THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER Editor.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

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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 March 14, 1891, was as follows:

Sunday, March 8	23,405
Monday, March 9	23,753
Tuesday, March 10	23,662
Wednesday, March 11	23,560
Thursday, March 12	23,476
Friday, March 13	23,466
Saturday, March 14	23,869
Average	24,016

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 14th day of March, 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 March, 1890, was 20,815 copies; for April, 1890, 20,954 copies; for May, 1890, 20,180 copies; for June, 1890, 20,501 copies; for July, 1890, 20,662 copies; for August, 1890, 20,759 copies; for September, 1890, 20,870 copies; for October, 1890, 20,762 copies; for November, 1890, 22,159 copies; for December, 1890, 22,471 copies; for January, 1891, 28,446 copies; for February, 1891, 25,312 copies.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

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

N. P. FEIL,
Notary Public.

THE sooner the charter amendments are carried the sooner will public work open up in Omaha.

CALIFORNIA has some compensations for her boodle legislature. She has strawberries for 15 cents a box.

THE last day of grace is nearly in sight and the legislature must be lively if it means to redeem its promises to the people.

INDEFINITE postponement caused the early death of one or more bills to put wheels under the county seats of Nebraska.

OMAHA'S city scavenger is familiar with oil rooms, but it does not follow that he would make a satisfactory oil inspector.

ONE by one the shortcomings of the McKinley bill are cropping out. It is evident that it puts no prohibitory tariff on spring poetry.

THE county commissioners were not able to compete with St. Joseph's hospital. For this the city's sick and injured will be grateful.

IT IS hardly probable that when the senators from Nebraska met the senators from Colorado any embarrassing length of time was allowed to elapse between drinks.

PERHAPS Chicago can stand the strain of a world's fair real estate boom, but it would not be strange if, between the howls of the wild speculators, she should occasionally cast an eye at the quiet streets of Philadelphia and shudder.

THE democratic press of Illinois rejoices in the fact that the democrats have scooped in the farmers. It is excruciatingly funny from a democratic standpoint, but it ought to be less amusing for the buncoed republican farmers.

GENERAL VAN WYCK wants the Hennepin canal completed from Chicago to the Mississippi, then continued through Iowa to the Missouri and across Nebraska to the Rocky mountains. The general is a good public speaker, but he is not a civil engineer.

THE midwinter temper of this particular Nebraska springtime is not a local affair. During the past week London has been paralyzed with a terrific snowstorm, traffic has been blocked in Cleveland, and even Memphis has been carpeted with two inches of snow. It is a peculiar season, but the peculiarity is world-wide.

INDICTMENTS were promptly returned by the United States grand jury against the Indian murderers of Lieutenant Casey and Isaac Miller, the government herder, killed during the late Indian troubles. It is observed, however, that the grand jury failed to locate the cowboy assassins of the friendly Indian Few Tails. It makes some difference to a South Dakota grand jury whether the victim of a crime is white or copper colored.

JOSEPH COOK is getting himself into a perspiration over the subject of opening the world's fair on Sunday. He declares that John Hampden and Oliver Cromwell would be shocked at such a proposition. That may be so, but the world has advanced in several directions since the day of those old worthies. Besides, the world's fair will not be held for two years, and such early activity in the discussion of it is liable to be mistaken for an indication that Joe Cook is running short of ideas and even of mind.

THE suggestion that Bismarck may be summoned back to the helm at Berlin is the most interesting item of gossip that has floated out from that prolific news center in a long time. It is not to be readily credited, however. It would not be strange if Caprivi had tired of his petulant young master, but it would be indeed a surprise if the monarch found it in his temper to humble what he loves to call his Hohenzollern pride before the iron chancellor whom he dismissed. It is more likely that he will find a new and younger man for his premier if the courtly Caprivi decides to retire.

A RALLY FOR OMAHA.

Last evening's public meeting at the real estate exchange represented the first step in a movement that can be made very useful to this great and growing city if it is vigorously followed up. It is high time that Omaha's public spirit became an organized force for the application to this field of the measures that enterprising men are using successfully in other western cities.

Omaha can offer unequalled opportunities for new industries, capital and population, but she cannot hold her place in the race for these things unless she meets her competitors and makes her attractions as prominent as theirs. Every ambitious city in the west, large and small, is making extraordinary extensions to secure a good growth this year. For many and peculiar reasons this should be the brightest year in Omaha's history. Whether it shall prove to be so, or not, will depend a great deal on the success of the aggressive movement inaugurated last night.

Everything indicates phenomenal growth in the west for the next five years, and especially until the close of the world's fair. Omaha's position and present impetus can do more to bring her a share of this prosperity, but her business men, welded into a strong and alert organization, must supply the force which shall make it possible for her to sustain herself against the sleepless competition of rival cities.

COMMISSIONER GROFF'S RETIREMENT.

The retirement of Judge Lewis A. Groff from the commissionership of the general land office is to be deplored on many accounts. The national land office is the most important bureau in the interior department, and no man has discharged the intricate and arduous duties of the position with greater fidelity and conscientious regard for the rights of the people and the government than has Commissioner Groff. President Harrison will have to search the country far and near before he can replace Judge Groff with a man equally capable, diligent and incorruptible.

While Judge Groff's health and that of his family has been more or less impaired during his residence at Washington, we have reason to suspect that the position had become uncongenial, if not unbearable, by the domineering disposition of Secretary Noble and the tendency of the secretary to lean in the direction of land grant railroads and land sharks generally. This we happen to know was so repugnant to the instincts and sentiments of Judge Groff that he has all along felt keenly the part he was compelled to play under the rulings of his superior. A man had better be right than be president, and this is doubtless the feeling that imbued Judge Groff when he tendered his resignation.

The people of Nebraska and the great west will sincerely regret that Judge Groff has withdrawn from the national land office at the very time when the most important reforms are about to be inaugurated under the new land laws which congress has just enacted.

IN THE SWEET BYE-AND-BYE.

It is just a little more than two years since the memorable battle over the postoffice site was fought. In those days the supporters of Eighteenth and Farnam streets were roundly abused as selfish enemies of the city. It may also be remembered that a very unselfish and public-spirited editor in these parts went so far as to start a boycott against THE BEE for obstructing the erection of a great public building and delaying the expenditure of half a million dollars and employment of hundreds of workingmen. But since that very unselfish person succeeded in expediting the payment of about $80,000 to himself, he has become reconciled to the damaging delay and the idleness of the workingmen for whom his heart palpitates with a sympathy that always comes from the kinships of horny handed toilers.

It may be of interest, however, for our citizens to know just what progress is being made in the direction of the public building. In response to an inquiry made by the editor of THE BEE, Supervising Architect Windrim writes under date of March 11, as follows:

* * * The department will now probably proceed with the preparation of the sketch plans, estimates, etc., and as soon as they shall have been approved by the secretary of the treasury the postmaster general and the secretary of the interior, as required by law, the working drawings, specifications, etc., will be prepared, and as soon as they shall have been completed further action will be taken in regard to entering into contracts to secure the commencement of the work of constructing the building.

What a long tail of red tape our p. o. cat has got!

PROGRESS OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.

Professor Osler of Johns Hopkins university, on the occasion of the fifteenth anniversary of the opening of that institution, delivered a most instructive address on the progress that has been made in the study of medicine, which showed both the benefit that humanity had obtained from the advances made and the more rational ideas diffused among the profession upon the treatment of disease. It was the reproach of medicine half a century ago that it was obscure and enigmatical, while surgery had made brilliant advances. There has been a great change, and the empirical practice of medicine has merged into a positive science. In spite of the delicate nature of the problems involved the advance in the study of pathology has been equal to that in any other department of science.

Rapid advance has been made in the prevention of disease. Important reforms in sanitation have come from a study of the conditions under which epidemics are developed. Cleanliness is the watchword of the medical profession, and a marked reduction of mortality has taken place in those cities and towns which have clean streets, good drainage and pure water. Modern medical discovery has devised methods for checking the advance of contagious diseases and for preventing their communication from one member of a family to another, and it has brought about all those improvements in municipal health regulations which have been so highly beneficial. It has still a great deal to accomplish, but it is making steady progress. A new world of investigation has been revealed by the germ theory and its application to contagious and miasmatic diseases, and in this medical science is just at present finding its most serious occupation, with favorable promise of most important results.

Altogether the statements and views of Prof. Osler, whose authority is unquestionable, are most reassuring regarding what has been done by a science which has a more direct relation to the physical welfare of the human race than any other, as well as with regard to the progress it is making and the possibilities that are before it.

THE UTILITY OF PARKS.

It is an interesting fact that nearly every important city in the country is agitating the question of increasing its park facilities and attractions, and everywhere public sentiment is favorable to propositions for this purpose. The general popular demand for this class of public improvement attests its utility. Attractive, well kept parks are something more to a community than mere "breathing spots," valuable as they are in this respect to the thousands of persons in every large city who cannot get away from the demands of duty to find relief and recreation in visiting other scenes. Such parks as every large community may have, and as all of them should have, afford diversion as well as recreation, giving relief both to the mind and the body. It puts one in communion with nature, with the wholesome effect of turning thought away from the routine affairs of daily life and engaging the mind in pleasing and restful occupation. More physical repose may be found elsewhere, and it is not simply the privilege of sitting in the open air, shaded from the summer's sun and refreshed by the unobstructed breeze that gives the public park its value, but more important than this is its influence in awakening reflections that ease and refresh the mind.

Europeans understand the true utility of parks much better than Americans, and the park system of the cities of Europe are consequently on a much more extensive scale than in this country, while greater attention is given to beautifying the parks and making them both attractive and instructive. Paris leads the world in the extent of its park lands, which comprise 58,000 acres, a greater area devoted to this purpose than is comprised in the parks of all the large cities of the United States. The park acreage of London is 22,000 acres and that of Vienna 8,000 acres, Berlin alone of the larger European cities, with its 5,000 acres of parks, falling behind New York. The acreage devoted to parks in Paris is nearly three times in amount the aggregate acreage of the park lands of New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, St. Louis, San Francisco and Washington, and the parks of Paris are the greatest attraction of that most attractive city in the world.

The public park is a development of civilization, and the demand for it arises from a want which all classes of people feel who live in the cities, but its necessity and greatest usefulness are for the thousands who cannot go away from the cities to find rest and recreation and diversion in mountain or lake or seashore resorts. The advantages to a city of a generous park system are easily demonstrated. Everywhere it has proven to be a profitable investment. Few cities in the country are more destitute in this respect than Omaha, and as to none of equal population are there better reasons for supplying a park system. There will never be a more favorable time than the present for inaugurating a liberal policy regarding parks, and it will be a misfortune if advantage is not taken of the opportunity.

CORPORATE FARM LOANS.

Among other schemes for enabling farmers to borrow money upon real estate at a low rate of interest is one by Senator Dysart and passed by the state senate.

This bill authorizes owners of real estate, not to exceed 20 persons, to incorporate as a stock company. Each member must be the owner in fee simple of at least 40 acres of land within the county where the association is organized. This farmers' corporation may hold and acquire real estate, issue bonds on the same and borrow money for the use of members of the corporation. The bonds are to bear no greater interest than 7 per cent per annum, and the bond is to be capitalized into stock, the owners of land receiving paid up shares to the value of the land conveyed. No person is to hold more than 10 shares of stock in his own right and the shares are not to exceed in value $200 each. The lands are to be appraised by disinterested parties, and the details of appraisement, issue of stock and bonds and regulations for enforcing collections to pay interest and expenses are to be fixed by the constitution and by-laws of each corporate.

This idea is a combination of the building association and the railway corporation. It is an effort to enable farmers to combine capital and conduct their business upon the modern railway plan and at the same time to restrict their operations to the mutual benefit of those concerned as is done in the building association. Under the present corporation laws of the state farmers may form associations and there is no reason why they should not combine capital and labor if it be found to their advantage. The bill is evidently intended to point out the way to them more clearly and to that extent, but no further, possesses enough merit to warrant consideration. The attention of the house should be directed to some of the dangers attendant upon the bill as it now stands with a view to placing about it proper safeguards if it is deemed practicable under any circumstances.

As drawn and passed by the upper branch of the legislature there is really no restriction placed upon the rate of interest which the stockholders must pay. If the bonds are sold below par the borrowers must pay the discount. Farmers entering such an association place their lands under a blanket mortgage. Each individual tract of land will be held for the payment of the last farthing. There is no provision for a release of any part of the indebtedness undertaken, no matter how thrifty the borrower and stockholder may be. The provision limiting the number of shares which each stockholder may own is intended to prevent schemers from absorbing the bulk of the stock and freezing out the careless and the unfortunate, but no way is provided whereby those more successful may protect their interests against the default of others. The method of appraisement is not stated definitely and in the hands of inexperienced or designing persons evil results are almost certain to follow. Fictitious and unfair valuations will work injury to the honest members in that the deficiencies in judgments following foreclosures will compel them to pay more than the face of their bonds and interest. Loan companies hesitate to deal with corporations of this character, preferring individual security to that afforded by this method. They will loan less money upon tracts of land held in common than upon separate tracts mortgaged by individuals. The rights of heirs at law will also be complicated by corporate farm ownership. In fact the proposition as it has gone to the house is decidedly crude. Unless it is materially modified to guard against ignorance, fraud and litigation, it will practically be inoperative.

W. J. CONNELL.

Hon. W. J. Connell, our late representative in the lower house of the national legislature, has returned to his constituents and resumed the position at the bar which he reluctantly abandoned two years ago. THE BEE only expresses the prevailing sentiment among our best citizens in extending a hearty greeting to Mr. Connell. No representative of Nebraska in either house of congress has labored more zealously and devoted his abilities with greater persistency to the discharge of the duties devolving on him.

The records of the Fifty-first congress show him present almost every day of the session and voting upon every measure that was pending before it. It is to the credit of Mr. Connell that these votes were recorded in every instance in the interest of the people, especially the industrial classes. The eight-hour labor bill and other measures for bettering the condition of workingmen which he introduced gave him a national reputation among wageworkers, and while some of these bills failed to pass the senate for want of time, Mr. Connell has been recognized on all hands as a warm and reliable supporter of the laboring classes.

On all matters that concerned the welfare of his immediate constituency, and especially the citizens of Omaha, he exerted his influence, which in most cases proved potential. It goes without saying that he would have been much more useful had he been permitted to serve another term.

PROGRESS BY STRIKES.

The country is on the eve of the usual spring outbreak of labor troubles. It is no secret that in the larger cities of the country the building trades will endeavor to complete the establishment of the eight hour day, and that strikes are being organized on one or more of the railway systems of the east.

The annual hostilities between labor and capital have become of late years almost as much a part of spring developments as the arrival of the birds and the flowers. Frequent loss of work and wages and repeated collapses of strikes, boycotts and lockouts have proved powerless to discourage the army of labor in the application of force to the social conditions it seeks to alter and improve. Eminent statisticians and political economists tell the laborer that the strike is a wanton waste of time and money. They present columns of figures to prove that organized labor, in the past 25 years, has fought and lost a certain number of battles, and that the net waste of wages amounts to a certain colossal sum. And yet, in the face of these warning facts, the laborer bravely persists with his annual demand for less hours, more wages, or better conditions, and backs up his demand with a strike. It is plain that somebody is gravely in error. The eminent statistician and the persistent laborer cannot both be right. And no man who studies the social conditions of the past and the present, and reviews the path by which the wonderful progress has been reached, can doubt for a moment who is wrong.

The story of labor, from the time of the Roman slavery and mediæval vassalage to the day of the American workingman of 1891, is one long story of progress to better conditions, shorter hours and higher wages. It has been from the first a march without a halt. When political equality was established upon this continent, a little more than a century ago, the laborer was almost as far behind his present condition as he was in advance of the status of his mediæval progenitor. His apprenticeship was a form of servitude. His home was a hovel, as bare as the cabin of an Irish peasant of the comforts and conveniences of life. His hours of labor were from sun to sun. His wages were a pittance, and the laws were framed to operate against him and in favor of the merchant and employer. He could be arrested and imprisoned for the debt of the doctor who attended him in sickness. Class lines were drawn as rigidly as under the flag of George III.

It is needless to compare the laborer of that day with the laborer who is organizing a strike in the spring of 1891. They are separated by a century in time, and by more than a century as represented by the revolution in social conditions. The national commissioner of labor has reckoned the annual loss in wages resulting from strikes, but who can reckon, in precise figures, the stupendous gains, in wages, home comforts and social surroundings, of the past century of agitation, organization and strikes? When the trivial loss in wages from the whole series of strikes is placed by the side of the marvellous advancement in all conditions of life achieved by the movements of which the strike is the emblem, the statistics of the eminent economists become too puerile and insignificant for consideration. They are the merest specks on the luminous sun of human progress.

The strike is labor's only weapon. It has doubtless not always been wisely used. It may be conceded that in the great majority of cases it has not operated for the immediate benefit of the laborers directly concerned. They have frequently been the martyrs of a good cause, but the army of labor as a whole has unquestionably benefited from their sacrifices. The sum of all the wages paid to labor has thereby, in the course of years, been enormously increased, hours have been shortened and the conditions of labor improved. When one section of the labor army has passed temporarily out of employment another section has passed in, and labor has gained in the end. A strike in one department of labor makes work and wages in all other departments more secure.

To argue that the amount of wages lost or gained represents the failure or success of a strike is as idle as to say that the vast sum spent in the preservation of the union is the proper basis on which to compute the results of the civil war, and that it was therefore a gigantic failure. There is a better and nobler way to measure the results of that war. The world has so measured them, and declared it an incalculable gain to human liberty. The same general principles apply to the deductions of the eminent statisticians on the subject of strikes, which have contributed their full share to the human progress of the nineteenth century.

WHEN TO GIVE.

There was settled in the courts of New York the past week a will contest of more than usual interest, because it involved bequests to several institutions of learning and charity. A few months ago there died in New York a merchant by the name of Fayerweather, who was known in business circles for intelligently directed energy and simplicity of living. He was not counted among the millionaires, and there was nothing in his habits of life to indicate that he was more than fairly well to do. He was successful in business, his character as a merchant was high, and he was esteemed for his good sense, judgment and ability. But when his will was opened it was found that he died possessed of property to the value of several million dollars, of which he had devised more than $2,000,000 to colleges and hospitals. He did not, as many do, make a one-sided ante-mortem bargain with the recipients of his bounty that they should use it for some specified purpose, as the erection of buildings, the endowment of chairs, or in any other way leading to the perpetuation of his name and his charitable disposition. He made no bargains at all with them, but ordered the various bequests to be used as in the judgment of the institutions should to them seem best. The will was contested, resulting in a compromise which, while it will not defeat the purpose of the benefactor, does not carry it out as he desired.

This circumstance adds a lesson to the many that had preceded it as to the mistake that men of wealth make in not bestowing their benefactions during their lifetime. When a man has decided to use a part of his fortune to promote education, or charity, or whatever else he may desire to assist, there is no rational reason why he should put it off until his death and run the risk of having his most cherished plans ruthlessly overthrown. It is a sound principle that those who have surplus wealth should administer it themselves, and not relegate the duty to others. They are, as some one has well said, trustees, and as such under obligations to make a good use of their wealth during their lifetime, and not to be content with creating a discretionary trust to be administered by others. To give most surely every man should himself give, and give timely, during his own active life, to the end that his designs shall not be set aside. Everywhere there are wealthy men who contemplate bestowing a part of their fortunes in some worthy way for the general good. They should do so while living, and not leave their benevolent intentions to be carried out by others. Thus their charity will so shine before men as to serve as an example and an incentive to others to emulate it.

THE BEE feels highly flattered that the Lincoln organ of organized jobbery has disabused the popular mind as regards any possible relation between itself and THE BEE. The most damaging charge that has been made against THE BEE by its worst enemies has been that it had become the running mate of the Lincoln *Journal*. That unmitigated lie has been as thoroughly dissipated as was the report circulated at the state capital scarcely a year ago that a nameless sheet published every afternoon at Lincoln by a brace of blackmailers was the offspring and property of THE BEE. That charge has been exploded very effectually, and the *Journal's* recent tirades will convince all fair minded people that THE BEE is neither a corporation organ nor a jobbers' stoolpigeon.

AS WE said before, you cannot expect fair treatment from common swindlers nor even common decency from impostors. The course of the *World-Herald* in all its methods of competition fully bears out this statement. A concern that gets money under false pretenses will do anything. Like the cuttlefish it is trying to cover its own crooked tracks by shedding an immense amount of inky fluid. But it can't hoodwink this community, where its devious ways are best known. Its little advertising fake in the disgruntled organ of the railroad tin can is too transparent to deceive even the most gullible.

THE outcroppings of higher cult are becoming notably conspicuous in the west. The addition of a vase of great cost and greater antiquity to Chicago's art treasures has produced distinct improvement in local pronunciation. It is no longer the metallic, unmusical "vase." "Vahse" is the modern caper. The influences transforming the great Porkopolis into a rival of Boston extend beyond its confines.

ORDINARILY the delegation from Douglas county has been thought competent to initiate and carry through the legislature such legislation as is of particular and exclusive interest to the city of Omaha. Common courtesy should lead senators and representatives from other sections of the state to keep their hands off matters concerning which they are necessarily ignorant and in which their constituents have no sort of concern.

DR. CHARLES A. EASTMAN, the full-blooded Sioux physician interviewed in Chicago, reports great discontent among the Indians at Pine Ridge agency, but the doctor is going on east to marry Elaine Goodale, the white poetess of the Berkshire Hills, and will return with her to the agency in spite of wars and rumors of wars.

NEBRASKANS must supplement the appropriation for an exhibit at the world's fair by generous individual contributions. More than $50,000 is required properly to present the resources and attractions of this state.

WOLFE LONDONER, who has been mayor of Denver for over a year, has been unseated by the courts just in time to escape the visit of the Nebraska junketeers.

An Editor in Luck.

Selma (Ala.) News.

Thank God, the News has now reached that stage in its circulation where it is no longer necessary to lie about it.

Include Evening Dress.

Washington Star.

Minnesota having passed a law requiring modest dressing for women on the stage, night with excellent results amend the law to include those off of it.

Getting too Common.

New York Herald.

The astronomer who wishes to make his wife a birthday present no longer gives her a ring or a bracelet, but he simply takes his telescope and brings down a new planet to which he gives her name.

Dollars Beat the Caucus.

The Houston Post says that men who have studied the caucuses say it is simply a question of arithmetical progression. Five will control eight, eight will control fourteen, fourteen will control twenty-six, twenty-six will control fifty-one, fifty-one will control the house of representatives, when six have been excused on account of business.

Always Have Been Modest.

Savannah News.

Northwestern statesmen are just now under the influence of a paroxysm of virtuous modesty. No sooner had Minnesota forbidden the naughty chorus girl from appearing in the alluring tights within the state limits than Wyoming begins to clamor for clothing on the female figure on the state coat-of-arms. Apparently the west is gradually being converted.

Lay it to Digestion.

William Black.

I sometimes think a doctor's history of civilization would be an odd thing, if only you could get at the physiological facts of the case. I should like to know, for example, what Napoleon had for supper on the night before Waterloo—something indigestible, you may be sure; if his brain had been clear, he would have smashed the allies and altered modern history.

Freezing Out Cleveland.

Chicago News.

General Palmer's election to the national senate is, in the judgment of leading politicians, equivalent to the nomination for a place on the presidential democratic ticket next year. Admitting that a majority of the popular vote in this state was carried by Palmer at the late state election, it is easy to predict that the national democratic committee will rely upon the new senator to swing his state into the democratic column in 1892.

PASSING JESTS.

Mexico (Mo.) Intelligencer: The poor little robin that thought it was spring has skipped away with a frozen wing.

Philadelphia Press: "Why Indians Do Not Settle Down!" is the title of a local contemporary's editorial. Well, one reason is because the government does not "settle up."

St. Paul Globe: It is when the steam radiator begins its animated colloquy in the early morning hours that a man thinks he might as well have a cuckoo clock in the house.

Washington Post: "Now," said the newcomer to Washington when he saw a decollette costume for the first time, "I begin to see what is meant by this 'social form' that I have heard so much about."

St. Joseph News: "What is generally meant by a pronounced failure, dear boy?" "The way you speak English."

Life: An Eye to the Future—"I don't see how you can be pleased at the idea of your brother marrying her. She's so fast and harum-scarum. She'll never make a good wife." "Oh, but she'll make such a delightful chaperon!"

Yankee Blade: Tom—Phil is only a pretender.
Jack—What are his pretentions?
Tom—He pretends he is a man.

TRUE BLUE.

Pharmaceutical Era.

"Little Boy Blue, come tell your tale.
Is it study that makes all our maidens pale,
Their steps to lag and their spirits fail?"

"I've gazed at them over the sea and here,
And this is the truth, oh, I sadly fear:
'Tis medicine, corsets and candy, dear."

American Grocer: Mistress—Is the fire going Bridget?
Bridget (an amateur)—Faith, mum, an' it's just gone.

Life: City Father (a little nervous at his first performance of the marriage ceremony)—I pronounce you man and wife—and—er—(reminded by the resolute bearing of the parties of an office it ore familiar to him)—may the best man win!

A FIRELIGHT REVERY.

Philadelphia Ledger.

The fire burns bright on the hearth tonight,
With a cheerful, crackling sound,
And the bright sparks leap from the glowing heap,
And are gone e'er they circle around.

The household sounds have died away,
And now, in a dreary tone,
Comes the beat of the rain on the window pane,
And the sullen wind's low moan.

And I sit and think in the quiet old room,
As the flickering shadows fall,
Of the faces bright that have passed from sight,
In the days beyond recall.

And one there comes, with grave, sweet smile,
And hair of waving gold,
Blue are her eyes as the soft June skies,
When never a cloud they hold;

And now she comes with quiet tread,
And stands by my side as of yore,
While her dear hands stray, in their loving way,
To soothe my forehead o'er.

* * * * * * * *

The fire burns low on the old hearth stone,
The wind and the rain are o'er,
On my life's drear night dawns the peaceful light
That comes from the golden shore.

REFUSED RELEASE O

The Application of Mrs. Sheedy Denied by the District Court.

SHE WANTS AN ALLOWANCE FOR DEFENSE.

The Lincoln Turnverein Considering the Proposition of Building a Hall—Knocked Through a Glass Door.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 14.—(Special to THE BEE.)—The motion to admit Mrs. Sheedy to bail came up in the district court this morning, and the application was refused. Following is the judge's entry: "It appearing that information has been filed against the defendant, application is refused. Defendant excepts."

Mrs. Sheedy has filed an affidavit and motion in the county court for a reasonable allowance, so that she may be able to devote something to proving her innocence, which she avers. The estate is represented by F. M. Hall for John Fitzgerald, and Stearns & Strode appear for her in this matter.

A PROSPECTIVE TURNER HALL.

The Lincoln turnverein is considering the project of building a $40,000 hall. Some prominent German citizens have made a proposition for the erection of a hall to be leased by the turnverein. These propositions are being considered and one of them will probably be accepted.

ANXIOUS TO LET HIM GO.

There appears to be a race between the prosecution and defense to see which can secure Attorney Zink's release first. This morning the defense drew up papers for application to Judge Field for a writ of habeas corpus to release Zink, but they didn't have the necessary money at that time. The writ was to be asked for on the ground that there was a flaw in the commitment. In the meantime, while the prosecution telephoned to the court to dismiss the case and release Zink from custody. It appears that Zink was simply acting as agent for Mrs. Bossler, a widow in Nauvoo, Ill., and as there had been no settlement of accounts it would be difficult to make the charge of embezzlement stick, which probably occasioned the change of mind of the prosecution.

A DEMAND FOR DAMAGES.

Joseph Bell has brought suit against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad for $5,000.00 on account of injuries he received January 11 while coupling cars. He declares that while performing his duties he was crushed between the engine and a car, breaking five ribs, dislocating his shoulder and receiving other injuries. Bell alleges that the locomotive had a sand box attached to the rear, which was something not customary for switch engines, and on account of this protruding appendage he was caught and crushed. The accident occured at Newcastle.

THE M'HUFFIE-SHEEDY SUIT.

Judge Brown declares that McHuffie's excuse for not paying the $400 rent now due the Sheedy estate on the Mack hotel is entirely too transparent, and the judge decided that McHuffie must move his effects out of the hotel immediately, so that the building can be rented to somebody who will pay the rent. It is hinted that McHuffie will secure further delay by appealing the case.

WAS STABBED IN THE ARM.

Peter Johnson, a young colored fellow who spends his time as bouncer at colored dives in the bottom and incidentally a portion of the time at the city jail, was run in last night for disturbing the little peace that reigns in the vicinity of 327 South Seventh street and also endeavoring to whip one of the inmates. In the rumpus Peter got a vicious stab in the arm, and he is not feeling very good today. He attempted to give Judge Houston a little song and dance, but got a five days' sentence, and went away surprised that it wasn't thirty days.

KNOCKED THROUGH A GLASS DOOR.

Robert H. Collins, who claims to be a bookbinder from Omaha or Sioux City, was brought to the station last evening about the bloodiest appearing fellow seen in a long time. He looked as though he had been tackling a four-armed threshing machine, but it was only a man after all. Collins was very full last evening and was venting his opinion in language more emphatic than polite to several men in Hood's saloon on South Eleventh street. His remarks were more particularly directed to Al Hosman and Jim Tyndall, who were standing near by, but who had said nothing to him. Finally the fellow grew more abusive than Hosman and Tyndall could stand and they let out at Collins, who took a header through the glass door, cutting two large and long gashes on his head and in a moment he was covered with blood. Collins was taken to McArthur's drug store, where Dr. Giffen sewed him up. He was taken to the station to sober up, and this morning was allowed to depart, as the court considered him sufficiently punished.

THE OWENS DIVORCE CASE.

Samuel G. Owens filed a reply today to his wife's answer in the somewhat unsavory divorce case and gives as an excuse that the defendant was a divorced woman at the time he married her and that the six months required by the Nebraska law to elapse before she could marry again had not yet passed. The attorneys for the woman say that this makes no difference, as she was legally married to him in Missouri according to the laws of that state.

WINTERS WON.

Through some unaccountable mistake the names of Mr. Winter of the Wesleyan university and Mr. Chappell of the state university became transposed in the account of the oratorical contest in this morning's BEE. Mr. Winter won first prize and Mr. Chappell second. Mr. Winter will therefore represent Nebraska at the inter-state contest, which this year will occur at Des Moines, Ia. Mr. Chappell will have the honor of being chairman of the Nebraska delegation of three.

SERIOUS IF TRUE.

An excited husband named Charles Powellson appeared in Justice Foxworthy's court today and swore out a warrant for the arrest of James Head, charging him with assaulting Daisy Powellson, the wife of the plaintiff.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Last evening Justice Brown united Charles H. Eby and Miss Bertie Preston in the bonds of wedlock.

Mr. M. A. Sailor, who has been conducting the news and cigar stand in the Capital hotel, has sold out to Mr. M. N. Andis. Mr. Sailor goes to Cedar Rapids, where in partnership with Mr. McGregor he will open a wholesale establishment.

Entre-Nous club was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hoxie last evening at their home, 1717 A street, progressive high five being the chief feature of enjoyment.

Jennie, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Sharp, living at 1028 Plum street, died this morning. The funeral took place at 4 o'clock today, interment being in Yankee Hill cemetery.

Mrs. Snyder, aged twenty-four, living at 733 North Thirteenth street, is ill with diphtheria. Health Officer Bartram quarantined the house today.

George Bushbaum, living nine miles west of the city, this morning discovered the balance of the solder stolen from Seward near the old stone church at his place. He took it home and notified the police.

Bessie Blumenthal, a flower girl living at 334 South Twentieth street, was reported to the police last evening as having run away from home.

Letters asking the appointment of F. F. Alma as administrator of the estate of Horace Alma have been received by Judge Stewart. The estate is very large, there being 1,200 acres of realty.

The keepers and guards at the penitentiary last evening gave a ball and banquet at that institution. Some eighty couples were present and a most enjoyable time was had. The supper was one of the finest appointed and most bountiful ever sat down to in Lincoln.

E. C. Hall told the court that he needed money to buy some meat and that he had only pawned Mose Smith's picture frames till he could get some money that was due him. Mose got his frames back and Hall was allowed to go on promising to refrain from indulging in meat unless he had the cash to get it.

Judge Field listened to arguments today in the cases of Smith vs Brown and Dunham vs Buell, in which new trials are asked for. The jury are still out in the Houston-Gran liquor damage case.