## THE DAILY BEE M. ROSEWATER EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

OF FICES:

Counts, The Bee Building.
South Charles. Corner N and 25th Streets.
Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street.
Chicago Cifice, 25 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, Recussil, 13 and 15, Tribune Building
Washington, 513 Fourteenth street. CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and literial matter should be addressed to the

BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, cheeks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the com-

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

Etate of Nebruska.

County of Pouglas.

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee
Fublishing company, does solemnly swear
that the actual circulation of The Datay Bee
for the week ending Murch 12, 1801, was as Monday, March 5...... Toesday, March 17...... Wednesday, March 18....

Thursday, March 19..... Fridar, March 20..... Baturday, March 21..... Average ..... GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. 23,841 Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 21st day of March A.D. 1891. N. P. Fern. Notary Public.

Notary Public.

County of Douglas, [88]
George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, dejoses and says that he is secretary of The Ber
Publishing company, that the actual average
daily circulation of The Daily Ber for the
month of March, 1890, was 20,815 copies; for April, 1800, 20,524 copies; for May, 1800, 20,180
copies; for June, 1890, 20,201 copies; for July,
1890, 20,622 copies; for November, 1800, 22,130
copies; for December, 1890, 23,471 copies; for
January, 1891, 28,446 copies; for February, 1891,
23,312 copies. George B. Tzschuck,
Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my Z.AJ2 copies.

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

Notary Public.

OMAHA's charter amendments ought now to be urged upon the legislature.

THE winter being about over the generous coal barons have agreed to reduce prices.

THE house announces that it is ready for adjournment. The people are about ready for it, too.

AFTER a few days of auguish the legislature discovered that the wheels of legislation could revolve without Tay-

THE man who succeeds Groff in the land bureau will be at a disadvantage. He will have to be measured against a lofty background.

THE lively scramble for the gubernatorial nomination in New York furnishes ground for the hope that a republican will be elected this year.

SHOULD President Harrison appoint a colored man to one of the circut judge ships, the cup of South Carolina's woe would be filled to the bubbling brim.

THE growing importance of Omaha a a packing center is illustrated by the action of the Omaha packing company which has increased its capital stock from \$250,000 to \$500,000.

An American dellar good in any country from the United States to Patagonia is the probable outcome of the international monetary conference now in progress in Washington.

GOVERNOR NICHOLS assures Secre tary Blaine that the New Orleans affair is being "investigated." This is probably about the last that will be heard of that deplorable, but effective affair.

CLEVELAND has profited by his recent experience in letter writing in which he estranged the southern wing of his party. He has returned to the old tariff reform epistle and mailed it to an Indiana free trade club.

ANY sum within reason should b cheerfully paid for improvements as important to the appearance and convenience of Omaha as those which will chip off the Douglasstreet hog-back and fill the St. Mary's avenue ravine.

INDIANA men have the world of poli tics by the ears already, and now comes Senator Leland Stanford with an offer of the presidency of Leland Stanford, jr., university to an Indiana man. The place pays \$10,000 a year and a residence.

OMAHA should be fully represented at the trans-Mississippi congress in Denver, May 19. Omaha should always be represented when questions involving the interests of thetrans-Mississippi country are discussed by delegates called in convention for the purpose.

A GERRYMANDER of congressional districts for partisan purposes is technically legal, however inexcusable and unfair it may be, A gerrymander of legislative districts is wrong in principle, wrong in law and entirely indefeasible. It is a fraud upon voters and tax payers.

CITIZENS of the Nutmeg state will make a political issue of the usual fast day. Democrats refuse to recognize Governor Bulkeley's right to proclaim it and, democratic officials failing to furnish the elergy copies of it, the usual pulpit announcements have not been made. This is a bad mixture of politics and religion.

THE new committee for the examination of teachers elected at the meeting of the board of education at its adjourned session could not well be improved upon so far as the character and qualifications of its members are concorned. THE BEE suggests that there is something more or less anomalous about the practice of appointing teachers already in the schools to examine into the qualifications of applicants who possibly may seek the positions held by the examiners. It is perhaps proper that one of the city teachers be on this examining committee, but certainly a majority should be entirely and unquestionably disinterested.

KING CORN AND THE STATISTICIAN. The report of the statistician of the agricultural department on the distribution and consumption of corn is full of interest and suggestiveness for the Canada. states lying in the corn belt. An abstract of the report was telegraphed over the country a few weeks ago, but its importance is such as to render a study of the full text of the document

very profitable at this time. The corn crop of 1889 was the largest ever raised. It was so large as to preclude the possibility of profit to producers living at a considerable distance from the market. The high freight rates undoubtedly added another depressing feature to the situation, but there was no reason to doubt that overproduction was the principal evil. The railroads were crowded, the markets were glutted, and great quantities were never moved from the ground on which the harvesters left them.

These facts were abundantly proven at the time and are fully establised by thereport of the government statistician. And yet the farmers of the corn-belt deliberately planned a great extension of acreage for the same staple in the spring of 1800. If the season had proved as favorable as the previous one, the yield would have been correspondingly increased and the market would doubtless have been so much the worse. But providence intervened, and the crop of 1890 proved to be the smallest, in proportion to population, for 10 years. The official statistician evidently regards this as a piece of good fortune for the producers of the west, for he says "the disaster proved a blessing in disguise." This conclusion he doubtless justifies to the satisfaction of his statistical mind by the enhanced prices and the favorable conditions for the future. But, so far as the immediate results are concerned, he is mistaken. The short crop of 1890 was a greater calamity to Kansas and Nebraska than the low prices of 1889. High prices confer no benefit on the farmer if he has no corn to sell. On the contrary, they entail a direct hardship when he has to buy corn to feed his stock, or ship it to market before it is in

condition to command good prices. These facts should lead the producers to a thoughtful consideration of the situation. When a manufacturer finds the market overstocked with a certain class of goods he does not continue to produce that kind of wares for competition in a hopelessly overcrowded market. He studies the situation and tries to adjust his product to the conditions of supply and demand. It is more difficult to do this in the case of agriculture than in the manufacture of boots and shoes, or cotton cioth. But the organized bodies of farmers should seek to avail themselves of the light thrown upon their business by statistics, and to improve their prospects by accepted commercial methods. If the legislature makes the provision for farmers' institutes that it has been requested to do, they should be made useful in this direction.

The statistician of the agricultural department anticipates good prices for corn this year. The visible supply is small, and the home and foreign demand good. But the impressive feature of the figures he presents is that the western justed to his product, rather than to adjust his product to the market. No other business has prospered long on this theory, and it is quite apparent that farming cannot.

READY TO NEGOTIATE As now appears, it will depend upon President Harrison to determine whether negotiations looking to a reciprocity arrangement with Canada shall be opened before the meeting of the next congress. Advices from the Dominion indicate that the government is about ready to send a commission to Washington with authority to present a proposition for a new commercial treaty, but there is some doubt as to the nature of the reception it would receive. It was stated a few days ago that Secretary Blaine had given it to be understood that he will not recommend the appointment of commissioners on behalf of the United States until he has been fornished with some substantial proof that the Canadian and British delegates are not going to Washington with some impracticable scheme, trumped up to carry out pledges to the electors of Canada during the late campaign, without any serious belief that the negotiations would come to anything. It was also stated that Secretary Blaine had notified the Canadian premier through the British minister that he will not enter into formal conference until the Canadian representatives have informally dis-

cussed the question with him. Although this information comes in a rather roundabout way, it is not improbabie that it reflects the feeting at Washington. It is evident that there is no great solicitude on the part of the administration regarding reciprocity with Canada, and it is well understood that it will be entirely useless to seek it on the basis proposed by the Canadian government in the late campaign. If that government has nothing more to propose than a free exchange of natural products it may as well abandon all thought of negotiations with the present administration, for no man in the country is more strongly committed against this policy, which prevailed from 1854 to 1866, than Mr. Blaine. He was in full accord with the action of congress in 1865 requesting the president to give the British government the requisite notice to terminate the last reciprocity treaty, and he has often gone on record in public speeches against any such one sided arrangement as existed under that treaty. This must be well known to the government politicians of Canada, and hence their proposal to make the old treaty the basis of negotiation for a new one is suggestive of a want of sincerity in their professed desire for reciprocity. They were compelled to offer the people something that appeared to promise them better trade intercourse with the United States, and they could safely propose to revive the old treaty without compromising their devotion to English interests, while at the same time manifesting

a desire to subserve the agricultural in-

The Dominion government will unington. It can hardly find a plausible for omitting to do so, unless our govern- and judiciously subserved. ment should decline to negotiate. But it is safe to predict that if the authority of the commission shall be limited to the programme thus far announced, its efforts will come to naught. Whatever concessions are necessary in order to secure reciprocity must chiefly come from Canada.

OWNED BY CORPORATIONS. The city council by its recent disgraceful behavior has served notice upon all companies, corporations and individuals seeking investments in Omaha that their capital is not welcome or desired. THE BEE finds no fault with any member of that body who wishes to modify the terms upon which any proposition for a franchise or privilege shall be granted, when that modification is in the city's interest. It does maintain, however, that overtures from business men promising large investments and the employment of labor shall be treated with candor and respect. The people of Omaha are growing very weary of this trifling with matters in which they may be presumed to have some interest.

The action of the council in its treatnent of the Ballou electric light franchise is merely another evidence that certain members are owned, body, soul and breeches by the corporations now controlling valuable city franchises. The brazen manner in which city councilmen manifest their allegiance to these local corporations brings the blush of shame to the cheeks of every honest citizen.

A GOOD FINANCIAL RECORD.

Opponents of the republican party are straining their lungs in proctaiming that the surplus has been squandered, although for years they had deprecated the existence of a surplus. The last democratic president repeatedly declared the surplus to be a constant menace to the country. A careful and candid study of the financial record of the present administration, in comparison with that of its predecessor will compel them to greatly modify their denouncement. It is well known that the Cleveland administration, was as careful as possible of the surplus. For political reasons it desired that this "constant merace" to the country should steadily increase in volume, and this itdld, grow ing from \$92,000,000 when that administration came into power to the highest figure it has ever reached, \$191,000,000, at the beginning of the last year of its term. Yet during all this time there was a legal and proper way to have disposed of a large part of it in the redemption of bonds and the reduction of the public debt. When the demoadministration took conratie trol of the treasury there was deposited in the national banks less than \$10,000 . 000 of the public money, and in 1888 these deposits had reached \$55,000,000. Never before nor since were the banks so favored with the use of the money of producer expects the market to be ad- the people free of interest. What was the record of the administration regarding the public debt? During its first two years the debt was reduced \$141, 000,000, only a little more than one-third of which was by purchases from the surplus revenue. During its last two years, under great pressure from the money market, there was applied to the purchase of bonds \$113,000,000 of the surplus revenue, and this was done under a sort of protest respecting the authority of the treasury to buy bonds, the pur chase having been at one time entirely suspended until congress by joint resolution declared that the secretary of the treasury was tegally authorized to use the surplus for this purpose, -There was not the slightest ground for a doubt as to this, but so strong was the desire of the democratic administration to hold the surplus for political reasons that it was willing to imperil the financial and commercial interests of the country, then urgently demanding the release of part of the money in the treasury, rather than dispose of the surplus in reducing the public debt, as provided for by explicit acts of congress. When Mr. Cleveland went out of office the surplus amounted to \$130,000,000, of which \$43,. 000,000, was deposited in national

banks. What is the record of the first two years of the present administration? It went into office pledged to continue the policy of the previous republican administrations in returning to the people as much as possible of the surplus by the purchase of bonds, thus reducing the public debt and the annual burden of interest. It was pledged by the platform of the last national convention to withdraw the public money from the national banks as rapidly as possible. It has been absolutely faithful to these pledges. There has been no quibbling with regard to its duty and no halting in the course which the law authorizes. It has applied \$144,000,000 of the surplus revenue to the purchase of bonds, an amount only \$18,000,000 less than was used for this purpose during the whole four years of the Cloveland administration. It has reduced the public debt \$228,000,000, or more than two-thirds the amount of the reduction during the entire preceding democratic administration. It has effected a large annual saving of interest, and its purchase of bonds was at a considerably less average premium than was paid by the preceding administration. The obligation to withdraw the public money from the national banks has been carried out as far as practicable, the process requiring to be conducted with care and caution, but there was in the banks at the beginning of the present month only \$24,000,000, against \$43,000,000 at the same date two years ago. With regard to the money market the administration has pursued a conservative and judicious policy that has served to establish and maintain confidence.

No republican need hesitate to challenge attention to the financial record of the present administration and to invite terests of the Dominion, and if that comparison with that of its predecessor.

failed they would still have the excuse It has been when careful and honest, and they have used since the last treaty ex- if the policy thes far pursued shall be pired, namely, that the United States continued, as there is every reason to does not desire to renew reciprocity with expect it will be, so far as it is practicable to do so under some what changed conditions, the country may feel confidoubtedly send a commission to Wash- | dent that its financial interests, so far as they depend upon the operations of the excuse to make to the Canadian people | national treasury, will be intelligently

> THERE is a conflict between the civil and military authorities of South Dakota over the two Indian murderers recently indicted by the United States grand jury at Sioux Falls. The Indians are held as prisoners of war upon an implied, if not express, agreement that they should not be sur rendered to the tender mercies of a South Dakota jury unless the white murderers of a friendly and loyal Indian named Few Tails be also brought to justice. The position of the army officer in refusing to deliver them to the United States marshal is not unfair. South Dakota owes it to her dignity as a law abiding community to prove that the white man who wantonly kills a harmless old Indian is guilty of just as deep dyed a crime as the red man who treacherously shoots down a soldier or a goverament employe. What is law for one should be law for the other. It is an excellent opportunity for our neighboring state to prove that her law makes no distinction in race or previous condi-

It has been asserted on the floor of the house that the number of insane persons in Nebraska now kept in county jails and infirmaries exceeds five hundred. This is a wild guess, evidently made for the purpose of influencing action upon the bill proposing an appropriation of \$75,000 for two wings at the Hastings asylum. Inasmuch as the official statistics show not to exceed eight hundred insane people in Nebraska it would appear that very nearly all are now provided for. An appropriation of \$25,000 for one wing would be a reasonable expenditure perhaps, but there is no reason of adding a capacity of 224 for the accommodation of not exceeding one hundred. A part of this \$75,000 can be saved, and it ought to be saved.

THE meeting of the government board of experts at Lincoln is a matter of deep interest to the west. They represent an investigation that promises important results to the people of the Dakotas, eastern Montana and other sections. They have already found evidence of an ample supply of underground water for the purposes of artesian irrigation, and their present object is to ascertain the limits of the supply. If their enterprise is completely successful it will be followed by wonderful developments in the Dakotas and elsewhere.

IN THE controversy between the chairman of the board of public works and the asphalt paying contractor, so far as it is personal, the public takes no special interest; but the personal ill-will existing should not be allowed to plunge the city into unnecessary litigation or to prevent the progress of improvements upon streets where property owners are willing and anxious to meet the expenditures and all the tedious details of preparation have been completed.

IF Hon. Thomas Carter of Montana should be appointed commissioner of the general land office, Secretary Noble will certainly wish to resign. Any man from Montana in that bureau would be a source of irritation to the secretary. This is no discredit, however, to Mr Carter, but is merely another way of saying that Mr. Carter's constituents have not approved of Secretary Noble's policy in connection with land matters in Montana.

MRS. POTTER PALMER, president of the ladies' board of world's fair managers is besieged night and day by women who want to serve on committees. This incident illustrates the qualities that might be expected of the fair sex if they were eligible to all offices. They would be very much like their fathers and brothers.

Society's Necessity. It was Burke who said you could not in dict a whole people; and when thousands of the best citizens of a city like New Orleans rise in their might, and because of murders past and impending and of a miscarriage of justice, sweep a dozen of a notorious vendetta gang off the earth, the necessity which has made such an act imperative is more to be regretted than the act itself, says the Christian at Work. Society must protect itself, and if the law refuse to interpose its shield against the deadly stilletto, then society must take the case in its own hands. The safety of the people is the supreme law. Such an organization as the Mafia, such vendettas as that of the Provenzanos and Mantrangas, such diabolical conspiracies as these Italian desperadoes were charged with, are dangers to society, foes to law and order and not to be tolerated in an American community. They cannot be too quickly or too thoroughly stamped out. Jurors as well as assassins will appropriate a needful lesson, that the one will see the necessity of meting out exact justice, and that the latter will have brought home to them the truth as old as the race-"Whose sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be

Elements to B. Got Rid Of. Philadelphia luquirer. We have commitmists and anarchists by the thousands always ready to overrun goverament and institute a reign of terror and riot. These are the elements that are not welcome to these shores, and they are elements that must be got rid of or, at least prohibited from increasing in numbers by immigration. The problem of the near future is restriction. Our laws are not yet severe enough. No one would think of re-pelling an honest Italian or an honest German or an honest and hard working foreigner from anywhere, but this country cannot go on forever as an asylum for all the bandits and assassins and murderers and anarchists and outcasts generally who find their own nations too hot for them. Every adopted citizen must be taught that his duty is to obey the laws. Nothing more is asked of him.

Diect in Chicago. Mrs. William Ross, who for thirty years resided in this city and recently moved to Chicago, died last Sunday. Mrs. Ross was the mother of Miss Lena Ross, who resides

Academy of Fine Arts. Definite arrangements have at last been made and "The Academy of Fine Arts" will open April 1 in Tun Ban building, where the students will have elegant quarters on the NEWS OF THE NORTH WEST.

Roasted to Death. Theodore Valencia, a sheep herder on ar Arizona range, recently built a fire under a tree and lay down to sleep. In the course of the night the tree was burned through at the base and the trunk fell across the body of the herder, pinning it to the ground. In this position he was slowly burned to death.

Sawed a Man.

An Indian while working recently in a sawmill at Posseum, B. C., stepped and fell against a circular saw, which, almost in a poment, ripped and cut the lower part of his body is a frightful manner, causing instan-taneous death. Another Indian, a strong, healthy fellow, saw the accident and fell un-conscious. He remained in this condition during the night and died at daybreak the next morning. Worse Than Faith Cure.

his daughter to die a week or two ago and refused to call in medical aid, although a physician passed his door while the girl was writhing in agony. He assigned as the reason for such heartlessness that the girl was weak and sickly and unable to do much work, so he preferred that she should die

Report comes from Tyndall, S. D., that

there is a man in that county who allowed

Casey's Scon:s' Hard Journey. The Cheyenne scouts whom the ill-fated Lieutenant Casey took from Fort Keogh to the Pine Ridge agency at the breaking out of the Indian trouble have returned to Fort Miles, Mont, after a hard trip overland the whole distance in return. They are under Lieutenant Getty, who was Casey's second in command. Their animals are badly worn, as also are the men. They accompanied 700 Cheyennes that have been moved from Pine Ridge to the Tongue River agency. The suffering of these Indians with their squaws

and pappooses was intense.

Insane Through Sympathy. Two women named McDermott, one tweny-seven and the other twenty-four years of age, were committed to the asylum for the insane in Stockton, Cal., under peculiarly distressing circumstances. Five years ago the eldest girl became insane through illness. The other visited the insane patient, and on seeing her mancled became instantly crazy herself. Both recovered after several months' treatment and have been with their parents in this city until yesterday. The youngest woman became again mentally weak and was treated by physicians. A few days later the eldest sister suddenly lost her reason. The pecu-liarity of the cases lies in the fact that the youngest first west insane through seeing her sister crazy, and four years afterward he older girl's insanity suddenly returned through seeing her younger sister crazy. The octors think there is a great affinity between the two girls, and that to keep them separate The doctors believe both will be restored to health by a few months' treat

Washington Crop Outlook. The heart of every farmer in the great wheat selt of the Palouse rejoices at the indications of a harvest in 1891 that may exceed the phenomenal one of 1890, which blocked the two employed but one week at transcontinental roads for three months subsequent to the harvest. The entire country

to about two feet in the region around Colfax. It has melted slowly beneath the warm rays of the sun and the south-blown Chinook from the sea, and the moisture has soaked into the soil and permeated it instead of running off the surface. Plowing and seeding will be in

rogress in ten days at least. There will be a largely increased acreage in wheat this year, and a conservative prognostication of the product of Whitman county for the coming season, based on the average yield per acre last year of between thirty and thirty-five bushels, is at least fifteen million bushels, exclusive of all other cereals. Flax culture is becoming quite an industry in this section, and large areas will be sown to it this season. All that is needed is better transportation facilities.

Tardy Claimant for Millions. City and County Attorney Durst of San Francisco has received the following novel

March 10, 1891.-Dear Sir: I wil Drop you a few Lines to find out something or get some trace of the Lick Astate in your Town tell me what Was Done with It an' ail About it. Et has oin alongtime since the old man dide and tell me What went with Property an money. It Mayby that it is kept so close that you have not heard of It but you can find out all about it his hotell went by the Name of the Lick house. Iwas small When he dide he Was my father uncle from all accounts an' if you Please ancer this an tell me all you know about it. I have ritten to sever! but got no ancer when t was first Published that he was ded I got Lawur rite there an he said that he Could get Eny ancer if you Pleas inquir about it an Write to me, Durect your letters

o Wm. Leek

Honey Grove Co. of Farmin Yours Truly Wm. Lick. Do all you Can Forme an I will pay you

well for you trouble
I am a poor Boy an ef thir is eny thing for
me I would be myly glad. Railway Construction. The northwest is practically the only portion of coast territory where any considerable amount of building is being done. Work has been resumed on the Seattle Belt line, a Northern Pacific property, and it is probable that the work will be regular and continuous until the line is completed. At Renton. Wash, the company has put four crossings over the track of the Columbia & Puget

Sound road, and track is now being laid be-yond that line. The Howe truss bridge across Cedar river has been completed.

A party of surveyors are running a line from the Scattle, Lake Shore & Eastern along the south end of Lake Whatcom, thence along the east shore of Bellingham bay along an old survey. The surveyors are said to be in the employ of the Canadian Pacific.

The force of graders at work on the Yakima & Pacific Coast road will be largely increased as soon as the ground is dry enough. A change has been made in the survey of the road between Chehalis and South Bend, Wash., so as to shorten the distance.

The contractors on the extension of the northern branch of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern have just completed a mile of work on which there are five tresties. The track-layers are row at Nooksack City, wash, and connection with the branch of the Canadian Pacific will be made by the last of this month, as but six miles of the track is to e laid to bring the Canadian Pacific into Washington, Oregon and California on an all rail line. The time gained over the old water route from Tacoma to Vancouver will be almost a day.

THIS SEITLES IT.

Grand Rapids Democrat. There's a fatality of In the poetry of today; in end n middle Ina fautastic most drops

drops up at one end, And zig- jour most meter wend. curious Do the verse and

down at one corner

Quite irresistibly funny Are these drops the peets But there one that's not so

That's

LINCOLN CITIZENS NOMINATE.

They Meet and Place an Independent

Ticket in the Field.

Probability That the Sheedy Case May Be Brought to Trial Shortly -Other News from the Capital City.

EXHAUSTED ALL LEGAL EXPEDIENTS.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 24 .- [Special to Tax BEL ]-Some twenty-five of the citizens who have expressed themselves as dissatisfied with some of the municipal nominations met in the law office of Lewis & Lewis this moraing to place a citizens' ticket in the field. One man suggested that they put the names of all candidates for mayor in a hat, spake them up and pick out one whom the citizens shall support-the epublican nominee's name of course to be cut out. This didn't meet with much favor, and the followand be out of the way. Such depayity in a civilized community seems almost incredible. (ind.); treasurer, E. B. Stephenson (rep.); (ind.): treasurer, E. B. Stephenson (rep.): clerk, D. C. Van Duyn (rep.); excise poard, John Doolittle (rep.), H. J. Whitmore (dem.) council-First ward, N. C. Brock, (rep.) Second, Joseph Wittmann (dem.); Third, G. B. Chapman (rep.); Fourth, A. Humohrey (dem.); Fifth, R. P. R. Millas (dem.); Sixth, W. W. Robb (ind.); Seventh, F. C. Smith, (rep.); school board, S. D. Cox, Miss Elliott, Mrs. S. C. Upten (women's candidates). READY NOW FOR TRIAL

The attorneys for the defease in Sheedy case have apparently exhausted the legal expedients to secure the discharge of their clients without going to a trial, and is probable that in a few weeks the trial may be had. A reporter ran across Detective Malone this morning, and in response to a question as to how the state felt as to its naking a case, the officer expressed himsely as sanguine that they had evidence enough to substantiate the charge they have brought. The admission of the confession of Monday McFarland before the jury will, of course, be the principal point fought over, and the opinion of good lawyers seems to be that it will be allowed to be repeated. Several have characterized the confession of McF'ar land as utterly improbable, while others contend that an ignorant fellow like McFarland could not make up such a story and tell it half dozen times without putting his foot i it, were it untrue. The state has devoted itself to backing up McFarland's confession, and have a score or more of witnesses to con oborate various points in his confer as to his whereabouts, actions, etc., and hav an almost perfect web woven. There will be several surprises when the case comes up for rial particularly in the matter of attorneys for the prosecution, two of the best lawyers in the state having been secured to ald the state.

LIZZIE LOVED FINERY. Lazzie Pauley, a pretty little servant girl who has of late been employed as a domestic in the family of Daniel McCarthy, Eleventh and F streets, was a forced visitor at the marshal's office last evening. Lizzie had been mansion, leaving there on Wednesday of las week. After her departure Mrs. McCarthy discovered that the baby's money "bank" has been covered with snow from a depth of had been broken open, and the contents, six inches in the vicinity of Walla Walla some \$12 or \$14 taken. Also that a valuable dress belonging to the lady of the house was gone. Miss Pauley was suspected and a search made for her, Detective Malone finding her at the house of George Burchhaw, Eighth and V streets. She gave up the dress and also \$6.10 in cash, and was allowed to go. The girl's parents live at Sutton, and although she is not much over sixteen, she

has been working in a number of Lincoln

BINGER'S BAD BREAK.

The indications are that Fred Binger is in pretty bad boat because of the assault u pon old Peter Benson the other night. County Attorney Snell and Detective Malone went down to Benson's place yesterday afternoon and secured his affidavit in the matter. Benson's story is that Binger and several others came in there Saturday night. They had been drinking, and finally Binger assaulted him, knocked him down and then jumped on im. Benson's face is swollen beyond recognition, his left eye is also terribly swollen and sore, while the left leg is broken in two places below the knee, and his ankle is out of dace. Dr. Everett attended the man's inuries, and the charge against Binger will robably be changed to assault with intent to till. Binger still sticks to his denial of the

assault. SENT TO THE REPORM SCHOOL. Charles W. White, the fifteen-year-old kid who is charged with grand larceny and bur-glary, was sent to the reform school this norsing by Judge Stewart. The complaint was made by A. G. Hastings, who charged the boy with growing up in mendicancy for want of parental care. The boy's father, John W. White, consented to the boy being sent. White is a thoroughly bad boy.

WOHLENBERG WANTS A NEW DEAL Fred Wohlenberg kicks on paying \$2,000 damages to John Melchert. He asks for a new trial on the ground that the damages were excessive, the verdict was contrary law and evidence, and that he has newly dis-covered evidence. Therewith is filed an affi-dayit of Dr. E. L. Holyoke to the effect that on the day before the trial young Melchert caused amant to make a surgical examination to find out if any ribs were broken. Affiant did so, but found the eleventh rib on the left side was not, nor never had been, fractured, nor had there been curvature of the spine. Melchert swore on the stand the direct oppo-

M'HAFFIE'S SUIT. James C. McHaffie, by his attorney, files suit against John Flizgerald, administrator of the estate of John Sheedy, and Brad Ringer, constable, asking damages in the Ringer, constable, asking damages in the sum of \$3,171.50 for conversion of property He claims that defeadants unlawfully and wrongfully and by force of arms ejected plaintiff from the Hotel Mack, wherein he had property of the value named, and re-fused to allow him to take the same with him. Part of the property, an itemized list of which is made a part of the petition, he had purchased from the Sheedy estate and part from dealers and manufacturers.

A TOUGH CITIZEN. Squint O'Connor is greeting his many ac quaintances from behind the bars again. Squint has given the police station the go-by for some time, but this was due to the fact that he was out of town. He wandered back gain, however, and was enjoying himself in the bottoms last evening when Officers Kin-ney and Bob Maione walked in on him and jatied him on the charge of destroying city property. The last time he was incarcerated was because he became so exasperated at the law's persistence in salling him that he tore the blankets to shreds and hid the pieces under the bunk. The malicious act was not discovered until after the fellow had been discharged, and the police have ever since occulovingly and longingly awaiting his return. ONLY A MATTER OF REST.

Today Judge Field and a jury were engaged in hearing the case of J. F. Barr vs Kimball Brothers, to recover four months rent for a building at 1137 M street, amounting to \$160. The plaintiff contends that the building was rented to defendants in 1887 for three years, but in 1889 they moved out and re-fused to pay the rent. The defense is that they were induced to rent the building for a term of years on false representation: of W. G. Pittman that it was a good building. When a house that was situated immediately cast of the building was moved away the de

fendants discovered that the east wall was to adangerous condition, and after trying to get Harr to fix it, without success, they noved out. The building has also been co: demned by the fire warden of the city, who ordered Barr to repair the wall, but he didn't it, when the majosty of the city was in CORDS AND ENDS.

John Ernst's note of \$300, given to G. H. Nelmann of Hickman, is having allveir time of it in the courts. First Nelmann's creed. tors attempted to attack it, but found that Nelmann had assigned it to his wife in pay ment of money borrowed of her before their marriage. They then garnisheed her and she was ordered to hand it into court. Now Dolan, Drury & Co., creditors of Neimann, bring suit to recover it.

August Moser reports to the police that he is out a good overcoat, pair of pants and shoes, which some fellow stole out of his room at the Washington house, Ninth and streets. Another man named John Smith reports that his room at the Nobraska hotel. Eighth and O streets, was also entered has night and a \$23 suit of clothes taken.

Dr. E. L. Holyoke, county coroner, appeals
the district court from the disposition made by the county commissioners of his ciaim of \$10.30 for viewing the body of Henry F. Campbell. The commissioners but re-fused to pay the claim on advice of the

county attorney.
Thomas McGulgan, who emerged from the county jail after a protracted stay therein, grew weary of the confinements of a life of berty, and succeeded last night in breaking into the city jall with the assistance of Officer Caruahan. Thornas was enjoying himself beating his wife again, and her

screams so fractured the air that the officer took a hand in the scrap. Hon E. R. Sizer and wife left this after. noon for Ottawa, III., called the ther by a tol egram announcing that the illness of Mr. gram announcing that the income turn, sizer's uncle had taken a dangerous turn, and that have not expected to live. Mr. Sizer had just returned Sunday from Ottawa, leaving his uncle in improved health.

Judge Cobb is yet too ill to care for mat-

ters, terrestrial or gubernatorial, and has not yet examined any of the papers in the Thaver-Boyd case, consequently nothing was one in the matter today, as was anticipated A prominent politician says that the article in yesterday morning's Bas did an in-justice to S. J. Alexander, the republican nominee for mayor of this city. John was quoted as a republican, while in fact he was a member of the democratic convention. "The fact is," says the gentleman, "the nomination gives general satisfaction, except to a few chrenic kickers, who are never satisfied unless they dictate all the nominees."

PASSING JESTS.

Philadelphia Record: A purblind South wark skinflint picked up a backnumber newspaper and read alarmingnews of cholera somewhere in the Orient, "Just look at that, mon!" he exclaimed! "and you had to go and fling out that bottle of cholera mixture I'd kept for five years !"

New York Sun: "I don't believe that a little learning is at all a dangerous thing." "You would, though, if you had ever learned just enough to play power, but not enough to play it well."

Boston Transcript: Manufacturer — Hereafter we shall divide one-half of our profits annually among our operatives. Labor Agitator-What's the matter with dividing the whole of your profits among the

Galveston News: About the worst thing n Texas is automatic democracy.

Yonkers Statesman: A spiritualist asks: "Did you ever go into a dark room where you could see nothing and feel that there was semething there?" Yes, frequently, and the something unfortunately chances to be a

Chicago Tribune: Somehow we can't help thinking of that remark of John M. Palmer that he aid not intend to go to hell by way of the squate. Has he selected his route yet!

Brooklyn Life. Whom Cupid hits with feathered dark He quick repays with misses, And, clever marksman though he is, One-half his shots are Misses. New York Sun: Mrs. Upton-Henry, I

want you to discharge your typewriter girl. She was out last evening in bad company. Mr. Upton-Why, my dear, how-er-do Mrs. Upton—Oh, I know all about it. I

Love is a charmer of such winsome mien That to be worshipped needs but to be seen; But seen too oft, familiar with her face, We first have donots, then warfare, then a

Harvard Lampson: Holden Chappelle, '91 (in love, but bashful)—Yes, I am in the the-atricals. But what character do you think I am best fitted to impersonate! Miss Brattle (who believes that procrastination is the should say a waiter.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: An eminent surgeon says that with four cuts and a few stitches he can alter a man's face so his own mother would not know him. Any newspaper can do that with only one cut.

"Ashes are very appropriate for Lent." "Why, they keep you from slipping on the path of temptation.

PERFECTLY AWPUL. The really, truly Iza may have had a shapely And when Clemenceau woold her have a jewel seemed to him; But, really, it is awful when some histrionic

frights Display their scant proportions in those closely fitting tights! Texas Siftings: Gilbooly-Are the people who live next door to you rich! Gus de Smith I should say so. You ought to see

the silverware they carry to the pawn broker. Fliegende Blætter: Signs of Spring .-Teacher—Tell me some annual, regularly re-curring signs of spring. Pupil—Bock bear, colds, summer gardens, open street cars and

Fliegende Blætter: "Are you sure that the author Schmierl is really reconciled with his wife!" "Yes, I am sure of it, for she reads what he writes and he eats what she cooks.

Fliegende Blætter: Professor-Gentiemen, the air is a substance which we cannot see, but it is by no means so simple a substance as

SPRING POEM. New York Sun, In the spring the young mald's fancy Lightly turns to caramels, And the bill of her De Lancey At the bon-bon shop now swells: Hence De Lancey— Poor young thing-Doesn't fancy Gentle spring.

New York Herald: Will-Don't you ad mire Maud Wiggsy's gait! Arthur-Oh, ves; but during the winter months I prefer pass the conversation lozenges on her parior soia.

Lowell Courier: A coming strawberry is named from the introducer, the "Lovett."
That name just expresses our sentiments
towards the whole strawberry family.

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



ABSOLUTELY PURE