prevalent feeling at present seems to be in favor of holding the republican party to its past position on this issue and taking the chances of democratic ascendancy to dispose of it. In the event of the people devolving this duty upon the democratic party, which it is highly probable they would do, how long would it take the republicans to recover control of the state government? and with the full control of the political machinery in the hands of the democracy might there not be serious danger that they would carry the state in a national campaign? We are inclined to think that a brave course on the part of the republicans, in line with the growing popular sentiment, would best subserve the interests of the party.

### *WILLIAM WINDOM'S LAST SPEECH.*

Give us direct and ample transportation facilities under the American flag, and controlled by American citizens; a currency sound in quality and adequate in quantity; an international bank to facilitate exchanges, and a system of reciprocity carefully adjusted within the lines of protection; and not only will our foreign commerce again invade every sea, but every American industry will be quickened and our whole people feel the impulse of a new and enduring prosperity.

These were the closing sentences of a remarkable speech, delivered by William Windom at the banquet of the New York board of trade last Thursday evening. They were the last words he ever spoke. Having delivered them with marked oratorical effect, and bowed to the repeated cheers of his hearers, he sat down and died.

Aside from the tragic ending of the secretary's life, his speech would have been an effort of unusual interest. Taken in connection with that sad event, and considered in the light of a last solemn warning to his countrymen, his words should have tremendous weight at this time.

The secretary had prepared himself with great care to speak to the toast, "Our country's prosperity dependent upon its instruments of commerce." He desired to demonstrate that the two things essential to the enlargement of the foreign tradesmen were American ships and a sound currency. He remarked, parenthetically, "that we need more water in our harbors and canals and less in our railroad stocks." Some of the comparisons which he drew between the magnitude of our domestic carrying trade and the foreign trade of Great Britain were flattering to the national pride. For instance, he stated that the total tonnage passing through the Detroit river in 1889 exceeded by 2,468,127 tons the entire foreign and coastwise trade from Liverpool and London in the same year. When he turned from domestic to foreign commerce he drew a picture in very different colors.

In 1889 only 12½ per cent of our foreign imports crossed the sea in American bottoms, the smallest percentage of any year since the government was founded. Mr. Windom explained this discouraging fact by stating that for the last half century congress had refused to do anything to build up our shipping. With an earnestness that now seems like pathos, he urged that vigorous measures should be taken to rehabilitate our merchant marine by the imposition of tonage duties that would make it a decided object for the trade to seek American bottoms. He set forth this idea as the best possible means of extending the foreign market for our agricultural and manufactured products.

The last utterance of this faithful and able secretary of the treasury on the subject of the currency should ring in the ears of his countrymen as long as the present demand for reckless inflation continues. He plead for a sound and stable currency, which should avoid the danger both of a deficient and a redundant circulating medium. Speaking of the present demand for more money he said:

If, on the other hand, circulation be redundant, prices become temporarily inflated, wild speculations are stimulated, debts are recklessly contracted, credit is dangerously expanded and for a time trade seems to float upon the high tide of success, when, suddenly, the failure of some large firm, or banking house, discloses the true situation and the entire fabric of fictitious prosperity falls with a crash even more disastrous than can be produced by a deficient circulation.

He said in conclusion that he would favor the free coinage of silver when it could be made safe through international agreement. But he predicted that if the present demand should be heeded it would depreciate silver with all other values and end in calamity.

The last words of Secretary Windom were the words of an upright and patriotic statesman and should be widely studied.

THE late National Alliance convention pronounced the statistics of the wheat product collected by the government as incorrect. To this was added the declaration that the crop was 10,000,000 bushels short of the official figures. The government employs hundreds of agents in every state and territory to secure crop reports. No less than 1,500 are frequently employed in Nebraska. The greatest care is taken to secure reliable reports, and in case of conflicting returns from any given district, the average is taken as a basis of computation. The completeness of the system and the signal ability shown in the monthly reports have made them standard authority on the cereal products of the country. Against the alliance put the report of the committee representing two months' labor. The fact is that all authorities sustain the statistics of the government and prove that the country holds a surplus of 23,000,000 bushels over and above the quantity required for home consumption.

DESPITE commercial reports of improving business throughout the country, the clearing house record for the closing week in January shows a marked decline, compared with the corresponding week of last year. Out of fifty-eight leading cities in the association, twenty-seven report a decrease in exchanges, overcoming the increase in thirty-one cities, and leaving an aggregate deficit of 15.4 per cent in the business of the country as reflected by the banks. It is evident confidence has not been fully restored and is not likely to be while financial quacks in congress and in state legislatures are tinkering with the finances.

IN dismissing one set of incompetent plumbing inspectors Major Dennis will not improve the public service by giving their places to another set of incompetents. The object of plumbing inspection is to protect the public health, and the political views of the inspectors should not be taken into account any more than would the political standing of a physician on the health board.

**Great Industry Safe.**
*New York World.*

One thing is lacking in the rapid transit bill. It doesn't prohibit chewing gum on the lines.

**Chance for Fun.**
*New York Herald.*

We should like to see the republican senators who wanted to shut off debate try the experiment on their wives and daughters. Circus! That is too tame a word to describe the situation.

**Had Enough of Congress.**
*New York World.*

The Fifty-first congress should finish up its business so that the Fifty-second need not assemble till its appointed time. Congress sat all last summer: the country wants a little rest this year.

**An Irishman's Triumph.**
*Boston Herald.*

The elevation of Dr. Magee to be archbishop of York, which is the highest position but one in the English church, is properly set down as an indication that even a tory government can occasionally recognize merit in a full-blooded Irishman.

**Key to the Irish Situation.**
*Boston Pilot.*

America holds the key to the Irish situation. Lord Salisbury recognizes that fact when he calls Parnell "the depot of the whole Irish movement here and in America;" only Salisbury is incapable of distinguishing between slavish submission to despotism and intelligent loyalty to a high purpose. "Millions for country but not one cent for faction" is the motto of Ireland's friends in America. The sooner this fact is understood the better for the cause.

**Are You Ashamed?**
*Denver Republican.*

The Nebraska senate has adopted a memorial to congress asking the grant of $1,000,000 from the national treasury in aid of sufferers in Nebraska. This is discreditable to the people of Nebraska. That state is amply able to provide for all its poor, and there should be too much state pride in the people to admit of their asking congress for aid. The men of Colorado who are proud of their state would blush with shame if our senate were to ask congress to help Colorado to take care of the poor and suffering people on the plains. If Nebraska is so poor that it needs must go begging at the door of the national treasury it does not speak well for that state in view of all that has been said about its great resources and all that has been done to advertise it. Nebraska's senate should be ashamed of itself.

**Judges are but Human.**
*San Francisco Chronicle.*

There seems to be no disposition on the part of some members of the legislature to hold that a judge is above criticism, and that a newspaper which dares to inquire into the motives or to scrutinize the acts of a man on the bench should be subject to the vengeance of the court without appeal. Perhaps it is a case of "fellow feeling making them wondrous kind," but whatever may be the fate of the Maher bill it will be found that the press of California will take advantage of the constitutional provision which guarantees every citizen the right "to freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right," not to the person criticised, but to the people. This right cannot be abridged by the gag method of punishing the accuser for contempt of court, and it will be found in the future, as in the past, that a judge cannot, even with the aid of the contempt-gag, prevent being branded as a scoundrel if his acts call for such a course.

### *PASSING JESTS.*

St. Joseph News: De Mascus—Why do you always lie abed all day when you come west? You're an early riser in New York.

St. Agedore—Don't you know, old man, that the son can't rise in the west?

She sings soprano in the choir;
'Twould really set your heart on fire
And e'en your very soul inspire
To hear this goddess sing.
And yet to me it somehow seems
This diva won't disturb my dreams,
Because upon her finger gleams
A large engagement ring.

New York Herald: Wife—Here is a lovely meerschaum pipe for you which came today from San Francisco.

Husband—I wonder how it was colored so beautifully.

Wife—It probably came by way of Chicago.

Philadelphia Record—Two Kensington schoolgirls were discussing their teacher. "You can't please her," said one. "She gave us a sum in arithmetic, and what do you think? I copied the answer out of a 'key,' and she marked it wrong because I was in a hurry and left one figure out."

New York Sun: "That woman married money."

"Then there's bound to be a separation."

"Why?"

"Woman and money do not stick to each other."

New York Herald: Sanso—Have you been playing poker for money?

Rodd (disconsolately)—No; but the fellows I've been playing with have.

Lives of acrobats remind us
When we see the human fly,
We could never leave behind us
Footprints on the ceiling high.

Halifax Critic: After one girl has given you the sack and another the mitten, it is time to give up trying to gain your suit on the installment plan.

St. Joseph News: When nature decreed that the sun should not rise in the west she overlooked the rising sons and daughters of the west.

Atchison Globe: Don't become so well acquainted with any one that he will feel free to complain to you.

New York Herald: Boggs—Hicks seems to be a well informed man.

Foggs—Yes, his wife is secretary of the Home Missionary society.

Boston Courier: Tommy—Did you do much fighting during the war, pa?

Pa—I did my share of it, Tommy.

Tommy—Did you make the enemy run?

Pa—You're right, I did, Tommy.

Tommy—Did they ketch you, pa?

Epoch: Billow—Now, look here, Bloobumper, I wouldn't be a fool if I were you.

Bloobumper—No; if you were me you wouldn't be a fool.

New York Sun: "Did you read over the proofs of my novel?"

"Yes."

"Well?"

"They are damning."

Atchison Globe: The Lord appreciates the trouble ahead of man when he sends him into the world. A baby knows how to cry; he has to be taught how to laugh.

St. Joseph News: "Surprising thing about young Blueblood."

"The young fellow from Virginia? What about him?"

"He doesn't come from the oldest family in the state."

### *PERSONALITIES.*

Queen Victoria calls a bouquet by the old-fashioned name of nosegay.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis is said to be a sufferer from heart disease which has reached a critical stage.

President Harrison is said to take more delight in the streak of Indian blood in his veins than in any other attribute.

It is presumed that David Bennett Hill's senatorial toga will not contain an encyclopedia pocket, says the Washington Post.

Senator Hoar was first nicknamed "Grandma" because he declined to take a "nightcap" with Voorhees, Spooner and the rest of the boys.

Henry Gasper of Michigan City, Ind. is only sixteen years old, yet he confesses to ten burgiaries, and has stolen $5,000 worth of property.

Secretary Rusk is represented as saying that he was not a candidate for the presidency, and did not feel in every way qualified for the office.

A life size portrait of the late Roscoe Conkling, by Cuyler Ten Eyck of Albany is on exhibition in the main corridor of the Hoffman house, New York.

Judge Charles S. Hamilton of Biddeford, Me., is now charged with delaying election trials by failing to put in an appearance in court through intoxication.

Lord Ashbourne's son, who was recently received into the Catholic church, has announced himself in favor of home rule. So says the Liverpool Catholic Times.

New Orleans Delta: We wonder if Mr. Watterson, when he celebrated his silver wedding recently, called to mind the celebrated remark he made in Chicago, "D—n silver."

At a banquet in New York last week Charles A. Dana, editor of the Sun, was placed opposite Mr. Cleveland. The police gave the banquet, however, and were present in force.

Mrs. Hodgson-Burnett, author of "Little Lord Fauntleroy," wears dresses that look too youthful for her. Salmon-pink, white, pale blue, and soft yellow are the shades that Mrs. Barnett favors most.

The Rev. John Jasper, who gained celebrity by his "sun-do-move" lecture, doesn't let his salary move. His congregation has several times tendered him an increase, but he declares that $50 a month is ample for his needs, and he declines to accept more.

General Sherman the other evening at the Yale alumni dinner in New York, having been welcomed as usual by "Marching Through Georgia," remarked feelingly in his little speech: "I have often thought that when I was marching to the sea it would have been well had I marched on into it."

**Wise Precaution.**
*Good News.*

Young Wife—My dear, I want a speaking tube to connect our burglar proof store room with the kitchen.

Husband—What under the sun do you want that for?

Young Wife—So I can lock myself in there when I scold the cook.

**Didn't Know Better.**
*American Stationer.*

Cholly Cholmondeley—Hove you, deah boy, read "Looking Backward?"

Harold Harrington—Not yet, my deah fellah.

Cholly Cholmondeley—Well, I tried it last night and I quite hurt my neck.

**A Facetious Lover.**

She sat on his knee, with a blush on her cheek,
And he said to the charming sprite:
The fair's to be held in the church next week,
But I'm holding the fair tonight.

**The Druggist's Reply to Various ? ? ?**
*Pharmaceutical Era.*

No, we don't put up prescriptions
Enough all our rent to pay;
But by hustling all tomorrow,
Earn what we spent yesterday.

**Practice and Precept.**

How pure and good 'twould make the world,
The millennium we soon would see,
If fathers would but be themselves
As good as they think their sons should be.

# RAID ON THE GAMBLING DENS.

How Captain Miller Celebrated His Induction Into Office at Lincoln.

MARY BRIGGS' PECULIAR MANIA.

**She Falls in Love With all Descriptions of People—Emmet's Birthday to Be Celebrated—Police Force Changes.**

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 2.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Captain Miller inaugurated his induction into office by participating with Marshal Melick and Detective Malone in a raid last night upon the colored gambling den over Barth's drug store on O street, between Ninth and Tenth streets. The proprietor of the establishment is William Chinn, who is a porter in one of our leading barber shops. The police have been watching for a chance to swoop down on the place, and had warned the proprietor to close up. He was too much taken up with chasing the almighty dollar to heed the warning, and as a consequence Chinn, who masqueraded under the alias of Bill Anderson, and nine others who gave the names of Harry Ryan, A. Marshal, Carl Smith, Milo Withers, Cyrus Corneal, C. E. Jones, John Wilson and Jess Bevins, were arrested and taken to the station. All were released on security furnished by Chinn. The place has been the resort of both whites and colored, and was the joint where Monday McFarland spent Sunday night after he had struck Sheedy. The raid was made about 7:30 o'clock. The cases were continued until Friday.

CORA WAS IN LUCK.

Cora Dabler, the young woman who has been an inmate of the jail for several days charged with shoplifting from Fred Schmidt's store, was discharged by the court this morning. Cora was very indignant over her arrest, and will proceed to call down vengeance upon the heads of the police department. The arrest was made on information obtained from a woman that Cora had given her a pair of the gloves taken, but this witness could not be found.

HAVING TROUBLE WITH NOTES.

Some time ago William Caygill filed suit in the county court against Martin Kersene asking for $550 on a note he held. This morning Kersene filed an answer in which he asserts that William must be the victim of a hallucination; that he (Martin) never signed or endorsed any such note, and that he never knew of its existence until served with a summons.

Henry Repke objects to paying a note held by Dolan, Deer & Co., which was given them by D. H. Neimann, the Hickman merchant, who left suddenly some time ago. He says that he received no consideration for affixing his signature to said note.

MARY BRIGGS AGAIN.

Deputy Sheriff Hoxie this afternoon arrested Mary Briggs, a hefty young woman, who has several times been before the public, on an insanity warrant. Mary is inclined to waste her love upon every good looking man who comes along, and this has naturally caused serious embarrassment to some leading citizens. She was sent to the asylum once before for too free display of this trait, but was discharged some months since as cured. It is said she has been indulging this propensity of late and the insanity commissioners are investigating the case this afternoon. She was found at the home of her sister in East Lincoln.

UNHAPPY LIBBIE BRIGGS.

Libbie E. Briggs has filed a petition in the district court for a divorce from her husband, Theodore P. Briggs. They have been married some twenty years and have two children, Lucila G., aged eighteen years, and Theodore P., jr., aged nine. She says that on July 1, 1888, Theodore wilfully deserted the plaintiff, and for more than two years past has been wilfully absent from her without a reasonable cause, and that he has grossly and wantonly refused and neglected to support and provide suitable maintenance for her for three years, although of sufficient ability to do so. She asks for the custody of the children.

EMMET'S BIRTHDAY.

At the regular meeting of the Lincoln branch of the Irish National league, held yesterday afternoon, the following committees were appointed: Arrangements, Charles McGlave, John P. Sutton, P. O. Cassidy, M. Grace, Dennis Merriman, James J. Condon and Edward Hughes; entertainment Mrs. J. A. Kilroy, Miss Birdie Hughes, Mrs. A. Halter, Miss Mae Fitzgerald, Mrs. J. J. Murphy, Messrs. J. J. Condon, P. M. Hayden, W. O'Shea, P. W. L. Tarpy, J. A. O'Shea and E. R. Butler. The date of the anniversary is March 4. James A. Mulligan was invited to deliver the address of the day.

A POLICE CHANGE.

Fred A. Miller, who has so ably filled the position of day sergeant of police for nearly two years, and whose promotion to the night captaincy was announced some weeks since, assumed the duties of that position last night. His record as an efficient sergeant is sufficient recommendation that he will be as equally reliable and valuable in his new position. He has the good will and liking of the entire force. It is generally understood that Captain Carder accepts the day sargeant's position. He has been in ill health for some time, and is at present confined to his house.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Health Officer Bartram on behalf of the humane society filed complaint in Judge Foxworthy's court today against George McMillan, charging him with cruelty to animals, in that he failed and refused to provide proper care, feed and sustenance for his horse. The animal was a veritable crow-bate. McMillan was arrested at his home, 813 North Thirteenth street by Constable Kaufman. He was arraigned, plead not guilty and the case was set for Wednesday. He was released on $100 bail.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Frank J. Morrow, who is in attendance at the state university, received a telegram yesterday announcing the death at Hot Springs, Ark., of his father, Colonel Henry A. Morrow, late commandant at Fort Sidney. Colonel Morrow is a noted Indian fighter.

The postoffice and government office were closed this afternoon in honor of Secretary Windom, whose funeral took place today. The flags are all at half mast.

Another, the second one, of S. Greenstone's children, died yesterday of diphtheria, aged seven years. The funeral occurred today from Roberts & Co.'s undertaking rooms, and the remains were interred in the Jewish cemetery on North Fourteenth street. The remaining little ones are down with the same disease.

**Talking Shop.**
*Washington Post.*

"I don't quite understand your audacity, young man, in desiring to marry my daughter." So spoke the stern father. "From what I can hear you seem to have nothing but a little reputation as an amateur actor. I don't believe you could support your wife." The youth looked a good deal surprised and after a pause stammered: "Why, your daughter doesn't want to star, does she?"

**Panicky Times.**
*American Stationer.*

De Ponsonby—Can you let me have that five I loaned you last week?

Van Popinjay—Perhaps you don't know that the financial stringency through which we are passing has caused me to make an individual assignment. I am settling at 10 cents. So here is 50 cents and we are square.