E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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tate of Nebraska Sa. County of Douglas. Sa. Geo. H. Tzschuck, secretary of The BEE Fublishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Dally Bee for the week ending February 27, 1892, was as follows: Funday, Feb. 21. 28.087

Tuesday, Feb. 22.
Tuesday, Feb. 23.
Wednesday, Feb. 24.
Thursday, Feb. 25.
Friday, Feb. 26.
Saturday, Feb. 27. Average GEO. B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 27th day of February, A. D. 1892.
N. P. FEIL.
Notary Public.

Average Circulation for January 24,324.

A HUGE wigwam or more permanent style of auditorium is the crying necessity of the hour for this convention

HOSPITABLE homes should be opened to the visiting Methodist clergymen and lavmen who are to be our guests in the merry month of May.

COMMISSIONER PADDOCK'S economy consists in carefully calking up the small leaks in order to increase the flow from the larger ones.

Now let other good people rally to the support of Mr. Milton E. Free's noble charity and contribute funds for the cure of dipsomania.

No good reason can be urged against utilizing the information and facilities of the Associated Charities for the dispensation of county charity.

WITH the advanced prices proposed by the Oxnard company for sugar beets th coming year, farmers all over the tate can afford to experiment in sugar beet growing.

GOVERNOR BOYD ought to celebrate this day and keep it hely, for on this day twenty-five years ago he was made a citizen of the United States by the admission of Nebraska into the union.

SIXTEENTH street will remain the principal north and south thoroughfare of the city. Nothing can wrest from it this supremacy. A viaduct on Ffteenth street will not materially divert travel from the direct thoroughfare.

GENERAL WEAVER of Iowa and Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota are the most prominent candidates for the people's party nomination for the presidency, with the cryptogram man only two lengths behind the great Iowa greenbacker.

ONCE more let the statement be repeated: Omaha is the geographical center of what will in twenty-five years be the greatest sugar beet growing and beet sugar manufacturing region on the globe. A little enterprise and foresight can make Omaha the commercial center

THE democrats of Missouri contem plate a gerrymander of the congressional districts of the state which will make the election of more than one republican congressman impossible. Yet the republicans cast 260,000 votes in Missouri and represent 45 per cent of the total vote of the state.

THE Douglas County Agricultural society has decided upon holding a fair on the old ground the last week in August. Now let an exposition association be formed to co-operate with the county society and the two can make up an entertainment that will draw visitors from the entire state and from western Iowa.

GENERAL TEST returns from Des Moines to Council Bluffs in the opinion that a high license and local option law will supplant the present inoperative prohibitory statute. THE BEE hopes the general's judgment is correct. The republican party cannot afford to longer carry the dead weight of prohibition in

THE ladies of Omaha are maintaining their reputation for patriotic devotion to the doctrine of home patronage. They are cheerfully enrolling their names as members of the Manufacturers and Consumers association, which involves an agreement to give Nebraska industries the preference in making purchases, prices and quality being

CALVIN S. BRICE a few days ago gave utterance to the bright original thought that Cleveland would certainly be the nominee of the democratic national convention if he should secure the votes of two-thirds of the delegates. The same statesman now has a local democratic organ announce for him another politieal truth. Senator Brice will support the nominee of that convention.

WHEN Congressman Livingston re turned to Covington, Ga., the southern alliance indulged in a great demonstration. Livingston, Wilson, vice president of the state alliance; ex-Senator Zachary, a prominent member of the order, all made speeches. The meeting resolved to stay with the democratic party in the presidential contest. There is no doubt that this is the sentiment of the southern alliance almost universally, the St. Louis convention apparently to the contrary notwithstanding. is no necessary hostility between the

Nebraska this day celebrates her silver wedding anniversary. On the 1st day of March, 1867, the knot was tied that binds her forever in indissoluble union with the United States of America. The quarter of a century that has clapsed since Andrew Johnson officially proclaimed Nebraska's admission to statehood has witnessed changes that the most sanguine enthusiast about Nebraska's destiny as a populous and prosperous state would not have dared to predict. From an insignificant territory Nebraska has within the last quarter of a century grown to be one of the most populous and wealthy commonwealths in the union.

In 1860 the population of Nebraska was only a fraction over 28,000, or about one-half the present population of Lincoin, or one-fifth the present population of Omaha. In 1860 the state of Iowa only had a population of 684,913, and in 1870 Iowa's population of 1,194,020 was less than 100,000 more than Nebraska's population at this day.

Twenty-five years ago Nebraska had less than 250 miles of railroad in full operation; today her railroad mileage is 5,400. This is within 900 miles as large a mileage as the total ranway mileage of all the New England states, and within less than 400 miles as large a mileage as is credited to the state of Missouri, and about the same mileage as now possessed by Wisconsin. Only seven of the forty-four states of the union excel Nebraska in point of railway mileage. And yet our railway system is incomplete and several thousand miles of railway will be added before the end of the present decade.

Twenty-five years, ago more than twothirds of this state was marked on all standard maps as the great American desert; within the life-time of the present generation the desert has disappeared from the maps and the state now ranks as first among those embraced within the great American corn belt, Twenty-five years ago the settled and cultivated portion of the state was confined to two tiers of counties bordering on the Missouri river and a narrow strip in the great Platte valley within the right-of-way land grant of the Union Pacific this side of the 100th meridian. Today agriculture and stock raising are carried on in ninety organized counties, extending across the entire state from east to west and north to south. During the past year the grain and cattle products of Nebraska computed at the lowest estimate exceed \$75,000,000, and the products of Nebraska manufactures exclusive of the output of the Omaha smelting works. which alone was over \$20,000,000, will exceed \$25,000,000 in value. In other words, Nebraska's products of the farm, factory and mill exceed \$100,000,000 for the year 1891. This is more than the entire value of the state with all its lands, towns, railroads and chattels in the year 1867.

And yet Nebraska is only in her infancy, with vast resources that are yet to be developed. Those who will celebrate the 50th anniversary of her admission into the union will probably see a state with from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 inhabitants, with towns and cities teeming with an industrial population engaged in transforming the raw products of Nebraska into manufactured articles and in supplying the wants of the tillers of the soil with every commodity we are now compelled to import from the industrial centers east of the

AN OBVIOUS FALLACY.

The platform adopted by the St. Louis conference declares that "the interests of rural and urban labor are the same. The fallacy of this proposition will be obvious to every practical farmer and to every intelligent workingman in the cities. What is there in common between the farmers alliance and the Knights of Labor, so far as their material interests are concerned. It is not the hours of labor, for while the farmer must work twelve hours a day the city luborer works from two to four hours less. It is safe to say that there is not a farmer in the country who would not oppose the demand for legislation making eight hours a day's work for all kinds of labor. The farmer might be entirely willing that the mechanics in the cities should work only eight hours a day, but he would insist that if compelled to employ farm labor on that basis he would soon be bankrupted. If the interests of rural and urban labor are the same how does it happen that in all legislation enacted or proposed for reducing the hours of work rural labor has been exempted?

The simple truth is that there can be to identity of interests between the two classes of labor for the reason that they are controlled and regulated by wholly different conditions. The rural worker, by which is meant the farmer, is dependent largely upon the moods of nature. There are times when he cannot labor, and when he can he finds it necessary to make up for what has been lost. He cannot have a fixed schedule of work, as it is feasible for nearly all city laborers to have. The man employed in a mill or factory is not concerned about the weather, but it is a very important matter to the man who has plowing or sowing to do. The attempt to permanently unite the two classes of labor, rural and urban, on the ground that there is identity of interests between them, must fail because the proposition contravenes actual and unalterable conditions. It does not follow from this that they are antagonistic, although it is to be observed that so far as the reduction of the hours of labor in the manufacturing industries tends to enhance the price of the products of such industries it may operate to the

disadvantage of rural labor. But there

two classes. Each is simply regulated by circumstances and conditions peculiar to itself, and these always have existed and doubtless will continue to exist regardless of the declarations of conventions of the disgruntled and discontented or the theories of demagogues.

WORK OF THE GRAND JURY. The grand jury is to be highly commended for striking a deadly blow at boodlerism in Omaha. The indictment of three members of the late boodle council and the late street commissioner is the dawn of the beginning of a

Our city and county government have for years been the hothed of jobbery and corruption. Boodling officials and contractors have looted the city treasury and filled their own pockets with plunder. The plain letter of the law, which forbids city and county officials from being interested directly or indirectly in contracts for work or materials, has been defiantly ignored. Councilmen have not only been interested with contractors and franchise corporations, but they have actually taken contracts for materials and work required by the city.

The grand jury has done well so far in view of the obstacles put in its way 'and the evasion of contractors who have manipulated county and city officials in testifying. There is still a great deal of good to be accomplished by the grand jury in pushing its inquiries to the bottom of the pool of corruption. Let the city be purged of boodlers at any cost.

A PROSPEROUS SEASON.

Unless all signs fail 1892 will pass into history as one of exceptional prosperity to Omaha. Already the number of building enterprises inaugurated or to be inaugurated surpasses the expectations of our builders who sought to forecast the season's business sixty days ago. Brick blocks and fine residences are promised in all directions. The aggregate expenditures for the year may not equal those of 1888 and 1889, but they will be satisfactory to the conservative people of the city, who predict for Omaha a steady advance year by year in

commercial importance and population. Aside from the private buildings which are contemplated, the city will enjoy the benefits which flow from the expenditure of not less than half a million upon the federal building, perhaps \$300,000 on school buildings and sites, and a half million more at least in parks and public improvements. The South Omaha forward push in the packing house interests will also benefit this city. Work will begin upon Fort Crook too before the year ends, in all probability. The manufacturers are encouraged to enlarge their plants by reason of the improvement of business in their lines as the result of the home industry campaign. The several great conventions are also a source of cash. In fact, the year is big with promise, and every citizen of Omaha can reasonably anticipate good times with the opening of

THE BINDING TWINE DUTY.

The report of the minority of the ways and means committee, in opposition to placing binding twine on the free list, presents cogent arguments which will carry conviction to the minds of all persons who are unwilling to see the binding twine industry in the Inited States destroyed by foreign competition.

The report points out that under the Mills bill the raw materials used in the manufacture of binding twine were made free and the duty on the twine was reduced to 25 per cent ad valorem. The present tariff law does still better, leaving raw materials free and making the duty on twine seven-tenths of a cent per pound, which is less than 10 per cent ad valorem. The report says that the majority of the committee propose to destroy the business of at least one class of American citizens for the assumed benefit of another class, and yet on every occasion this same majority are loud in their denunciations of class legislation. The fact is, says the minority report, the removal of this duty would simply benefit foreign producers and foreign consumers of the surplus of American wheat. In the end the farmers would bear whatever burden falls to the Americans. Destroy American competition and you leave the farmer entirely at the mercy of the foreign pro-

ducer and importer. Nothing is more certain than that this would be the result of breaking down the binding twine industry in the United States. The moment the American competition was destroyed the foreign manufacturers would advance the price, and it would be only a question of time when the American consumers of binding twine would pay more for it than they do now. The moderate protection which the tariff gives this industry is simply sufficient to enable it to exist against foreign competition, and to remove that protection would be to surrender the American market to the foreign manufacturers, with the result, as the minority of the ways and means committee state, of throwing thousands of men out of employment, rendering millions of dollars of invested capital useless, and turning \$2,000,000 in wages annually to the laborers of other countries. Hemp production in this country, also, which is of increasing importance. would be abandoned, to the loss and in-

jury of a large number of our people. There is absolutely no valid reason for removing the small duty on binding twine. It does not shut out foreign competition nor give the American manufacturer an opportunity to realize more than a fair profit on his product. It is not oppressive to the consumers of twine. It is simply a reasonable and necessary safeguard to a growing industry which already employs a considerable amount of capital and labor, and therefore ought to be maintained. It is probable, however, that the bill putting binding twine on the free list will pass the house. As a free trade measure, pure and simple, it will hardly fail to receive the support of the majority of that body. In that case it will become the duty of the republican senate to put itself firmly in opposition to this attack upon an important American industry in the sole interest of the foreign ranufacturers.

SENATOR DAVID B. HILL, candidate of the Tammany democracy for presi-

dent, evidently does not intend to let the grass grow under his feet between now and the date of the meeting of the national convention. It is stated that he does not propose to give much of his time to senatorial duties, and among the appoundments of his designs already made is a trip which will enable him to feel the southern pulse on the question of his candidacy. He is booked to address the legislature of Mississippi, and on the way to the performance of that obligation he will undoubtedly find opportunity to talk to a number of southern audiences. From Mississippi it is understood he will go into Indiana, probably with a view to making some sort of a deal with Gray. Mr. Hill ought to be received cordially by the southern democrats, for the reason that his political methods are very much in harmony with theirs. The fact of his having stolen the legislature of New York will undoubtedly commend him to the enthusiastic reception of the politicians who have been for years holding power by depriving tens of thousands of voters of their rights. And Mr. Hill probably would not hesitate to tell them that in this they have done right and that it is their duty to continue to do so. It would not be surprising if he should make a favorable impression in the south. At present the sentiment in that section is largely for Mr. Cleveland, but the feeling is gaining there as elsewhere, that the availability of the ex-president is declining, and in the unsettled condition of the democratic mind regarding candidates is the opportunity of Hill, at least in the south, to gain adherents.

IT is announced that Secretary Blaine and the British minister have signed a treaty looking to the arbitration of the Bering sea question. This having been accomplished there would seem to be no good reason for further delay in submitting the matter, beyond what may be occasioned in waiting for the acceptance of the governments which it is understood have been asked to act as arbitrators. These are Italy, France and Sweden, and there has been no intimation that any of them would decline. The British government will have two representatives to present its case and the United States two. In the meantime it is presumed that the modus vivendi agreed upon last year will be continued, and that the killing of seal will not be permitted beyond the limited number allowed under this agreement to the company having the privilege from this government.

EAST OMAHA is in Nebraska according to the decision of the supreme court, or to speak accurately all of East Omaha except the island is in Nebraska. The full text of the decision of Justice Brewer will be awaited with some interest to see exactly how sweeping it is. Judging from the meager details of the dispatch received yesterday the court holds either that all of East Omaha (except the island) and both ends of the two bridges are in this state, or the present channel is the boundary and the island is in Nebraska. As the East Omaha people admitted that the island in Iowa, it is concluded the decision will so hold.

MAJOR GEORGE H. BONEBRAKE of Los Angeles is said to be slated for minister to Japan to succeed the late John F. Swift of San Francisco. Major Bonebrake is a wealthy banker of the angel city who has contributed a great deat of time and effort to the republican cause. He is not so able a man as Swift, but he is far more popular, and as southern California is the republican stronghold of the state his appointment is good politics.

JUST why Governor Boyd deems it essential to have a Board of Fire and Potice Commissioners in Omaha "in harmony with his administration" is only clear to practical politicians. The average citizen regards this point with absolute indifference, provided the aforesaid board is in harmony with the principles of honest municipal government.

THE East Omaha case involved peculiar questions of law unlike any found in the books. Justice Brewer's decision will go down to future generations as an important precedent.

> An Odious Comparison, Lincoln Journal

John M. Thurston may not be elected vice president, but he has at least the satisfaction of knowing that the discussion has made his name as familiar to the newspaper readers of the country as any baking powder advertise-

A Lucky Blunder.

The Omaha World-Herald gives the nex republican nomination for state treasurer to "John Bartley." Of course that's another blunder, but Joe Bartley, Holt county's rustling favorite son, can thank his stars for it. He has a young army of friends in these parts who rejoice in this bit of evidence that he is not personally acquainted with the World-Hitchcock.

> Requisites for Success. Grand Island Times.

The coming campaign must be an aggressive one on the part of republicans, and they must not be bandicapped by the nominatio of men of questionable standing or doubtful reputation, whose previous record would need whitewashing or explaining away. The nomination of such men simply means ignominious defeat. With honest, honorable candidates, who have been tried and found faitbful to every trust imposed in them, men whose selection will be an honor to the party, we will be successful as in the past but not otherwise.

> Douglas County Must Be Heard. Grand Island Independent

An attempt to "studiously ignore Douglas county" in making nominations, as is talked of by some fool republicans, would practically amount to an attempt at suicide and should be abandoned by every republican of sense who cares for the success of his party Douglas county, the home of the other candidate, saved Judge Post from defeat. 1 agias county is still a part of Nebraska, and an important feature in her political as well as in her business life, and we are glad to own her as such, and look upon any attempt to deny her voice in proportion to her portance as the extreme of both foliv and in justice. The fellows who are engaged in kicking Omaha might put their efforts to much better purpose.

BACK IN TERRITORIAL TIMES

Earliest Sessions of Nebraska's Supreme Court and the Records Thereof.

BROUGHT BY THE BELLEVUE BUCKBOARD

First Session in February '55, but No Busi ness-Sult on a Promissory Note First on Record-Justice Harden Didn't

Like Frontier Life.

These are the days when there are courts and courts, courts where plaintiffs and defendants, with the aid of attorneys, parade their grievances before the public; where wrongs are righted; where judgments are rendered and where criminals are convicted o' the crimes that they have committed.

These courts have existed in Nebraska for thirty-eight years, but they have not always been as numerous as they are at present when twenty-seven district judges look after the legal wants of the residents of the tifteen judicial districts of the state, to say nothing of the gentlemen who wear the ermine of the supreme bench and their less important brethren who occupy the bench in each county and are known as county judges.

Thirty-eight years have passed since the first judicial tribunal convened in what is now the state of Nebraska. To Omaha falls the honor of being the place where the su-preme court held its first session that con-

vened February 19, 1855. That was during the old territorial days when the entire territory could boast of population of only 4,491 souls, distributed through the countles of Burt, Cass, Dakota, Dodge, Douglas, Nemaha, Otoe, Pawnee, Richardson and Washington, but instead of there being twenty-seven judges upon the district bench, there were but three and in business of the supreme court as well.

The First Supreme Judges.

The honorable gentlemen who occupied the high position were Chief Justice Fenner Furguson, father of the Hon. A. N. Furguson of this judicial district, Hon. James Brad-ley and Hon. Edward R. Harden. They were all appointed by President Pierce shortly after the territory of Nebraska was

Chief Justice Ferguson was appointed from Michigan and Associate Justices Brad-

ley and Harden from Indiana.

The first term of the supreme court was held in the old territorial state house, a two story brick structure that stood on the west side of Ninth street, between Farnam and Douglas streets. It was the first brick build ing erected in the Missouri valley west of the Missouri river. The dimensions were 33x70

feet and the contract price was \$3,000. On Monday morning, February 19, 1855, the people of the little frontier town were somewhat surprised when they were in-formed that the supreme court would hold a session on that day. During the previous night the Bellevue stage, which was nothing more than a buckboard, drawn by one horse, rolled into town with two passengers, Hon. Chief Justice Ferguson and Hon. Edward Harden aboard. Shortly after breakfast s gaping crowd of frontiersmen and claim olders gathered at the state bouse to await the coming of the judges, it having been pre viously announced that they were in the city. As the two strangers turned the corner of Ninth and Farnam streets the crowd about vent to a genuine western whoop, similar to those that only a few months previous had frightened the Indians and driven them to the bluffs west of the city.

The judges, for the strangers were they, pressed on and a few moments were grasping the hands of the warm hearted and sturdy pioneers. The reception was of short dura tion and the judges entered the legislative council chamber where they at once an nounced that J. Sterling Morton had been appointed clerk of the supreme court of the territory of Nebraska. The late Jesse Lowe the first deputy United States marshal opened court with the stereotyped expression "Hear ye; hear ye; the honorable, the su-preme court of the territory of Nebraska is

Journal of the Session.

An old document, tells the rost of the story, tells the rost of the story, tells the rost of the story, tells the rost from 1855 t An old document, faded, tattered and torn the journal of the supreme court from 1855 to 1857, is tucked away in the vault of the office of the clerk of the district court of Douglas county and is treasured as carefully a though it was worth its weight in gold. It contains nineteen pages, is tied with pink tape, neatly written, but the writing as well as the paper shows the ravages of time. The first entry is this:

"February 19th, 1855. In pursuance of executive proclamation the supreme court of Nebraska commenced its first session in the council chamber of the state house, Omaha City, Douglas county, Neb. Ter.: Present, the Hon. Fenner Ferguson, chief justice, an the Hon. Edward R. Harden, associate jus-

"Proclamation was duly made by Jesse Lowe, deputy marshel. An order signed by the judge, appointing Julius Sterling Morton, esq., clerk of the said court, was duly filed and the official oath administered by the chief justice. "Hon, E. Estabrook, United States district

attorney of said territory, was in attendance There being no business in readiness, the court adjourned till 2 o'clock p. m. the 20th That completed the first day's business of

braska.

The next day was even more barren of results, as the journal shows this entry: "Tuesday, February 20. Court met pursuant to adjournment, and there being no quorum, in consequence of the absence of Associate Justice Harden, who is rick, Chief Justice Ferguson adjourned court until 3 o'clock p. m. tomorrow afternoon, Tuesday, 20th Inst." The following day, the hour of adjournment having arrived, the following entry was made upon the journal: "Wednesday, February 21, 1855, the court met pursuant to adjournment; present the Hon. Fenner to adjournment; present the Hon. Fenner Ferguson, and owing to continued illness of Hon. Judge Hardon court adjourned until tomorrow at 4 o'clock p. m."

Admitted a Lot of Lawyers. Owing to the protracted illness of Judge Harden the court adjourned from day to day until March 6, when the journal shows the

following proceedings: "The court met pursuant to adjournment; present, Hon, Chief Justice Ferguson and Hon, Associate Justice Harden, Deputy Marshal Lowe being absent, court was called to order by the clerk. The Hon. Attorney General Experience Estabrook addressed the court in preface of the following mo-

tion:
"Territory of Nebraska, supreme court, February term, A. D., 1855. And now comes the attorney of the United States for the territory of Nebraska and makes known to the court that O. D. Richardson, A. J. Hanscom, A. J. Poppjeton, Samuel E. Rogers, William Canfield, A. L. Sharp, H. P. Bennet, J. M. Latham, J. H. Sherman and A. D. Jones, srend all have been members of the har in good. and all have been members of the bar in good and regular standing in other states of the United States. "The court is therefore moved that the

above named persons be admitted to practice under the rules of this court as attorneys and counselors at law, and solicitors in chancery at this bar." Chief Justice Ferguson addressed the ap-

plicants for admission and was followed by Associate Justice Harden, after which the following rules of the court, which had been prepared by Chief Justice Ferguson were ubscribed to by the attorneys who had ap plied and had been duly admitted to practice. Rules of the Court.

"Ordered that the following rules shall commence and take effect on this sixth day "l. Applicants for admission to practice

as attorneys, solicitors and counselors of this court, who are entitled to examination shall be examined in open court on the soc-

ond day of each annual term.

*2. To entitle an applicant to examination he must prove to the court that he is a citizen of the United States, and that he is 21 years of the United States, and that he is 21 years
of age, which proof may be made by his own
affidavit; that he is a person of good moral
character, which fact may be shown by the
certificate of a reputable counselor of this
court, or of some other reputable person known to the court, but such certificate shall not be conclusive nor preclude further examination and enquiry into the character of the applicant.
"3. Attorneys, solicitors and counselors of

this court may practice as such in any of the courts of the territory.

"4. Any person who shall produce to any of justices of this court in vacation the evidence required in rule three, shall upon his application be licensed to practice in all the courts of the territory until the next annual term of this court, provided the judge to whom such application may be made, be satisfied of the propriety of granting such

'5. On process or papers to be served the attorney or solicitor shall endorse his name and place of residence, and if he shall neglect so to do, papers may be served on him through the mail, by directing them accord ing to the best information that can be on tained concerning his residence. This rule snall apply to a party who prosecuts or de-fends in person, whether he be an attorney

or solicitor, or not.

"6. Service of notice of appearance or retainer generally, by an attorney or solicitor for the defendant, shall in all cases be deemed an appearance, and the plaintiff on filing such notice at any time thereafter, with proof of the time of service, may have the appear-ance of the defendant entered as of the time when such notice was served.
"7. The private agreement or consent be

tween the parties or their attorneys or solici ters in respect to the proceedings in a cause shall not be binding unless the same shall be in writing and subscribed by the party against whom the same shall be alleged, or by his attorney, solicitor or counselor, or uness the same shall be reduced to the form of an order by consent and entered.

'S. Whenever it shall be necessary in any affidavit to swear to the advice of counsel, the party shall in addition to the other necfacts, swear that he has fully and stated the case to his counsel, and shall be set forth the name and residence of "9. Personal service of papers upon an at

torney or solicitor may be by delivering the same to such attorney or solicitor, or in the iosence of such attorney or solicitor by leaving the same between the nours of 6 o'clock in the office or place of residence of such at torney or solicitor, with some person of suit age and discretion. 10. "No special motion or application will

be heard by the court unless a copy of the papers in which such motion or application s rounded shall have been served upon the opposite party, when such party prosecutes or defends in person, or upon his attorney or solicitor, when such party appears by attor ney or solicitor at least three days before the day on which such motion or application is to In addition to the above the journal shows

the following entry: "The motion to admit attorneys to practice includes J. D. N. Thompson, William Kempton, I. L. Gibus, A. C. Ford and A. V. Larimer.
"The fees of the clerk for the admission of

attorneys was by consent fixed at \$200 per "It was ordered that the rules as engrossed

be spread upon the journal."
The attorneys who had just been admitted were conducted before the chief justice who administered the following oath, to which they afterwards subscribed: "We severally do solemnly swear that we will support the constitution or the United States and that we will faithfully discharge the duties of attorneys, solicitors and counselors of the

The first term of the supreme court was then adjourned. Adjourned in Disgust.

The time set for the convening of the

second term of court was on Tuesday, Do-comber 11, 1855. On that day the following entry was made by the clerk, Jackson Ba ritt, who had been appointed to fill cancy caused by the resignation of I. Sterl ing Morton:
"Be it known that on this second Tuesday,

the 11th day of December, A.D. 1855, it being the day set by law for the session of the su-preme court for the territory of Nebraska. Present, Attorney General Experience Esta-brook and Deputy Marshal I. D. Patterson, and there being no justices present, the court stands adjourned until tomorrow morning at Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Satur-

day of that week Clerk Barrett went to the He concluded that there would be none of the justices in attendance, and by virtue of the authority invested in him the following journal entry was made:
"Saturday morning, To'clock. There being

no justices appearing, the court now stands adjourned until the second Tuesday of June, A.D. 1856, according to law."

The Docket Was Very Light. When the time for holding the June term of court had rolled around Chief Justice Ferguson and Associate Justice Bradley were present. A morning session was held on Tuesday, but there being nothing for rial, an adjournment was ordered until the ournal which read as follows:

"There being no business before this court [Signed]

F. FERGUSON. Chief Justice."
Three terms of court had been held and nothing had been done. There were no cases for trial and no business in sight. Justice Harden had become disgusted with ploneer life and had resigned to return to his native heath in Indiana, but in the mean-time the Hon. E. Wakeley, then of Madison, Wis,, but now a resident of this city had been appointed to fill the vacancy.

Missed a Couple of Terms. The December term of 1856, and the March vacation the territorial legislature had convened and fixed upon June 9, 1857, as the time for holding a term. In pursuance of that order court convened on June 9, and the journal shows that the following proceeding

"Present, Chief Justice Hon, Fenner Fer-

tice; E. Estabrook, United States attorney, and R. P. Rankin, United States marshall Bowen and Chapman a committee to examine

applicants for admission to practice at this The court also appointed James M. Wool-

worth reporter for the supreme court. There-upon the court adjourned until tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock a. m.

The First Case,

Wednesday was important day. The longlooked for event had come. There was a case for trial. It was one that had worked its way up from the justice court and upon the journal was recorded as "William F. Scott, appeliant, vs Patrick Corrigan, appelled. The suit originated when Scott falled to pay a promissory note. The trial in the subremo court did not furnish any person a great amount of satisfaction as it was settled, as this entry would indicate: "In this case, by consent of the parties, the court ordered the suit dismissed at the cost of the appellant.

To vary the monotony that was caused by the disposition of the Scott-Corrigan case Albert L. King moved that John C. Wilbur, Albert L. King moved that John C. Wilbur, Alfred Sayer, Charles W. Page and Au-gustus Macon be admitted to practice. They produced satisfactory evidence of having the requisite amount of legal knowledge, and after paying the \$300 fee and subscribing to the rules, were duly authorized to appear in any of the courts over which the judges

Omaha's Mayor Before the Court.

The next day the case of C. H. Rider against I. H. Miller was called. Miller was the mayor of Omaha and had impris-oned Rider, who had committed some crime in violation of the city ordinances. The case came up on a writ of habeas corpus. After the arguments had been made Chief Justice Ferguson issued the following order: "Application having been made on be half of C. H. Fider for a writ of babeas cor pus, alloged to be unlawfully detained by one i. H. Miller, mayor of the city of Omaha, it is ordered by the court that a writ issue, requiring said I. H. Miller to have the body of . H. Rider before the supreme court on the 24th day of June, inst., to be dealt with ac-cording to law, and thereupon the court ad-journed till Wednesday, June 24, inst., an 10

When the case was called for trial the record shows the following proceedings: "And now comes the applicant by his attorney, Augustus Macon, and moves the court to dis charge C. H. Rider from further custody, aleging for cause, the want of jurisdiction of he mayor of the city to act as a justice of e." Which case was argued by the Hon. J. M. Woolworth appearing on behalf of the city of Omaha.

until tomorrow at 10 a. m. The next day upon the convening of the court the following order was spread upon the record: "It is ordered by the court that the case of C. H. Rider vs. I. H. Miller be remanded to the mayor of the city of Omaha to await such further action as the mayor of the said city shall see fit to take therein.

"The court took the case under advisement

That ended the first case in which the city was a party. It was also the first case in the ebraska supreme court in which Hon. J. M. Woolworth appeared as an attorney. Both the city and the lawyer won their maiden

The same day John S. Chipman, S. W. Cozzens, Alien A. Bradford, W. F. wood, John B. Meredith and I. H. were admitted to practice, after which court adjourned until July 15.

Couldn't Get Together.

On June 15 court convened, but lacking a quorum an adjournment until the following day was ordered. On that date matters were in as bad shape as on the previous day and an adjournment was ordered to Friday, July 17 at 10 o'clock a. m. During the night of July 16 Associate Justice Samuel W. vacancy caused by the resignation of Assomate Justice Bradley, arrived and in the morning appeared in court, but as Chief Justice Ferguson was absent, having returned to me at Bellevue, court adjourned until

the following morning.

The next day the motion to dissolve the injunction in the case of John McMeecham and Alex F. McConneil vs S. F. Nuckels was ergued and overrused.

Following this came the case of the case of the territory of Nebraska ex rel W. T. Scott vs Jesse Lowe. The record shows that Lowe moved for a dismissal, alleging that the court and no jurisdiction in the premises. The motion was granted and court adjourned until September 23.

On that date there were no cases ready for trial and the term went over until Decom The December term was barren of results. The clerk was present, but not a judge was in attendance. For four days the clerk ad-

journed the term from day to day and then entered an order adjourning court until the October term, 1858. At that term the judges were present and succeeded in transacting considerable busi-uess. It was the date for the beginning of bolding terms of the supreme court at stated

intervals, which practice has continued to the present time. Left the Catholic Priesthood.

New York, Feb. 29 .- In the presence of over 100 persons assembled in Christ's mission hall last night, Father Nicholas Reading, who was ordained a priest in 1879 by Bishop Kenrick of St. Louis, renounced the doctrines of the Loman Catholic church and declared his intention to devote the re-mainder of his life to teaching Catholics "the only true religion," as he expressed it,

Twelve Suits Against the Wabash. ST Louis, Mo., Feb. 29,-Twelve suits now stand against the Wabash railroad aggregating \$104,000, growing out of the accident to a sleigh last month when eight per

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Stubborn Facts--Our spring invoice of nice novelties in

children's wear is now arriving. The jerseys and kilts are specially choice, and mothers are urgently invited to call at our hand-

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