

THE DAILY BEE.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss. 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:

Table with 2 columns: Day, Circulation. Sunday, February 7, 25,000; Monday, February 8, 25,000; Tuesday, February 9, 25,000; Wednesday, February 10, 25,000; Thursday, February 11, 25,000; Friday, February 12, 25,000; Saturday, February 13, 25,000.

Average, 25,000. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 7th day of February, A. D. 1891.

Notary Public. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss. George B. Tschuck, 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, 1891, is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Day, Circulation. Sunday, February 1, 25,000; Monday, February 2, 25,000; Tuesday, February 3, 25,000; Wednesday, February 4, 25,000; Thursday, February 5, 25,000; Friday, February 6, 25,000; Saturday, February 7, 25,000.

Average, 25,000. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 14th day of January, A. D. 1891.

Notary Public. IT WILL require but a few more ornamental state boards to bore the taxpayers to death.

THE vigorous clipping of asylum wings will be enthusiastically approved by the taxpayers of the state.

IT is painful to observe the lifelessness of the slotter house troop these mellow days of presentations and parades.

GENERAL Economy has mounted the legislative saddle. It remains to be seen whether he will stick for thirty days.

THE legislature paid a tender compliment to the Lenten season by encouraging the fish committee in its labors.

NOW let Mr. Hill pronounce for free and unlimited silver coinage. Nothing less will restore democratic equilibrium.

THE profound silence that envelops Fort Sheridan forms an effective background for the jubilant demonstrations in the vicinity of Fort Riley.

THE report of the revival of an Indiana man after being boxed for burial discredits itself. The victim was neither an office holder nor a prospective one.

THE mention of congressman Dorsey's name in connection with the treasury portfolio is doubtless one of those practical ribtickers to which the gentleman is addicted.

FOR the next six months Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien will enjoy a respite from the strife of faction. But it is not likely the anxiety of the government for their welfare will fill them with admiration for Balfour.

THE conclusions of the president, secretary of war and commanding general not only exonerate Colonel Forsythe but effectually dispose of the claim that the battle of Wounded Knee was a premeditated "butchery."

RESUBMISSION is marching on in North Dakota. The outlawry developed by prohibition has forced the better class of citizens to unite in remedying an evil by striking at its source, and substituting restrictive laws that will be sustained by public sentiment.

THE bill to relieve the governor of consideration of pardons is another scheme to beat around the constitutional bush. The pardoning power is vested solely in the governor and any attempt to shift the responsibility on other shoulders is in direct conflict with the constitution. In the light of recent experiences the legislature should be extremely careful in trifling with the organic law.

THERE is no longer any excuse for delay in granting Omaha sufficient force for promptly handling the mails. The final declaration of the census of the state furnishes the postal department the necessary data on which to base an increase of force, and the state delegation should see to it that the city receives the full quota of carriers and clerks to which it is entitled by law.

THE swell republican club of Pittsburg appears as anxious to censure Senator Cameron now as it was to elect him a few weeks ago. His vote and views on the silver bill are not called in question, but his side speculation in bullion is an offense that cannot be condoned. With a six year commission in his pocket, together with several snug margins, Mr. Cameron can snip his fingers at Pittsburg and renege the immortal challenge of the late Mr. Tweed.

THE experience of other states should serve as a warning to the legislature to exercise the greatest care in drafting irrigation laws. The present discussion of the subject serves to enlighten members on the methods pursued in the mountain states, but the conditions under which Nebraska labors demand laws which, while developing irrigation, will not foster a monopoly of water rights. This is the vital point. Under the stimulus of sudden popularity the legislature is liable to go too far and grant rights and privileges which would prove a permanent menace to the prosperity of the western countries.

THE PEOPLE WILL NOT STAND IT.

The people of Nebraska are in no mood to have themselves taxed to pay the attorneys' fees and incidental of the contest over state offices. The republican and prohibition lawyers may have agreed to saddle this extraordinary bill of expenses on the people of Nebraska, but the legislature has no business to carry out such an agreement. The whole contest was an imposition from the outset, gotten up by a set of vindictive prohibition agitators and professionals for the purpose of bolstering up a future campaign and getting up capital for their party in the campaign of 1892 in which they expect to cut a wide swath and sell out to the highest bidder, as they did in 1884 when Blaine was sold out by St. John.

So far as the prohibitionists are concerned, their purpose has been subserved by blackwashing Omaha and building up a mountain upon a mole hill of facts. They were adroit enough to inveigle the independents into pulling their chestnuts out of the fire.

The alliance has already been bled to the tune of \$1,200 by the foxy prohibition agitators. They will hardly be justified in leaving upon the taxpayers for the pretentious claims of a gang of mountebanks and dlatnerskites who are trying to work them for all they can get.

It is true that the state officers whose places were contested upon the most shallow pretenses have incurred a great expense in defending themselves, and they have a right to expect to be reimbursed or have the expenses of their lawyers paid, but we do not believe it is good policy for the legislature to allow their claims. It would be paying a premium for frivolous contests every time some mercenary or seventh-rate lawyer could induce defeated candidates to enter upon a contest under any trumped-up charge, however absurd or baseless. Such a precedent would be dangerous.

THE LATE ADMIRAL PORTER.

Another of the men who did distinguished service for the union in the civil conflict and achieved world-wide renown, has passed away. David D. Porter, admiral of the navy, who died suddenly in Washington yesterday, had a notable and honorable career. His first naval experience was in the service of Mexico, but for more than sixty years he was in the service of the United States, attaining to the highest rank. He had won honorable distinction before the rebellion, but it was then he found opportunity for showing his ability as a naval officer, and he made a record that will perpetuate his name as one of the most useful men in that conflict. Some have undertaken to disparage his well-earned fame, and he found it necessary to engage in several controversies in defense of his record, always with results to his advantage. His operations at New Orleans and Vicksburg were of great value to the union cause, and he conducted them with a skill and courage which merited all the commendation he received.

Admiral Porter was one of the most earnest advocates of a thorough system of coast defenses, not alone on the seaboard but on the lakes also, and he wrote largely on this subject to show how entirely we were at the mercy of a hostile foreign fleet, presenting the matter in a stronger light than almost any one else has done. He was also in favor of an adequate navy, believing in the principle that although no danger threatened it is wise to be always prepared. His suggestions and recommendations have had influence with congress, though what has been done is far short of what he advised. Admiral Porter had reached the ripe age of 77 years. Few men in our naval annals did greater service to the country, and his record, covering a period of more than three score years, will honorably compare in scope and usefulness with that of any of his contemporaries.

CLEVELAND'S SILVER VIEWS.

Shortly after his election to the presidency in 1884, Grover Cleveland wrote a letter on silver in which he took decided ground against increasing the coinage of that metal and indicated what the policy of the administration would be regarding silver. This enunciation was sharply denounced by a majority of the democrats in congress, but undismayed by this manifestation of party hostility to his views, Mr. Cleveland appointed as his secretary of the treasury a pronounced gold standard man, and at no time during his administration was any favor shown to silver. On the contrary the policy of the treasury department under Secretary Manning and his successor, Secretary Fairchild, was distinctly antagonistic to that form of currency. As far as practicable it was withheld from circulation, and every influence of the administration was exerted to bring it into popular disfavor. There has been no reason to suppose that the views of Mr. Cleveland had changed since his retirement from the presidency, and hence there is nothing surprising in his latest utterance regarding silver.

But Mr. Cleveland's letter to the recent meeting in New York to express opposition to the silver bill pending in congress has created widespread disaffection toward him in his party. In his letter the ex-president is as explicit in his opposition to the free coinage of silver as he was in the letter written a few months before he became president in opposing the increase of the coinage of silver then proposed. And his present enunciation is denounced no less rigorously than was his first one. Leaders of more or less prominence in the democracy, and a few party organs, are proclaiming that he cannot again be the candidate of the party for the presidency, that a campaign with Cleveland as the standard bearer would be hopeless, and that if he should be nominated it would be useless to try to hold the party in the west together in his support. The letter appears to have created consternation among the democrats in congress who are almost a unit in favor of free coinage, even so conservative a man as Senator Carlisle having voted for it and declared his belief that the experiment will have to be tried. What effect Mr. Cleveland's announcement of his position on this question will

have upon the future course of the representatives of his party in congress is problematic, but it would seem from the attitude they have taken that they cannot well do otherwise than repudiate the views of the ex-president.

This circumstance gives a changed and somewhat more interesting aspect to the political situation. It introduces an element of discord in the democratic ranks the working of which will be watched with decided interest by men of all parties. The probability is that it will tend to make Mr. Cleveland stronger with his party in the east and weaker him in the west, and possibly also in the south. There is a large element in the party that will be very likely to aggressively demand some other man as the candidate in 1892. This element may rally to Hill, although it is not known that he entertains views more favorable to silver than Cleveland. It is more likely to seek a western man, but the difficulty will be to find one that has availability even in the west. The name of no western democrat suggests itself who could probably carry New York or any of the doubtful states. The democracy cannot go south, even so far as Kentucky or Maryland, for a candidate. But the present fact of interest to the republicans is, that while Mr. Cleveland is still far in advance of any rival in the presidential race his chances of winning are not so good as they were a week ago, and the fresh disaffection he has caused in his party can hardly fail to work to republican advantage.

THE IOWA ISSUE.

An Iowa republican congressman is quoted as saying that the republican leaders in that state are willing to concede license and local option in certain localities where it must be done to retain votes. It is charitable to assume that the congressman is misquoted, but if not, it is to be hoped that he misrepresents the feeling among the republican leaders in Iowa. It is not difficult to understand the perplexity of these leaders regarding the policy which the party should adopt toward the prohibition issue. Between the alternatives of taking a position squarely against the policy which the party has championed and upheld for the past ten years, despite the fact that it has proven a failure, and that of risking defeat by allowing the democracy to go to the people with a demand for the abandonment of prohibition in favor of a policy that will not fail, it is conceivable that the politicians may be embarrassed as to which to choose. But it is clear that the party cannot relieve itself of responsibility or gain any permanent advantage by adopting such a course as the congressman quoted suggests.

Omaha Located.

Colonel Champion S. Chase has invited the next pan-American congress to meet at Omaha. The colonel proposes a map and shows that Omaha is the most central city of the world. With a tape line and a chronometer he demonstrates that there is just as much space north of her as south of her, east of her as west of her, and that the space east and west of her is about the same as that north and south of her. She is also on the sun's meridian half an hour before high noon, standard time.

Plain Talk in the Legislature.

Elijah P. Fowler of Whitewater and two other republicans of Lawrence county who were elected members of the South Dakota legislature were bounced by the democratic-independent coalition. Here is an extract from Mr. Fowler's farewell address to the house: "Gentlemen, I know that this seat is mine, and I cannot and do not believe that any man of ordinary intelligence who has listened to the elucidation of the evidence, both pro and con, can help but know that this seat is mine, and were it piece of property of a nature or kind that it were possible to be taken from me by any one man, gentlemen, there is not one among you who would dare to attempt it, and if you did dare I would either kill you or you would me, before I would give up my possession."

A Picturesque Character.

One of the amusing and interesting features of the present legislature is the patriotic zeal and devotion displayed by Hon. Church Howe in the persistent introduction of bills to protect the western farmer against the usurious demands of western bankers. As a lively competition and a fair supply of cash makes it possible for the farmers in Howe's own bailiwick to procure money on real estate security at 6 and 7 per cent per annum, and from the bankers at 9 and 10 per cent, the latter has been the martyr. Church has donned his cocked hat, drawn on his top boots and is out gunning—in fact presents a decidedly romantic and picturesque appearance. However, we suggest that our alliance friends keep their weather eye open toward the gay and defiant avenger. He is after too small game and is in the wrong pasture. His defiant declamation and heroic attitude border on the spectacular, but it shall arrest and hold the attention of the legislature at the expense of more important measures, why—Church will put on his diamond and go home.

CUPID'S EXCHANGE.

They both were weary, cream-tinted missives, Addressed in scarce readable hands, Miss one said to the other: "Missy, my dear," "One, 'Miss K. Maudslayi' did stand. So who could be blaming the postman, 'Those bags overworked with love's lore, When one lay low and the footman, One, left at the door door."

If he happened, not looking so closely, To leave for the house in state The poor little love-sick Barmy Had sent to the cook, Irish Kate And gave to sweet, Fussy-checked Katie The poem that Cupid had meant To draw from the hands of the beauty, The love he knew there was meant.

"Dear you know I love you— I needn't say it more; But I'll miss you, my dear, And I'll miss you, my dear, And at your feet I'll lay My love and riches pour!"

Defective she knew was the metre, But naught cared the mistress for that! The love light shone o'er her proud features— Ah, Cupid knew what he was at! "I'm rich—he is poor," she said sootily, "But I'll miss you, my dear, And I'll miss you, my dear, And at your feet I'll lay My love and riches pour!"

Below stairs fair Kate was reading A letter that soared high above The little she knew about syntax— But said not a word about love. "Fair'st thou O' mine, my love be ter!" She cried, "It's all about flowers, An' birds, an' the clouds, an' the bees! O' my washed well wigh on two hours"

A-tryin' to rade the quorn wrin'! But, Barney, ye were it so foine, It's about the time ye had take ye Tonight, for me own valentine!"

And the mistress that wooed her proud over Her shy, happy blush—the Irish maid, Ne'er knew how the God had fitted them, Or what a sly trick he had played.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

By a majority of 33 the house of commons rejected Mr. Gladstone's religious disability bill. It was not until 1820 that Roman Catholics in the United Kingdom were relieved from the various penalties and disabilities to which they had been subjected by the intolerant legislation of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. They followed their religion at the risk of severe punishment, not inflicted, but legally authorized, and at the cost of complete exclusion from all share in the government of the country. They could hold no office under the crown, they could not enter the house of commons, they could not cast a vote, they had no political rights whatever. The repeal of the Test Acts in 1828, which the duke of Wellington declared would infallibly send the country to the "demonstrable bow bows," removed the worst of the discrimination against them, but there remained two great offices, the lord chancellorship and the vicereignty of Ireland, from which they were excluded, and it was the object of Mr. Gladstone's bill to remove this last vestige of the bigotry properly foreign to the spirit of the times. There may be some plausibility in requiring that the lord chancellor shall not be a Roman Catholic, on the ground that he is in a way the keeper of the sovereign's conscience, but as to the other office, the vicereignty of Ireland, there is a more plausible reason why a Roman Catholic should hold it, seeing that three-fourths of the Irish people are of that religion.

Leopold II, the king of Belgium, is a monarch of exceptional qualities. There is no ruler in Europe who is his equal in point of accomplishments, ability and breadth of mind. He is tall, with a straight, well-built figure. He has a refined face. His features are regular, the lower part of his face is set off by a short brown beard. Although he is fifty-seven years of age, he shows little trace of the sorrows and trials he has been called upon to endure in his reign. He is a hard-working monarch. He leads a most regular life. He is refined in all of his tastes and is devoted to study and the advancement of his country. He is always in his bed before 10 o'clock at night unless kept by some special court function. As soon as he is out of bed in the morning he dresses and goes out for a ride on horseback. Sometimes this continues for an hour. He is always out of doors for half an hour at least, and in nearly all weathers. Then he comes back to his bath and his coffee, and at once addresses himself to his work. This continues during the morning. He goes carefully over every bit of his correspondence and the papers laid before him by his ministers. He also receives during the morning numerous delegations. He is an accessible man. Any one who has any real business with him finds no trouble in gaining an audience. Foreigners of position who wish to see him can readily have an interview, when the demand is formulated by their ministers. The morning is taken up with correspondence and the reception of delegations. After his second breakfast the king goes back to his study and works hard upon public business until dinner. He is nearly always at work. Occasionally he is obliged to take part in the fetes or royal functions of the year. These are almost his only recreations. Even his evenings are devoted to work. He is a student of profound abstruse subjects, and is thoroughly well-versed in the literature of the day.

It seems to be admitted that the new Italian cabinet is far from having a majority of the chamber at its back. The elements which combined to overthrow the old regime never combined before, and are very likely to never combine again. Prophecies are freely indulged in by those who think they know, and who are not content with a crisp in again before another year rolls round. It is certain that the electors not long ago voted by an overwhelming majority to sustain the status quo, and they may take the earliest possible opportunity to rebuke the representatives who are liable to have to answer to the charge of misrepresenting the electors. If, however, the new order of things continues for a month or two, several interesting consequences are possible. One of these is a readjustment of the long time strained relations between the vatican and the quinal. P. Rudini signified his advent to power by declaring that it is not good policy to persecute the church. Just what and how much he meant by that remains to be seen. If he should inaugurate a policy of conciliation with the pope, his best event might swiftly follow. Leo XIII. has shown on more than one occasion a more tractable spirit than was exhibited by his predecessor, Pius IX. If some conciliatory phrases on one side were to be followed by an apostolic benediction from the other side, and thus the feud between the spiritual and the temporal power in Italy be terminated, then, indeed, Premier Rudini's administration would be rendered forever memorable.

It is not to be supposed that even so informal an arrangement as the triple alliance will be hastily broken under any new leaders. Austria has followed Andrassy's policy since the death of that statesman, and Bismarck's foreign policy still prevails in the German foreign bureau. But the new minister's face, nevertheless, in each case to face elements which make strongly for the rupture of the alliance. The central part of the agreement of 1881 was the maintenance of large standing armies. In Germany we have at present the spectacle of the emperor's leading a particularly sentimental movement, his actual disarmament, and dismissing his general-in-chief because the subject could not agree with the sovereign. In Austria the people are restive under the taxes necessitated by the large and idle army. In Italy the maintenance of the present standing armament was the distinct issue on which Crispien was elected. These forces may become irresistible. The breaking up of the triple alliance would bring Europe face to face with new problems, or rather, perhaps, with old problems newly put. The question will at once arise whether Bismarck's idea of international terrorism, as the only guarantee for European peace, is true or false policy. The question must be solved, sooner or later. The maintenance of the triple alliance is the most important step towards its solution. The rise of the new European policy in the cabinets of the three governments may not improbably force the hand of Europe.

The revolts against the Spanish government led by late years, arisen mainly in the desire of military mutinies. The government of an infant king, under the regency of a queen mother, of course affords the most encouraging environment possible to plots of all kinds. It is significant that the recent plots in Spain have been not at all dynastic, but avowedly republican, in their origin and purpose. A close election at Barcelona is the prospect for the present disturbance. There seems to be no more reason than there always is in such cases for suspecting the government to have favored unduly its own candidates, but that suspicion sufficed to have set on foot a formidable riot. It is to be expected that this disturbance will be suppressed, but it is also to be expected that a similar disturbance will occur whenever there is a similar provocation, and the chances of the infant king for a peaceful occupation of the throne of Spain do not seem to be great.

OLD, BUT LEGAL TENDER.

Senator-elect Peffer is a self-made man and worships his creator.

CUPID'S HOOLIDAY.

Love's Telegraph. Hours have wings on St. Valentine's day; They fly to each other from far away. And hearts that sigh one another to greet, On St. Valentine's day are sure to meet.

It is singular that the first saint to be canonized should have for his memorial a custom as amusing and sentimental as that which has made St. Valentine's day one of general observance in all civilized countries. St. Valentine was a gentle and charitable Christian bishop who for the great crime of converting the pagan sect, first became cruelly with clubs and then beheaded. His martyrdom occurred in 270, in the reign of Marcus Aurelius Claudius, upon February 14. As a saint he is supposed to have written love letters to the prisoners in the dungeons of the city. There was erected in his memory a church in Rome by Pope Julius, and the church of St. Praxedis, and the gate to the city was named Porta Valentini after the good bishop.

Now comes the modern historian to inform us that St. Valentine was a young man of the day and custom antecedent to Valentine and was a pagan holiday of the Saturnalia and Lupercalia, the first annual holiday of the slaves, in which a young man was drawn from a box by the young men. The drawing resulted in an attachment or compulsion which lasted until the next obsequy of the day. In later times, however, the custom still exists in old devout families in Italy. It is the only religious feature that ever attended the festival which has for its origin the pagan love of merry-making.

Two Valentines.

A dainty little thing of lace, And ribbons quiver fashionied, A picture of a girlish face, This was the tender valentine, I sent my love to show her, My wish to link her life with mine— Now as my wife all know her.

How the 400 Do it.

If you are a swell young man, anxious to do just the correct thing in valentines toward your best girl, don't send any. That is, don't send any but the ordinary kind. This advice comes from headquarters—Ward McAllister—reports the Continent. "On lady sends me a valentine, and I am to the day, something that can be put into some use and that does not smack of the rustic simplicity that the 'I-love-you' cards do, and you are not to send any valentines, in fact, you will be perfectly correct. You could go even a step further and not transgress beyond the bounds of strict social rules. You could send a bouquet of cut flowers, with something pretty in the way of verses concealed between the leaves. She would consider such a valentine a compliment. But now—when you write so I queen' kind of affair. Anything but that, if you want to be considered a person who is fit to move in the highest circles."

Mating Time.

Dr. Donne. "Hail, Bishop Valentine, whose day this is! All the air is in thy party," says Ward McAllister and all the chirping choristers. And other birds are thy parishioners."

Highly Colored.

As to a hungry dandy's heart, The melon on the vine So is the sight of you to me, My dearest Valentine.

Set the Fashion.

The first valentine ever written was penned by Charles, duke of Orleans, who was a captive in England during the Hundred Years' war. It was a love letter to a young girl, and was written in French. It was the first valentine ever written, and it was the first valentine ever written in French. It was the first valentine ever written, and it was the first valentine ever written in French.

Old Ways the Best.

In the south formerly society people always gave valentines. This has been superseded by a Twelfth Night party in New York. It is a party in which the change has been so much for the better. The Twelfth Night parties were always picturesque affairs, and it would perhaps be a good thing to go back to them rather than keep up the celebration of Twelfth Night.

Some Modern Valentines.

An ivory paper outer, on which is written with a drawing pen, "No Kink can cut our love to two."

Perished in the Flames.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 13.—Mrs. La France and her two grand-children were burned to death in a house near the village of St. Albert, and Mr. La France was so badly injured that he will die.

Steamship Arrivals.

At London—The Baltimore from Baltimore. At Philadelphia—The British Prince from Liverpool; the Switzerland from Antwerp. At Southampton—The Trave from New York. At New York—The Westerland from Antwerp; the Circassian from Glasgow.

Speculation Ruined Spaulding.

AYER, Mass., Feb. 13.—President Hartwell has received a letter from the missing cashier, Spaulding, in which he states that the money he took for four years from the bank was lost in speculation. It is stated this evening by the examiner that the loss of the First National bank is apparently about \$27,000.

Murdered for His Money.

CAMBLETON, N. D., Feb. 13.—J. B. Flett, agent of the Northwestern elevator at Arthur, near here, was found murdered and robbed. The murderer secured \$1,000 in money and Flett's gold watch and chain.

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

PASSING JESTS.

Drake's Magazine: A fellow of infinite jest makes the hub tired.

Drake's Magazine: Die Wacht am Rhein—looking out for trichinosis.

Binghampton Republican: What's the matter with a good arrangement for speakers of an assembly? No one could find fault with his rulings.

Yonker's Statesman: The chloropist's lot is not a nappy one. He begins at the foot and never gets any higher.

Filene's Blatier: "Say, Lisette, why have you given your mistress notice that you are going to leave?" "I can't stand her any longer. She is a Wagnerian, and I am devoted to the old masters."

Martha's Vineyard Herald: You can't tell how valuable a girl's attentions are until you are used for blighting them.

Puck—"How the wind whistles!" "Yes, but it doesn't whistle 'Little Annie Rooney!'"

St. Joseph News: The man who marries a sottouette and demands that she renounce her profession is one kind of stage robber.

Tough Utah Beef.

Sat. Lake Tribune. "Say," remarked a man to the butcher of whom he purchases his daily supply of meat, "that last piece of steak I bought of you must have been from a steer old enough to vote." "Was it tough?" inquired the man of meat. "Tough! Well I should say it was. I could hardly cut it!" "Well, you ought to have heard another man kicking a day or two ago. He bought a piece that he said was so tough he couldn't get his fork in the gravy."

Patent They Were Rightly Named.

Chicago Inter-Ocean. "The growth of the patent office business is very remarkable," observed Divinidivi. "Yes," replied a non-lawyer, "every thing is patented nowadays," lawyers. "What on earth do you mean?" "Well, I saw a sign on an office down town, 'Robb & Steele, patent lawyers.'"

Very Musical.

Washington Post. She is such a merry and musical maid With melody in her soul, And even her dressmakers roundly are paid For accoration pleats in her dress.

Has Its Advantages.

By Frederick Courtenay Barber in Drake's Magazine. Beneath my ulster's sheltering cape, Her soft white hand on my arm was laid; A smooth and shining wig upon my head, Whose slightest touch my heart obeyed.

TAKEN TO SCOTLAND YARD.

Dillon and O'Brien Treated Courteously by the Police. LONDON, Feb. 13.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—The Folestone train by which Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien were traveling in charge of an escort of police, arrived at Charring Cross railway station at 6.40 last night. Colonel John P. Nolan, M. P., John O'Connor, M. P., and a crowd of friends who had been notified of the arrest, were waiting at the station, and as the train came to a standstill at the platform they beset the carriage which contained the two members of parliament. The police officers, who were most cordial greetings were exchanged between the prisoners and their friends, all parties being courteously treated by the police. Inspector Little of Scotland Yard, who was in the carriage as the police escort, after a pause sufficient to allow Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien to be introduced to their friends, escorted his prisoners to a carriage which was in waiting and they were driven to Scotland Yard.

Valentine's Day. "Valentine's Day," says Ward McAllister in the Continent. This has been superseded by a Twelfth Night party in New York. It is a party in which the change has been so much for the better. The Twelfth Night parties were always picturesque affairs, and it would perhaps be a good thing to go back to them rather than keep up the celebration of Twelfth Night.

Came to Life in His Coffin.

EVANVILLE, Ind., Feb. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Bryan Goins, a farmer who lived just beyond the city limits, was supposed to have died on Monday afternoon at 8 o'clock after a long illness due to lung trouble. At midnight the undertakers were doing in their chairs were opened, and a muffled noise in the direction of the coffin, and lifting the cover up found the supposed dead man with his eyes open. He was hastily lifted from the casket and put in bed and restoratives applied. He lived until this morning, when he again closed his eyes. The doctors say life is certainly extinct now.

Myrtha's First Appearance.

New York, Feb. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Sara Bernhardt's big Danish troupe, Myrtha, made its first appearance on any stage at the Garden theater, to the great astonishment of the audience who was watching the first act of "La Tosca." It seems that the actress keeps the log in her dressing room when she is at the theater. He walked on the stage from the prompt and kicked his mistress's hand. The play came to a stand-still instantly. The actress took him by the collar and led him off. Then she came back and finished the act.

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At London—The Baltimore from Baltimore. At Philadelphia—The British Prince from Liverpool; the Switzerland from Antwerp. At Southampton—The Trave from New York. At New York—The Westerland from Antwerp; the Circassian from Glasgow.

Speculation Ruined Spaulding.

AYER, Mass., Feb. 13.—President Hartwell has received a letter from the missing cashier, Spaulding, in which he states that the money he took for four years from the bank was lost in speculation. It is stated this evening by the examiner that the loss of the First National bank is apparently about \$27,000.

Murdered for His Money.

CAMBLETON, N. D., Feb. 13.—J. B. Flett, agent of the Northwestern elevator at Arthur, near here, was found murdered and robbed. The murderer secured \$1,000 in money and Flett's gold watch and chain.

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

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