

THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily Bee (without Sunday) One Year, \$4.00...

OFFICES: Omaha, The Bee Building, South Omaha, Corner N and 26th Streets. Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street.

COLLUSION: All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editor.

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

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION, State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss. George H. Tschick, Secretary of THE BEE Publishing Company, does solemnly swear...

Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation figures. Rows include Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Average.

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

State of Nebraska, ss. County of Douglas, ss. George H. Tschick, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of THE BEE Publishing Company...

If the pan-republican congress is held in Omaha it will be sure to pan out.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has a fine opportunity to become a good judge of judges. He has had more to appoint than any other president.

ICHTHYOLOGY is the specialty of the new president of Leland Stanford, Jr., university. He is the largest private collection of fishes in the world.

HOUSE EMPLOYEES have been allowed 400 "extra days," which adds a neat sum to the expenses of the session and makes a number of souls happy at public expense.

DICK BERLIN has obtained a large slice of the Missouri river appropriation for Omaha. Some of it may as well be dumped into the Muddy at this point as elsewhere.

NEVADA'S population has decreased from 62,296 in 1880 to 47,711 in 1890. This explains why Senator Stewart desired so earnestly to annex southern Idaho and western Utah.

HEARTS ARE cheap in Michigan. A Grand Rapids jury has just assessed the damages to one of the trusting kind, 45 years old, at 6 cents. Younger hearts bring more money.

THE death of Rev. Howard Crosby of New York city removes from the religious world a man of recognized ability, a scholarly writer on biblical subjects, a genial Christian gentleman and a broad-minded citizen.

THE application of New York city to the legislature for an appropriation of \$500,000 of the direct tax fund for the Grant monument fund is designated an appeal. Out west it is denominated gall. In this instance the terms "appeal" and "gall" are synonymous.

WHAT the governor of Rhode Island said to the governor of Connecticut was, "I will mind my business and let you mind yours." This is not what the governor of New York said to the governor of Connecticut, though if he had it would have been greatly to his credit.

JUDGING from cable dispatches the uproar among the sons of Italy over the untimely end of several representatives of an oath-bound secret society imported from the Tiber, in New Orleans, a short time ago, has completely subsided at Rome. It will likewise cease to attract attention in America.

THE vapors of Judge Peffer and other unlicked statesmen from Kansas and one of Nebraska's unlicked congressmen are filling eastern loan companies with unhappiness lest their farm mortgages are to be repudiated. These accommodating creditors should possess their souls in peace. One good crop and fair prices will lift a great many western farmers out of debt. Hard times and poor crops have discouraged many and forced them to default on their interest, but patience, plenty of rain and remunerative prices for a single crop of grain will show that those same farmers are willing to be honest if they have a chance.

FOR the information of some of the gentlemen who insist upon it that the Sioux are merely waiting for spring to go on the warpath and to enable them to make up consistent stories it is here recorded that Two Strikes, Little Wound, Big Rod, High Hawk, Kicking Bear and Short Bull were the active leaders of the hostiles and that American Horse, Young-Man-A-Fraid-of-His-Horses, Hollow Horn Bear, White Bird, Fast Thunder, He Dog and a host of others were loyal. Hump was a ghost dancer, but friendly after he got Big Foot into trouble. Red Cloud pretended to be friendly and gave no overt proof of hostility. Sitting Bull has ceased to be a factor and no Indians from Standing Rock, Cheyenne river, Crow creek or Lower Brule need be feared whatever happens elsewhere. There are turbulent elements at Rosebud and at Pine Ridge, but the friendly Indians so outnumber those who could be coaxed, driven or frightened into a fight as to make it more or less absurd to be predicting an uprising.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR EXPENSES.

Sound public policy demands rigid economy in the conduct of state institutions for the next two years. All parties are pledged to this idea, and all are equally responsible, so far as their votes go, for the appropriation bill now before the legislature.

Present indications point to extravagant appropriations. In the case of nearly every public institution the total is above that of 1890, when the expenses of the state government were carried beyond anything before recorded in our history. To be more specific, the increase in the cost of the penitentiary is \$41,730; in the industrial school, \$11,770; in the dental and farm institutes, \$7,157; in the industrial home, \$14,249; in the home for the friendless, \$25,000. The total increase in these five institutions is \$100,800, and various others have also increased the committee to report in favor of additional allowances.

There has been some attempt at reduction. The appropriations for executive departments have been slightly pared down. One or two state institutions have also been reduced, but as a whole the expenses of the government have been increased. To these heavy regular expenditures must be added several unusual appropriations, like the world's fair, the \$50,000 for the world's fair, and the expenses of the farcical state "contest."

The figures of 1887 should have been the model for 1891. Instead of that, however, the legislature has "seen" the figures of 1889 and seems disposed to go toward several better. In this situation, economical government is sorely in need of friends. The republican members of the government should present a compact and unvarying opposition to measurable appropriations. It has been urged that it is "good politics" to let the independents make a record of extravagance surpassing the worst records of their opponents. But it is better politics, as well as better citizenship, to protect the treasury against the looters and save the state tens of thousands of dollars. It is a case which illustrates the sound maxim, "He serves his party best who serves his country best."

The republican contingent in the legislature should use its vote and influence to defeat the reckless appropriation bill. It has a responsibility which it cannot evade.

THE RIOT AND THE STRIKE.

The expected spring strikes have broken out in the coke regions of Pennsylvania, and, as too often happens in that unhappy locality, they are accompanied by riots and acts of violence.

The condition of the mining classes of Pennsylvania is not enviable. They work long hours, in dangerous places and for small pay. It is one of the anomalies of American life that it sometimes happens that men are starving in Pennsylvania when corn is being burned in the west, and that men are suffering for fuel in the west when coal is being mined by laborers whose daily pittance will not buy the cheap corn. This illustrates vividly the evils of which men in both sections complain, and it throws a strong light on the present troubles in the coke regions. Laborers in those districts rebel against conditions which keep wages low and the cost of living high. The present strike is a protest against the operation of a system which confers its benefits neither upon them, nor upon toilers elsewhere.

It is natural that public sympathy should be largely with the strikers. For that very reason, however, the riots with which they have inaugurated their campaign are deplorable. Nothing can more quickly or surely shatter public sympathy. The American public loves peace and respects law. It will not countenance any course that appeals first to force and afterwards to reason. Except in rare cases of injustice it will not countenance an appeal to force under any circumstances.

There are indications of numerous strikes this spring. Among them all there will be none with which the general public will more warmly sympathize than that of the coal and coke operatives. But it is to be hoped that the riot will not be attempted as the means to the best of ends. There are few causes good enough to employ it and succeed.

SOME OF ITS ADVANTAGES.

Referring to the question of electing United States senators by the direct vote of the people, the New York Commercial Advertiser suggests some of the advantages to be expected from the plan. It would improve the general average of ability in the senate. It would remove from that body the large minority of members who are sent there by bribed legislators and purchased caucuses, and it would take out of local politics the distracting element of national issues. In the opinion of our contemporary a very large part of the degradation of American legislatures is due to the necessity of choosing their members upon national party lines, and it says: "With national senators elected directly by the people, the character of the state legislatures would immediately be improved. They would then consist of men selected for their knowledge and opinions of state matters." The New York Times thinks the result might be an improvement in the quality of legislatures and of United States senators, but if not it would certainly make the senators more directly representative of the people of their states, which would unquestionably be a very important gain.

A change from the method of choosing senators to the plan of electing them by direct popular vote is certainly to be desired if it would bring those advantages, and can there be any reasonable doubt that it would do so? Those who oppose a change or do not think it would be productive of any benefits argue that nominating conventions might be controlled by moneyed legislatures now are and that demagogues would have a better chance than at present. The obvious answer to this is that there has been in our political history no such verality in connection with convention nominations as has characterized the election of senators by many of the legislatures, and fewer demagogues have ob-

trued to mean the main channel or the line of that stream as it existed in 1851, when Iowa's western boundary was officially described. The precedents clearly establish the doctrine that all accretions along the shore of a river belong to the party who owns the adjacent territory. The attorneys for the state of Iowa therefore fly in the face of the whole course of previous litigation, which is not to be supposed that the election of senators by popular vote would put an end to corrupt deals and the efforts of wealthy aspirants for political power to obtain nominations by unscrupulous and venal means. Doubtless demagogues would abound under that system as they do now. It is perhaps impossible to wholly get rid of these classes with our political system. But the chances of such men to succeed would be greatly reduced, and whenever they were successful there would at least be the satisfaction of knowing that the people were self-trusted and were not sold out by a few men entrusted with their confidence to represent them.

Political experience demonstrates that direct elections bring, as a rule, better results than indirect, while they conform also to the spirit and purpose of republican institutions. There is no sound reason why this principle should not be applied to the choice of United States senators.

FARM MORTGAGES IN IOWA.

An intelligent farmer of Iowa writes to the New York Tribune to refute the statements made by Governor Boies some time ago in a public address regarding the condition of the farmers of that state. The writer states that he has raised forty successive crops of corn, and has never had an entire failure, and only two partial failures. His experience regarding the farmers in his section of the state is that those who have given proper attention to their business have prospered. The farms of such are well stocked, their homes are comfortable, their families are well provided for, and he expresses the opinion that the farmers of Iowa see as many leisure hours as the people of any other calling in the state.

With regard to the extent to which the farms of the state are mortgaged, he says that a large percentage of the farms were bought on credit and debts were contracted to provide houses, barns, teams, farm machinery, and usually, later on, debts were funded and farms mortgaged to eastern capitalists, trust and loan companies, etc. Forty years ago farmers paid 48 per cent interest per annum on a 5 per cent commission to the agent who obtained the money for them. Twenty-five years ago money could be obtained for 10 per cent interest. At the present time, in the older settled portions of Iowa, no large per cent of the farms is under mortgage and practically no foreclosures are made. For every foreclosure of mortgages on farms in the county where this farmer correspondent lives, he says there are 20 farmers with money in the bank who will furnish it to their neighbors at 6 and 7 per cent, and many mortgages held by eastern capitalists have been bought by farmers when the time of payment has expired, with time extended at a reduced rate of interest, the original mortgage remaining of record. This farmer finds no trouble in making his several farms pay him 7 per cent on the current prices of farms in the locality where they are situated.

A very considerable part of the farm mortgages of Iowa are not a necessity, but a matter of choice for profit. Many persons buy land on credit because they can make it pay better than regular rates of interest. As a class, this farmer asserts, the agricultural producers in the older settled counties of Iowa are not more in debt per capita than the classes who pursue other callings, while as to the farmers in his own county he says that if all their resources were combined it would be sufficient to pay every cent of indebtedness of all of them. Another farmer writes that in his neighborhood corn is selling freely at 50 cents a bushel, and many are selling a crop that yielded them from fifty to sixty bushels an acre on land that cost from \$10 to \$15 an acre. "It seems to me," says this farmer, "that there should not be much depression in farming when corn worth \$25 a year can be raised on land worth \$15 an acre, Governor Boies's statement to the contrary notwithstanding."

Of course no one will pretend that Iowa farmers have not had hard times, or that they are universally prosperous, but such testimony as the above, of which a volume might be obtained, must satisfy all intelligent people that a very great injustice was done the state by its democratic governor when he stated to an eastern audience that the farmers of Iowa were almost hopelessly in debt and were universally suffering from the depression of their industry. Such a representation, wholly inexcusable, even for the purpose of party capital, has undoubtedly done the state great injury, just as like false statements regarding the condition of the farmers of Nebraska have been a material damage to that state, and the people of Iowa should not forget the blow at their prosperity and welfare struck by their highest official if they ever have an opportunity to rebuke the injury.

THE EAST OMAHA CASE.

The case now before the supreme court of the United States involving the Cut-off island or East Omaha is one in which not only lawyers but all citizens of both sides of the river are interested. As is very generally understood, a change in the channel of the Missouri river in 1877 left the tract of land now called East Omaha on the west bank. The question submitted to the supreme court is whether this real estate belongs to Nebraska or to Iowa, and to which state taxes upon same shall be paid. There are other incidental points also raised affecting the owners of the land and prospective purchasers. The state of Iowa is the defendant in the action, and Attorney General Stone of that state has submitted his brief in answer to plaintiff's petition. The main question to be determined is whether or not the bed of the river shall be con-

sidered to mean the main channel or the line of that stream as it existed in 1851, when Iowa's western boundary was officially described. The precedents clearly establish the doctrine that all accretions along the shore of a river belong to the party who owns the adjacent territory.

THE duties on sugar now in the port of Omaha if paid according to the rate

heretofore in force would amount to \$70,445.85, and numbers of carloads of this important element of our domestic economy are yet to be received. The sum named represents the amount saved to consumers hereabouts in the first installment of sugar under the McKinley tariff.

THIS session promises to be one of great activity in Omaha. The extensive public work to be undertaken, supplemented by large improvements determined upon by local capitalists, will employ thousands of men and put into circulation hundreds of thousands of dollars. This is to be a good year for Omaha.

THE meeting of the Trans-Mississippi congress in Denver May 18 will be the first regularly called convention of representatives of this section. It promises to be largely attended and its deliberations will be upon questions in which the states and territories represented are especially interested.

SOME member of the city council should reflect the general sentiment against the brass plug ordinance passed by the council and about to be enforced, by introducing one for its repeal. It is merely a job in the interest of a patent right.

THAT was rather a curious reduction in expenses which was made by the legislature when it cut off \$500 for farm supplies of the Beatrice home for feeble minded children.

THE legislature is saving at the spigot. It has economized on the number of engineering clerks and janitors, but the bungalow of state institutions is unimpaired.

ONE citizen of South Omaha refuses to be a candidate for a municipal office. His isolation amounts almost to ostracism.

ATTORNEYS appear to favor young blood for the bench.

Work it from a crowd. Hurdolubra & Co. Democrit. A buzzard was captured near here a few days since carrying a Cleveland and Hendricks flag.

Colorado Philosophy. A popular estimation there is only one man in the world who doesn't know how to run a newspaper. He is the man who happens to run it.

Jay Gould Will Irrigate, Too. Aimsosa (Col.) Journal. There is going to be lots of wet for San Luis valley farmers this year, and they are making forward preparations to take advantage of the gifts of the cloudy skies stored up in the eternal hills. Meantime the balance of the people are having fun irrigating with grape oil and lemonades, sore throat with cold oil and rheumatism with straight up and turned over whiskies. The man who has nothing to irrigate this year is totally out of the swim.

Keeping Tab on Tenants. San Francisco Chronicle. The directory of tenants devised by the real estate exchange ought to save agents much trouble. The city is cursed with many people who find it cheaper to more than to pay rent. In fact the law favors the tenant so greatly that it is often sound policy on the part of the landlord to offer a bonus to a bad tenant to remove quietly rather than attempt to collect back rent or effect him from the premises. Of this is a natural result of the system of renting houses from month to month, but the tenants' directory will remedy the evil in a great measure, for it will make dishonest or poor-paying tenants so notorious that they will be unable to secure houses at any price unless they reform.

Kansas City's Straits. Missouri Evening Democrat. There is a tradition that once when Daniel Webster was in a "how-came-you-so" condition he entered a company which was entertained by the performance of a fiddler of great energy but little taste or skill. The "godlike Daniel" was asked for an opinion of the fiddle and responded: "The conception is admirable, but d—n the execution!" A criticism like this might be justly made of a plan for "restoring good times" which is now being agitated by the people of Kansas City. That erstwhile booming metropolis is now in a condition of deplorable woe, worse even than that of the twin metropolises of the northwest, Minneapolis and St. Paul, and its distress is traceable almost wholly to the same cause—over-booming. The people have enjoyed a feast of real estate speculation in which they discounted the future for many years ahead, and they are now experiencing the inevitable result. This is a painful process. It involves stagnation in legitimate public improvements and private building enterprises, for all these have been accomplished far in advance of present needs. With a population of less than 100,000, Kansas City has business buildings that would suffice for the needs of a prosperous place of 350,000. Her public works have been constructed on the same scale. Her population has of late been decreasing instead of increasing, it being estimated that upward of 25,000 people have left the city within the past year, driven out by the necessity of finding employment which was not to be had there.

WOMAN'S WHIST CLUB. Judge. "Is it my lead?" asked the first. "Well, of all hands I've the worst." "Dear me! If I only knew what you had," chirps number two. "Now, I can't say on the whole, but that this play accords with Polo, but it is the best I have." Number three says mild and suave while above this small uproar, Comes the chorus from all four, "What's the trump?"

"Miss Brown, is that your ace? Oh, say, have you seen the face of the fellow now at Brown and Hart's? I forgot that she trumps hearts, and the most exquisite shade—Circulus have you a spade? Is it my play? What was I to do you know you get ahead. Only four cents—John Smith's best!" "What's the trump?"

"This I think the leading spade, Oh! I thought the jack was played. Well, that makes two points for you. Oh, for, did you say, E? How can that be! Did you trump? Have you heard about the bump Lizzie's boy had on his head? Isn't that a lovely spread? Did I take that trick? Dear me! Here strike in the other three, "What's the trump?"

"How much better we all play than we did. Well, I should say! Once I could keep my mind On the game, but now I find It as easy as can be. Is it your deal? Let me see—No! The cards belong to you. I remember now that 'Fio' Led the king and you the nine—Did you say the lead was mine? What's the trump?"

ABOUT WOMEN.

Patil is preparing her autobiography, which will be published simultaneously in Paris and London.

Mrs. Ashton Dilke is going to marry again. She is engaged to Mr. Cooke, a son of the London police magistrate.

Pearl Starr, daughter of the notorious Belle Starr, twenty years of age, dresses in men's attire and is a horse thief.

Over the dead body of her husband Mrs. Waters of New Orleans swears vengeance upon his murderer, Arthur Dunn.

Elizabeth Sargent, daughter of the former American minister to Berlin, has made an enviable reputation as a physician in California, where she lives.

Mary E. Dewey of Goshen, Ind., served through the civil war disguised as a man in the Twenty-sixth Ohio regiment under the alias of Charles Dewey. She now applies for a pension under her real name.

Six young ladies have been given positions as clerks in the money order department of the New York postoffice. They had successfully passed the civil service examination.

In the opinion of the Chicago News the woman who wears a sunbonnet narrows her own view of life, but the woman who wears a hat cuts off that of the people behind her.

Allice, sister of Patrick Bronte, and aunt of Charlotte and Emily Bronte, famous in English literature, died recently, aged ninety-five years. She was the last of the Bronte family.

Mrs. Annie Rives-Chandler is now at San Remo, where her health is sufficiently improved to allow her to depart in picturesque get-ups. Her favorite costume is a tan-colored gown, low shoes to match, and brilliant jewelry.

Miss Minerva Parker, the Philadelphia woman architect, is but twenty-eight years old. She has a decided talent for her profession, and has been engaged to have the notable buildings, the new Century club house in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Hodgson Burnett is now at San Remo, where she has been for her health since the death of her son Lionel. As soon as she shall be sufficiently improved she will go to Paris and make arrangements to have the body, now in the American chapel in that city, conveyed to America.

Mrs. E. D. E. Southworth, the novelist, is still writing, though over seventy-five years of age. As to her full name, which is Anna Dorothy Eliza Newlette Southworth, she says: "When I was born my people went too far to give me anything else, so they gave me all those names."

Miss Florence Biagrine, the rosy Englishwoman who came to the national council and is now studying America and Americans, says that nothing has struck her with such a sense of novelty as ladies' lunches, at which fashionably dressed ladies set down to dainty viands and the tables are set without wine glasses.

Miss Rollins of Pittsburg, aged fifty-two, recently broke her marriage engagement with a man named Nelson, aged sixty-eight. Explaining, she said: "My parents would never allow me to marry a man old enough to be my father. Any young girl has a right to break a love affair; I have many precedents for so doing."

PASSING JESTS. A Cleveland maid of pious bent. Such great abhorrence shows For things profane, that all through Lent She will not darn her hose.

New York Recorder: According to reports from the nearest racing track, the horses will have to be provided with life preservers if any races are to be run within the next few days.

Washington Star: If a man leaves his flannels off for six weeks or two months, yet he won't have any use for the letter "H" until next fall. If said man doesn't believe this, let him try it. He won't believe it.

Philadelphia Times: It is difficult to convince the average deaf, delightful woman that there is no more deep-laid connection between the hurried shipment of gold to Europe and her husband's knowledge that the bill for her Easter bonnet will be coming in in a few days.

New York Journal. LA GRIPPE. Shrieker than a big bazooka. He'll strangle, like a schoolboy. Of the victim who is seized with the "grip." In his eyes are searing tears, And he sweezes like a chicken with the "plip."

Rochester Talsman: He-I believe I won't go tonight. She-Why, what changed your mind so suddenly? He-I understand that Mr. Crane-Fallon, the pianist, is to be there and I can't stand the expense. One hand last night cost me \$5.

Yonkers Statesman: Some very pretty birds will be seen on Easter hats this year. But they cannot compare to the handsome ducks that will be seen under them.

WILL HAVE A BALL. Enterprising Bohemians Moving Toward a Lodge Home. There is a movement on foot among prominent Bohemian citizens which will probably result in the building of a fine block on South Thirteenth street.

The Bohemian societies have for some time wanted a convenient and commodious building in which they can have an entertainment hall, lodge rooms and a gymnasium. Several of the men in the city are endeavoring to be able to invest in a building of this kind, and now contemplating the erection of a block on South Thirteenth street near Williams with a frontage of about one hundred feet and extending back the full depth of the lot. The building will be three or four stories high and the first story will be occupied by business houses.

The gentlemen interested in the enterprise are Joseph Kavan, Joseph Paik, P. J. Kaspar, Judge Ben John Kosky, V. G. Vodka, Frank Vodka, S. A. Beranek, Frank Swoboda, Anton Kompt and John Rosicky.

Williams Improving. Joe Williams has been removed from the county jail to the county hospital. Williams is the principal witness against Joe Dwyer, alias "Shorty," alias "Scotty," who killed James O'Connor in an Eleventh street lodging house February 16.

He was unable to give bonds for his appearance as a witness and was sent to jail, where he was attacked by the grippe in a severe form and his condition became so critical that his removal to the hospital was ordered. His condition is now somewhat improved and it is believed that he will soon recover.

Bill the Whittier's Pay. Judge Hopwood and twelve jurors were amused yesterday afternoon while they listened to the testimony in the case of William Yoh against the Eden Music company. Yoh is a freak, as are all of the members of his family, and in this instance was suing for \$100 of wages, which the Eden Music people claim was paid months ago. Yoh, while he was in the music circuit, posed as a whittier, his duty being to curio out a Solomon. Mr. Yoh's wife, who had fortunes and the little girl performed the three-headed child act.

Lincoln, Neb., March 30.—[Special to The Bee.]—The house this morning having recommended for passage the new Lincoln city charter as amended, some complications are liable to happen as regards the election, some of the parties having acted under the belief that the charter would not be passed in time to take effect at the election. The probabilities are that it will, however, and those who have failed to name men may get left under the new ballot bill.

The new charter has already been given in synopsis in these columns, but the amendments tacked on by the house change the measure in some important particulars. Besides the water commissioner, a chairman and two members of the board of public works are made elective officers. The provision relating to the election of city council members is obligatory to elect half the council at large, but provides that no two shall reside in any one ward, which distributes them as at present. The appointive office of building inspector is added to the mayor's powers and the change of appointment of city marshal and policeman is given over to the excise board instead of the mayor. In addition to the councilman provision referred to the bill states that the person receiving the highest number of votes, as compared with other candidates for council in the same ward at said election shall be elected duly elected.

It also provides that no inspector or public officer shall be appointed except one who has been qualified by practical experience in the particular line of industry that requires his attention and constitutes his duties. The funds of the city are required to be placed in such banks as offer the highest rate of interest, the council to advise the mayor of the deposits. Interest shall not be less than 3 per cent per annum. Banks must give notes in double the amount of deposits, and no bank having less than \$100,000 of paid stock shall be selected. The council is given authority to declare the office vacant in positions and to elect a successor. It may not pay its laborers or employes the council may authorize the creation of an emergency fund and borrow the money. All street work must be done by contract, and if a majority of property owners immediately interested may so petition it shall be done by day's work.

Any citizen who shall be of the opinion that any civil liability arising out of contract or otherwise, exists in behalf of the city, he may demand that the council order the same, and if he shall refuse, prosecute it himself, giving surety for costs. No ward shall contain less than 2000 inhabitants. An emergency clause is added.

THE NEW LINCOLN CHARTER.

Some Important Amendments Made to it by the House.

MAYOR GRAHAM APPEARS FOR TRIAL. He Outlines the Testimony He Will Present and Takes a Change of Venue—Other Capital City News.

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THE MAYOR'S TRIAL. Today was the time set for the trial of Mayor Graham, who is charged with assaulting B. S. Littlefield, ex-councilman and former Laborer. Mayor Graham appeared and took a change of venue to Justice Foxworth's court, giving as the reason that Brown lived in the same district with Littlefield, and in case that justice's conduct in the case did not suit that gentleman, Brown would be subjected to abuse in the courtroom. The mayor gave an outline of the testimony that he would present and it is decidedly sensational. The case will be heard before Foxworth on Wednesday unless the prosecution is withdrawn.

A FURGER CAUGHT. Today Councilman Paul Smith of Omaha secured requisition papers from the Governor Earl for George W. Wheeler, the former recently arrested in Salt Lake City after evading the officers for nearly a year. Wheeler's forgeries are near to amount to nearly \$5,000. He runs an elaborate musical instrument establishment over the amount of \$200,000 in capital assets. He has a fine residence on Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, but he found that he was making money too slowly and resorted to methods not usually employed on the part of such a man. Among his victims was Charles Corbett, whose name was forged to a draft for \$1,000. Constable Stein left the mayor's main train for Salt Lake City. Wheeler is using every effort to get free before Stein reaches Salt Lake City and has used every resource in his influence to secure a writ of habeas corpus.

RIGGS PROVES A WINNER. The contest over the election of delegate to represent the Lincoln district at Boston this year was finally decided yesterday afternoon. There was a large turnout of printers, and eight more votes were necessary to determine the winner. S. M. Jackson and J. D. Callahan were also in the fight, and they pulled from Howe's vote very materially. On the whole, the delegates received forty votes, and was declared elected. As soon as it was apparent that Riggs was the winner, Howe and his contingent withdrew from the meeting very much disgruntled. W. Clarkin was elected as alternate.

FIRE IN THE SHEEDY PROPERTY. The fire department was called out about 7:30 last evening on a fire in the Sheedy blaze in the Hotel Mack. The property is unoccupied, save by a watchman named Kane, who told the firemen that while he was being the counter the fire had broken out. He piled and the burning oil caused the blaze. The fire was speedily quenched, but on investigation the firemen could find no traces of the lamp. Kane is said to have been drinking during the evening, and the story of the lamp explosion is not regarded as being a truthful one. The hotel will repair the Sheedy estate and \$300 will repair the damage.

TEMPORARILY A DAILY PAPER. Calhoun's Herald comes out today as an evening paper. The paper will be run as a daily during the municipal campaign. The democrats of the city have become impatient with the idea that this is the opportunity for them to elect a democratic mayor, and a hard pull will be made for Ames.

ONES AND ENDS. Mary Ann Brown was turned out of the house Saturday by her paragon, and proceeded to drink some bad liquor with a view of switchmen. Early yesterday morning she was found lying dead drunk on the bottom, and would have died from exposure had she not been rescued.

On Wednesday evening the choir of the Holy Trinity church will present the sacred cantata, "Daughter of Jairus." No admission, fee will be charged, and the best musical talent in the city will participate.

R. S. Neir, the well known druggist, was married yesterday at Marshalltown, Ia., to Miss Susan Williams of that city.

Paul Pingel, living at 1233 N. Street, reports to the police that some one entered his home Saturday night and got away with a gold watch, some clothing and several dollars in cash. Patrick Patton, a bo room in the Menlowe block, says that some one swiped his own overcoat from the store on Saturday.

Miss C. P. Link will give an art reception at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. Lansing on Friday and Saturday.

Manager Ed. McFarlands of the Lincoln opera house has secured a three years' lease of the new theater at Kearney.

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

WALBOWING POWDER ABSOLUTELY PURE. Advertisement for baking powder with a logo and text.