

THE DAILY BEE

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PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily and Sunday, One Year, \$10.00

OFFICES. Omaha, The Bee Building, South Omaha, Cor. 1st and 26th Streets.

CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the editorial department.

BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and notices should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors.

THE BEE BUILDING.

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

George H. Trachuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, deposes and says that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending February 28, 1891, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Day and Circulation. Sunday, February 22, 25,000; Monday, February 23, 25,000; Tuesday, February 24, 25,000; Wednesday, February 25, 25,000; Thursday, February 26, 25,000; Friday, February 27, 25,000; Saturday, February 28, 25,000.

AND now the Nebraska Central bridge threatens to bloom in May. Let her bloom.

THE school board surplus aggregates \$25,850. This fact lends a golden hue to the projected junket.

THE necessity for ventilating the schools is an indirect method of emptying an overladen treasury.

SHOULD all the hospitals projected in Omaha become realities, a spirited rivalry for afflicted patrons will ensue.

IT remains to be seen whether the feast of the friendless will lubricate an increased appropriation through the legislature.

THE appearance of St. John in the vicinity of Boss Gorman's political ball-walk suggests a demo-phib alliance for revenue in '92.

IT is sorely necessary to remark that the funeral directors would cheerfully and gratuitously embalm the legislature if given half a chance.

IT is noted that the published list of alliance senators does not include Stanford of California. He rides in that coach and is willing to pay his fare.

THE boss of the late council combine is inspired with a holy horror of close corporations, especially politico-private concerns which refuse to take him in on the ground floor.

SENATOR FRYE's activity in favor of government aided railroads never ceases even with the dying hours of congress. The persistent zeal of the Maine senator is worthy of a better cause.

THE ladies of France announce that they will dance with Germans no more. This comes pretty near a declaration of war. But the ladies of France will continue to dance the german as of yore.

AN industrial school for Geneva and a normal school for Chudson are about all that the ambitious Nebraska towns will pull out of the legislative stocking this year in the line of new state institutions.

REPORTS of municipal elections in Iowa announce that "prohibition cut no figure in the contest." Of course not. Prohibition does not cut any figure outside of the revised statutes and the constables' purses.

ACCORDING to a despatch in the railroads' own, everybody in the state house reads THE BEE. This is not news, however. It is an open secret that almost everybody does the same, in and out of the state house.

THE report of the exodus of Mormons from Utah is again going the rounds. There is no visible evidence, however, that the followers of Brigham are such fools as to exchange a bird in the hand for two in the bushes of Mexico.

THE senate registered a significant vote on the Stevens maximum rate bill yesterday afternoon. By 17 to 10 it defeated the motion to recommit it, which was the desire of the railroads. The measure seems certain to pass, in spite of the incident of the gory pamphlet.

SAN FRANCISCO cries out for relief from the Chinese plague, yet when the Chinese plan to exterminate a few of their number, the police separate the combatants. At this distance the high-binder method of celestial migration is the best yet invented. It is a dead sure thing and deserves encouragement.

ANOTHER New York legislative inquiry is struggling vainly to extract information from the sugar trust. The head officers of the sacharine combine express the greatest anxiety to tell what they know, but the moment the pump is applied their memory becomes a blank. What they do not know about their own business fills several large volumes, which are conveniently stowed away just over the boundary of the state. The inquiry has had one good effect, however. Responsible employes of the trust have been given a vacation of indefinite length on full pay and incidentals.

STEVENS' SCARLET PAMPHLET.

The railroad lobby is doing some ingenious work at the state capital. A striking illustration is afforded by the great lie and cry raised over a little 16-page pamphlet that was placed on the desks of members of the state senate Monday.

This document was enclosed in a red paper cover and the railroad shield at its apex. One of the railroad pioneers threw his lance at the author and incidentally demanded, in stentorian tones, by whose authority the pamphlet was published and why the state of Nebraska should be put to the enormous expense and extravagant outlay of about \$20. The railroad lobby immediately caught on and indignantly pointed at Senator Stevens as a dangerous conspirator against the people.

Now, what are the grounds for this uproar from the railroad partisans? Why do they denounce Mr. Dawes and why assail senator Stevens? The reason is very obvious. Mr. Dawes is a level-headed, sane man, thoroughly conversant with the railroad situation. He presented an unanswerable array of facts and figures to the senate committee on railroads in support of the position that the railroads can stand a heavy cut without impoverishing their stockholders. He helped Senator Stevens to prepare a maximum freight schedule that takes into account the difference between the cost of operating the roads in Nebraska and Iowa, and makes allowance for the difference in the traffic of the two states.

The railroads and their floor manager in the legislature are mortally afraid that a reasonable maximum rate law will be enacted and run the gauntlet of the governor's veto and the supreme court. Hence those (6) years and hence the kicking up of a great cloud of dust to blind the people. But the real friends of railway regulation will not be sidetracked by such tactics. The proof of the pudding is in the eating, and those who will take pains to digest Mr. Dawes' argument are not likely to class him among railroad cappers, or bumper steers. Nor can Senator Stevens be discredited in his effort to secure effective reduction of freight rates by being stigmatized as a bold, bad man because he procured the printing of a pamphlet in a scarlet cover. Instead of a green cover, which probably would not have been so objectionable.

The state can well afford to pay the trivial cost of printing such valuable information as was embodied in the Dawes argument. And the legislature cannot afford to ignore the facts presented, any more than they can afford to trifle with public sentiment by pretending to favor more stringent bills than Senator Stevens has presented, when they know that it is almost certain to be vetoed, or that it is almost certain to be vetoed, or that it is almost certain to be vetoed.

CHANGES IN THE SENATE.

The United States senate is a continuous body. It now consists of 51 members, divided politically into 31 republicans and 20 democrats. When it again assembles the relative strength of parties will be materially changed. Of the republicans who will retire when the session closes today democratic successors have been chosen to two, Evans of New York and Spooner of Wisconsin, and alliance men to succeed two others, Frye of Kansas and Moody of South Dakota. The election of a senator in Illinois to succeed Fairwell is still pending and Florida is yet to choose a successor to Senator Call. The vacancies made by the deaths of Senator Wilson of Maryland and Senator Hearst of California are also to be filled. There are now upon the list 46 republicans, 35 democrats and three alliance men or independents. California will elect a republican to succeed the late Senator Hearst and Maryland and Florida will choose democratic successors to Wilson and Call. The now assured political divisions when the senate again meets therefore are: Republicans 47, a loss of four; democrats 37, their present strength; and alliance or independents three. Thus, whatever the result in Illinois, the republicans will continue in control of the senate by a safe, though reduced majority, so that the country has no cause for fear legislation, for the next two years at least, not in line with republican policy as reflected by the present congress and the administration.

Of the republican senators who retire only one or two will be missed by reason of the exceptional characters of their ability or services. The senatorial career of Senator Evans has not entirely fulfilled expectations, which, because of his eminent standing as a lawyer, were very high, besides which he had twice occupied cabinet positions. It would not be just to say that he has failed, but he did not attain to that commanding influence which was believed he would reach when he was sent to the senate. He has been faithful to his party and done good service, but his record in the senate is less notable than that of several men of inferior ability. Senator Ingalls, in his long career of eighteen years, has gained distinction for brilliancy in debate, but little for practical statesmanship. Among all the retiring republican senators, Spooner of Wisconsin has been the most useful as a legislator, and no other one of them will be so much missed by their political colleagues who remain. He is a man of exceptional ability both in the practical affairs of legislation and in debate.

Of the democrats who will finish their senatorial term today and retire, perhaps Senator Brown of Georgia is the ablest one. He has been more than forty years in public life, during most of this time prominent in the councils of the southern wing of his party. The most widely known among them, however, is Wade Hampton of South Carolina, who was supposed to be invulnerable and whose defeat by Colonel Frye was consequently one of the most surprising political episodes of the year. The veteran Henry B. Payne of Ohio was at one time so well thought of by his party as to be talked of for the presidency, but his six years in the senate have not justified the high opinion of his ability as a statesman entertained by his friends.

Among those who will succeed the outgoing senators are several of national

repute. Governor Hill of New York will replace Mr. Evans, and Mr. Spooner will give way to ex-Secretary Vilas, who occupied two cabinet positions in the administration of President Cleveland. Governor Gordon of Georgia will return to the senate, as the successor of Senator Brown, with a trained knowledge of the duties, having already served with distinction in that body, while Calvin S. Brice, the "rainbow chaser" of the democracy in the last national campaign, should find no difficulty in filling the chair vacated by Mr. Payne.

On the whole there is no reason to expect that the senate will be in any respect improved by the changes that will take place in the personnel of that body after today.

THE BEE WAS RIGHT.

Alliance journals and representatives in Nebraska have questioned the accuracy of THE BEE's reports of that portion of the proceedings of the alliance national convention in Omaha relative to the resolution in favor of the government making loans on real estate security. We have been asked to say whether those reports were correct, and we hereby affirm that they were so, absolutely and impartially, as was every part of the proceedings of the alliance convention that appeared in the columns of this paper. The sessions of the convention were not public and every effort was made to exclude representatives of the press, but THE BEE nevertheless had a reporter throughout every session within twenty feet of the presiding officer, where he could clearly hear and distinctly see all that was transpiring. This rare piece of journalistic enterprise was a source of vast astonishment and endless annoyance to the president of the alliance and some of its members, but the business of a newspaper is to get the news, and a matter so much important to the farmers of the country as the proceedings of an alliance national convention could not be ignored or left to be doled out to the public in such doses as the officials might deem expedient. Believing it to be desirable that the public, and particularly the farmers, should know what was done in this convention, THE BEE took measures to secure it and was entirely successful. It was not the first notable success of this paper in news getting, nor will it be the last.

As to the resolution favoring government loans on real estate, the history of it is simply this: When it was presented as a part of the platform it was referred back to the committee, and when subsequently reported was, after a heated discussion, rejected by a vote of 55 to 48, representing the full strength of the convention on all of states. On the ensuing day, the important business of the convention having been disposed of, a number of the members, especially some of those living at a distance, took their departure. The friends of the resolution, however, remained, and just before the convention adjourned the resolution was again brought forward, and despite the protests and objections of men who had voted against it the day before, and who comprehended the trick that was being played, it passed by a vote of 46 to 25, the convention being 32 short of the full membership as shown by the vote rejecting the resolution. This plain history of the proceedings regarding this resolution, which a very large number of intelligent alliance men disapprove, carries its own comment. The minority who opposed it at the time of its passage were overruled and sat down upon resolutions by President Powers, and everything connected with the adoption of the resolution was distinctly of the nature of a "put-up job." Under such circumstances the final action cannot be fairly regarded as representing the sentiment of the convention or as having any binding force.

CAUSES OF BUSINESS FAILURES.

The failure of a business house in any community is generally ascribed to commercial depression. Exceptions to the rule are rare. The public does not stop to consider the various elements that, singly or combined, produce failure. Capital, experience, foresight, location, character of business, and the ability of the firm-in fact all the essentials of success may be wanting, yet the collapse is accepted as visible proof of business depression.

This popular delusion is exposed by *Pamphlet*, in an instructive statistical pamphlet. The data furnishes an insight into the various causes of business failures and proves by comparative figures that "dull times," so-called, are not a visible element of collapse. It is generally conceded that 1889 was a year of more general progress and prosperity in the United States than 1890, yet the number of failures in the former were 8 per cent greater than in the latter. Out of more than 1,000,000 names of individuals, firms and corporations rated in the United States and Canada, in 1890, 12,270 or 1.15 per cent, failed, against 12,290 per cent in 1889 and 1.18 per cent in 1888. Nearly 92 per cent of last year's failures represented liabilities of less than \$20,000 each.

The primary cause of failure, the number, and the liabilities are shown as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Cause and Liabilities. Cause: Lack of experience, 2,825; Lack of capital, 4,682; Excessive granting of credit, 992; Failure of others, 2,720; Personal extravagance, 242; Defective business management, 246; Competition, 246; Over-speculation, 416; Fraud, 416. Total: 10,673.

An analysis of the foregoing shows that four-fifths of the failures are principally due to lack of equipment, either natural or acquired, mental or financial. In other words, 82.3 per cent of the failures of 1890, owing directly to the total liabilities, are directly chargeable to incapacity, speculation outside of regular business, extravagance and dishonesty. Only 2.3 per cent is due to competition and 15 per cent to influences beyond the control of traders. Lack of capital precipitated 39 per cent of the total number of failures. This is not surprising in view of the many temptations to keep pace with the development of the country. Merchants assume grave risks in straining their

resources and in attempting to do more business than their available means warrant. The slightest disturbance in the normal currents of trade finds them unprepared, while the cautious merchant is sheltered by a surplus sufficient for ordinary emergencies.

It is interesting to note that in the western and southern states where the temptations for undue expansion are greatest, the percent of failures from that cause does not exceed that of other geographical divisions of the country.

A SHORT LINE TO DISASTER.

The collapse of the Pacific Short Line is a vivid illustration of modern railroad boomerang. It should not be lost upon the public. It throws into strong relief the methods by which monopolistic and covetous make both the western and eastern public enter to their greed, and lay the foundation for evils which it is well-nigh impossible to eradicate.

It is only a year since the Napoleon of finance who managed the ill-fated enterprise began his brilliant series of operations in northeastern Nebraska. His first undertaking was the construction of the road from Sioux City to O'Neill, which he accomplished with phenomenal rapidity. The estimated cost per mile was \$14,000. This was easily provided for by the sale of first mortgage bonds to the amount of \$2,000,000 per mile, which leaves an apparent profit of \$50,000 to the promoters of the scheme. In the meantime, counties, precincts and cities were industriously worked for bonds, O'Neill alone contributed \$50,000, and few communities along the line were allowed to escape. Not only were public subsidies asked and obtained, but private parties were imported for favorable donations. O'Neill responded again, this time with real estate to the estimated value of \$150,000. Other communities also came down handsomely. The road was completed to O'Neill in July and the event celebrated with appropriate enthusiasm and fireworks.

The bubble burst in the fall. The Pacific Short Line went into the hands of a receiver December 18, 1890. It was then discovered that it owed somebody for its cars and engines and for 18 months of iron, besides various smaller items, for which items have already been filed to the amount of more than \$500,000. The numerous side enterprises that had been entered into along the line by the railroad boomers were found to be in the same condition of inextricable insolvent.

The result can be briefly summarized. Communities and individuals have been "worked" for bonds and real estate in consideration of a through line to Utah or the Pacific coast, which will probably never be built. Eastern investors have furnished more than enough money to build the road as far as it goes, and are secured in mortgage bonds which have now only a part of the value that would attach to such a line as the projectors agreed to build and equip. Creditors are left in the lurch to the tune of tens of thousands of dollars. Innocent investors have doubtless bought most of the watered stock issued upon the imaginary value of the property above its generous debts.

This is not an isolated, though it is perhaps an aggravated case. It is a typical instance of the methods by which public improvements are boomed and burdens saddled upon the people for future generations to pay. Only unreasonable traffic charges can earn a fair interest on the stock and imbeddedness of a corporation founded on such financial methods as these. The inevitable results of such a rotten system are high rates and a resort to the services of the free press brigade when a rising sentiment for reform must be throttled in political conventions and state legislatures.

It can be shown that such transactions as marked the brief career of the Pacific Short Line are not the peculiar operations of a single eccentric boomer. They are the accepted methods of railroad building in the west. In an argument before a legislative committee, in favor of the Stevens maximum rate bill, Mr. C. G. Dawes of Lincoln quoted the following figures in justification of his plea for lower rates:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. What to Follow Can Find Out. Bonds per mile, \$5,500; From municipal and county bonds per mile, 1,680; From first mortgage bonds per mile, 17,833. Total bonds and subsidy, \$25,013.

These figures he sustained by ample quotations from the reports of the company and the state board of transportation. What must rates be to earn fixed charges on the bonded debt and a dividend on the inflated capitalization? And what does such stock represent except watered and illegitimate profits?

A railroad constructed upon such a theory is sure to prove a short line to disaster, if not for the innocent holders of stocks and bonds, at least for the people who pay the freight and passenger charges necessary to meet its interest and operating expenses.

With one exception, the provisions of the bill reorganizing school boards in metropolitan cities has received the approval of the legislative committee. The exception is the clause conferring on school boards the right of eminent domain, which was stricken out. It is difficult to determine what process of reasoning or what influences brought about this conclusion. A railroad corporation, whether local or foreign, is invested with power to condemn and take private property after paying the appraised valuation into a competent court. Why should municipal bodies be denied rights conferred on an organization of individuals. Both subserve the public welfare and both are entitled to equal rights in acquiring for public and quasi-public purposes such property as may be needed. It is especially important that school boards should enjoy the right of condemning private property for educational purposes. The steady growth of the schools is such that sites considered ample at the time of purchase are inadequate in a few years. Owners of adjoining property, knowing that an extension is necessary, demand exorbitant prices and the board is obliged to pay the price or impair the usefulness of the school. The right to

condemn private property for school purposes does not affect the rights of owners. The question of price may be settled by appraisal, from which the owner has the right of appeal. Viewed in any light, the rejection of the eminent domain clause by the committee is a concession to an element which takes advantage of every opportunity to raid the public treasury.

The monthly statement of the public debt for February shows the most unusual fact of an increase in the debt. The amount is not large—less than \$3,000,000—and merely shows that the cash disbursements of the government for the past month were in excess of the receipts, but it is a change from the uniform character of these statements, which is likely to attract attention and furnish material for criticism. It is not difficult to understand that the revenues of the government have for some weeks past been running lower than usual, while there has been no diminution in expenditures. The quiet state of business will account for reduced returns from both customs and internal taxes, and there is reason to expect that there will be a repetition of such hazy statements as that just made for several months to come. Should such be the case, it will be simply significant, in the main, of commercial depression.

The Omaha, Kansas City & Galveston is the latest project designed to connect the trans-Missouri region with the gulf. It is essentially an air line road, incorporated under the laws of Kansas, and with sufficient capital, on paper, to build the road and leave a surplus to plant Galveston oyster steams where they will do the most good. The foresight of the projectors is conspicuously shown in placing Omaha at the head of the title. The name is synonymous with enterprise, progress and gilt-edged financial strength, elements which Galveston boomers are not slow to appropriate without permission.

"'Tis an ill wind that blows nobody good." Coincided with the movement of Parrell and his claqueurs from point to point, the Irish railways report a notable increase in passenger earnings. The condition of the home rule fund, however, is carefully kept in the dark.

CAPITAL seeking investment in Omaha is entitled to prompt and favorable consideration from the council, especially when the investors ask no greater privilege than that conferred on existing franchised corporations.

The council cannot longer delay action on the electric light ordinance without laying itself open to the suspicion that it is controlled and dominated by the present electric light monopoly.

"The best mayor Denver ever had" has stepped down and out. 'Twas even thus. The good die young.

Advice of Governor Hill. A man who fights against a manifest destiny always gets licked in the end.

Looking Backward. Any person who fought on one side during the war, while favoring the other, was a cowardly idiot.

After Magic's Feet Their Nest. Johnson says the greatest magician of the age are the paper makers. They transform rags into sheets for editors to lie on.

Waves Be All. We said that we were here to stay, and we meant it. The sheriff has us locked up in the office and we can't help it. The banner will be out as usual, however, as we are working away. Copies will be delivered from the roof as soon as the edition is worked off.

Might Mix Things. Ohio and Indiana papers are exchanging compliments about the proposed change in the line between the two states. The Cleveland Leader is greatly opposed to changing the line. It says that the change would turn into Ohio 5,000 Indiana democrats which might give considerable trouble in certain circumstances.

What to Follow Can Find Out. Just why the women's congress should show disapprobation when Mrs. Foster advocates non-partisan temperance work is a mystery that upon investigation might develop interest. Mrs. Foster's aim is to disassociate the temperance cause from partisan politics. Is it because there is no moral issue and no party in politics? Is it because the malignant intolerance of prohibitory politicians for everybody and everything except themselves has become a part of the woman's rights movement?

Ingalls Charged His Tool. When he was on the staff of the Topika Capital he kept his name in the papers. When he assumed control of the Kansas Farmer he dropped the "I" and made Pfeffer, and now he has been elected to the United States senate he signs it Pfeffer and requests all correspondents to do likewise. If his political career continues to be a success and his dropping of letters continues, the man who has been chosen to replace Ingalls will soon come to be known as Pfeffer. Greatness and eccentricity always go hand in hand.

What Will the Senate Do? A query has been raised as to the legality of the election of James H. Kyle as senator of South Dakota. In 1869 John P. Stockton was elected by the New Jersey legislature and took his seat as United States senator from that state. Subsequently the United States senate determined that he was not entitled to occupy the seat, owing to the fact that he failed to receive a majority of the votes of the entire body. Will not this precedent deprive Mr. Kyle from being received as senator, the majority of the senate being republican now as well as then?

When Legislatures Adjourn? It is interesting to note in connection with Washington that he is the only man whom the nation has honored in ordaining that his birthday be generally celebrated by a national holiday. Every other country has more holidays than this, especially where the sovereign is head of the established church of the state, and fast days and saints' days are observed. In some states Arbor day and Labor day have been made within the past few years; but these holidays are only local, and it has been often suggested of late that some new national holiday be appointed.

PASSING JESTS.

New York Ledger: "Are you so friendly terms with the defendant?" demanded a lawyer of a witness, in court.

"Well, I ain't throwing no bouquets to him."

Jewellers Weekly: J. Ocker: "There is a great fall in spoons."

Jeweller (deeply interested): "No?"

J. Ocker: "Yes; they're now decorated with Niagara in the bowels."

New York Ledger: Collins: "What do you intend to take for your gold?" Rollins: "Oh, I'll sell it cheap. Anything you'd give."

Martha's Vineyard Herald: The man who has never made a fool of himself doesn't know much about the value of human sympathy.

Weeks Sport: Kinship—Why did your brother die so heavy?"

Polymer: The trouble was the boys got so rolling more built down their trousers than down the alley.

New York Herald: Society Man—How long does Lent last?"

Valer: Forty days, sir.

Society Man: Well, wait a m' on when Easter's here.

Pack: Rustle—I thought the Hoosier people were in love with their new minister; I hear he is going to leave. Rustle—Yes; I heard you say that people were going to get plenty and we thought that if outsiders got into it it would hurt the town.

The weather is rainy, so cold and so dear. For its Lent.

One needs an umbrella at this time of year—But it's lent.

Week's Sport: Frank Ed Smoothboer told the boys some gawdy fairy tales about mosses hanging.

Jack—How do you know they're werewolves?"

Frank—Because he commenced every story with "Now, this is an actual fact, gentlemen."

Boston Herald: A holiday was originally a holiday. Now it's a holiday for the two-as inconsistent with each other, and a holiday that falls on a holy day is postponed to the following day.

St. Joseph News: Mr. Gilman—What have you done with my wife's gold piece that I paid you \$20 to steal? "I got it of Bill-Johnston, this morning and got the \$20 reward she offered for it."

Indianapolis Journal: "Before we were married," said she, "this display of affection were positively overdone." "And now?" "They are very rare."

Scranton Truth: There is room for everybody in this world. Friction comes from the fact that too many want the front room.

Yonkers Statesman: It is more an adapted point which makes the more mistakes—the weather reports of the weather.

Dallas News: Some of the smartest men and women are content enough to place a fair estimate upon themselves.

New York Sun: Fair City—And is this what you call a deed?"

Real Estate Lawyer—Yes, Why?"

Fair City—It looks more like words.

Rain's Horn: A correspondent is in doubt as to whether he really has religion or not. He is advised to buy a fountain pen.

Philadelphia Times: The latest is a soap tract to regulate prices. Major's complain that at present the article is sold dirt cheap.

Atchison Globe: It is generally the negro that carries the largest number of marks on his person, who has the most scars on his face.

New Orleans Picayune: A writer on reform dress subjects says: "The garters must be worn, but what they are worn for, if they were left off they would not go."

Haddonfield: It may be true that the world is all a fleeting show, but the man who begins to fear an assessment for an Easter bonus will hardly be convinced that it isn't a grand reality.

New York Sun: "Charlie Hucks was awfully important at the opera last night. He kept looking it through his opera glasses all the evening."

"That was more or less of a compliment, wasn't it?"

"Less." He looked through the large end.

Washington Star: Mr. Charles Francis Adams of Boston has gone to Cuba for his annual tour.

Pittsburg Dispatch: The couple lives in a fool's paradise, but when she reaches for the fruit she finds her hands full of ashes.

Chicago News: McCordie—Noah's family was not an aristocratic one.

McCordie (sentimentally): No!

McCordie: No; they were not in the swim.

New York Recorder: It was evidently an unnumbered compositor on a post-graduated company who recently turned "inside" committee out of the "cribside" committee of the babies' hospital.

Lowell Courier: A young lady at Dubuque laughed so heartily at her lover's jokes that her jaw was dislocated, a doctor had to be sent for. What a treasure such a girl would be for a paragon's bride.

Chicago News: Banker's daughter (to her husband, just after marriage)—I want a little money, John.

Husband—All right, darling; I'll draw you a check.

Banker's daughter—No, don't trouble to do that, John, for I really haven't known you long enough to accept your check. Let me have cash, please.

Texas Sillies: Hardup—Wander what I would get if I put it on credit.

Wiggins—Pa' monia, I guess, in this weather.

New York Recorder: "Will some boy try this experiment?" asks a rural contemporary. "If the experiment is sufficiently foolhardy and worthless, probably some boy will make the venture. That's a way boys love."

"So the paucity hit you hard?"

"Yes, everything is gone except my honor."

"Sorry. I had no idea you were such a total wreck."

Lowell Courier: A Florida paper says there are thirty-three varieties of sweet oranges. No one has ventured to count the variety of sour ones.

Judge: "Did you enjoy the play, Ethel?"

"No; I didn't cry once."

Topics of the Times. They say that honest Mr. Vest would rather walk the white horse down. He'd better go far off west, and pull himself way down.

A REMOVED ARTISTICAL ERROR. The Bernhardts is not true to life. No serpent of the Nile has she. She oozes her misery and strife. With garters snatched from New Jersey.

BENEFIT OF THE CAUSE. We hope dear Simpson, 's not true, that you're that rich of you.

That you, your chances to enhance, and your pants!

FINGERLESS FORGERS' WORK.

How a Badly Crippled Young Man Made Trouble with a Pen.

WILL REMOVE INCURABLE INSANE.

Two Convicts Pardoned—What is Happening in the Lancaster County District Court—Lincoln Odds and Ends.

Lincoln, Neb., March 3.—(Special to THE BEE.)—Some months since Fran Brice contacted a lengthy account of the career of George C. Coy, a young farmer who, although fingerless as regards his right hand, forced the names of A. C. Wilson and J. W. Caston to two notes for \$200 each, and then skipped.

Coy had sold Wilson and Caston some stock and received a note for \$340, which he sold to S. B. Hill. Before doing so he forged two other notes, and sold them, one to the Lancaster County bank and one to the First National. When the one at the Lancaster bank became due, Wilson was notified, and supposing it to be the genuine one, so well was it executed, he paid \$100 and took up the note, giving one for \$240 with Theodore Horn as security. Hill, who