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STAND BY YOUR COLORS.

When the republican party was in supreme control of the affairs of the nation and all branches of the public service were manned by republicans it did not take much courage in a republican state like Nebraska to flout the party flag and shout lustily for its candidates.

There was in fact a laudable incentive for republicans to be magnanimous, and in local affairs to break over party lines where incompetent or dishonest candidates sought to foist themselves into important positions, or where conventions had been packed by party bosses in the interest of jobbers.

At such times the patriot could rise above the partisan without endangering the supremacy of the party. This was true four years ago when James E. Boyd was elected mayor over Isaac S. Hotalby by over 1,900 majority.

Times and circumstances have changed. The republican party has met with disaster and its future existence is seriously imperilled. If there was a time when republicans of Omaha should stand by their colors it is now.

It would be both cowardly and disgraceful for republicans to desert their party at the very first election after the democracy has captured the white house. The democratic party has set an example which republicans would do well to emulate.

For twenty-four long years they have stood shoulder to shoulder in support of their party through disaster, humiliation, and disappointment. They have braved all the partisan rancor and the odium that attached to a party which was held responsible for disloyalty and rebellion.

Why should republicans falter in their duty in the very hour when their party flags are at half mast, and when desertion means abject surrender? What are the conditions of the contest to-morrow? Mr. James E. Boyd is no longer a mere non-partisan business man, upon whom the nomination has been forced for the purpose of saving the city from financial wreck and jobbery.

He is now a democratic leader, whose ambition reaches up to the United States senate. His candidacy is not forced upon him in the interest of the public welfare and good government. It is a deep-laid scheme by himself and Dr. Miller for the purpose of controlling the politics of Omaha and Douglas county.

The so-called citizen movement is nothing more nor less than a political snare. A few B. & M. railroad republicans are trying to repay Mr. Boyd for his over promptness in calling out the troops for their benefit, and some other republicans, who have axes which they want Mr. Boyd to sharpen on Grover Cleveland's grindstone, started a movement under false pretenses, and Mr. Boyd allowed himself to be seduced into becoming a non-partisan candidate, with the privilege of heading the straight democratic ticket.

What does Mr. Boyd want the mayor's office for? Surely not for the honor of the position, for he has held it before, nor for the salary, as that is no object to a man worth half a million dollars. Mr. Boyd wants to follow in the footsteps of Grover Cleveland. He wants the office for a stepping-stone for higher honors, and he expects republicans to boost him into power through the non-partisan dodge.

In the matter of patronage the mayor's office is more important than that of the governor of Nebraska. He appoints the street commissioner, city attorney, city engineer, the board of public works, the marshal and entire police force of over thirty men, the chief and all the paid employes of fire department, city physician, weigh-masters, pavement and sewer inspectors, and scores of other employes.

Now, does it become republican to put all this power and patronage into the hands of the members of the national democratic committee, who is to use it as a club with which to brain their party. And what excuse have republicans for bolting Mr. Murphy? He has been fairly and honorably nominated, represents no faction or clique, is competent, and has faithfully discharged the duties of the office for the last year.

THE CITIZENS' APPEAL. The appeal of the citizens' committee for Boyd and reform is a delusion and a snare on its face. Great stress is laid upon the fact that Guthrie was convicted of bribery, Chase was removed for drunkenness and malfeasance in office, and three councilmen were indicted by the grand jury. Wherein these facts disqualify Mayor Murphy, and what assurance does Boyd's candidacy afford that there will be an end to bribe-taking and dishonesty. Has Mr. Murphy been in any way enticed by Chase's and Guthrie's deal with the gamblers, and is there any ground for connecting him with any contractor's job?

How does Mr. Boyd's administration compare with that of Mr. Murphy? When Boyd was mayor he relied almost entirely upon Jack Jewett to run the city affairs. Jewett was literally acting mayor while Boyd simply signed the warrants and papers submitted by Jewett. Mr. Murphy gives close attention to the duties of his office and devotes his entire time to the affairs of the city. He does not depend on irresponsible substitutes.

When Foyd was mayor he collected from the gamblers and houses of ill-fame five dollars per month each as a fine, save when he favored some by making no collection. Murphy's marshal, Cummings, has collected from the same class to date \$27.50 per month each, every dollar of which has been paid into the city treasury.

Every dollar due the city on account of liquor licenses has been collected, and this was never done before. When the press and public demanded the removal of Marshal Angell, why did not Mr. Boyd comply with the demand? In the light of these facts it strikes us that the appeal of the "Citizens' Committee" for Boyd and reform is decidedly refreshing.

REFORM WITH A VENGEANCE. Mr. James E. Foyd boasts openly that he is bound to be elected mayor of Omaha at any cost. We are told he will spend ten thousand dollars next Tuesday to defeat Mr. Murphy. How is this great sum to be spent? The legitimate expenses of a candidate for mayor cannot at the outside exceed five hundred dollars. What is to be done with the remaining \$9,500 which Mr. Foyd intends to spend to make sure of Murphy's defeat? The avowed purpose of the citizens' movement is reform in municipal affairs. Do the respectable business men of Omaha propose to aid the reform candidate for mayor in debauching voters with money and liquor? Is the price of reform and good government to be an opening of the floodgates of corruption at the ballot box?

Is this audacious attempt to buy an election to the mayor's office in the interest of public morals and good government? Is it not of itself the grossest insult heaped upon Omaha? It is an insolent assertion that votes are to be bought and sold like cattle. And to what class of voters will this reform candidate owe his election? To the debased, beastly rabble, who make merchandise of their votes. This will be reform with a vengeance.

THE FALL OF BARRIOS. The vaulting ambition of Barrios overleaped itself, and he has paid the penalty with his life. His invasion of San Salvador resulted in a battle against the combined forces of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and he was killed and his army routed. It was a decisive battle, and put an end to his plan of uniting the five Central American republics under one government. Upon hearing the news of the disaster the legislative assembly of Guatemala immediately annulled the decree promulgated by Barrios, in which he proclaimed the union and declared himself the dictator of the five republics. We venture to say that the legislature was not very enthusiastic in its sympathy with his ambitious project. A month's truce has been declared between Guatemala and the allied republics, and this is probably the last we shall hear of this trouble. The five republics will remain as they are now, each with an independent government. Had Barrios not been killed, and had he made progress in his invasion, the United States and Mexico would undoubtedly have taken a hand in the affair and assisted the republics to suppress him. His final overthrow would have been merely a question of time.

Barrios was no ordinary man. He was a half-Indian, but possessing a lofty ambition, he left the plantation upon which he worked and went to the capital of Guatemala, where he soon succeeded in obtaining assistance which secured to him a university education and enabled him to become a lawyer. His ambition knew no bounds, and conceiving the idea of becoming the chief executive of the nation he gathered around him a body of staunch followers, and inaugurated a revolution, which finally resulted in his being made president in 1872. His administration throughout was characterized by his surprising efforts in behalf of the interests of the common people. He established schools, built railroads and telegraphs, and made many other public improvements. Having risen from the humble walks of life to the presidency of the republic of Guatemala by his own efforts, and having maintained himself in his high position, and accomplished so much good for his people, he was regarded by them as a man of destiny. It was claimed that his scheme of confederation was an honest effort in the interest of the five Central American republics. If, instead of proceeding in an arbitrary, and dictatorial manner to accomplish this object he had submitted his plan to the legislatures of the different republics and employed shrewd politicians in his interest his scheme might have been adopted by a vote of the republics, and he might have been elected president of the confederation. But Barrios had not the patience and cunning diplomacy of a politician. He was a revolutionist, and a bold dash over the country to make the republics submit by force was more in accordance with his disposition. His death upon the battlefield was a fitting end to his career which began with a revolution, and was sustained throughout by a military spirit whose ambitions could not be confined to the boundaries of Guatemala.

THE STATE CENSUS. The work of taking the Nebraska state census, which was provided for by the last legislature, will be begun in June by Mr. Lane, the superintendent, who is already making preparations for the undertaking. There will be considerable trouble encountered in the work as all the records of the national census are now at Washington. They include over 1,000 kinds of blanks which were furnished to the census takers, who used them for the purpose of making inquiries of the census bureau. These blanks, if they were within easy reach, would be of considerable service to Superintendent Lane as they would furnish him with a great deal of information in regard to the mode of procedure.

To take the census of Nebraska will prove a much more extensive task than it was five years ago, for the state has very nearly doubled its population since then, and unfortunately the appropriation is very small. Mr. Lane will therefore have to govern himself accord-

ingly, and it may be that he will find some difficulty in doing the work as completely as it ought to be. To secure competent and faithful enumerators for every precinct in the state will be quite a task. In taking the census, the smaller towns can be readily canvassed, but when it comes to the larger towns and cities the work will be found somewhat difficult. One trouble will be in sifting out the transient population, and another will be in fixing the boundaries between the cities and the surrounding country. It is very important that this census should be reliable, because it will be the basis upon which the legislative and judicial districts will be re-apportioned, so as to make them more nearly equal in population.

Of the many metropolitan papers received at the Bee office the Chicago Herald is the most attractive. Its typography is simply beautiful, being equal to the best book work. Its make-up is in excellent style, and in general appearance it is without an equal in the newspaper world. As a rule daily newspapers are made up in a slovenly manner, are printed on poor paper, and present anything but an attractive appearance. The exception to this rule on the part of the Herald is certainly pleasing to its patrons and the public generally. It is as clean in its contents as it is in its dress. The editorials are ably written, and always entertaining and instructive, and the same may be said of all its other departments. Take it all in the Chicago Herald is a model newspaper, and it deserves the prosperity that it is enjoying.

DR. GEORGE L. MILLER is being overwhelmed with applications for post-offices, and in self-defense he has been obliged to call a halt. The doctor now sees what a burden his life would have been had he been appointed postmaster general. We give him the benefit of the extensive circulation of the Bee by publishing from the Herald the following: "A Necessary Notice.—I find it necessary to request of friends in the state to stop sending petitions for appointments to post-offices or other offices in our state. I am not signing any petitions, nor shall I forward any petitions to Washington for anybody after this date. George L. Miller."

DR. DEVEREN is no duffer in diplomatic affairs. By his act he has succeeded in greatly strengthening the interests of England in India by forming a close partnership with the ameer, and concluding arrangements for building certain railways and telegraph lines, and for supplying certain posts, all of which will put the English in good condition to maintain their position on the Afghan question. This programme is not at all acceptable to the Russians, whose army orders declare that if Herat be fortified, in accordance with English advice, it will constitute a cause of war.

Some of the men who are trying to defeat Thomas Lowrey as a democratic candidate for the city council, are circulating the report that he is opposed to years of public improvements, and especially to the building of a viaduct across the Union Pacific tracks.—Herald.

That is not the trouble. The men who are trying to defeat Lowrey are the alikhat democrats under the lead of Mr. Boyd, who put up that citizens' ticket and substituted Goodman for Lowrey.

THE weather is getting pretty warm, but Nebraska is still left out in the cold so far as federal appointments are concerned.

ROUNDABOUT GOSSIP. Senator Jones, of Nevada, who spent last Sunday in Omaha, paid a very high compliment to the Becton hotel. "I have not seen a hotel during the last two years anywhere in this country, with perhaps the exception of the very largest cities, that had so much the appearance of business about it," said he, "as this has. This is particularly true of the dining room. This is really one of the very best appointed hotels that I have ever seen." The senator took a drive about the city, and expressed his surprise at its wonderful growth during the last three years. He predicted that Omaha is going to be one of the biggest cities in the west.

Senator Jones expects to strike a new bonanza this year. He is about to send a 120 stamp mill to Alaska, which he believes is the richest in minerals. He remarked that the mines of San Francisco having pronounced it far superior to that of Italy. There is an inexhaustible supply of it, and it can be laid down in San Francisco for almost nothing. He was quite enthusiastic over the resources of Alaska, and expressed the opinion that the people did not as yet appreciate the value of that territory. While talking about the territory Senator Jones incidentally remarked that Prof. Pontez, of Omaha, owned a valuable quarry of variegated marble in Idaho, but that it would be valueless so long as the railroads continued to charge such exorbitant transportation rates. If the professor should attempt to market any of the railroads would ascertain what it was worth at the point of destination and accordingly charge for its transportation a rate that would make a fair profit impossible. "I had a copper mine in Idaho," said he, "which I wanted to work, but the railroads demanded so much for transportation that I told them they could have the mine." The senator at present is working the old Comstock bonanza mines, employing 400 men, and he expects that a new and rich strike will be made there at no distant day.

Talking about politics, Senator Jones expressed his belief that the republican party would show more vitality four years hence than it did during the last campaign. When the factional disputes die out and there are no more controversies over patronage the party will muster more strength and make the best fight in the history of its existence. He has a very favorable opinion of Grover Cleveland, who, he said, is nobody's cat's paw, and the democrats will find him a very hard man to manage.

Adelina Patti, while passing through Omaha last Thursday, expressed her regret at being unable to sing here. She was very sorry that Mapleson and Boyd could not have come to an understanding. She never expects to be in this country again.

The first time General Grant visited Omaha was in 1868. Being accompanied by General Sheridan. He had been nominated for the presidency, and upon his arrival here he was driven to the republican headquarters on Douglas street, opposite the Academy of Music. The general was escorted to an elevated platform, and was introduced to the vast assembly by Governor Saunders. General Grant was a fine duster and a straw hat, which he did not take off as the sun was shining. Col. Chase noticed this distinguished military officer by shouting out, "General, take off your hat." The crowd cheered, and the general gratefully complied with the request and made a polite bow. Leaving Omaha, he went west on business over the Union Pacific, which was then not quite completed. On his return shortly afterwards, Hon. John I. Redick, who had been a delegate to the national convention that had nominated him for the presidency, went out to Fremont to meet him. In the depot dining hall, Mr. Redick took a seat beside the general, and started a conversation for the purpose of drawing him out on the political situation, but, as Mr. Redick tells the story, about the only thing he could get out of the general was a very laconic speech. It was "I like that gray." Mr. Redick, by the way, was always an ardent admirer of General Grant. When Grant was defeated for a third term for the presidency, Mr. Redick flopped over to the democracy.

The next time that General Grant passed through Omaha it was at night. He had become president of the United States, and Col. Chase had become mayor of Omaha. Col. Chase was determined to see President Grant and extend to him the freedom and hospitality of the city, and at the same time present him with a brace of ducks for his breakfast. Of course the colonel expected to deliver the ducks in person and deliver a speech, but when he reached the sleeping car he was admitted only to the presence of the porter and cook. The latter politely accepted the ducks and returned thanks in behalf of the president, and then the porter politely bowed the colonel out of the door. The colonel returned to his home with his speech undelivered.

On his return from his trip around the world in the fall of 1879, General Grant received a grand ovation in Omaha, an event that will always be remembered with pleasure by the people of this city. The general was highly gratified with his reception, and so expressed himself.

When the Grant procession was passing up Farnam street, a fierce fight between two bull-dogs occurred at the Eleventh street crossing, and Col. Chase, who was riding in one of the carriages, yelled out to some one in the crowd: "Won't you please stop that dog fight?" Col. Will Browne, who was an interested spectator, shouted back to him: "Colonel, let 'em fight it out on that line if it takes all summer. The general likes to see a good dog fight as well as any one."

In speaking of Gen. Grant's early military life it may not be out of place to mention that at the opening of the civil war one of our governors, Gen. Frederick, while at Quincy, Ill., getting a steamer ready to transport three companies of his regiment from that point to the St. Louis arsenal, where he was massing his regiment for service, was introduced by Gen. Hurlbut to Gen. Grant the day after he was appointed colonel of the Twenty-first Illinois infantry by Gov. Dick Yates, and was invited to dine with him at his camp opposite Quincy. The soldiers of Col. Frederick's regiment, the Ninth Missouri infantry, while stationed at Quincy were altogether too "fresh and liberal," and Grant took occasion to give him some good advice and instructions as to the important matter of discipline. This action on the part of Grant was, of course, appreciated by Col. Frederick, who has never forgotten it, as it at once spurred him on to bring his regiment up to a high standard of discipline.

Col. Boone, of New York, who is the agent of the American Exchange in London, has a heretofore untried plan of conducting American travelers, is spending a day or two in Omaha. In speaking of American travel abroad, he said: "A trip in Europe does an American a world of good. I never saw an American who spent any time in Europe who did not return home a better American. It makes him think more of his own country."

Tom Keene played Richard III. at the opera house last evening. This is his favorite play—the one in which he appears to best advantage, and in which he gives the best satisfaction to the public. It is evident that he has improved in some respects. He is more polished, and does not rant so much as he did when we first heard him. He is a close student and hard worker in his profession, and as a result of his perseverance he has within a few years taken his place in the first rank of tragedians. Mr. Keene is everywhere drawing large houses, and it is on the road to fortune. It was only a few years ago that he was a stock actor in San Francisco, where he was "discovered" by Billy Hayden, who was then business manager of Col. Keene, a position which he held for ten years. Hayden, who is a very shrewd man, had accumulated some money, and recognizing in Keene a man of talent, he concluded to invest his spare cash in him and printers' ink, and bring him out as a star. The experiment long ago proved a brilliant success, and the result is that Hayden has made a comfortable fortune, which is constantly increasing, for himself and his star. It was a lucky strike Hayden has dropped all other theatrical enterprises, and devotes himself strictly to the business of Keene and himself.

Desiring to get metropolitan in a political sense, having four tickets in the field to Omaha's five.

A treasury company has been organized in Omaha which, under easy, will prove a bonanza to all classes of stockholders.

The national reform convention met in Fremont last week. Applications for office will, however, be received at the old stand.

There are 107 applications already on file for the three secretaryships of that reform railway commission. The job commands \$2,500.

The average of both corn and wheat in the vicinity of Fremont for this season, it is estimated, will exceed that of 1884 by fully 50 per cent.

The Columbus skating rink rolled away in smoke one night last week, causing a loss of \$10,000. The demand for amusements has fallen off.

Engineer Alnoworth, of the Sioux City & Pacific, will begin track laying on the 15th inst., expects to put down two miles of 60th steel rails every day.

Dr. Fishblat, the notorious rascal who operated as a quack doctor in Omaha has repeated his sins and took to preaching to stones for his crimes.

Additional ties are being unloaded in Paullillon, to be used in building the proposed double track of the Union Pacific between Omaha and that point.

The school census of Fullerton shows a great lack of enterprise on the part of the citizens. There has been a gain of only ten or twelve children in a year.

A seventeen-year-old boy at Aurora started a fire with kerosene and narrowly escaped falling through the roof. The downward spin of his lip and eyebrows was totally ruined.

The husband of Mary Shelton, of Springfield thought he was a gambler, and with little effort he won \$300 of his hard earnings with Geo. Ringo, who was. Mary has now brought suit against Ringo to recover the amount lost by her husband.

The town of Auburn has harmonized its differences with Lincoln county, and its deeds have been given for the court house, square, and all is serene in Nemaha's growing metropolis.

The Columbus Democrat smiles and wistfully "wails" the smell of the Lincoln county sweat. We've got a United States land notice for publication at last. All join hands and circle to the left."

William Mische, a farmer in Hamilton county, raised his throat with the water by other methods attempted to end the reign of riot in his brain, but his people interfered and sent him to the insane asylum.

A clothing store was caught with his arms full of clean linen in Plainmouth, and jailed. Not liking the surroundings he tore off the side of the jail and joined the web foot tribes at Pacific Junction.

John Braxton, the son of Dr. Braxton, editor of the Fairmount Signal, attempted suicide on board a B. & M. train near Lincoln on Monday last. The unfortunate young man did not succeed further than to make a terrible gash in his throat.

George Maull of Fullerton, took a sudden and involuntary slide across a plowed field at one end of a halter, a coil being attached to the other. He still lives, but his eyes are swimming and several yards of adhesive plaster holds him together.

The little sons of Geo. Matz, a Cass county farmer, started a bonfire near the house and burnt the black "a" substituted a large pile of corn and several pieces of costly farm machinery were consumed. The boys were shingled.

All Seward turned out the other day to see the Indians being hunted by the Indians. Horses were frightened and ran away, wagons were smashed, the crowd ran for shelter and for a few minutes there was a wild time. Nobody hurt.

Burke, the vendor of "B. B." at Weeping Water, who was arrested for deceiving the natives with bogus temperance drinks, was bound over to the district court. The complaint had a tremendous sale, the goods sold, diet being, "Great Caesar, what succulent lemon!"

People should be very careful in setting out prairie fires. This is the winter of the year the wind is liable to blow without much warning and great damage may be done, and besides there is a heavy penalty attached to setting out fires without due notice.

Mr. Frank Jerome Shibley, associated with that brilliant old water Lieutenant Alverno Gerald Wolfenbarger, have proclaimed themselves dictators of "The New Republican," and founded in Lincoln. (The boys are to throw a steady stream of cold water on the town—a blessing in disguise.)

The "Loup must be bridged," is the cry at Fullerton. A magnificent proposition has been made by the Union Pacific to do the job for \$800 a foot, which would make the total cost about \$7,500; \$5,000 of this amount has already been voted by the county, and an effort will be made to raise the remainder.

The Red Cloud Chief has on exhibition a specimen of sugar made from sap taken from box-elder trees on the farm of R. Chapman, in Clay county. There are 1,000 box-elder trees on the farm thirteen years old. The sugar resembles maple sugar in every respect and is fine grained. Farmers are urged to try the experiment.

Two young men named McMurray and Burns, from Appanoose county, Iowa, while on their journey through Nebraska by a four-horse team and wagon, when about 20 miles from Fremont were asked by a tramp for a ride. This was accorded, and the man accompanied them until they had arrived within a few miles of Omaha, when the tramp attacked the two men with a hammer, beating them severely about the head. They both fell from the wagon, and the tramp took flight, and was subsequently captured in Butler county. The injured travelers were attended to in Columbus.

Dodge county teachers propose to paste over every school door, "Spill the red and spare the child." They say it is a world of good, and the sentiment, and to the small boy and some of the larger ones it carries ball for injured anatomy and banishment to the penitentiary from years of useless whining. Ah, the good old days of the ferule brutes are rapidly disappearing. Men and women of brains and humanity supplant the bull-whip, and the school houses of twenty years ago, and hammered the three B's into tender minds by force and fear. The rod and the whip and the cat-o-nine tails are going out, and very gentle and thousands of willing hands will help into eternity.

The Oakland Independent says the Nebraska Central is a sure thing, and that 100 miles have been let to be graded which will take it to about the west line of Madison county. An agent of the company, the Independent says, is now in Paris collecting negotiations for the sale and transfer of the company's bonds as soon as issued and placed on market. Trading will commence about June 1st. That agent also says that a charter for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at Decatur has been secured and that a number of roads east of the "Big Muddy" that have no connecting lines in Nebraska will aid in its construction.

Deputy Sheriff Rothwell, of Oreginton, waited up to a horse thief and ordered him to throw up his hands and submit to arrest, but the horse thief was not in a submitting frame of mind. The supposed thief had both hands in his overcoat pockets at the time, and without knowing it was a horse thief that any one could see, he looked R. through squarely in the eyes and said to him: "Shoot and load—D. I've seen lots of men like you before. I'll give you the first shot and do my work afterwards. And as he finished his foolhardy speech he slipped out of the back door like a flash. The deputy sheriff made an effort to keep him from closing the door behind him, but only succeeded in getting his fingers almost broken between the door and the casing. Broken back to the stable, jumped on his horse and skipped out.

Annual Mormon Conference. LOGAN, Utah, April 4.—In accordance with the published notes of the presidency of the church the general annual conference of the Mormon church convened at St. Luke, the here this morning instead of at St. Lake, the president of the church was present. Apostle Richards presided, assisted by the four other apostles. A number of leading bishops and prominent elders from other parts of Utah, Idaho and Colorado were present. The attendance was fair, but the tabernacle conditions that the present opposition will ultimately result for the good of the church. The speakers conveyed this impression, and a great deal of confidence from their great trials. They had nothing to say against

those opposing the church by embarrassing propositions, but claimed that nothing offered would be exchanged for Mormonism. No intimation of a revelation or anything of an unusual nature will be advanced by the conference.

Rev. Dr. Fyng Inman. NEW YORK, April 4.—Commissio de lunatico inquirendo has been issued on Rev. Dr. Stephen Fyng, of Irvington. The petition was made by Alexander G. Tyng, of Peoria, Illinois, oldest son of Rev. Dr. Tyng, and set forth that Dr. Tyng "was of unsound mind and so far deprived of reason as to render him altogether incompetent to manage himself or his affairs. That his language, conversation and actions since 1883 have been those of a person of unsound mind. That he could not recognize friends and often mistook one for another, in some cases mistaking those long since dead." The estate of Dr. Tyng is stated to be a house and lot in Irvington worth \$10,000 and an annuity of \$5,000 as pastor emeritus of St. George church of New York City. Mrs. Susan Tyng, the doctor's wife, was named as the proper custodian of the person and property on the return of the commission. The necessity for the proceedings is the present inability to collect the annuity owing to Dr. Tyng's incompetency.

The Crow Creek Reservation. SIOUX CITY, Ia., April 4.—The Journal's special from Dakota points says there is great indignation and surprise over the news from Washington that the Winnebago and Crow Creek reservation lands opened to settlement by the proclamation of ex-President Arthur, are to be withdrawn. There are now nearly 3,000 families on the land. Many have come from a long distance and have every dollar they own invested in claims and are actively at work making improvements. It will be great hardships to these unfortunate people to have to leave now and there by considerable trouble to remove them, if they should show a disposition to resist, which they probably will.

A Fortune in Ireland. CHICAGO, Apr. 4.—Mrs. Thos. Meath of this city received a letter to day from her brother Wm. Sheridan, ex-member of parliament, residing in Dunmore, Ireland, informing her she had been awarded a larger portion of a fortune of \$600,000. Mrs. Meath had a cousin married to Gen. Lawrence Blake, who died in 1870, and left a will bequeathing the estate to his wife, who died intestate. The estate has since been in the English courts, but a decision has finally been given in favor of the wife's heirs.

Indian Depredations. SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—The latest reported depredation of Yanqui Indians is the burning to the ground of a mining town. The Yanquis near Comaparis are running off all stock. Two Indians were killed.

NO POISON IN THE PASTRY IF DR. PRICE'S SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS ARE USED.

Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, etc., Flavor Cakes, Creams, Pastries, etc., as delicately and nutritiously as the finest French Confectionery. FOR STRENGTH AND TRUE FRUIT FLAVOR THEY STAND ALONE.

Price Baking Powder Co., Chicago, Ill. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems.

Best Dry Hop Yeast. FOR BREAD, BISCUITS, CAKES, ETC. WE BAKE BUT ONE QUALITY.

\$50 REWARD IF YOU FIND THE EQUAL OF PLOWSHARE LORILLARD'S DELICIOUS FLAVOR.

PLU TOBACCO, THE "FINE CUT" CIGARETTES, WIRTH & DICKIG, 60 & 62 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

This brand is a happy combination of fine, young crop leaf, curly for a filler, with a delicate and just accents the taste of a large number of cigarettes.

Orders for "Plowshare" are coming in rapidly from all parts of the country, demonstrating how quickly the great success of this is a good combination of tobacco, both as to quality and quantity. Messrs. Lorillard & Co. have exercised no idle time and labor in endeavoring to reach the Acme of Perfection in Flowshare, and seem to have done it. Besides the 10¢ and 20¢ cuts of Plowshare are

Almost Double in Size. Which is a point not to be overlooked by dealers who will find it to their interest to order some and give their customers an opportunity to try it.

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