THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska } ss.
County of Douglas.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending January 30, 1892, was as follows:

Sunday, Jan. 24	28,375
Monday, Jan. 25	23,732
Tuesday, Jan. 26	23,680
Wednesday, Jan. 27	23,879
Thursday, Jan. 28	24,053
Friday, Jan. 29	23,658
Saturday, Jan. 30	24,324
Average	24,460

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 30th day of January, A. D. 1892.
SEAL. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

A LITTLE enterprise and persistence will give Omaha a beet sugar factory this year.

PERHAPS some astute diplomatic democrat can devise a means of attacking the free coinage problem piecemeal.

THERE is something significant in the fact that the resolution asking President Harrison to recall Minister Egan is fathered by a man named Arnold.

THE straw votes now being taken on trains, in legislatures and elsewhere are entertaining enough, but it has long since been learned that they neither nominate nor elect presidents.

CATARINO GARZA is a better looking man than the pictures in the newspapers indicate. This much can be said without incurring the displeasure of the Mexican president, because he could be very much better looking and still pass for a border desperado.

CARDINAL GIBBONS is intensely American. He is also a preeminently able prelate. If the conclave of cardinals are looking for a pope who is fully abreast with the age to succeed Leo XIII the Baltimore cardinal will meet the demand admirably.

GENERAL BUTLER has gone upon the principle that if you do not blow your own horn verily the same shall not be blown. He therefore lays claim to all the credit there was in sight for him during the great rebellion. Butler's modesty was never his distinguishing characteristic.

THERE is now a rumor that Patrick Egan will be transferred to China and his place will be filled by the appointment of Henry W. Blair as minister to Chili. In this way the feeling of the two gentlemen would be greatly eased and something like retribution would be meted out to both China and Chili.

HORIZONTAL BILL MORRISON, viewing the situation from his interstate commerce perch, has decided that the democrats want a western man for president. He has therefore consented to enter the race. Democratic presidential lightning is remarkably erratic. In the language of the late lamented Pottinger of Nebraska, it is just as liable to strike a peanut stand as a national bank. Mr. Morrison may be hit, improbable as such a thing appears.

THOSE who have doubts as to whether reciprocity has been productive of any practical benefits to the country will find it instructive to study the statistics of trade with Cuba and Porto Rico for the month of December last. These show an increase of our exports for that month of the previous year of 100 per cent, and during the four months that a part of the reciprocity agreement has been in force our export trade with the islands has grown to the extent of nearly $3,000,000. The full agreement will not go into effect until July 1 next, after which a still greater increase of trade is reasonably to be expected. A policy which in so brief a time brings such benefits from a source where very large gains were not looked for is far from being a humbug, as leading democrats have pronounced it. When all the conditions are candidly considered reciprocity is doing better than its most sanguine friends expected, and there is every reason to anticipate a steady increase of good results.

THE National Board of Trade adopted a resolution in favor of cheaper telegraphy. In this it voiced an almost universal demand, but one that is not likely to be met until the government is enabled to establish a postal telegraph system. It is useless for boards of trade or any other organizations to ask the telegraph monopoly for cheaper rates or better facilities and service. It will pay no attention to such requests. The only hope of relief for the people is in a postal telegraph, and if the present congress has any genuine concern for the public interests it can do nothing more likely to promote them than to carry out the recommendations of the postmaster general regarding a union of postal and telegraph service. The United States are behind every advanced country of Europe in this respect, and the time is ripe for inaugurating the reform here. The arguments in favor of doing so are conclusive, the popular approval of the proposition is general, and all that is necessary is to overcome the corrupting influence of monopoly in congress. Unfortunately, this is so strongly intrenched that the task of routing it will not be easy, but that it will ultimately be driven out is not for a moment to be doubted.

THE DECISION.

The decision of the United States supreme court in the Boyd-Thayer case sheds a new and most important light on the question of required citizenship. It enunciates doctrines which go to the fundamental principles of our republican system, and are now judicially declared for the first time in the history of this government. Its effect will be to correct some long-prevailing misconceptions regarding what is necessary to establish citizenship.

While congress has enacted general laws providing a uniform rule of naturalization for individuals, there have been numerous instances of collective naturalization by treaty or statute, and the opinion of the court is that there can be no doubt that in the case of the admission of a state collective naturalization may be effected in accordance with the intention of congress and the people applying for admission. It is necessary, in order to place the new state in all respects on an equality with the original states, to adopt as citizens of the United States those whom congress makes members of a political community, and who were recognized as such in the formation of the new state with the consent of congress. It is what congress does in regard to citizenship that is to be considered, and not what the state may do. Applying this doctrine to the Nebraska case the court said that all who had declared their intention to become citizens congress so regarded, and placed those whose naturalization was incomplete in the same category with persons already citizens.

Regarding the contention that because James E. Boyd had never declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and the father had failed to complete his naturalization before the son attained his majority, therefore James E. Boyd could not be held to have been made a citizen by the admission of Nebraska, the court held that the status of Mr. Boyd was established by the fact that for over thirty years he had enjoyed all the rights of citizenship, and that under the circumstances he was entitled to claim citizenship regardless of the failure of his father to complete his naturalization. The oaths he had taken as a public official and his action as a citizen entitled him to insist upon the benefit of his father's act, and placed him in the same category as his father would have occupied if he had emigrated to the territory of Nebraska. That is to say, having fulfilled all the requirements of territorial citizenship within the intent and meaning of the acts of congress, Mr. Boyd became a citizen of the United States and of the state by virtue of the several acts which gave Nebraska statehood. The decision also holds that the father of James E. Boyd completed the act of citizenship in 1854, thereby making the latter a citizen, and in this opinion the court was unanimous.

The decision is very voluminous, and it is not only one of the most important, but also one of the ablest, decisions ever handed down by the supreme court. It fully sustains the position of Justice Maxwell of the supreme court of Nebraska, and is in complete accord with the views of the editor of THE BEE expressed in these columns last March when the case was before the state supreme court.

PEACE AND GOOD WILL.

The Chilian government certainly ought to be satisfied with the note of Secretary Blaine notifying it of the acceptance by the president of the answer to the demands of this government. In spirit and in language the note is a model of courtesy and friendly assurance. The secretary of state informs the Chilian minister of foreign affairs that the response of his government has given great pleasure to the people of the United States and to the executive department of the government, and expresses the belief that it will render a full and honorable adjustment of all unsettled matters easily attainable. The Chilian government is assured of the desire of the president to meet its overtures in the most generous spirit, and with regard to the question of reparation it is suggested that it may be settled by the usual diplomatic methods, the sense of justice of Chili being relied upon to bring the matter to a speedy and honorable conclusion. The note is calculated, as undoubtedly it was intended, not only to fully reassure the Chilian government, but also to remove any feeling of humiliation which may exist and to mollify popular passion. It is absolutely free from any intimation of a sense of superiority on the part of the government of the United States and accords as cordial consideration to Chili as could be extended to the most powerful government. If the note of Secretary Blaine does not have the effect to calm the passions of all classes of the Chilian people and induce a kindlier feeling toward Americans they are indeed implacable.

Certain journals, whose capital as partisan organs is in criticising the administration, have charged that the president was hasty in sending his message to congress, and that he had knowledge when he did so of the peaceful intentions of the Chilian government. These papers were from the inception of the difficulty opposed to any aggressive action on the part of the United States government in asserting its rights and maintaining its honor. They ridiculed the claim that there was any honor or dignity at stake, and declared it would be shameful for this country to attempt to inforce its demands. After the firm and patriotic policy of the president has cleared the way for an honorable settlement it might reasonably have been expected that the carping critics would be silent if they could not say anything in praise of so signal a diplomatic victory, but they now attempt to disparage the result by pretending that there was never any other than the most friendly intentions on the part of Chili. The great body of the American people cannot, however, be influenced by this sort of unpatriotic carping. They are entirely satisfied with what has been accomplished, and they will not fail to give the credit where it belongs. From a like spirit of fault-finding comes the complaint that the preparations for possible war have cost the government $2,000,000—as if this amount was a complete waste. The greater part of it has gone into naval improvements that will be permanent, but even if this were not so it is an insignificant expenditure if its effect was to avert war. At any rate the world has more respect for this country than it had three months ago, and this is worth something.

THE GRAND JURY.

Judge Scott's charge to the grand jury is a remarkable document in several particulars. For a number of years no grand jury has been impanneled in this county, and the charge is therefore unusually comprehensive in its scope. It is also striking because of the strong exhortation to the jury to spare no effort in collecting evidence against unfaithful public officials. The judge speaks so plainly upon this point that the jury cannot possibly overlook its importance without something akin to contempt of court. Unless he is wholly reckless in the expression of his belief regarding the conduct of public officials within the last few years there should be some presentments made, for he says, in the plainest possible words, that the jurors cannot throw a stone without hitting individuals that have violated their sacred oaths of office.

The judge voices a conviction which is very general among our citizens. Many circumstances have led taxpayers to the belief that city councilmen and other public servants have not hesitated to accept benefits from corporations, contractors and individuals receiving or seeking favors at the hands of these servants. The air has been full of rumors of bribe-giving and corruption. The grand jury has been summoned to inquire into these charges and rumors. It should not be difficult to locate the truth and to indict men who have almost admitted their guilt in investigations hithe rto held.

The grand jury if it does its whole duty will exert a wholesome moral influence upon the public service, whether the men suspected of corruption are indicted or otherwise.

THE UNION DEPOT QUESTION.

The Union Depot company may insist that Omaha is wrong and the company right in this depot controversy, but this will not build the structure which the business interests of the railways so much demand. Neither will it aid in the final satisfactory settlement of the difficulty. Acrimonious discussion merely prolongs the agony of both parties.

The city can force the construction of the Union depot if it undertakes it in earnest without contributing one dollar by way of bonus. It is to be hoped, however, the Union Depot company will not force the issue either by its indifference or its impudence. What Omaha and the companies both need is a Union depot commensurate in cost and convenience with the requirements of the passenger business centering in this city.

The people of this city have been very much exasperated by what has seemed to be a purpose on the part of the depot company to evade plain provisions of a solemn contract. Until the corporation shows beyond question that it will act in absolute good faith there is little probability of an adjustment of the controversy on lines involving the question of delivery of the depot bonds and deeding the depot grounds.

The Union Depot company must abandon its theory that Omaha is entirely wrong and the company entirely right before negotiations looking to an amicable understanding can be expected. The sooner the company reaches the conclusion that some concessions are due from itself to Omaha, the sooner will it be possible for the whole controversy to be satisfactorily adjusted. The longer a settlement is postponed the more difficult will it become to reach an agreement.

REV. C. H. SPURGEON of London is dead. The announcement, though not unexpected, carries grief to Christian hearts everywhere. Mr. Spurgeon has for many years been the most distinguished pulpit orator of the English-speaking world. His sermons have been the inspiration of thousands of less famous men, and his Metropolitan Tabernacle has never failed to draw and hold the attention of as many as could be comfortably accommodated within its spacious auditorium. In addition to his weekly sermons, which have been regularly published since 1855, the great preacher has found time to write a number of religious works, which are accepted as authority by all Evangelical clergymen. The charities conducted under his supervision have likewise been widespread in their influence and extremely practical in character. He was a pure man, devoted wholly to his noble calling, a firm adherent to the doctrines of the Baptist denomination, but liberal and charitable toward all, and a clergyman of exceptional executive ability, as well as eloquence. His place will be difficult to fill.

OMAHA now employes sixty cigarmakers. Before the opening of the home patronage campaign the number was thirty-five. While the increase at this dull season of the year is gratifying there should be 1,000 cigarmakers regularly employed in this city. Omaha alone smokes cigars enough to employ this number. The cigar manufacturers should be encouraged, however, by what has been accomplished and by maintaining the quality of their goods show the people they are entitled to home patronage.

THE futile attempt of interested parties to make the Board of Health as independent of other branches of the city government as is the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners is responsible for the bungling provision of the city charter relative to the public health department. In their greed for office they overstepped themselves.

A SANITARY commissioner at $1,200 per annum is a luxury and not a necessity. This is a good time to lop off luxuries.

ALIEN governor is a term of reproach which the supreme court pronounces a libel as applied to James E. Boyd.

THERE is as much reason for dividing the Seventh and Ninth wards as the Sixth. We can pull along with eighteen councilmen yet awhile. The Tenth ward is not essential to the city's prosperity or to the welfare of Sixth ward taxpayers.

SOME of our local horsemen look with favor upon the idea of building a racing track in East Omaha. This is one result of laying out a town with an eye single to trackage facilities.

THE farmers of Douglas county will be wise if they put the city capitalists to the test and guarantee enough sugar beets to maintain a factory in Omaha.

LOUIS HEIMROD can now file his report as oil inspector with the real governor. It will have a place in the state archives.

PHILIP ANDRES will not now antagonize the ordinance which wipes out the office of sanitary commissioner.

THE ex-sheriff of Dodge county is now very glad he resigned in time to escape the hanging bee of last spring.

A DEMOCRATIC administration in Nebraska is a novelty which will wear off by November.

AH, THERE! Ed Carns. Did you hear of that explosion in Washington?

Crazy Quilt Tariff Reform.
Washington Post.

If, as the democratic organs claim, reciprocity is free trade in spots, is not Mr. Springer's tariff policy protection in patches?

With a Tigar Rampant.
Philadelphia Ledger.

A number of New York politicians have constructed what seems to them to be a mountain, but which has to other parts of the country the aspects of a mole Hill.

Joshing Our Courts.
Chicago Inter Ocean.

A convict in Nebraska whose term of service has just expired has received notice from the courts that "a new trial" will be granted him. The Nebraska courts are nearly as brisk as the courts of Chili.

The Democratic Drift.
Globe-Democrat.

The drift of democratic sentiment is unquestionably in favor of Hill just now, but there are many chances for him to lose his advantage during the next four months, and it may be that fate is merely encouraging him at present for the purpose of getting a decisive whack at him in June.

Repeal of a Foolish Law.
Kansas City Star.

The press of New York has gained a great victory in the passage of a bill allowing reporters to witness executions. On its own side the press should now defer to decent sentiment and refrain from the hideous and exhaustive details which can pander only to the lowest and most morbid impulse.

Outlived Bullets and Eulogy.
Philadelphia Record.

General Henry A. Barnum, who died in New York yesterday, was left for dead on the field of Malvern Hill. A body supposed to have been his was buried, and a funeral oration was delivered at his home. This did not prevent him, however, from taking a conspicuous part in other campaigns. His name will always shine with luster on the national roll of honor.

Lamentations of Lunacy.
Chicago Inter Ocean.

The editor of the St. Louis Republic is still the maddest man in the state of Missouri. People who know how the editor has been kicked and cuffed all along the line don't wonder at it, but, on the contrary, enjoy the spectacle. Just now he is mad at "Brigadier General Ben Harrison, commander-in-chief on the Wounded Knee." The Republic calls in anguish for "another bucket of pappoose blood." Perhaps Brer Crisp can furnish it.

MINISTER EGAN.

Chicago Post: It is obvious enough that there isn't the slightest "nail" for presenting Minister Egan with a handsomely bound copy of the "Complete Letter Writer."

New York Tribune: The expression in Mr. Egan's letter which Senor Matta construed as a threat was this: "If the facts be as reported by Captain Schley, my government cannot doubt that the government of your excellency will offer to it prompt and full reparation." The man who cannot discriminate between a compliment and a threat is too deficient in his mental equipment to serve as a responsible minister.

Philadelphia Press: Minister Egan is amply vindicated from every charge made against him by the record and by President Harrison's message. He has done his duty under trying circumstances, with strict reference to the claims of humanity, the obligations of a neutral and his position as the representative of a great and friendly republic. Mr. Egan came to his work, as most of diplomatists do, without previous training or experience, and the general verdict will be that, like Mr. Washburne in Paris, he has acquitted himself with ability, courage and independence.

New York Sun: The similarity of discussion upon the Chilian matter found in the English newspapers and in American newspapers that cultivate a mugwumpish sympathy with Chili's attitude of defiance, is marked distinctly. A prime cause of agreement in sneering at the American efforts to obtain reparation for the Baltimore outrage is Egan. They don't like the American minister to Chili, and almost every attempt to support Chili's side of the controversy will bring in Egan as a justification; whereas the fact is that Mr. Egan has no more to do with the issue between this country and Chili, or can by no possibility be more of a factor in its consideration and adjustment than the man on the unseen side of the moon. So much for the Egan idea.

THINKS GIBBONS MAY BE POPE.

Dr. McGlynn Believes There Are Good Prospects for the Cardinal.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Dr. McGlynn, speaking of the possibility of the next pope being an American, says that twenty years ago it would have sounded ridiculous to talk of the prospects of there being an American cardinal, but the persistent agitation of the subject by American newspapers forced the papal see to appoint a cardinal in this country. The complications of European politics, Dr. McGlynn said, may render it advisable on the death of the present pope to appoint an American as his successor. Some such solution of the question which agitates Italy must be found, or another revolution similar to that which shook France a century ago would be the result.

"The next conclave of cardinals," he continued, "will in all probability be held outside of Rome, which means that for the first time in 350 years the pope will not be an Italian. It cannot be a Frenchman or a German, still less an Englishman, so it looks as though selection would have to be made from this country, in which event Cardinal Gibbons would be named."

Dr. McGlynn thought that Cardinal Gibbons would make an excellent pope because he is so intensely American and is possessed of good common sense and sagacity enough to meet all the difficulties of the papacy. His reign would be the beginning of a glorious era for the Catholic church.

Earnings of the Burlington.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 1.—The statement of the Burlington system for 1891 shows net earnings of $4,855,000, an increase of $662,000.

Buffalo Bill and Canfield Sail.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 1.—(Special Cablegram to THE BEE.)—W. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) and his private secretary, Sherman Canfield, sailed yesterday by the Urania for New York. After a day or two in Gotham they will go to Omaha, which is famous throughout the continent as the dwelling place of Colonel Cody and his affable secretary, who has just closed a season with the border drama "A White Lily," played to big business throughout the provinces. The Wild West show is in winter quarters in London, Major Burke remaining there to look after things.

RUN BY A MAD ENGINEER.

Hair-raising Experience of Passengers on the Oregon Short Line.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 1.—Probably one of the most exciting incidents ever known in railroading is told here by Julius Smitt, who has just returned from a trip to the northwest. He was in Tacoma, Wash., for some time on a visit and on his return started back over the Oregon Short Line. The road leads along the base of the mountains and the passengers were enjoying a fine view for some distance and everything appeared to be going on nicely, until suddenly it was noticed that the train was gradually increasing in speed until it fairly flew along the rails.

The passengers began to get uneasy, but when they saw the conductor and brakeman rush frantically toward the front of the train they knew that something serious was the matter. Faster and faster flew the train until it bounded from side to side at a fearful rate, and the frightened passengers were thrown about the car like so many puppets. Trees and poles flashed by and the train was going at a clip of a hundred miles an hour while it seemed only a miracle which kept it on the track. Around curves it would spin almost standing the poor victims on their heads, while they were every moment expecting to be dashed to pieces. The conductor soon discovered that the engineer had gone mad. He stopped for nothing, but flashed past the stations at lightning speed and for a stretch of say five miles the train went so fast that it was impossible for the passengers to hold their seats.

The fireman could not be seen in the cab and it was determined to make an effort to get to the madman before he sent the whole train load of people to eternity. The conductor and brakeman crawled along the tender and worked their way into the engine behind the engineer, who stood with his head bare and his long hair flowing back as he gazed ahead, muttering to himself. With a blow the madman was laid to the floor and the conductor shut off steam and gradually brought the train to a standstill.

The madman was secured and a dispatch was sent back over the road asking for information regarding the fireman. It was discovered that at the last stopping place the engineer had shoved the fireman from the engine just as he started and then pulled out full speed. The engineer was always sober and had never shown any signs of insanity before.

INIQUITOUS LICENSE BILL.

Liquor Dealers' Measure Introduced in the New York Legislature.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—W. H. Arnoux, A. W. Loser and Robert Graham, on behalf of the Associated Temperance Excise Reform Sunday and Protective League organizations of this city, have issued an appeal to the people of the state against the proposed excise legislation at Albany, and they summarize its provisions thus;

The organized society of liquor dealers has presented the most iniquitous measure ever introduced in any legislative body in any civilized community.

1. It legalizes the sale of liquors on Sunday from 1 a. m. to 1 a. m. on Monday.
2. Under what is technically known as the "police spy" case, it prevents any adequate inspection of saloons during prohibited hours or any possibility of obtaining proof of illicit sales.
3. It places no restrictions on the number of licenses granted and reduces the license fees.
4. It virtually repeals the civil damage act.
5. It withdraws the power of local option.
6. It gives power of appeal to the liquor dealer and withholds it from the citizen.
7. It gives permission for all night sales.

CAPERS OF THE COMICAL.

Kate Field's Washington says that the brotherhood of man is slowly but surely embracing the women.

Chicago Tribune: John Bull—What could you have done with that little navy of yours, anyhow?

Uncle Sam (pointing to his sailors): Go read the answer in these tars.

Puck: First Electric Wire—With all their kicking, there is one thing people never threaten to do to us.

Second Electric Wire—What is that?

First Electric Wire—Handle us without gloves.

Harper's Bazar: Architect—And on these panels you wish, I believe, the double convolute.

Mrs. Nouveau—Oh, no, indeed! I said I wanted just a plain wiggle running down each side.

PEACE PERCHED HIGH.
Minneapolis Tribune.

Now white-winged peace broods gently o'er
the land.
Black, low'ring war-clouds quickly change
their hue
To tints of rose and pearl, with flecks of blue
In recognition of your Uncle Samuel's sand;
Athwart the rifts shines friendship's smiling
sun;
The dove returns with verdant olive bough.
Fair Chili has escaped an ugly row,
And Johnny gladly puts away his gun.

Good News: Binkle—I had a great notion to lick my boy for getting to the bottom of his geography class today. Pinkle—Why didn't you? Binkle—Well, he put some of the questions to me that the teacher put to him, and as I couldn't answer one of 'em I let him go and licked the teacher.

Smith's Monthly: Goodman Smith—Why not come to church, Brown? You would hear a beautiful sermon.

Bandon Brown—My dear boy, I heard one when I came home at 2 o'clock this morning, and I can't stand another today.

Rochester Post: First Dog—Shall we invite Towser?

Second Dog—No, he's not a bit stylish.

First Dog—He's got a fine new winter coat.

Second Dog—Yes, but there are no creases in his pants.

Clothier and Furnisher: Featherstone—Do you believe in ghosts?

Travers—Well, for years I have been living in a haunted house.

Featherstone—You don't tell me? Who is it haunted by?

Travers—By my tailor.

THE POET AND THE ROSE.
Puck.

The Poet:
Let me pluck the, and madly quaff
Thy beauty, O matchless rose!
The Rose:
Hast thou two dollars and a half
Concealed within thy close?"

Chicago Times: "Where have our poets gone?" inquires Walter Besant. Into the soap and tooth powder business, perhaps.

Harper's Weekly: Miss Talkphast—My hands are quite dudey, May.

Miss Chatterby—What do you mean, dear?

Miss Talkphast—Why, chappy, you know.

Rochester Post: The Troy laundry girls seem to have struck while the irons were hot.

Elmira Gazette: It is easy to revive a faint suspicion.

Siftings: The exercising of horses just before a race is the preamble.

ALL GONE.
Cloak Review.

He talked about divinity, and pondered on
infinity.
And spoke of base humanity as animalculae.
He studied up astronomy, the science of
autonomy,
And wondered if insanity was common to
the flea.

He plunged into zootomy and wandered
through phlebotomy,
And read for weeks on history from Adam
down to date
He lectured on theogony, and dwelt upon
cosmogony,
And sounded deep the mystery attending
human fate.

He showed supreme anxiety for late and early
piety,
And spoke with great felicity of higher
states than this.
He lectured quite dramatically to show how
systematically
The force of electricity was central in a kiss.

But while with such intensity he spouted on
immensity,
His wife with sweet devexity was cutting
quite a dash;
And with such ingenuity she monkeyed his
annuity,
He found to his perplexity she'd dressed
away his cash.

AFFIRMED THE BEE'S VIEWS

Mr. Rosewater's Opinion Upon Boyd's Citizenship as Expressed Last Spring.

A CONCISE STATEMENT OF THE CASE

He Presents the Grounds for His Belief That James E. Boyd Was a Citizen When Elected Governor.

LAST March, when the Boyd-Thayer contest case was pending before the state supreme court, the editor of THE BEE published over his name a review of the subject and clearly outlined the grounds upon which he based his opinion that James E. Boyd was a full-fledged citizen when elected and therefore eligible to the office of governor.

A few editors of the state press railed at THE BEE for taking this stand and dubbed the editor "Judge," intimitating that he assumed to be the fourth member of the state supreme court, etc.

In view of the fact that the national supreme court has reversed the decision of the state court, THE BEE will be pardoned for reproducing in this issue Mr. Rosewater's editorial of March 30, 1891, as follows:

Alien or Citizen.

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

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

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

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

The Kansas-Nebraska bill of 1854, which became the organic law under which the territory of Nebraska was governed for thirteen years, conferred the right of suffrage upon every actual white male resident of 21 who was a citizen of the United States and those (foreigners) who shall have declared on oath their intention to become such and shall have taken an oath to support the constitution of the United States and the laws of Nebraska.

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

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

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

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

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

Thus James E. Boyd, then a citizen of Nebraska, became a fullfledged citizen of the United States, and in my judgment has been a citizen of the United States ever since.

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

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

Let us assume that Canada had been annexed and an enabling act were passed, under which Canada was admitted into the union. By that act Canada would be entitled at least to one member of congress and two United States senators. Now, nobody is eligible to a seat in the lower house unless he has been a citizen of the United States seven years, and nobody is eligible to the senate unless he has been a full citizen of the United States nine years. I should like to know how the Canadians could get representation in the national legislature. All Canadians would become full citizens by the treaty of annexation, but if statehood was to follow as a part of the treaty no Canadian would be eligible to a seat in either house on technical grounds. How, then, would the state of Canada be admitted on an equal footing with the other states in the union?

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

E. ROSEWATER.

MORRISON FOR PRESIDENT.

Horizontal Bill Has Aspirations to Head the Democratic National Ticket.

CHICAGO BUREAU OF THE BEE, CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 1.

Hon. William R. Morrison appears as a candidate for the democratic nomination for the presidency and his friends in Illinois have started a movement to give him the delegation and cut out General Palmer. Chicago democrats do not take kindly to the scheme, but are generally in favor of giving Palmer Illinois' endorsement and standing in a position to take advantage of events in the Cleveland-Hill conflict. To ascertain what the real situation is between the Cleveland and Hill factions before the Cook county democracy can be committed to any person or policy, Hon. John P. Hopkins will go to New York and make a personal investigation of the affairs relating to the presidential nomination.

A story is afloat to the effect that ex-Congressman Lewis E. Payson of the Ninth congressional district will soon return from Washington and announce himself as a candidate for the republican nomination for governor.

Washburne Favors Elevated Tracks.

Mayor Washburne has just returned from the east firmly committed to the elevation of railroad tracks in this city.

"I went east to satisfy myself that elevated terminals are a success and that they are a benefit to the public," said he. "I came back with my mind made up on both points. I am ready to declare myself in favor of elevating all the railroad tracks within the city limits. I shall use my best efforts to have this improvement made in Chicago as soon as possible. It is a duty which the city council owes to the public to force all roads entering the city to elevate their tracks."

Robbed a Preacher-Editor.

Rev. Henry M. Field, a brother of Cyrus W. Field, who preached in the Sixth Presbyterian church in this city yesterday, was relieved of his overcoat during the morning service. Upon entering the church Dr. Field was accompanied by one of the deacons to the wardrobe immediately in the rear of the pulpit, where he removed his $75 overcoat. When the services were over Dr. Field discovered that a sneak thief had entered through a back door. The pastor made him a loan of a coat and the church will probably present him with a new one before he leaves Chicago. Dr. Field took the incident philosophically and remarked that he guessed the world's fair city was too swift for him.

Odds and Ends.

Public bath houses, it is expected, will be one of the subjects to come before the city council tonight. The subject will come up in the shape of an ordinance providing for the erection and maintenance by the city of a number of such resorts. Similar ordinances have been presented to the council, but have been invariably referred to committees and have died there.

Little 8-year-old Sam Wariski slept in a cell at the West Chicago station last night. Before he slept in an ash barrel less than a block from his home at 707 Holt street, from which he had been turned out by his mother and stepfather. Today the humane society was asked to look after him, and at some time take steps toward punishing his mother and step-father for their cruelty.

The officers of the Economic Gas company enter a vigorous denial of the story telegraphed from New York that they have been swallowed up by the gas trust.

Jack Hannon and Billy McMahon, West Side amateurs, fought to a finish in the rear of a theater on West Madison street. Although the contest was in Hannon's favor throughout, it proved to be quite a fierce affair, McMahon being knocked out in eleven rounds. In this connection it is stated that weekly prize fights "on the quiet" are being held in the Owl, Alderman Van Praag's saloon, on State street.

The Hollanders of Chicago propose to erect in one of the parks a monument to William of Orange, surnamed the Silent.

A farmer near Lisbon, Ill., is doing a paying business raising turtles. F. A.

RAN ASHORE IN A FOG.

The Steamship Eider Wrecked but Her Passengers in no Danger.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—A dispatch received this morning states that the North German Lloyd Steamer Eider from New York for Bremen went ashore last night in a fog at St. Catherine's Point, Isle of Wight. Tugs have been sent to take off the passengers and pull the steamer off the ledge. The agents of the company state there is no cause for alarm either for the safety of the passengers or the vessel.

The tugs have reached the Eider, but no attempt will be made to get her off until high tide this evening.

Married to Escape the Reformatory.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Feb. 1.—Miss Mattie Shaffer, the 16-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Shaffer of Red Hook, was married to Jeremiah Moore of the same place, whose age is 72. The ceremony was performed at the bridegroom's office in Red Hook by Justice Edgar L. Traver. The parents of Miss Shaffer had commenced proceedings to have her committed to a reformatory when the aged Mr. Moore gallantly stepped in and married her, thus becoming the guardian, protector and future judge of his girl-wife's conduct.

Disease and Superstition in Russia.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The Odessa correspondent of the Daily News says typhus is spreading alarmingly. In large towns in that region all the hospitals are filled and private buildings are being converted into hospitals. This is the state of affairs existing in Moscova. A correspondent writing from Ransom declares that the more superstitious portion of the peasantry believe that count Tolstoi is anti-Christ and decline to accept his bounty for fear they will commit their souls to perdition.

Stole to Get Bread.

Some days ago Fred Baker stole a quantity of clothing from a man named Miller, who is employed at Shiverick's. Baker was arrested last evening and told a pitiful story. He admitted committing the crime, but said that he was hungry and destitute at the time, and had to do something to get a meal. Since that time Baker claims to have found work, and wants to make some sort of settlement with Miller. This will probably be done if the clothing is recovered.

Disastrous Playfulness of a Child.

BAY CITY, Mich., Feb. 1.—John Giffel, a shoemaker, and his wife and 18-months-old child, were horribly burned last night. Giffel was repairing shoes at his bench and had a large lamp hanging before him. The child threw a hammer, striking the lamp, shattering it and throwing the burning oil over the father and child, setting fire to their clothes. The screams of the child brought the mother to the scene and in attempting to subdue the flames she was badly burned.

Kansas Wheat Not Injured.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 1.—The secretary of the State Board of Agriculture has announced that wheat has suffered no damage so far, but that the conditions must be extremely favorable to insure a good crop.

Strike Successfully Arbitrated.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 1.—The Board of Arbitration this morning rendered a decision in the late street car strike satisfactory to both sides.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE