THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER EDITOR.

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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors
THE BEE BUILDING.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, } ss
County of Douglas, }

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending February 21, 1891, was as follows:

Sunday, February 15	28,450
Monday, February 16	24,690
Tuesday, February 17	25,010
Wednesday, February 18	24,602
Thursday, February 19	24,601
Friday, February 20	24,604
Saturday, February 21	24,565
Average	25,227

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 21st day of February A. D. 1891.

N. P. FEIL,
Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, } ss
County of Douglas, }

George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Daily Bee for the month of February, 1890, 19,501 copies; for March, 1890, 20,815 copies; for April, 1890, 20,504 copies; for May, 1890, 20,180 copies; for June, 1890, 20,501 copies; for July, 1890, 20,662 copies; for August, 1890, 20,570 copies; for September, 1890, 20,720 copies; for October, 1890, 20,956 copies; for November, 1890, 21,241 copies; for December, 1890, 23,471 copies; for January, 1891, 28,446 copies.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

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

N. P. FEIL,
Notary Public.

The silver pool investigation ends with a beautiful coat of whitewash.

THE Palmer senatorial guard in Illinois displays all the characteristics of a forlorn hope.

UNDER the persuasive influence of federal bayonets, the Cherokee boom is in a condition of utter collapse.

WHAT the country needs is some means to equalize and utilize the surplus irrigation in the east and southwest.

THE economical intentions of the senate are evidently of that kind with which tropical regions are macadamized.

THREE distinct funerals lend an impressive force to the Ohio method of settling journalistic and fistic disputes.

THE abolition of fee offices is a stroke of legislative wisdom that would touch a responsive chord in the taxpayers pocket.

YEARS of successful experience with high license was emphasized in the Minnesota legislature by an overwhelming majority against prohibition.

A TOTAL of 545 bills have been presented to the legislature. Very few, however, are destined to be approved by the house and senate and receipted by the governor.

ONE of the brutes engaged in an Ohio prize fight has had his neck broken, but this happens so seldom that it can hardly be urged as a justification of the continuance of the prize ring.

JERRY SIMPSON has begun his Washington career with a grand banquet of blue points and terrapin. He has discovered that stern virtue and frontier simplicity in the city of Washington are irredescent dreams.

THE disastrous effect of Chilian wars are not a circumstance to the permanent damage inflicted on the reading public with tongue-wrenching names of persons and places. Iqueque cannot be swept from the map of the world too soon.

THE congressional apportionment of Arkansas, for some inscrutable reason, is so arranged as to give the republicans one representative on the delegation. Considering the source, the republicans have reason to be thankful even for small favors.

SENATOR BLACKBURN pronounces against any presidential microbe that questions the efficacy of free silver. Kentucky may be depended on, however, to roll up the usual majority for the party candidate, regardless of convictions or predelictions.

COLONEL CODY asks for official recognition of the good work done in the recent uprising by the Indians of the Wild West show. They have earned the distinction and justified the truth of the old theory that travel is the best civilizing influence that can be applied to men.

WHILE the democratic press is still talking of the republican "steal" in New Hampshire, the democrats have quietly stolen the legislature of Michigan by unseating a few republicans in their absence. Government by larceny is apparently the political fad of the day.

NOW Greeley county steps to the front and remarks that, although her name has been published in the list of the destitute, she is quite able to take care of herself. The state is gradually getting back to the enviable position she occupied before the sensational philanthropists began to get in their deadly work.

WISCONSIN proposes to put to the test the right of the state treasurer to wax fat on public funds. Suit has been instituted against ex-State Treasurer McFetridge and his bondsmen to recover interest to the amount of $158,000 which that official netted by farming state moneys in two years. Should the state secure judgment, similar suits will follow against all retired treasurers, whose "unearned increment" can be determined. The Wisconsin case will attract attention throughout the west where like methods prevail.

THE ARMY OF THE SUPERFLUOUS.

The effort recently made in the state senate to cut down the number of legislative employes has failed, and the session will continue to the end to carry on its pay roll a considerable number of supernumeraries.

A week before the opening of the session THE BEE called attention conspicuously to the extravagance of the last legislature, and showed how thousands of dollars had been squandered in the payment of private political debts at public expense. We showed that the pay roll of the senate and house in 1889 reached a total of $59,334.25, swelling the entire expense of the session to $100,000, against an expenditure of only $78,000 by a larger body for the same purpose in Kansas. There was an especial significance in these figures to a reform legislature, which had every reason for desiring to make a record of economy in the transaction of public business.

In spite of this timely warning, the new legislature opened its arms to the hungry horde at Lincoln and provided places for a large number of patriots who could not possibly render any adequate service in return for their salaries. Having done this, it felt the prick of conscience and instituted an investigation, it received no report until two-thirds of the session had elapsed, and until the time had arrived when, if ever, the army of the superfluous might find something useful to do. Even then the report stated that the number of employes was considerably in excess of the number allowed by law, or required by the demands of the service. A motion aiming at the discharge of a few of the surplus attendants and the reduction of the pay roll was defeated. And so the superfluous employes will remain with the legislature unto death, and the people will foot the bill.

The expenses of the present legislature cannot be definitely known until it has completed its work and gone home. It may be greater or less than its immediate predecessor, which was extravagant beyond all others in the history of the state. But, whatever the final amount may show, it is already evident that several thousand dollars which might readily have been saved have been expended for a purpose for which the people receive no benefit whatever. The reform legislature had an excellent opportunity to reform something, and failed to do it.

THE WINTER'S SNOWFALL.

There has been an unusually heavy fall of snow this winter throughout the Dakotas, Nebraska and Kansas, which promises well for next season's crops. What is still more important, the snowfall in the Rocky mountains has not only been heavy, but peculiarly beneficial in fulfilling the conditions essential to the prosperity of agriculture dependent on the streams. Some of the heaviest storms have come without high winds. The result is that the snow lies in dense masses on the mountain sides and in the canons and ravines. It will thus swell the mountain torrents and the rivers to which they contribute and furnish an unusual volume of water.

These fortunate conditions do not militate against the development of irrigation. On the contrary they furnish the strongest arguments in its favor. There is no doubt that there is at this moment enough moisture in the ground and at the river sources to guarantee extraordinary crops upon every fertile acre of land in Colorado, Nebraska and Kansas. It is equally certain that long before the middle of the growing season has been reached this ample bounty of nature will have evaporated or run to waste, and that thousands of acres will suffer for the vital elements contained in the water. Only a small portion of the snow that melts on the hard prairie soil does any good. None of the larger portion that drains into creeks and rivers is turned to the service of agriculture in the smallest degree.

The lesson of such a snowfall as the dry western states have enjoyed this winter is that we have moisture enough to make our arid regions a garden of prosperity if we have the energy and intelligence to make the most of it. Storage basins and reservoirs could be constructed to detain a great portion of the water that will shortly disappear. The streams that will flow down from the mountains could be harnessed and made the most powerful servants of a progressive agriculture. The unecounted cubic feet of water now idly flowing to waste in the streams could be taken out and started in these non-irrigating months and spread over the soil in the spring, and the volume still coming from the mountains at a later period could be applied directly.

If the legislature promptly provides for a comprehensive system of irrigation, by enacting the bill submitted to it by the recent state convention, Nebraska will stand upon the threshold of such a development as it is now impossible to calculate or comprehend.

PROTECT THE HOME BUILDERS.

In a letter printed elsewhere a Grand Island business man throws considerable light on the bills providing for the regulation of building and loan associations pending in the legislature. He shows that instead of protecting the wage earners from "pluck me" institutions, a determined effort is being made to invest speculative concerns with the cloak of law and order that they might more effectually fleece their victims.

The domestic building association speaks for itself. Organized and operated on a strict co-operative basis, its success is in proportion to the care exercised in accepting securities for loans made. The legitimate association makes no promises it does not fulfill, nor does it mislead the investor or confiscate his holdings in event of default in payment. On the other hand the so-called nationals do not pretend to operate on an honest basis. They are not organized on the co-operative plan, but thrive solely on misrepresentation. With an army of agents scattered throughout the country, to whom enormous commissions are paid, they obtain patrons by parading in the garb of honest mutual associations. They are subject to no legal restriction in a majority of the states and are at liberty to offer profits that have never been or can be earned under any honorably conducted plan of co-operation. It is safe to calculate that at least $300,000 have been taken out of Nebraska by these concerns, nine-tenths of which was obtained by false representations. This is the cold truth. The fact that the national associations distinctly repudiate the pledges of their own agents and provide in their certificates that such agents act solely for subscribers is proof that their methods are reprehensible.

The real co-operative associations challenge state control. They demanded a fair field and no favor. Composed of citizens of the state, contributing to its welfare and encouraging thrift among members, they are entitled to encouragement and support from the law-making power. They have not the wealth to maintain a lobby of high salaried officials in Lincoln, but the hundreds of homes they have enabled wage-earners to secure, appeal to the legislature for protection from speculative schemers.

THE NEW BALLOT LAW.

The measure providing a new ballot law for Nebraska, which has passed both branches of the legislature, carries out the leading principles of the Australian ballot system. All ballots cast in elections for public officers are to be printed and distributed at public expense—those for the electors in each county to be a county charge, payment to be provided for in the same manner as the payment of other county expenses, and those used in municipal elections shall be a charge upon the city or village holding the election. Candidates for public office may be nominated by any convention or primary meeting, defined to be an organized assemblage of delegates or voters representing a political party which, at the last election before the holding of such convention or primary meeting, polled at least 1 per cent of the entire vote cast in the state, county, or other division, or district for which the nomination is made; or a committee of a convention or primary meeting, being duly authorized, may make nominations to public office. Candidates may also be nominated upon a certificate setting forth certain specified facts and signed by not less than 500 electors when the nomination is for a state office, and not less than 50 when the election is for an office to be filled by the electors of a city, county, district or other division less than the state, while when the nomination is for an office to be filled by the electors of a township, precinct or ward, the number of electors signing a certificate of nomination need not exceed 20, provided that in any instance the number of signatures need not exceed one-fourth of the total number of voters when the nomination is for an office to be filled by the electors of a county, township, precinct, village or ward.

All nominations made are required to be certified to by the officers of the convention, committee or primary meeting making them, under oath, and such certificate, when for nominations for offices to be filled by the entire state or any division or district greater than a county, including candidates for congress, shall be filed with the secretary of state with these exceptions: When a legislative district embraces more than one county and in the case of the election of judges of the district court, such certificates being filed with clerks of the counties, as are certificates of nomination for all county, township and precinct officers, including members of both branches of the legislature; certificates for municipal officers shall be filed with the clerks of municipal corporations. No certificate of nomination shall contain more candidates for any office than there are persons to be elected to such office, and no person shall sign more than one certificate of nomination for any office. Certificates required to be sent to the secretary of state must be filed not less than 25 days before the day of election, those which go to the county clerk must be filed not less than 20 days before election, and those filed with a municipal clerk not less than 15 days before election; but in the case of nominations made otherwise than by a convention, committee or primary meeting, as provided for in the act, certificates may be filed with the secretary of state not less than 15 days before the election, with the county clerks not less than 12 days, and with municipal clerks not less than 10 days. All certificates of nomination must be preserved for two years and shall be open to public inspection. Should a candidate die before election, or decline the nomination, the vacancy shall be filled in the manner required for original nominations.

All official ballots prepared under the provisions of the act shall be white in color, and the names shall be printed thereon in black ink. The name of every candidate shall appear on every ballot, arranged under the designation of the office in alphabetical order according to surnames, except that the names of electors for president and vice president shall be arranged in a separate group. Every ballot shall also contain the name of the party or principle which the candidates represent. Only the official white ballots shall be cast or counted in any election. Provision is made for sample ballots to be printed upon red or green paper, which may be obtained by the voter on or before the day of election. The officers whose duty it is to designate the polling places shall provide in each a sufficient number of places, booths or compartments, which shall be supplied with the conveniences necessary to enable the voter conveniently to prepare his ballot for voting, and in which electors may mark their ballots screened from observation. There shall be one booth for every 50 voters or fraction thereof registered in the district or precinct or voting at the last general election. The booths shall be enclosed by a guard rail that will not allow any persons except those designated in the act to get nearer than within twelve feet of the ballot boxes. The persons permitted to be within the rail are electors engaged in receiving, preparing or depositing their ballots, the judges and clerks of election, and one qualified elector of the voting precinct from each of the political parties for the purpose of challenging illegal votes. When an elector presents himself at a polling place he shall be given a ballot by a member of the election board, such ballot having first received upon the back the signatures of two members of the board. The elector will then go alone to an unoccupied compartment and prepare his ballot, upon which he may write the name of any person he desires to vote for any office. Having prepared his ballot and folded it so as to expose the signatures on the back, the voter shall hand it to a judge of the election, by whom it will be deposited in the ballot box. Voters who cannot read may receive the assistance of one or two of the election officers in marking their tickets. No person shall do any electioneering on election day within any polling place, or any building in which an election is being held, or within 100 feet thereof. Ample provision is made for securing absolute secrecy to the voter, for preventing the exercise of any influence upon him while he is at the voting place, and for thorough fairness in all respects. The act has an emergency clause, and is to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

THE COUNCIL SALARY GRABBERS.

The council salary grabbers propose to revive their raid on the public treasury in Lincoln. The repudiation of their schemes at home was followed by a threat to log-roll the legislature and secure the amendments advancing salaries to an outrageous figure. That an attempt will be made within the next few days to execute their plans is an open secret.

The members of the legislature should understand that this raid is opposed by every taxpayer of Omaha. The committee which undertook the revision of the charter did not give the proposition a moment's consideration. In fact the advance was engineered by a few mercenaries in the council after the revision had been completed, and the amendment was subsequently reconsidered and rejected by the council.

The revival of the proposition in Lincoln is an insult to the taxpayes of Omaha. The present salary is ample compensation for the services of councilmen. Six dollars a night for two nights a week is an extravagant price when the quality of the work performed is considered.

The proposition to raise salaries of councilman from $600 to $1,000 a year has been resented and rejected by all classes, and the legislature should vigorously squelch any attempt of a cheeky combine to improve their financial health at the expense of the taxpayers.

FOOD ADULTERATION.

It looks as if all the proposed legislation in the present congress, intended to protect the food of the people from injurious adulterations, or requiring that which is not pure to be known for what it is, will fail owing to the vigorous opposition of the strong interests that would be affected by such legislation. One measure, the Conger lard bill, has passed the house and is now in the senate. This is intended to prevent the substitution of cotton seed oil and other products for pure leaf lard, by requiring that all such compounds shall be branded, shall be subject to inspection under the authority of the commissioner of internal revenue, and shall pay special taxes to be collected from both manufacturers and dealers. Heavy penalties are prescribed for violations of the provisions of the bill, which may be imposed upon both sellers and buyers. This measure has been widely endorsed, but there has also been a great deal of opposition to it, and although it passed the house by a good majority, the outlook for it in the senate is not so favorable.

A measure originating in the senate provides penalties for the use of injurious adulterations in all kinds of food. It does not prohibit or punish the manufacture or sale of compounds, the ingredients of which are not medically injurious. Thus the admixture with coffee, tea, butter, lard, or any other article of food, of vegetable or animal product, harmless in themselves, would not be unlawful under the senate bill, although the sale of such compounds as pure articles is clearly a fraud on the purchaser. This measure has also received a great deal of public approval. But there is small prospect of it becoming a law, because it is antagonized by the supporters of the measure that has already passed the house.

There is undoubtedly a great deal of exaggeration regarding the extent of food adulteration, particularly that which is injurious. Investigation from time to time has shown this, and it is probably a fact that in the principle articles of food adulterants are less freely used now than they were 20 years ago, when there was much greater profit in using them. Still there is a general and reasonable public demand for legislation that can be made effective in preventing the use of food adulterations that are injurious, and it would be all the better if at the same time it protected the buyer against fraud. Perhaps the duty of doing the latter must be left with the states, but the principle necessary to be observed regarding commerce between the states requires general legislation as to the former. The force of public sentiment will secure such legislation in time, but there is small chance of its enactment by the present congress.

AS LONG as the city is held responsible by the courts for injuries to person caused by defective sidewalks, the city should provide means to promptly protect itself. The property-owner does not foot the damage bill. Why should the city consult the convenience of the property-owner in the matter of repairs?

IT is pertinent to enquire if the purchase of fire department supplies by private sale is in accord with "business principles in city affairs?"

WE much mistake the temper of the legislature if it does not give the salary grabbing combine of the council a frigid reception.

THE revival of the county drug store is in the interest of economy as well as the physical well being of county officials.

MAYOR CUSHING is prolific in the matter of suggestions. Why not put a few of them into practice for a change?

THE state militia has earned the right to respectful consideration.

THE movement to reduce the fire limits does not deserve serious consideration. Every city of consequence in the west has a larger fire limit area than Omaha, and to that wise precaution is due the general absence of frame timber boxes. The forest of rookeries in and near the business section of this city is a protest against the modification of the law.

THE stockyards interest of Omaha show an unvarying growth and prosperity. Those who imagined it had reached the limit of its influence failed to measure the forces which are steadily expanding its tributary territory. Despite obstacles that would dismay less aggressive institutions, the market is gradually but surely reaching into new fields and securing patronage from sections that formerly sought more distant markets. The growth of stock shipments from Iowa is not the least gratifying feature of its widening power, which is bound to extend as stock raisers are shown the practical benefits in time and money of patronizing a genuine home market.

One Old Vets.

New York Sun.

As the three most noted generals of the war, Grant, Sheridan and Sherman, have all disappeared, a quarter of a century after its close, we may expect to see other generals who were less notable during the war rise to greater prominence before the country than they have heretofore enjoyed. We shall probably be well along in the first half of the twentieth century before the last of the commanders in the war for the union passes from the stage of life.

Lets Fly With His Mind.

New York Sun.

The mugwump newspapers are quoting with great satisfaction a remark from the Chicago Evening Post to the effect that Mr. Cleveland's name is not Ingalls. "He is simply a man who makes up his mind and then lets fly. Whoever gets in the way at about that time is apt to know of it."

In political leadership the man who simply makes up his mind and lets fly does not seem to us so admirable when he thus follows the ignorant promptings of his untrained intellect, without regard to his party or his associates or those who have placed him in power, and, indeed, apparently with utter indifference to the effect of his conduct upon parties or individuals.

Johnston at Sherman's Bier.

New York Recorder.

The most significant incident in yesterday's funeral pageant was the presence of Joseph E. Johnston as a pallbearer.

Nothing could more strikingly typify the blessings of recemented union than the attendance as a principal mourner of the comrader of the last army against which Sherman fought. It is the south's tribute to the man who, radical in war methods, was most generous in his proposals for terms of peace when the fate of the contest was decided. It is as in evidence of the perfect performance of that great task for liberty, civilization and humanity that the figure of Johnston at the bier of Sherman challenges admiring attention. It is a token of the perpetuity of the union of all the peoples and races constituting the greatest and freest of all the nations of the earth.

What is Society?

Philadelphia Press.

In the countries where monarchial ideas have been prevalent and the caste distinctions are observed, it is obvious that any one who is to the manner born is eligible to the highest social perogatives, and such an one is admitted with no embarrassing questions as to qualifications. But in this country the conditions are totally different.

And the "why" has never been fully explained. Like the people in the New Testament, "one is taken and another left." Is it wealth that unlocks the doors of what is dubbed "the society" of a town? By no means; Mr. Millions is left outside the door, and Mr. Tact is admitted. Is it brains that can claim admission by virtue of intellectual force? Not at all. The post may beg at the door while the ballroom echoes with the mirth of the favorites of "society." Is morality the touchstone? *No!* American society people are no better, but less worse, than the older countries, whose pace is their ideal, if not their idea.

What, then, is the key that opens the door to which many are called and few chosen? No one can say. But this, at least, is certain—some subtle quality is indispensible for always in the end "society," czar like, enforces its edicts and yet its dicta are as arbitrary as the veriest despot.

"Society" has accepted Nillson and rejected Bernhardt. Why? No one knows. Society has landed the Kendals and passed Mr. Wyndham by. Why? No one can tell. The tests of what qualities are necessary to make a valuable member of society are as various as individual caprice and are decided only by the whims of the dictators.

Wants to Prove He's No Big Liar.

The following communication was received at police headquarters in New York last Sunday:

Siam, Taylor Co. Iowa
2. 16. 91

Police Capt in charge of Mulberry St. station N. Y. city Dear Capt in July 63 at time of Draft Riot I a soldier of B 5th Iowa Vol Inf. Bein home on furlough and visitin at Albany com Down on Boat tuesday and was sworn in special Policeman and served throo riot tell Saterday I was given a Club and a lether Badge I think the No. of Badge was 1521 or 2115 what I want you to Doo is to give me something to show that I served so that when I tell an Old farmer that I was in Great Draft Riot of 63 in N Y that they cant say that I am a Big Liar you how how it is you selfe have you not got a Discharge or a certificate or some kind of Documentary Evecence to keep me from Being a Big Liar

Please send me somethin the Badge of letter 1521 or the club or a letter Please Doo this for an Old Soldier 58 years Old and perhaps my Big Boy may come Down and help you at some time if any more riots come along

Adress Alf. Dodge
Siam, taylor
Co Iowa.

It is not likely that Mr. Dodge will receive an immediate reply, as his name and leather badge have long since dropped into oblivion, says the Herald.

Confession of an Ex-Confederate.

Colonel John R. Fellows, the most eloquent democratic orator in New York who was district attorney there till the first of the year and is a member-elect of the next congress, created a sensation Monday night at a banquet of the Washington Heights Century club commemorating Washington's birthday. Colonel Fellows spoke to the toast "The Congress of the United States," the illustration of the representative government. He declared in the course of some remarks upon the relative power of the states and the federal government that, although he had been an officer in the confederate army, he had always felt that he was a traitor to the federal government, and if he was caught he deserved to be hanged, and that this was not done was due to only the beneficence of the victorious government and the mercy of God.

Learning by Degrees.

New York Journal.

"If thirty-two degrees
Is the freezing point,
Then tell me, if you please,
What's the 'squeezing point?'"
Said a bashful youth to a wise little maid.
She coily tossed her head,
And with beaming smile
She very sweetly said,
Minus seeming guile,
"I think you will find that it's two in the shade."

SOME INTERESTING SUITS.

Courts of Lancaster County Busy with Several Cases of Considerable Note.

KONIG'S FIGHT FOR HIS LITTLE LOT.

He Gets a Satisfactory Verdict—Luck of an Intoxicated Stockman—No Respect for the State Senate—Notes.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb 26.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Judge Field and a jury are at present engaged in the trial of a cause in which James T. White is plaintiff and Dr. B. L. Paine defendant. The plaintiff sold a bill of goods to one A. S. Kenyon, who appears to have failed, and an attempt is therefore being made to compel the defendant, one of his bondsmen, to pay the same. The defense is that the plaintiff did not make any endeavor to exhaust the principal's assets before coming on his surety for the cash.

GREENBACK SALVE.

The case of English & Hedges vs. the Bradstreet's agency was settled and dismissed, the defendants having paid the plaintiffs a sum sufficient to salve their wounds and also the costs. The plaintiffs were reported as having been closed up, the report having been wired to Bradstreet's by a rival tradesman in the town of Eagle. A vindication was what the plaintiffs cared most for.

KONIG WINS.

In the district court today the case of H. T. Clark vs Herman Konig came up. This is an action to settle the question whether plaintiff can run a side track across the defendant's lot to reach plaintiff's wholesale house. This has been before the court in several different phases, and judgment was again given for defendant, and plaintiff assessed $216 for use and occupancy of lot. Plaintiff gave notice of appeal, and supersedeas bond fixed at $500.

SUPREME COURT.

Court met pursuant to adjournment. The following gentlemen were admitted to practice: John J. McCarthy, esq., of Dixon county; Lat L. Feltham, esq., of Scott's Bluff county; W. E. Gantt of Iowa.

Stratton vs Reisdorph. Motion to correct record overruled. Aultman vs Martin. Motion of plaintiff to remove bill of exceptions for allowance by district judge sustained. Gifford vs Wagner. Motion to dismiss sustained. State ex rel Cuming county vs Shearer. Dismissed. The following causes were argued and submitted: Dwelling House insurance company vs Weikel. State ex rel school district No. 11, Dakota county, vs White. Pollock vs Whipple. Pollock vs Boyd. Defendant required to file briefs in twenty-five days. Hartington vs Luge. Sharp vs Brown. Monitor plow works vs Born. Wilde vs Press. Fitzgerald vs Richardson. On motion.

State ex rel Sheibley vs school district No. 1, Dixon county. Cause ordered on docket. Defendant required to answer instanter. Demurrer to answer sustained. Alternative writ of mandamus allowed returnable Tuesday, March 10, 1891.

Court adjourned to Tuesday, March 3, 1891, at 9 o'clock a. m., when the causes from the Eighth district will be called.

A STOCKMAN'S SPREE.

Robert De Vinton, a stockman from the west, arrived in the city this morning with a large wad of money in his possession. He visited several saloons and was in a fair way to get his pockets picked by some bar-room loafers, but fortunately fell into the hands of Officer Keane and was taken to the station. When searched $950.15 were found loose in his overcoat pocket. Later after sobering up he was fined $8.30 by the court.

MR. WESSEL'S ENGAGEMENT.

Cards were issued today announcing the engagement of Mr. Lou Wessel of this city to Miss Emma Ehrlich of St. Joseph, Mo. The wedding is to occur some time during the coming summer. Mr. Wessel is editor and proprietor of the Capital City Courier. Miss Ehrlich is the accomplished daughter of one of the most successful wholesale merchants in St. Joseph.

KEPT HIS HAT ON.

This afternoon a well known citizen dropped into the lobby of the senate at the state house to take a view at that august body. After taking a survey of the scene he stood with his derby on chatting with some state officials. An officious sergeant-at-arms approached, and tapping him on the shoulder, remarked:

"Hats off here."

The citizen stared rather hard at the sergeant-at-arms and remarked:

"Why should I take my hat off? There's nobody in there I have any respect for except Tom Majors, and he would call me a d—d chump if I took my hat off to him."

The abashed sergeant-at-arms withdrew.

A GERING REAL ESTATE COMPANY.

The Gering joint stock company of the town of Gering, Scott's Bluff county, has filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state. The company is organized for the purpose of dealing in real estate, and the capital stock is quoted at $52,000.

DISTRICT COURT NOTES.

Samuel McClay was this morning appointed receiver for the firm of E. Heyman & Co., proprietors of the Bazar. The receiver's bond was fixed at $5,000, and he was instructed to make sale of all the goods contained in the store room.

Judge Chapman was at the court house today, but his health will not permit him to assume charge of the equity bench. He handed down decisions today in the following cases, which had been heard at the previous term:

In the case of Brown et al vs Sullivan, the receiver, E. H. Pierson, was ordered to make sale of the horses, wagons, etc., composing the Sullivan dray line, it appearing that the same was now being run at a loss and property daily depreciating.

In the case of H. P. Sherwin vs L. Gagbegan, et al, which has been frequently aired, the court sustained the referee's report, finding the possession of drug store in plaintiff and ordering the defendant not to interfere with the foreclosure of the mortgages he gave plaintiff. The defense appealed and will file supersedeas bond.

J. J. Imhoff vs Herpolsheimer & Co., an action to prevent defendants from putting an electric light plant in the exposition building and to use the steam heating plant in that building to furnish caloric to the adjoining one. Decided in favor of defendant and injunction set aside. Plaintiff given leave to file supersedeas bond of $1,000.

In the case of Herbert vs John Layne, et al, noted in full yesterday, the judge, after hearing arguments as to his jurisdiction in the matter, instructed the jury to return a verdict for plaintiff for the $500 he asked, which was done.

The next case that came up for trial was that of Bert DeHaven vs Charles Nichols, a dispute over wages, plaintiff claiming $60. The jury gave him $57.83, but defendant didn't like it and asks the court for a new trial.

Plenty of Gold and Silver.

A neutral bystander calmly reconnoitering the silver field makes these comments, says the Washington correspondent of the New York Herald:

On July 1, 1890, our country had these kinds and amounts of money:

Gold coin	$620,932,449
Silver dollars	369,126,406
Small silver coins	76,525,355
Gold bullion	65,669,580
Silver bullion	16,960,143
Total	$1,158,774,943

Besides that metallic money we had:

Greenbacks	$346,681,016
Demand notes	55,032
Certificates of deposit	12,340,000
Bank notes	185,970,775
Total	$545,087,823

And there was then outstanding $155,101,730 gold certificates and silver certificates, and there were $368,821,340 gold and silver coins in the treasury.

From those figures one can see how much total and per capita money there was.

Every one knows that the circulation of national bank notes is in active process of retirement. The net average decrease each year during the last five has been about $30,250,000. But taking every conceivable kind of currency in the country, big and little, there was more of it in 1890 than in 1889, by these figures:

1889	$2,009,986,718 97
1890	2,179,107,136 47

The silver report I am considering says that, under the clause in the silver bill of last session declaring that payments for the 4,500,000 ounces of silver bought each month are to be made in a new form of money denominated treasury notes, which are full legal tender, there will be annually added $54,000,000 to the volume of our legal tender currency. If the retirement of bank notes shall be only $30,250,000 annually, the increase each year will, by the new silver law of last session, be nearly $24,000,000.

How many people appreciate this tremendous increase of our shinplaster currency?

PASSING JESTS.

New York Recorder: "Hard work does not often kill a man," according to a philosopher. Not oftener than once, it is believed.

New York Recorder: "What is a hero?" asks a correspondent. A hero is a man who talks about himself when you want to talk about yourself.

THE WAY OF MEN.

A man will walk a dozen blocks
To take a man a dan,
Then walk sixteen before he stops
To get away from one.

New York Herald: Clerical—What a famine there will be on that last great day! Cynical—I don't believe it will make a sensation. People will hear the cry and say, "Wonder what that fake extra is about?"

Express Gazette: Baker—I want to ship this bread by express and I want you to make the charges light as possible. Agent—That is the way you make your bread, but it is not the way I make my bread.

New York Recorder: A cook book announces a receipt for making hash "calf's head and pluck." The pluck is required by the person who attempts to eat it.

"Here's a pretty good coat, if you wish it," said the warm-hearted woman.

"Your kindness excuses your ignorance, ma'am," answered Mr. Weary Watkins, "but, I can't wear no sack coat with this silk hat. See?"

When Colonel Nevermiss was asked to propose a toast to Kentucky he arose and said: "Kentucky. Heaven bless her! With all her faults I love her still."

New York Ledger: "Oi 'l away, Oi 'l away, Oi 'l away to the Promised Land," Bridget sang as she lighted the fire from the kerosene can. And she away a second later.

Texas Siftings: In Society.—First Stranger—Slow, isn't it?
Second Stranger—Yes, very.
"Let's go home."
"I can't. I'm the host."

Puck: "On what grounds did Henshaw get his pension? I never heard that he did any fighting during the war."
"He didn't, but he claims his sympathies were enlisted."

Harper's Bazar: "Papa," said Johnny, "didn't George Washington ever tell a lie?"
"Never, my son." "Then how did he get his cinch on politics?"

Journal of Education: Little Girl (timidly)—"Please, Mr. Storekeeper, I want to get some shoestrings." Storekeeper—"How long do you want them?" Little Girl—"I want them to keep, sir, if you please."

Atchison Globe: The cemeteries of the country would not contain near so many women if the people who callon them did not keep them standing so long in a half-open door while they say good-by.

Brooklyn Eagle: Were there fewer cocktails there would be less mobility of mouth.

New York Evening Sun: Buckskin Pete—"That tenderfoot gave a bang-up dinner last night, but he's an awful dude." Lariat Ned—"How so?" Buckskin Pete—"Why, he gave out individual toothpicks."

SHORT THREE THOUSAND.

An Express Clerk at Denver Suddenly Turns Up Missing.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 26.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—It was ascertained last night that Daniel Cline, clerk of the Pacific express company in this city, was a defaulter and that he was missing. He was on duty last Saturday and remarked to a fellow clerk that he was going hunting the next day. Of course he was not expected to show up on Sunday nor Monday, which was a legal holiday. Failing to appear on Tuesday inquiry was made at his boarding house. He had not been there since Saturday night. Agent Limes then began checking up Cline's account and a shortage approximating $3,000 was discovered. Detectives were at once put to work to trace him. The matter did not leak out until last evening, as the express officials are very non-communicative. Cline was a young man, unmarried and has been in the employ of different express companies in the city for several years.

ARRESTED THE MARSHAL.

A Colorado Officer Charged with Turning a Robber Loose.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 26.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—At the request of the United States marshal at Topeka, Kan., United States District Attorney Fleming of this city has caused the arrest of Marsnal J. Q. Hagerman of Granada, Colo. Marshal Hagerman was the officer who captured in this city Robert Harmon, the alleged robber of the United States mails at Presley, Kan., and the slippery gentleman who three times has glided through the meshes of the law. The last time he escaped he was in charge of Mr. Hagerman. The accusation brought against the marshal is that he permitted his eyesight to be blinded by the glitter of gold, thus allowing the prisoner to escape. He will be tried at Lamar. United States Marshal A. R. Jones made the arrest.

End of the Brazilian Strike.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 26.—The strike on the railroads has ended and business, which was almost paralyzed, has been resumed again.

THE

Saturday Bee,

(TO-MORROW.)

Will embody some attractive Special features, apart from its unrivaled News Service. The Bee is sold by all Newsdealers. Read it. It will contain:

THE NORTHWEST BOILED DOWN:

One page will be devoted to condensations of the latest and best news of the Northwestern States, for busy people.

STATE SOCIETY NEWS:

The doings of Society people throughout the State will be faithfully chronicled in The Saturday Bee. This page will picture the bright side of life in Nebraska cities and towns.

SPORTING NEWS NOTES:

A budget of late sporting news, general and local.

FRESH THEATRICAL GOSSIP:

News of the Theatrical World boiled down.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Carefully selected matter designed to interest all classes of readers.

DON'T FAIL TO READ IT.

ALL NEWSDEALERS.