THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TIBMS OF SUBSCILITTION.

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THE BEL BUILDING.

SWOEN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, SS County of Douglas | SS Grorge B. Dzschues, secretary of The Ben Fublishing company, does selemnly sweat that the artical circulation of The Party Ben for the week ending March 11, 1800, was as March S.

Memothy, March P. Tuesday, March 10 We Inestay, March II. Thursday, March II. Prictay, March II. Baturday, March II. Average GFORGE B. IZSCHUCK. 21 010

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this fith day of March A. D. 1801.
N. P. France Notary Public. Notary Public.

County of Foughts, 188
George B. Taschurs, being duly sworn, deposes and now shad be is secretary of The Back Publishing company, that the actual average daily clevilation of The Daily Boll for the month of March 1886, was 2035 copies; for April, 1890, 20,24 copies; for May, 1890, 20,35 copies; for July, 1890, 20,36 copies; for April, 1890, 20,36 copies; for August, 1880, 20,39 copies; for September, 1890, 20,30 copies; for October, 1890, 20,36 copies; for November, 1890, 22,30 copies; for December, 1890, 23,47 copies; for January, 1891, 28,46 copies; for February, 1891, 28,532 copies.

Sworn to be fore me, and subscribed in my presence, this Sth day of February, A D., 1891. Sworn to be fore me, and so is cribed in my presence, this 28th day of February, A. D., 1801. N. P. FRIL Notary Public.

WE are to have a union depot-some

WHAT Omaha wants most is a large dinner pall brigade.

CARTER HARRISON has at last found a party that will run him for mayor of Chicago.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER has endowed another Baptist college. Thus do oil and water coalesce.

OMAHA ministers are of the opinion that religious revivals have a tendency to discourage high-five parties.

IF CANADA banishes the annexationists the dominion will be depopulated and there will be nobody to annex.

MONDAY'S Kansas City Times contains 22 columns of advertisements of foreclosure proceedings. This is a gloomy

LOVE goes to San Salvador; McGrew to the agricultural department at Washington and the Nebraska delegation are at rest.

THE lengthy serial, called "The Gubernatorial Contest," evidently intends to conceal its plot up to the very end of the last chapter.

THE lengthy contest in the California legislature indicates that the price of senatorships has gone up since the passage of the McKinley bill.

JUST why an irate legislator found it necessary to kick the colored porter off the Denver junket train about midnight on the first night out is not stated.

GUATEMALA promises to come to the world's fair. She could make a hit by exhibiting one of her Central American wars alongside of Buffalo Bill's wild west show.

COUNTY RECORDER MEGEATH can save the county the cost of the additional deputy he asks for by getting down to business himself about eight hours a day.

ALTHOUGH the railway rate bills are kept in the background it is refreshing to note that the senate has passed annet making it a misdemeanor to interfere with the personal liberty of any dog.

NOTHING seriously injurious has thus far resulted from the meeting of the Nebraska legislature. Let us hope it will adjourn without doing the state any damage even if it accomplish no good.

IF SENATOR PIERCE declines an editorship for the mission to Japan he lacks the inspiration essential to success in journalism. The Japanese mission is simply an elaborate sleeping apartment.

MAYOR CUSHING will be home today, He should signalize his return by a refusal to sanction the new boiler ordinance. It is a plain scheme for foisting a patent appliance upon boiler-owners of Omaha.

THE discovery of Poor's murderer will give the people of Omaha profound satisfaction. No crime ever committed in this city mas aroused deeper Indignation. and there will be a general thanksgiving if it is finally avenged on the gallows.

HARDLY 5 per cent of the real estate tax of Douglas county for the past year has yet been paid, though it will be delinquent May 1, and yet the Nebraska senate has passed a bill abolishing the 5 per cent penalty. The house should kill senate file No. 23.

THE new board of police commissioners in Leavenworth, Kan., signalized its advent to power by closing all saloons on Sunday. It is hardly necessary to remind some of THE BEE'S prohibitionist friends that Leavenworth is in Kansas and that Kansas is a prohibitory state.

THE irrigation bill has been cut and slashed in the house until its best friends no longer know it. As it now stands, it embodies all the mistakes of other states w thout the corrections of their experience. Nebraska had better wait for a good law than begin with a very bad 020.

NEW SETTLERS FOR NEBRASKA.

Two or three interior cities have organized associations to engage in the Italian subjects, if any of them were so, Blaine, finding that he had been misled work of attracting new settlers to the and such a request would doubtless re- as to the real position of the two parties farm lands of Nebraska. There never ceive the consideration from our govern- in Canada, would be prepared to give was a time in the history of the state | ment due to international comity, but it | mest friendly consideration to the wish

talcon. Good farms can be bought cheaper at this time than ever before, and far law involved in this occurrence. In his States, cheaper than they can ever be bought their energy and labor. They do the work which the more prosperous class of the agricultural development of the government has neveracknowledged any

good return for their labor. because it will start a tide of limmigration, bring new capital and enable the most needy class of farmers to find means for the development of lands in the more sparsely settled portions of the

in consequence.

state.

to work to that end,

SUGAR BOUNTIES ELSEWHERE.

Wherever the sugar beet industry has taken deep root, in England or America, it has had the encouragement of a reasonable amount of bounty from state or nation. And in every case the results have justified the outlay.

Germany makes more beet sugar than any other nation. She consumes less to the population than any other, and for that reason the government has made a special effort to encourage its manufacture for export. It has therefore provided that all German sugar sont out of the country shall be exempted from the taxes laid upon that changed and medified to render it unobconsumed at home. This amounts to a county of one-half cent per pound. Until the industry was thoroughly es-

tablished it received an outright bounty. France is the European rival of Germany in the production of beet sugar. She has dealt liberally with it from the first, but has recently revised her laws to favor the exportation of the product of French factories and thus prevent the loss of the American market by the stimulation of the industry in Nebraska and California. France now pays a

bounty of two cents per pound. California is counting upon a rapid development of her sugar industry as the result of the national bounty. She already has two factories and is planning for more. The San Francisco Chronicle makes an interesting calculation of the possibilities of the industry in this coun-

ry. It says: In order to supply the home demand for sugar in our own country it would require 700 establishments similar to those now in varado and Watsonville in this state. The average capital invested in a factory capable of handling 300 tons of beets daily is \$500,000. Fer a 100 days' campaign 30,000 tons of beets would be needed at a cost of about \$150,000 For fuel 5,000 tons of coal would cost at least \$25,000, and other working expenses would bring the total outlay up to \$135,000. For factories needed to supply the demand of the United States it would take 2,100,000 acres of beets, and at least 2,000,000 men would be needed to cuitivate and harvest the crop, the work lasting about six months each year. Each season some \$105,000,000 would be paid out for beets and \$91,000,000 for fuel and working expenses, while \$350,000,000 capital would be needed for the plant of the sugar

factories. If this is important to California it United States. The splendid develop-11: to determine how much of it shail

come to Nebraska.

THE NATION'S RESPONSIBILITY. It is not probable that the killing of the Italians at New Orleans will be made a cause of serious controversy between the governments of Italy and the United States, or that it will have the effect of impairing the friendly relations between the two countries. The blustering of the Italian press and populace is natural in the circumstances, but it has small significance when weighted against the calm and conservative statement of the Italian premier in the chamber of deputies, which was entirely free from everything in the nature of a menace. It is quite probable that the popular feeling in Italy will for a time render living there somewhat uncomfortable for Americans, and it will not be surprising if violent acts of retaliat on happen, but it is hardly likely that the Italian government will assume an attitude in the matter in the least degree hostile or

It may decide to ask indemnity for the broad and libered trade arrangement families of such of the menkilled as were ing beyond this.

dispatch to Governor Nichols, Secretary again, in all probability. The reasons Blame informed him that our treaty for this are plain. The first settlers of with Italy guaranteed to the Italian new states are generally a class of sturdy | subjects domiclfed in the United States pioneers, who have nothing to invest but | the most constant protection and security for their persons and property. The federal government is bound to insist farmers are not willing to do. They upon the fulfillment of this obligation, garding freer and more friendly combreak the virgin soil of the prairie, and when it has exerted its authority to mercial intercourse with this country music small improvements, and begin do this its responsibility is ended. The as it professed to be before election country. They are then ready to invest legal claim against it for indemnity in what they have made in cheaper lands the case of aliens who lost life or propfurther to the west and there repeat the erty through violence. Secretary Bayexperience of the pioneer. The partial and, in paying an indemnity to relatives failure of crops during the past year has of the Chinese massacred in Wyoming, rendered many of them desirous of selis upon an argent demand of the Chinese ng out at prices which should readily | minister for reparation, states to the attract buyers and still give them a minister that he did so purely as a friendly net and that the government This is the theory on which some of | dealed the existence of any other | and elsewhere for trade reciprocity, rethe associations are working to secure a than a merely equilable obligation in new and thrifty class of sottlers in the the matter. He also said that this tions with the United States may be, tecritory immediately transfary to the payment of damages must not be considcities which they represent. One cu- ered by another power as creating terprising interior town has sent com- precedent to be followed by the United mittees to Illinois and West Virginia to States, for under no circumstances would lay these facts before farmers in those it feel bound to assume any simstates and endeavor to induce them to line obligation, thus leaving it come west. There is every reason to clear to his successors in office expect good results from well-directed either to maintain strictly that effort of this kind. Farmers in eastern | demands for damages were insamissible, states can sell their present farms for or, while assuming such an attitude in prices which will purchase three or theory, to make practical reparation as four times the acreage in the west and a spontaneous and friendly act. It is leave them a balance for improvements. highly probable that in ease Italy asked The result will be beneficial to Nebraska | for indemnity Secretary | Blaine will maintain the position of his predecessor.

Meanwhile it is very much to be desired that the hot blood incited by the New Orleans affair be allowed to cool. Nothing will be gained by passionate discussion of the lamentable occurrence, There is another very promising and it is especially incumbent upon insource of development quietly working | telligent Italians everywhere in the in the interest of Nebraska. The public | country to discourage imprudent speech has little knowledge of the plans which | and demonstrations on the part of their are now being made for the reclaiming | countrymen. They should give no counof arid land in the western part of the | tenance to the wholly unwarranted asstate. New companies are being formed | sumption of some of their number that for this purpose every week and a large the men who lost their lives were killed amount of capital has been culisted. | because they were Italians, instead of The opening of spring will see very act- | for the reason that they were believed ive operations in this field and thous- to be assassing. As to the lesson, it is ands of new settlers are certain to come | so plain that all can read and understand it. This country is not a safe This is the favorable moment for the asylum for conspirators, whether native attraction of new settlers to Nebraska, or foreign born, against established of public works would have saved the and all the potent agencies should be set | social, political and governmental institutions.

TO BE RIGOROUSLY ENFORCED.

It is the intention of the administra tion to rigorously enforce the new immigration law which provides some additional restrictions upon the admission of foreigners. This is of course to be expected and desired. Every law should be enforced, and if this principle had been observed with respect to imaggration in the past there would have been less ground for the clamor that has been raised in favor of an extreme policy of restriction during the last year or two. The only way to determine whether a law is wise and ought to stand, or in what particular it may require to be and useful, is by enforcing it and it is for this purpose that public officials are chosen. The country has had no administration in late years that showed a more conscientious recognition of this than the present administration

The new immigration law imposes no conditions that will keep out foreigners who come here freely and are competest to take care of themselves. It puts no obstacle in the way of the immigrant who is mentally and physically equipped to earn his own subsistence and to become a good citizen, and whose character is free from repreach. It proposes to exclude criminals, those who are mentally or physically defective, and those who come under contract to labor. It will also keep out paupers who may be shipped away from foreign countries at public expense. The law is clear and explicit in its provisions and the penalties for its violation are such that steamoperation at Grand Island, Neb., and at AI ship companies will not be likely to run the risk of incurring them if they are satisfled that they will be enforced. But the ports of the country will be as free as ever to the intelligent and capable immigrant who comes here with a purpose tomake this land his future home, to assimilate with our people, to accept our each establishment at least 3,000 acres of land | laws and institutions, and by his indusand 200 men would be needed. For the 700 | try and thrift to increase the producing power and wealth of the nation. To all such the law leaves the way open and intelligent and unprejudiced public sentiment offers a welcome. For these there is abundant room and opportunity.

There is likely to be some falling off in immigration after the new law begins to be rigorously enforced, but thus far in the current year there has been an increase over the corresponding period of should be doubly interesting to Ne- last year, and the average character of braska, which is situated midway of the the immigrants has not improved. At continent and in a much more favorable | least 10,000 more arrived during January place to command the sugar trade of the | and | February than came in during the same months of 1890, and the proportion ment of the industry outlined above is of the least desirable class was much sure to come, but it will be for our peo- larger. This was to have been expected pending the enforcement of the new law, and now that the authorities at Washington have given notice that the law is to be put into effect and its provisions fully carried out, a decline in the number and an improvement in the character of immigrants may safely be counted on. There were received last year less than half a million, and it is year will fall considerably below that

amount.

OUR NORTHERN NEIGHBORS. There appears to be a lack of harmony among the leaders of the dominant party in Canada on the subject of reciprocity with the United States. A few days ago Sir Charles Tupper was reported to have expressed himself as being very sanguine that reciprocal trade arrangements on a broad and liberal basis between the dominion and this country would be made very soon. He saw in the arrangement which this country has entered into with Newfoundland on assurance that it would threatening toward the United States. embrace the opportunity to make a

with Canada. Hethought that Secretary freer and more friendly trade relations There is no question of international between the dominion and the United

> This seemed to promise a hearty and sincere effort on the part of Canada to secure reciprocity, but a later report gives a less invocable aspect to the situation. According to this there has been a change in the government programme, and it is not so solicitous re-According to this report, the Canadian government regards the estimate of the value that has been placed upon the United States market as being , far in excess of what it is really worth to Canada, and if it fails to succeed in the approaching negotiations at Washington. the government will neither be greatly surprised nor disappointed. The dis position now is to look to France, Spain gardiess of what the result of negotia There is nothing incredible in this

last report as to the sentiment in Canadian government circles. On the contrary it is quite what was to have been expected. The reciprocity platform of the government party in the election was not sincere. It does not desire freer trade with this country, because it knows that cannot be obtained without some discrimination against English interests, and this it will not do. It will submit a proposition to Washington for negotiations, but on a basis which it knows this government will not accept. It is evident that there can be no reciprocity between Canada and the United States while Sir John Macdenald is at the head of affairs in the dominion, and it will be only a waste of time to enter into negotiations on the subject. There has been no intimation from Washington of a design or willingness to negotiate, and the subject of Canadian reciprocity scems to be regarded in official circles there with complete indifference,

Two north Omaha streets paved at great expense have been ruined by the perfect of the council committee, or the chairman of the board of public works, or both. A few hours' work by the street commissioner under the direction of the committee on streets or the board city thousands of dollars, and prevented the annoyance which the disabled streets will cause before they can be repaired. There is too much shifting of responsibility in connection with city business. The city officials, responsible for the losses on Spalding and Thirtieth streets, cannot escape condemnation by attempts to prove that some other branch of the city government is to blame. The damage might have been avoided. It ought to have been avoided.

OMAHA is well provided with street car transportation. It has given up its streets to the street railways without so much as asking a return in revenue beyoud that obtained from the taxation of the tangible property of the street railway corporations. In many cities a fixed rental is paid into the public treas ury by the owners of transportation lines. In others a certain percentage of the profits of operating the lines is reserved to the public. It is not improper therefore for Omaha to insist not only upon proper service upon these lines, but that a system of transfers shall be devised which will make it practicable for citizens of one part of the city to reach any other section by the payment of one fare.

MR. ALBRIGHT's street railway prop osition is all right in itself. There are the very best of reasons for favoring the construction of an independent system of motor or cable lines to South Omaha and over certain of the few unoccupied streets in this city. Nevertheless, the frigid fact remains that any ordinance granting a franchise to a street railway corporation should be so carefully guarded in its terms as to prevent speculators from profiting by the possession of a franchise giving them control of streets over which they have no intention to lay tracks. Give mea who mean business the facilities for building needed lines, but carefully shut out irresponsible and insincere speculators.

THE London Times will not be quoted by the democrats in the next presidential campaign. It has recently published a series of letters from its own correspondent upon the negro problem in the United States and in one is the following choice bit of truth:

Let me say at once, deliberately and without hesitation, that if the racial crimes and outrages in the southern states were taking place in a semi-civilized part of Europe, and were only half as well advertised as the events in Bulgarla were, the public sentiment of Europe would at once insist upon and would within six mouths secure reform, even at the cost of war. Such a situation as sullies the south is a disgrace to the fair name of Angle-Saxon civilization.

An enterprising book agent wants the city to purchase a pumphlet which coatains information regarding the law of arrests. If this would add nerve and biquity to our potice force it might pay to invest in enorgy to go round the force. A knowledge of the city ordinances, the statutes of Nebraska and the instructions of the chief of police, coupled with the faculty of getting there highly probable that the number this | and staying near, will be of far more value to the police force than a law

SENATOR GORMAN who comes very near speaking by the card for the democracy of the nation is credited with the statement that the next congress will not go before the country with a tariff bill. It will content itself by backing down a few of the McKinley trees here and there by separate bills, and leave the forest and underbrush until after the next presidential election.

JEROME BONAPARTE, who by courtesy was called "the Prince Napoleon, has passed away at Rome. In his youth

throne of France, but in his old are he ST. PATRICK'S ANNIVERSARY. throne of France, but in his old age he clearly saw that the monarchy had perished forever and that France was firmly grounded as a republic. Born in Baltimore of an American mother, beendeavored to win distinction as a soldier, both under our flag and that of France. He was a man of some merit, but his life

was stained by gross immoralities. THE board of appraisers have completed their report upon the damages which will be occasioned by the proposed change of grade on St. Mary's avenue, and will report to the council tonight. Now let the next step in the direction of making this important improvement be taken without delay.

Goop reasons should be shown before the city gives any transfer and bus company a monopoly of the carriage and contribus business of the union depot platform. The transfer company ought o be satisfied with the advantages afforded its agents abourd the trains.

OMAHA and Douglas county contain more than one-seventh of the population of the state. Omaha is a very material and important part of Nebraska, yet one would hardly suspect it from the manner the legislature.

A Beiler That is Never Full. [Adv therment in Springfield Paper.]
Wasted Man with experience in running

boiler that does not use intoxicants. Apply Colorado Dramatic Criticism. Dilta Inter ident.
The drama "Above the Clouds" and the

with as advertized last Friday and Saturday evenings. The proceeds, amounting to about \$100, go to the band.

Too Many Parties. Rhode Island will have four parties in the field this year, the Bellamyites being the atest accession to the show. This moves the Boston Globe to ask whether it isn't about ime to start a Tolstol and a Klipling party

Monkeying with the Constitution.

New York Recorder.
Constitutional conventions are not as popdar as they once were. The proposition to mything but a favorable reception, and Ohio's experience induces the Cincinnati Commercial to say that "the constitution has seen picked apart and patched up so often as to make It valueless."

New Function of Clubs.

The question has come up in the Union League club whether a member should be expelled because he has been unfaithful to is marriage obligations and has corrupted the wife of a friend. For the present its decision has been out off until a suit for divorce brought by the wife of the alleged adulterer himself shall beconcluded. * * A mere court of honor, apart from all considerations of statute law or conventional morals, may be a desirable institution, and the more completely the club performs and fulfils that single function purely, the more valuable it may be to society.

PASSING JESTS.

Washington Post: "I can command my salary," said the Thespins in reply to the re-marks of an envious rival.
"No doubt," was the reply. "It's so small it would be afraid to discovey you."

New York San: Brown-Do you know Lord Houghton by sight: Robinson—No, only by feeling: it was very foggy when I was introduced to him in

FOOD FOR THOUGHT. Here's something that frequently puzzles Many a sage, saint and sinner, Why does a restaurant-keeper Prefer going home for his dinner!

New York Journal: "You say your husband is both economical and extravagant. In Well, he is economical in bestowing praise and extravagant in giving advice.

Munsey's Weekly: Miss Passee giving a linner.—This wine is over forty years old. The Idiot (thoughtfully)—Bottle it your-A New York auctioneer advertises: "For

Sale A large quantity of oil paintings by some of the most ancient masters of the "Know when to spend and when to spare, And when to buy, and thou shalt ne er be

A witness in a contested will case at Philaelphia said the testator was not a hard drinkrinks a day.

New Orleans Picayune: The average man ould sooner pay dues at a gymnasiam than savy his own wood for exercise. PRETTY DOMEY.

The spitzdog has a bushy tail And the coachlog's runs to spots; The pugdog's looks like a pretzel— But the women love him lots New York Sun.

New York Herald: Dinner Out (to hosthe ndare, "Better late than never."

Hostess-Yes, I know it, but I never thought very well of it.

Washington Post: "There's no use thryin' edjycate the Chinese," said Patrolman language. Of asked war o' them phwat the worrid for St. Pathrick's day was in Chi-sese, and be hevins he cudn' tell me."

Etierende Blactter: "You have been fishwhole day and haven't caught one thing Why don't you give it up and go away?" "Well, I knowl don't eatch any fish but then, you see, I don't like to be idle, and so I keep on fishing so as to have something to do."

WHO CANTELL?

St. Nicholas. "I wonder," said sweet Murjory, To the robin on the wall,
"I wonder why the flowers are short And why the trees are tail! I wonder why the grass is green,

And why the sky is blue Instead of being you! "I wonder why you birds can fly, When I can only walk!

1 wonder why you only sing, While I can sing and talk! O, I wender, I so wonder. Why the river turries by ! I think you ought to know, Robin; I would, if I could fly!

"I wonder," said sweet Marjory, With a puzzled little frown, "I wonder why the moon won't shine Until the sun goes down? wonder where the stars all go When they're not in the sky!

I most believe you know, Rosin, For all you look so shy! sel wonder why the snow comes ! And why the Howers die

I wonder where the summer lives
When the winter winds plow his
I wonder," said sweet Marjery, With her plumpedin in her hand, * I wonder, Robin, if we two

Shall ever understand!

Nebraska Irishmen Celebrate in Grand Style at the Capital City.

FINE APPEARANCE OF THE PARADERS.

Interesting Exercises at the Cathedral-Mrs. Morrow's Gift to the State Library Odds and Ends.

Laxerus, Neb., March 17. Special to Tue Bun !- Today is St. Patrick's birthday, and were it not for the predominance of green lecorations one might suppose that it was the Fourth of July. It has been a gala day for Lincoln. The great state elebration was beldhere and the city has been througed with delegations of Hipernians from Cambia to McCook. Everybody is wearing shainrocks or green ribbens, and nearly all the business houses in the city are ademed with sunting and the national colors.

The various delegations were met at the leper and essented to St. Theresa's procathedral where the preliminary exercises were held. The choir was particularly bril iant. The mass sang was "Lamolius," quartette under the supervision of Jaseph Wumburg as tenor, J. B. Baracy, bass, Mrs in which her interests are neglected by Athert Watscins alto and Miss Lizzie Isaac of Omaha soprano, Many of our musical la-dies visited. St. Theresa's on purpose to hear this beautiful mass rendered. The parade formed on J and Thirteenth

streets immediately after service. First in line was a squad of police. Following this was the Amerent Crief of Hiberolans' band Following this of Omaha. Then appeared 125 Hibermans from Omaha in splendid regalia. There were six divisions in the Omaha continueral. In No. 1 there were fifty members; No. 2, commanded by Marcal Michael Gellan, 150 men; No.3, sixty men; No. 4, commanded by Morris Shay, seventy-five men; No. 5, commanded by Ed Bremann, fifty men; No. farce "Brother Bill and Me," was monleayed

commanded by Ear Berman, fitty men, No. 7, commanded by Hen. Michael Lee, forty men. William McKerns, county delegate, acted as general mushful of the divisions.

The South Omahadivision of the Ascient Order of Hibernians followed, fifty strong, P. G. McMatan as marshal. Next carne the Council Blufts division with seventy men-under the command of John Custck. The far Next came the away city of McCook was next represented with twenty men. The Tecamsen division, eighty strong, next appeared headed by its own band. The Plattsmouth division appeared with nearly one hundred men, also neaded with its own band. Hastings was represented by fifty men under the leader-ship of J. C. Stevens. Last of all appeared the Lincoln society with nearly two huntred plar as they ones were. The proposition to men in line. The line of march ended at hold one in Massachusetts is meeting with Bohanan's hall, Touth and N streets. At 2 anything but a favorable reception, and o'clock the body pushed Ninth street and was eviewed by Governor Boyd and his staff, Boharian's hall, the scene of the gra-

gathering and orstory, was beautifully draged and festooned in clogant style, equal to an artistic wedding event and bandae time. Dublin town. Everybody were shamrock; if there were

exceptions it was not the fault of disposition, olor, nativity, religion or political record. The patriotic demonstrations, real orsymcathelic were noticeable in extreme con trast pendant from the white livery of the cuisine boss at the banquet tables, cont lapel of the American citizen of Irish descent, vest This evening a splendid musical and ora-

torical programme was presented at Behan-an's hall. Governor Boyd acted as chairman. MIS. MORROW'S GIFT.

Mrs. H. A. Morrow, wife of General Morrow, who died recently at Fort Sitricy, has presented tweaty-nine books from her late usband's literary to the state library of Nebraska. The volumes are very valuable and relate in the main to explorations and sur-veys west of the Mississippi river. The set also includes works on western geology and

A WOMAN ON THE WARPATH. Mrs. Com Balley, who lives on an alley becized with one of her quarrelsome fits last night and threw the crockery and furniture about in such profusion asto make it de-cidedly uncomfortable for her worser half. Shenextheaded for the bagain ran by Cora Hoffman and proceeded to smash the win-dows. The Hoffman creature ran outside to Investigate and was chased into her hous again by Mrs. Bailey, who was armed with knife. The police were called, Mrs. Barle was arrested and her wrath was somewhat cooled by a night's incarceration in fail. This norning she was assessed 86.50.

DIDITE AND UNITS. Some thief state about \$10 worth of carving ools left at the new Young Men's Christian resociation building last evening.

The annual commencement of the medical department of Comer university occurred

his evening at the Christian church. Judge Field and a jury were engaged today n hearing the case of W. A. Riddlevs James A. Baker, an action to recover \$2,000 dam ages the plaintiff claims to have sustained by reason of false and defamatory statements

made by defendant. THE DEADLY MATIA.

How the Terrible Society was Founded and Brought to America.

Vengeance is the earliest word taught to the

Siellian. To right what he deems his wrongs: to correct his griefs in blood and exact from his enemy a sanguinary recompense for every "the only took twenty-five or thirty injury, is part of his religion. As quarrel arose between this Siellian and that; as vengeance was threatened and attempted friend bound himself to friend in a society for mutual protection. Thus one day-a day so distant down the centuries that only the merest whisper of tradition concerning it can be heard-was organized the dark brother hood of the Mafia. As it grow, as new recruits, fearing some private enemy and fleering from some personal vendelta, joined it for protection; the Mafia became on its own part and on that of its members, aggressive. Its earlier policy was protection to its members and revenge of their wrongs. Its later actions, berne of the pride of secure strength, were of an initiative sort. It tooks a part in Sicilian politics and at one time controller the island. It had its orders or conveils in Rome, on the mainland and all over Italy The government began to fear it and many were the laws and frequent the attempts to extirpate the bloody brotherhood of the Matia The only result was to drive it, in its meet incomed action, into deeper obscurity.

did not die, but grew and flourished.
The members of the Mada were greatly feared. No one knew certainly, that is, no outsider, of its membership. It was the the secret of the order, this matter of membership, and preserved with many direcachs To violate the Mada eath and name a mem

her to an outsider was death. "his punish-ment was many times inflicted. So no one, not of the Maria, knew certainly that Pietro or Juan or Romero or anyone else was a Manu. But as is common in such cases it was many times suspected. A min supposed to belong to the sectory was feared and respected. Should be be drunk or disaderly in a wheelepthe fact that he was believed to be of the order was caough to secure him from arrest or interference. No beact officer from arrest or interferences was anxious to incur the entmity of the myserious but deadly Matia. They did not those officers whom the order hated. A dark night, a losely walk, the dull glim-

mer of a sillette and the efficer was dead-stabled to the heart trem behind. New Orleans is a composition of all ca-tions. Among the rest is a colony of Italians, and these dark browed Emegres come, to, mostly from Sicily. They are not of the best types and frequently have left their country

for their country's good and to the vist dis-navastage of the city of New Griegus, wherein they settled. Bandits and brigands for whom a price was offered; condemned felous who escaped their bonds, all for the dark eyed desperatoes, with red heatgour and bread rings of brass and gold in their

ears - these were the sort who came.
These wolves brought the Maria The bloody oath was laken and the roots of the

society implanted in America.

Not much was kno we of the Mafia there The Italians settled into a colony by them-selves. There are some 25,00 of them. They add to their ranks some 3,00 a year. They have their chareless, their newspapers, their trading booths and sagners separate near away from the rest of the pupils of New Or-leans. One may live in their quarter and pover hear any language but haling for a month. Their frontier is as clearly established lished about their possessions in New Orleans as if it were marked by law.

New Orleans is not a well governed city It is lary, stongersh and dirty, as, include, are roost communities in forcist climes. Its potice force is small and far from efficient. It was just the place for the Mada to done is and it did grow and sp cadded was strong.
Nor was it left. For this cause or that
reason, in the diverse ye are of its New Orleans existence, it has sentenced and executed over one hundred men.
The only change from the methods of fath-

printed was the substitution of a shourd place of the anecdral dagger. The streets of New Orleans, and especially in the Ballan marter, nor narrow and vilety lighted a suggest assassination at a glance. The had den Killer can here go b work rad, unless the verteal burngler, be almost certain of safety

So the Maffa throve in New Orleans and went its bloody course. Its victims were with last two or three exceptions, Danians, or what is New Orleans is the same thing Sicilians. Outsiders did not complain, and Pallaris diet met dare.
Once ther west outside of their own

Once they went outside of their own swarthy nanominity and attempted, in 1800, the life of the cierk of the criminal count. This would not do. The volatile Americans cared not how many of their own sort he Maffa dargered or shet, but it must keep its blood dained hands from others. So a mobiled Americans guickly formed, charged through the Italian quarter and killed some twenty five or thirty Italians without much care or effort expended in the sciention.

Not mother American feel a victim to the Not mother American feil a victim to the society until the murder of Chief of Police

Henrisssey, and the result of that killing was the wholesalelynching. TRAISMEN'S PAY.

The Union Pacific Not Anxious to Increase its Pay Rolls.

The committee of trainmen from the Pacific division of the Union Pacific was in consultation with Assistant General Manager Holcomb all day Monday and yesterday. No settlement was reached and it is difficult to say how long the conference will continue.

The men have presented a schedule for res ulating the pay of trainmen of the Pueile division and ask that it be adopted, The schedule does not meet with the approval of Mr. Halcorns, however, and he is having statistics prepared to convince the committee that the mich on their division are being treated fairly under the present ar-

There has been no schedule of pay adopted on the division in question since the lines of the Oregon Railway and Navigation com-buny's lines became a part of the Union Pa-cille system. The men have been paid on practically the same basis as those on the Kansasand Nepraska divisions

The committee claims that living wages cannot be made under the present schedule and they have presented a schedule which 26 cents an hour for conductors and brake men respectively on the western end of the Paritic division, and 40 and 30 cents per hour on the eastern end of the division. Their demand is based on a rate of 3% and 22-3 cents per mile, allowing ten miles per bour, which they chain is the fast st time made by any freight train running over the

The men say that Mr. Holcomb closs not seem disposed togrant thom any concession and some of them are a favor of returning to their homes, waiting until Mr. Claric returns from New York and then seeking a conference with him.

WOULDN'T RAISE IT.

Assessors Argue the Ratio of Valuation Without Success.

Twenty of the twenty-one county preemet assessers met in the county commissioners' room is the court house yesterday afternoon to consult together regarding the question of fixing values for this year's assessment. S. B. Lake was elected chairman, W. B. Walters secretary. Any amount of discord

prevailed throughout the meeting. The South Omaha assessor started this J ball to rolling by proposing that all property be jisted at one-third of its actual cash yaire. This was strongly opposed by Mr. Ehrenphert of the First ward, who argued that it would be impossible to obtain the cash value of real estate without first selling the same. He argued that last year's assessment was just mid equivable, and the same rule of litor accopted last year should be followed out this time, placing additional valuable all improvements made since last April.

Mr Horrigan of South Omaha smidthe as-essment last year was made in a losse and hiftless mamerand should in so wise govern this year's assessment. Mr. Walters did notlike the idea. He knew of a case wherea \$9,000 let on Lake street was listed at \$25, and as this was a fair sample of the work performed by the assessers, he did not feel like taking their valuation.

An assessor from a county precinct proposed that they modify the proposition of Mr. Rorrigan of South Omahu and list all property at one fifth of its actual cash value. This was defeated, and, after as hour's tal

She Hadn't Finished.

twis decided to assess on the values of last

Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly. George Gracie, I love you devotedly. Will on be my own butle wife Gracie (deminely) - O. George! This is so adden. I shall be pleased to be a sister -George-Stay, spare me that chestaut ex-Gracie (continuing)-in-law to your two

Then he strained her to his ready made At the Church Pair,

"Do you show why you remind me of the

steamer Teutomier' asked Jimmy Baddemaan of the Reteren at the well. "No sir," she answered, with a smile that would have grated above No. 16 Dutch

Then I'll tell you, It's because you draw a good deal of water, my dears

Reen There? Brooklyn Life: Great Merchant - The business has increased so in the past year Mr. Penwijer, that when you order the new account tooks you had better got them twice the size of the old ones. Mr Penwiper - Yes, Don't you think, sir, in view of this fact, that I might have an increase in my salary! Great Merchant What! After such an expensive set of books: I couldn't think of it.



Highest of all in Leavening Power .- U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.