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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, George B. Tzschuck, secr. secretary of The Bec

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee the week ending April 26, 4890, was as fol-Sunday. April 20. Monday April 21 Tuesday April 22 Wednesday April 23 Thursday April 23 Friday April 24

Saturday, April 26..... Average......20.245 GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 26th day of April, A. D. 1880. [Seal.]

State of Nebraska, 188.
County of Douglas. 188.
George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Daily Bee for the month April, 1889, 18,550 copies; for May, 1889, 18,650 copies; for June, 1889, 18,558 copies; for August, 1889, 18,551 copies; for September, 1889, 18,710 copies; for July, 1890, 18,567 copies; for November, 1880, 19,310 copies; for December, 1889, 20,048 copies; for Jamary, 1890, 19,555 copies; for February, 1890, 19,561 copies; for March, 1800, 20,815 copies.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 8th day of April, A. D., 1800, [Seal.]

N. P. Fell, Notary Public. Notary Public.

A NEW YORK jury declares that Tammany cannot be libeled. Intelligence is steadily spreading in Gotham.

THE stampede of leading officials from the Burlington indicates that the corporation has adopted a pace too lively for old blood.

IN PLACING their surplus capital in Omaha industries, the moneyed men of Sioux City show a commendable degree of business sagacity.

DEMOCRATIC organs are grievously annoyed because Senator Quay will not resign. The senator is never so comfortable or immovable as when under democratic-fire.

THE prohibitionists have placed a state ticket in the field in California. In Nebraska they are carrying water on both shoulders and dispensing the fluid from non-partisan jugs.

THE alarming increase in the number of religious, political, moral and social onstrations in various countries. In cranks bombarding the occupants of the France, in Germany, in Austria and white house, goes to prove that our lunatic asylums are not effectively guarded.

THE Chicago Inter Ocean threatens to read out of the party all papers opposed to the McKinley bill in its present form. Fortunately the independence of republicans is not in the keeping of this organ.

WITH a public building assured, two candidates for governor in training, a congressman in harness, and a liberal assortment of political patriots ready to sacrifice their private interests to serve the public, the capital of Dodge county is blessed beyond measure.

FARMERS in eastern Colorado propose to follow the example of their brethren in Nebraska, Dakota and California, in cultivating sugar beets. Should the results of experiments be sustained on a large scale, there is little doubt that the new industry will cause reduction factories to spring up and multiply in the western states.

DENVER papers send up a consumptive yell of joy because the Burlington runs a train through to that city without touching either Omaha or Kansas City. There is really no occasion for hilarity. The train referred to is intended to hurry the lungless residents of the Windy city to the mountain hospital and hasten the remains back to the friends of the deceased. Such cargoes can be replenished with cod liver oil at any way station. Speed is necessary to prevent the victims dying on the company's hands.

IT IS a waste of time and money to attempt the permanent improvement of the present garbage dumps. The steady growth of industries on the levee and the necessity for increased railroad facilities will soon absorb every foot of ground. It is an outrage on thousands of employes and a positive injury to health to maintain these filth piles on the river front. Experience shows that the best, cheapest and most healthful means of disposing of garbage is by cremation or desiccation. The amount of money already squandered on dump boats and the salaries paid dump watchmen would almost pay for deodorizing and decomposing the garbage.

ARTESIAN well irrigation will soon be put to the test in South Dakota. An appropriation of twenty-two thousand dollars has been made by congress for this work, and the money is to be expended under a commission appointed by the president. A private artesian well recently sunk near Huron tapped an underground basin and secured a large volume of flowing water. This and other wells are to be thoroughly examined by the commission and new wells sunk in various portions of the semi-arid region, so as to practically determine the truth of the geologic theory that a vast area of water underlies that section. The work of the commission will be watched with keen interest throughout the west.

THE MAY MEETING.

Trustworthy advices indicate that the anti-monopoly republicans of Nebraska fully realize the importance of the conference to be held at Lincoln May 20, and that it will be very largely attended. THE BEE has already expressed its unqualified approval of this movement, the purpose of which is to determine the best methods to be pursued in order to rid the republican party in this state of corporation influence and dictation and elect public officials who will honestly represent the people and carry out their It is not necessary to repeat what has

been so often said, and must be presumed to be familiar to every citizen, regarding the past course of the railroads in connection with political affairs in Nebraska. Their uniform corrupt practices, their unscrupulous methods in caucuses and conventions, and their defiant domination of legislatures, have for years been a reproach on the integrity and intelligence of our people. It has long been time that this dark page in our political history were turned down and a new leaf opened upon which to record the triumph of the popular will. Every interest of our people, and the welfare and progress of the state, demand that the republican party shall throw off the blighting incubus of corporation control and reassert itself as the friend of the people and the foe of monopoly. The promoters of the proposed confer-

ence believe that the true way to purge and reform the party is from within rather than by organization outside the party and antagonistic to it. They believe that there is a sufficient force in the party ranks, if united and wisely directed, to destroy the power of the corporations without endangering the success of the party. They contend that the anti-monopoly element among the republicans of Nebraska, if fully marshalled at the caucuses and in convention, is strong enough to rule the party and to nominate and elect its candidates, and they insist that the only places at which the power of this element can be safely exerted are the primaries and conventions. Waiting to apply a remedy at the ballot box experience has shown to be perilous. Party fealty then asserts itself with too great force, in most cases, to be overcome

THE BEE fully agrees with these views. It does not believe that there is any present necessity for independent organization in order to defeat the schemes of the corporations, but that this can be fully accomplished by thoroughly organizing the anti-monopoly republicans and bringing them into action at the caucuses and conventions. We are therefore heartily in favor of the proposed conference and confidently hope that its success may be commensurate with the overwhelming importance of its object.

THE LABOR SITUATION ABROAD.

The events of today in most of the countries of Europe are certain to be memorable, and may prove to be momentous, in the history of labor agitation. For more than a week past the dispatches from Europe have conveyed ominous warnings of possible widespread and serious disturbances to happen today in connection with the labor dem-Belgium labor is in a state of restless discontent that has caused grave apprehension. French statesmen, doubtless remembering how near the second republic came to being overthrown in 1848 by the uprising of the workingmen of Paris, have been looking forward with serious misgivings to a recurrence of such an upheaval arranged for today. The government has taken precautions to suppress any demonstrations of a threatening character, and the appearance in Paris and at easily accessible points of a body of troops sufficient to cope with any probable emergency may prevent serious trouble, but there is manifestly on the other hand the danger that these very adequate precautions may excite and exasperate the people and invite the consequences they are designed to avert. Undoubtedly in any event the government will prevail, but if it should happen that law and order could be maintained only at the price of a conflict between soldiers and citizens, it is easy to understand that the cost might be very serious. Doubtless there will be no lack of influences, political and otherwise, to

for it. In Austria the situation is even more threatening, for the reason that the authorities have adopted a policy of exasperation. The governors of provinces have been publicly and ostentatiously reminded of their powers of proclaiming martial law, and military officers have been ordered to disregard the merciful formality of firing blank cartridges at mobs before resorting to bullets. Everywhere the authorities have been showing their power in the most relentless form, an example of which was furnished in Gallicia about a week ago, when ordinary street brawls were treated as organized mobs and unarmed and unoffending men and women were shot down. In Bohemia and Silesia there is widespread discontent, a vast number of miners in the latter province being on a strike whose ranks will today be augmented by many thousands more. In Hungary the state of affairs is not so grave, but the situation in Belgium is represented as wearing a serious aspect.

inflame the workingmen to violence if

there should be the least excuse given

Bismarck has been reported as having no fear of any trouble in Germany, and although out of power his judgment still has greater value than that of any other man in the empire. The government has not neglected to take all precautions deemed necessary for the suppression of disturbances. Outdoor meetings and processions in most large towns have been prohibited, and an ample military and police vigilance will be everywhere exercised, but doubtless the greatest security against serious outbreaks is the fact that the friendly attitude of the young emperor toward labor has disposed a very large portion of the working classes to have greater confidence in the government as the conservator of their interests and welfare. In Italy, Switzerland and even in

Spain, the artisan classes will today celebrate what the international council terms the "festival of the resurrection of the working classes," and only

England will there be no general demonstration. In the contest between the trades-unions and the socialist organizations as to which should have control of the demonstration the former were victorious, and the English workingmen will make their display of organized strength next Sunday, when it is expected England will witness the greatest demonstrations of the forces of labor in her history. In the events of today in Europe affecting the laboring classes the workingmen of America, though not directly concerned, will yet be profoundly interested.

A TIMELY SUGGESTION. _ President Harrison, in his message vetoing the bill appropriating two hundred thousand dollars for an addition to the public building at Dallas, Tex., which was shown by the statement of the supervising architect of the treasury to be double the amount required for an ample extension, took occasion to sugthis class of appropriations. The coninterest of the public business,

gest the necessity of greater care than is being observed by congress in making struction and enlargement of public buildings where it is necessary in the or where it is to the advantage of the government, the president, in common with all others who take an unprejudiced and practical view of the matter, approves, but the present congress has manifested a degree of carelessness in this matter, of which the vetoed measure is an example, that the president has done well in calling atten-

tion to.

Undoubtedly the public building at Dallas requires an addition, but after the supervising architect of the treasury, who is pronounced to be competent authority in such matters, had reported that one hundred thousand dollars would provide an ample extension and that amount was originally stated in the bill, why was it subsequently doubled? And if there is no apparent reason in this case why congress should have doubled the amount of an appropriation which the proper official of the treasury reported to be sufficient, does it not furnish a reasonable ground for presumption that congress has been doing a great deal more of this sort of thing than is prudent under present conditions? What is meant by liberal expenditure in this matter of public buildings must not be construed so broadly as to allow extravagance which will turn public sentiment against this class of expenditure.

The suggestions of the president on this subject are entirely judicious under existing circumstances, and their influence upon congress ought to be beneficial.

ONE MORE TAX-EATER.

Another tax-eater is to be added to the city pay roll. An ordinance has been introduced in the council to provide for analyzing the milk sold on our streets, and the city chemist is to receive fifty dollars per month for making milk tests.

Now, we heartily approve the proposition looking to the protection of milk consumers from impure milk, but what is the necessity of paying out fifty dollars a month to a chemist when the city dready pays two hundred dollars a month to a city physician, who ought to be qualified for making chemical tests of food products?

Less than three years ago the city physician's salary was doubled for the special benefit of a favorite of the late mayor. That gentleman made way for a favorite of the present mayor at the same liberal salary.

Why should the taxpayers be loaded with an additional burden when they are already paying for work that legitimately devolves upon the city health

The city payroll is being increased every month and no cutting down of expenses anywhere. Where will this reckess policy lead to? Suppose prohibition carries and two hundred and fifty thousand dollars are added to our city payroll for the public school employes; how will we meet the enormous drain unless we double our present valuation. The experience of lowa and Kansas is that property values shrink enormously under prohibition.

Does not prudence dictate that rigid economy be exercised in the management of our city affairs; that supernumeraries be dismissed and no new offices created under any pretense.

AS TO BRICK PAVEMENT.

The report of the council committee which visited the Indianapolis paving exposition agrees substantially with the views of THE BEE on brick paving. An examination of the various methods of laying the pavement, the quality and durability of the material and the cost, goes to show that its success in Omaha depends on home manufacture. Unless brick can be produced here, possessing the requisite compactness, and capable of sustaining a reasonable amount of traffic, it would be folly for property owners to encourage brick pavement, or for the city to permit it. It would be necessary to import brick whenever repairs are necessary, thus placing the entire cost on the city. The fact that Beatrice and Lincoln have produced brick equalling in quality the Galesburg product, ought to stimulate experiments with the clay in this vicin-

There is no doubt that paving bricks manufactured from kaolin clay near Louisville at the junction of the Missouri Pacific and Burlington roads would be as good as any paving brick that has yet been made. The only question will be the cost of shipping this brick to Omaha. If the railroads will give the brick makers reasonably low rates the brick pavement will be almost as cheap as the wooden block, which has at best been only a makeshift and must be replaced every six or seven years.

THE Order of Railway Conductors is on the eve of dissolution in the west. Heretofore the gentlemen of the punch were independent of all kindred organizations, and declined to affiliate with them. In fact a member of the order was compelled to subscribe to an oath

not to strike for any cause and to stand by the company in every struggle. The seeds of federation have taken root among the memberschowever, and it is quite certain that either the clause against strikes will be stricken from the constitution or the order will be abolished by the new organization of railway employes. In that event one wof the most formidable federations of railroad men will have been perfected in the west. It will include the engineers, firemen, conductors, brakesmen and switchmen. Against their united power few corporations will invite a contest.

MAYOR CUSHING'S veto of promiscuous hydrant planting is timely. In the early days of its career the council adopted a resolution against an increase in the number of hydrants until a reasonable reduction of the rental was secured. This spasm of reform was soon forgotten. The limit of the water fund having now been reached puts an end for the season to hydrant planting.

As Much as Could Be Expected.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

A Pennsylvania congressman is mentioned as having uttered a half truth. If he did, we should be very thankful. We could not, of course, expect a Pennsylvania congressman to tell the whole truth.

The Hat in Politics.

New York Tribune The wearing of a soft felt bat by a politician in Europe is sufficient to denote his radical proclivities, and in the British house of commons Mr. Bradlaugh and William O'Brien are almost the only members who affeet that particular form of headgear. Everybody else makes use of the high silk hat.

> Mr. Gould's Bland Ways. Kansas City Times.

Mr. Jay Gould, in his southern tour, shook hands with the good people of Dallas, Fort Worth, El Paso and other enterprising Texas towns. Then in his bland way Mr. Gould told the people of each town that their place was the finest he had seen for a new union depot, for a new railroad or anything else the people were clamoring for. He has worked that racket threadbare in other regions, but it seems to work well still in Texas.

Tied to the Wrong Man.

The Epoch. Miss Jennie Hart of Tribe's Hill, N. Y. burst out crying the other day just after her wedding ceremony had been performed, say ing that she had "married the wrong man." The's just the way New Yorkers feel towards young Mr. Grant. They got hold of the wrong man too, and elected him mayor of this great city a year ago last November. And now decent citizens are crying just as hard as did Miss Jennie Hart. But they will dry their eyes next November when Mr. Grant's successor is elected.

Don't Believe a Word of It.

_____The Epoch.

Harold Frederic says in the Times that English politicians "work ten times as hard as American politicians." We do not believe a word of it. The chief work of an American politician is to get offices for his friends and constituents. To accomplish that he must strain every nerve, for if he fails to secure enough "pap" to distribute among his hungry and thirsty followers, he will never be re-nominated by the "boys." No matter how hard English politicians may work, grappling with serious questions of statecraft, their labors are not a circumstance compared with the worry, the anxiety, and the wear and tear inseparable from the importunities of the hordes of office-seekers, to which American politicians are exposed day in and day out.

VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS.

· Bertrand Herald. For a set of narrow-minded bigots commend us to the Omaha Ministers' association. They are afraid of the truth. Their petty spirit of intolerance would do credit to the sixteenth century. Francis Murphy is worth more to the world than the whole out fit, and his great work of reforming drunkards will go grandly on, notwithstanding the refusal of the Ministers' association to endorse his efforts.

> Helen Badly Disappointed. Mead Advocate.

Helen Gougar, the prohibition orator, did not succeed in sending Edward Rosewater, editor of THE OMAHA BEE, to the pen, as she had expected to. The case was tried in the district court at Tekamah and Mr. Rosewater was discharged and the case dismissed

A Profesional Sailor's Opinion,

West Point Progress. John Sahler, a professional Nebraska lob byist, is of the opinion that prohibition will carry in Nebraska, unless something in the way of stimulating is done by its opponents. The "stimulating" that John has reference to is undoubtedly cold cash and he would not object to personally handling a good share of the article.

Something in the Wind. Newport Advocate.

What's the idea of the railroads in Nebraska issuing free passes to the county officials over the state at this stage of the anti-monopoly game? Do the officials of the several counties of the state hold the balance of power? While the poor farmer is scouring his plow and wading in dirt, the sly railway magnate is laying his trap the game. It will take hard work and lots of rustling this summer rustling this summer and fall to elect a legislature that will reduce railroad rates and thus give the farmers a chance to market their produce.

Osgood as a Candidate. Tecumsch Republican Tecumseh's candidate for attorney general -Hon. Daniel F. Osgood-when asked how his prospects were, answered, that for the past month he had been so busy that he had no time to think or talk politics, but that he constantly received letters from all parts of the state promising support, and urging him out in the race. The fact that Mr. Osgood is not a railroad attorney brings to his support a strong following. A Wrong to Be Righted.

Rel Gloud Chief.
Our next legislature should pass a law making it necessary in selling chattel mortgage property that it bring three-fourths of its value. There is a great wrong done the people in this regard. Often a man's property is bought in under execution and sold for less than one-fourth of its value. It is all wrong and should be remedied. The people ought to have some rights that even rich men are bound to respect.

> Waiting for a Protest. Madison Reporter.

The Reporter asserts there is not a line of railroad in the state of Nebraska, including nominal cost, that cost \$1 over \$10,000 a mile to build and equip, and yet every one of them are bonded and stocked for from \$55,000 to \$76,000 per mile and their freight rates are graduated to pay heavy interest on from \$45,000 to \$66,000 of blue aky. No wonder people kick under such circumstances and refuse to be robbed any longer; yet has any man ever heard the Hon. George Washington Effervescent Dorsey utter one word against the iniquity! No; his is a clear case of the fat dog and the brass cellar.

ANNEXATION.

One of the strongest arguments in favor of the toining of South Omaha to Omaha is the fact that the former city will be benefitted by securing a lower rate of taxation. On this point most of the home builders and wage workers of South Omaha lack information. At first thought the fact that Omaha's city levy is 41 mills on the dollar against South Omaha's 27 mill levy is to them a reason for opposing annexation. But there is more to this point than they have ever given thought and where they thoroughly understand conditions they will be found to admit that in Omaha a lower rate of taxation prevails than South Omaha now has or ever

will have as a separate city.

The first thing the assessor in South Omaha must look out for in assessing property for tax-ation is to make the aggregate valuation high enough to produce enough money on the char ter levy limit to run the city government. If the amount necessary to meet South Omaha's annual financial obligation was \$100,000 the property valuation must placed at a high enough figure to realize that amount on an 18 mill levy. So long as a separate city govern-ment is maintained the valuation must an-nually be increased to meet the fluancial requirements of separate government. This in-crease of valuation falls most heavily on the packing house employe who has purchased himself a home, for which he is paying, and without getting improvements to correspond with the high taxes he must meet.

If on this high valuation city taxes alone were assessed the property owner would have less cause for grumbling. But it is the means of causing him to pay a much higher rate of taxation for county and state purposes than his Omaha neighbors. To tell the plain truth about the matter the South Omaha property owner is paying double the amount in state and county taxes on his actual property value than any other section of Douglas county, and so far as state taxes are concerned double the amount paid by any other section of Nebraska of equal area and actual value. The assessor is a county and not a city offi-

cer. His returns are made to the county clerk, and after the commissioners are through with them Omnha and South Omaha alike use them for making up the city tax lists. Omnha, with its costly buildings, manufactories, residences, and expensive stocks of merchandise, keeps her valuation down low, so she will not have to pay an unjust proportion of the expenses of the state. South Omaha, with her separate city government, must place herval uation high so she can raise enough money to pay the running expenses of government and thus pays more than her proportion of the state and county taxes.

To illustrate the difference between valua-

tions in Omaha and South Omaha, six blocks on a principal street in each city have been taken and the valuations for city taxes se-cured on two lots in each. The South Omaha blocks are the three facing on N street on the north side and the three facing on N street on the south side, from Twenty-fourth street to Twenty-seventh street. The Omaha blocks are six facing on Sixteenth street, three on either side from Dedge street north to Cass, the Ma sonic temple craft and Jefferson square prop-erty being omitted because they are exempt The twelve lots immediately facing on the

ON		SOUTH OMAHA.			
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Total.	\$90,5	50 7	Cotal:.		98,490

new postoffice and for which \$400,000 is to be A conservative estimate of the value of the Sixteenth street property in Omaha is an average of \$500 a front foot; that of the N street property in South Omaha is \$250 a front foot. The Sixteenth street property is worth twice as much as the N street prop erty and it pays city taxes at the rate of 41 mills on \$90,550, while the N street property pays South Omaha city taxes at the rate of mills on \$98,490. When actual values are compared with assessed values between Omaha and South Omaha your South Omaha property owner is paying dear for the privi-leges of a separate city government. What it shown by the figures in regard to

the less valuable residence property owned by the workingman. He is paying over 5 per cent in city, county and state taxes in South Omaha on a valuation of from oneto one-fifth, against Omaha's 614 per cent on valuations of about one-tenth. It is argued that South Omaha business

property pays a revenue in rentals greater than property in Omaha of double its value and thus can stand a higher valuation and pay a heavier tax. Admitting this to be a fac does not prove it unwise to annex. Property owners would save money by the joining the two cities in a lower rate of taxation and a lower rate of insurance without rendering their property one iota less desirable than it is today for business or residence purposes. Property is valuable that pays 10 per cent on its actual worth, but it isn't any the less valuable if it pays 15 per cent.

But a small portion of South Omaha's pop

ulation is being benefitted by the separate city government that is now being maintained. They can afford to pay heavy taxes because it comes back to them through the channels of the city exchequer. The great mass of the population is reaping no great mass of the population is reaping no benefit but is annually walking up to the cap-tain's desk and paying a high-priced fiddler. Annex and the high property valuations will be reduced to the Omaha basis and the cost of the city government paid by 100,000 people instead of by 8,000. Lower taxes, better schools, cheaper insurance, better fire protection and other benefits will follow.

As for public improvements, the benefitted property pays for paving, sidewalks, etc., in South Omaha just as it does in Omaha. Annex and you can have these public im-provements, if you are willing to foot the You'll have to do it if you remain

The difference between a high valuation and a low levy and a low valuation and a high levy is worth looking into carefully by the workingmen and voters of South Omaha before the annexation election.

THE AFTERNOON TEA.

A new woman's club in London, the Somerville, has already 800 members. An English literary statistician has dis-covered that of the 562 heroines in last year's ovels 372 were blondes and 190 brunettes. Mabel-How is that anti-kissing club over

n the avenue getting along?
Maud—It's about dead. Nobody that's kisshas ever joined it yet. "I can always tell when my husband has been drinking," said a young wife 'Yes!" said another young wife

"Yes, I know it the moment he kisses me."
"I can also tell when my husband has been drinking," said the other. "Yes. When he doesn't kiss me."

Friend-Well, Ethel, how do you like marel(enthusiastically)-It's simply delight-We've been married a week and ha had eight quarrels, and I got the best of it every time.

Physician (reflectively)—H'm! The case is see, I think, that will yield to a mild stimulant. Let me see your tongue, madam, if you Husband of Patlent (hastily-Doctor, her tongue doesn't need any stimulating.

Mr. Venerable (who had not seen her for

How beautiful, Mrs. Grayaire, you were in your youth. Mrs. Grayaire (remembering his weakness)

And how idiotic you were. Then after looking at him a moment, "And you have not Maude-Why have you thrown Clarence

Madge-I couldn't murry a man with a Maude-How did his nose get broken!

Madge-I struck him playing tennis. First young lady (at railroad station)-What time is it now, dear?" Second youn (looking at her watch)—"Mercy! We

must begin saying good-by, dear, will be hero in half an hour." A "congress of beauty" is to be held in tome in May. Only Roman ladies of "the strict four grand branches, viz., brunette, blonde, anburn red and flaxen," will be al-lowed to compete, and they must be between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five. There will be only two prizes, the first \$2,000 and

"Young Fathead seems to be paying par-ticular attention to Miss Dulwitz. What a match that would be. They were made for "For shame! That's the cruelest speech

"Cruel to which?" STATE JOTTINGS.

Nebraska. The Custer county editorial association wil hold its next meeting in Broken Bow May 9. Paxton is to have a branch of the Nebraska signal service.

The new Baptist church at Gibbon, costing \$4,500, has been dedicated. A new orchestra is to be organized at Superior and incorporated under the state The barbers of Friend have given bonds in

the sum of \$100 not to open on Sunday on and Jefferson county voted \$30,000 in bonds to build a court house at Fairbury by over six

hundred majority. The house of a widow named Collins near Hubbell was burned Tuesday afternoon, in flicting a loss of \$1,000. A mass convention of York county pro-hibitionists will be held at York May 24 to

organize for the campaign. The Ulysses Argus has succeeded the Herald. The latter was democratic, but the Argus announces itself as "straight repub-

The barn of O. W. Johnson near Graftor took fire from heated manure piled against the building and was destroyed. Three valuable horses were cremated.

While County Surveyor Pollard was on his way to Elwood he encountered a black bear in the road. A party of hunters started after the brute but failed to find him. Colonel D. F. Jamison, president of the Hall county agricultural society, starts for Scotland with his family in a few days and

will be absent for three months. A warehouse in the rear of Darrah & Co.' store at Auburn was destroyed by fire Tues-day afternoon. Bonsfield's bank and Hat-field's bakery caught fire, but the flames were

extinguished. A farmer near Filley, wishing to remove a large quantity of potatoes which he had buried last fall, set fire to the straw covering

the vegetables and now has two tons of baked potatoes on his hands. Lee Moreland, who lived on the Niobrara river in Brown county, was in town Tuesday with a pocketful of silver bearing rock from his farm, says the Atkinson Graphic. had just received returns from an assay o

one sample that he had sent to Omaha, which panned out \$382 to the ton. The Thurston county jail at Pender is haunted by the ghost of Big Bear, the Indian who died last summer while undergoing con finement. Tom Seymour, who has just been released from the jail, had a terrible experience with the ghost the other night and was scared into declaring that he would reform.

The Club ranch property situated north of Lodge Pole has been sold to an eastern syr dicate which starts in business with a paiup capital of \$110,000. Twenty-five hundred head of high grade cattle have been pur chased and will be shipped the last of June A fine grade of draft horses will be added to the other stock during the summer. The McPherson military reservation

Lincoln county, which was transferred to the public domain three or four years ago, will be surveyed the coming summer and opened up so it can be settled upon. The reservation contains in the neighborhood of ten thousand acres, but as the Platte river runs through it and part of its extremity rough, the available land is about six thousand acres. George Smith, who resides in Turkey Creek precinct, was in town last Saturday and al

lowed our reporter to interview him, says the Friend Telegraph. Mr. Smith is perhaps what might be termed a hermit. He has resided alone upon his farm for the past nine teen or twenty years, occasionally visiting our city for the purpose of procuring supplies Pointing to a pair of well worn boots upon his feet he remarked, "those boots have not been off my feet for six months." Again he re marked, "I haven't had a shirt washed for twenty years," and when pressed for an exhe said, "Why, I put on a one, wear it until it is worn out, then get another one.17 Soan he does not consider good for one to put upon the flesh.

lowa Items.

A brick and tile factory is to be located at The artesian well at Boone is now down

There is a cash balance in the state treasury of \$157,237. A convention of bee-keepers will be held at Onawa May 7.

During the Murphy meetings at Marshalltown 1,400 people signed the pledge. One thousand dollars have been expended in improving the fair grounds at Waukon. The Marshalltown glucose company will

erect an additional building at a cost of \$25,sanitarium, died Tuesday night of consump

According to the Dubuque Telegraph, 1,000 hogsheads of bock beer were consumed in that city Sunday. An Emmetsburg justice of the peace mar ried a couple of children last week—the groom being sixteen and the bride twelve years of

Charles Coonrod, living near Manchester celebrated his one hundred and tenth birth-day recently by walking to town and having photograph taken.

The Washington Press is responsible for following rather remarkable story: While drilling an artesian well at that place the other day the drill penetrated a piece of wood at a depth of 224 feet. Among the debris from the well came up a number of twigs stil wearing their native bark, and a seed which is described as looking like an antique apple The seed was cracked, but it planted and carefully tended, and now it has sprouted. The shoot is over an inch long and bids fair to develop into a healthy tree. Reputable citizens vouch for the truthfulnes of the story.

"Graveyard Point" is the name of a spot in the northern part of Washington county, on the west bank of the lowa river, says the Press. Mounds and earthworks abound and members of three distinct races are said to have been buried there—the moundbuilders, of whom so little is known, the red Indians and the whites. Skeletons have been un-earthed, all found in sitting posture, faces to the east; others were found lying prone beneath the mounds. Above these excavations were found remains and relics of modern Indians, the pre-historic men lying far below them. Above these, still, are the graves of white settlers, dating beyond 1840.

The Two Dakotas. Rapid City is to have an extensive cracker

Work has commenced on the Vermillion creamery. There are thirty-two Grand Army posts in North Dakota. Mitchell will try to secure the republican

state convention this year.

Small grain never looked better than it does ow in Charles Mix county. The Farmers' alliance of Lincoln county will start a paper at Canton

Brookings county has purchased a poor farm a short distance from Aurora. The annual round-up of stock on the Belle Fourche and Cheyenne ranges will begin

has disappeared and is alleged to be short in her accounts. Within the past six weeks five women have died during childbirth in the Russian settle-ment near Marion, Turner county, owing to the ignorance of widwives in attendance.

Mrs. Stricker, a Hyde county postmistress,

A farmer in North Dakota figures from his own experience that a man can pay all ex-penses and get fair wages for himself in rais-ing wheat when the yield is ten bushels per acre and the price is 68 cents. A farmer named Duhamel, near Letcher, set

out seventy-five trees on his farm the other day, and when he arose the next morning to admire his embryo forest he found that a thief had visited it during the night and car ried off the entire lot. In default of \$1,000 bonds, G. W. Foster

will remain in the Chamberlain jail until the next term of court, when he will have a chance to explain how he came to be wearing a pair of pants belonging to Louis Richards of Kimbail and what became of the \$65 which was in the pockets when they came into his

At the date of division Hutchinson county

had a balance due in the torial treasury of \$2,300. The treasury was legislated out of existence, and the only redress that can now had a balance due in the be expected will be to put in a claim at the final settlement of the two states. An effort will be made to have the two states refund an

The litt e town of DeVoe is excited over an attempted murder and suicide at that place. Some time ago J. D. Oliver and his wife quar-reled and the latter left her home and took up her residence with a neighbor. The other night while she was alone in the house her husband called and tried to induce her to return home with him. She refused, when he drew a revolver and shot her, the bullet taking effect in her leg. He then fired a bullet into his own breast, but missed a vital spot. Oliver is now under arrest at Faulkton

IN THE ROTUNDA.

Dr. J. T. Armstrong of the institution for feeble-minded was at the Millard last even-

'I have been kept right down working like a slave for three months past," said the always very genial doctor, "and haven't had time to scarcely look at a paper, say nothing of a chance to get out and hear for myself what is going on I was in Lincoln today and tried to get out and see if I could catch a # whiff of politics, simply for my own satisfaction, but it proved to be impossible.

"I need some help at the institution, and badly, too. This winter will see me making a big effort to get it from the legislature. And in this I think the papers should turn in and help me. I'm not ready to make the needs of the institution known just now, more for the reason that I have not had time to formulate them as yet. There is nothing new in our big household.

Thomas Brennan was heard to remark last evening at the Millard that on last Saturday he bought 105 acres of ground a mile and a half from the center of Dallas, Tex., for \$100 an acre, paying one-third cash down. On Monday he received a telegram offering him \$200 an acre for the property. "But I declined it," said he, "and for the reason that Dallas is having one of the greatest booms in the country, and I have reliable advices which I consider sufficient guarantee that I will treble my money on the deal within a Vear "

Mr. Bronnan will pay his first visit to tleniof place of his comfortable little deal next wee some "In a few days," continued the distin-ide guished son of Ireland, "I will begin the vi erection of a block of as handsome residences as there are in Omaha on my property at Nineteenth and California streets.

Captain Black of Fremont, whom nearly every one who visited the last session of the legislature will recall as occupying the responsible position of doorkeeper of the senate, was at the Paxton yesterday, accompanied by the gentleman who assisted him in that capacity, E. L. Erwin of Furnas county.

He thinks that Mr. Dorsey has a big struggle on his hands, and it also looks to him as though Lieutenant Governor Mciklejohn and Judge Kincaid, if they really go in to win, can produce an anti-Dorsey situation. Should they do this and remain loyal to each other they can have the pleasure of tossing up to see which has the plum. If, however, the lieutenant governor and the judge cannot come to such a desperate understanding, then the captain says he is of the opinion that either one of them can make or unmake Mr. Dorsey so far as his getting another term is concerned. Furthermore, he vouches for the assertion that Judge Kincaid will never be at the one to help return the present representa-

tive of the Third district. Captain Black added, by way of a parting remark, that he had done considerable tray and eling recently and thought he knew pretty much what he was talking about.

> The Silver Boom. San Francisco Chronicle,

The mining men who congregate in the corman ridors of the Palace Hotel were in high spirits last night over the rise in silver. Not in many years has there been such excitement and enthusiasm in mining circles as vesterday, when the price quoted was \$1.05. Pro: inent mining men who have large interests in Alaska, and who were contemplating a nort ern trip are lying on their oars waiting fo the ultimate results of the silver boom.

John C. Green, who owns valuable mining properties in Alaska, told a Chronicle reporter last night that the rise in silver meant millions of dollars to that possession and would assist wonderfully in the rapid develpment of that territory. Colonel S. Wenbon, who has large silver

interests in Nevada, said: "The spurt in the mining market and the sudden silver are giving a great impetus to the min ing business, especially in Nevada. The boom has struck us in carnest, and there will be a general increase in the product of every silver mine in Nevada and California. To day silver reached \$1.05. If it goes up to \$1.10 the result will be that the mining inter ests of this coast will be doubled, at least will be a boom that will mark a new era the coast and create a better feeling in circles of business. There are lots of min in both Nevada and California that are ly idle simply because the owners cannot obtain the necessary capital to work them. But the outlook now is excellent. Things are brightening up, and I expect to see the biggest mining time ever seen on the Pacific coast.

HE WELCOMED PETE JACKSON.

A Colored Divine Gets Into Trouble by Attending the Pugilist's Banquet.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 30.-(Special Telegram to The Bee.]-At the session here of the A. M. E. church conference a heated debate too place over the charge of the committee against W. W. Wilson, pastor of Calvary church of Baltimore. The report states that he was guilty of flagrant impropriety is making a speech at a banquet in honor o Peter Jackson, the colored pugilist, and reommended that he be reprimanded in the conference. Wilson in defense of himself said "I was invited to this reception. I hear Peter Jackson, and he had talked with kingqueens, lawyers and doctors, and I was i formed that some of the best people of this city would be present. The president of the club told me he wanted me to make a speech of welcome. I told Jackson he had achieved great success in his line, which was somewhat different from mine [laughter], and hoped he would use his strength in bringing souls to Christ." ouls to Christ," [Applause.]
It was finally voted that Mr. Wilson be merely told of his error, and this action was taken amid much laughter and applause.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

When Baby was sicz, we gave her Castoria,

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

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