

THE DAILY BEE

R. ROSEWATER Editor.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, ss. County of Douglas, ss. George R. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending April 4, 1891, was as follows: Sunday, March 30, 2,750; Monday, March 31, 2,534; Tuesday, March 31, 2,534; Wednesday, April 1, 2,534; Thursday, April 2, 2,534; Friday, April 3, 2,534; Saturday, April 4, 2,463.

Average, 23,770. GEORGE R. TSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 4th day of April, A. D. 1891. N. P. Felt, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, ss. County of Douglas, ss. George R. Tschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Daily Bee for the month of April, 1891, was as follows: For April 1, 1891, 2,564 copies; for April 2, 2,564 copies; for April 3, 2,564 copies; for April 4, 2,564 copies; for April 5, 2,564 copies; for April 6, 2,564 copies; for April 7, 2,564 copies; for April 8, 2,564 copies; for April 9, 2,564 copies; for April 10, 2,564 copies; for April 11, 2,564 copies; for April 12, 2,564 copies; for April 13, 2,564 copies; for April 14, 2,564 copies; for April 15, 2,564 copies; for April 16, 2,564 copies; for April 17, 2,564 copies; for April 18, 2,564 copies; for April 19, 2,564 copies; for April 20, 2,564 copies; for April 21, 2,564 copies; for April 22, 2,564 copies; for April 23, 2,564 copies; for April 24, 2,564 copies; for April 25, 2,564 copies; for April 26, 2,564 copies; for April 27, 2,564 copies; for April 28, 2,564 copies; for April 29, 2,564 copies; for April 30, 2,564 copies.

A good beginning has been made by the real estate exchange toward an attractive display of products.

The Indians are not grasping with much enthusiasm at the opportunity of enlisting in the regular army.

That pan-American dollar did not pan out. The monetary conference adopted resolutions instead of dollars.

English newspapers are surprisingly complimentary to Secretary Blaine since the beginning of the Italian controversy.

The failure of the legislature to pass an apportionment bill will render it almost certain that an extra session will be called.

"Accert" sir, the assurance of my high consideration, is diplomatic English for you and your country can both go to the everlasting iron works.

Pender is mad at Boyd, but Florence is satisfied and this probably compensates the governor. Bellevue and La Platto are still to be heard from.

Possibly it is a mere coincidence that an English subject should have trouble with Venezuelan officers just at a time when Italy is making faces at Uncle Sam.

Australia by her federation act has practically absolved herself from allegiance to Great Britain. She calls herself the "Commonwealth" not the Dominion.

Chinatown in San Francisco resents the appointment of ex-Senator Blair as minister to China. Mr. Blair once described that locality in the United States senate.

Austria is too much interested in the coming elections of the Reichsrath to give much thought to the few Hungarians and Poles who met an untimely death in the coke strike.

Geronimo, a gentleman of copper color formerly well known in Arizona, but latterly a resident of Alabama, is now reported to be a Sunday school teacher at Fort Marion barracks.

Disbarment is hardly a sufficient punishment for so barefaced an attempt at swindling as that opened out in detail by Judge Doane in his decision of the case of Brandes vs Evans.

Senator Ingalls is brainy, but his ideas are often extravagant and erratic and apparently insane. This is the most charitable explanation that can be offered for his recent trapeze performances.

Wales will not wipe out his debts immediately at the expense of Great Britain. The becaerat scandal is too fresh in the public mind to warrant any attempt at gratuities to the crown prince just at present.

Germany is quarantining her Polish frontier against "Russian ick." The Moscovite ick for Constantinople has been a constant source of irritation which all Europe is continually quarantining against.

Senator Paddock and Congressman Herman will read with interest the statement of W. R. Hearst of the San Francisco Examiner, that his late father was the special champion of the bill for the provision of a court for the adjudication of Indian deprecation claims. They will not attempt to steal laurels from the dead, but they will think a great deal about it.

Omaha should accord Hon. Redfield Proctor, secretary of war, a proper reception on his visit here enroute home from the Pacific coast. It is expected he will spend at least one day in Omaha and as the object of his tour is an inspection of the military posts he will doubtless drive out to the site of Fort Crook. The distinguished party has been very cordially received at the various points visited and this city, by its representative organizations and municipal authorities, will not be remiss in courtesy to the visitors.

THE ESTATE OF THE STAGE.

One of the oldest and ablest of the dramatic critics of the country says: "In the condition of the contemporary theater there are not many hopeful signs. No doubt there will be bright days in the future, as there have been in the past. They go and they return. The stage declines and the stage advances. At present its estate is low." This was suggested by the death of Barrett, and following hard upon that untimely taking of another shadow is thrown upon the English drama by the retirement of Edwin Booth, for although it is said his withdrawal is only for a period of needed rest and recuperation, it is not at all probable that the great actor will ever again take up regularly the work of his profession. His closest friends, who will be most indulgent in noting his declining powers, do not hesitate to say that, while still the consummate artist, Mr. Booth has no longer the physical vigor to produce the effects which characterized his prime, and doubtless none appreciate this more fully than himself. He is undoubtedly proud of his fame, as he has the greatest right to be, and he will not let it be impaired, as some of his predecessors did theirs, by permitting himself to "lag superfluous," but following the wise example of Macready and a few others, will leave the field of his triumphs while yet his laurels are green and the impression he has made upon his generation is free from disparagement. A few may be so fortunate as to again see him in some of those incomparable impersonations with which his name will always be associated, but it is altogether probable that he has made his last tour and that the general public will see him no more. It was said of the death of the great English actor, Garrick, that it eclipsed the galaxy of nations and reduced the world's stock of innocent amusement. It may be said of the distinguished American actors, Barrett and Booth, that their loss to the English speaking stage has left it almost a desert waste of mediocrity. Not only have they no successors, but there is no promise that they will have. Nowhere there to be found any encouragement for the hopeful view of the critic whom we have quoted, that there will be bright days for the stage in the future as there have been in the past. The tendency is not upward even if it be not absolutely toward a lower estate, and the public taste and the conditions into which the stage has fallen conspire against elevation and progress. It is only the very small minority of play goers who want the poetic and tragic drama, and they will accept it only from those who have established an unquestionable claim to recognition. It is a field of hazardous and unprofitable venture for any other, and therefore gifted actors are deterred from entering it and employ their talents where the rewards are surer though the sphere be more limited. It cost Barrett long years of labor and sacrifice to reach the position he attained, and such an experience is most discouraging to an ambitious and zeal less virile and vigorous than his. The present conditions of the stage are not favorable to the development of great actors. The traveling "combination," even when it has a repertory, cannot be a good school for giving scope and versatility to dramatic talent. They may make "smooth" and "easy" actors but men and women long accustomed to fitting themselves into certain places and to travel in vans must inevitably become mechanical the effect of which in most cases is to destroy ambition for higher and broader effort, and when this is not the case, to make loftier attainment more difficult. There is no inspiration or incentive in acting of this sort, and the actor who has been long confined to it must be greatly grieved if the result does not unfit him for the higher walks of his art.

It is not necessary, however, to quite despair of the drama or the stage. It is to be remembered that all through their history they have had periods of decadence and of revival. Let it rather be thought that the immortal works of the great masters of dramatic literature cannot be lost while popular intelligence continues to advance, and that while the demand for them now is discouragingly small it will grow in time, and with it will come the genius necessary to their worthy interpretation.

A GRAND ARMY ANNIVERSARY.

Twenty-five tomorrow, April 6, 1866, the first post of the Grand Army of the Republic was organized at Decatur, Ill. This was the beginning of the largest and most important organization of veteran soldiers in the history of the world. It was a modest beginning, heralded by no proclamation, and accompanied with no pomp or pageantry. But the seed thus quietly sown grew and spread with marvelous vigor under the benign influence of affectionate comradeship and ardent patriotism, and in a few months the order was established whose membership now numbers nearly half a million and whose benefactions in the quarter of a century of its existence have amounted to several millions of dollars. The Grand Army of the Republic was wholly original in conception and unique in character. There had been nothing exactly like it before in any country. It was conceived in the idea of perpetuating comradeship, preserving the memories of the hardships and sacrifices, as well as the triumphs and glory, of the soldier's experience, and of keeping alive the fires of patriotism. How well it has accomplished these purposes the nation well knows. Nearly half a million men have been drawn into the closest of fraternal bonds, and it is well understood that tens of thousands of these would rally again, if the emergency called them, to the defense of the country as readily and willingly as they did to the summons of Abraham Lincoln. As the organization grows, the scope of its usefulness broadened, and not only were its charities generously extended to those of its members who needed such help, but its influence was exerted for a just recognition of the claims of worthy veterans to a share of the favors of government. Certainly history will be searched in vain for any organization with better aims or of larger and worthier usefulness.

NEBRASKA RANKS HIGH AMONG THE STATES.

In the number of its old soldiers who are members of the Grand Army. On December 31, 1890, there were in this state 253,375, with a membership of 8,137. Not more than half a dozen states make so good a showing as this in proportion to population, and the standing of the Nebraska department, in respect of the character and seal of its members, is unsurpassed. The twenty-fifth anniversary of the birth of the Grand Army will be generally celebrated tomorrow, and the veterans of Nebraska will not be behind those of other states in making the day a memorable one in the history of the organization.

NOT ALTOGETHER PUBLIC SPIRIT.

A man who will devote his entire time to the duties of a city councilman, at a salary of \$600 per annum, must either be public spirited or very thrifty or very venal. It generally costs a man his salary for most or all of the first year to secure his election. Current reports place the cash outlay of one defeated candidate for ward councilman at the last election at \$4,000. Perhaps \$250 represents the election expenses of the average member. It is not less.

In the face of these expenses candidates spring up at each municipal election anxious and willing to be sacrificed, and, upon securing the election, proceed to neglect everything but public business. Ordinarily this would mean financial ruin to a man of moderate means, but it does not. On the contrary a glance backward over the history of local politics reveals the fact that many men now enjoying a competency began to save and make money on the day when they entered the service of the public. A few years ago when real estate investments made quick and large gains possible, this was not necessarily a suspicious circumstance.

In the last three or four years, however, wealth has not been grabbed up by handfuls on the streets, and men who make money by neglecting their private interests are not found outside of official circles.

Floating about in the air are rumors that this councilman receives a fat salary of \$100 a month from a corporation which has a fat contract with the city; another sells two big institutions dependent upon the council for "courtesies" all the materials used for certain uses, on any measure for \$500 or less; and still another is reported to be financially interested in city contracts and other public works. Rumors are rife and gossip is general regarding the boodle that is offered and received by members of a body which should stand between the taxpayer and those who would directly and indirectly siphon the earnings of property owners.

Unfortunately the actions of members of the city council give credence to many of the reports. It is an open secret that certain men own their election to franchised corporations and their votes are as certain to be favorable to these corporations as the roll is to be called.

What is to be done about it? Nobody in the city government is charged with the special duty of spotting municipal thieves. The newspapers are the only monitors whom councilmen need fear. The Bee is becoming very weary of doing this, and it is not likely to do so again.

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RELATIVE GROWTH OF THE RACES.

Not long ago a leading English journal expressed alarm at the possibility of the Africanization of the United States, and with the utmost seriousness suggested the removal of our colored population to the heart of Africa. If the editor of that paper has yet had an opportunity to study the census bulletin respecting the colored population he will have found that his solicitude was groundless. Doubtless a similar anxiety has been felt in this country, finding its warrant in the great increase shown in the negro population by the census of 1880 over that of 1870, but subsequent investigation has demonstrated with reasonable certainty that the apparently rapid increase in that decade was due to an under-enumeration in 1870.

When the first census was taken in 1790 there were in what is known as the "black belt" 51,000 colored people to every 100,000 white, while according to the census of last year there were in that region 41,000 colored people to every 100,000 whites. Eighteen states are included in the bulletin, and of these the colored population has increased faster than the whites in only three states—West Virginia, Arkansas and Mississippi, while Georgia shows almost the same percentage. In the other 14 states there is a more or less decided preponderance of white increase. The negro increase in West Virginia is explained by the bringing in of laborers to work on the railroads and in the mines, while the increase in Arkansas and Mississippi is largely deceptive, because the census shows plainly a decided tendency on the part of the colored people in the border states to move farther south, probably for climatic reasons. In every southern state the whites have, during the last decade, made a larger absolute increase, and in all but the states noted above a larger relative increase than have the negroes. In regard to the race equilibrium that has been maintained during the last 30 years in the more southern states, it finds explanation in the fact that the conditions existing in these states during a greater part of this period were more unfavorable to the increase of the white population than they are likely to be again. Such being the case, the fact that the whites have held

THEIR OWN AND ARE NOW INCREASING MORE RAPIDLY THAN THE OTHER RACE WOULD SEEM TO LEAVE NO GROUND FOR APPREHENDING THAT THE WHITE RACE WILL EVER BE RELATIVELY LESS NUMEROUS THAN AT PRESENT IN ANY CONSIDERABLE PORTION OF THE SOUTH.

The figures of the percentage of increase of the two races at each census show that the white population has been growing with greater rapidity than the colored population, and this is true regardless of the white immigration. The rate of natural increase in favor of the whites is not very large, but with the negro numbering at this time less than one in eight of the population, and with the record of a century clearly demonstrating the slower increase of that race, it would seem safe to assume that the permanent supremacy of the white race in this country is amply assured. Indeed, there are some who think that in the not very distant future the colored people will be huddled about the Gulf of Mexico and will constitute an inconsiderable element in our total population.

THE UPRISING AT PENDER.

Special dispatches by grapevine telegraph to the World-Herald make the following startling announcement: The democrats of Pender and vicinity are very indignant over the way Governor Boyd disposed of the Newberry maximum freight bill. Never was this little city so stirred up as tonight. Even when Governor Taylor vetoed the Thurston county bill they were not so up in arms as now. \* \* \* If Boyd had assassinated the president of the United States the citizens could not be more indignant than they are tonight.

The revolt of the populace of Pender cannot fail to create the most intense alarm in northern Nebraska. Pender is the capital of Thurston county and Thurston county was named after the most rancorous anti-monopolist this side of the Rockies. The national census of 1890 credits Thurston county with 3,101 inhabitants, of whom about twenty-three hundred are Indians of the Winnebago and Omaha tribes. For many months every buck, squaw and papoose has been clamoring for the Newberry bill, and every mother's son of them is putting on war paint and getting ready to march upon the state capitol under cover of the Omaha Jackass Battery. And the entire population of Pender—300 men, women and children—are preparing to take to the war path with the red skins. We know that the democrats of Pender are not to be trifled with. They are up in arms and will demand an unconditional resignation at the hands of the governor or perish in their harness.

This is a most alarming piece of news. Governor Boyd should at once rally all the military and naval forces at his command to squelch the bloodthirsty squawmen of Pender. Not a moment is to be lost. General Colby and his warhorse, Linden Tree, should take the field at once and Buffalo Bill should be recalled instantly to assure the gory-minded Penderites that their rations of tanglefoot will not be curtailed by the veto of the Newberry bill.

UGHT TO BE INQUIRED INTO.

Some members of the city council appear to regard the theft and mutilation of the Ballou electric light ordinance as a huge joke. It is by no means a bit of humor. The council should not rest until the culprit guilty of the vandalism or misdemeanor has been discovered, disgraced and punished.

If some member of the council has been tampering with official documents, he should be exposed and expelled.

If the fault is in the clerk's office, it should be located, and whether the mutilation was accidental or the result of corruption, the guilty party should be made to suffer. No such accident can be excused.

The city clerk should bestir himself to lift suspicion from his office. Several councilmen insist that the missing paper was attached to the ordinance when it was passed to the deputy clerk for final action.

If the city clerk proves his office to be without fault then the position of certain members of the council is decidedly embarrassing and an explanation from them will be in order.

Without reference to the merits of the ordinance or the people whom the ordinance grants a franchise, every man directly or indirectly connected with the dirty effort to defeat it after it was fully discussed and fairly passed will be more or less under suspicion until the responsibility is located.

This is another flagrant example of the loose methods of conducting city affairs. There is great need for reform in methods as well as motives in our municipal government.

THE VOYAGERS OF THE PLAINS.

The annual voyage of the prairie schooner is about to begin. From a thousand snug ports these ships of the plains will soon set sail with their freight of emigrants. This strange feature of western life has lost little of its novelty or familiarity. It still retains the romantic and picturesque elements which have always appealed strongly to the fancy of the poet, the novelist and the painter. The prairie schooner is the emblem of the pioneer, and the pioneer always has been and always will be a hero to the popular imagination.

However entertaining the exterior aspects of this annual migration may be, it represents a very serious undertaking to the people immediately concerned and is of considerable importance to the people of the west as a whole. Elsewhere THE BEE publishes a communication which treats of the subject with considerable care and in an admirable spirit. This timely article suggests problems that may be profitably discussed.

The occupant of the prairie schooner is always a homeseeker and generally a homesteader. He is the typical settler of the west and of all new countries. He has tamed the wilderness, broken the virgin soil of the prairie and planted the seeds of civilization. He avails himself of the generous offer of the government to take up 160 acres of public land, and expects that his toil will be rewarded with a living and something more. And yet this hardy pioneer is often found in the springtime loading his family and belongings into the old canvas covered wagon and again drifting off toward the setting sun.

Our correspondent, who evidently

WRITES AFTER A CAREFUL STUDY AT CLOSE RANGE, ACQUITS THE SOIL AND CLIMATE FROM ANY RESPONSIBILITY IN THESE RESULTS.

He charges them to the money lenders, who tempt the homesteader from the straight and narrow path of thrift and economy and lead him into the broad road of extravagance and debt. It is doubtless true that the persistent loan agent, whose income depends on the amount he can induce people to borrow, has done much harm as well as some good. Mortgage indebtedness is at the bottom of the present political disturbance in the west. And if that indebtedness were limited to the amount borrowed for actual necessities upon good security, much of the complaint would disappear. The problem for the homesteader is to coin his prosperity out of his land and labor, and not attempt to purchase it ready-made from the loan agent.

The fields still open to settlement are wide, both in the south and west, but in each section methods of reclamation are necessary to make the soil fit to sustain life. The southern swamps and the western deserts are now in the process of being reclaimed, and considerable arable land still remains to be taken up in states west of the Missouri, including Nebraska. Another phase of settlement in this state, which ought to command attention, is that of finding purchasers for the lands of the restless class of settlers who are moving westward. Farmers of means can doubtless be attracted to these lands by proper effort. Such people will benefit themselves, the class of whom they purchase, and the state at large.

There is quite a social and business problem hidden away under the frail roof of the prairie schooner.

OLD STEIG IN REAL LIFE.

Robert Ingersoll says of Lawrence Barrett: "That he honored himself and added glory to the stage" it is not what a man's calling is, it is what he makes of it that counts for gain.

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATIVE VALEDICTORY.

Sound the loud timbrel for Bannon's dark waters! Let the flutes flatter gaily in the breeze! Let mirth and song and merriment sound over the heart of Sacramento! Day we our respects at the shrine of Bacchus, and let us pour forth our libations in the amorous champagne—for such joy and such thankfulness could not be well expressed in phlegmatic beer! The legislature is about to die. Let us salute its demise with hosannas, and with glad hearts let us sing of its death at high midnight. Let us praise God Almighty, in His infinite tenderness, have mercy on its soul—for man cannot.

Objection to a State Poor Settlers. Judge Rising in the district court at Danvers, delivered an opinion sustaining the constitutionality of the law passed by the present legislature, appropriating \$1,250 for the relief of certain counties in eastern Colorado. The decision was on a demurrer in the mandamus suit by the county commissioners of Phillips county against the state auditor.

Judge Rising stated that the status of these poor settlers is a part of the history of the state, and it was the duty of the legislature to make this appropriation and take such precautionary measures against these settlers becoming wholly unable to take care of themselves. The welfare of the state absolutely demands that, in emergencies like the one this statute intends to meet, the state, through its legislators, should grant relief, and that the power of the legislature be within the power of the legislature to make appropriations for public purposes. The duty imposed upon the state to take care of its poor is in no manner related to charity, and an appropriation made in performance of such duty is not an appropriation for charitable or benevolent purposes. The court closed by saying that the legislature should have enacted and treated the statute as one enacted solely for the relief of poor settlers, and have treated the words "for the assistance of agriculture," found in the title of the act, and the words "for the assistance of agricultural development," found in the body of the act, as surplusage, and have done so for the reason that the primary object of the statute, relating to the application of the relief, clearly shows that such application is made solely in aid of persons in need of such relief.

THE PARTING SALUTE.

Not a Cordial Reception. Paul Vandervoort has left the republicans and become an independent. Our congratulations, party of Lincoln and Grant and Blaine, your gains are our loss. Sympathies, please.

Good Substitute for Taylor.

It is announced that Paul Vandervoort has left his present party, and is now, henceforth and forever a howling independent. The republican party is to be congratulated and the independents to be pitied. However, Paul may be able to fill the vacancy in the independent ranks caused by the sudden departure of Taylor.

Would Make a Good Idol.

The pyrotechnic departure of Paul Vandervoort from the republican party does not hold out as a very bright star, and it causes neither sorrow nor anger upon the part of the republicans. To the independents he is merely a tattooed elephant. Twenty years' service as a republican camp follower and holder of fat offices with nothing to do, equips him admirably for a shining light among the allan crows.

Couldn't Stand a Vacation.

All republicans in Nebraska should wear craps for the next sixty days. The noted railroad lobbyist and all around corporation capper, Paul Vandervoort, has come out with an open declaration over his ponderous signature over severing all connection with the republican party, and declaring allegiance to the independent party. During his thirty years of active work in republican ranks, Paul has only held office under the party twenty-nine years and six months, and he thinks that six months forced vacation sufficient evidence to justify secession. "That do settle it" with the republican party.

Where He'll Be M. S. ed.

So Paul Vandervoort has left the republican party and gone over to the independents. Paul will be missed in the state conventions and in the railroad lobby at the legislature, but he could not help going. He was without occupation as a republican and his day of usefulness was some time past. The railroad could not afford to retain him at Lincoln this winter, and what else could he do. The experiment of becoming an independent was a desperate one, but it was worth trying. He may get some influence or some information that will be worth something to the railroads or some one else, and that will have a market value. He will be trying as a last expedient. Goody, Paul. You have fallen down before a great light, but the chances are that you will never be able to get up again.

IT MAY PROVE A MURDER.

Wier Declares That He Shot Johnson in Self-Defense.

Drumming Up Female Votes—The Death Roll in Lincoln—Deserted by His Parents—Ousted from Lincoln News.

Lincoln, Neb., April 4.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Peter Johnson, the colored tough who was shot by the notorious E. P. Wier in a street fight, is lying in a critical condition at the hospital. The physicians are unable to locate the bullet that entered his left side, but from the course of the wound it is believed that the missile pierced a vital part. Wier is held in custody to await results and the charge "shooting with intent to kill" may be changed to that of murder.

Wier presented a very demoralized appearance today as the result of his battle with Johnson. His black face was blacker than ever from the various bruises on it, while abnormal lumps decorated his head. His clothes were torn and covered with blood. He says that Johnson was the aggressive person and that the shooting was done in self-defense; that Johnson accompanied by a disreputable female known as Nellie Leitch, came to the hospital, and for the purpose of raising a row, that Johnson charged him with reporting that Johnson had been guilty of a theft. He declared that he had not only made the accusation, but could prove it. Johnson then assaulted him with a stomach, cutting a long gash over the left eye. He attempted to get away but Johnson followed him, knocked him down and stamped and kicked him while still prostrate. He managed to escape to a adjoining room, where he grabbed a revolver and commenced firing. The Leitcher woman was struck in the leg with one of the bullets, but not seriously hurt. Wier shot her twice.

BILLS SIGNED.

Today Governor Boyd signed house roll No. 131, an act to prohibit the keeping or harboring of girls under the age of eighteen years and boys under twenty years of age in a house of ill-fame and to authorize any officer of the law, or the officers or agents of the Nebraska Humane society, and any other humane or charitable societies to compel their removal from such houses.

The governor gave his official sanction to the bill to amend section 5 of article 5 of the constitution of Nebraska; house roll No. 517, an act to provide for the payment of officers, members and employees of the twenty-second session of the legislature.

DESERVED BY HIS PARENTS.

Officer Koone brought to the station this morning a bright little fellow aged eight years, whose name is given as Warren E. Keich. The little fellow has been deserted by both his parents and will be sent to the home for the friendless. His father, William Keich, has been boarding for some time at the house of Mrs. H. E. Laird, 1505 O street. Three years ago the boy's mother ran off and left him in the tender mercies of the father. The latter has provided for the boy as best he could since then, and about two weeks ago left the city, some say for Colorado, telling Mrs. Laird that if she would be back in a few days, and requesting her to care for the boy in the meanwhile. She agreed to do so, but has never been convinced that the father does not intend to return, and being unable to care for the boy herself, turned him over to the police.

It is evident that some members of the woman's party believe in practical politics. Several of the feminine enthusiasts have adopted the practice of politicians, and are making a home to house canvass by means of an endeavoring to secure the signatures of ladies to a paper promising to go to the polls Tuesday next for the election of female candidates nominated by the female suffragists.

Matthias Spannler, aged sixty years, died yesterday at St. Elizabeth hospital of dropsy. He has no relatives or friends in Lincoln.

Mrs. Jennie Fielding, wife of W. J. Fielding, residing at 641 South Tenth street, died at 4 o'clock this morning, aged thirty-three years. The funeral takes place at 10 o'clock this morning for interment.

William E., son of Mr. and Mrs. I. C. Perry, died at the Nebraska home yesterday of typhoid fever. The remains were taken to Fairbury this morning for interment.

The funeral of Mrs. Abigail H. Tullis took place at 3 o'clock this afternoon from the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. H. Hoge, 310 South Twenty-sixth street, and was largely attended.

Maggie, wife of John L. Wright, died last evening at her home, 122 E. F street, aged twenty-five years, six months and twenty-two days. The funeral will take place from the African Methodist Episcopal church at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Earl, the infant son of Land Commissioner Humphrey, died this morning with meningitis. The child was taken to the city and taken to Broken Bow tomorrow for interment.

A representative of the Gaylor fire alarm system is in the city in conference with Chief of Police Johnson, looking up the location of new boxes. Some of the wire which has been improperly put up will have to be re-strung. The system will be in operation by May 1.

F. H. Smith brings suit in county court against John A. Westover and his relatives, John Robert and W. Westover, for \$200. Smith officiated as arbitrator in a case where Westover was one of the litigants, and when the matter was appealed to the supreme court Westover was defeated. He had given \$88,000 bond to pay all expenses of arbitration, but Smith claims his expenses haven't been paid.

Bishop Worthington will make his annual visitation to Holy Trinity parish tomorrow. A large class of young people will be presented for confirmation, and the morning service. In the evening the reverend gentleman will officiate at St. Andrew's church in South Omaha.

A large number of petty burglaries are reported to the police. A. W. Brown, room 5 Lansing & Hall block, reports that some fellow stole some \$9 worth of clothing from his room. Room 83, in the Capital hotel, occupied by J. T. Thompson and wife, was entered and several articles of clothing stolen. William Brockmeyer is out a \$25 overcoat, which was stolen from his saloon at Tenth and N streets. W. E. Laird, 1319 O street, was missing a pair of \$15 trousers, and a coat down in 226 North Tenth street. Result, he is out a coat. J. J. Clark's coat, which was peacefully reposing on a rack at 114 P street, took unto itself wings and flew away.

Mrs. C. H. Rounds of Des Moines asks the police for information concerning her fourteen-year-old son Mark, whom she heard had been arrested in Lincoln for robbing a clothing store. Mark was not in it, however.

Francis Fontana, residing at 142 O street, and a little tot of six years, was reported missing last evening, and the authorities have not yet learned whether she has been found yet.

It is understood that the Lincoln charter bill, now in the hands of Governor Boyd, will not be signed until Monday next, and in order to avoid any complications as to the new offices it creates. At the ones to be elected on the ticket do not qualify until April 15, it provisions will affect the charter.

Coy, the fingered forger, plead guilty of the crime charged against him, and is held under \$1,000 bonds.

Labbe E. Briggs was given a divorce from her husband, Theodore P., who, if in the city, is believed to have fled. The plaintiff testified that she was married to Theodore July 4, 1871, but after seven years of married life he took up his bed and walked July 1, 1888. She said he was of a roving disposition, and failed to support her and her two children, Lucia, aged eight, and Theodore P. Jr., whose custody she was accordedly given, along with a decree of divorce with a large real seal.

The jury in the case of Alie M. Loomis vs. the American Building and Loan association, concluded that \$275 was about the measure of her damages, and gave it to her.

Judge Field heard arguments today in the case of Matilda vs. the Kit Carter outfit company and will render his decision Monday.

DAY OR TUESDAY. Justice Hall and Tibbets were sitting in the big court room hearing motions, a large number of which were passed upon, but none of special interest.