

THE DAILY BEE

B. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS. The Bee Building, Farnam and Seventeenth Streets.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, 1890. George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending February 7, 1891, was as follows: Sunday, February 1, 28,350; Monday, February 2, 28,350; Tuesday, February 3, 28,350; Wednesday, February 4, 28,350; Thursday, February 5, 28,350; Friday, February 6, 28,350; Saturday, February 7, 28,350.

Average, 28,350. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 7th day of February, A. D. 1891. Notary Public.

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It would not be surprising to see South Omaha taxpayers scampering for shelter in Omaha before the year wanes.

The condition of affairs in the office of register of deeds has reached a stage where friendship must give way to public duty.

What the legislature has lost in aggressive charms is made up by an active, well-liked lobby. Lincoln has seen few surpassing it in numerical strength and persistence.

There is no scarcity of senatorial timber in South Dakota. The trouble is to find a quality capable of resisting the legislative ax. The joint convention is toying with saplings.

The necessity for a state board of health is not apparent. There is a crying demand for a muscular sanitary commissioner capable of abating the nuisances that permeate the state capital every year.

One difficulty is scarcely settled before another confronts the world's fair management. The working managers appear unable to grasp the fact that a national enterprise should be conducted on broad national principles.

The record of bank clearings for the past week present some notable features. While the aggregate decrease amounts to 6.3 per cent, the number of cities marking a decline is only 20, against 27 last week. The decrease is due to the sharp falling off in New York City, amounting to 11.9 per cent. Four of the "big five" western cities mark a decline, ranging from 2.3 per cent at Omaha to 14.5 at Denver. The record as a whole shows a slight improvement over the January average.

The controversy between the commissioners and the council as regards the expenditure of the road fund is very much like a quarrel between man and wife as to the control of the purse strings. The city practically contributes four-fifths of all the money raised by the county, and the city ought to have the benefit of at least the lion's share of the money its property owners contribute for public roads. To be sure it is all in the family and there is very little difference who pays out the money so long as it is not diverted from the purpose for which it was raised. If the commissioners would guarantee that at least half the fund shall be expended for street grading it would not matter whether the money was paid by order of the commissioners or the city council.

It is announced as very probable that an extra session of the United States senate will be called to meet immediately after March 4 to consider highly important business. It is a matter of conjecture as to what this business will be, but doubtless a reciprocity treaty with Spain regarding Cuba will be a part of it, it being understood that negotiations are now in progress. Very little gets to the public as to what is going on at the state department, but doubtless other matters connected with reciprocity, which will require to be passed on by the senate, are under consideration with such promise of being soon perfected as to warrant calling an extra session. There may be some agreeable surprises for the country between now and the date of the expiration of the present congress.

The most important work devolving upon the legislature is the revision of our revenue laws. Our system of assessment and taxation is defective and unsatisfactory. Our appraisal of taxable property is altogether too low and our tax rate too high. The burden of taxation is almost entirely borne by the owners of real estate, while the men who have invested in stocks, bonds and mortgages are allowed to shirk their taxes under various pretexts. A joint committee on revenue and taxation is charged with the duty of formulating a new revenue code which should be appointed without delay to make a thorough investigation of the defects and abuses of our assessment and taxation methods and recommend such changes as may be needed to equalize the burdens of taxation upon all classes of property.

UNIFORM USURY LAWS.

It has been proposed to hold a convention of western states to consider the question of adopting uniform usury laws, and several states have given favorable response to the proposition. It ought to be safe to assume that none will decline to participate in such a convention, which, if it should accomplish nothing more, would give an opportunity for the discussion of the usury question from the point of view of the interests of the several communities represented. There is no difference of opinion regarding the wrong and injustice involved in the practice of usury, but there is diversity of views, due to different local conditions, as to where the line should be drawn between a legitimate and usurious charge for money. This is illustrated in the varying interest laws of the states. In some of them a higher rate of interest for money than 7 and 8 per cent is usury, while in others 10 and 12 per cent is allowed to be charged, and in some no limit is placed upon the amount that may be contracted for. The variance in the interest laws of most of the western states is not very wide, but still they are not uniform, and it seems desirable to ascertain whether it is practicable to establish among them a common maximum rate of interest.

This proposed convention would be able to do. The peculiar circumstances and conditions affecting the price of money in each of the states would be presented and considered, and from the information thus given there could be no difficulty in determining whether it is expedient and practicable for the western states to unite in fixing a rate for money beyond which would be usury. There is small reason to doubt that if such uniform legislation were secured, with adequate penalties also uniform, the effect would be to greatly reduce the practice of usury now everywhere prevalent in the western states to an extent that is eating up the substance and causing great hardship to thousands of people. The problem of how to do away with this evil is as old as civilization, and it is questionable whether it will ever be solved while avarice and cupidity are characteristics of mankind, but it may be held in check and restrained from exercising its full capacity for wrong and injustice. In order to do this an essential requirement would seem to be uniform legislation by states having in this respect a common interest to subserv.

A TROUBLED ORGANIZATION.

The new Western Traffic association appears to be having quite as much trouble as its predecessor, and the promise of its being able to accomplish anything by way of improving the railroad situation is far from encouraging. What now looks like a serious difficulty is the result of dissatisfaction regarding the division of southwestern traffic, and it is reported that the Santa Fe company proposes to give immediate notice of withdrawal from the association. Meantime the efforts to get the Alton and other roads which have thus far declined to sign the agreement to enter the association have proved unavailing, while a number of small roads within the territory of the association obstinately remain on the outside ready to give whatever annoyance or trouble they may find opportunity for. It is said that the number of roads which have not signed the agreement is larger than those that have, and as many of the former are in rather poor financial condition and doing a light business, they cannot be depended upon to hold up rates if cutting them would increase their traffic. Thus up to this time the new agreement appears to have accomplished nothing toward bettering matters, while it is already threatened with disintegration.

CONTINENTAL FREE TRADE.

Prof. Gerdwin Smith, in a letter to the New York Times, forecasts the result of the coming parliamentary election in Canada as likely to be unfavorable to unrestricted reciprocity with the United States. He says that beneath the immediate question of trade with this country lies the broader issue between a continental and an anti-continental policy. The liberals, whether they look for the ultimate absorption of Canada into the United States or not, regard the inhabitants of the entire continent as partners with whom they desire to cultivate the closest relations. The conservatives, on the other hand, wish to keep Canada in all things divided from her continent and attached to Great Britain, where the social center of their party lies. Practically they seek to make Canada, to state the situation in Prof. Smith's own way, the engine of the conservative aristocracy of Great Britain for averting the triumph of democracy in the new world and keeping a part of the American continent under aristocratic institutions or influence.

The sentiment in favor of continental free trade has been making steady progress among the people, and it is the apprehension that a year hence it might become so strong as to overcome the conservative influence that induced the government to go to the people at once for their judgment on the issue of enlarged and closer trade relations with the United States. In doing this the government has been most careful to declare its unalterable opposition to unrestricted reciprocity and to any scheme of commercial union that would involve a discrimination against Great Britain.

On this line the contest will be fought, and as the government has all the political machinery in its control, and is not averse to employing methods that are not strictly in keeping with fair and honest politics, there is every reason to expect that it will be successful in securing a popular verdict favorable to the programme of a new trade arrangement it has announced. The railroad corporations and the manufacturing industries generally can be depended upon to support the government policy, so that its efforts will need to be exerted only with the agricultural producers, and while it is not doubted that a majority of these are favorable to unrestricted reciprocity, they are not strong enough to carry the country on that platform.

While the conservative party in Canada is committed to an effort to secure partial reciprocity, it is a question whether, in the event of its success, particularly if its policy should be endorsed

SHIPPER AND COMMISSION MAN.

The question has recently been revived at South Omaha, as it also has at Chicago, whether a shipper shall have the right to sell his own stock in the market, or to employ an agent who does not acknowledge the rules of the exchange. It is reported that the South Omaha exchange has taken decisive action in the matter, and notified an offending member that he will be expelled from its organization. His offense consists in acting as the agent of a party of shippers and transacting their business for a smaller commission than that fixed by the iron-clad rules of the exchange. In other words, he represents shippers who ask no favors of the commission houses and all not disposed to sell cattle through them, or to allow them to say what commission they shall pay. This is a blow at the present system of putting cattle on the market, and the exchange attempts to cast it out by denying the shippers' representative the privileges of the yards, so far as it can control the market.

It is difficult to see what ground the stock exchange can base such ground, except upon the ground that it claims the right to handle all the cattle that come to market and to fix its own charges for the service, without regard to the wishes of the shipper. Commission men have been very useful to shippers and are, perhaps, quite indispensable to some of them. Shippers who desire to do business with them will not complain at paying reasonable prices for their services. But why should men who do not require their assistance be compelled to pay commissions fixed by the rules of the exchange? Why should not every man have a chance to sell his cattle in the open market, with or without the assistance of members of the exchange, according to his own preference? By what right does the exchange assume to say that the shippers shall not organize, appoint their own agent and pay for his services what may be agreed between them?

The arbitrary course of the exchange will not commend itself to the judgment of the public, and the legislature may try the effect of law in dealing with it.

BEAUTIFUL SNOW.

It is a beautiful day here today. The snow is deep, and the sun is shining brightly. The children are playing in the snow, and the birds are singing in the trees.

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LITTLE OF EVERYTHING.

Blaine has bought a \$65,000 house in Washington. It costs 64 cents to run a train a mile in England. Daniel Bandmann, the actor is ranching in Montana. In 1880 to 1890 the Indians decreased nearly 7 per cent. Telephones are now being introduced on board north-west.

The United Kingdom is 1,500 miles long. There will be seven natives of Vermont in the next United States senate. New York and Brooklyn consume daily about sixty thousand chickens. Alice, daughter of the poet, Longfellow, is a fine photographer of the amateur class. Six millions of dead letters are annually torn and sold as paper in Washington. The largest peach orchard in the world is at Blonwood, Tex., which contains 11,000 trees.

Theodore Calf and family have petitioned the Kansas legislature to have their names changed. There are 57.77 grains of pure silver in a Mexican dollar and 57.14 grains in an American dollar. Queen Victoria was born on May 24, 1819, and succeeded her uncle, William IV., on June 20, 1837. February treats the days of the week impartially this year. There will be four and no more of each.

The Chinese have no straight streets or wide boulevards. The first dictionary was compiled by Pao-tsu, a learned Chinaman, who lived in the year 1103 B. C. An oyster supper was given recently by the authorities of a Maine village in the interest of the "seaside fund." The sermons can be extracted from a ragged book or pamphlet by holding it over a quantity of burning paper. A London matrimonial agent boasts of having arranged 40,000 marriages between members of all classes of society.

"Some peepers say," says Evangelist Moody, "that the sinners it makes no matter what you believe or do." In Alaska, 300 miles up the Yukon river, the snow never melts, and in some places it is said to be fifty-two miles deep. The German emperor is a rapid talker. When he delivers an address in the reichstag he speaks at the rate of 375 syllables a minute. Previous to the time of Elizabeth a minute was 180 seconds in length. High heels, it is said, owe their origin to Persia, where they were introduced to raise the feet from the burning sands of that country. John D. Rockefeller is a Pennsylvania Dutchman, who loves a quiet and simple home life free from extravagant surroundings.

Prof. Koch's portrait has been printed on cotton handkerchiefs, and are advertised to be "good for nasal catarrh," and sold ready for use. In Lake County, Tennessee, a short time since, a young man of twenty-seven married a widow of forty-nine, who has seventeen living children. Mrs. Anna C. Fall and her husband are practicing law in Boston and present the agreeable spectacle of people doing their courting after marriage. Kate Field, tells of a Washington woman who defines courtesy as the absence of petticoats. In her lexicon it is civility, not sex, which makes women cowardly.

A horse treadmill grinding sugar cane and peeling out the rinds for sale to passers-by is an odd feature of the wayside in Tampa and one or two other southern cities. Anne Brown claims the distinction of being the largest woman in Georgia. She is a native of New York, and is now forty-seven years old and lives in Houston, Texas. She is 5 feet 3 inches in height and weighs over 500 pounds. Mrs. Clark, who had kept the pledge of temperance for many years, was tempted by her aunt, Mrs. Klorand, to drink wine and went on a spree in New York, which ended in cutting her throat and killing her.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Missoula is trying to organize a Young Men's Christian association. Bozeman citizens have subscribed enough stock to have gas works put in. The Chamber of Commerce company will erect a smaller at Castle in the spring. It is claimed that 60 per cent of all the ores mined in Montana are smelted at Anaconda. The census bureau reports that there are 1,336,000 people in Montana. This is 734 less than they numbered in 1880. Victor Murray, employed in the East Helena smelter, had both arms crushed by being caught in some machinery. Prisoners in the Dillon jail pay for their leisure hours in roller skating. The jail floor is a smooth cement and makes an excellent skating floor. Of the six smelters of Butte now running only one is treating custom copper ores. Some of the copper mines have been forced to shut down on account of the stagnation of the market.

Hugh Byron, an old Montana pioneer who lives on a ranch near Silver City, went to Helena on the Montana Central train and as he jammed his car to the platform, fell and broke his collar bone. Three feet of high grade ore was tamped in the 300 shaft of the Monitor, at Butte. In sinking the shaft, the present depth two hundred and thirty feet, the shaft was cut at a lower depth the last strike was made. In the Madison valley the railroads are almost impassable, owing to the overflow of water from the river the mountains are obliged to move from their homes and seek safe quarters. This is almost a yearly occurrence. Five girls and a boy have been found guilty of systematically robbing a Grantsdale store. The pecuniations amounted to about \$800. None of them are over twelve years old, and all belong to the best families in Grantsdale. Billings Gazette: The B. & M. surveyors are still at work in the field, headed by Billings. The chief locating engineer is expected to be here within ten days and an opportunity will then be offered to take part in the proposed survey. Billings, which has already been surveyed by Mr. Dowar.

WYOMING.

The Laramie gun club expects to purchase some quick and place them on the Big and Little Laramie rivers and also in the Continental valley. Birch and Rogers, the cowboys who fought a six-shooter duel above Lander last week, are no longer at it. The cowboy who was improving, but pneumonia is feared, as the lungs of each were struck by bullets. Wyoming jails need bracing. Two weeks ago four men, one from a United States prisoner, broke out of the Sweetwater jail, and now comes word that Weston county jail which was weak enough to let two men out.

LOUISIANA.

Mahaska county has about ninety divorce cases a year. Osceola county is moving for uniformity of school books. The owner of the electric light power-house at Burlington will be 107 feet high. Secretary Shaffer says, "the line of sugar beet growing includes all of Iowa as regards climate." Forty persons joined the Methodist Episcopal church at Spirit Lake as the result of the late revival. The average number of patients under daily care at the Independence insane asylum during January was 100. Charles T. Fenton and John Meeks, both residents of Webster City since 1856, died on

THE IRRIGATION CONVENTION.

All Arrangements Completed for the Gathering Tomorrow Afternoon. FIFTEEN HUNDRED DELEGATES EXPECTED. Opening Session of the District Court. The Bell Line's Route-The Sheely Estate-Odds and Ends.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 9.—[Special to This Bee.]—The state irrigation convention, which is to be held in Lincoln on Wednesday, promises to be the most remarkable gathering ever held in the state, not only in point of interest, but also in numbers and the importance of the matters to be discussed. There will be present probably fifteen hundred delegates and the action of them will have a perpetual effect on the future business interests of the state. Successive failures of crops in particularly the western part of the state have taught the farmers that they must be independent of the rain supply, which is somewhat uncertain. With such a difficulty removed, it is conceded that western Nebraska, with its rich soil and superb climate, will become one of the most productive states of the nation. Engineers and men of science and practical information all seem to agree that the remedy lies almost at the doors of many of the farmers, to-wit: The utilization of the water from the various great streams that traverse almost the entire length of the state.

A gentleman interested in the matter says: "The question of benefits is a dirty beyond controversy. The benefits have been demonstrated in neighboring states so completely that if we had them we could draw a county line where we have had a trial of irrigation in Nebraska and the benefits would be so great that it might be drawn from the experience of farmers in neighboring states. Irrigation is desirable in every section of Nebraska from the Missouri river to the Colorado and in the eastern counties where irrigation is not now thought of seriously it would certainly double the yield of the central Nebraska and triple or quadruple the yield produced by natural rainfall. And in the extreme western counties the ratio of possible irrigated products to non-irrigated would be as considerable as the ratio of quantity to zero."

The local arrangements for the convention have been attended to. The first session, at 2 p. m. Wednesday, will be held at the state university chapel. Ex-Governor Farnas, the pioneer advocate of irrigation in Nebraska, will probably preside. No individual in the state could more fittingly preside over such a convention. Hon. L. H. Oakley, president of the Lincoln board of trade and a leading member of the lower house of the legislature, will call the convention to order. County delegations are requested to name a chairman, make up a list of delegates and forward them to the committee on enrollment. In case delegations have not been formally appointed from any county any person or persons present from such county may be invited to sit in the convention as representatives from those counties. Reduced rates will be made on all railroads. There will be a committee on legislation appointed at the convention to act in conjunction with the committee appointed at the last convention. The committee will be in other points where action has been taken, to formulate bills and other matters for legislative consideration and action. The legislature will also be requested to make an appropriation to assist in the beginning of irrigation enterprises. As the majority of the irrigators are farmers it is believed that they will do all in their power to make this one of the great enterprises which it is believed will prove a boon to the tillers of the soil throughout the state.

Tomorrow Representative Oakley will ask permission of the house to have the use of representative hall for the evening session. The district court opens. The February term of district court opened this morning with Judge Field presiding. Before proceeding to the call of docket books Charles L. Hall addressed the court on the subject of irrigation. He read a paper in which he stated that Lancaster county should be created into a separate judicial district, with three judges, and submitted a bill for that purpose. He also stated that the number of cases in the district court had increased from 116 in the October term of 1871 to 84 in the present term. He offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted: "That it is the opinion of Lancaster bar on account of the great volume of legal business of Lancaster county, and the fact that the county should be placed in a judicial district by itself, with three judges, and that the court appoint a committee of ten members of the bar to act with the committee on legislation of the legislature, the redistricting of the state in conformity with this resolution. Thereupon the following gentlemen were appointed: H. H. Wilson, chairman, C. O. Whodon, E. E. Holmes, E. E. Brown, J. L. Stead, O. H. Woodard, H. E. Rose, John L. Doty, W. H. Woodard, A. J. Sawyer, T. C. Munger.

The following names have been drawn for jury duty for the present term: J. W. Manning, today; Webb Eaton, Third ward; Walter Deitz, Buda; James Kyle, Mill and Rock Creek; H. B. Vaile, First ward; James G. Beck, First ward; P. W. Rafferty, Third ward; A. K. Hardin, Seventh ward; T. B. Raymond, First ward; C. L. Harrison, Second ward; L. Baker, Sixth ward; E. E. Stead, First ward; J. M. Meyers, Rock Creek; J. D. Bruner, First ward; D. F. Tubbs, Newman; M. McKimsey, Second ward; John Nemaiah, John Doolittle, Fourth ward; E. I. Parloe, Second ward; J. C. Siroe, Fourth ward; A. D. Greig, Third ward; H. H. Hartley, Fourth ward; H. L. Andrews, Fourth ward; F. W. Pynchon, Seventh ward; T. B. Davis, Third ward; Mike Padgett, Second ward; H. S. Bowers, Fifth ward; J. E. Adams, First ward; W. W. Johnson, Second ward; E. K. Young, Lancaster; O. K. Adams, Middle Creek.

Henry Mohr, charged with shooting his wife with intent to kill, and Tom McLaughlin, charged with stabbing his mistress, will have their trials tomorrow. The court overruled the motion to discharge Albert Chalk, who is under indictment for horse stealing, and Albert will have to face the music. Carrie A. Sebell this morning dismissed the petition for divorce against her husband, John G., retaining the right to begin another one whenever she sees fit. Carrie secured a divorce from the same man in 1887, but before she had time to get married again John had it set aside as evidence of fraud and deceit.

SEEDY'S ESTATE. John Fitzgerald, administrator of the estate of John Seedy, filed his inventory of property today in probate court. Good judges, however, say the really valuations are only about two-thirds value. The Hotel Mack property is inventoried at \$24,000; the residence property where the murder occurred is placed at \$24,000; the half interest in the lot on Eleventh street, just north of Richardson's block, at \$4,000; lot at Nineteen and Q, \$2,000; and eight acres of land in Clay county, personal property, including furniture, checks and notes, but no money in banks or on hand, is valued at \$3,000.

As the prosecuting attorney in the Newberry-Littlefield criminal libel case is absent from the city, the warrant has not been served.

HIGHEST OF ALL IN LEAVENING POWER.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Advertisement for baking powder.

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The local arrangements for the convention have been attended to. The first session, at 2 p. m. Wednesday, will be held at the state university chapel. Ex-Governor Farnas, the pioneer advocate of irrigation in Nebraska, will probably preside. No individual in the state could more fittingly preside over such a convention. Hon. L. H. Oakley, president of the Lincoln board of trade and a leading member of the lower house of the legislature, will call the convention to order. County delegations are requested to name a chairman, make up a list of delegates and forward them to the committee on enrollment. In case delegations have not been formally appointed from any county any person or persons present from such county may be invited to sit in the convention as representatives from those counties. Reduced rates will be made on all railroads. There will be a committee on legislation appointed at the convention to act in conjunction with the committee appointed at the last convention. The committee will be in other points where action has been taken, to formulate bills and other matters for legislative consideration and action. The legislature will also be requested to make an appropriation to assist in the beginning of irrigation enterprises. As the majority of the irrigators are farmers it is believed that they will do all in their power to make this one of the great enterprises which it is believed will prove a boon to the tillers of the soil throughout the state.

Tomorrow Representative Oakley will ask permission of the house to have the use of representative hall for the evening session. The district court opens. The February term of district court opened this morning with Judge Field presiding. Before proceeding to the call of docket books Charles L. Hall addressed the court on the subject of irrigation. He read a paper in which he stated that Lancaster county should be created into a separate judicial district, with three judges, and submitted a bill for that purpose. He also stated that the number of cases in the district court had increased from 116 in the October term of 1871 to 84 in the present term. He offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted: "That it is the opinion of Lancaster bar on account of the great volume of legal business of Lancaster county, and the fact that the county should be placed in a judicial district by itself, with three judges, and that the court appoint a committee of ten members of the bar to act with the committee on legislation of the legislature, the redistricting of the state in conformity with this resolution. Thereupon the following gentlemen were appointed: H. H. Wilson, chairman, C. O. Whodon, E. E. Holmes, E. E. Brown, J. L. Stead, O. H. Woodard, H. E. Rose, John L. Doty, W. H. Woodard, A. J. Sawyer, T. C. Munger.

The following names have been drawn for jury duty for the present term: J. W. Manning, today; Webb Eaton, Third ward; Walter Deitz, Buda; James Kyle, Mill and Rock Creek; H. B. Vaile, First ward; James G. Beck, First ward; P. W. Rafferty, Third ward; A. K. Hardin, Seventh ward; T. B. Raymond, First ward; C. L. Harrison, Second ward; L. Baker, Sixth ward; E. E. Stead, First ward; J. M. Meyers, Rock Creek; J. D. Bruner, First ward; D. F. Tubbs, Newman; M. McKimsey, Second ward; John Nemaiah, John Doolittle, Fourth ward; E. I. Parloe, Second ward; J. C. Siroe, Fourth ward; A. D. Greig, Third ward; H. H. Hartley, Fourth ward; H. L. Andrews, Fourth ward; F. W. Pynchon, Seventh ward; T. B. Davis, Third ward; Mike Padgett, Second ward; H. S. Bowers, Fifth ward; J. E. Adams, First ward; W. W. Johnson, Second ward; E. K. Young, Lancaster; O. K. Adams, Middle Creek.

Henry Mohr, charged with shooting his wife with intent to kill, and Tom McLaughlin, charged with stabbing his mistress, will have their trials tomorrow. The court overruled the motion to discharge Albert Chalk, who is under indictment for horse stealing, and Albert will have to face the music. Carrie A. Sebell this morning dismissed the petition for divorce against her husband, John G., retaining the right to begin another one whenever she sees fit. Carrie secured a divorce from the same man in 1887, but before she had time to get married again John had it set aside as evidence of fraud and deceit.

SEEDY'S ESTATE. John Fitzgerald, administrator of the estate of John Seedy, filed his inventory of property today in probate court. Good judges, however, say the really valuations are only about two-thirds value. The Hotel Mack property is inventoried at \$24,000; the residence property where the murder occurred is placed at \$24,000; the half interest in the lot on Eleventh street, just north of Richardson's block, at \$4,000; lot at Nineteen and Q, \$2,000; and eight acres of land in Clay county, personal property, including furniture, checks and notes, but no money in banks or on hand, is valued at \$3,000.

As the prosecuting attorney in the Newberry-Littlefield criminal libel case is absent from the city, the warrant has not been served.

HIGHEST OF ALL IN LEAVENING POWER.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

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