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The Bee Publishing Company. Proprietors THE REE BUILDING.

BWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.
Beate of Nebraska, [88]
County of Douglas, [88]
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Ber
Tublishing company, does solomnly awear
that the actual circulation of The Daily Bre
for the week ending April II, 1801, was as
follows: follows: Funday, April 5. Monday, April 6. Thesday, April 7. Witnesday, April 8. Thursday, April 9. Friday, April 10. Baturday, April 11.

23,331

No. P. Pett.

Notary Public.

Frate of Nebraska,
County of Douglas, (***
George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he 's secretary of The Ber
Publishing company, that the actual average
daily circulation of The Pality Ber for the
month of April, 1800, 20,504 copies; for May,
1800, 20,180 copies; for June, 1800, 20,501 copies;
for July, 1800, 20,502 copies; for August, 1800,
20,503 copies; for September, 1800, 20,573 copies;
for October, 1800, 20,572 copies; for November, 1800, 20,130 copies; for December, 1800,
22,471 copies; for January, 1801, 28,446 conies;
for February, 1801, 25,502 copies; for March,
1801, 24,605 cepies. Ground B. Tzschuck.
Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my
presence, this 3d day of April, A. D., 1801.
N. P. Fett.
Notary Public.

MINNESOTA falls into line with the 23 other states and adopts the Australian election law.

GOVERNOR BOYD must have forgotten to issue the Arbor day proclamation in the multitude of his other duties.

W. E. WINNER, the real estate operntor of Kansas City, bas made an assignment. Mr. Winner was the C. E. Mayne of Kansas City's boom.

IF THE new gold fields in Wyoming fulfil as they promise, there will be a rush into the mining camp which will recall the early days of Deadwood.

THERE is no flavor of the encyclopædia in Fresident Harrison's speeches, though they show a remarkable knowledge of the business situation of the several states of the south.

JOHN M. RAGAN insists that he will have a convention of disgruntled democrats at Hastings, May 1, to denounce the democratic governor for vetoing the Newberry bill. Possibly enough can be secured along the St. Joseph

Nor until this year has the Black Hills been properly supplied with railway transportation facilities. With two main lines reaching Deadwood and branches to every camp this richest mining country in America promises itself an immense output of ore and a great year of growth in population and wealth. A man with half an eye can see that the Black Hills is bound for a front seat in the mining exchange in 1891. THE BEE has always believed in the region and is more confident of its future now than ever.

THE first authentic reports concerning the existence of precious ores in the Black Hills region were made public through the columns of THE BEE, which sent the famous scout, Captain Jack Crawford, with the first exploring expedition. This was in 1875 and the pioneers of the Hills were largely indebted to the enterprise of THE BEE for the influx of practical miners and ready capital to develop their mineral resources. And now at the outbreak of the mining fever over the discovery of | the price of silver about the middle of gold in Wyoming THE BEE is again in the front with a reliable report from a the mines of Colorado, Monmining expert now employed on its staff | tana and Utah, but it is stated who will keep its patrons fully advised as to the extent and development of the Wyoming gold fields.

THE report a few days ago that a combination was contemplated between the eastern sugar refiners and the wholesale grocers to corner the sugar market has not been confirmed, but there are strong indications that such an arrangement is being perfected. Under present conditions the margin of profit on cefined sugars is very small, said to be only one-lifth of a cent per pound to the refiners, and they cannot materially advance it without drawing large importations of foreign refined sugars, the protection afforded by the tariff being but five-tenths of one cent per pound. German beet sugar being favored by a high bounty to the producer is said to be looming up as a menthis interest is undoubtedly seeking will be adopted has probably not been decided on A policy in the nature of a boycott of the foreign product has have been generally regarded as ex- amount which the treasury is required American refined sugars. It is asserted are now being worked, and to this there by those who are seeking to effect such is no longer any serious objection being not be accepted in view of the fact that | the currency to the output of our own the reason for proposing the arrange- crease more rapidly than the growth by any sort of combination, for such a | those best informed regarding the possi-

ill sugars on the free list.

HARRISON IN THE SOUTH.

President Harrison is maintaining the distinguished reputation he obtained in the last national campaign as an Intelligent, thoughtful and judiclous public speaker. In his address thus far to the people of the south he has not only shown a thorough familiarity with historical facts, but a large knowledge of the material progress of that section since the war, and with a discriminating use of this information he has assoclated judicious suggestion and patriotle counsel. He has talked to the people of the south with characteristic frankness and candor. They are citizens of a common country, interested with all other citizens in national prosperity and progress, They are the custodians of almost limitless resources of wealth, the development of which will contribute to the general welfare, and the president urges upon them the permanent duty of making these riches available as rapidly as possible. He voiced a sentiment universal in the north in telling the southern poople that their northern brethren are not jealous of their material progress, but on the contrary, rejoice in it and desire, as the president expressed it, "that the streams of prosperity in the south will run bank full." Southern progress makes for national greatness and power equally with the advance of the north in material prosper-

The hearty and enthusiastic reception which President Harrison is everywhere receiving in the south is gratifying evidence of the growth of a national sentiment in that section which is even more important and valuable than the material development. It testifies to a profound popular respect for the office of chief magistrate of the nation that must give the keenest satisfaction to all loyal and patriotic citizens. Nowhere has there happened thus far the slightest incident to mar the enjoyment of the presidential journey or to cause a doubt of the sincerity of the enthusiastic hospitality that has been manifested. Men who fought for the confederacy have eagerly joined with those to whom that contest is but a tradition in doing honor to the president. Every patriotic utterance has met with the most appreciative response. Every assurance of fraternal feeling and interest given by the chief magistrate has received most cordial welcome. No northern community will show more general and enthusiastic honor to President Harrison than has been accorded him in Atlanta, Birmingham and other cities of the south.

The president said in one of his addresses that he was acquiring a higher and broader view of the obligations and responsibilities that had been devolved upon him. This is inevitable from a larger association with the people and a more extended observation of the resources and possibilities of the nation. At the same time the people are getting a valuable lesson in loyalty to the government and patriotic devotion to the union. These demonstrations of the southern people in honor of the chief magistrate of the nation, elected by the party with whose political principles they are not in sympathy, afford & Grand Island railroad to make a the most convincing evidence that their meeting if the attorney of that road can | claim to be loyal citizens is entitled to obtain or issue passes both ways. As an | confidence, and, while reassuring to ouranti-monopolist Ragan will be a roaring | selves, convey to the world the declaration that we are again a firmly united people in fidelity to the constitution and

the union.

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION. The report of the director of the mint, giving the production of gold and silver, shows that there has been a rapid increase in the output of silver since the legislation requiring larger purchases by the treasury. According to this report the value of silver produced in 1890 was in round numbers \$70,000,000, an in crease over the previous year of \$6,000,-000. The report of Wells, Fargo & Co. makes a widely different showing, giving the silver production of 1800 at \$62,000,000, or less by \$2,000,000 than that of the previous year, but the mint report is regarded by the trade as substantially reliable. The increase was derived from Colorado, which still ranks as the first silver producing state, Idaho, Montana and Utah, the production of Arizona and Nevada having decreased. Montana continues in second place and Utah in third, while Idaho is pushing forward for the fourth place, now held by Nevada. The advance in last year led to greater activity in that the later reaction in price caused many of the lower grade miners to discontinue production, so that the present output may be somewhat less than during the last half of 1890. It is believed, however, to be fully up to the entire quantity which the treasurer is authorized to purchase annually, or 54,500,00 0 ounces, so that there will be no necessity for purchasing any foreign silver in

order to comply with the requirements of the new law. As to the production of gold, there was very tittle difference in the amounts for the last two years, the output last year showing a slight decrease." The figures of the mint report are: 1889, \$32,967,000; 1800, \$32,845,000. The Wells, Fargo & Co. report gives the amount for last year as about \$1,000,000 less than the mint statement, but this is accounted for by the fact that it does ace to the refining interest here, and not include the production in states east of the Missouri. It is interesting to some way to keep foreign sugar out of | note that the production of gold in the the American market. Just what course | United States last year | was \$12,000,000

less than it was in 1877. There is nothing especially suggestive in the figures of silver production in rebeen proposed, but this appears not to lation to the silver question. The pedient or practicable, though it is not to purchase each year under existing impossible that an agreement will be laws will absorb the annual production entered into to discriminate in favor of of the mines of the United States as they an arrangement that it would have no made. Nor will there ever be any to a effect on the price of sugar, but this will | policy which limits the use of silver in the small profit realized by refiners is mines, assuming that that will not inment. It will be bad policy for the re- of population and business, which finers to put up the price of sugar now is not thought to be probable by move would certainly result in putting | bilities of the future silver supply. Thus

on the contrary, the results of its operation have been satisfactory and all oppo- who can nail a burglar or track a footsition to it has practically ceased. A re- pad. vival of the discussion of the silver question is, however, assured from the next congress, but it may be confidently assumed that there will be no change of policy regarding silver during the present administration.

THE CLASH OF AUTHORITY. The city of Omaha pays more than four-fifths of the taxes of Douglas county, yet there seems to be a disposition on the part of some of the county commissioners to treat Omaha as a foreign country.

Were it practicable under our constitution it would be immensely profitable to the city and county if they had but a single government with but one set of officials. It would targely reduce the pay roll and do away with much bicker-

ng and cross-firing. The fact is that the interests of Omaha and Douglas county are almost identical. The principle of the greatest good to the greatest number should be the governing idea of the commissioners and the council. There is neither sense nor economy in working at cross purposes. If the two bodies fail to agree upon propositions affecting the interests of their joint constituents, it would be good sense to refer them to disinterested arbitrators or a committee, A great deal of time and money is now wasted and worse than wasted because of dis-

agreements between them. The matter of the care of the sick and injured prisoners is the latest source of disagreement. The city physician, who is a stickler for technicalities and more of a theorist than a philanthropist, insists that he has no time for this duty. The county physician is likewise very busy, and the commissioners, feeling that it is something of an imposition to be obliged to house city prisoners, take sides with him. Meanwhile the unfortunate city prisoner is folly because it is in his nature not to know

left to shift for himself. To the mind of THE BEE this is a very enseless controversy. The prisoners of the city are the charge of the city. The city physician is responsible for their medical treatment. He should not be allowed to shirk this duty. On the other hand the county physician is obliged to care for the county prisoners confined in the same jail. The fact that he is on the pay-roll of the county ought not to be a good reason for refusing to alleviate the sufferings of a poor man who was arrested by a police officer instead of a deputy sheriff.

Both the physicans and the two governments ought to be ashamed to force so puerile a controversy to the attention of the newspapers and the public.

ACCORDING to a Kansas City contemporary, the great use of such gatherings as the commercial congress is its educational force. Though no two men might agree as to the remedy, every one of them recognized the existence of something wrong. It seems to us that the only use of such conglomerate gatherings is the increase of the volume of money put in circulation among hotel men and keepers of public resorts where the gathering is held. So far as educating anything or anybody, we doubt whether such a disjointed assemblage of mountebanks and windbags can contribute effective material for the solution of any great problem.

MAYOR CUSHING is not more disgusted with his street commissioner and sidewalk inspector than are the tax payers, who second the motion to abolish the offices. Under the Australian ballot system the street commissioner is no longer useful to the city government. The present incumbents of both offices would save the taxpayers their salaries if they should resign. They do little, and earn nothing. We have too many bosses and too little work in the street department.

An admirer of the democratic congressman elect, thinks if the young man does not carry congress by cyclone he will appear as the most conspicuous disappointment of the nineteenth century. The enthusiasm of this admirer gets a great deal the best of his judgment. The young gentleman who was accidentally elected to congress has fire and enthusiasm and ability, but he will be extremely fortunate if he gets a ten minutes hearing in congress during the short two years he will occupy his seat.

A CENSUS bulletin just issued shows Plattsmouth to have increased in population in 10 years 101 per cent; Kearney, 353 per cent; Hastings, 382 per cent; Lincoln, 324 per cent. Cities of similar grade in Iowa with the exception of Sioux City show the following percentages of increase: Muscatine, 38; Ottumwa, 55½; Keokuk, 16; Des Moines, 123. The effects of prohibition and high license are strikingly illustrated by these figures:

THE newspaper men of the United States sincerely sympathize with Hon. Elijah Halford in the affliction visited upon him by the death of his wife, There is no public man in Washington by whom the press has been placed under greater obligations than the president's private secretary.

AGAIN the project of a bridge at Decatur is being agitated. Dispatches announce that the Illinois Central railroad is looking covetously toward Omaha. The Illinois Central ought ong since to have built to Omaha, but the will be welcomed now and forgiven for her negligence.

If the lady managers of the world's fair think they have completely silenced Miss Phœbe Couzins by discharging her from the office of secretary, they are greatly mistaken. It is possible to stay her pencil officially, but she can fight her weight in wild cats.

THE meeting of Gould and Vanderbilt which is expected to take place in Denver has almost as much significance as a meeting of two emperors.

Good health and a fine physique are important requisites for a policeman, but the hubit of being on hand when needed

the new law have been experienced, but, taxpayer is willing to overlook dyspensia or a heagt murmur in a policeman

> PERHAPS if the city physician should give more time to his business and less to the task of proving that the American form of government is very much beneath that of England, he could treat and prescribe for the city prisoners.

This continual clashing between the city and county government is extremely tiresome to the taxpayers who sup-

A ROUND UP of burglars and allaround toughs is a duty which the police force of Omaha should attempt without delay.

IF we had one or two more official doctors there would be none to attend the unfortunates in the prisons.

A MAYOR WASHBURNE brand of garettes will prove popular.

> Sign of Spring. Chicago Tribune.

It seems natural to read once again the regular daily dispatch that Captain Anson's inincible ball players have been getting waloped by some scrub nine at 'Possum Hollow or Skedunk. Spring is here.

Lesser of Two Evils.

St. Louis Globe-Democra Miss Phoebe Couzins declares that if she is emoved from her position as secretary of the poard of lady managers of the Columbian exposition she will go on the lecture platform. This greatly strengthens the position of the Globe-Democrat that Miss Phoebe should be retained as secretary.

> Various Kinds of Fools. Fort Worth Gazette.

As one star differeth from another star in glory so one person differs from another peron in imbecility. There is the common fool, the natural norn fool, the d-fool and at the end of the list stands the imbecile, who never was anything but a fool and parades his any better.

What of the Fig Leaf Costume?

Chicago Tribune The Shoe and Leather Review says leather s the oldest manufactured article that history nentions, and notes that colored leather is named in Exodus. But what about Noah's ark? Was not that a manufactured article. to say nothing of the "instruments" (tools) made by Tubai Cain!

> He Strives to Please. St. Louis Globe-Democrat,

Premier Rudini is likely to derive from his correspondence with Secretary Blaine some very interesting facts with regard to those of his fellow countrymen who emigrate to the United States. Nothing pleases Mr. Blaine more than to impart information to the leading officials of foreign nations.

Some Sample Questions.

Minneapotis Journati. The Indian department may be placed under civil service rules. It that is the case will the noble red, before he draws his buli meat, have to answer the questions: "What is the population of Ijijijiji?" "Give the names of the last four presidents of Guatemala and San Salvador?" and "At \$4.50 a cord what will wood come to?'

Cause for Congratulation.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Just now the United States navy is receiving a good deal of attention from European experts. Their verdict, too, is that both ships and guns would, if brought to the actua test of hostilities, do all that has been expected of them. In view of the fact that th experts have been condemning the big ves sels and guns of the chief European nations, this praise for our navy ought to prove agree able to us.

Advice to the Dickinsons.

Chicago Tribune There should be an end, and a speedy one to the wretched and sorrowful scandal in the Dickinson family. Those who are so oster tatiously arraying themselves on the side of the parties to it are not doing the sisters or the public any service entitled to gratitude. Whether Miss Anna Dickinson be insane or not, there is no question that the two signatures ters have an antipathy to each other and cannot live together amicably. The jealousy and suspicion between them are not uncommon in many families, but in this case these qualities have been emphasized by the fact that both the sisters are persons o strong natures and from their different course of life have undoubtedly had much to bear from each other. As they cannot live ogether they should live apart, and once eparated, there would be an end of the pres ent strife between them. Those who are con ributing to the trouble by making the matter public are not engaged in a creditable

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS. Contrary to expectation Bismarck was not uccessful in his contest for election to the eichstag, no one obtaining a majority of the votes, which is necessary to an election. A econd ballot will thus be necessary, and it remains to be seen whether Bismarck will renew the contest. No doubt is felt that if ne decides to do so be will win, but the impression appears to be that he will not make another fight. The result is doubtless a great disappointment to him, and as he can hardly have a very great liking for such contests it is not improbable he will decide not to run again. Bismarck resigned the chancollorship of the German empire on March 17, 1890, and a few days later retired to his country seat at Friedrichsruhe to become, as was supposed, a marely passive spectator of public affairs or to brood in silent disappoint ment over the changes of policy incident to the accession of a youthful emperor between whom and himself there could be neither relations nor sympathy. But the Bismarckian tom-

perament is restive rather than passive under mustural restraints; and the candidacy of the ex-chancellor for the reichstag is no surprise. He is an old man-seventy-six on April 1 just past-but of wonderfully well preserved faculties, both physical and mental. He doubtless feels that his retirement after what he had wrought for the glory and unification of Germany was not only in the nature of a reflection on his past usefulness but the expression of a want of confidence in his future capacity to serve the government. It is but natural that he should seek the earliest available opportunity for vindication. The opportunity has been for some time shaping itself. With the death of his ancient antagonist, Dr. Windthorst, and ominous clouds here and there peering above the horizon, its evolution seemed complete. But his appeal to the people has not been successful, and he may now feel that absointo retirement from political life is de-

France, eager to revenge herself upon Gormany, seems ready to allow horself to be used to further the grand design of Russia to rule over all eastern Europe and to possess itself of as much of Asia as lies convenleat to its hand. France has a splendid far none of the ill effects predicted from | is also of vital importance. The average | army, larger than any in Europe except that

manded of him.

of Russia, and equal to any in equipmentan army trained and coulpped for the avowed purpose of rewresting Alsace and Lorraine from Germany, and this army is to be, in the event that this alliance with Russia is completed, at the service of an enemy older and more unrelenting than Germanyherself. Russin too was bumiliated by Napoleon, and its exar forced to beg for favors from the Corsican, and Russia has not forgotten this and is not likely to forget it. France may help Russia to rend Germany, but if Germany be

overthrown who is to help France! for Rus-

sia would then have her at her mercy and could make her pay dearly for Moscow. Germany and the triple alliance are the bulwarks of Europe against Russia-bulwarks which as truly shelter France as they do Austria itself. Practically there is little danger that this bulwark should be broken down, and if war comes it will be France and Russia against the remainder of Europe, England probably included, so that the danger of Russian advance westward in Europe is not great. But this fact does not make the French alliance with Russia any the less unnatural, or any more creditable to France, or put France in any better position than a catspaw to rake the Russian chestnuts out of the fire.

The Italian monarchy is beset by perils which spring from two opposite but converging elements, the Italian democracy and the church. The radicals of Italy regard the present dynasty as a reaction against the revolution from which it arose to power. One of its first acts was to form an alliance with Germany and Austria-Hungary to promote dynastic interests and militarism at the expense of the people. As a result of this policy the Italian treasury has been drained and the poor people are overwhelmed with taxation m order to create fleets and to maintain a gigantic standing army. To promote the interests of the alliance the Italian government also entered upon a tariff warfare with the republic of France, which in crippling agriculture and commerce has increased the sufferings and discontents of the masses. While the Italian democrats are watching their opportunity to inaugurate a political revolution to supplant the monarchy with a republic, the party of the church, so far from discouraging, would welcome such a movement. This opportunity would come with the first serious mistake of the Italian ministry. The church has given up forever all idea of restoring its temporal power, and seeks only to extend its spiritual sway; but the papacy and the dynasty in Rome are irreconcileable rivals and foes. To the conservatives and the radicals alike the only solution of the crisis would be in a republic acting in concert with France end the rest of Latin Europe. Upon the first hostile demonstration against the government France could throw an immense army across the Alps to co-operate with Italian democracy, and the monarchy would fall like a house of cards.

The great Siberian railroad which the Russian government proposes to construct will menace the security of China as that ancient and stereotyped realm has never been menaced before. It will also give to the czar a grip upon the heart of Asia such as he has hardly dreamed of. Merely as an engine of war this line of communication, as controled by the Russian government, must concentrate the attention of any power having lives or property to protect on that continent. For this reason alone it is likely to rudely shake China into a realization of her backwardness in the race of civilization. In order to contend with such a power as will soon stretch itself like a serpent waiting to strike along their northern frontier, the Chinese will have to learn anew the art of war in the school of modern science or ultimately suffer conquest. In the walks of peace the effect upon Siberia and upon European Russia will be most interesting. That the vast resources of northern Asia will receive a wonderful stimulus cannot be doubted by people who have felt the magical touch of the modern railroad. The work will cost the czar's people nearly \$200,000,000, although the engineers say not more than \$189,825,000. The ultimate political and social effects of Siberia's material development upon Russia, Europe and all the world cannot fail to be considerable. This empire, stretching itself over all the earth as fast as it can reach, aims at universal dominion as truly as Alexander of Macedon did, but with a persistence and comprehensiveness of plan that do not rest, as his schemes did, on the life of one man. They do rest, on the other hand, on the slavishness of millions of ignorant and wretched peasants -and that cannot be eternal. The suppression of humanity is impossible, even to a power so based in barbarism-no less a barbarism because it employs all the forces of modern science. Without knowing it, the Russian aristocracy are accelerating the time of their own downfall and the rise of the The constitution of the Australian con-

federation, recently adopted by the convention, has now to be ratified by the separate states and accepted by the British parliament. It is not supposed that any serious objection will arise in either quarter. The British people watch the progress of this experiment curiously, but without anxiety. Yet their immense Australian colonies have suddenly ceased to be colonies, or will cease when this new agreement comes into force. They have deciared themselves states and have formed themselves into a great commonwealth. The link which binds them to the mother country is the crown. Nobody has yet discovered just how strong or how weak it may be by itself, when other bonds are sundered. The loyalty of the Australians is not at present in dispute. They are loyal in pretty exact proportion to their freedom from control in matters they care most about. But it is a solemn thing to create a commonwealth, and they who are doing it themselves know not what forces they have set in motion, or what the effect of this act may be on the relations between the colonies and the rest of the empire. Imperial federation is a sonorous phrase often heard in recent years. It was never a policy. It vas a respectable sentiment, and it does not seem to have gained strength from what is happening in Australia. The federation of the moment is not imperial, but colonial.

HOW SHE LOST HER LOVER.

Chicago Herald. Twas a summer ago when he left me here, summer of smiles with never a tear, Till I said to him with a sob, my dear! Good-bye, my lover; good-bye!

For I loved him, oh, as the stars love night! And my cheeks for him flashed red and When he first called me his heart's delight: Good-bye, my lover; good-bye!

The touch of his hand was a thing divine, As he sat with me in the soft moonshine And drank of my love as men drink wine; Good-bye, my lover; good-bye!

And never a night as I knelt in prayer,

In a gown as white as our own souls were, But in fancy he came and kissed me there: Good-bye, my lover; good-bye! But now, O God! what an empty piace My whole heart is! Of the old emurace And the kiss I loved, there is not a trace:

Good-bye, my lover; good-bye! He sailed not over the stormy sea, And he went not down in the waves, not he But oh, he is lost, for he married me-Good-bye, my lover; good-bye!

JAMES WILLTOMB RILEY.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Burlington Company's Attorneys Not Satisfied With the Parr Verdict.

THEY WILL ASK FOR A NEW TRIAL.

Saloonkeeper Victimized by a Forger-A Tight Wire Walker Takes a Fall -That Shooting Scrape.

Lancoln, Neb., April 17 .- | Special to THE Baz.]-The attorneys for the Burilington in the case where Mrs. Minnie Parr recovered \$5,000 for damages sustained white getting off a train, are not at all satisfied with the verdict and are endeavoring to secure a new trial. The company expected to be compelled to pay a small sum, but the jury's figuring rather took their breath away. The motion for a new trial, which has been missing from the flies for a few days, and therefore not accessible to reporters, sets forth about twenty-five errors of the court, and also recites that they have newly discovered evidence. Attached to the motion are three affidavits, made by A. H. Smith, W. B. Reddish and J. W. Deweese.

A CASE OF PORGERY. Richard Tiernan reported to Marshal Melick this morning that a young fellow had passed a forged check for \$15 on him the night before. Tiernan is proprietor of a saloon of Soventh and Q streets, and last evening young man who gave his name us H. M. Ed wards came in and asked for a drink. H was accommodated and tendered in payment check on the Capital National bank for \$15, signed by C. W. Mosher. Edwards had been loading about the place, for some time, claiming to be a horse jeckey, and the check was casned. Tiernan discovered this morning that the check was a rank forgery, the signature being nothing like that of Mr. Mosher, Edwards had a oused his sus spicions this morning by presenting an other and similar check for cashing purposes, and he refused to part with his cash in ex-change for the piece of paper. Edwards suspected that he would be jailed if he staved in Lincoln, and skipped for the east on the first train at 8 o'clock. Tiernan was watching the train for Edwards to point him out to a fficer, but Edwards saw him first and kept Tiernan learned after the train left that Edwards had jumped on board, and had Marshal Melick telegraph to Ashland to stop ilm. The telegram was received by the con-lector, who soon spotted the man, and when Omaha was reached turned him over to the police, who had been apprised of his coming. Edwards is also known as C. J. Clark, and Detective Malone went after him this after

"Slackey," the wire walker at the Musee this week, had a bad fall last night while performing on the tight wire in front of that popular place of amusement. One of the guy ropes had been placed so that it rubbed against an iron standard, and the oscillations of the performer caused it to wear through and break. In an instant Slackey, his lights and pole, went downward. Fortunately he lit on his feet, and jumping up ran into the musee. He was not burt, however, simply stove up, and was able to do his regular turn

S. E. Swigart, the farmer near West Lin-coln who was arrested a few nights ago on the charge of shooting William Bullock, a neighbor, with intent to kill him, was ar-raigned before Justice Foxworthy this afterraigned before Justice Foxworthy this after-noon. The testimony produced by Bullock was very flimsy. He claimed that he had been shot in the back of the neck by Swigart, but could not show any evidence of the same except a slight wound that looked like any thing but a bullet wound. Swigart in defense denied that he had even shot Bullock. He declared that he has been bothered to death for the last two years by Bullock allowing his cattle to trespass on his farm. Finally Swigart shut the predatory cattle up and Bullock came over fighting mad. In the dispute that followed Swigart says that he struck Bullock on the neck with a shot gun, but did not shoot him. ODDS AND ENDS.

Sigourney, a Burlington engineer, was arrested last evening on complaint of Tenie Bledo, who charged him with throwing kisses at her.

Charles Johnson, the hot weinerwurst man, who has Tenth and N streets as an estamping ground, was engaged in wiping the earth with Lee Byers and W. Rosperry last earth with Lee Byers earth with ion had purchased some of his sausages and refused to pay therefor. He had been tak-ing a drink or two himself, and was in the humor to fight, and did fight. Johnson was discharged and the others fined \$1 and costs

OUT MERELY FOR FUN.

Vanderbilt, Depew and Others Look-

ing Over the West. For four hours yesterday there were a halftozen men in Omaha who play a very important part in the traffic of the nation and whose combined wealth would more than purchase this entire great and growing western metropolis.

They were Chauncey M. Depew, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. H. M. Twombley, brotherin-law, and Messrs. Hughitt, Ledyard and Rositer, presidents of railroads in the Vanderbilt system, Mr. Warren Smith of New York and Mr. Benjamin F. Smith of Omaha The party reached Omaha via the North vestorn at 2:50 p. m. yesterday and was med t the depot by Mr. W. H. Holcomb of the Union Pacific and escorted about town in carriages, visiting the principal points of in-terest. The party visited Tax Bxx building and took a bird's-eve view of the city, after which it looked through the building. They expressed surprise at the development evi-After its drive the party proceeded to the

Paxton hotel, where Mr. Depew was inter-viewed regarding the objects of the trip. "We went to Albany from New York city last Tuesday," replied Mr. Depew, "for the purpose of attending the annual meeting of the New York Central company, which elec tion, by the way, was unanimous, as usual. We then started west with the avowed in tention of seeing the country, on the principle that the American who has never been west of the Mississippi is no American at all. Our trip has no sinister motive, but is merely for pleasure and sight You have a great country out here I was in Omaha three years ago, and I notice a remarkable change since that time. This is especially noticeable toward the north-west. When I was here before we drove out in that direction and the driver pointed out a place about ten miles out and told us that was platted in city lots and was on the market at \$1,000 a front foot, or something of that sort. I understand, however, that the town has a good healthy growth and values are on a solid basis."

Mr. Depew was shown a telegram from

Chicago to the effect that the party was on the way to Denver to meet Gould and form plans to disrupt the Western Traffic association. He laughed heartily as he read the ar-ticle and passed it to the others in the party, who read it with seeming amusement "Well, that's news to me," remarked Mr. Depew, as he removed his eyeglasses, "I have not seen Mr. Gould for a month and have no idea what his plans are. I do not know where he is, and certainly have no idea meeting him in Denver. Furthermore, do not have the slighest idea that Mr. Gould has any intention of disrupting the Western Traffic association. It is his pet project and

he is not the sort of man to coax and cajole his friends and acquaintances to go into an association just for the fun of breaking it up. I thin't the Western Traffic association will

continue right along and I think also that the meeting in New York will be fully attended. "Will you investigate the alleged division of traffic at Denver to the Gould lines in violation of the agreement with the Northwest-

ern F'
"No. That is a matter for the general managers of the roads concerned and would not be brought to the attention of Mr. Vanderbilt,

"Is it true that the Michigan Central and Lake Shore ronds have entered a protest against the New York Central-Canadian Pa-"That is all bosh. I rode for several hours

vesterday with President Ledyard of the Michigan Central and he nover even mentioned the subject to me. I am the fellow who made the alliance, and if there is any trouble I would be pretty likely to hear of

"What truth is there in the report that . onsolidation of the Northwestern and S Paul roads is contemplated !" Absolutely nothing. It is simply rate-

"What are the prospects of an alliance be tween the Gould and Vanderbilt systems?"
"Such a scheme is as probable as that the
waters of the Atlantic and Pacific will unite
without a canal across the country."

Mr. Blaine's letter to Rudin. "I think," he replied, "that Mr. Blaine's contributions to the diplomatic literature of this country are the most brilliant productions of the age. The fine Italian hand at the other end of the business seems to care more for a little olue fire and thunder than for the actual merits of the case. Why, the mere idea of Italy going to war with the United States, on such an issue, or on an other issue," continued Mr. Depew in a ton of intense disgust, "is enough to make the gods get up on their hind legs and laugh the

stars out of their sockets. "Where do you intend to go from here?"
"We shall go over the Union Pacific to
Salt Lake and Denver, then to Leadville
and back to Kansus City and St. Louis, thence over the 'Big 4' to New York."

IT WILL BOOM THINGS.

General Test's Opinion of the New Warehouse Law.

"In all the talk about the new warehouse law," said General E. F. Test, "the most important consideration has been entirely lost sight of. I refer to the matter of commissions. While the grain business would be naturally confined to Nebraska, northern Kansas and South Dakota seeking a market at Omaha, it will be merely a drop in the bucket as compared with the enermous developments of a general commission and produce business. While the warehouses are classified as A and B, covering grain elevators, the class C warehouses are intended to embrace all other warehouses or places where property of every description is stored for a compensation.

"The importance of this is manifest. It established and to be established in this city to send their representatives into every state and territory west of the Missouri river to and territory west of the Missouri river to solicit business to be stored and sold on commission in the open board of trade. With this plan put in successful operation, the stuff can be held here and the warehouse receipts therefor negotiated at the banks until eastern, European and under the reciprocity system of Secretary Blaine, the South American, buyers will be forced to exhibit agreement. he South American, buyers will be forced to establish agencies or come themelves to buy in the Omaha market, as is done in Chicago and St. Louis. As will be seen, the effect of this law will be to force the Chicago market 500 miles nearer the Mis-souri river than it is now, thus, forcing annually, millions of eastern capital into his city to move the crops and products of the trans-Missouri region of which Omaha is ie metropolis.

"The articles in class C include flour, sack grain, flax seed grass seed, hav, whisky, high wines, alcohol, broom corn, wool, hides, pelts, fruits of all kinds, poultry, dressed ogs, beef, pork, lard, tallow, and so on, ad

"The average commission business on the ordinary articles of commerce, not including grain, will reach about \$3,500,000 annually By a vigorous effort to develop the traffic and nake Omaha the home market to the trans issouri region, this amount co increased to ten times that amount, and this with the storage of the South Omaha packng house products at this point, as well as

have on our population, to properly handle a one-million-bushel elevator will require not less than fifty men. I have known some of

them to require as high as eighty men.
"Kansas City has elever elevators and Omaha has four, I think. As this public warehouse law will make Omaha the largest grain center west of Chicago, we certainly should have at least fifteen elevators here in the course of a few years. Allowing fifty men to each elevator they would require 750 men, representing a population of nearly five thousand, exclusive of the families of inspectors, clerks and the railroad men en ployed about these elevators, to say nothing of the clerks and other employes about the commission offices established for the pur pose of taking care of this business.

'Another prominent feature of this matter will be the bringing into closer relations of the residents of the interior of the state and the people of Omaha. The opening of a grain and produce market will bring these people to this city, and it will not be long before all the rairroads will have to run trains in such ; vay as to allow these people to come into Omaha in the morning and return home at night. Of course all these people will come here to do business, and the merchants of Omaha will derive large benefits from the trace from that source. It will result in detrade from that source. It will result in de-stroying all sectional feelings and make the people of the state the friends of Omaha."

Boilermakers' Ball.

The first annual ball of Omaha lodge No. 24 of the National Brotherhood of Boilermakers was held in Washington hall last night. About two hundred couples were in attendance and danced the whole of the twenty-eight dances on the programme.

Mr. James J. Fagan was master of ceremonies and under his able management everything went off smoothly.

Those in attendance all testified to having had a good time, which is certainly encour-

Fifty Passed.

aging for the projectors of the ball.

The United States is not likely to run short of material from which to select railway mail clerks. The civil service examination at the postoffice yesterday for the purpose of giving applicants for the railway mail service a chance to enter the employ of the government, when they are needed, was attended by over fifty young men who labored through the five hours answering of questions and other exercises to test their fitness and ability for the work they seek to engage in

P rtners Fal Out. J. L. Rice, a real estate agent residing at 2430 Erskine street was arrested at 6:30 o'clock tast evening upon complaint of J. E.

Rice & Curtis have had some business together in negotiating real estate leans. They had a falling out and Curtis had Rice arrested and charged with forgery. Rica says it is all spite work and that he can easily prove his innocence.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

