

THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER EDITOR.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss. George H. Tschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending March 28, 1891, was as follows: Sunday, March 22, 5,509; Monday, March 23, 5,242; Tuesday, March 24, 5,304; Wednesday, March 25, 5,386; Thursday, March 26, 5,328; Friday, March 27, 5,328; Saturday, March 28, 5,328.

Average, 5,328.45. GEORGE H. TSCHUCK, sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 28th day of March A. D. 1891. N. F. FEIN, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss. George H. Tschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual average daily circulation of The Daily Bee for the month of March, 1891, was 5,328.45 copies; for the month of April, 1891, 5,328.45 copies; for the month of May, 1891, 5,328.45 copies; for the month of June, 1891, 5,328.45 copies; for the month of July, 1891, 5,328.45 copies; for the month of August, 1891, 5,328.45 copies; for the month of September, 1891, 5,328.45 copies; for the month of October, 1891, 5,328.45 copies; for the month of November, 1891, 5,328.45 copies; for the month of December, 1891, 5,328.45 copies; for the year 1891, 5,328.45 copies. GEORGE H. TSCHUCK, sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 28th day of February, A. D. 1891. N. F. FEIN, Notary Public.

To the legislature—"May your last days be your best."

EASTER weather was not really agreeable, but it was appropriate. The searching wind was easterly.

A FEW more inches of moisture will increase the danger that Nebraska wheat fields will produce 50 bushels to the acre.

THE death of Bismarck would be a great calamity. It would deprive the foreign correspondents of their principal stock-in-trade.

THE president has the good sense to give the land commissioner's work to the west. The plan has again well and it is wise to follow it.

AS ALMOST everybody has the grip nowadays, it is not at all strange that the appropriation committee should have the grip on the legislature.

THE Gougar woman has slandered some United States senators, but they needn't be awake tonight that account. The Gougar's is a common cold and habitual slanderer.

NOW that the Omaha bar has named the judges that are to preside over the court it would seem to be in order that the Omaha school managers should decide among themselves who are to be members of the school board.

THE Bar association has relieved the governor of the responsibility of naming the four judges. It now remains to be seen whether or not the governor will waive his privileges and accept the dictum of the assembled lawyers.

THE Utah commissioners think Salt Lake has been a trifle overboard. The difficulty is that whenever the gentiles elect a ward officer the price of real estate is advanced, and there have been several gentle victories in the last year or two.

THE democratic newspapers are thoroughly disgusted over the successful efforts of Secretary Rusk to induce Germany to remove the embargo on American cattle and roundly abuse Uncle Jerry for threatening to retaliate if the empire continues to speak disrespectfully of American swine.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD threatens to have six regiments of British red coats quartered in the Dominion to watch the conspirators who feel friendly to the United States. Sir John could do nothing which would more speedily increase an annexation sentiment and force unlimited reciprocity. The Canadian premier was born in the time of George III., but his memory is defective.

THE Illinois democratic state committee has decided that Cregier is the straight party candidate and sent for General Palmer to go to Chicago and whom it up on that line. This leaves Carter Harrison in an embarrassing position. In the meantime, the people can find an easy way to settle the difficulty without giving either of the rival democrats an advantage over the other. They can quietly elect young Hempstead Washburne.

THE Newfoundlanders have secured the able services of Sir Charles Dilke in advocacy of their cause, and the fact appears to have caused some sensation in England. There is a strong effort on the part of the supporters of the government to disparage the importance of this controversy, but despite the fact that they profess to regard it as merely a "lobster row" it has in it the possibility of serious trouble. If the people of Newfoundland were entirely isolated it might be an easy matter to coerce them into submission, but they are in a position not only to command sympathy but assistance, and the British government cannot very well afford to encourage serious colonial disturbances in this continent. The indications are that the ministry does not take the same view of the matter that the London newspapers profess to take, and it is probable that in the final adjustment of the matter the Newfoundlanders will not be left wholly at the mercy of France, as they are at present.

ALIEN OR CITIZEN?

A bitter partisan controversy has been in progress in this state for more than three months over the eligibility of James E. Boyd to fill the office of governor. At the urgent request of a number of prominent citizens, republicans and democrats, I have decided to present the conclusions I have reached after thorough research and mature deliberation.

Was James E. Boyd a citizen of the United States for two years previous to the 4th of November, 1890, or was he an alien at that date?

If he was an alien at that date, in other words, a citizen of Great Britain on the day of election, no act of his own since the day of election could make him eligible.

I am fully convinced that James E. Boyd had been a full citizen of the United States for 23 years when he became a candidate for the office of governor. This citizenship, I hold, was acquired by the acts of congress under which Nebraska was carved out as a territory and admitted into the sisterhood of states.

The Kansas-Nebraska bill of 1854, which became the organic law under which the territory of Nebraska was governed for 13 years, conferred the right of suffrage upon every actual white male resident of twenty-one who was a citizen of the United States and those (foreigners) who shall have declared on oath their intention to become such and shall have taken an oath to support the constitution of the United States and the laws of Nebraska.

These persons were not only qualified to vote, but also to hold every elective office in the territory. By an act of the territorial legislature passed in pursuance of the organic act, the right of suffrage and citizenship was conferred upon all persons of foreign birth of 21 years and over who had declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, and had been actual residents of the territory for a period of six months.

James E. Boyd came to Nebraska in 1856. He was of foreign birth, but his father had taken out declaration papers before the son had reached the age of 16. When the father formally renounced his allegiance to Great Britain and took the oath of allegiance to the United States, he severed all political relations with Great Britain, not only for himself, but for every member of his family. When James E. Boyd found himself a resident of Nebraska six months he was in position to acquire territorial citizenship without any individual declaration renouncing allegiance to Queen Victoria. That act had been performed for him by his father and would have been so regarded by any court, had he seen fit to apply for his final naturalization papers. It is manifest, therefore, and is a matter of record, that James E. Boyd was a legal voter in the territory at least 10 years before Nebraska was admitted into the union.

In due time Boyd was elected to the territorial legislature, and when he took the oath to support the national constitution and the laws enacted under it, he fulfilled every requirement prescribed by the organic act for citizens of Nebraska. If he was an alien when he landed on Nebraska soil, which I believe cannot be maintained if his father's undisputed absolute renunciation of fealty to Queen Victoria was valid, he certainly ceased to be an alien after he became a citizen of Nebraska and one of her territorial law makers. Nobody will contend that even at that stage he could have been claimed as a British subject or entitled to any protection from British authorities.

When Nebraska was invited to enter the union James E. Boyd was not merely an inhabitant of the territory, but a citizen entitled to every privilege enjoyed by all other citizens of Nebraska. But he was not yet a citizen of the United States.

On March 1, 1867, the president of the United States issued his proclamation in conformity with the enabling act declaring Nebraska admitted into the union on an equal footing with the original states without any further action whatever on the part of congress. By this solemn and irrevocable act Nebraska was endowed with the full sovereignty of statehood and her citizens, regardless of race, nativity or previous condition, became sovereigns and peers of the citizens of every other state in the union. Every citizen of Nebraska was made a full citizen of the United States without further formality.

Thus James E. Boyd, then a citizen of Nebraska, became a full-fledged citizen of the United States, and in my judgment has been a citizen of the United States ever since. I want to be distinctly understood, however, that I do not contend that every foreigner on Nebraska soil at the time of admission was made a citizen of the United States regardless of his previous relations as a resident of the territory.

In answer to those who insist that nobody could become a citizen of the United States without complying with every technicality of the naturalization laws, I will point out some established precedents and suggestive possibilities.

Sam Houston, a native of Virginia, removed to Mexico and after some years' residence helped to establish the Texan republic. As president of that republic, Houston had sworn his allegiance to the United States and was an alien to all intents and purposes, as if he had never been born in the United States. When Texas was admitted into the union she came in like Nebraska, on a perfect equality with the original states. Houston was elected United States senator and took his seat without renewing his allegiance and notwithstanding the provision of the constitution that requires every senator to have been a citizen of the United States for nine years previous to his election. Does it stand to reason that the inhabitants of territories acquired by conquest or purchase are to enjoy greater privileges and immunities than the citizens of organized territories of the United States?

Let us assume that Canada has been annexed and an enabling act were passed, under which Canada was admitted into the union. By that act Canada would be entitled at least to one member of congress and two United States senators. Now, nobody is eligible to a

seat in the lower house unless he has been a citizen of the United States seven years, and nobody is eligible to the senate unless he has been a full citizen of the United States nine years. I should like to know how the Canadians could get representation in the national legislature. All Canadians would become full citizens by the treaty of annexation, but if statehood was to follow as part of the treaty, no Canadian would be eligible to a seat in either house on technical grounds. How, then, would the state of Canada be admitted on an equal footing with the other states in the union?

To my mind the conviction is overpowering that the act by which Nebraska was made a state made every territorial citizen of Nebraska the peer of any other citizen of the United States.

E. ROSEWATER.

TAXATION IN EASTERN STATES.

It is a noteworthy fact that the old states of the east are manifesting quite as much interest in the question of taxation as the younger states of the west, and are finding no less perplexity in the effort to solve it. For the most part the drift in the east is for the more effective taxation of personal property. The New York legislature gave prolonged discussion to a bill requiring sworn statements from taxpayers of their personal holdings in the way of stocks, bonds and notes, and the upper branch of that body has just passed a bill for the taxation of direct heirs of personal property, exempting estates of \$10,000 or less. In New Jersey a very strong measure providing for the taxation of personal property has been under consideration by the legislature. In Pennsylvania a strong sentiment has been shown in favor of taxing incomes, and the Ohio legislature considered the expediency of taxing the raw materials and unfinished products of manufacturers at the mills, which are now exempt.

These efforts, not now to reach a more equitable distribution of the burdens of taxation, serve to illustrate at once the general discontent with present conditions and the great difficulties that lie in the way of reform which everybody admits to be desirable. Especially suggestive is the renewal of the personal property tax movement, which has a very strong support, notwithstanding the fact that experience has shown that it is next to impossible to equitably levy and collect it, besides the objection made to it that the scheme involves an inquisitorial prying into private affairs. It is well known that however stringent laws are which require returns to assessors of personal property they uniformly fail to produce satisfactory results, and for the obvious reason that nearly all persons, although required to certify to their property under oath, greatly undervalue it. There is no form of tax which excites so universal a protest as this, and whatever may be said in justification of it, it can never become popular.

One result of this tax agitation that may ultimately be realized is that of uniform laws among the eastern states regarding taxation. It has been suggested to create a commission on behalf of the various states with a view to formulate a uniform system of taxation of all property, the methods regarding which now widely differ. While certain states, as New Jersey and West Virginia, for instance, have systems which particularly favor corporations, it would be to little purpose for neighboring states to adopt methods to compel these organizations to pay their just share of taxation. They would simply organize under the laws of the states that favor them, as many have done under the statutes of New Jersey. It might not be an easy matter to assimilate modes of taxation in all of the states, but it is plain that the only solution of the problem that now troubles them is in a nearer approach to uniformity than is attained under existing laws.

MEXICAN TRADE.

The west is quite as much, and perhaps even more, interested in the question of enlarged trade intercourse with Mexico as in that of reciprocity with the countries of South America. Mexico offers a better market, present and prospective, for a number of our manufactures and some of the products of agriculture than any southern country, with perhaps the exception of Brazil, and being contiguous territory there are peculiar advantages in dealing with her people. But the fact that she is our near neighbor, with an unquestionable desire to be neighborly in a commercial way, seems hitherto to have produced a sentiment unfavorable to closer trade relations. Instead of inviting commercial fellowship we have manifested a disposition to repulse it, and most naturally we have encountered a retaliatory spirit. This course has been highly effective in repelling the opportunities of English, French and German merchants and manufacturers for taking and holding the greater part of the Mexican trade.

An intelligent correspondent writing from Mexico says it is the deliberate judgment of nearly all Americans whom he met there that the United States can afford to deal on the broadest and most generous terms with Mexico in the matter of reciprocity. That country is becoming rapidly Americanized. The leading railroads, with one exception, are American in management, the mining districts are largely controlled by American capital and even when the investors are Europeans the superintendents, mining engineers and practical experts are Americans. Therefore reciprocity with Mexico will involve free trade with a foreign country in which Americans have large financial interests and are displaying increasing industrial activity. With thousands of Americans over the border and actively developing the resources of Mexico, says this correspondent, every commercial concession that is made by treaty will yield large returns in trade.

All Americans engaged in business in Mexico favor unrestricted trade on the part of the United States, and while this may not be immediately practicable unquestionably a long step may be taken toward its final attainment. It is demonstrated that our recent legislation has helped Mexico to our own injury. The exclusion of low grade ores from American capital into Mexico for the con-

struction of mining works on a large scale in railway centers adjacent to mining districts, and as a direct consequence of the tariff war on live stock, Mexico has created a new source of revenue. We want the Mexican market for hundreds of manufactured articles upon which almost prohibitive duties are now imposed, and we want to sell the Mexican people more corn, wheat and flour, which can be done if the duties on these products are lowered. We shall strive to make concessions to obtain this, but all the evidence shows that it will be profitable to do so.

GUARDING THE SAVINGS BANKS.

Senate bill 137 proposes important changes in the law regulating savings banks. It is meeting with some opposition from interested parties, but it aims to provide additional safeguards for the patrons of these institutions, and ought for this reason to become a law.

The bill raises the reserve required of savings banks from 5 to 10 per cent of their deposits and immediate liabilities. This change is dictated by experience and is in the line of conservative banking. It also limits the securities in which savings banks may invest, and shuts out chattel loans entirely. Investments may be made in first mortgages or real estate, in state, county and school district bonds, and in city and county warrants.

Another most important provision of the proposed law forbids savings banks to do a commercial business. This will make it necessary for a large number of savings banks to reorganize their business, but the idea is sound in theory and directly in the interest of depositors. It is eminently proper that every institution which carries commercial deposits should be operated under the regulations laid down by national and state laws. It is equally desirable that institutions which solicit savings deposits should be safeguarded by every safe guard which the law can provide. The line between the two classes of business should be sharply drawn.

The deposits in savings banks are largely the savings of the poor. They frequently represent the total earthly possessions of widows and orphans. The intention of the proposed law is to strictly control the use of such funds and keep them within the most conservative limits. Commercial banking comes under other regulations, which have been established with due regard to the interests involved.

The bill also remedies some of the minor errors of previous legislation. The principal features of the measure are founded on a correct theory and will increase the security of deposits in every savings bank in the state.

CLEAN THE CITY.

The death rate of Denver is shown by official tables to be greater than in any other city in the union saving only New Orleans. The Denver News commenting upon this ugly fact places the responsibility with the municipal government. Denver ought to be one of the healthiest cities in America. It has climatic advantages not possessed by any other city of its population. In spite of these an epidemic of typhoid fever and diphtheria has been raging for a year. This epidemic has made Denver next to the unhealthiest city in the union. The prevalence of disease is due largely, perhaps entirely to the filthy condition of the streets and alleys and bad sewerage. Yet Denver has expended about \$20,000 in bettering these conditions within a year. The News charges that the funds have been wasted by a corrupt city government, and demands a change.

Omaha city officials who are leisurely holding down chairs in the basement of the county court house should and probably do know that Omaha's streets and alleys are positively reeking with accumulated filth. A personal warfare between the chairman of the board of public works and the contractor for street cleaning resulted in the neglect of this important business last fall. This city went into the winter with its streets in the worst condition ever known. The several months that have since elapsed have witnessed daily accumulations of filth and no effort to remove it.

The excuse is made that the expense of cleaning the streets now would be greatly in excess of what it will be when the spring opens. This is not altogether untrue, but the shady sides of all business streets are today canals of soft mud. Every business street could and should be cleaned now. The sanitary department and all other officials on whom any responsibility for the conditions of backyards and alleys rests should be performing their duty. The city will suffer in reputation and the citizens in health, if something is not done forthwith.

If the neglect or corruption, or both, of Denver's municipal authorities can so increase her death rate in a single year that she takes rank next to New Orleans as the most unhealthy city in the union, what will be the result in Omaha where the natural conditions are admittedly less favorable. Omaha's reputation for health is worth preserving at any cost. It will be an outrage if the malice of two enemies directly connected with the work of maintaining it, is allowed to backen her good name, injure her prosperity and scourge the germs of disease broadcast among her citizens.

Clean the city. Save it from disease. Dismiss the public official who fails to perform his duty in connection with its sanitation.

It is stated that the secretary of the interior has approved the claim of General John B. Sanford for \$300,000, as his fees for lobbying the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indian appropriation through the late congress. This is one-tenth of the amount appropriated in pursuance of treaty stipulations, and to the uninformed smacks very strongly of imposition if nothing more.

MOREARTY wants a poor man for mayor. The gentleman from the Seventh knows no poor man can make a living working for the city outside of the council.

UNLESS some vigor is injected into the board of public works, the street commissioner and the health department of Omaha, the opening of spring will

bring an epidemic of typhoid fever and other filth diseases. Our dirty streets and alleys are disease breeders.

It is to be hoped the new folder of the real estate exchange will be printed upon good paper with first-class ink, and be both attractive and interesting.

WITH Birkhauser to watch Squires and Squires to watch Birkhauser, it is quite likely both will be kept perpendicular.

RAIDS upon gambling houses in Omaha appear to be a periodical pyrotechnic farce.

SO LONG as lawyers can make judges, judges will be under obligations to make lawyers.

What Wealth should Count. When our senators are elected by the people, let us hope they will be elected for their wealth of intellect and not for their wealth of riches.

Why They Kick. Senator-elect Felton of California is a good man whose vote will always be cast in such a way as to keep the democrats in mourning for the late Senator Hearst.

Democratic Rain Over. Where are those Illinois rainbows? They ought to be spanning a reconciled and united Chicago democracy instead of fluttering faintly on the north-east side of nowhere.

Same Here. A new street cleaning cart in Boston has been christened "The Bunker." It won't go far from Minneapolis before it will demonstrate the appropriateness of its name.

"Pop Bob" Hedging? Colonel Ingersoll, New York Press Club Lecturer. One by one the players leave the stage and others take their places. There is no pause; no one knows what the next scene is to be. Will this drama have an end? Will the curtain fall at last, and will it rise again on some other stage? Reason says perhaps; hope still whispers; sadly I bid my friend farewell.

What Will They Celebrate? The one-hundredth anniversary of the adoption of the "new constitution" of Poland, which guaranteed the civil and political rights of that people, is to be celebrated in New York by all the Polish societies in the United States on May 4. There are, however, many lovers of liberty who feel that Poland has little real independence now as she had on that memorable day when "freedom shrieked as Kosciuszko fell."

Ho for Zion. The Omaha Bar knows a good thing when it sees it. That paper offers seven prizes consisting each of a round trip ticket to some noted point of interest to parties soliciting the largest number of subscriptions. Among those noted points of interest, including Europe and America, is Salt Lake, and the Bar calls it justly a famous city and a booming city, and Charles W. Taylor, an old miner, resurcit. Zion is all of this and a great deal more besides.

Afraid of Newspapers. The New York Herald is reversing a judgment of a supreme court of that state, has declared explicitly against any right of counsel to go outside of the evidence in summing up a case before a jury. In the case in question General Tracy, now secretary of the navy, read a newspaper article which the appellate court now holds was wholly irrelevant to the case, and could only have been read in order to lead the jury to give liberal damages. But an ingenious lawyer is not likely to be estopped in his wild flights of oratorical denunciation by this ruling. He will find other ways of reaching the hearts of Jurymen.

Retribution. The farmers who elected Renegade Taylor to the state senate must be masticating large chunks of wisdom at the present time. The republicans of that district nominated an honest farmer named McCall, an old union soldier who had managed a farm successfully, but who refused to give up his party principles for the sake of gaining alliance votes. Taylor had been a loud-mouthed democrat, was a native of Virginia and had served in the rebel army. He secured the independent nomination and made a campaign that was voted against by the republican party, and rantings against corporate monopoly, interspersed with denunciation of the republican party.

A New Commonwealth. William H. Vor Swartout, founder and first president of a new commonwealth, gave an exposition of its principles in New York. Ombia, it seems, is the destruction of all that is evil and the restoration of all that is good; and as money is the root of all evil, the Ombianian way proposes to abolish money, a task really much more arduous than that of abolishing poverty. The abolition of money will be followed by the abolition of all forms of theft. There can be no more where there is no tium, and M. Proudhon's definition of property will be a paradox whose point has been lost. There will be no voting in Ombia, for there will be no government. Everybody will have his undivided and indivisible share in the ownership of the world, and will do as he darn pleases. The arguments are forever prating about independence. In Ombia there will be real independence. Every Ombian will revolve on his own axis subject to his own constitution and by-laws, with nobody to fear or make him afraid. The farmers' alliance may learn a lesson in anti-monopoly from the founder of Ombia. He says that if every man will abstain from voting and proclaim himself independent, there can be no government monopoly, oppression, or toll. It is a cheap recipe. Moreover, "as mammon and money go out of a man he is transformed from a devil to a god," an easy means of apotheosis. In Ombia, in fact, you can be transformed from a money devil to a god. You won't have to work in Ombia. We don't understand the reason, but treat, and presumably take care to be earned without sweat of brow. This is pleasant, but should be kept from the tramps.

FOR REST-A HEART. There's a sign in the window, As this democracy; You cannot contradict it, The window is— Her eye.

A very charming window, With a very subtle art Of attracting attention, The sign, "A Heart."

It also adds, all modestly, "Kind aids, pray, look about The tenant was well suited Who recently— Moved out."

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Easter Services Held in the Various Churches of Lincoln. Lincoln, Neb., March 29.—[Special to The Bee].—Easter was a rainy, dismal day in Lincoln, but nevertheless a large number of religious devotees gathered in the various churches to celebrate the day popularly set apart as the one on which Christ arose from the dead. The decorations in many of the churches were beautiful. Those at Holy Trinity were particularly notable. On each side of the altar there was a perfect garden of tall, snow-white lilies. At the church steps were lilies and a mass of other flowering plants. Small appeared in beautiful profusion everywhere. The music for the occasion was under the direction of Mr. H. J. W. Seaman and was exceptionally fine. There were forty voices in the choir.

The first decorations of Grace Lutheran church were very elaborate and beautiful. On either side of the altar was a profusion of Easter lilies and palms.

The pulpit of the First Congregational church was a perfect bower of flowers, roses and vines. The music was excellent. But few of the devotees of fashion had an opportunity of airing their hair. Easter bonnets and the unfortunate ladies who had not felt able to invest in such finery thanked heaven for the rain.

Services were held both in the city and county jails.

Fred Garland of Coon, Colo., writes to the chief of police, asking information concerning Miss Rosa Miller, a young lady of sixteen and a sister-in-law of his, who left Coon in the fall of 1890. He has not heard from her. Years are entertained as to her fate. Miss Miller is tall and slim, has small blue eyes and a large mouth. She is somewhat attractive appearing girl and although she is very intelligent it is feared that she has fallen under evil influences.

A young crook named Eugene Vaughan, who seems bent on leading the life of a thief, has been arrested again. This time on the charge of burglary. It is believed that he is the fellow who broke into Burr & Benson's office in the opera house block on Tuesday night last. He is a young man, about 20 years of age, with long, wavy hair, and a somewhat suspicious looking face. He was seen on Wednesday and on Friday was seen "flashing" a roll of bills amounting to \$100. He was arrested on Friday in the lady's possession was found a key that was found to fit the door of Burr & Benson's office.

A telegram from Mrs. Jennie Carpenter of Bellwood to her husband, a member of the lower house of the legislature, announces a surgery for her husband. The wife, she says, is E. McEntire. He is about twenty-two years old. He is about five feet five inches; has light hair, blue eyes, flushed face and is neatly dressed. He is a native of Iowa, has some money, silver spoons, gloves and other articles.

The church, college and school property in Lincoln is valued at \$2,000,000. The property of the state institutions here is valued at \$1,700,000.

The oratorical contest at the high school is to be held Saturday evening, April 11. The first prize, a \$10 set of books, is offered by Prof. Austin. The second is given by the literary societies.

Some thief broke into a room at 1233 N street last night and stole a gold filled watch, \$4 and a diamond ring.

They broke into room 37, Menlove block, last night and stole a light colored overcoat.

LIBRARY NOTES. The features of the Century for April will be papers on "Two Expeditions to Mount St. Elias." Although neither expedition succeeded in reaching the summit of Mount St. Elias, both resulted in important contributions to the geology and the natural history of the region. The perusal of Dr. John A. Wyeth's article on the experience of confederate prisoners at Camp Morton, Indianapolis, will somewhat surprise northern readers.

Mrs. Mason's papers on the "Salons of the Republic" and "The Empire," throws side lights on the Tallyrand's work, and the curious relations between Wordsworth and De Quincy, written by the biographer of the latter, are articles that will read with keen interest. Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi has a brief review of the recent discoveries of Pasteur, Koch and other experimenters in the same field.

A Cheap Money Lesson from History. Mr. Conway's article on the relations between Washington and Frederick the Great; Mr. L. Clarke Davis' contribution on Willard, the new English actor, together with the California papers comprise some of the good things to be found in the forthcoming number of the Century.

Some familiar letters by Horace Greeley; "Yarns about Diamonds," prepared by David Graham Phillips, an interesting article "New Africa," by Charles Morris.

No more completely illustrated copy of the Cosmopolitan has ever been published than the April issue. It is a gem of an issue, and an entertaining article on dancing, excellently illustrated. Mr. George Grantham Bain contributes an able article on the "White House," which is also beautifully illustrated.

Brander Matthews' article on "Women Writers of America," will prove specially interesting to literary people. It is a review of the Nicaragua canal, by Harvey and that of the Japanese theater, by Miss Seidmore are very attractive features. The Cosmopolitan consists of a portrait of General Sherman, drawn by Graybeoff.

Harpur's Magazine for April maintains its high standard of excellence. General Jean Louis Leval contributes a well written and important article on "The French Army." Thomas Chubb's "Wishes for the Century's Country," and short stories by Margaret Crosby and Angeline Testi comprise the fiction in this number. "The Building Sea Controversy," by Hon. E. J. Phelps, late United States minister to the court of St. James; "The Old and the New," by Dr. Charles Wallcut; and "The Bacteria," by Dr. T. Mitchell Prudden; "The Court Theater of Milwaukee," by Dr. Charles Wallcut, are some of the interesting and entertaining articles that will be found in the pages of this magazine.

In the April number of the Forum Representative E. Q. Mills of Texas will make critical analysis of the census. In the same number Senator Hoar of Massachusetts has written an article in its proceedings and its principles, because the late congress adjourned without enacting the election bill. Other articles to be published in this issue are "A Study of the Problem of Poverty in Great Cities," by Rev. Dr. Randall New York; an autobiographical essay, by Prof. Simon Newcomb; an explanation of the feast of so-called mind readers, by Prof. Charles Gatchell; and an article on a commercial railway in the United States and in other countries to ascertain whether our rates are really high.

A very pleasing literary menu will be served up in the Overland Monthly for April. The articles on "Dairying in California," by Wm. H. Wood, and "The Wreck of the Tennessee," and "America and

Europe," are all excellently written and will doubtless be widely read. The brightest and best of all special numbers recently published by the Xanthus Companion is the one for Easter just received. The illustrations by Taylor, Gibson, Vogt, Myrick and Miss Johnson, have unusual merit.

"Stanley's" Adventures in the Wilds of Africa," by Hon. J. T. Headley and Willis Fleisher Johnson, is a very readable work giving a graphic account of several expeditions of the great African explorer and is profusely illustrated. Published by Edge-wood publishing company.

"Socialism of Christ," by Austin Bier-bower, presents the attitude of early Christianity toward socialism in a very forcible manner. It is written in a popular style and abounds in constant surprises. Published by Charles H. Sergel & Co., Chicago.

"Yankee Doodle Dicks," or Love the Light of Life," by J. R. Kyles, will be found a delightful reading by those who have a partiality for the personal romances found on our civil war. Published by Everett Wadley company, Richmond, Va.

"Nebraska Law Journal," a weekly law magazine, edited and published by W. Henry Smith, Lincoln, Neb.

"Current Comment and Legal Miscellany," published by T. B. Canfield company, Philadelphia, Pa.

"Money," by Emile Zola, translated by Kendall Warren. Published by Niles publishing company, Chicago.

"The House of the Dead," by Rudyard Kipling, John W. Lovell company, New York.

FEMINE GOSSIP. Mrs. Hungerford, who is best known to fame as the "Duchess," is a little woman with wavy dark brown hair and brown eyes. Two little women have attained almost equal fame in the East. One is Mrs. Helen and Harriet Hosmer. They are tiny beauties.

Miss Lee Robbins, a young American artist, has several pictures very prominently shown in the exhibition of the Union des Femmes Peintres et Sculpteurs in the east transept of the Palais des Champs Elysees in Paris.

Mrs. Grover Cleveland was somewhat surprised recently to find a check for \$500 in a letter from an enterprising man, in return for a picture of her late husband. The picture was the white horse. Mrs. Cleveland promptly returned the check.

At the opening of the services at Plymouth church, Brooklyn, a few Sunday school boys and girls sang a processionary hymn, written by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, and as they passed the picture of Mr. Beecher each laid a full-blown rose alongside of it.

Lady Sydney Waterlow, the wife of the distinguished English baronet, is an American girl. She was formerly Margaret Hamilton of New York. She is a woman of slight and almost girlish figure, with pale, delicate face, and is very popular in London society.

Miss General Custer has been resting in Atlantic City for the last six weeks with her sister, Mrs. Margaret Custer Cahoon. Custer says