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

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County of Bouglas. (58
George B. Tzschuek, secretary of THE BEE
Publishing company, does solemnly swear
that the actual circulation of THE DALLY BEE
for the week ending January 31, 1891, was as Sunday, January 25..... Monday, January 26. Tuesday, January 27. Wednesday, January 28,

Saturday, January 31..... Average.

GEORGE B. TZSCRUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my
presence this 3ist day of January A. D. 1891,

Notary Public.

Thursday, January 29. Friday, January 30.

N. P. Ferra,
Notary Public.

County of Douglas, {

Secorge B. Tzschack, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Ber Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Daily Ber for the month of February, 1890, 19,781 copies; for March, 1890, 20,815 copies; for April, 1890, 20,504 copies; for May, 1890, 20,60 copies; for June, 1890, 20,301 copies; for July, 1890, 20,60 copies; for November, 1890, 20,762 copies; for November, 1890, 22,230 copies; for December, 1890, 24,471 copies; for January, 1891, 28,466 copies.

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

Notary Public.

THE force bili is dropped from the republican programme for the rest of the session. That is really the brilliant part of the programme.

GOVERNOR BOYD has the distinction of delivering his message after the inaugural utterances of nearly all other new governors are forgotten.

THE unique Carter Harrison proposes a solution for the senatorial deadlock in Illinois, Elect Carter Harrison, The solution lacks 103 votes of being a suc-

THE arid region in the vicinity of Sidney will be irrigated today with liquid eloquence. It is to be hoped that it will be followed later by a crop of prosperity.

THE supreme court of South Dakota declares that original packages of liquor are subject to police control. An immediate boom in saloon drug stores may be looked for.

LET it be recorded to the benefit of Nebraska's reform legislature that it provided for the salaries of members before any other measure received the sanction of the governor.

marvelous pace. The patent report shows a volume of business exceeding that of any preceding year, and growing at a greater pace than population.

ACCORDING to official reports the maintenance of inmates in state asylums costs a trifle over \$5 each per week. A large number of sane people would cheerfully exist on the sum and lay by a surplus.

THE western farmer will be the chief beneficiary of the reciprocity treaty with Brazil. The object of the new agreement is to widen the foreign market for the products of the west, as well as for the manufactures of the east. The west can stand a great deal of that sort of

THE New England business men and the Canadians are working together for reciprocity. At a recent Boston banquet the cause had a big boom. It is quite possible that Mr. Blaine has a surprise in store for these people. It seems to be his ambition to leave his country's foreign trade a great deal larger than he found it.

THE argument of Mayor Cushing in favor of concentrating in the mayor and council all appointing power, is refuted by his own experience. It is only necessary to giance at the list of incompetents foisted into office during the past year to confirm the wisdom of the law relating to the police and park commissioners.

THE short-sighted action of the legislature in asking congress for \$1,000,000 to help the drouth sufferers is bearing bitter fruit. It makes our representatives at Washington blush for their state, fills the press of the east with that sort of sympathy that blights, and does not increase by a single dollar the appropriation likely to be made for seed. It is a mistake which, it is hoped, will never be repeated again.

THE adulteration of food products is carried to an appalling extent in this country. The magnitude of the evil was forcibly shown in the opposition to the oleomargerine law. That measure did not attack the manufacture and sale of the product, but compelled dealers to brand the article and sell it as eleomargerine, not as genuine butter. The opposition to the pure food bill springs from like dishonest sources. The merits of the measure are beyond question. It seeks to check food adulteration under such penalties as will deter mercenary manufacturers from palming off a bogus for a genuine article. Many of the diseases ascribed to other causes have their inception in deleterious substances introduced in articles of food, and their prevention by any possible means is in the interest of public health. The pure food bill may not accomplish the ends sought. It is, however, a step in the right direction, which will eventually lead to a thorough examination of all "nod products.

GOVERNOR ROYD'S MESSAGE.

Governor Boyd's message to the legislature is a well written public document, and its prevailing tone is conservative. While it is not wholly free from partisanship, which was hardly to be expected from the only democratic governor Nebraska ever had, it earnestly seeks to establish cordial relations with all elements in the legislature and to unite the executive and legislative branches of the government in a common effort to find the conditions of per-

manent prosperity. 'The governor's most earnest and explicit declarations relate to economy in the public service, and to the enactment of laws to secure ballot reform. He well says that "every dollar paid to a useless employee is a theft from the pockets of provement are. The progress of a few the poor." He urges that great care years may amply demonstrate the neshould be exercised in fixing the number | cessity and vindicate the wisdom of the of legislative employes, and advises a enterprise. thorough investigation of state institutions, to the end that no sinecures may be allowed to exist. This is a suggesupon which the legislature tion would do well to act before definitely deciding on the biennia! appropriations. It is notorious that certain state institutions, designed only for the care of those physically unfortunate, serve as asylums for brokenwinded politicians. This is an abuse which should be speedily abolished.

The governor deciares emphatically for ballot reform and the Australian system in its main features. He gives point to his argument on this subject by reference to the useless expense involved in the present farcical contest, which, he says, "is directly traceable to the defects in our present election laws."

What the governor says about the del icacy of dealing with the usury laws will meet with the approval of men of all parties, excepting only a few .professional radicals. He favors the strict enforcement of the present statutes on the subject, and the enactment of new laws to wipe out notorious money sharks who loan only for 36 per cent a year, and upwards.

On the subject of railroad legislation the message is conservative to the verge of disappointment. It concedes that the public is now overburdened by excessive charges, but recommends only an attempt to reach the unattainabie in the shape of laws that will foster "a union of the interests of the corporations with those of the people." The trouble is that this union has been too well accomplished heretofore. The interests of the railroad lion and the public lamb have been united-with the lamb on the inside. Governor Boyd was chairman of the railroad committee of the last constitutional convention, and drew the present constitutional provisions on railroads, which are admirable in many features. It would be interesting now to read his observations on the way in which that law has not been enforced and has signally failed to realize

the expectations of its framers. What the governor says about the choice of presidential electors by congressional districts is merely the partisan utterance of a democrat. The framers of the constitution sought to recognize sovereign states, not sovereign congressional districts. If the people of the United States shall ever decide to depart from the electoral college system it will be to choose the pres-INVENTIVE skill is increasing at a ident by direct vote, rather than by a new and more complicated arrangement of electors. The democratic idea is that they can secure one electoral vote in Nebraska by manufacturing a sure democratic district. It is not an idea that will commend itself to the common sense of the people.

The public will concur with the governor's recommendations in favor of an appropriation for the world's fair, and with his expressions on the subjects of the national guard, the school system, public warehouses, and the enlargement of the judiciary. The suggestion of a constitutional convention is not so clearly wise, but is well worthy of considera-

The graceful expressions of faith in the future of the state, and the plea for loyal co-operation of all branches of the public service in the interest of the common good, with which the message opens and closes, will receive the hearty approval of all citizens. It is to be hoped that the legislature will respond to the governor's cordial advances.

THE CONGRESS AT GALVESTON. There will assemble at Galveston, Texas, today, in connection with the celebration of the successful beginning of the deep harbor project, for which congress has made a liberal appropriation, a conference of representatives of western and southwestern states. The object of this conference is to recommend to the national legislature measures in which the interests of the west are peculiarly concerned, and incidentally to assure the support of the sections represented to the deep harbor project. How much more extended the range of deliberation and secommendation will be made it is unnecessary to predict, but it is hardly possible that the conference will confine itself to the consideration of practical questions of more or less distinctly sectional concern. As a matter of fact it would be difficult to name any subject calling for legislation by congress in which other portions of the country are not as greatly interested as the west, Even the important question of irrigation, which more distinctively than any other has relation to the future progress, prosperity and power of the west, is really of vital interest to the whole country. The reclamation of a vast area, however to be accomplished, which would add enormously to the productive resources and the permanent wealth of the country, cannot properly be dwarfed into the character of a merely sectional question, although public opinion in the east very generally so regards it. The conference need not, however, have any trouble in finding subjects to discuss that are of vital concern to the west, Railroad regulation, the problem of cheaper transportation, the question of immigration, the subject of reciprocity, all are matters that have a very direct bearing upon the future of the west, and if a united expression of opinion regarding them were made by representative men of a dozen western and southwest-

ern states it could not fail to exert an

influence in directing national legisla-

tion With regard to the projected deep harbor at Galveston, a great deal is promised, the value of which only the future can determine. The claims enthusiastically made that it will afford an outlet for western products greatly to the advantage of western producers may in time be verified. If it shall have the effect ultimately of reducing to any extent the cost of getting these products to foreign markets and lessening the transportation charged on morehandise brought from such markets, it will fully justify whatever expenditure may be required in its construction. It is not safe to conclude from present conditions what the possibilities of such an im-

MUST TAKE ACTION.

County Attorney Mahoney has brought another action against the register of deeds and his bondsmen for the recovery of \$5,565, which has been collected by the register in 1890 and not turned over into the county treasury as required by law. This makes the total deficit for 1889 and 1890 exceed the sum of \$9,000. Whether the county will be able to recover from Register Megeath and his bondsmen is problematic.

The county commissioners have an imperative duty to perform under the circumstances. The mandate of the constitution virtually compels them to declare the office of register vacant, and to fill the vacancy by some citizen whose record as a public officer is invulnerable. No other construction can be placed upon the provision of the constitution that declares any person in default of public moneys ineligible to an office of profit and trust.

The position in which Register Me geath finds himself can only be inscribed to his own neglect, to use a mild phrase, to keep apart and untouched the unds that came into his hands in excess of the amount allowed to him by law. In any event he should have replaced the money when his attention was called to the default. He has either had bad advisers or he has shown a reckless disregard of obligations imposed upon him. He is entitled to the sympathy of personal friends and associates in office, but the law is inexorable and friendship cannot shield him from 'the consequences of his own acts.

The commissioners have treated him very leniently so long as they possibly could do so without laving themselves iable to the charge of collusion. Their duty now is very clear and cannot be shirked.

THERE appears to be little probability that the present congress will take any action upon the bill providing for a postal telegraph system. The measure has been held by the house committee on postoffices since the middle of the last session, owing mainly to the indifference or hostility of the chairman, and yester day it was laid on the table by the committee. This proceeding may not finally dispose of the bill, but it is not the course the committee would have taken if it had earnestly desired to secure action on the measure. The course of the chairman of the committee, Bingham of Pennsylvania, has been most remarkable in view of the fact that he is on record as having been an ardent advocate of postal telegraphy, and has also declared the proposed bill to be unobjectionable in its terms. Although practically an administration measure, Mr. Bingham has steadily voted with the democrats of his committee against reporting it to the house, and has manifested a hostility very suggestive of external influence. Legislation giving the country a postal telegraph system will ultimately be secured. The predominant sentiment of the country is unquestionably in favor of it. But its failure in the present coagress will be likely to postpone it several years, and the loss of the opportunity to give the people a cheaper and better telegraph service will be unfortunate for them and unfortunate for the republican party.

A LARGE number of leading eastern papers discuss alliance principles from the declarations of the national convention at Omaha. They proceed on the assumption that the government money oaning scheme enunciated at Ocala, and later at Omaha, makes it a cardinal principle of the alliance party. The truth is that the party is sharply divided on the question. A strong majority of all delegates at the Omaha convention rejected the proposition in every form and boldly pronounced it impracticable. After a majority of the delegates had left for their homes the author of the proposition resurrected it in the presence of a handful of local delegates and forced its adoption. The action of a rump minority should not be considered the voice of a regular convention, any more than the nine tailors of Tooley street represent London. It is due to sensible members of the alliance in this and adjoining states to correct the impression that they sanctioned any scheme calculated to transform the national treasury into a pawnbroker's shop.

THE bill authorizing the construction of the interstate bridge between Omaha and Council Bluffs lacks only the signature of the president to become a law. It now remains for the projectors to show by works their purpose to give the city adequate bridge competition and place the railroad interests of Omaha permanently beyond the control of one corporation.

THE council delays action on the franchise for a competing electric light company not so much to "guard the interests of the city" as to give the existing monopoly time to consult with the members and combine to kill the ordinance, What other object could the council have in referring the measure to the city attorney, knowing that he had drafted it and carefully protected the rights of the city?

DESPITE innumerable obstacles, the stockyards management is pushing into new fields for business. Having secured a permanent footing among the stockgrowers of the central west, the advantages of the Omaha market are being

spread throug but New Mexico and the favorable results. south west. Heretofore the tursas City market has held complete control of that section. Its advocates, backed by interested railroads, attempt to decry Omaha, but without success. Although this market is handicapped for want of direct railroad communication, experimental shipments have resulted so favorably in price that a considerable movement of New Mexican stock to Omaha is confidently expected during the present year: A writer in the New Mexican Stock Grower points out that not only are prices better in Omaha, abut that this class of cattle find here an increasing demand. . The business of feeding stock is growing rapidly in Nebraska. It affords a double profit to the farmer, -a market for his surplus corn and remunerative prices for corn-fed beef. Located in the center of the great corn belt of the west, Omaha offers superior advantages as a market to the stock growers of the southwest. The resulting benefits warrant a more aggresive campaign for business in New Mexico and southern Colorado.

A MINNESOTA statesman has evolved a bill governing the expenses of candidates for office. Candidates are graded into three classes: State, county, and town and city. Senators and congressmen are included in the first class, and are rated at \$1,000; second-class \$500 and third-class \$250. The schedule is interesting as showing the drift of reform, but the figures are not based on what the office will bear. To limit a senator to \$1,000, when a single vote frequently commands five times that sum, is manifestly unjust to aspirants. is a penurious candidate, for governor who can successfully stump a state for \$1,000, and the candidate for congress weathering a biennial gale for a like sum would be a political curiosity. Coming down to local spoils, the schedule of expenses is a dampener to the growth of political ambition. Five hundred dollars would not irrigate a quarter section of a respectable county, and \$250 would not more than pay for a first class political jag in a live town. It is barely possible the would-be reformer took this means of giving the outside public an inside view of the financial distress in political circles in the Soft Pine state.

THE bill in the legislature, providing that all unimproved land adjoining improved farms or lets shall be listed for purpose of taxation at the same figure as the improved land, would have one good effect if it should become a law. It would lead to the improvement of a large amount of wild land by its present owners, or its sale to persons who would improve it, with resulting large material benefit to the state. The amount of such land in the state two years ago was greater than the amount of the improved land, and is probably notany less at present - At first glance the proposition is likely to appear not exactly just, but why should the owner of unimproved lands be allowed to profit from its ap preciation by reason of the improvement of contiguous property without paying for the benefit? Why should the enterprising citizen who cultivates his farm or builds on his property be required to pay more relatively in taxation than the man who expends no capial in improvements and simply holds his land for speculation or for an increase in value contingent upon the investments and enterprise of his neighbors? There are many cogent reasons in support of the proposed measure.

ADVICES from Washington give strong assurances of the passage of the Farnam street bridge bill at this session. No serious objection can be urged against the measure. It provides for a single span of not less than 420 feet over the main channel of the river, thus obviating obstruction to mythical navigation and disposing of the third-of-amile limit. The great importance of a combined railroad and wagon bridge connecting with the main thoroughfare of the city is apparent. It insures competition in traffic between the two cities and railroad connection with the heart of the city.

"TIS an ill wind that blows nobody good." On sober second thought Kansas City finds consolation in the fact the boundary decision makes farming within the city limits a lost occupation.

Anything Wrong? Munsey's Weekly.
Uncle Sam is giving back the land that belong to the Indians-six feet at a time.

An Enemy's Praise. Judge Gresham has the grip, which is just what some other eminent republicans lack.

With Irby of South Carolina, and Peffer of Kansas, sitting side by side in the senate it looks as if the war was over and cotton and corn had got together at last. Handy to Nebraska

Chlono News.

The days are growing longer, doubtless out

Hog and Hominy Next.

of deference to the wishes of Illinois legislators, who will need pretty long days in order to transact any business at all. Weak-Kaccal Mugwumps,

Baltship American.

Since the name of Senator Gorman has been set to presidential music the mugwump press has discovered that, after all, his ef-

forts against the force bill did not amount to

anything. Listen to This. There are a good many laws passed for the sake of being passed and not with any rational expectation that they will ever be enforced. So full of humbing is this amusing old planet.

Denver News. "Peffer for president" That is the latest cry of the farmers' alliance. How about Stanford of California and Donnely of Minnesota? Van Wyck of Nebraska is left out of the calculation.

Uncle Sam Can Fix Things.

St. Joseph Herald. In the Omaba bridge case, the decision of the federal court appears to be that all railroads have the right to use the Union Pacific bridge, but they cannot avail themselves of that right until another contract is entered into as to a time schedule for the passing of the bridge. This will take the case to the supreme court with a delay of two or three | new blood, and if she is ever to attain the

rears, and the Milwaukee and the Rock Island may find it necessary to build another bridge. All this trouble, expense and damage to cities and the public would be avoided if Uncle Sam had control of the Union Pacific, which he should and may have, by closing his mortgages on it.

> Southern Confidence in the Mule. Chattanooga News.

There has been a proposition to let cars be run across the bridge by electricity and have a single mule walk in front of each car, as this would not frighten horses any worse than horse cars. The idea seems to meet with public favor.

How About the Alliance?

The workingmen of this country are wise enough to want the news of the world in the columns of the papers which they read. They do not want simply the information which may be derived from a limited field of interests. They do not call for a "workingmen's paper," any more than they do for workingmen's street cars or workingmen's ferryboats, or anything else that is specially designed for a class. A newspaper, to suc ceed, must be a newspaper, not a more represcutative of any class interests.

Come, Look Pleasant. New York Sun.

There is no fun in congress just now .-New York Herald.

Why, there is fun everywhere, in every thing, always, at all seasons, at every hour of the twenty-four, perpetually, unceasingly, everlastingly, more and more all the time. There never was so much fun as today, and tomorrow there will be half as much again No more fun in congress! Whew, what a de plorable state of liver and lights! Better brace up and remember the great truth of truths:

"We may be happy yet, You bet!"

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The cabinet crisis in Italy is at this moment the most important and interesting event in European affairs. The latest announcement is that the king refused to consent to a reduction of the naval and military budgets, whereupon a portion of the cabinet withdrew. Crispi's resignation was accepted and a new man called upon to form a cabinet. The cause of the crisis is wholly the ques tion of financial reorganization, to which Crispi was committed. He had promised last November that there should be no further demand on the part of the government for the creation of new taxes, and that the alarming deficits in the annual budgets should be covered by whole sale economies in naval and military expenditures. Upon these assurances the government ticket was elected. But Crispi did not adhere to his promise, and on proposing new and onerous taxes met with an overwhelm ing defeat in parliament. The cabinet resigned, but the king asked Crispi to form a new cabinet, hoping that the differences could be adjusted. The position of the gov ernment regarding the budgets has, however, rendered this impossible, and Crispi, the ablest statesman Italy has had since Cavour, is out of power. There is likely to be a great deal of difficulty in forming a cabinet that will carry out the policy of the government, and when such a cabinet is formed it is sure to encounter a powerful popular hostility. The situation is consequently a most interesting one, involving possibilities of a very serious nature.

Among the questions which this state of affairs in Italy suggests, not the least important relates to the future of the triple alli ance. The authors of this compact between Germany, Austria and Italy, for mutual national protection and the preservation of the peace of Europe, are now no longer in the councils of these countries. Count Andrassy is dead, Bismarck is in retirement, and now Crispi has no voice in affairs. The alliance is still in force, but it has been growing weaker in the eyes of Europe, even the parties to it teeling that the peace guaranteed by the existence of the agreement was purchased too dearly, and that even war would scarcely be more ruinous than the terrible drain upon the national resources involved by the enormous armaments. The indications are that the triple alliance is doomed, and what may follow its dissolution opens a wide field for speculation.

The Spanish elections resulted, as was gen erally expected, in favor of the conservative ministry, headed by Senor Canovas del Castillos, but no one anticipated such sweeping conservative gains as have appeared in Madridand Barcelona, both places in which the liberal majority is generally large. This, however, was foreshadowed by the municipal elections held a short time ago, it is in consonance with the general course of Spanish politics, under which a ministry in power always wins, and the conservative majority in the cities will be swelled and increased by the vote of the rural districts, where the feeling in favor of the protectionist policy of the conservatives is strong. The conservative premier, who has a strong majority, but a dubious lease of power before him, was in a small minority in the last chamber elected four years ago Through successive changes in that chamber Senor Sagasta, the liberal leader, had re mained in control, but he gradually wore out the enthusiasm of his supporters and the patience of the country. In January, 1890, his colleagues all resigned in a body, and after ineffectual attempts to organize a new minis try the queen-regent called in the conservative leader and, though in a minority, he organized under sufferance a cabinet which included a number of previous liberals. It was then confidently expected that he would lose office before the present election came on but by one expedient after another, often more ingenious than constitutional, he has maintained himself in power, the normal influence of a Spanish ministry at the polls ha been increased by a popular programme and the free manipulation of voting lists incident to a law creating universal suffrage, and the result is a conservative majority, likely to prove as insecure as most Spanish majorities The immigration policy inaugurated

Brazil is expected to contribute rapidly to the progress and prosperity of that country A company has been incorporated with capital of \$25,000,000, contributed by European and Brazilian capitalists, which proposes to establish' twenty agricultural settlements on the public land of the new republic. It wil bring from Europe free of cost 5,000 families the heads of which are to be practical furm ers or skilled mechanics, furnish them homes and implements, and group them in villages between which the company proposes to build railroad lines, so as to afford ample means of transportation. These villages or colonies are to form a nucleus of population, about which the future immigration to Brazil will gather, and they are expected eventually to grow into prosperous towns and thriving cities, which will prove valuable components of the republie. This scheme, if it is carried into execution according to the programme laid down by the company and endorsed by the government, which guarantees a 5 per cent interest on a portion of the capital invested, and gives land to be used free, can scarcely place the incoming popula fail to lation of the new republic on a solid foundation. Brazil is sadly in need of

rank to which her natural advantages entitle her as a republic, this new blood must establish it for her. Under this plan the immigrant arriving in Brazil after the colonies are established will make his way to one or the other of these villages, instead of being allowed to linger in the larger cities, where he is not needed and where his presence is a hindrance rather than an aid to the development of the country. If he is ignorant, as the great majority of immigrants are, he will find skilled mechanics and practical agricusturalists needing his labor and anxious, for their own sakes as well as for his, to in struct him how to make an honest living and fidd to the wealth of his adopted country. If he is a farmer the public lands will offer him a farm or an employment in which his labor will be in demand for years to come at least. at the outset instead of waiting until it has grown too unwieldy to be successfully handled, and it is because of this that it

sist of an outer and an inner steel skin.

PARSING JESTS.

Washington Star: "Why don't you marry, Mr. Bachelor!" "Well, I've been trying for years to find a girl." "Have you got any money!" "Enough, I guess." "Then you money?" "Enough, I guess." "Then you just hold still awhile and the girl will find

New York Continent: Ingalls fought shy of iridescence in his dreaming, but he saw stars for all that.

Detroit Free Press: Biggs-I believe those

stitution a man's life cannot be twice put in jeopardy. What bearing has this on a person engaging the same doctor to attend him more than once!

hundred dollars for that sack! Dealer-But, sir, it's a perfect skin. Husband-A perfect skin! Yes; I know it

New York Herald: A camel goes through the eye of a needle and a wife goes through

Detroit Free Press: First Tramp-I never have caught a thing.
Second Tramp-No wonder. You haven't any snap to you.

What will the gentle dude become? Will it not give him mortal pain To have his garments made at home!

Old Man Surplus—What for?

Dedbroke—Well I don't know exactly, but

Jerry Simpson's Underground Bank

New York Sun. Lodge can never run for president, but he States. As a financier, an expert upon circulating medium and an inventor of money. lightning beats a messenger boy. He unin the hornbook of finance, and that Jorry is a bigger man than the two of them:

"He was not 'stuck,' he said, on the ious metals as circulating medium. His ideal was a bit of paper, and he would prefer to see all gold and silver left in the mountains, where they belonged. He would have an estimate made of the amount under the ground and would issue silver certificates equivalent Coin in the treasury was liable to be stolen by a foreign enemy, but no amoun of faith even could remove the mountains and their precious freight."

What is the sub-treasury plan by the side of Jerry's subterranean treasury plan? Could there be a bolder—stroke of financial genius than to draw checks upon the Bank of Un derearth! In those vast vaults and boundles sub-treasuries are inexhaustible deposits and wealth inestimable. How are you going to overdraw your account! How are you to break the safe deposit company of th wels of the carth!

In reverent appreciation of the mighty mind of this Canuck Kansan we hereby direct the paying teller of the Hoard of the

THE BOY OF OUR FARM.

James Whitcomb Riley in New York Mail and Ex-

Afeard of horses, none! An' he can make "em lope, er trot, Er rack, er pace, er run He comes to town and brings A wagon full o' 'taters nen, An' roastin' cars an' things.

The "right" un's a "near" horse, I Er "off"—I don't know which. The Boy lives on our Farm, he told Me, too, 'at he can see, By lookin' at their teeth, how old A horse is to a "t"!

Our alley, with one arm A-wavin fare-ye-well to you— The Boy lives on our Farm!

This system attacks the immigration problem

holds out such promise for Brazil. The proposal to connect Ireland and Scotland by means of a submarine tunnel is attracting considerable attention in Great Britain. If the project should be carried out the two countries would be separated by only a half-hour's ride, giving the Irish people a better chance of obtaining work elsewhere and generally improving the social and economic conditions of Ireland. In the construction of the tunnel, it appears, there would be no special difficulties encountered. Mr. Maston of Belfast, however, suggests a tubular bridge of steel containing a roadway, to be sunk sixty feet below sea lever and kept in position by anchored chains attached to the channel bottom. The tube would con-

assaulted her.

Harvard Lampoon: Amy-How becoming that garland is to Miss Autumn! Effic (jealously)-Yes; ivy always does look wen

people at the laundry steal my collars and Boggs-Steel 'enf They iron mine.

Philadelphia Times-According to the con Smith & Gray's Monthly: Husband-Six

Come on, Clara!

her husband's pockets; and there you are.

New York Herald: Mrs. Chloe Trywater —I heah yo' n'glected to git yo' minister a dunnation? Mrs. Dinah Wesley—N'glected? No sech thing? We had a big un all ready to gin him, w'en he heerd on't an' 'scaped!

As Anglomania's on the wane,

Young Mr. Dedbroke-I want to marry I hope its for not less than a hundred thou

The imported Canadian feet of the Hon. Jeremiah Socktess Simpson of Medicine ought to be secretary of the treasury if ever there is an alliance president of the United the Sockless Socrates beats all the other currency cranks of the alliance as much as folded his views before the people of Wichita tast Feiday night, and even the scanty reports of his speech which have come east show that Hamilton and Gallatin were babies

Nibelungs to pay to the order of Jerem Simpson six thousand (6,000) pots of rain ows, a crate of sunshine cucumbers, leather medal made out of the skin of Fainir And we advise all the Kansas alliance men to provide themselves with wands of witch hazel to find the banks under their farms And we further advise them to stick to J. S. Simpson, dealer in underground securities and dispenser of the treasures of the earth.

The Boy lives on our Farm, he's not

metimes he drives two horses, when

Two horses is "a team," he says; An' when you drive er hitch,

I'd be the gladdest boy alive Ef I knowed much as that, An' could stand up like him an' drive, An' ist push back my hat, ake he comes skallyhootiu' through

HOHMAN A JEALOUS LOVER.

The Object of His Adoration Takes Exception to His Methods.

AN EDITOR SUED FOR CRIMINAL LIBEL.

Mary Briggs Returned to Lincoln-An Aged Father Deserted by His Son and Son-in-Law-Odds and Ends.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 6 .- [Special to THE BEE. |- Chapter two of the Hohman-Hartshorn case came to light today in Justice Brown's court. Mrs. Frances Anderson -the heroine, is a widow living in the block at Fifteenth and O streets. She caused the issuance of a warrant today for the arrest of Heary Honman, the music dealer, charging him not only with threatening to beat, shoot and kill her, but also with brutally assaulting her last night shortly after midnight, Mrs. Anderson says that her assailant commenced beating on the door as though he would break it down and when she opened it he pushed himself in, and after delivering himself of the foulest language imaginable g ave her a terrible beating. Mrs. Anderson says that she has been suf-

fering a number of indignities at the hands of Hohman because she refuses to keep company with him. The two were on the best of terms a number of years, but, after she discovered that he was a drinking man she refused to allow him to call on her again. Ahe was considerably infatuated with the fair widow this cut him to the heart. Mrs. An derson says that she loaned the money, held by her in trust for her son, to a gentleman named Mr. Hartshorn. The fact that the lady had business relations with that gentle-man raised Hohman's ire, and the result was the arrest of Hohman last summer ing a disturbance under Hartsho, n's window, Since that time Mrs. Anderson says that she has been in constant terror of her life, Matters finally came to a crisis last night when Hohman came to her home and brutally

The last issue of the Nebraska Laborer, a weekly paper edited by B. S. Littlefield, contained about three columns of criticism aimed at aimost everybody at present or in the past connected with the city government W. H. Newberry, chief of the fire depart-ment, was among these, and this afternoon he caused a warrant to be issued from Judge Houston's court charging Littlefield with criminal libel. The paragraph to which the chief takes exception is as follows, and in-clude the parenthetical additions of his at-torney: "W. H. Newberry, the defenct Tammanyite, is very useful to let buildings Tammanyite, is very useful to let buildings burn down (meaning that this afflant is careless, negligent, unskillful and unqualified and carelessly allows buildings to be burned down), drinks whisky and takes the boys around to sporting houses (meaning that this affiant does pander to procure boys and men to visit bawdy houses in the city), and sends all over the country to get men to work for half the wages the city has to pay (meaning that this affiant induces and secures the em-ployment of men to act as firemen, and exacts, obtains and keeps half the wages)."

LUTTLEFIELD'S LUCK.

THE SHEEDY MURDER. The transcript in the Sheedy murder case was filed in district court by Judge Houston this morning. The findings of the court are brief, and set forth that the proof being evident and the presumption great that Monday McFarland and Mary Sheedy are guilty of the crime as charged, and ordering that they be committed without ball.

MARY BRIGGS RETURNS. Mary Briggs, who left a few days ago for Creston, Ia., returned to Lincoln this morning, at the invitation, it is presumed, of the Creston authorities. The county officials are in a quandary as to what to do with the feminine charmer, who claims that Colonel Ed R. Sizer and Grant McFarland are her only friends.

CHARGES PRAUD. Charles F. Wilson complains to the county court that on May I, 1888, he entered into an agreement with W. H. Irvine whereby, in consideration of the payment of \$5 a month, the defendant agreed to deed lot 44, block 3, Irvine's second addition. He did not make payments promptly, but on February 1, 1889, Irvine agreed to extend the time if Wilson would pay three notes then due. Wilson says he did so, but soon afterwards discovsays he did so, but soon afterwards discovered that two months previous to accepting this money Irvine had deeded the lot to James Doak. The lot is now worth \$350, and Wilson asks damages for that amount to-

gether with the \$15 he has paid. SHE NEEDS A GUARDIAN. The application made by Morris Paden for the appointment of a guardian for his mother, Elizabeth Paden, whom he claims is mentally incompetent to have the care of her estate, incompetent to have the care of her estate, valued at \$33,000, came up before Judge Stewart this afternoon, but was continued. The matter will probably be settled by the appointment of a trustee. The son claims that his mother has been squandering her

On Wednesday a letter from T. C. Jack-son, Council Bluffs, was printed in The Bre inquiring the whereabouts of John Colvan or Anna Scots. Yesterday Colvan appeared at the police station, but he did not care to take charge of his wife's agel father, whom Jack-son described as eighty-eight years old, pen-niless and helpless. Colvan says that Jack-son is also a son-in-law of the old gentle-man, and that Jackson has gotten all the property and now wants to get rid of him. Mrs. Swott was at West Point when last heard

AH SIN PINED.

William Chiun, proprietor of the gambling den above 1939 O street, whose place was raided Sunday night, was fixed \$25 and costs this morning. The eight others arrested at the time were discharged, the majority promising to leave town. ODDS AND ENDS. The session of the United States court

in Lincoln ended at noon today, and Judge Dundy and the other officials connected with the court left on the afternoon trains for Omaha. The next session of the court will be held at Hastings, on the second Tuesday in March.

A. H. Walstrom, the young fellow who achieved considerable cotoriety during his stay in the city, has gone to Kansas City without a word of farewell to anyone. The fellow's right name is Andrew Harry Mc

Guire, by which he was known at his home in Birmingham, Ala. Coroner Dr. Holyoke, after examining into the facts surrounding the death of Mrs. Whitehead at the hospital Wednesday night, decided that an inquest was not necessary. Her sen at Broken Bow was communicated with and the remains sent there at noon

The Poet's Trial.

John Kendrick Banes. I sent my verses to the maid who'd turned

Which she acknowledged ere the waning of the moon.
"So much obliged to you, dear friend," she wrote and said; "And as tomorrow morn at ten I'm to be wed, I'll read them to my husband on our honey-

No Help for It. New York Herald. "Don't you sneeze at me." "I can't belp succeing-atcheo!"

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

