THE DAILY BEE

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Average GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. 24, 142 Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 7th day of March A. D. 1801. N. P. FEII. Notary Public-

State of Nebraska.

County of Bouglas. 188
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Newsdealers will consult their best interests in the matter of dollars, and cents by increasing their regular orders for The Sunday Bee. In special features it will be unusually attractive, while in point of news it will encer the world. It has no rival.

It is evident municipal tax dodgers have the call with the legislative charter manglers.

THE imigation bill came out of its fight in the house a little disfigured, but still in the ring.

This is a lively winter for one Nebraskan. Pat Egan is living in the midst of horrid war.

PERHAPS Palmer has a mission after all. It may be that he was designed to knock the stuffing out of the prophet of Williams street.

THE action of the dying Jerome Bonaparte in designating his successor as heir to the throne of France lends a grim humor to death itself.

THE results of Mr. Bayard's great foris now announced that his youngest daughter is to marry a Swedish count.

AN EVIDENCE of modern progress, it is worthy of note that the lie was passed between two members of the Arkansas legislature without precipitating a fun-

THE national leaders of the independent party have torn off the masks. They no longer attempt to conceal the fact that the movement is an annex to the democratic party.

THE first step toward permanency of growth is a fire limit law that will not only prohibit the erection of frame shells but prevent the repair and improvement of the rookeries that disgrace busines

PLAIN MR. INGALLS says he shall accent no inducements, however alluring, that make it necessary for him to remove from Kansas. It is safe to bet that he still has his eye glued on that senatorial seat.

WITHIN a week Omaha has suffered the loss of two thriving manufacturing institutions involving a loss of \$300,000. The destruction wrought is unfortunate both to the firms and the community at large, and it is to be hoped the owners will emerge from the ruins and promptly resume operations strengthened by the substantial sympathy of the public,

CHICAGO is likely to have four candidates in the field for mayor. The result is very certain to be favorable to the dangerous elements that the lawabiding people are fighting. The boodlers and bummers never divide at the polls. They pool their issues and knock the persimmons, while their righteous opponents fritter away their strength That has been the history of many a municipal contest, and it looks as if it would be repeated.

THE improvement mass meeting should voice the sentiment of Omana in emphatic tones, for the abolition of the present unjust and injurious tax assessment system. Among the few drawbacks to the city's advancement, low valuation and high tax levies stand formost. Despite the millions invested in building improvements annually, the total assessed valuation remains practically at a standstill. It is a criminal libel on the city's progress, and vigorous measures must be taken to stamp it

In all previous legislatures questions involving the welfare of metropolitan cities were left to the decision of the Douglas county delegation. It may be said to their credit that when the dele gation united on legislation affecting their constituents, it rarely failed of passage. In the present legislature, however, essential reforms are opposed by members who not only have no interest in the matter, or practical knowledge of municipal government, but who act contrary to public sentiment as expressed by the Douglas county delegation. Legislative courtesy is a lost art in the present body.

ducers and manufacturers.

By the provisions of this measure, This offer should be sufficient to retain the capital already invested in the state and encourage the erection of other fac-

The bill also offers a bounty of one dollar per ton to the producers of beets. eron requiring far more tabor and care than corn or grain. If Nebraska is to bounty for a time will contribute more for that object.

The operation of the proposed law enses on December 31, 1892. It will then be in the power of the next legisfor a further period if the policy has proved successful and appears to be longer needed. On the other hand, it raises no false expectations in the minds of manufacturers or producers. They will understand that the bounty is limited and that the future policy of the state will depend upon the results of the next two years.

There is apparently no reason why all the friends of the sugar beet industry cannot rally to the support of this measure and thereby assure the continued development of Nebraska as a sugar

OUTLOOK FOR WESTERN PRODUCTS.

While it is impossible to accurately forecast the conditions of the market for the careal products of the west, there is apparently little reason to fear the evils of overproduction this year, even if the season be extremely favorable. All that can now be learned of supply and demand, both at home and abroad, ndicates a good market and prosperous prices next fall.

The visible supply of corn is less than ever before when the increased requirements of home consumption are considered. On March 1, 1890, the supply of corn amounted to 970,000,000 bushels, The present supply is 542,000,000 bushels. The domestic consumption has been increased enormously. In the last two years the number of horses in the United States has increased 989,750, of eattle 3,661,239, and of hogs 6,278,581. eign policy are still coming to light. It This is the explanation of the impressive fact that in the same period the domestic consumption of corn has increased 329,500,000 bushels.

The seven corn surplus states are Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. In these states the present supply of corn bears a smaller percentage to the total crop than in any other states. And yet in these states alone there are today 395,-796 more horses, 2,458,315 more cattle, and 5,406,088 more hogs, than there were two years ago. With such conditions of supply and demand there is good ground for the hope that corn will bring more than a living price next fall. The same conditions apply in some measure

to the oat crop." The outlook for wheat is fully as promising. The proportion of this crop still in the farmers' hands is less than at any previous time in ten years. The winter crop throughout the United States is reported in good condition, but in Europe the severe winter has proved disastrous to crops and there are substantial indications of an increased foreign demand for the American product.

Taken as a whole, the outlook for western farm products is as encouraging as could be desired. All conditions appear to be combining in favor of a prosperous season, a large market and consequent good prices. In view of these facts the producers should make unusual efforts to raise good crops this year. And for the same reasons extraordinary care should be take to supply the drouth districts with ample seed.

THE GROWTH OF MONOPOLY. The corporations and manufacturers whose interests would be promoted by combination seem to have no fear of the federal law which prohibits and declares unlawful all combinations or agreements elect members to that body by direct in restraint of trade and production and to control prices. The growth of trusts | while to speculate upon the time when goes on in disregard and defiance of the | the senate may be in the control of men statute, and no notice is taken of them believing in this principle. Meanwhile by the officials whose duty it is to en- such examples as the senatorial auction force the law. It is true that the sugar trust was driven out of New York by the | no worse than many that have occurred action of the authorities of that state, in our recent history, ought to have but it promptly found refuge in New Jersey and is continuing business under the old methods. A combination of coal companies and coal dealers was proceeded against under the anti-trust law passed by congress, but thus far nothing has resulted from the action. All the trusts in existence when the law was passed are still in operation, and every few weeks the number is increased, Thus far the law is practically a dead

The most formidable combination recently organized is that of manufacturers of steel rails. This was consummated the present week, the trust embracing the most powerful companies in the business. The incentive to this combination was the fact that one of the companies which has been drawn into it was underselling the other companies, so that the purpose of the trust is distictly to maintain prices at a higher range than would be possible with free competition. It is an agrecment to control prices, and undoubtedly production also, and therefore clearly

ing of beets and that they shall not be up at least one-half the foundries now in in the manufacture and sale of sugar. smaller scale are amounced as consummated or contemplated.

tories as fast as they are found profit- be illegal every contract, combination in | will require an early change of scene. the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of teade or commerce nmong the several states or with foreign There is a large measure of justice in countries; also that every contract or this provision. The raising of this crop | agreement entered into for the purpose is still in its experimental stage. It is of preventing competition in the sale or purchase of any commodity shall be deemed unlawful. It is made a misdesirable that the culture of beets should | this character, punishable by time or line be reduced to a science as it is in Gev- prisonment or both, in the discretion many and France. The payment of a of the court, and United States district attorneys are requested to institute procan be devised. The development of courts being invested with jurisdiction tirely proper that they should share any | enacted in response to an urgent public bounty which the state is willing to pay | demand, with the assurance to the country that it would effect what it was istended to in protecting the public rather than genuine charity. against monopolies. It has thus far been wholly ineffective and so effort has lature to revive and continue the bounty | been made to enforce it by the officials required to do so. Monopoly is unmolested and goes on increasing its power, while the authority to arrest its progress is inactive and apparently indifferent.

POPULAR ELECTION OF SENATORS. The question of electing United States senators directly by the people has been frequently discussed. It was carefully considered by the framers of the constitation, and the majority against it in the convention was not large. The plan adopted was in fact a compromise between the views of Hamilton, who did not believe in giving all power directly into the hands of the people, and the ideas of Jefferson, who advocated the policy of choosing all elective officers by the vote of the people. At various times since propositions have been introduced into congress for amending the constitution so as to provide for the popular election of senators, but they received little more than a passing attention. Such a proposition was presented in the last congress without eliciting comment there or elsewhere. It is not to be expected that so radical a departare from the practice of more than a century could be accomplished without a prolonged effort. The most formidaole obstacle in the way will be the sen-

ato itself. But there is reason to believe that opular interest in this question is more general and active than ever before nade so largely by the senatorial conest in Illinois, the successful candidate in which, General Palmer, was samed by the democratic convention and made the canvass strictly with ice to his candidacy. election was practically by the people for every democrat chosen to the legis lature was pledged to his support and all of them faithfully fulfilled the pledge. This departure is regarded as committing the democracy of Illinois to the principle of electing senators by the direct vote of the people, and if the party takes this stand and future con ventions name the senatorial candidates, making this an issue in the campaigns, it is more than probable that the republican party would find it necessary or expedient to adopt a similar course. How rapidly such an example would extend it is impossible to say, but it is by no means improbable that it would nake vigorous progress. By way of indicating the interest in this question, we note that the leading republican paper of Ohio, the Cincinnati Commercial Gasette, advises the republicans of that state to adopt the plan of nominating senators by party conventions, and its remark that the course in Illinois is a long step in the direction of electing senators by the people clearly implies that it favors that plan. If the nomination of senators by party conventions should become general the step to their election by the direct vote of the people would

not be very difficult. General Palmer aunounces that he shall advocate in the United States senate an amendment to the constitution enabling the people of the various states to vote directly for senator, and it can safely be predicted that when he asks attention to this subject he will get it. The senate, however, as at present constituted, may be depended upon to oppose almost unanimously a proposition to popular vote, and it is hardly worth in California is now presenting, which is great influence in educating public sentiment in favor of a change in the method of choosing United States sen-

SOME of the political gossips are building up an interesting structure of possibilities on the election of General Palmer to the senate. They say that his battle was won with the help of the democrats of the whole country, and that he will become the favorite candidate for president. Arguing that Cleveland will never satisfy the free silver majority of the party and that a western man must be taken to placate the farmers, they confidently predict the nomination of Palmer and McPherson as the standard bearers for 1892. This programme, it is said, will shortly receive a boom from New York. This is "important, if true."

ST. LOUIS is not as slow and sleepy as Chicago imagines, Recent developments show that her collection of boodlers entitles her to wear the belt. repugnant to the law. Another combi- Testimony secured by the grand jury for astruction.

A BOUNTY ON BEETS AND SUGAR. | nation for which it is understood a basis | proves that St., Louis addermen are not The new bill for the encouragement of of agreement has been reached is that of in the business for their health. Seven sect culture and the manufacture of the type founders. It is stated that companies central street railway fransugar in Nebraska avoids the objections a majority of the type manufacture chises in that city. When it became orged against the old bounty and holds | ers have signed the agreement and | necessary to retire the mule as a metive out reasonable inducements to both pro- the others are expected to do so. It is power, they discovered the approval of proposed to expitalize this trust at \$18.- the municipal authorities was essential. 000,000, and the financial scheme con- Negotiations were begun, resulting in manufacturers receive a bounty of haif templates an immediate reduction of dis- each company being assessed \$30,000, cent per pound on all the sugar they counts to an extent which it is estimated [making a sung pot of 8210,000, which produce. The condition is that they will more than double the annual net successfully lubricated the wheels of shall not themselves engage in the raise carnings. It is also proposed to close local legislation. The street railway companies seared the needed permisassociated with any trust or combination operation. Other combinations on a sion, and the aldermen waxed opulent. The investigation of the grand jury, however, has seriously disturbed the It can be shown that all of these are in | comfort of the boodlers and it is more violation of the law, which declares to then possible their health and liberty

A NUMBER of self-appointed delegates prelending to represent South Dakota Nebraska and Kansas are unfolding tales of woe and soliciting aid in Chicago. So far as Nebraska is concerned the lamentations of the pretended saf ferers deserve no attention. The state take front rank as a sugar state it is der meanor to engage in a combination of has in operation a relief commission with umple means to relieve distress. It is the only safe channel through which assistance can reach those in actual want. The members know the extent to this result than any other means that | ceedings against offenders, the circuit | of the distress and are in position to determine whether the money appropri this very promising business must be to prevent violations of the act. The ated by the state, in addition to local jointly the work of the manufacturer | statute is sufficiently comprehensive and | contributions, is sufficient to | meet the and the farmer, and it is therefore one its terms are clear and explicit. It was emergency. No appeal for outside assistance has been made and it is safe to conclude that the "delegation" in Chiengo is working for personal motives

Demands of Politics.

Mail and Express A man in New York without some politica nduence can't stop a car.

From Spirit Land.

The New York presbytery has decided that vomen are not eligible as deaconesses and the spirits of Calvin and Knex smile at each other

Enough Fish, Too.

Canada may rest satisfied. Uncle Sam quite content at the way he and his family are getting along, and doesn't need to take in boarders.

More Chances for Lo. Louisville Courier-Journa

There are not enough Buffalo Bills. If Lo could get into all the shows, he might make his living without the hard work that always makes him melancholy.

Means You, Jay Burrows. Cincinnati Times Star.

The only hope of this new political move ment, the only premise of possible advantage to the element behind it, is in the dominance of the more conservative leaders,

Will She Protest? Attenta Constitution

In order for our copyright bill to become a law. Emrland will have to go into the protec tion business. Is England prepared to do this? As we used to say during the war "not much in Tennessee."

Why Nibilism Gets Sympathy. New York World,

The barbaric and bigoted despotism of Rus ia is a standing affront to the civilization of this century. Nihilism will receive the sym pathy if not the support of all liberal and liberty-loving people if the cruel oppression of the czar's government shall continue.

Peffer an Early Bird.

Paffer did not amproach the s rms of the senate himself, but sent a friend to see how the land lay and to find out if any of the annual \$5,000 was available for im mediate needs. The friend investigated, and to the infinite delight of Peffer he was informed that the shekels would begin to flow at once, and today when Peffer slipped up and signed for his first month's salary o \$416.66 in advance as agricultural aureosa ettled down upon and skulked in the meshes of his entangled beard.

Legislative Infi lelity.

Speramento News. The faith of the legislature in the dectrines of providential government of the world was orely strained by the persistence with which Senator Hearst clung to life. Had his death not occurred until after the legislature's adjournment the spread of insidelity among pol iticians would have been terrible in its bitter rapidity. As matters stand it is only Governor Markham's faith that has been obscared. He will have nothing at all to say about who shall be senator, whereas he rather expected to have everything to say.

Give Voters a Show. Detroit Free Press.

The precedent is an excellent one not only for Hilmois but for other states. Under the constitution the people cannot directly choose their representatives in the upper house of congress; but there is nothing to prevent such an expression of preference as was made in the case of General Parmer or its subsequent ratification by the body constitutionally charged with the selection. A few experiments in that direction, especially if they result as satisfactorily as this has done, will prepare the way for such a change in the fundamental law as will enable the people to choose their senators directly without any need of legislative ratification.

Wildest and Woollest Lobby,

Philadelphia Times. It is gratifying to find General John H. Rice, late an alliance candidate to the Kansas legislature, declaring that the alliance men do not favor communism, in which we suppose he includes state socialism or any repudiation of their obligations in the shape of mortgages. Certainly the Kansas farmers should distinguish between the mortgage companies, which perhaps have exacted too heavy interest from them, and the eastern investors, who have merely dealt with them n the ordinary fair course of business. But if General Rice and such men as be do not wish false impressions of the attitude of the alliance to get abroad they should chain up Jerry Simpson and his lobby. Of all the lobbles we have with us at present, that is the wildest and wooliest.

A Significant Warning. New York Sun.

In November, 1891, there will be an elecion in New York of the nighest Importance to the democratic party of the state and of the nation. If the republicans carry that election, they will expect, and they will be justified is expecting, that the electoral vote of New York will be cast for the republican candidate for president in 1802. In March, 1891, the democrats of New York are routed, and the republicans successful beyond their hopes in the municipal elections. This is no | Therefore their advantage in artillery and good omen for the fall election. It shows that the democratic party of New York is | numerical superiority of the Germans: So out of joint at present, that its discipline and enthusiasm are weakened and that it has lost omething of the courage and confidence that brought it to victory last November. We hope the New York democracy will more than regam in the next six months what it for what it might be worth, the war will be has lost in the last turee. It has had a warn- short and terrific, and the fate of the caming whice should be salutary and profitable paigs practically decided before the Italians

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

It is apparent that the labor question is

soon to occupy a foremost place in English

politics, and the government is preparing its programme for the coming general election accordingly. The motion to appoint a royal counds don, under the charmanship of the prince of Waies, was a part of the pian to divert public attention from the Irish question, and give the dissentient liberals new ground upon which to continue the tory alliance. This commission is to take testimony from workingmen and employers, and from | to be solid, the straggle must then be with a anybody and everybody who has any infor | Franco-Russian alliance; but quel a thing, mation to give. Its powers seem intended to be broad enough to melade the great strikes and their causes, the East London situation, the sweating system, the eight-hour day, the cases of the miners, and all the various phases of the labor problem-and its purpose is neminally to report a plan to settle the dispute between capital and labor. This is a good deal of ground to cover, and no report can be expected before the expiration of this parliament; but the interest of the government in the workingman will be shown, all the same, and this is the real purpose of the proposed commission. It is not so shrowd a move as Mr. Gladstone's "end man, one vote" agitation, which appeals directly to all but the classes favored by the present system of household suffrage. Everybody can see the injustice of permitting a man to vote in as many constituencies as he has real estate in and the unfarness of giving "property an extra representation," Here is a concrete abuse, easily rectified by legislation, which is defended by the conservative party; and a nevenient for its abolition will appeal much more strongly to the average workingman than a proposal to formally consider the labor question. Franco has in Algiers a problem to solve

which is not unlake the Indian problem in the United States. The agitation on the part of ambitious politicians for the establishment of a separate government for Algiers has called renewed attention to this African province of the Ereach republic. It has a population of 3,600,000, of which only 300,000 are Frenchmen and the rest are Arabs and Kabyls, and as the latter have a far larger natural increase than the French population, this proportion becomes more unfavorable to the French year after year. The French population loves the natives about as dearly as the western ploneers love the Indians, and a proposition has been made in the public prints, and in all seriousness, by a respectable business man in Oran, that the government pay a premium for the head of every Bodowin taken in the act of stealing or some other depredation as the only means of reducing the Arabian population. A French resident of Algiers has now proposed through the Paris Figure that the government undertake the education of Arabian children in the French language by bailding and maintaining schools and granting advantages to the parents who send their children there. He also proposes that the government make farmers of the Arabians by granting them property rights in land. These measures, it is claimed, would rapidly civilize the at present rather savage native population of Algiers and aid greatly to the wealth and the productiveness of the country, besides relieving France of the heavy burden of an army kept on guard over the restiess Arab and Bedouin tribes.

The young emperor of Germany has received a set-back in the refusal of the reichstag to accept his naval projects. At present Germany spends more upon its army and less upon its navy than any of the great powers, Its naval appropriations now range from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000 a year, while those of France are more than twice as great, and bose of England more than four times as great. The emperor's plea for an increase was therefore plausible; much more plausible in fact than that under which we have recently doubled our navai appropriation which before were greater than those of Ger many. In compelling the emperor to modify his demands the reichstag has shown excepfionally good sense. As things now stand, Germany and England are kept from going to war with each other from the fact that i would be "a war between dog and fish." and in a war with France the superior French navy would be worthless to check a march upon Paris. The recognition of this by the eichstag, which fellows close after the neavy reduction of naval appropriations in Italy, shows that the people are at least protesting against the burdens put upon them to gratify the vanity of their rulers.

The British occupancy of Egypt, although a subject of criticism, can yet show a strong lefense. Egypt is no longer bankrupt, but hows an annual surplus instead of an annual leficit in her finances; last year this surplus vas £600,000. This has been done while taxes have been lowered; more land than ever before brought under irrigation; the tenure and independence of the peasant farmers secure. and forced labor of all kinds abolished. The courts have been reformed, crael punish ments forbidgen, the right of trial secured to all accused persons, slavery and the slave trade prohibited, and a new social order ander the reign of law established; and all his is due to the foreign occupancy of Egypt, which has been of late years solely English. The dispute is whether or so an English army in Egypt is necessary to prevent the oss of this great advance, or whether the noral effect of English influence would still remain potent with no army behind it. And yet, France has a real grievance in this coninued occupancy of Egypt by England, which she has a right to resent, which must nituence all her negotiations upon the several matters where her interests run counter to those of England, and which will embar rass England in the final settlement of these disputes. Possibly, were it not for this antagonism of France and the fear of the jingo spirit at home, the withdrawal of English troops from Ergland would be hastened. It might be a popular step in England, but probably not, and so the present government, which cannot afford to and to its bardens in the face of an approaching election, prefers to leave matters as they are. Yet it is an open questian whether its sanction of the ndvance from Suakim was not a blunder. The blunder of 1885 ending in the Gordon tragedy has not been forgotten, and no government can afford to repeat it or seem inclined to do so. The capture of the Soudan is not a popular enterprise with the English people, and any steps leading to another campaign there will react upon the government responsible for them.

If war were to break out now between Germany and France, and recent events have made it more probable, the conditions would be very different from those at the time of last war. The Germans have now only a comparatively small numerical advantage over the French, while the artiflery of the latter is more numerous and equal in quality, if not superior, to that of their enemies. The Franch Labet rifte is also supposed to be the most murderous weapon that has so far been placed in the hands of infantry soldiers small arms might possibly counterbalance the that, in round numbers, the two great armies would be likely to come together about evenly matched. This calculation is made without counting the so-called triple alliance, because, in the opinion of experts, taking that can cross the Alps. It is also thought proba-

enable her to reconsider the proposition of assistance to two powers that openly speak ofher future diamemberment, in case they succeed in crushing Prance. At present the apliance does not seem to rest upon a very solid foundation, and, if it is really the shaky edifice that the French say it is, it will be likely to fall apart at the first snock, or, as the soldiers put it, when the ground begins to dance to the music of artillecy. On the other hand, should this triple alliance prove

the range of probability. Therefore, when the war comes, if it ever does come, it is likely that it will be confined te Prasce and Germany. As the matter stands now it would be inte for any body to attempt to predict the result, for brief and bloody as the contest must be, it may last quite long enough to bring out on either side a military genius amply able to upset all the calculations of the greatest authorities.

even in this ago of huge armies and ingen-

ious contrivances for killing, seems alto-

grether too grigantic and horrible to be within

PASSING JESTS.

Judge: He Elyo' eat enny mo'onious I's not goin' ter int yer enny me'. She All right, Jeff Johnstone: ef yo' goin' ter allow a vegetable ter come between us you may go

New York Commercial Advertiser: None of the Standard of is ever poured upon the troubled waters. It is too precious for that, and besides it is not manufactures for Pacific

Fliegende Blactter "You've been fishing bere hall the day and caught nothing. Why don't you give it no!"!
"For the best of reasons. I'm having no back with the fish, but I don't propose to sit have something to do."

Paris Figure: A young mother asks her butcher to weigh the baby. "With pleasure, madame " After having examined the scales Thirteen and a half pounds, madam,

Harper's Bazar: "Was your elopement a

"Hardly." "What went wrong?"
"Her father telegraphed us not to return and all would be forgiven.

Heat not a furnace for your foc so hot That it do singe yourself; We may outrun By violent swiftness that which we run at, And lose by overrunning

Texas Siftings: Never believe the mar tle loan you return.

Harvard Lampson: She-So you studied it Heidelberg!
He (proudly)—Yes; that is where I got the ash on my cheek. She-Ugu! What horrid barbers they must

have there PREFERRED THE COMPARATIVE. Boston Courier.

They were sitting quite in dark Where the waning hearthfire sputtered "Life is but a vital spark," In an undertone heuttered. "Mebbe," with a sigh said she-Darker grew the room and darker-

"Mine 'u'd be worth more to me

Ef it had a vital sparker.' New York Recorder: "Most men think that riding is a natural gift," says a riding-master. Most men are mistaken. Falling off is the natural gift,

Now York Herald: "Do you believe in inflating the currency !"
"Well, I believe in blowing in all the currency I can get, if that's what you call infla-

BUSINESS THE What are the greatest business ties! And echo answers, "Advertise."

New York Recorder: "Lage, what is that "It is a couple of ex-congressmen, sir, dance

Hartford Post: Edward Bellumy has arned \$16,000 by "Looking Backward." This is better than Lot's wife, who merely

Ram's Horn: It is not a good time to read while your wife is out in the rain

utting stove wood. VICE VERSA Washington Star. Style is the dress of thoughts," with some, Dear sisters and dear brothers:

New York Continent: "How shall I beome beautiful | asks a woman corresponden n a rural exchange. She might elage with her ceachman. There has not been a woman n the past ten years who eloped with her conchinan who was not beautiful.

nd then again: Dress is the style

Of thoughts, with many others.

New York Herald: Weeks-How did Jim ome out at the end of that little game last His Friend-Out of the window, I believe some fellow swore he saw an accup his

New York Recorder: "Do you know what un oath is?" asked Coroner Hanly, "N sir, "replied the bright little Italian boy, verswear." This boy lives in New York

GROWING WEARY.

The Riley poets all have done-or nearly-I should say. The trisyllable ending they have twisted every way They've "roasted" it until one side is done completely brown. And for that reason I have turned it

And after all 1 so not know but 'tis appropriate
That thus the general course of things my muse should celebrate: For have you never noticed how all nature And nearly all things seem to happen

No doubt you've oft arranged with care some plan which seemed to be A well laid scheme of love, or gain, or broad philanthrepy.
You thought it o'er, you planned it well, perhans you prayed not yet.
In some way, all your calculations

And, then, like you, dear reader, kindly

And so life's peem is composed, and he who A lattle good, much that is bad, and some that ne'er should be God scans the page with smile or sigh, or

biethat Austria, after all, will be likely to CAPTURE OF STOLEN GOODS,

Lincoln Police Officers Succeed in Locating a Notorious Pence.

ONE OF THE SEWARD THIEVES CAUGHT.

Capital City Independents Hold Their Primaries Devigne Discharged Arrested For Embezzlement -Odds and Ends,

LINCOLN, Neb., March 13. Special to Titz -

Ber. | Officers Bob Malone and Kinney assisted by several other members of the lone have succeeded in uncovering a verifable fence and also resulted in the arrest of another of the gang of thieves who reliand the canning factory at Seward Monday night. Police suspicion has been directed for some time to a junkshop at Seventh and Ostreets, in the old praming mill, kept by a man renned J A. Harmon, and Officer Kinner kept it under surveillance yesterlay. Officer Malone was also positive that some of the stuff taken from the Seward people was there, and early this merning, before flurmon had arrived, paid the place a visit. On the track by the shop stood a car partially filled with stuff which Harmon was about to ship to Chicago. The afficer climbed up in the car, and one of the first articles which he ran across was a big sopper kettle, valued at \$250, which proved to be the one stolen at Seward. It was covered over with coffe sacks, and the officer did not disturb it, but waited until Harmon showed up, when, accompanied by Officer Kinney, to went in the shop. Harmon was asked whether he had may such stuff builds passes sion, but he awore positively that he had not When the kettle was shown him he refused to explain. Underseath a large pile of empty bottles was found, wrapped up in bagging, a let of brass goods, railroad locks, inspirators ote. These, mone with the kettle and Colonel Harmon, were taken to the station. Some of the stuff bears the initials of the Missouri Pacific railroad and some was identified by Master Mechanic Salsbury of the Burlington and by George Newton as stolen from them Some stuff evidently taken from the tanners was also found. Harmon was locked up-

Yesterday afternoon two Lincoln men went out into the country after some hay and a few miles from the city saw in a hedge lence some well fitted bags. They explored the hedge and brought to light about one thou sand pounds of solder. They were ufraid to take charge of the stuff for fear some Neward officer would come along and arrest them or suspicion. They reported the find to the po-lice and the stuff was secured this morning Sheriff Slonecker of Seward county and Officer Bob Malone took a young felrow named Wheeler, who has several times been in scrapes with Nash, one of the fellows arrested We inesday, but he proved he was not connected with this one, and gave them a tip which resulted in the arrest of Thomas Smith, a tough looking citizen, who wore four pair of pants, and who was found at his home, Second and D streets. South will be taken to Secward for trial. The stuff recov-ered from Harmon is said, to be worth in the neighborhood of \$80, and the greater portion of it has been identified by owners.
ARRESTED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

Milton W. Morrill swore out a complaint in county court today charging H. W. Zink with embezzlement. The complaint recites that on or about January 1, 1891. Zink, while cting as attorney and agent of Anna Mary Bossler, received in money \$500 for his principal, but that he has fraudulently, unlaw lly and feloniously converted the said such his own use without the consent of hi inclust. A warrant was sworn out for his arrost and about noon he was taken into custody. He was immediately arraigned custody. He was immediately attraction before Judge Stewart, but pleaded not culty, and the hearing was centified until 3 o'clock this reftermoon.

A BACKMAN'S WINDPALL "Scotty," the well known Lincoln horse

on and backman is notified by my tter from Scotland of recent date that by the eath of a wealthy uncle there be has fallen heir to \$5,700. The old gentleman and lots o money and this whatfall was given Section in his will. Scotty will some be in possession of his wad of wealth, as April 23 is the date mentioned on which the money will be sent Everypody is congratulating Scotty and he is also congratulating himself.

DEVIGNS IS DISCHARGED. Joe Devigne was tried before Justice Cochran today on the charge of making a criminal assault on Mrs. Kidwell, the wife of a tenant of Devigne's farm. The court room was owded to suffocation with curious specta ors, but the testimony was not quite as seational as was expected. The whole affair simmered down to an improper proposal made by Devigne to Mrs. Kidweii during her husand's absence. After hearing the testimony the judge discharged the prisoner,

There is a large sized row on among the re-publicans of the Seventh ward. The oppo-ments of F C. Smith, the hardware man, who was nominated by the caucus the other night or council, are openly declaring that it was a packed convention, and was also filegal be cause the Seventh ward committeeman, S. D. Woodley had not called the cancus It Woodley, had not called the caucus, it is not yet definitely known whether another caucus will be held, but it is assured that there will be a contest at the polls, with John Harrap of the register's office as the coun-

limanie candidate. TWENTY-SEVEN PLECTION PROCESSES. City Clerk Van Duyn is just now busily engaged in preparing for the experiment with the Australian bullot system. The bill makes it obligatory on the city to divide vol-ing precincts into ones containing out mo veters, and this will require twenty-seven precipets for Lincoln. The work of figur-ing these out is an immense job in itself, and the printing of tickets, the preparation of registration books, etc., make it a job admiting of little leisure.

INDEPENDENT PRIMARUS. The independents of the city held their primaries in the various wards last even in and a full set of delegates. He is all, were selected, based on the vote for J. H. Powers or governor, one delegate for each ten voters A full ticket will be placed in the field, and the independents propose baving a hand in electing somebody this year. The conven-tion will be held tomorrow afternoon,

CORDS AND KNDS. The case wherein Mrs. Mary J. Houston sucs John Gran and his sureties for \$5,000 for selling liquer to her husband, who was killed hile intexicated, was finished atmoss today The jury in the damage case of Drummes Rodden, tried in the county court and full eported yesterday, returned a verdict last vening finding is favor of plaintiff and fix-ing his damages at \$25. The case will be ap-

Depaty United States Marshal Hastings returned this morning from Leavenworth, having delivered over to the United States military authorities Harry Lucas atias Wil-liam O'Gorman, who was captured here for desertion. Mr. Hastings says that Lucas is and for a three years sentence at any rate.
E. C. Hall, a painter, was arrested by Spot Officer Carl Schmidt this morains on the harre of petty largeny. Mose Smith had iven Had some picture frames to varnish and Hall put them up at a pawnshop.

The Kearacy real estate exchange has filled articles of incorporation with a capital stock of \$3,000.

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

