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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. Etate of Nebraska, County of Douglas, Robert Hunter, clerk for Tas Brs Pub lishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The DAILY BRE for the week ending May 9, 1801, was as nday, May 3

Average ROBERT HUNTER, 26,299 Fworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this eth day of May, A. D. 1891, N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Etate of Nebraska.

County of Douglas.

George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, depose and says that he is secretary of The Ber Publishing company, that the actual average George B. Lichard.

Joses and says that he is sceretary of THE BEE Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the month of May, 1800, 20,180 copies; for June, 1850, 20,701 copies; for July, 1900 20,662 copies; for August, 1800, 20,750 copies; for September, 1890, 20,250 copies; for November, 1890, 22,550 copies; for December, 1890, 22,550 copies; for December, 1890, 22,550 copies; for December, 1890, 22,550 copies; for March, 1891, 24,665 copies, for Jamiary, 1891, 25,552 copies; for March, 1891, 24,665 copies, for April, 1801, 23,558 copies.

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 2d day of May, A. D., 1891.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

High Water Mark, 26,299

NEXT Wednesday, if the weather clerk is in good humor, will be the biggest day Omaha has ever enjoyed.

WILLIAM Q. JUDGE, F. T. S., will now have a chance to become the apostle of theosophy. Madame Blavatsky has gone into the beyond in earnest. She is dead.

THE phenomenal outburst of vice in the English parliament affords no political capital to any of the English political parties. The black sheep were divided among all the flocks.

CULBERTSON'S big irrigating ditch will be completed in a few months and one great step will have been taken to redeem the beautiful and fertile Republican valley from drouth and crop

NEWFOUNDLAND looks to Gladstone to defend her against the coercive measures proposed by the English government. English colonists all over the world naturally turn to the old man eloquent as the champion of home rule.

THE National Medical association is carefully preserving that antiquated reminiscence known as the code of ethics and has appointed a committee to determine whether or not it is infracted by the surgeons with whom railway companies have contracts.

IF President Harrison would consent to attach all the special cars which more or less distinguished persons desire to couple to his train, a double-header would stall with the load on a three per cent grade. He treats all impartially and refuses to load his train with special

THE city clerk of Chicago broke his jaw reading the names on Treasurer Kioltosso's bond. Among the sureties are Dziewior, Okoniewski, Arknozewski, Nowaczewski, Jendrzejek and Pazkiewicz. They qualify for sums ranging from \$20,000 to \$150,000, which will be as startling to their Polish friends abroad as the names are to Americans at home.

ONE week from Tuesday occurs the annual meeting of the State Business Men's association in this city. On general principles, and especially in view of the good prospects for crops and increased trade, Omaha will make the visit of the state business men as agreeable as possible. There should be a large attendance. The welcome which Omaha will give the visitors will be cordial and sincere.

THE Universalist clergyman in Boston who resigned after 43 years' service as pastor of one church, was true to his faith and denominational indifference as to the hereafter when he informed a reporter that he had no plans for the future. It is stated, however, that he is to become the editor of the Evening Traveler, which is punishment enough for an orthodox sinner.

THE ministerial brethren of the Evangelical churches in Lancoln have formed a sort of theological trust which freezes out the clergymen of the Catholic, Unitarian, Universalist and non-Christian denominations. This narrow action caused the withdrawal of Rev. Lewis Gregory, so many years pastor of a Congregational church at the capital and Rev. Hewitt, an Episcopalian. In this age of tolerance the action of the two clergymen will be commended and that of the association will be criticised.

SAN DIEGO is a hotbed of startling rumors. Wars and rumors of wars, conspiracies, filibustering expeditions and international deviltry generally grow spontaneously in the brain of the San Diego newspaper correspondent. The information that came from that city in regard to the war-tike behavior of the Itata, a Chilian insurgent vessel was discounted in advance, but we were not prepared for the denouement which shows that she had no concealed arms or cannon, and no hidden marines. The act is the government and governmental representatives made a sensation out of very small occasion for it.

PARM FORECLOSURES IN NEBRASKA Some exaggerated reports of the effect of the refusal of Judge Hamer to confirm a mortgage sale in court at out the east it seems proper to explain more at length the object and effect of the judge's action. As is well known unhappy result of conditions for which mortgage sharks are on the lookout for snap judgments which shall give them valuable properties at trifling cost. All over the agricultural sections of the states where crops have failed the farmers have been unable to pay either interest or principal. It is not because they are dishonest, but because they are unfortunate. By the terms of most of the mortgages held by eastern loan companies it is provided that a default of interest or taxes shall be ground for action for forcelosure. Selzing upon the conditions under which the mortgagors are laboring, a number of relentless money sharks have sought to obtain possession of farms whose owners have failed to meet their interest and taxes. In other eases the principal is over due and fore-

closure is begun to enforce its payment. The effect of foreclosure at this particular time is to wipe out the equity which mortgagors would have in ordi nary years. There are no local buyers and owing to drouth and adversity there are no foreign purchaseos on the ground. Land to all intents and purposes is worthless solely because of the conditions which have forced mortgagors into default. A single good crop with fair prices will re-establish values. The land is the hope of the farmer for sustenance and for future prosperity. To take it away leaves him without the means of supporting his family and re-

ouping himself for past losses.

The case which gave rise to Judge Hamer's vigorous and manly protest was a flacenet misuse of the court machinery and a relentless attempt to obtain pos session of the land at about one-lifth of its true value. The farm contained 160 acres, all tillable and largely under cultivation. The land and improvements were really worth \$2,000. It was appraised at \$600 and bid in at the sale for \$400. Jhe judge was unwilling to have his court used for obtaining title to a good tract of land at only a fraction of its worth. His sense of honor and his judicial integrity revolted at such a bare faced fraud. There were several other forcelosures of the same character and he simply notified the land sharks that he would be no party to such disreputable deals.

Loan agencies and capitalists who adcance money on land for the interest they are to receive, and not with the intent to secure title by fraud and sharp practice, have nothing to fear from Nebraska courts. Foreclosures made in good faith, and according to the spirit as well as the letter of the law, will not be interfered with. The men who are assisting western farmers to develop their property will thank the judge for his action, for it protects honest land owners and maintains the value of the securities already held, because it prevents absurd under valuations.

AN AGE OF DISHONESTY. Cashier Hill of the Ninth National bank of New York died and was followed to his grave with sincere sorrow by hundreds, who, throughout a long business career had respected and trusted him. His associates in business were surprised to discover that through all these years he had been a methodical, relentless and conscienceless hypocrite and thief. They paid \$400,000 for the information, and now his wife is sacrificing her home, life insurance and all personal property in an attempt to remove, so far as practicable, the disgrace which attaches to his

Banker Kean of Chicago was a prominent temperance worker, a leader of moral reforms and a man whose personal character was apparently above reproach. The stricken depositors who trusted him have long since reached he conclusion that he stole the livery of heaven in which to serve the devil.

"Barney" Donnelly of Kansas City had made his name a synonym of good faith in years of strict attention to business. His countrymen would have assaulted any man who should cast an aspersion upon his character, yet he deliberately and heartlessly cheated the poor people who made him the trustee of their savings, the earnings of toil and the accumulations of personal sacrifices Two Germans in Louisville conducted the business of a great bank. For a generation Theodore Schwartz had been occupying the front seat of German confidence and esteem, but he went to jall for faithlessly appropriating to his own use the money of those who belie ved implicitly in his honesty, capacity and

Public officials all over the union have wasted and stolen the funds of the people. Archer, Bates and Woodruff are comparatively recent examples of these abuses of public confidence. Their thefts and violation of oaths of office are bad enough, but the villain who deliberately accepts for safe keeping the savings of poor people, the patrimony of widows and orphans and the cash which ties between business men and financial ruin, to prove false to that trust is guilty of a felony which involves a moral turpitude for which law provides no adequate penalty.

Why are these examples so common? Why are men dishonest? Are they more dishonest than formerly?

These three questions involve too much to be fully discussed in an editorial article, but the answer to the first is that men in this age are too anxious to become suddenly rich. It is an age of corners, squeezes, gambling and speculation. The rapidand extensive development of the material resources of our country, the rush of people of all climes, the opportunities for speedily acquiring wealth have permeated our society with the canker of money-getting. There is too much truth in the Italian charge that the American god is gold, and we worship at the shrine of mammon. Out of these conditions dishonesty takes root and grows, feeding upon the opportunities which speculation offers for covering cash deficits. Men do not deliberately steal so much as they misappropriate, with the expectation of replacing funds put to improper use from results of subsequent gambling. It is an easy step

are more avarielous, more ambitious for wealth, more indifferent as to the rights mense profits and more dishonest than they are not responsible. This is no excuse for individual misconduct and does not relieve a thief from guilt, but it will take many years to correct the evils which circumstances beyond individual control have occasioned.

ROBERT P. PORTER. Mr. Robert P. Porter, superintendent of the national census, who is now on a tour of inspection over the region west of the Mississippi, was warmly welyears ago when Mr. Porter visited Omaha first, this city had less than 30,000 population. He has now had visible evidence of the marvelous growth of Omaha and his tour through Nebraska and the region beyond cannot fail to impress him with the fact that the star of empire lies west of the Missouri.

Superintendent Porter is a rare execu tive officer and an incomparable statistician. He has performed the immense and difficult task set before him by law with conspicuous ability. The vastness of the scope of inquiries can only be appreciated by those who have been intimately associated with the details of collecting and compiling statistics. They embrace about every subject upon which figures can throw light. They involve the painstaking labor of thousands of clerks and hundreds of special agents who have garnered in every field of industry and enterprise and thoroughly explored the domain of sociology in all its phases.

This great task Superintendent Porter has placed upon the shoulders of a man thoroughly equipped by previous training as a statistician and physically capable of the most brain and body taxing exertion. The Bee takes pleasure in acknowledging the obligations under which Omaha and the state of Nebraska have been placed by the census bureau in general and Superintendent Porter in particular. He is a thoroughly western man and his researches into the resources of our section cannot fail to further stimulate their development.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

The enterprise, which has received the hearty endorsement of President Harrison in several of his addresses appears to be making very satisfactory progress. From the account of a corre spondent who accompanied Mr. Warner Miller, president of the canal company, to Nicaragua, it is learned that the canal has been excavated for 1,300 feet inland from the mouth, and for that distance has 200 feet of water. One enormous breakwater at the entrance has been constructed and another is in process of construction, which, when completed, will give a capacious harbor at the mouth of the canal The opening through the forests of the low lands has been completed for a distance of 11 miles. The correspondent states that the whole work is being pushed with great energy and care, and while the work is one of great magnitude there are no engineering difficulties in the way of its rapid and easy execution. A railroad is under construction parallel to the canal, and is already in operation for a distance of nine miles. Doubtless President Harrison does not exaggerate the importance of this enterprise in its relations to the commercial interests of the Mississippi valley and the Pacific states. There is every reason to expect that the canal will be of very material advantage to these sections of the country, and the service it will render to commerce will be much more exten sive than this. It is to be hoped that nothing will occur to check the progress of the work and that it can be carried to completion within the time specified by the engineers. The fact that it is being vigorously pushed forward shows that congress made no mistake in not making the government responsible for the bonds of the company, which in effect it would have been if the proposition to guarantee the interest had prevailed. As an enterprise depending for success wholly upon private capital, it will doubtless be completed sooner than otherwise, will be constructed with greater care and economy, and will be managed more ju-

diciously and prudently. SHORT TERM INVESTMENT. There has recently been a disastrous fatality among the "short term investment companies" in the east, and thousands of people who could illy afford it have lost their savings through these organizations. Several of the companies have failed in Massachusetts within a few weeks, having large liabilities and very small assets, and of course those who entrusted their money to them, attracted by promises of returns which a little intelligent calculation would have shown to be impossible, will get nothing, and it need hardbe said that the great majority of these losers belong to the wage class. An examination of the books of some of these concerns showed liabilities to six and eight times the amount of cash capital. In every case investigation has disclosed fraud and de-

ception of the most flagrant kind. It is estimated that in Massachusetts over \$800,000 has been put into these companies by the laboring classes of the state during the past year. Many peo ple, it is said, have drawn out their entire savings from the local savings banks and have dumped them into these companies.' Others have been compelled to borrow largely in order to keep up the installments on their "bonds," The impending ruin of so many of these concerns will therefore mean not only a severe loss, but actual destitution to many unfortunates who have been entrapped by them. These institutions have also infested Pennsylvania, particularly Philadelphia, where the authorities have recently been aggressively pursuing them with the effect of forcing a number of them to suspend operations before they had an opportunity to do as much harm as was done by those in Massachusetts.

Concerns of this character are very

from the violation of a trust to actual numerous throughout the country, and cent. Still more notable has been theft and it is frequently taken. Men when driven from one place the unseru- the educational progress in Texas, pulous adventurers go elsewhere in search of dupes. They thrive upon the Broken Bow having been sent through- of others which stand in the way of im- credulity and a arice of people who are easily persuaded with the promise of a In Mississippi the colored enrollment they were fifty years ago. It is the great deal for a very little. Such persons really deserve very little sympathy, but none the less it is a reproach to the country that such institutions can any where obtain authority to put in operation such a /fraud, that the laws of any states are so loose as to enable all of these companies to obtain a charter. There is a lesson in the current experience with these concerns in the east which it will be well for people everywhere to be acquainted with. The simple moral is, entrust your savings only to financial institutions of comed in this city yesterday. Twelve substantial character and established reputation, which promise no more than is practicable from a careful and honestly conducted business.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

It has been said by some one who pre-

ferred rural to city life that "God made the country and man made the town. The tendency of modern life is toward the latter. This is particularly so in the United States, as the last census abundantly shows. The relatively large increase in the populations of the cities bears testimony to the constant draft they are making upon the young men of the country. The rural-born youth | tion in material development. early conceives a desire to try his fortune in the city and to mingle in its gaiety and its eager, restless, pushing existence. He hears or reads of its merry life, its sports and pageantry, its attractions and allurements, and while he also learns something of its poverty and misery and crime, in the innocence of his nature he looks only upon the bright side of the picture and confidently fancies that he would never be in danger of having any of those sad and bitter experiences which come to so many in the great towns. He can see no reason why, being industrious and willing to work, he should not find it easy to secure the means of subsistence, for he cannot understand that there is a limit to the demand for workers. But in any event he has faith in himself. in his lexicon there is no such word as fail, and wanting a larger field for the exercise of his ambition and the gratification of his spirits, he exchanges the quiet and monotony of the farm for the bustle and variety of city life. Not in all cases does this prove to be a mistake, Thousands of men who have had success ful and brilliant careers in business, in politics, and in the professions, came from the farm. Superior ability and energy will find their opportunity in the cities. But for every great success there are hundreds of failures, and thousands of young men who annually arift from the country to the cities would be happier and better off if they had remained in their rural homes. They gain some experience of the world not otherwise to be obtained, but in very many cases it is most dearly paid

It appears from the last report of the Canadian minister of agricul ture that s similar tendency of population to drift to the cities prevails in the Dominion, and that official makes the matter the text for a comparison between farm and town life. He urges that not only is life on the farm healthier and happier; but that the wealth of agricultural districts is more equally divided, and a more general state of comfort, manhood and independence obtains in them than in the cities. He says that while 90 per cent of the young men who leave the country for the towns, without other capital than physical and mental health and strength, can have no reasonable expectation or chance of becoming merchants or manufacturers, 90 per cent of those who go to work early at farming, with the desire to become owners or tenants of farms, can realize their wish by the ordinary exercise of the virtues of sobriety, industry and thrift. But despite all warnings and arguments, we shall doubtless continue to see the young men of the country moving into the towns as numerously as they have done in the past, some to their own advantage and the benefit of the communities they enter, but the larger number repeating the hard experiences of those who have gone before. The tendency is grounded in human nature, in the desire of men to enlarge their range of observation, to seek broader fields of action, to put their capacities to the test of severer competition, to gratify a longing for those experiences which make up the spice of life, and nothing will affect it less potent than experiment with the stern realities.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS IN THE SOUTH No better argument could be adduced against the policy that has been per sistently urged of appropriating money from the national treasury for promot ing the public school system in the states than is supplied by the statistics showing the growth of the public schools in the south. During the years when the educational bill was under discussion in congress the advocates of that measare continually insisted that popular education was making very little progress in the south gonerally, and in portions of it none at all. Such facts as were accessible refuted these statements, but they lacked the official authority of a national census to give them credit. The country is now getting the facts with this authority and they show a much better statement of affairs than was supposed to exist. They show that the percentage of gain in enrollment very generally in the southern states has been largely in excess of the percentage of gain in population and that contrary to the commonly prevailing opinion the colored children

are sharing generously in the progress. The last census bulletin gives much interesting information as to the state of public education in several of the southern states where it has been supposed to be most backward. Mississippi is one of these states, and the facts show that while during the last decade the gain in population was but 14 per cent, the school enrollment gained nearly 48 per cent. A still stronger showing is made by Arkansas, which gained in population nearly 41 per cent and in the public school enrollment 106 per

where the gain for the decade was 133 per cent in school enrollment and a little less than 41 per cent in population. exceeds the white, the figures being respectively in round numbers 193,000 and 157,000. In Arkansas the number of whites enrolled is 163,000 and the number of colored 59,000. In Texas the disparity is greater, the number of colored pupils enrolled being 98,000, out of a total enrollment of 410,000. In the three states there are a little over sixteen thousand white teachers and about seven thousand colored teachers.

These figures will compare very favorably with those of some of the northern states, and while it may be true that the public school system generally in the south is not so broad and comprehensive in its scope nor so thorough in its methods as that in the north, it cannot be doubted that in due time it will attain an equally high standard. The progress made during the past decade demonstrates a greatly improved public sentiment in favor of popular education, and there is no danger that there will be a reaction, or that this sentiment will not continue to grow, probably more rapidly than it has yet done. There is every reason to expect that the advance of popular education in the south will keep pace with the progress of that sec-

It is currently reported that some very eminent legal authorities have reached the conclusion that Lieutenant Governor Majors still has a right to intervene and demand that the vacancy caused by the ousting of Governor Boyd be filled by himself. In other words it is asserted that Lieutenant Governor Majors may demand through the supreme court that Thayer shall give way to him as the proper constitutional saccessor to fill the vacancy caused by the ousting of Boyd, Such a course upon the part of the lieutenant governor, even if he had the assurance of the supreme court reversing itself on the gubernatorial succession, would be a grave political blunder. It would only complicate our state affairs, make the state appear in a condition of political anarchy worse than ever reigned in South Carolina or Louisiana and place the republican party in Nebraska beyond resurrection.

A PARTY of Louisiana capitalists are taking steps toward establishing a large sugar refinery in Kansas City. Omaha might investigate the subject to advantage. This city is the best distributing centre for an industry of this character in the west. Louisiana and all cane sugar must be refined before going into the market. All that is sold in Omaha for shipment must bear the burden of the transportation from the place where grown, whether Louisiana or Cuba, to the eastern refineries, and the cost of reshipment from the refineries. The establishment here of a refinery would avoid a part of the cost of transportation.

THE railroad presidents found it necessary to sacrifice somebody to indicate the gentlemen's agreement, and Mr. Leeds, freight traffic manager of the Missouri Pacific, was good naturedly discharged by Mr. Gould. If he is not well provided for elsewhere, it will be the first case on record where a live railroad man was ousted for cutting a rate to secure business worth securing when by cutting a rate the business was successfully corralled.

Handle More Softly.

A Canadian judge has been presented with a pair of gioves. The present was doubtless designed as a gentle hint to handle wrong-doers a little more softly.

Quite Numerous. Washington Post. Jack the Ripper was caught Saturday in

New York, Washington, Newark, Port Jervis, and Jersey City. Up to date 138 of him have been incarcerated in New York. A Benefit to Nebraska York Republican.
The Omaha Bee has extended its tele

equal footing with the metropolitan dailies of

graphic and cable reports till it stands on an

Chicago. The benefits of the enterprise of THE BEE are shared by the state. For Indian Rights. New York Herald. The Indian Rights association probably paid out more money for the defense of the

Uneaquel to the Task

murderer, Plenty Horses, in his recent trial

than they ever contributed to the support of

Indian schools or Indian missions.

An Episcopal bishop has proclaimed that the laws of the church will not permit the omission of the word, obey, from the marriage service. But are those laws equal to the enforcement of the injunction after marriage

Hardly to Melodious.

There is talk of opening the World's Fair with a chorus of 100,000 voices. A free-trade speech by H. Maetin Williams would be louder, though perhaps not quite so melodious. Colonel Williams can talk against half a dozen iocomotive whistles, but the whistles know more about the tariff than he

A Mighty Host.

Glabe Damserat When a preacher at St. Charles, Mo. saw his slim congregation last Sunday, "and remembered the large number of fish poles he saw carried by the parsonage early in the morning, he suggested to the few faithful that they join the rest of the brothers on the river bank, where the services could be conducted in the presence of a mighty host.

A Fair Ponanza.

Under a Pensylvania statute against profanity, imposing a fine of 63 cents per oath uttered in a public place, an exmayor of the town of Sinbory was fined \$30 the other day, Such a statute would be a source of large revenue to nearly every city and town in the country. There are men in every place that would be a fair bonanza to the municipal treasury.

Accomplished Miracles.

New York Trilain The democratic papers that are constantly barping on a deficit in the treasury will find it hard to justify their present opinions after the government has gone safely through the summer and fail, punctually meeting all its obligations. They will be compelled to admit that they intentionally misrepresented matters or that the Harrison administration has accomplished financial miracles.

THAYER-BOYD.

Denver Republican: It is to the credit of Governor Boyd of Nebraska that no forcible means were required to displace him, in pursuance of the judgment of ouster by the supreme court. In this respect he showed himself more amenable to law and authority than his predecessor and suc-

Chicago Tribune (rep.): The Boyd case will henceforth take its place among the celebrated cases. For the first, so far as our information goes, the people elected a governor who has been held ineligible," and that also not only to that particular office but to any other within the popular gift. The court found that he is not a citizen. He had supposed himself to be and had attempted no fraud. His father had taken out his first naturalization papers in the minority of the son, but, as it appears, never completed his assemption of American citizenship. But it was claimed in behalf of Governor Boyd that he was a citizen by virtay of his having been a resident of the state at the time of its admission into the union. The supreme court thought differently and by ousting Boyd reinstated Governor Thayer, who is to hold the office until his successor has been elected and qualified.

Kansas City Journal (ren.): Events have justified the correctness of the position originally assumed by Governor Thayer of Nobraska with reference to Governor Boyd's ineligibility. The decision of the supreme court was, however, something of a surprise, as it was thought that in case of Boyd's being adjudged ineligible Lieutenant Governor Majors would be named as his successor The case has been a very interesting one and its further progress in the supreme court of the United States, where it will be carried, will be watched with a great deal of interest.

Kearney Hub (Ren.): On the sour of the noment there will be considerable but talk and no little criticism of the decision, but the Hub is prepared to believe that the court has not been influenced by any partisan or ulterior consideration. The greatest surprise is not that Boyd should be ousted but that Thayer should be reinstated, the public being generally agreed that Majors stood in the line of succession.

Davenport (Ia.) Democrat: The supreme court of Nebraska has ousted the democratic governor elected by the people of that state last fall and restored Thaver, his republican predecessor. If common law were common sense the lately elected licutenant governor would succeed Governor Boyd, as that was clearly the intention of the people. And again, if the supreme court of Nebraska were not a partisan machine Governor Boyce would not have been deposed. It is noted that the judges were not a unit in their

WIT AND WISDOM.

ONE WHO KNOWS. My name's "Responsibility,"
I'm awful hard to fix;
But when well fixed to fix the fix

Globe-Democrat: "I'm a tote-al wreck," said the southern porter as he set the trunk

down. Puck: "Sweet nothings!" he exclaimed softly, as he looked at the row of ciphers

after the figure on the check. Once a Week: The small boy is not looking

for a side issue at this time of year. What he wants at the circus tent is a side entrance.

Chicago Tribune: Duxon-That's an elegant new house of yours. It is all finished, Draix (uneasily)-I don't know. My wife hasn't looked through it yet.

Free Press: "What do you think of the complexion of the new board of aldermen?" "I think the board should take something

WHYT Philadelphia Press What is an ultimatum, Pa, That people fear it so! Is it alive, and has it horns! Is what I want to know

And when you get it in the ring With all conditions right, How often must you stir it up Before the beast will fight?

TO KISS THE REGIMENT. Seattle Telegraph. The colonel left the lovely miss He'd called that eve to see, And as he went she cried, "Please kiss The regiment for me.'

Life: When a man borrows a pin, a woman tways wonders what he intends to do with it

> HE ASKS TOO MUCH. Puck. The milk of human kindness

Is a gift supreme; But our impecunious friend Always wants the cream! Buy Your Dog Tags. Chicago Journa

See the savage catchers swarming Pleasant streets all down and up: Hear their shricks of cruel laughter. As they snare the tagless pup. rus.) 'Way down the av'nue, Chorus.) Hear that doleful sound! All the family is weeping Doggie's in the cold, cold pound

Truth of the Case. New York Heraid, 'Twas not in the early springtime, The flowers were not in bloom, The pirds they were not singing O'er winter's emerald tomb: Her vice did not speak low She did not hide her eyes to weep, But sternly she said, "No."

A Doubtful Pancea. Now that winter's cold is spont

Keep a moving! Easier far than paying rent, Keep a moving! If the janitor oppress you, And the landlord won't redress you, You'll find no relief, unless you

HE DIED FROM STARVATION.

Terrible Ending of a Long Career of Debauchery.

PHILIP ANDRES MADE TO WALK THE PLANK

His Successor Not Yet Named Some of Boyd's Appointments Recognized by Governor Thayer -Lincoln News Notes.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 9 .- | Special to Tus Bra.]-Adam Rucker, an aged negro whose name has often adorned the police register, was found dead in bed this afternoon in his room in an old brick shanty in the rear of 829 P street. It is not known exactly how long the old fellow has been dead, some asserting that he has been dead a week and others that they saw him alive yesterday, The discovery was made by some colored people who came up to see him soon after noon today. The room is a desolate looking place, almost entirely destitute of furniture, the old bed being about the only thing in that line. Rucker was lying with the dirty bed clothes half covering him, while his head lay thrown back on the pillow. The laws were set as though death had been entirely painless.

The theory of suicide was advanced, but those who know the old man do not believe it. Six years ago he lived in Falls City and was possessed of considerable wealth. After his removal to Lincoln in 1885 he entered on a career of drinking and gampling, which soon dissipated his wealth, and his proprie tership of a crap-shooting den and a bawdy house brought him before the police on no merous occasions. Two years ago his wife died, and for the last six months the old man has been in ill health from rheumatism and other causes. He was probably about sixty years old.

The old man walked with a limp, and was a well known character about town. He has and it is more than probable that it is a casof slow starvation, his limbs and body being terribly shrunxen.

ANDRES DEPOSED.

Hon. Philip Andres, deputy laber commissioner, has been beheaded by Governor Thayer, but the report that he is to be suc-ceeded by Harry C. Downs is denied by the latter gentleman. Downs says that he is merely custodian of the office until Thayer appoints a successor to Andres. The follow ing is a copy of the letter sent to Andres by Thaver and it appears to corroberate Downs statement:

STATE OF NEBRASKA, EXECUTIVE DEPART-STATE OF NEURASSA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, LINCOLN, May 9, 1801.—Hon. Philip Andres. City. Dear Sir. Your commission as deputy commissioner of labor and custodian of weights and measures is hereby revoked.

You will please turn over all records, papers and property pertaining to the office to Clerk Harry F. Downs and take his receipt for the same. Very truly yours.

JOHN M. THAYER.

On receiving this letter Andres immediatoly obeyed its commands and retired from the scene.

E. C. Carnes qualified today as state oil in-THEY WILL ESCAPE DECAPITATION.

Governor Thayer authorizes the statement that he will make no changes in the appoint ment of delegates to the trans-Mississippi congress, which will meet in Denver May 19, made by Boyd. He hopes that Nebraska may be well represented at this convention, and trusts that every delegate who can do so will attend. FIVE THOUSAND FOR A LIFE.

Charles A. Wickersham, administrator, be-

Charles A. Wickersham, administrator, began suit today against the Lincoln gas comnany for \$5,000 damages. Columbus Maggard, whose estate plaintiff represents, was
employed as a teamster, and on the occasion
of the boiler explosion at the gas works was
getting a load of wood near by. Part of the
iron struck and frilled him. Plaintiff claims
that the engineer William Diagon was in iron struck and killed him. Plaintiff claims that the engineer, William Dinneen, was incompetent and the boiler unsafe, rickety,

HE KAY DIVORCE CASI Judge Hall this morning finished up the testimony in the Kay divorce case and took

it under advisement. Kay was on the stand the greater part of yesterday afternoon and created soil ething of a sensation by his queer actions. In reciting his tale of wee, wherein he said that his wife had treated him cruelly, tearing out his wealth of whis kers, he broke down and cried lustily. Af terwards he endeavored to make a speech but the court shut him off and informed hig that his counsel would earn their money be

BILLY BARR'S CASE.

Judge Tibbetts was working on the motion docket all morning and disposed of a number of matters. Counsel for Mrs. Hattie Nims filed objections to the demand of Barr's attorneys for a medical examination of their They said that the court had no lega right to make such an order; that further more the notice had been served only on the attorneys; that plaintiff was absent from the city, and couldn't afford to pay out money to return from Kansas City, besides it was im-probable that she could stand the physical strain of the ordeal. The court expressed the opinion that he could grant the order, but was in doubt, since plaintiff was in another state, whether he could compel her attend-

Jacob North, wife and daughter Emms left today for New York, from which pla e they will sail May 20, on the steamer Majest c for Liverpool. They propose doing London Paris and the various continental Spas. Adelia Boyd wants a divorce from her hushand, Charles H. Boyd, to whom she was married in Lincoln November 5, 1879. She says that he has repeatedly beaten and choked her, and last December drew a kuife on her, and threatened to kill her. She was

wants him restrained from annoying her. She also wants protection, alimony and her property.
Lizzie C. Skinner begins suit against George B. Skinner for \$4,800. She says she has occupied three lots near Twelfth and is streets for four years, which she owns and pays taxes on and the cash demanded is for

compelled to leave the house by reason of his threats and brutality. She owns fifteen acres

of land near Cushman park worth \$3,000, and

rent.
The board of managers of the state fair held a meeting last evening at the Windsor hotel. Representatives from Culbertson and Ogallala, where it is proposed to establish experiment stations, were present, and after discussing the matter it was decided that a committee representing the board should

visit the two cities and begin the work.

Unshaken

While other articles of their kind are largely made from ethers and poisonous oils,

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