

THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

State of Nebraska,  
County of Douglas,  
Geo. J. Trebach, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, solemnly swears that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending March 19, 1892, was as follows:  
Sunday, March 13, 28,844  
Monday, March 14, 25,636  
Tuesday, March 15, 22,428  
Wednesday, March 16, 23,576  
Thursday, March 17, 24,724  
Friday, March 18, 25,872  
Saturday, March 19, 24,020

Average 24,847

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 19th day of March, A. D. 1892.

G. P. Fein, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for February 24,510.

GENERAL THAYER'S ideas of his publicity are a trifle hazy.

COUNT VON ZEDLITZ declined to be swallowed entirely by the emperor of Germany and resigned. Zedlitz is a surname and not a quality or a drug.

STATESMEN who persistently seek the nomination for the presidency have not been successful in their ambitions in this country. This fact should have some significance to Senator Hill.

ITALY will renew cordial and friendly diplomatic relations in time for the tourist season. The macaroni eaters found out last year on which side their bread was buttered and they do not propose to drop it that side again.

FRANCE has the largest per capita circulation of money of any country on the globe and it is claimed she is the most prosperous nation in Europe. Nevertheless the cable reports a Paris bank failure involving 25,000,000 francs.

Now that Venezuela has rejected America's proposition for a reciprocity treaty and is plunged into a revolution England may think it a superior opportunity to secure the little strip of land adjoining British Guiana which she has claimed so long and so persistently.

TROOP L of the First regiment is made up of Indians and has been ordered to Chicago. When the troopers get well acquainted with the ropes in that wicked city the paragraphs of the Chicago newspapers will have no end of fun ringing the changes on that letter L.

THE recent decision of the corporation of Yale to admit ladies to the post-graduate course is a significant victory for the advocates of co-education. Yale is one of the most conservative of American institutions and has held out against the idea of opening its doors to both sexes most resolutely. This is undoubtedly the first step toward the admission of the fair sex to all the courses.

THE Boston Herald is a very decent and discreet old puritan democratic newspaper, but it explains exactly why Congressman Bryan's effort on Wednesday last created a flutter in this congress by the following paragraph:

The present congress has been in session over three months, and up to the beginning of the present week not one speech of importance on any subject has been made in either house by a member of either party. We believe there has been no precedent for this for fifty years. If there has, indeed, for a hundred, or in any congress since the organization of the government.

THE Manufacturers and Consumers Association has twice drawn blood in its splendid fight for home industries. First, when the county commissioners readjusted for bids so that Nebraska starch manufacturers were admitted as bidders, and second, when the supervising architect of the treasury consented to readvertise so as to give Nebraska firms the opportunity to bid for iron work on the federal building. If the new organization had done nothing else its right to the enthusiastic co-operation of Nebraska people would be clear on account of these two instances where immediate results were achieved on behalf of home industries.

THE results of the campaign in favor of home industries have thus far been more gratifying than the most sanguine advocates of the great American principle had anticipated. The local manufacturing establishments of Omaha have all felt the beneficent effects of the agitation. Out in the state the people have taken up the same war cry and everywhere it has become popular to give Nebraska made goods the preference—quality and price being equal. It is with regret, therefore, that we feel obliged to say that some of the jobbers of this city are apparently co-operating with outside firms in an effort to combat the great principle of home patronage. This is entirely wrong and will react against the jobbers referred to. The Manufacturers and Consumers Association has become a power in Nebraska, and it has back of it a constituency, almost equal to the population of the state. It is a growing institution, too, and the sentiment for which it stands is spreading with great rapidity. No jobbing house can afford to antagonize this movement directly or indirectly.

PROTECTION OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

Senator Allison has introduced in the senate a bill to compel railroads to equip their cars with automatic couplings within a certain time. The measure is similar to one introduced in the house some time ago, to which THE BEE called attention at the time. Briefly, it provides for the equipment of all cars with safety couplers before January, 1897, but the Interstate Commerce Commission may extend the time if found necessary after a full investigation. It requires that new locomotives shall be properly equipped with power brakes as fast as they are built, and that after two years from the passage of the act it shall be unlawful to use locomotives without such brakes. New cars must also be equipped with suitable safety couplers, and after January 1, 1897, it is made unlawful to run a train of cars that has not a sufficient number of cars equipped with power or train brakes to enable the engineer of the locomotive drawing the train to control its speed without requiring brakemen to use the common hand brake. All railroad companies engaged in interstate commerce are required to adopt a uniform system of coupling and uncoupling cars. It is not intended that congress shall designate any particular coupler for adoption by the railroads, but the one agreed upon must be used by all roads engaged in interstate commerce.

The necessity of some system to prevent the sacrifice of the lives of railway employes has been felt for years, and the matter has been several times the subject of discussion by the Interstate Commerce Commission in its annual reports. In the last report of the statistician of the commission much space was devoted to railroad casualties. During the year ending June 30, 1891, 6,334 persons were reported killed on the railroads of the United States, of whom 2,451 were employes. The total number of persons injured was 29,025, of whom 22,394 were employes. This in a single year 24,847 railway employes were killed and injured in this country. This ought to be regarded as startling, and yet the fact is it seems to have made very little impression. In his three annual messages President Harrison has written plainly and forcibly on the subject and recommended legislation to diminish the dreadful killing and maiming, but congress has done nothing beyond the introduction of the bills referred to, the railroads have done almost nothing, and the public has manifested little concern in the matter. A slaughter of passengers through carelessness arouses universal indignation, followed by urgent demands for reparation and the adoption of new precautions, but the continuous killing and maiming of employes goes on almost without a protest.

There is need of a vigorous expression of public sentiment in favor of a reform in this matter. Of course the remedy cannot be applied at once, but legislation requiring that a headlong be made need not therefore be delayed. It is useless to expect that the railroad companies will of their own volition provide the required improvements. To them human life is not the first consideration. They must be compelled to make all practicable provision for its protection in a perilous service, and it is the duty of congress to do this. It is to be hoped Senator Allison will push the bill he has introduced, which is in the interest of a common humanity, to its passage at this session.

BUCKS WITHOUT STRAW.

An ordinance is now pending before the city council which contemplates a radical change in the appointment of inspectors of public works. Under the existing ordinance these inspectors are appointed by the Board of Public Works and subject only to removal by that board. It is proposed now that the city engineer shall have authority to designate inspectors for all public work done in the city of Omaha, subject to the approval of the mayor and city council. Such inspectors shall have sufficient knowledge of civil engineering or of the work of inspection to be done by them as will enable them to render efficient and effective service. It shall be their duty to keep an accurate account of expenditures incurred under their supervision, and report the same to the city engineer. Inspectors may be removed at any time for malfeasance or neglect of duty by the city engineer with the approval of the mayor and council or they may be removed by the mayor with the concurrence of the council.

This proposed new departure is resented by the Board of Public Works as an intrusion upon its prerogatives. Major Furay is quoted by a local paper as saying:

"It puts us in the same predicament that the Israelites were in Egypt. We are asked to make bricks without straw. Such a move would be an outrage, and if it is made I think the Board of Public Works should be abolished. We men are under bond to see that property is properly done, and we must pass on all bills, allow all estimates, and yet we are not to be allowed to name our inspectors. It is preposterous."

Now why is it an outrage to require that inspectors shall be qualified for the work that they perform? And why is it preposterous to have these inspectors designated by the only municipal officer whose professional training enables him to be a competent judge of the qualifications of inspectors? It is true members of the Board of Public Works are under bond to see that our public works are properly done, but what does that amount to? What does Mr. Birkhauser know about paving blocks, asphalt, brick or cement? What does he know about the construction of sewers? Mr. Birkhauser is a miller by trade and never had the remotest connection with public works or private construction that would qualify him to know sandstone from limestone or granite.

What has Major Furay's experience been in regard to materials used in public works? The best years of his life were spent as a detective in the postal service. That surely did not fit him for supervising pavements, sewers and other improvements. The only experience he has as regards materials was gained in the erection of a few ordinary store houses and dwellings, most of which were frames.

What has been Omaha's experience as regards public works? Look at Leavenworth street, Park avenue and Upper

Farnam street pavements. Look at the stone pavements that have been inspected by men who graduated from tailor shops, the shoemaker's bench and from behind the saloon bar. One of the sidewalk repairers appointed by the Board of Public Works this spring was a failure even as a beer jerker, and never drove a nail into a plank so far as anybody can learn.

Have't we been making bricks without straw about long enough? On one point we agree with Major Furay. The Board of Public Works should be abolished. It should never have been created. At any rate it has outlived its usefulness as it is now constituted. A Board of Public Works made up of men who are without experience in the selection of building materials and construction of tunnels, sewers, bridges, viaducts and buildings is a most expensive luxury.

A POSTOFFICE BUILDING BILL.

The measure passed by the United States senate, providing for the construction of postoffice buildings in all towns where the annual gross receipts from the postal service reach a specified amount, is in line with the policy which THE BEE has advocated for years. The bill requires that the supervising architect of the treasury shall prepare, by direction of the secretary of the treasury, designs and specifications for post-office buildings, subject to the approval before adoption of the postmaster general, secretary of the interior and secretary of the treasury. The design and plans must provide for the construction of buildings of such dimensions as may be required for the transaction of the business of presidential postoffices, and so that additions to their capacity may be constructed from time to time without injury to the harmony of the design or usefulness of the building, and such design and plans are to be as nearly uniform as practicable.

The measure provides that the postmaster general shall from time to time cause to be constructed buildings in accordance with such general design for the accommodation in towns and cities having no federal building, of all presidential postoffices the gross receipts of which for three years preceding shall have exceeded the sum of \$9,000 and have not exceeded \$90,000. Such buildings are to be fairly distributed among the several states and territories, the places to be designated from time to time by the postmaster general, the secretary of the treasury and the secretary of the interior. The cost of such building and site is not to exceed \$20,000 at any place where the gross postal receipts for each of the three preceding years shall not have exceeded \$8,000, and at no other place shall it exceed a sum equal to the aggregate of the postal receipts therein during the three years preceding, nor shall it exceed \$75,000 in all.

There are now 1,370 postoffices of the classes to which this bill relates, and the estimates of the probable total cost of buildings provided for by this measure take a wide range, but the appropriations would run through a number of years and would probably average annually not to exceed \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000, a great deal depending, of course, upon the condition of the treasury. As was stated in the debate on the measure, it was drawn upon the assumption that congress will from year to year put in the general appropriation bill just the amount that the treasury can stand and that the public service requires for the purpose of constructing these buildings, and gradually throughout the whole country there would be a dissemination and distribution of the money of the government in the shape of these buildings.

A statement of the present number of postoffices that would be reached by this legislation shows that Nebraska has 31, Iowa 74, Kansas 57, Colorado 20, Minnesota 28, North Dakota 8, South Dakota 10, Wyoming 4. It also shows that the agricultural states would be the largest recipients of appropriations under the bill in proportion to population.

There can be no doubt of the wisdom of the policy contemplated by this measure. It would be economy in the end for the government to construct postoffice buildings in all towns where the gross annual receipts will warrant it. The government now pays out nearly \$800,000 annually for the rental of postoffices, and not only would this be saved after a few years under the proposed legislation, but the value of the property would increase annually to nearly or quite an equal amount. The policy is approved by sound business principles, and there is no good reason why it should not be adopted at once.

ANOTHER AMERICAN CARDINAL.

It is tolerably certain that Rt. Rev. John Ireland, archbishop of St. Paul, will be raised to the cardinalate of the Roman Catholic church. Information to this effect has been received in St. Paul, and its confirmation will doubtless be received in a few days.

The elevation of Archbishop Ireland to the cardinalate is an event of great significance in the religious world. It is not alone a deserved honor to an eminent ecclesiastic. It is the highest papal commendation of the progressive element in the Roman church in the United States. This element is the most powerful, numerically and intellectually, in the church. At its head is Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore. Among his aggressive supporters are Archbishops Ireland, Ryan, Williams, Riordan, Feehan, and a number of prominent bishops, and the president and faculty of the Catholic university at Washington. The reactionaries are represented by Archbishop Corrigan of New York, many bishops who have passed the age at which the spirit of progress is felt, and a large force of priests and laymen of more or less prominence. Between these elements there exists a strong rivalry—a rivalry scarcely visible on the surface, but no less vigorous. It cropped out with considerable virulence in the effort to parcel out the hierarchy in the United States among the nationalities represented in the church—known as the Cahensy movement—and later in a spirited controversy on education between the Catholic university and the Jesuits.

On these and other questions of church policy Archbishop Ireland took ad-

vanced ground and sturdily maintained it. He was the first to denounce the attempt of Herr Cahensy to perpetuate foreignism in the church in the United States, and his forceful language denounced the interference in church affairs of outsiders and their promoters in this country. The war was carried to Rome. His detractors deluged the Vatican with protests and charges, hoping to destroy his influence. Rome's answer was a sharp rebuke in the *Monitor di Roma*, coupled with high commendation of the course of the archbishop.

Archbishop Ireland is a remarkable man, and one who has achieved distinction within and without the church. He is of Irish descent, but a typical American whose patriotism is almost a religious fervor. This trait of his character was conspicuous during the war, he having been attached to one of the Minnesota regiments in the capacity of chaplain, cheering the boys to victory by his comforting ministrations. In the church he has earned a reputation almost world-wide. A staunch advocate of practical temperance, he was among the first to appreciate the spirit of the Nebraska high license law, and aided in having its main features adopted in Minnesota.

In his personality he is a most striking man. Of large, robust frame, broad shoulders, a head of peculiar shape and a swarthy, Indian-like complexion, he would attract attention in any assembly of men. A thick growth of dark hair, slightly tinged with gray, covers his head. A long beak of a nose, blue eyes, cheek bones of the Abraham Lincoln type, and an expansive chin and mouth are the characteristics of a face which would make a splendid model for a sculptor's chisel. In repose a thoughtful expression hovers about his countenance. In conversation his face lights up with a warm, pleasing glow. No one can be in his company any length of time and not be impressed with the grandeur of the man. There is a charm about him that attracts men of all classes and conditions, and to all he is a plain, unpretentious man.

Such is Archbishop John Ireland, prospective prince of the church. The people of the west of differing creeds and servitors by members of the Catholic church over the honors bestowed on a distinctive western man, as broad, tolerant and progressive as his environments.

REORGANIZING THE ARMY.

Senator Manderson from the committee on military affairs, has presented to the senate a report upon various propositions for the reorganization of the artillery and infantry arms of the regular service. It is a clear statement of the necessity for such reorganization. Under the changed conditions of modern warfare we are behind every nation except Persia and China. The rapid improvement in modern arms has rendered obsolete and useless the old tactics and the formation of regiments as one battalion.

Armies no longer fight in compact masses, or even double lines, because the death-dealing efficacy of the modern rifle would annihilate them. Three lines of infantry separated by intervals will be the formation hereafter. This necessitates three battalions, with a major for each, as one commanding officer for the whole line could not possibly be heard in action, even with regimental formation. With the infantry so organized, the National Guard of the various states would adopt a like formation, and thus be brought into harmonious accord; so that in case of war there would be but one formation throughout the entire force.

Our greatest generals have continually urged this reorganization since the close of the war, and there is no doubt that without it we would be in case of a foreign war, be at a great disadvantage. The regular army in all three of its parts, infantry, cavalry and artillery, bears no proportion to our population and to the vast and growing interests of the country. It should be large enough to instruct the militia of the various states and to form an effective nucleus for it in case of war.

Modern armaments and modern guns of great range and penetration require very different artillery instruction from that used in the late war. That arm of the service is one of great importance in our coast defense and not less in the field in time of war. We now have five regiments scattered along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, with a few batteries located at widely separated interior posts.

The major general commanding the army, the secretary of war and the senate military committee unite in recommending an increase of two artillery regiments—a recommendation which seems to be in the interest of efficiency as well as of the importance of that arm of the service. If it is desirable and useful to maintain an army, that army should be organized on the most efficient basis, and be of such strength as to secure the best results to the country whenever its services may be required.

THE Y. M. C. A.

Among the organized forces for the betterment of mankind and consequently for the promotion of good government, none of modern origin does a greater good to the community in general than the Young Men's Christian association. It is nonsectarian, spiritual and uplifting. It is a helpful influence in promoting industry, self-respect and self-reliance. It is a valuable factor in advancing the social good of cities in particular and of the community at large. From a purely civic standpoint it is a great benefit to taxpayers because of its value as a preventive of those evils which make a police force and criminal courts necessary. Society in general does not sufficiently appreciate the economy of preventives in dealing with the weak side of human nature.

The Young Men's Christian association has secured a foothold and is now doing practical work in every civilized country. In the United States there are 1,247 associations with a membership of 235,000 and buildings in 292 cities which have cost \$12,000,000. The special economic value of the Young Men's Christian association work has been recognized especially by the railway companies, which last year contrib-

uted \$103,000 toward the support of 102 railroad branches.

In Omaha the association has a handsome building of its own and is in a flourishing condition. Under the able generalship of Mr. Frank W. Ober, the general secretary, the work is being pushed with renewed vigor. The association has never before been so popular among all classes. Its chief need is money. There are 600 contributing members whereas there should be twice that number. Many business men who recognize the value of the organization are not assisting in its support. There should be a more substantial appreciation manifested for this excellent institution and THE BEE hopes the appeals of the association officers for funds will meet with success.

CITY AND COUNTRY MORALS.

Not long since, in a debate in a convention of the Episcopal church in Washington, Rev. Dr. Nichols of Hartford, Connecticut, startled his hearers with the assertion that "country people are more wicked than city people," and consequently he argued the greater necessity for missions in the rural than urban districts. The extreme views of Dr. Nichols were drawn out by a suggestion that the country missions might as well be abandoned and probably upon subsequent reflection they have been somewhat modified.

However, the remark excited very general comment, and after some discussion well informed people settled down to the conclusion that the Hartford clergyman was not so far wrong after all. The March *Chautauque*, treating upon the subject of American morals, takes up the assertion made by Dr. Nichols, and oddly enough the writer's investigations lead him in large measure to corroborate it. Radical changes have taken place in the average country life within fifty years. In the old days the rural districts were full of a vigorous social life, which was not only ennobling but elevating. Spelling schools, singing schools, debating clubs, husking bees and surprise parties, were of frequent occurrence. Today these social features are scarcely known. The country schools are often far below the average of the city schools, and the surroundings of a farmer's boy are not always of a character to stimulate him to any intellectual development. The specially gifted son is hurried off to town for an education and graduates from the academy or college into a business house or a profession, looking upon an enforced return to the farm as a hardship.

In the judgment of the writers quoted, the general tone of morals in cities has improved and the country at large is upon a higher plane morally as well as intellectually than twenty and fifty years ago. The consensus of opinion is that cities have become better while the country has deteriorated. The rugged Puritanism of New England and the firmness of Pennsylvania of which we read so much in our boyhood have yielded to the pressure of a constant drain from the best elements of the agricultural districts to the city and the influx of Europeans with a more or less pronounced disregard of the conventionalities which formerly prevailed.

The warden of the Maine state prison says: "The city furnishes the petty thief, pickpocket, robber, defaulter and forger while the country furnishes the desperado, murderer and man brute." This is likewise a strong expression of what is doubtless a firm conviction, but which would be taken by the average reader with some reservation. Most of us still believe that while the farming communities are not so intellectual, so aggressively religious, or so ostentatiously pious as they were in the first half of the nineteenth century, the fact remains that a very large proportion of our farmers have very profound convictions upon moral questions. There are localities in the country as deep-dyed in degradation and as depraved as some of the worst localities in the cities, but it is to the credit of farmers generally that they can safely leave their houses unlocked, their horses at large in the pastures and travel without fear along the loneliest roads at night. The social, the drinking, the gambling and the loafing evil still flourish best in the cities and even wickedness of all kinds can more readily be discovered if one is seeking for it in the city than in the country. The country may be losing a little ground, but it still averages a pace which is farther from perdition than the city.

THE PRIZE POOL.

Probably the biggest fool bill ever introduced into any legislative body is that now before the Kentucky legislature, making kissing on Sunday a crime.

History Repeating Itself.

Jay Gould is talking of buying the Mexican castle of Chapulitapas for a winter home. Mr. Gould will not be the first enemy of the United States who has teased that historic fortress.

Scattered Fortunes.

It is a curious commentary on the building up of great fortunes, that of the millions that Mark Hopkins of California hoarded up, three go to the son of a former companion, and the rest to Mr. Sears.

Charity and Heedless Waste.

The Missouri's cargo of flour will feed thousands of Russians for months, and while they are eating it the Russian government will waste ten times its value upon a military establishment that eats up the poor people's substance and does the people no good.

The Rule Works Both Ways.

The Rev. Joseph Plavins Cook gives thirteen reasons why the Sunday newspaper should be suppressed. There is always one reason why a Sunday newspaper should be suppressed, and that reason applies when the Sunday newspaper is dull. The same applies to the Rev. Joseph Plavins Cook, affirmatively, hebdomadally and chronically. Q. E. D.

Compliments to Minister Reid.

The resignation of Mr. Whitley Reid as minister to France has been the occasion of very general testimonials, in both France and the United States, of public appreciation of his tact and usefulness in a position for which a lack of previous diplomatic acquirements had not given such brilliant acquisition. Mr. Reid has given a new proof that the ability requisite for the successful control of

a great newspaper involves the ability to do many other difficult things, and to do them well.

Growth of Monopolies.

The consolidation of three of the biggest Southern iron companies, with a capital of \$20,000,000, has an ominous significance for all competitors. They have natural facilities for swamping the market almost as potent as those which gave the Standard Oil company the start which bore down all opposition.

PORING FAX.

A couple of tramps were passing by a grain office in Nebraska town when one of the storekeepers attempted to display the education he had gained in his life. Looking upon his sign, "I. L. Messerquith grain," he said: "This is a fine sign, it measures all grain. This was an actual occurrence, and the remark was heard by several. After reading it, the tramp said, 'that is a—of a sign, ain't it?'"

The unknown thoughts of humanity are greater than the known. Especially is this so during "dry" times.

Washington Star: The fact that a man will sit up all night with a lot of chips at his elbow is no sign that he wouldn't be scared to death by an armful of firewood.

New York Sun: Wife—is there anything else on Nebraska? I have spent all the morning darning your socks.

Husband—Yes, I wish you would wear them.

A FOREVER LAST.

A tuning fork, it may be said, in spite of why and which. Although its use, as is well known, to ascertain the pitch, can never be called by any stretch of imagination's nose.

By what would seem a proper name—A pitchfork, don't you see?

Atlanta Constitution: "You say you're a veteran from Georgia."

"I have that honor, sir."

"What regiment?"

"No regiment at all, sir—just a natural born colorist."

Minneapolis Tribune: Some unprincipled wreath, presumably from St. Louis, has been passing considerable money in Chicago.

Range Commercial: Biddford papers bring interesting accounts of a cat that drinks coffee at breakfast, and of a child six years old who writes poetry. The cat is worth bringing up.

The optimist already sees the spring in vale and hill; The pessimist looks around and finds the signs of winter still.

Somerville Journal: Even though a man be troubled with incurable insomnia, he is not justified in improving his wakeful hours by learning to play on the organ.

Philadelphia Record: "How brilliant the moon is tonight," said Naggs, as they walked to church last night. "Yes," said Mrs. Naggs, "like most men he's brightest when he's full."

Wasp: Doctor (to tow-headed urchin)—How is your mother, my little man? Tow-headed urchin—She's getting romantic in her right knee, sir.

Washington Star: "I am worried to death," she exclaimed. "I don't know how to trim my new hair."

"I'll tell you," answered her big brutal brother. "Take a pair of scissors and trim it down."

BRIGHTNESS OF THE BUDS.

Stittage: A Texas teacher desiring to classify the pupils in a question to them to find out how much they knew. During the examination of the son of a leader. An int politician the following dialogue occurred:

You say there are three kingdoms—the animal, the vegetable and the mineral?

"Yes, sir."

"Now, where would you put sugar for instance?"

"It puts it in the water, and then he puts his whiskies in afterwards and stirs them up with a spoon, but sometimes he takes it straight."

Good News: Little Dick—The school is closed because so many children is sick.

Mamma—They will probably be all right again in a week or so.

"Before the flood." How do you know that?"

"They were saved in the ark with Han."

Epiph: Mrs. Brown—Do you think you could learn that lesson if I gave you ten cents?

Little Johnnie—No, ma. But I'm sure I could if you gave me a quarter.

Boston Mother—Why does Priscilla blush? Annette—Please, mem, she's studying improper fractions.

Little Johnnie—Ma, I went out and forgot her purse. Shall I run after her?

Brown—No, my boy. She has only gone shopping.

MORE CHICAGO ROTTEVENESS.

The Grand Jury Uncovering a Patric Mess in the City Council.

Chicago, Ill., March 19.—The grand jury resumed the hooded investigation with renewed earnestness today. A large number of witnesses were summoned, including all deputy and officials of the gas trust. As the investigation proceeds the scene broadens. It is charged that \$75,000 was paid for the Jefferson and Urban electric road franchise.

Alderman Kunz, it is alleged, "squawled" on the rack for an hour and a half, and came out with a crestfallen look. It is said he had been trying to get the aldermen to buy him off. It is now said the scheme of aldermen to make money out of securing places for city employes will be ventilated.

NOVEL LINCOLN LITIGATION

Widows of Joel N. Converse After Some Valuable Property.

HOW HIS AFFAIRS WERE MIXED

By Reason of Divorce Court Complications the Question of Title to the Estate is Shrouded in Mystery—Other Capital City News.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 19.—[Special to THE BEE].—Some time since Mrs. Ann E. Converse filed a petition in district court against Margaret F. Gaskell, alias Margaret F. Converse, to recover a one-third interest in the \$50,000 estate left by the late Joel N. Converse. The plaintiff contended that she and not the defendant was the only real and bona fide relict of the deceased. Margaret had filed an amended answer, averring that she Ann is barred and estopped from all interest in the estate because of a settlement made with her husband; that the plaintiff has filed in Bent county, Colorado, a petition for divorce on the grounds of desertion; that in December, 1883, she had made a settlement with her husband by which she received a deed for \$15,000 worth of property on Laflin street, Chicago; that on January 23, 1884, she was given a divorce and on January 31, 1884, the defendant was married to Con