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COBRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editorial Department.

BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, checks and postedice orders to be made payable to the order of the com-The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors

THE BEE BUILDING.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.
State of Nebraska,
County of Douglas
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Ber
Fublishing company, does solemnly swear
that the actual circulation of The Daily Ber
for the week ending April 18, 1891, was as
follows:

Average GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Eworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this isth day of April. A. D. 1891.

N. P. Fett., Notary Public.

Ftate of Nebraska, County of Douglas, 58 George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, de-cess and says that he is secretary of The Bee coses and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Daily Hee for the month of April, 1800, 20,504 copies; for May, 1800, 20,180 copies; for June, 1810, 20,201 copies; for July, 1800, 20,662 copies; for August, 1800, 20,750 copies; for September, 1800, 20,700 copies; for October, 1890, 20,762 copies; for Novem-ber, 1800, 22,130 copies; for December, 1800, 23,471 copies; for January, 1801, 28,446 copies; for February, 1801, 25,312 copies; for March, 1891, 24,003 copies. George B. Tzschuck, Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 3d day of April, A. D., 1804. N. P. Feir, Notary Public.

Dr. GATLING is working on a new gun which will make the old one ashamed of

BALMACEDA, president pro tem of Chili, is out of nitrate and hence out of money. The insurgents have captured both.

FLORIDA is hopelessly democratic, but there are republicans enough in the legislature to make the democrats hold a deadlock caucus.

Parisians will not be so unwary hereafter in attempts to blackmail and libel wealthy Americans. Mackey wins his libel suit and Blonden, the offending scandal monger, will serve 16 months in prison as the penalty.

THE state officials celebrated Arbor

day by planting trees in the capitol ground. It was in accord with the eternal fitness of things that State Superintendent Goody selected a birch and several of the other officers slippery BARON FAVA intimated that when he

reached Rome the world would hear something drop. This explains the powder explosion which knocked the cupola off the parliament house and shattered the ancient windows of the vatican.

GOVERNOR BOYD has appointed representative Moan, the real author of the Newberry bill aide-de-camp on his staff with the rank of colonel. Colonel Moan will not hereafter speak disrespectfully of his commanding officer and the word veto is barred from military circles.

THE governors of both the Dakotas have found it necessary to inform the charitably inclined of the east that the states are abundantly able to take care of their destitute. On general principles these alms-gatherers are far more avaricious and dishonest than charitable. They will bear watching.

EX-GOVERNOR FORAKER is a brilliant stump speaker, a spell-binder of which any campaign committee would be proud, except when he opens his mouth full width. When he does this his jaw slips an eccentric, as it were, and it takes a good deal of oil to bring the machinery back into good working

PRESIDENT POLK of the national alliance, in a speech at Hornellsville, N. Y., before the alliance delegates of that state barred out some late shining lights in both the old parties who are seeking a harbor for departed ambitions in the farmers' organization by declaring that the alliance is no asylum for disgruntled politicians.

A BANKER in Utah was swindled on the old gold brick game. He bought \$24,000 worth of alleged gold from an ignoramus for \$6,000. The ignoramus is gone and so is the \$6,000, for the alleged gold is pure copper. The banker is now hunting a swindler. Any man, banker or otherwise, who bites at that old bait Is lamentably imbecile and receives and deserves no sympathy.

COMMANDER REITER, who permitted General Barrundia to be killed on the American war ship Ranger, was consured and deprived of the command of the vessel. Minister Mizner, who was primarily responsible for the outrage of the Central American officers, was recalled in disgrace. Comm ander Reiter has, however, been placed in command of the Thetis and ordered to complete a hydrographic survey of the Pacific coast. Naturally enough the navy department has been severely criticized for its action in this regard. The explanation that the Thetis is not an armed vessel is offered by Secretary Tracy, who insists that it is not a vindication of the erring naval officer, while admitting that no other officer was equally available. This will hardly satisfy critics, many of whom believe Commander Reiter was, to say the least, excusable in view of the order of the American minister to deliver the general to the officers sent to make his arrest. It looks very much as if the assignment were made as a sort of peace offering to the friends of the commander, the secretary's assertion to the contrary notwithstanding.

In one of his recent dispatches from Gazette, Mr. Murat Halstead observes that there is manifest in the democratic, mugwump and professedly independent papers that make up the great bulk of New York journalism, increasing uneasiness in the political changes favoring the republicans that every day appear, and especially about the abiding friendilness and cordial co-operation of the president and the secretary of state. The perplexity of the opposition has been intensified by the success of the administration in reciprocity negotiations, by the unqualified triumph of the state department in dealing with the Italian incident, and by the excellent impression the president has made on his trip thus far. Add to these the fact that the administration has been thoroughly practical, that the vastrevenues of the government have been collected without the loss of a single cent by fraud or defalcation, that the national finances have been managed with notable wisdom, and that the currency of the country has been largely and safely increased, and there is presented a record which appeals to the intelligent judgment and confidence of the country.

To overcome the influence which this record is exerting in strengthening the republican party the opposition is relying chiefly upon the charge that the last congress was exceptionally extravagant in appropriations, with the "gag rule" and the "force" bill as incidental issues. Their acknowledged leader will endeavor to make the tariff the leading issue, but it is already apparent that a very large number will not be disposed to follow him in this, at least to the extent that he will desire to go, and the conditions next year are very likely to be such as to make the number still larger. The ill effects from the tariff that were prophesied by the free trade democrats have not been experienced, and if we go on making reciprocity arrangements and extending our markets they are not likely to be. Taking all the necessaries together, they are cheaper today than when the tariff bill was passed, and especially is this the fact if the products of the farm be excluded, which are higher for reasons wholly independent of the tariff. If this state of affairs continues the democratic party will hardly venture to run the next presidential campaign on the naked issue of the repeal of the tariff law. Undoubtedly the next house of representatives will attack the tariff, but the democratic party has hitherto shown itself incapable of dealing with this subject in a way satisfactory to the country, and there is reason to expect that it will no exhibit a higher capacity in the next congress. It will make a demonstration, also, for free coinage of silver, but this will be done at the risk

Thoughtful democrats are beginning to see that the large majority which their party will have in the next house of representatives may not prove to be so valuable an achievement as at first it was thought to be. They understand that the fortunes of the party in the immediate future largely depend upon the course of the next house, and if the extreme and reactionary element gains control, as now seems probable, the party will have little to hope for in 1892 outside of the

of so dividing the party as to assure its

defeat next year.

Meantime the republican administration is going forward on safe and conservative lines with the single purpose of advancing the material welfare of the country and maintaining the credit and dignity of the government, and its success with this policy is every day commending it more fully to intelligent popular judgment and increasing the strength of the party.

IMPORTANT TREASURY MEASURES. Secretary Foster appreciates the fact that the unusually heavy demands which will be made upon the national treasury during the ensuing year will require extraordinary preparations to meet them in order to avoid a deficit. He has accordingly been giving careful consideration to plans designed to prevent the depletion of the treasury and the contraction of the circulating medium. When recently in New York he held consultations with bankers and business men regarding the situation, and this week has been in consultation with prominent treasury officials regarding the policy which the treasury should pursue. As the measures suggested by the secretary will in their execution have an important effect upon the money market, and therefore upon the business of the country, for the next year, they possess an interest for all engaged in financial and commercial

affairs.

The most important measures being considered by Secretary Foster are the refunding of the 41 per cent bonds and the withdrawai of the public funds on deposit in national banks. The amount of the bonds which mature September 1, is about \$52,000,000, and the deposits amount to \$23,000,000. The expectation had been that the bonds would be redeemed, but it is now seen that this cannot be done without wiping out the bank deposits, and this it would be unsafe to do. Refunding therefore seems to be the only safe alternative, and this the secretary will probably propose to do, limiting the amount refunded, if practicable, to the bonds, somewhat less than half the whole amount, deposited in the treasury to secure the circulation of the national banks. By this means he would accomplish the double purpose of relieving the demands upon the treasury and giving the banks a continuing basis for their circulation. It is the opinion of the secretary that these bonds can easily be refunded into a 2 per cent bond running for a considerable term of years, and that banks would gladly accept them in return for their present holdings and use them as a basis for note circulation. If this course is decided upon, and it seems imperatively necessary in existing circumstances, a call for a portion of the bonds may be expected to issue at any time. With regard to the deposits of public money in the banks, it is not intended to

IMPROVING REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS. \$10,000,000. Other measures under consideration are the recoinage of trade New York to the Cincinnati Commercial | dollar bullion and the issue of certificates upon the new coins, the distribution of some of the fractional silver and the recoinage of another portion, and the use of the silver profit fund arising from the present silver coinage. The secretary will also stop payments on the sinking fund if he is not prepared to meet them.

The consideration of these expedients is evidence of the close condition of the treasury and the solicitude of the secretary regarding the immediate future. Within a few weeks \$35,000,000 will be called for by pension drafts, and prompt action is necessary to provide for this drain. The cash balance at present is smalller than for many years, and there are no extraordinary resources at hand to meet the enlarged demands. It is quite possible that all of the expedients being considered by the secretary would not prove successful, and in that case the situation might become embarrassing, but they appear to be the best that the conditions suggest. It is said that Secretary Foster will counsel with Senator Sherman, and whatever is decided upon the country has every reason to expect that it will have due regard for the general interests. It is apparent that the affairs of the treasury for some time to come will have to be guided with extraordinary care, prudence and wisdom.

THE GARBAGE BUSINESS. An amendment to the ordinance governing the garbage business in the city will come up in regular order at the council tonight. It aims to correct the abuses which have grown up under the system as now manipulated, and to prevent extortionate charges in the future. In other words, the council is asked to treat this subject in a business like manner and to so modify the terms of the ordinance as to give the tax-payers and the city reasonable rates for gathering garbage and hauling it to the

The ordinance as originally passed was solely for the benefit of the individual who was appointed sanitary commissioner. It was the purpose of the councit to give him an opportunity to make some money out of citizens and garbage collectors to recompense him for laborious, tireless and presumably effective service in the late city campaign.

It is probable that the large profits to be derived from a skillful manipulation of the dumps, dump carts and swill-pails was not fully understood by any person except its beneficiary when the ordinance was passed. He has had ten months of financial prosperity at the expense of the city, and ought to be even by this time with his gracious political associates.

Therefore, if not because the system is open to extortions and other abuses and worthless from a sanitary point of view, then because political obligations have been cancelled by fulfillment, the council should pass the reform ordinance.

The city should assume the management of this business, and conduct it not to secure a profit, but in the interests of health and cleanliness. Under the amended charter the board of health is responsible to the council for keeping the city in proper sanitary condition. Rules for a systematic gathering of garbage and cleansing of filthy localities should be prescribed either by ordinance or under the authority of an ordinance. The city scavenger should be paid a moderate salary, and be under the direction of the board of health. He should not have a pecuniary interest in dumps, dump earts or other sanitary in-

FLAGRANT ABUSES.

The most vital thing to Omaha taxpayers just now is an honest and equitable assessment of property. The work of our assessors has for years worked the most rank injustice to the small property owners and citizens who have borrowed money to make permanent im-

provements. Millions upon millions of personal property is either purposely overlooked or assessed at nominal values that make the assessment a perfect farce. Our most extensive land holders and men who have amassed millions, and have hundred of thousands of dollars invested in stocks, bonds and mortgages always manage to manipulate the assessors to the detriment of the great body of taxpayers.

But the most flagrant abuse practiced upon our citizens is the assessment of the property of franchised corporations. On this point an inspection of the tax returns of last year makes a revelation that proves the iniquity of our present system. The four leading franchised corporations in this city are bonded for nearly nine millions of dollars, but they are paying taxes on less than two hundred thousand dollars. In other words, the ratio of taxation is only one forty-third of the aggregate of the amount advanced to them by capitalists, while the property of the average taxpayer is assessed in the ratio of one fourth to one-sixth of its value.

THE articles of agreement between the sanitary inspector and one of the garbage collectors is a very convincing proof that the former official is prevaricating to a trifling extent in his affidavit touching the topic of extortionate charges for the disposition of garbage. With the profits of that contract and the fees paid by the city for collecting dead animals in mind, it is incredible that the sanitary commissioner has not made more than \$150 per month out of the garbage business unless indeed Mr. Morrissey is compelled to divide his income with somebody who stands in with

Ir is not true that Senator Manderson goes to Europe especially to ascertain whether or not Buffalo Bill's Wild West is elevating to the Sioux Indians composing a part of the aggregation. Secretary Noble settled that controvesy between Commissioner Morgan and the senator on the senator's side

SECRETARY PROGROR's possible selec tion as a United States senator to succeed Senator Edmunds suggests the rewithdraw all of the amount, but to re- | flection that a seat in the United States duce it perhaps to the extent of senate is usually more highly prized

among statesmen than a cabinet office. It is doubtful if a single senator with three years jet to serve would resign his office for a cabinet position. Yet in point of rank and salary a cabinet officer is superior to a senator. The reason of this is found in the fact that a member of the cabinat is merely a part of the administration. Except in rare cases, ! where a man like Blaine takes a portfolio, there is no opportunity for Teadership or for special distinction. A cabinet officer is a secretary to the president and voices his sentiments. A United States senator is the most independent of public servants. His term of office being six years, he is less responsive to the fluctuations of public opinion. If a man of intellectual force, he is a forum unequaled in this world for displaying the gift of eloquence, the power of leadership and the independence of genius. No wonder men will leave the taxing details of a cabinet portfolio for the freedom and dignity of the United States senate.

CORNELL university, New York, made a serious blunder in refusing to allow Robert G. Ingersoll to deliver an address before its law students on account of his pronounced agnosticism. Cornell is a non-sectarian institution and Ingersoll is a first class lawyer. Ingersoll has a hobby, it is true, but it is fair to presume he would have talked law and not atheism to the young barristers. There ought to be common ground somewhere between a good lawyer and a nonsectarian university.

THE world is to be spared the infliction of Plon Plon's political correspondence for the present, as it might embarrass some of his living contemporaries to publish it. There has been no Napoleon in whom the world has less interest than this last pretender. It can therefore patiently wait a century for the memoirs and political correspondence. By that time he will be forgotten.

THE engineer's office ought to keep its hands out of all the contests between paving contractors. Either the engineer or any of his assistants has a right to sign petitions for any material he desires in front of his own property, but when he circulates petitions for any contractor he lays himself open to the charge that he has become an interested party outside of his property.

THE Chicago Herald complains that when a republican mayor is elected the better element among the citizens shut their eyes and go to sleep. This is not surprising. The better element of society every where does the same way under the same circumstances. They know when it is safe to feel safe.

EVERY time a school building is erected in Omaha the controversy between advocates of steam heat and hot air furnaces comes to the front. Being a question between stewed and baked atmosphere it is largely a matter of taste. The pupils of the new Kellom school are to breathe the baked article.

FAME scurrying around anywhere discovers in Hon. William A. Paxton, a shining mark. The old corn-cob pipe did its best to keep its modest owner in obscurity but Governor Boyd has appointed him quartermaster general of the Nebraska National guards and lubbed him Colonel Paxton.

THE new charter contains no right of eminent domain, the former provision having been accidentally repealed. As a consequence the fond hopes of the park commission for a boulevard from Bemis park to Hanscom park and other park and boulevard improvements are cruelty blasted.

PRESIDENT HARRISON stood up to his knees in roses at the Los Angeles reception and the floral decorations everywhere were lavish as is only possible in that country of climate and flowers. Rhetoric must take the place of roses in this north temperate zone.

PARK avenue needs repaving. There is no mistake about that, but it should not be a mosaic of the paver's art. Appearances as well as durability should be considered in improving a natural drive like Park avenue.

JOHN B. BEISCHLAG has been appointed United States inspector of meats at South Omaha. The German importers of the American hog ought to accept Mr. Beischlag's inspection without

KANSAS CITY is steadily moving to the rear of Omaha as a packing center. This week shows Omaha a gain of 24,000 hogs in the season's pack over 1890, and a loss at Kansas City of 4,000.

A SOUTH OMAHA block watchman captured a burglar in the act of robbing a store. This man deserves to be promoted to the regular force in Omaha.

Missouri May Be in It.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The fact that Mr. Cleveland talked so freely to Colonel Lon V. Stevens, who is very largely the representative of Governor Francis, gives basis for the belief that the democratic ticket may be Cieveland and Francis.

Can't Abuse & yoming Women. The women of Wyoming will rejoice to

earn that the false accusations made by Rev. D. L. Rader have recoiled upon his own head. The Methodist church could not endorse such utterances and Danies must step down and

Willing to Learn. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

President Thurston of the league of republican clubs is safe in saying that the republicans will correct the McKinley law if it is found, after a fair trial, to be defective. The law is not exactly what the western republicans wanted, although it has some good provisions. By the time the republicans come into power again in the house two years hence we will know more about the act and know what the situation demands.

Enemies to Worthy Pensioners.

New York Recorder. The greatest enemies to worthy pensioners are fraudulent claimants and agents, who profit by the promotion of payments not justly due. In so far as criticisms upon the pension service tend to baffle the rapacity of such leeches upon the public treasury those strictures are justifiable and commendable by all honest men. Pension administration

should be rigid in the inspection of claims, but promptly liberal in the liquidation of just ones, and the charges of middlemon should be always kept down by direct dealing between the government and its veterans, free from operous charges for intermediary services and from those technical delays in which "the pension sharps" find their opportunity for ill-gotten gain through favoritism and corruption.

It is Working Well.

New York Sun. The new immigration law has operated successfully thus far, as is shown by the number of undesirable aliens who have been prohibited from landing since April 1, and sent back to their own countries at the expense of the steamships that brought them here. Several Atlantic companies have now learned that they will lose money by violating our law for the regulation of Immigration, and that it would be to their advantage to refrain from shipping steerage passengers who will not be permitted to enter this

Harrison's Fine Art. New York Tribune.

In all the president's southern speeches there has been a remarkable note of suggestion. He has not hesitated to discuss national politics, even when they are matters of partisan issue, but he has spoken so frankly and with such openness and toleration toward the views of others that instead of arousing party spirit and criticism he has won only applause and awakened only appreciative discussion. This was fine art. It displayed a rare quality of tact and ingenuity. It is not often that a president discovers the ability to utter upon such occasions anything but platitudes and compliments.

PASSING JESTS.

New York Sun: "Yes, I am sure her father must have been a football player in "Why so!"

"Because he blow me up before the im-

New York Herald: "My friends," remarked the minister, "the collection today will be devoted to my traveling expenses, for I am going away for my health—the more I receive the longer I can stay"—and, strange o say, the largest collection ever made was then taken up.

Philadelphia Record: "Ma, where do they get butter milk from!" asked little Johnny. From the goats, my son," replied his ma.

She entered the car and quite recklessly To a strap that before me conveniently hung. Till, perforce, I arose and resigned her my I had to, because there were cours on my feet.

Fliegende Blaetter: "What!" exclaimed the hotel proprietor, as the guest's hair stood on end at the size of the bill presented, "do you mean to say that startles you? You ought to be here in the height of the regular

> "There is the preacher who Is preaching very bold But he preaches for Money, and not for souls,"

Yonkers Statesman: Sunday School Teacher-Now, Jennie, tell me what took all the snap out of Samson? Johnnie-A home-made hair cut, ma'am.

Texas Siftings: Irate parent (in the door to his clerk, who was caressing his daughter) Young man, you are not hired to do that Clerk-That's so. I'm doing it for noth-

Philadelphia Times: Of all the 400 methods of improving the memory invented, nothing up to date beats giving a thirty-day note.

Minneapolis Journal: Senator McHale does not allow himself to speak of the Hen-nepin delegation. He calls it the Hennepin

Boston Herald: There is one thing that noves slowly by cable, and that is an international chess match.

DIDN'T WANT MONEY.

An Exciting Chase After Two Supposed Housebreakers. There was a great commotion in the vicin-

ity of 613 North Twentieth street about 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning. A couple of policemen were chasing another prace of fleeing forms through back vards and over fences, and the sound of rapidly re-

footsteps was ever and anon punctuated by the sharp crack of a Coit's 38 re-There was a spicy little story behind it all, and is is what caused it.

A railroad conductor named George H.

Kincald lives near the corner of the street, and he left home Wednesday morning to make

his regular run, on which he would be absent for three days. All would have been well had not a couple of kindhearted young men visited the house for the purpose of assisting in making time pass pleasantly until the head of the family should return. At the hour mentioned they concluded to cut their visit short, but as they were about to pass out of the front door they saw

Officers Shoop and McKray passing and dodged back inside. The officers saw them at the same instant and concluding that everything was ripe for bagging a couple of burglars, slipped around to the rear of the building just in time to see the supposed burglars emerge from the back door and make a dash for the alley. It was a great chase that followed, and how anyone in the neighborhood got out alive is a wonder. One of the fugitives was captured and in spite of his earnest protests and tearful en-treaties was sent to the station, where he gave the name of H. A. Russell, a Cuming street druggist. His partner in flight was more successful, as he was not captured until he had run several blocks further, when he ran ker-plunk into the arms of Detectives Savage and Dompsey. He said his name was Williams and that he was Russell's clerk. He made a clean breast of it, and on offering in evidence a white linen garment which he had hastily tucked under his coat and was

allowed to depart.
Russell was also released when Judge Heisley heard his story, as there was nothing in it to warrant holding him as a suspicious character, as he had been booked when arrested.

The neighbors had abundant material for rossip at the breakfast table. It was reported that one of the fugitives was shot, and a weeping maiden at No. 613 grew wildly hysterical over the story, while another sadis olded away an abandoned vest in an obscure corner of her scrap album. Explanations will be in order in that deinity ere many suns have kissed the treetops near Twentieth and California.

BOSTWICK'S BANK.

Eig Peficit in Fu ds of the Defunct Institution.

A gentleman who is well posted in the affairs of the City National bank at Hastings, which failed last fall, was seen by a reporter for THE BEE last night at the Murray botel. He said "It is rumored that the receiver in whose

hands the City National bank has been for some time has advised the treasury department at Washington that it would be wise to bring Mr. H. Bostwick, the former president of the bank, back from Tacoma, Wash. where he is now living, and have him tried for defrauding the creditors of the bank. The stock of the bank has been entirely exhausted and there is still a deficit of about \$70,000. The stockholders will be called upon to contribute to the full extent of the law, but some of them have an-ticipated this and have disposed of their property quite generally. I don't believe the receiver will be able to get over \$30,000 to \$40,000 more out of the stockholders."

"Is it supposed that Bostwick took much money with him when he left for the west?" "There is a variety of opinions with regard to that. Some believe that he took \$50,000 to \$60,000 with him, but others think he took away not more than \$10,000 to \$15,000."

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Preliminary Trial of the Eloping School

Teacher Set for Saturday.

VISITED IN JAIL BY HIS SWEETHEART.

The Funke Opera House to Be flemod eled-Was the Ex-Mayor Fined? -Railroad Assessments -Odds and Ends.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 23 .- [Special to THE BEE.]-Barton Beck, the Sprague school teacher charged with mule stealing, was brought before Judge Stewart in county court this morning. Beck is not a very handsome fellow, and his fascination is not visible to the naked eye. He was accompanied by R. J. Greene, his attorney, but his love, Mary Zimmerman, was conspicuous by her absence. She visited him at the jail, however. On request of County Attorney Snell the preliminary examination was set for Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

THAT BIG DAMAGE SUIT. The case of Mrs. Gertrude Edney, who seeks to recover \$12,500 from the Baums for fraudulent representations regarding a trade between them, was given to the jury in Judge Tibbett's court this morning after eight days' hearing. The plaintiffs this morning filed a request that the court allow the jury to view the property before retiring. This was refused, and after instructions the jury tackled the job of fixing damages. It is generally believed that Mrs. Edney will get a good, substantial verdict.

WILL REMODEL THE FUNKE. Manager McReynolds of the Funke opera house announces that he has at last suc-ceeded in getting assurance from the Funke estate that the much needed improvements at that house will be made as soon as the season closes, which will be early in June. It is proposed to put another story on the building, which will give a higher stage, and enable the largest flats of scenery carried by the big companies to be used in Lincoln. It will also enable the architects to put in a second gallery, which Manager Reynolds has long desired to have.

Necessarily the interior of the house will be rearranged, and it is the intention at present to put in two new sets of boxes on each side, make the seats in the first four rows of the dress circle of the latest style magnificent double plush ones, and fresco the house throughout. Besides this a lot of new scenery and set pieces will be added, and other improvements made as they suggest themselves during the transformation It is expected that at least \$30,000 will be expended in making the house a first class one and that the improvements will be made in time to open the house early in the fall. The management is of the opinion that the new Funke will be of such splender and elegance that no one can complain of its not being a monument to the city. DISTRICT COURT.

The suit brought by Susan B. Peckham to recover \$2,000 for the damage done to her property on Ninth and M streets by reason of the city's cutting down the street to a depth of about ten feet and leaving her property perched high and dry on the bank was settled this morning. The matter of approximately perched high and dry on the bank was settled this morning. The matter of damages had been reforred to arbitrators, who reported in favor of allowing the plaintiff \$800, and the court sustained the award and gave the plaintiff that amount. The court and jury are at present engaged

in a very momentous question. It is one where Henry C. Hull sues H. A. C. Cooley for \$13.65, due for work and labor performed at defendant's special instance and request. The defendant admits that Hull did the work. but says that he carelessly and negligently broke a glass door, which it cost defendant \$15.60 to repair. The defendant therefore asks for \$1.95 damages. The case will proba-bly occupy all day at an expense of \$24 for jurymen and about an equal amount for other

In the case of John W. Hafer vs G. W. Bowman, to recover \$5,000 damages for alleged false imprisonment, the plaintiff was given ten days to give security for costs or have his suit thrown out the back window

of the court house.

The demurrer of defendant in the case of J. M. Demarce, administrator, vs Nahrung & Meyer, was sustained and plaintiff's petition knocked out of court. It was a case brought on behalf of the estate of Lawrence Kinchloe, who had purchased some farm machinery from the Seiberling manufacturing company and paid the money, \$83, to defendants, who represented that they were Selberling's agents. The next thing Kinchloe knew he was sued in justice court for the amount by Seiberling, who recovered the amount. This suit was to recover from Nahrung & Meyer the money paid them.

WAS GRAHAM PINED. This afternoon was the time set for the trial of Mayor Graham on the long deferred case of assault and battery on the person of Editor Littlefield of the Nebraska Laborer. littlefield declared this afternoon that Graham had pleaded guilty without going to trial and had been fined \$5° and costs, the latter amounting to about \$40. Justice Foxworthy denies this story and alleges that the case was continued indefinitely.

RAILROAD ASSESSMENTS. The state board of equalization held a neeting this morning in the auditor's office for the purpose of considering the assessment of railroad, telegraph and sleeping car companies. The following gentlemen were present: Frank P. Crandan, representing the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley and Sioux City & Pacific; E. E. Woodman, representing the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha; J. C. Cooper, representing the Chicago, Kausas & Nebraska and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; E. L. Bierbower and J. C. Coombs, representing the Pacific Short Line; J. H. Hamilton, representing the Kearney & Black Hills. The assessments will not be made for some weeks. for the purpose of considering the assessment sessments will not be made for some weeks.

WILL LET THE NEW BOARD SETTLE IT. The citizens of Stamford, Furnas county who are complainants before the state board of transportation against the B. & M. for the re-establishment of a station recently aban doned by the railroad company, notified the board today that they refused to accept the answer of the defendant as either just or right and declare their intention to prove at the hearing the falsity of much of the answer. They request the hearing to be fixed for the 28th inst. However, owing to the change in the board of secretaries, it is probable that the hearing will go over until about May 2, and will be the initial case for the consideration and adjustment of the new board of secretaries THEY WILL IRRIGATE.

The Nebraska irrigation and Improvement company has filed articles of incorporation. The headquarters of the company are to be in this city. The incorporators are George W. Holdrege, R. O. Philips, J. W. Deweese, Fayette I. Foss, J. W. Shabata and W. L., Matson. The object of the corporation is to conduct a general 'irrigating business in Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, South Dabata and Karsas.

Dakota and Kansas. STATE HOUSE NOTES. Judge Higgins, the governor's private secretary, has been dangerously ill with erysipelas for a few days, but is now con-

Harry D. Carter, late of the auditor's office, leaves tomorrow for Boise City, Idaho, where he will enter a bank. ODDS AND ENDS

The proposed boulevard south of the state ouse has not yet materialized.
Mr. R. L. Metcalf of the World-Herald

moved his family and household effects to

Omaha today.

To a delegation who waited on him, Al Pound, chief of the Western Detective association, declared that he would accept the position of chief of police if it was offered to him, although heretofore he has not been in the race.

FREEDOM TO THE NATIONS.

the race.

True Significance of the Passover Explained by Dr. Rosenau. The Jewish church on Harney street, near Twentyfourth, was filled to the doors ye torday at 10 o'clock by an audience composed of the devout followers of the ancieut and God-fearing Israelites. The occasion was the celebration of the feast of the passover.

The music for the occasion was remarka

bly fine, being furnished by a quartetic con-sisting of Mrs. Colton, Mrs. Mueller, Mr. Pennell and Mr. Wilkins. Miss Boulter presided at the organ.

Dr. Rosenau, the rabbi, delivered an appropriate and very able address. He reviewed the origin and history of the great festival of which the meeting was an observance. The speaker held that the festival was not originated by Moses, as so many bible students are led to believe, but

its origin was much more ancient. It was originally a spring festival, celebrated by the Hindoos and other ancient tribes of men, long before the exodus of the Israelites from Egypt. But Moses gave to this festival a sanctity, and meaning not known to the heathen. The Hindees and others, prior to the time of Moses believed that Ly sacrifices to the god of spring they could escape the dangers that might follow during the summer months. Moses, the great law giver taught that this occasion should be oclebrated as one of emancipation. Nature suggested to Israel the idea of the bursting fetters of winter, the freedom from bondage of every living thing. It was, therefore, made a festival of freedom, celebrating the escape of the children of Israel from bondage and embracing the section. embracing the ancient idea of emancipation from winter and its icy chains.

Dr. Rosenau then advanced the idea that this great festival should mean even more than this to intelligent people of the present day. It should mean the freedom of body and mind from the chains of physical and mental bondage that hinder the progress of the human race.
What has been done in this direction has been but the following out of the grand message given the people of Israel. The great reformations such as followed the French revolution, the American war for in-dependence and the emancipation of the regro were but the necessary results that followed the carrying out of the great mes-sage of freedom in all its fullness.

The speaker then said that the egun by Moses was not yet finished, There were yet thousands of people in bondage. The poor, the agnorant, the sick and distressed were bound by chains that might be, to a The poor, the very great degree, loosened and broken if those who were able to assist in the work would do their duty.

In closing the speaker admonished the peo

ple to remember the poor and distressed and to be liberal in their donations to all worthy charitable institutions. MR. MORRISSEY AGAIN.

He Denies Published Statements Concerning City Sanitation.

"If the man who has the garbage assignment on The Bee is working on space rates," sa d Sanitary Commissioner Morrissey, to Bue man, "he must be making as great a daily stipend as the sanitary commissioner. I receive from THE BES over a column every other day of free advertising, for which any of the local merchants would be willing to

pay handsomely."
"Well, what have you to say on the garbage question!" he was asked.
"O, not much," he replied, "I am glad to find out that I am making so much money, and particularly, to see the fact made public. It will ease the minds of the fellows who call It will ease the minds of the fellows who call to see about that little bill, and it will undoubtedly enhance the modicum of credit I now have at the city banks (if I bring along the usual A No. I security). Now, if The Berwill only establish for me a reputation, as being a chain-lightning raker in of the good iron dollars of the dear public I may yet be in demand as a financier.

"But seriously," he added, "I thing The Berwill itself discover soon that it is making a big cry over little swill (pardon the paraphrase). It is true that the city's garbage system is wrong, but I did not

bage system is wrong, but I did not make the system. The ordinances fix-ing prices were laws before I took the office. Now, section 16s of the city char-ter provides that the compensation of any city official cannot be increased or dimiished during his term of office. your salary as reporter was guarded thus by act of the legislature; wouldn't you make kick it an attempt was made to reduce it

Well, that is just the kind of a kicker I am

"I was given an office and left to rustle for a salary, and I am egotist enough to thinf that I still nave some of the old newspaper capability for rustling left in me. Suppose it were true that I was making a big thing out of the office. Are there not other public officers in this city doing likewise legitimately? Am I less capable or less deserving? I repeat that it is the fee system which is wrong. I said that months ago and when the gentlemen who prepared the proposed amend ments to the city charter were in session last December I submitted, through the mayor, a draft of a section drawn from the charters of other cities which provided for the levy ing of a tax and the collection of garbage at the public expense, as is done eisewhere. It was ignominously thrown into the waste basket. So, if the city guardians insist on the present system, it is no fault of mine. As matters now stand I shall resist any alteration of the ordinances during my present term of office. The new charter gives me the control and specifies the mat-ters in my department. There is no power in the council to take any of those powers from me, as that body cannot alteracts of the legislature. This hub-bub raised by a disgruntled scaveuger does not perturb me in the least, but inasmuch me in the least, but inasmuch as the reporter who wrote the article in last as the reporter who wrote the article in last evening's Bez points out that I did not deny demanding \$75 of Nelson before I would sell him a book of tickets, permit me to say that I do absolutely deny that I ever demanded any such sum. Nelson owes me \$35. I asked him for it, well knowing he never in-tended to pay it. But I intend to tended to pay it. But I intend prove to him that I am sanitary con sioner of Omaha, Nelson further lies about where he deposited the contents of the Walnut Hill school cess pool. Instead of twenty feet, he did not go within one mile of the city dumps. It is absolutely true, as The Bes says, that I hold the office for what there is in it, and in the language of the late Mr. Tweed of New York I will add, 'What are you going to do about it!' If these tre-mendously good mendously good, though unanimously anonymous, lawyers of whom The Ber speaks are so confident that they can knock me out why don't they come forward and earn the hearty gratitude of The Bee and ex-Scavenger Neison and the large (!) section of the public which is alleged to be sorely oppressed when compelled to obey the sanitary laws. sanitary laws.

"I have been taunted with not having any capital invested. I have not dared to. Let me tell you a bit of my experience. I had Ed. Meadimber construct for me a wagon for removing dead animals which would comply with the ordinance. I did not have it a week, although it cost me \$205, when there was an ordinance introduced making other dispo-sition of that part of the revenues of the office. I would be a fool, therefore, to invest on an uncertainty when I can hire the work one as well without an investment.

"As for the remarks of Tooley, I cannot see that I merit any criticism from him. I extended to him the prompt courtesy of an investigation at his request. With that dis-

charge of my duty, I have no further interest

m the matter."

