OFFICES: Omaha, The Bee Building South Chaha, Corner N and 26th Streets. Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street. Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce, New York, Booms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune Building Washington, 512 Fourteenth street.

CORRESPONDENCE 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 postoffice 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 BEE
Tabliahing company, does selemnly swear Fublishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE the week ending April 25, 1891, was as Sunday, April 19..... 25,020 besday, April 20, nesday, April 21, Tuesday, April 21 Nednesda, April 22 Thursday, April 23

Friday, April 24 Saturday, April 25.... Average ..... GEORGE R. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 25th day of April, A. D. 1801. N. P. Feits

Notary Public.

N. P. Ferr.

Notary Public.

Frate of Nebraska.

County of Douglas, 188
George B. Taschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bre
Publishing company, that the actual average
daily circulation of The Damy like for the
month of April, 1806, 20,504 copies; for May,
1800, 20,180 copies; for June, 1800, 20,501 copies;
for July, 1800, 20,662 copies; for August, 1890,
20,750 copies; for September, 1800, 20,701 copies;
for October, 1800, 20,502 copies; for November, 1800, 22,130 copies; for December, 1800,
22,471 copies; for Junuary, 1901, 25,446 copies;
for February, 1801, 25,312 copies; for March,
1801, 24,013 copies.
Geome R. Taschuck,
Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my
presence, this 2d day of April, A. D., 1801.

N. P. Fett.
Notary Public.

BURGLARS will hereafter fight shy of the Dundy mansion, except when the ladies are absent from the city.

THE election of Rev. Phillips Brooks to the high office of bishop will not make that gifted preacher less popular.

If the sanitary commissioner is to run the board of health, it will be a good idea to abolish the board of health. THE Hutchinsons have suddenly be-

come scarce. One has dropped out of sight at Chicago and the other at Lin-PUBLIC sentiment will sustain the

board of county commissioners in making an appropriation of \$1,000 for the reception to the president. VENEZUELA steps into line with an

executive order removing the duty from American cereals. Reciprocity and republicanism shake hands across the gulf of Mexico now.

WHEN millionaire railway presidents see money in Omaha investments in these comparatively dull days for real estate, citizens need not be discouraged over prospecta.

COUNTY JUDGE STEWART of Lincoln goes on record in favor of Sunday baseball. He decides that the statute prohibiting sporting and ordinary labor does not include the national game.

NEBRASKA farmers will be encouraged by the intelligence that the report of blight in central Kansas wheat fields is without foundation. This is to be a good crop year unless all signs fail.

GROVER CLEVELAND is in more danger from the two-thirds rule than from his silver letter. If this invention of the days of Van Buren is sprung upon the convention it will be goodbye to Grover.

SINCE doctors of divinity disagree as to the propriety of opening the gates of the world's fair exposition on Sunday, it will be well enough to leave the matter where it belongs-in the hands of the managers.

SUPERNUMERARIES at high salaries and rotten limbs are to be cut off by President Dillon of the Union Pacific. The political agents are both supernumerary and rotten but the chances are that their salaries will be continued. A Gould railroad was never known to go voluntarily out of politics.

A GENERAL round-up of suspicious characters would rid the city of most of the thieves, highway robbers and midnight marauders. A special force of policemen should be secretly employed for the purpose and go quietly to work. There are too many toughs in Omana for the good of the city just now.

PAN-AMERICAN is a good name for a university on the Gulf of Mexico, which shall be devoted to the languages, laws and customs of the American republics. It is proposed to organize and establish such an institution. Education, following hard upon reciprocity and a Pan-American railroad, will complete the commercial union which should obtain among the people of all Americas.

EVERY week brings Omaha nearer to second place as a hog-packing center. Last week's report for the season shows a falling off at Kansas City of 13,000 and a gain in Omaha of 29,000 hogs in the number packed over the corresponding period last year. Last year at this time Omaha was 96,000 behind her rival. She is now but 54,000 in the rear. Sioux City's pack for the season shows a drop from 80,000 to 49,000.

An editor who figures what are technically termed "net earnings" in a railroad statement as dividends to the stockholders displays a density of ignorance of the subject which should lead him to confine his editorial comment in the future to "corsets as a test." Thomas C. Durant would fairly writhe in his grave if he could see what stupidity and arrant demagogism the proceeds of the old Herndon house makes possible in Omaha iournalism.

#### MORTGAGE INDERTEDNESS.

The census bureau has issued an extrabulletin containing statistics of farms, homes and mortgages in Alabama and Iowa, two typical states having nearly the same population, one representing the conditions in the south and the other those in the west. The bulletin is the beginning of a series which shall make public the investigations of the bureau

throughout the union. Superintendent Porter explains that the work of obtaining information in regard to individual indebtedness has been beset with great difficulty. Many counties are sparsely settled and the special agents of the bureau have been obliged to make long and laborious journeys to reach county seats. There is a wide diversity of system also in the methods of recording these instruments. In many instances investigators were obliged to turn over the pages of every volume of the county records order to locate the mortgages and in all cases to read the entire instruments and make abstracts of them. The carclessness and ignorance of county officers and the indifference of individuals as to the correctness of papers and the releases of mortgages were also a source of annoyance and delay. Some idea of the extent of the investigations is formed from the fact that 2,500 employes were engaged in the compilations in the field for from four to five months, and they forwarded to the bureau in Washington abstracts of more than nine million mortgages. As an incident of the difficulties, it is stated that one special agent examined 3,200 pages in obtaining abstracts of 62

mortgages. The records were searched for the years 1880 to 1889 inclusive, and show actual land indebtedness of record January 1, 1890. In making the investigations, only those instruments which are technically denominated real estate securities were taken. Crop liens, mechanics liens, judgment liens and chattle mortgages were excluded for the reason that the expense of searching those out would have been greater than the appropriations for the purpose would wararant and chattel mortgages are frequently duplicated by being recorded in several counties. The real estate mortgages cover by far the greater portion of private recorded indebtedness, and the order of congress upon a resolution of Senator Cockrell did not comprehend a more extended investigation.

The results are admittedly and necessarily inaccurate. Except by a tollsome inquiry into the private business matters of the individuals interested it would be impossible to determine exactly what proportion of the recorded securities are still actually in force and represent actual indebtedness. The painstaking official has, however, followed the course of these instruments with a sufficient care in something like 102 counties in the United States to warrant the conclusion that the percentage of error in the result will not exceed 5 to 10 per cent. The figures collated will be of vast importance in discussing economic questions in the future and will furnish an excellent basis for future

investigations. In Iowa the mortgage indebtedness placed upon record during the 10 years aggregated \$431.288.542 627,928 acres and 292,097 city lots. The existing mortgage indebtedness is \$199,-034,956. The average life of the Iowa mortgage is nearly five years. The interest rates are 8 per cent on 48.60 per cent of the debt recorded in 10 years, 7 per cent on 21.91 per cent, 10 per cent on 13.28 per cent, 6 per cent on 12.88 per cent. The interest above 10 per cent is 2-100 of 1 per cent. The legal rate in Iowa is 10 per cent, and has been for 10

In Alabama the mortgage indebtedness placed upon record during the 10 years aggregated \$91,099,623, covering 73,312 acres and 20,516 city lots. The existing indebtedness of the state is \$39,-027,983. The average life of a mortgage is two and seven-tenths years. The interest rates are 8 per cent on 63.60 per cent of the total, 6 per cent on 17.15 per cent, 7 per cent on 4.57 per cent and 12 and 124 per cent on 6.25 per cent of the total. The legal rate is 8 per cent and has been for 10 years.

The investigations show that in Iowa the debt in force in 1880 was \$28,905,447 and in 1889 it was \$50,902,370. In Alabama the indebtedness in 1880 was but \$2,610,505 and in 1889 was \$13,419,149. In 1887 the amount recorded was \$22,-400,371. The industrial development of Alabama was coincident with the great and sudden growth of mortgage indebt-

edness. It would appear that the mortgage indebtedness of a community increases and decreases as its commercial growth is rapid or slow. In Iowa, which has been steadily growing, the increase has been steady. In Alabama the amount of indebtedness was trifling until 1886 when it almost doubled, and in 1887 when it more than doubled that of the preceding year, settling back to \$13,851.84 in 1888 The probabilities are that the new states of the west will all show a comparatively large indebtedness as compared with the old states and those of the south. It will be interesting to make the comparisons and the census tables will be in great demand by the political parties in the next presidential campaign.

# NIGHT CAR SERVICE.

There is a great deal of rot in the clamor for an all night street car service. The demand is made ostensibly for the accommodation of the printers, reporters, pressmen and telegraph operators who are doing night work. This class of operatives is represented as numbering 500. If each of them patronized the street cars the company would realize \$25 a night. That would scarcely pay the expense of fuel in the motor houses, let alone the wages of a separate night force of conductors. motormen and other employes. But as a matter of fact, the number of persons on duty in the newspaper and telegraph offices after midnight will not exceed two hundred. Of these, a majority are single men located in boarding houses within four or five blocks of their places of business. So that the actual aftermidnight traffic could not exceed on an

This would scarcely warrant one mule of the controversy regarding jurisdiccar for the entire length of the street

car system. What the patrons of the street car company really would appreciate is a more efficient service on some lines where cars only run at long intervals. Very few cities have an all-night car service. But most large cities require outgoing cars to be run frequently up to midnight. This is what the citizens of Omaha demand at this time. On some of the lines the last car leaves the center of the city at 11:30. This is the greatest source of dissatisfaction based on reasonable grounds. The street car company can afford to meet this general demand.

ANOTHER STRIDE FORWARD. For more than fifteen years THE BEE has occupied the front rank among metropolitan papers between Chicago and San Francisco. It has ever been on the alert as a disseminator of the current news of the world, and its expenditure for telegraphic news has been so lavish that no paper outside of the four or five leading American cities has attempted to rival it.

For more than ten years the telegraph tolls for special dispatches paid by The BEE have been larger than the tolls paid for specials by all the papers in Nebraska, Iowa and Kansas together.

In order to keep abreast of the great dailles of the country, THE BEE proposes still further to enlarge its news facilities. To this end a contract has just been concluded with the Western Associated press for an exclusive leased-wire service that will give THE BEE the unabridged Associated press dispatches as they are now served to the Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and other dailies of the first magnitude. The Northwestern Associated press dispatches which have up to this time been served in this city only embodied about 7,000 words daily. The full Western Associated press dispatches exceed 25,000 words daily. They include cable letters from Berlin, London, Paris and other capitals of Europe and cover very fully all general news and the financial and commercial quotations from the business

Beginning with next Sunday our telegraphic columns will contain these dispatches, as well as the New York Herald special cable service and the extensive special dispatches with which this paper has been supplied for years.

In the very nature of things this marked improvement in our telegraphic service will be chiefly noted in our morning edition, which will be equal in almost every respect to the great morning dailies of Chicago and St. Louis.

# ASSUMING RENEWED INTEREST.

The Behring sea question is taking or renewed interest as the time for begin ning seat fishing draws near. According to the latest advices from Washington no conclusion has been reached in the negotiations between the government of the United States and the British government looking to an arrangement for the protection of the seals during the coming season, and there does not appear to be a favorable prospect that any understanding for this purpose will be reached. It is stated that the British experts strenuously deny that the fur seal is diminishing, thus taking issue with Prof. Elliott and others, nor will they admit that there is any near danger from the practice of marine sealing. It has been understood, however, that as a measure of precaution and of comity toward the United States, the British government was willing to bring about a suspension of marine sealing by British vessels in Behring sea for one or even two seasons, provided our government will engage that there shall be no marine sealing by American vessels, nor any killing at the seal islands by the lessees or natives during the agreed period of suspension. Secretary Foster intimated a few days agothat he regarded it not improbable that some sort of an arrangement between the two governments would be reached, and stated at the same time that if none should be made the law would be enforced. The revenue cutters for service in Behring sea are under orders to sail the middle of the present mouth, it is presumed with the usual instructions regarding the enforcement of the law. though it is said their commanders will be confidentially instructed not to molest any vessel engaged in sealing beyond the jurisdictional limit of three miles from shore. The government will also send out an expert to report on the condition of the sealing industry, and the government agent is to be given large discretion in his supervision of the contractors. It is believed that unless some extraordinary precautions are taken the slaughter of seal the coming season will be unprecedented, because it is known that there will be a greater number of Canadian vessels engaged in sealing than ever before.

In the event of the failure of pending negotiations, the interesting question is, how far will the United States venture to go in enforcing existing law relating to the seal fisheries? If it shall be decided not to molest any vessel engaged in scaling outside the three mile limit there will be no reason for apprehending any new complication in the controversy, but very little protection would be given to the seal. On the other hand, if the full intent and purpose of the law is carried out it is possible the British government will interpose something more forcible than a protest. There is nothing in the treatment of the Behring sea issue thus far by that government to indicate that it has any such intention, but it is hardly to be supposed that it would disregard an appeal from the Dominton government to protect Canadian scalers in what it claims to be the open sea. The situation is not such as to necessarily cause apprehension. but it would be more satisfactory i there was some fair and equitable ar rangement between the two governments for the protection of the seal inaverage from five to ten dollars a night. dustry pending a permanent settlement

tion

AN OBJECT PESSON IN IRRIGATION The census bulletin on irrigation in New Mexico farnishes an interesting object lesson of that may be accomplished by supplying fand with moisture in this way. Of course even better illustrations could be obtained elsewhere, but this one is none the less serviceable for that reason. Of a little over four thousand farms in the territory, about three thousand are irrigated, and according to the bulietin the average cost to the farmer, including the price of the land, cost of preparing it for cultivation, and first cost of water right, was \$18.54 per acre. The estimated per cent value of the irrigated farms, including improvements, averages \$50.98 per acre, an apparent profit, less cost of buildings, of \$32,44 per acre. The average annual value of the productions of these farms is stated to be \$12.80 per acre, deducting from which the annual expense per acre for water, \$1.54, makes the annual return \$11.54 per acre. This is a very generous return upon

the original investment, to say nothing of the large increase in the value of the lands, and the return can be depended upon with absolute certainty from year to year if the same care is regularly given to cultivation. It is to be considered, also, that the farmers of New Mexico, most of whom are Mexicans, are far from being the best examples of intelligent or scientific agriculturists, and unquestionably a much higher average return than is now secured could be obtained with the application of better methods of farming than are employed. But making no account of the want of better knowledge of their business among the farmers generally of New Mexico, and doubtless some other drawbacks, farming on the irrigated lands of that territory is evidently profitable. It is estimated that there are at least 10,000 square miles of irrigable land in New Mexico, which, if reclaimed, could support a population of between three and four million.

That irrigation is a well paying investment needs no more testimony than is furnished by the results in our western states and territories, and when one considers the vast empire that awaits reclamation by this means-a region that could be made capable of sustaining a population almost if not quite as large as that of the entire country at present-the importance of the subject can be understood and appreciated. It is the judgment of some intelligent statisticians that the time is not very remote when the existing agricultural lands of the United States will not produce enough to supply the home demand, and the facts which lead to this conclusion are of a very convincing character. It is demonstrable that for some years the percentage of increase of the products of agriculture has not kept pace with the percentage of increase of population, and this disparity is likely to be more marked in the future. A partial remedy will be found in improved methods of agriculture-and unquestionably American farmers have something to learn in this directionand perhaps in increased production from reducing farm areas and thus in creasing the number of agriculturists, but sooner or later the vast arid region must provide new lands to meet the wants of the coming millions who are to people this republic, and this can be done only by irrigation. It is interest-

ance of this subject is no longer confined to the west. IT appears that Colorado is already experiencing good effects from the repeal by the last general assembly of the alien land law of that state. This act prohibited the acquirement of large bodies of agricultural, grazing or arable lands by non-resident aliens. It also, while permitting aliens to loan their money on large tracts of land, prevented ownership under foreclosure of mortgages by penalty of forfeiture to the state after three years. The result was to exclude foreign capital from the state, to the advantage of adjoining states or territories which had no such unfriendly legislation. It is stated by the Denver Republican that already since the repeal of the law a large amount of alien capital has been gained to the state and more is in prospect. The policy of restricting the ownership of land by nonresident aliens is very generally popular, and unquestionably is founded upon a sound principle, but the application of the policy may not be equally expedient in all communities, as the experience of Colorado appears to clearly demonstrate.

ing to note that a sense of the import-

SPEAKER ELDER is quite frank in his interview with a BEE reporter. He admits that the independents passed the Newberry bill with the expectation that it would be vetoed by Governor Boyd, and that the veto was the best thing that could have happened to the alliance movement. Mr. Elder's candor is admirable, but the infinite assurance of the alliance leaders will react upon them. They were unwilling to pass a railroad measure which would have been approved by the governor and have given relief to the farmer from railroad extortions, because that would have ruined the business of the professional agitators. Without a railroad grievance they felt sure the alliance party would go to pieces. They prevented legislation in order to keep up the discontent of their constituents and perpetuate their own political power.

A GAME of freeze out has just been played upon the counties and precincts along the line of the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska railroad in the foreclosure of that road in the interest of the Rock Island. The subsidies in the shape of stock purchased by the counties aggregated \$2,000,000. The Rock Island takes the railway and the local stockholders take the thin consolation that comes with the knowledge that they have been robbed by due form of law.

CAPTAIN J. M. LEE, who has been stationed at Rosebud agency since the cessation of hostilities, is in Washington and pronounces all danger of an uprising passed. This will be a crushing

blow to some of the marmists who have steadily predicted a renewal of trouble unless the war department is given sole control of Indian affairs. Captain Lee is an officer in the regular army and an old Indian fighter and agent.

ARTICLES of incorporation of the Omaha grain and produce exchange have been filed as the first step toward establishing a grain and produce market in this city. The incorporators of this exchange are all well known grain men and they propose to be ready for business by July 1. THE BEE welcomes this evidence of their faith in the future of this city as a grain market and on behalf of the citizens of Omaha extends the right hand of business fellowship.

## Too Sacred to Fool With.

Boston Globe. Patent marriage contracts like that of the spiritualists, Mrs. Lake and Mr. Peck, never seem to have been a success. If the terms of a marriage contract do not make it a de facto marriage criminal relationships are involved, and if they do make it a de facto marriage people save themselves a deal of annoyance and trouble by doing the regular thing.

## Paternal Love of the Poor.

New York Commercial Advertiser. Sensationalism and hysterics have been pronounced in the agitation for the suspension of child life insurance that we are glad to find in the April Nineteenth Century a moderate defense of the system, written by Edward Berdoe, a physician in the East end of London. The defense does not convince us that the system is free from abuses, but it must convince every one that paternal love is too strong among the poor for child life insurance to even suggest child death insurance, except in the rarest of cases.

#### And Thou, Too, Watterson,

Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.) There is running through all the short speeches made by the president a fervor, a tolerance, a patriotic sincerity for which the people were not prepared. \* \* \* We prefer to listen to such remarks as the president made at Knoxville, at Chattanooga and at Atlanta, and to remember that they came from the president of the United States, the ruler over a great and a united people, and to oin with him in rejoicing that the conflict which a quarter of a century ago raged over those fair fields and thundered from those mountain tops resulted, not in a divided country, but in a closer and more glorious union.

### Even the Mugwumps Applaud.

Epoch. President Harrison's tour through the southern states has been characterized by respectful and apparently earnest attention on the part of the people, if not by any very conspicuous demonstrations of enthusiasm. The president's brief addresses to the people at various points have been, on the whole, unpretentious and in good taste, with such inciiental references to the policy of his administration and its effect upon southern interests as were naturally to be expected. The most gratifying thing has been the general recognition of the community of interests between the south and the west of the country, and a moderate acknowledgment of the progressive and patriotic spirit that prevails. There has been no tone of sectionalism in the president's words and he has doubtless gained some breadth of view by his casual contact with the southern people.

## PASSING JESTS.

Globe: An Atchison woman has taken so nuch sulphur that people say she would make a good match.

New York Commercial Advertiser: Governor Hogg of Texas is very angry with his people, but his conduct in the ing trouble belies his name.

Life: La Fiancec-I am sorry to hear papa is speculating so heavily.

Le Fiance—By jove! It is almost criminal for a man te for a man te speculate with money that ought to be saved for his son-in-law.

THE OLD, OLD STORY. New York Journal. At 2 p. m. now the clerk feels sick, At 3 he leaves the store, At 4 o'clock on the baseball grounds He vells till his throat is sore.

Puck: Mrs. Dusoe-O, dear! This paper has published a horrid scandal about me. Miss Mina Ann Pussley -How terrible How did they get hold of it?

Denver Sun: The poetess who wrote "Backward, Turn Backward, Oh Time, in Your Flight," was like a good many actresses. She wanted a return date.

Washington Post. "Tis now the youth feels agony Of most distressing sort. His last spring's trousers prove to be More than an inch too short,

Park Policeman-Say, what yer givin away dem bows and arrows fur! Philanthropist—'Sh! I'm a dealer in arti ficial eyes.

New York Commercial Advertiser: scientific fellow who is compiling a new geography makes it appear that the mountains are just as old as the nills,

Birmingham Republican: The thrifty potato bug emerges to join the farmers' alliance in a movement to prevent cheap potatoes.

Washington Post: Spring evidently means to stay, having brought its grip with it.

New Orleans Picayune: It takes a long time for a young man to become a good car penter; but he can learn enough in six weeks to join a strike.

THE POET AND THE EDITOR.

Washington Post Act I. Verselet. Curselet Hearselet

Somerville Journal: Some men think that endorsing the good deeds of other people is about the same thing as performing them

Hazleton Sentirel: In one respect the ladies have a parallel. The spring chicken never tells its age. Elmira Gazette: Don't flatter yourself that

t can't get away just because you have bolt-Boston Transcript: The most polite man we know of is one who never permits himself

to look over his own shoulder. Somerville Journal: There is something radically wrong about the man who can have exactly the same opinion about his own baby that other people have.

New York Herald: Goodun-I wonder why did Talmage shave off his whiskers? Badun-Probably because the wind was whistling secular tunes through them.

# A SONG OF MAY.

\* St. Nicholas Merry, rollicking, frollicking May Into the woods came skipping one day; She teased the brook till be laughed outright And gurgled and scolded with all his might; She chirped to the birds and bade them sing A chorus of welcome to Lady Spring; And the bees and butterflies she set To waking the flowers that were sleeping yet She shook the trees till the buds looked out To see what the trouble was all about; And nothing in nature escaped that day The touch of the live-giving, bright young FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Considerable Speculation as to a Certain Young Man's Whereabouts.

WAS IN SEARCH OF HIS SISTER.

Some Critic sm of the Lincoln Police Force at the Failure to Capture Hutchinson - District Court Doings.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 30,- | Special to THE Bee.]-Considerable speculation has been aroused as to the present whereabouts of Louis S. Walker, the young man who achieved some newspaper notoriety a few months ago by reason of his pursuit after an erring sister. Walker arrived in the city about five months ago to find his sister. He had been engaged in his occupation of railroad fireman in Washington state, and hearing the girl was here came to see her. He finally located her in a well known family, where she was a domestic, but on inquiring for her found she had become ill and was sent to a private hospital in South Lincoln. There ac discovered she had been spirited away, and It was asserted that a well known physician of this city had accompanied her to Nebraska City and thence to Kansas City, but he returned nome a few days later and after the

brother had started to Kansas City. The young fellow spent several weeks in the search of his sister, but failed to find her, and afterwards returned here. He had, it is said, a stormy meeting with the doctor, but the latter denied any knowledge of the girl or her whereabouts. The brother went to work for a few weeks, and after earning some money again went on the cearch. On April 1 he registered at the Depot hotel, but on the same evening took a walk uptown, as

he said, and since then he has not been seen. During his frequent stops at the hotel he had become intimately acquainted with Landford Charles Emmens, and to him he told a great part of his story. The search for his sister, he said, had cost him about \$500, but he was not despondent. When he left the hotel he was owing but 50 cents, and it is not thought probable he would jump so small a bill, as he left behind him a valise in small a bill, as he left behind him a valise in good condition and containing a lot of clothing and personal effects worth ten times the amount of the bill. Mr. Emmons believes that something has happened to the young man, as he is confident from his previous conduct that he would not go away without leaving some work behind the second contains some work behind the second contains some work behind the second contains a sec ing some word behind him, as he had become a favorite with the attaches of the hotel, to whem he had told his story, and who all sym-pathized with him in his troubles. There is no clue to his whereabouts, but those interested in the young man are anxious to know what became of him.

THE GREENE MURDER. There is considerable surprise expressed that Edward Hutchinson, who so cruelly shot down Mrs. Greene on Tuesday night, is still at large. A number of prominent citi-zens denounce the apparent lethargy of the police, and it is not known that there has been any effort whatever made to capture the murderer. Detective Majone of the police force has been discharged because he bounded Editor Littlefield, and it is rumored that no other officer is looking after the mat-ter. Just after the murder Hutchinson ran down O street past a "dandy copper," and just after passing the policeman Hutchinson made a bluff at blowing out his brains with

the revolver, which was then empty, but the officer, it is alleged, made no attempt to arrest the man. The police give as an excuse for their lethargy in this matter that the fellow has drowned or shot himself in some obscure spot, while the majority believe that he is hidden away by some of his relatives until the excitement blows over. It is known that one of his relatives secured the services

of Hon. J. B. Strode to defend him if he is caught, and that insanity will be the plea.

The officers do not believe that the man ho got the drink at the morning was Hutchinson, and the only real tangible clue is that obtained from some ladies living near Twentieth and K streets who say that a man answering the descrip tion of the murderer seated himself on so boards in the alley, and sat there absent mindedly drumming on the lumber with something he held in his hand. The ladies supposed he was drunk, and were much re lieved when he got up and walked off down the alley to the east. Their description fits Hutchinson exactly, even to his walk. the alley to the east.

SHE IS BOUND TO BE BAD. Mr. A. D. Mills declares that he had good reasons for beating his seventeen-year-old daughter as cruelly as he did. He declares that she has become very wayward; she has persisted in going out nights, and when he mother attempted to keep her indoors she at-tacked her with a case knife, cutting her over the hand. A pitched fight ensued in which the girl received a black eye from her mother, and when the father returned home he punished the girl for assaulting her mother and because she disobeyed his in-junction not to visit with the Watsons. He thinks she was not baily beaten, as she was able to attend the ghost darce on O street that night and have a good time.

DEATH OF EUGENE HEATON. Eugene Heaton, the promising son of Mr. and Mrs. James Heaton died last night, at the family residence, 1119 K street. Eugene was born in Crawfordsville, Ind., December 22, 1870, and was therefore not yet twenty one years of age. Eight years ago he came to Lincoln with his parents, and since then with the exception of a four months' stay in the east, he has lived in Lincoin. Last summer he went to Buffalo, N. Y., where he took a course in embalming, and was for a time at the head of one of the leading embalming houses in the country. He returned to the city much improved in health, and his robust appearance rendered the belief uni versal that his days would be tong in the A few weeks ago he was attacked with the grip, which gradually developed into a complication of diseases and ending in typhoid fever, from which he died. The

funeral occurs at 2 p. m. Sunday. TO WELCOME THE PRESIDENT. A meeting of the various committees ap pointed from the state, city and county offi-cials, the board of trade, Farragut post

Traveling Mer's association, etc., was held in the council chamber yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Mayor Weir presided, and after discussing the matter it was decided to appoint the following reception commit Major McArthur, John C. Allen, W. following reception committee Churchill, M. Howe, C. M. Parker, Alva Kennard and A. H. Weir. J. H. McClay wa appointed marshal The programme as decided upon was to

meet the presidential party at the depot with carriages and extend a formal welcome. The party will then be escorted to the capitol building, where welcome addresses will be made. After that a drive around the city and the inspection of public buildings will occupy the remainder of the allotted bour presidential party will arrive here about 11 o'clock in the morning.

ODDS AND ENDS. Judge Webster filed an amended complaint this morning in county court against the baseball boys, merely for the purpose of having the question clearly defined when

passed upon by the upper court.

The fire department was callen to Seventeenth and Elm streets at 12 o'clock last light to subdue the flames which threatened to engulf A. B. Foster's grocery store. The rear part of the store room was damaged about \$200, on which there is an insurance of \$700 in the Farmers' & Merchants' company. Thomas Noonan was given a license to sell liquor at the old Hotel Mack stand this norning, the remosstrance and appeal filed by Frank E. Lahr having been withdrawn, outs Wagner, who was on trial yesterday charged with burglarizing Tate's house, was

acquitted by the jury.

The high wind of last evening bley down the walls of the new shoe factory in Man-chester, west of this city. The loss is fully

Judge Hall and a jury are at present on gaged in hearing the case against Charles Melson, the young fellow who is charged with burglarizing Burr & Beeson's safe of

#### MAY DAY.

Then came fair May, the fayrest mayd on ground, Deckt all with dainties of her season's

And throwing flowers out of her lap around.
Upon two brethren's shoulders she did ride.
The twinnes of Leda, which on either side
Supported her, like to their soveraigns

Lord how all creatures laughed when her And leaped and danne't as they had ravisht And Cupid selfe about her fluttered all in

May day! the child of summer, not the old age of winter. The old English poets delighted in describing May as a beautiful maiden, clothed

in sunshine and scattering flowers on the earth, while she danced to the music of birds and brooks. She has given a rich greeness to the grass which is now tall enough for the flow

play at litle and seek among, as they are chosed by the wind, The grass also gives a softness to the daz-zling white of the daisies and the gilleing gold of the buttercups, waich, but for the

soft bordering of green, would almost be too lustrons to look upon. In the rich green pastures there are sour of pleasant life. The great farm house in o enter of the rich mila-yielding meado comes back to tender recollection, and the thought of the cooling curds and whey, luscious choose cakes and custards, cream that you could almost cut and strawberries growing in rows before the bechives in the

garden, makes your mouth water to be back again "on the farm." But how these pleasant dainties lose all their fine country flavor when brought into our smoky cities, while there they seem as if Cool'd a long age in the deep delived earth, Tasting of flora and the country green, KEATS.

By the end of this month the trees will have donned their new attire nor will they ever appear more beautiful than now, for the foliage of summer is darker; the delicate spring green is gone by the end of June and

the leaves then no longer look fresh and new. Very suggestive of graceful maidens arrayed in their dainty spring finery. But beyond all other objects that please the eye with their beauty and delight the sense with their fragrance, stand the May buds only seen in their perfection at the end s pleasant month or a few days beyone

All the old poets have done reverence to the milk-white scented blossoms of the haw-thorne—the May of poetry—which throw an undying fragrance over their pages. In the "tight little island" this beautiful flower is seen in profusion and this morain: ali rurat England is affeld, the villager yying with one another in the number May branches which will decorate their homes. Later in the day it will be seen in homes. Later in the day it will be seen in the cottage windows, the fireless grates of clean country parlors will be ornamented with it and rarely does anyone return hon without bringing with him a bunch of May, for there is an old household aroma in its bloom which has been familiar to them from childhood and which they love to inhale bet-ter than any other that floats around their breezy homesteads.

In the middle states it is to be found, but of course not to the extent as in England. Yet there is enough to give one some faint idea of the beauty of an English landscape on a first of May morning, when nature seems

infatuated with itself. The outbreak into beauty which nature makes at the end of April and beginning of May excites so universal and admiring a feeling in the human breast that there is no wonder the event should have been at all times celebrated in some way.

A mad happiness goes abroad over the earth that nature long dead and cold lives and smiles again. Doubtless there is mingled with this, too, in bosoms of any reflection, a grateful sense of the divine goodness which makes the promise of seasons so stable and so sure.

Among the Romans the feeling of the time found vent in their Fioralia or floral games which began on April 2s and lasted a few days. Nations taking more or less origin from Rome have settled upon May 1 as the special time for fetes of the same

With the ancients and moderns alike it was one instructive rush to the fields to revel in the bloom which was newly presented on the meadows and the trees; the more car pent the population the more cager appar-ently the desire to get among the flowers and

bring away samples of them.

In England one has to go back several generations to find the observances of May day n their fullest development. In the sixteenth century it was still customary for the middle and humbler classes to

go forth at an early hour of the morning in order to gather flowers and hawthornbranches which they brought home about sunrise with accompaniments of home and tabor and all possible signs of joy and merri-By a natural transition of ideas they gave o the hawthorn bloom the name of they called this ceremony "the bringing home the May;" they spoke of the expedition to the woods as "going a Maying." The fairest maid of the village was crowned with flowers as the "Queen of the May;" the lads and lasses met and danced and sang together

with delightful freedom, hardly the proper thing in these fin de seicle days. Washington Irving, who visited England washington frying, who visited higher than the carly in this century records in his "Sketch Book" that he had seen a May pole. "I shall never," he says, "forget the delight I felt on first seeing a May pole. It was on the banks of the Dee close by the picturesque than the piper. old bridge that strotches across the river from the quaint old city of Chester. I had already been carried back into former days by the antiquities of that venerable place, the examination of which is equal to turning over the pages of a black letter volume or gazing on the pictures in Frois-sart. The May pole on the margin of the stream completed the illusion. My fancy adorned it with wreaths of flowers and peopled the green bank with all the dancing rev erry of May day. The mere sight of this May pole gave a glow to my feetings and spread a charm over the country for the rest of the day, and as I traversed a part of the fair plains of Cheshire and the beautiful bor ders of Wales and looked from among swell ing hills down a long green valley through through,

ny imagination turned all into a perfect Ar-"I value every custom that tends to infuse ocetical feeling into the common people and o sweeten and soften the rudeness of rustic nanners without destroying their simplicity. Indeed, it isto the decline of this happy simplicity that the decline of this custom may be traced, and the rural dance on the green and the homely May day parennt has egradual y dis present in proper ion as hate gradual y dis pperred in proportion as the plasantry have become expinsive and artificial in their pleasures and log knowing for simple enjoyment. Some attempts, in-deed, have been made of late years by men of both tasie and learning to relive back the popular feeling to these standards of print tive sample to, but the time has gone by the feeling has become chilled by habits of gain and traffic the country ages the man ners and amusements of the town, and little is heard of May day at present except from the lamentations of runbors who sigh af from among the bree walls of the city."

which the Deva wound its wizard stream

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