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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION, Finte of Neuraska County of Douglas. [83]
Geo. R. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Julishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Dally Bee for the week ending April 2, 1812, was as follows: Monday, March 28 Tucaday, March 39 Wednesday, March 30. Thursday, March 31 23,648

Average Circulation for February 24,510

THESE days and weeks are very dis

couraging to the rain-makers. AMERICANS will never get over being land hungry. These Oklahoma booms merely what their appetites.

CINCINNATI spent \$20,000,000 in building a railway to Chattanooga and so saved to that city the trade of the new

south. THE commissioners and the council can hardly afford to refuse the people the opportunity to vote for or against

the bond proposition. THERE is no mud left in the Kansas City streets. It has all been thrown at the candidates for municipal offices by one side or the other.

THE annual interest upon the railway bonds if voted will be more than met by the new property certain to be added to the tax rolls when the railway enterprise is developed.

Norming stands in the way of Oma ha's future growth but railway discrimination. The Nebraska Central railroad enterprise offers a promising solution of the railroad problem.

CONTRACTOR SQUIRES can hardly be expected to clean the streets covered with mud with his street sweeper. The Board of Public Works should enforce the contract, but not persecute the contractor. At all events it should clean the streets.

WHENEVER the Lincoln papers fail to receive the news of a Nebraska disaster they try to hoodwink their sub scribe: s by accusing the Omaha papers of exaggerating. They are now referring to the late atmospheric disturbance as a spring zephyr.

OMAHA's growth is nowhere more ap parent than in the increase of school population. It has been hardly possible to build school houses as fast as they are needed. With the reopening of the schools this week three new buildings are occupied aggregating twenty-two

WHILE Congressman Bryan is repre senting the United States and reading Colonel Springer's anti-tariff speeches the dyed-in-the-wool democrats of his congressional district are quietly but surely paving the way for him to return to his law practice in Lincoln next

SIXTEENTH street must have a new viaduct. Any attempt to prevent or delay its construction is open to grave suspicion. The principal business thoroughfare of Omaha is too important an artery to be closed in the interest of property owners on another street or the railway corporations.

A FORT SHERIDAN private soldier complained to the inspector general of the Department of the Missouri at Chicago the other day that his breakfast after night guard duty consisted of bread, cheese and coffee. This is a reminder of Will Visscher's famous breakfast of ham and ice cream. No wonder the raw recruits are threatening to desert from Fort Sheridan. No man can be brave on an empty stomach.

THE democratic onslaught upon the McKinley bill reminds one of Irving's celebrated Dutch acrobat. Having announced that he would jump over a certain hillock, he ran three miles to get a good start. On arriving at the foot of the hill he was out of breath and so sat down to rest, after which he leisurely walked over the hill winking his left eye at the foolish fellows who had believed that he really intended such ground and lofty tumbling.

THE BEE in common with good citizens generally both within and without his parish regret the departure of Rev W. J. Harsha of the First Presbyterian church to his new field of labor. Mr. Harsha is one of the oldest clergymen in the city, though still a comparatively young man. He has ministered to one of the largest and wealthiest congregations in Omaha and has merited the popularity which his years of arduous toil have won for him in the community. His activity has not been sectarian. Every good cause has received his cordial support and no higher compliment can be paid him than to say that his efforts have been remarkably successful in all branches of benevolent and religious endeavor. Mr. Harsha carries with him the respect of this community and the affection of his congregation.

THE GREATER WEST.

By the census of 1890 the states and territories west of the Mississippi river have a population of more than 15,000,-000, while the territory east of that great stream contains 47,000,000. The area of the whole United States is 3,527,-000 square miles. West of the Mississippl lies nearly two-thirds of the entire republic. The states and territories west of the Missouri cover an area of 1,571,194 square miles, a region one-third greater in extent than that lying east of the Mississippi. In 1860 there were 2,100 miles of railway west of the last named river, today there are over 35,000 miles. In this greater west there are 121 universities and colleges and in the public schools there are 3,212,843 children. The assessed valuation of property west of the Mississippi aggregates 83,543,814,000. West of that river 265,-179,000 bushels of wheat were raised last year, and the total value of the crops grown at the lowest estimate will reach \$500,000,000 for 1891. Factories, mills, mines, live stock, postoffices, newspapers and everything else show a correspondng growth and relative importance.

There is nothing more interesting to thoughtful student of the future of this great country than a study of the growth of its population and the development of its material wealth. There is no room for pessimistic doubt in the logical deductions from the figures which naturally group themselves into comparative tables as inquiries proceed.

For instance, these figures show that

if this transmissouri region were onethird as densely populated as Indiana it would contain over 33,000,000 people. Yet Indiana has been largely settled and developed within the memory of living men. Wyoming can sustain as arge a population to the square mile as Pennsylvania in a very large proportion of its area. The prairie states of this interior are more fertile than the Hoosier state and can give a livelihood to as many people per square mile. It requires no very great stretch of the imagination to see the far western arid regions irrigated and the homes of hives of people. When America has 200,000,000 souls within her boundaries the greater west will have 75,000,000 and the transmissouri region, not including Texas, certainly not less than 25,000,000.

Now let the reader reflect for a moment upon the number and size of the cities which this population involves. Will be for a moment question Dr. Miller's foresight in predicting a population of 400,000 for Omaha? Can be doubt the future of Omaha, Kansas City, Denver, Salt Lake City, San Francisco and the score of smaller cities to the west of us already making metropolitan pretenses?

THE PARTY OF A SOUND CURRENCY Governor McKinley said in his speech at Providence that whatever else may shift or change, the money of a country should be as fixed and unaiterable as it is possible to make anything fixed and unalterable. The democrats propose said the governor, to give the silver producer 100 cents for that which is worth only 70 cents. Free and unlimted coinage gives the profit on coinage to the silver producers, instead of to the whole people, and against this policy the republican party has unaiterably set its face. The government has no more right to give the mine owner 30 per cent extra profit than it has to give the farmer 30 per cent extra profit.

The republican party is now, as it has been throughout its career, the consis tent champion of a sound and stable cur rency, opposed to every effort or expe dient for debasing or depreciating the money of the people. The demands of a great war compelled the government to issue a large amount of paper currency which depreciated in value or in purchasing power, but as soon as it was practicable to do so, with a proper regard for the interests of all classes of the people, the republican party raised this paper to par with gold by the resumption of specie payments, and it has remained so ever since. Everybody familiar with the financial legislation of that period remembers with what vigor and persistence the democratic party opposed resumption. After having de nounced the greenbacks as an unconsti tutional currency, as soon as the republican party proposed to make them as good as gold the democracy conceived a great liking for this currency and demanded that it be issued to an unlimited amount. Some of the ablest leaders of that party, prominent among them being Judge Thurman of Ohio, repu diated all they had said for years against the greenback and became its vociferous and uncompromising champions. The party leaders thought they saw a chance in this to attain power and putting aside all considerations of the public welfare and the national credit joined in the popular ctamor against the republican policy of placing

value to the government and the peo-The republican party is again fighting for a sound and stable currency, for the preservation of that policy which it instituted and has been able thus far to maintain. It does not wish to discredit silver. On the contrary it has provided that silver shall contribute to the cur rency to an amount nearly or quite equal to the production of American mines. It believed that this could be safely done, that the government could take the product of our own mines and issue its notes therefor without depreciating any part of the currency and without danger to its credit. The result of the application of the policy thus far has virdicated this view, but the republican party is opposed to opening the mints of the country to the silver of the world and to giving the silver producers 30 per cent in excess of the value of their product in the market. The republican party believes that to do this would speedily result in bringing the country to the single silver standard and that the effect of this would be damaging to all interests, the first and greatest injury falling upon the farmers and wage-earners, who would be compelled to exchange their products and labor

for depreciated deliars. A very large

majority of the democratic party are

the paper currency of the country on a

sound and stable basis. That policy,

however, prevailed against all opposition

and brought results of immeasurable

unlimited coinage of silver and to compel the government to pay the silver producers an extra profit, although to do this would be a manifest injustice to

every other class of producers. This battle is to be fought out in the national campaign soon to open, and all present indications point to a victory for the party of a sound and stable currency and for the policy which makes the product of American silver mines available, at its market value, as a basis of circulation, thus giving no advantage to the producers of silver over the producers of any other commodity.

A CLEVELAND REVIVAL. Grover Cieveland's chances of securing the nomination at Chicago are improving. A little while ago his cause seemed hopeless, and some of the most sagacious democrats declared that he was out of the question as a presidential candidate. Shrewd judges of the political situation, like Mr. Henry Watterson, struck his name from the list of possibilities. An expression of preference has since been coming from the rank and file of the party, and it is uaiformly favorable to the ex-president. Wherever democrats are gathered together his name is cheered loudest and longest. The democratic speaker who desires to arouse his hearers to enthusiasm has an easy and certain way of doing so in extolling Cleveland. The evidence on all sides is that he is nearly as strong with the masses of the democratic party, outside of his own state, as he was four years ago, and that he is unmistakably the preference of a very large majority of the democracy.

This is not remarkable when it is considered how small and cheap is the availability of other democratic aspirants to the presidency. David B. Hill gave renewed evidence in his southern trip that he is simply a demagogue. Trustworthy information from that section is to the effect that the impression he made there was not favorable to his ambition and that his commonplace utterances were disappointing and made him no friends. He is yet apparently recure in the postession of the seventy-two delegates from New York, but nobody can be certain that he will hold them in the national convention, and he certainly will not if he is unable to muster any other support. Here and there is a newspaper that talks for Hill, but with very few exceptions such journals have very little influence and that merely local. It would seem that the Hill movement has accomplished all that it is likely to in the interest of that aspirant, and that it may be expected to steadily decline. Senator Gorman of Maryland is still heard of as a possible candidate, but there is no assurance that he will go into the convention with more than the support of his own state, even if he is able to secure that, for there is a very strong Cleveland sentiment in Maryland. Gorman has a rec ord as an advoit and unscrupulous politician which the party might not care to defend, and besides, if the democracy dared to select a candidate from a southern state it would probably prefer Senator Carlisle of Kentucky, who is himself off his friends' hands. much abler and politically more reputable than Gorman. Governor Pattison of Pennsylvania possesses qualifications that would make him a good candidate. but it is thought that the democratic held next week, will instruct for Cleveland. The one possible western candidate who can be said to have any chance, Governor Boies of Iowa, appears not to

be growing. Obviously, therefore, Cleveland has the best of the situation as it now stands and the probability is that his chances of getting the nomination will continue to improve. It is not to be doubted that he will have a majority of the delegates in the national convention, and it is possible, though hardly probable, that he will have at the start the two-thirds necessary to nominate. In any event, however, the convention will be called pon to consider what the chances would be of either Cleveland or Hill carrying New York, and unless the factions there supporting these rival aspirants can be harmonized, which is wholly improbable, the convention may conclude that it will be expedient to drop both.

INSIDE PARKS. Omaha's park system can never be deal until there are a series of small oarks within easy walking distance of ill her people. These of course should be connected by wide boulevards leading from one to the other and reaching the larger parks. It is the purpose of the Park Commissioners to arrange just such a system at the earliest possible moment. Meanwhile the funds at the disposal of the city to be realized from the sale of the \$400,000 in park bonds should not all be expended for large parks accessible only by carriages.

Unfortunately when the council met to pass upon the park propositions last week they ignored this pronounced public sentiment and for some unexplained reason accepted only the large parks in the outskirts of the city. The people are in favor of inside parks and common sense demands that a part of this large sum of money shall be made of benefit to the women and children of the poorer and midule classes who cannot afford the luxury of carriages and horses. In fact the park bonds would not have carried at all if the voters had supposed the funds would all be expended in large parks at a distance from the population

OPINIONS vary as to the relative au thority of the council and Park Commission in selecting park grounds. Some of our best citizens hold that the respon sibility for the wisdom of the selections rests solely with the park commission and that the only part the council can legally take pertains solely to the sale of the bonds, receipt of proceeds and payment of purchase price of the lands chosen, etc. In the minds of the framers of the charter these details were given to the council because it controlled the machinery for exercising the powers of eminent domain. But interested parties went before the legislature and succeeded in killing the clause which was originally put in the charter giving the city power to condemn property for park purposes. This left a kink in the law, which has given rise to the question of ready to open the mints to the free and I the exact functions of the council in re-

spect to parks ... The charter provision as it now stands entrusts the work of devising a park system and selecting park lands to the Park Commission. It imposes upon the mayor and council the duty "to take such action as may be necessary for the appropriation of the lands and grounds so designated" . . . and they "are further authorized upon the recommendation of said Park Commission, and with their concurrence, to negotiate for the purchase, etc." Now the question is; can the council legally reject the selections of the park commission whether the selection be good or bad?

THE Sioux City terminal company at an expense of \$1,200,000 has secured depot and trackage facilities for all the lines centering in the city. Sioux City by means of this terminal company is able to invite all the railways in sight to come into the town on equal terms. The Nebraska Central proposition is in the same line of enterprise though it involves a larger expenditure of money and is conceived on a more comprehensive scale.

SIOUX CITY has the excavation for her elegant Garretson granite union depot completed and will begin this week to lay the foundation. Sioux City makes Omaha ashamed of herself and especrally of her union depot.

Provided the Votes Are There.

In the Rhode Island fight all depends on Providence.

> Flattering Unctions. Cleicago Tribune

Somebody predicts that Iowa will go democratic this fall. This is as true, doubtless, as that other prediction that Missouri will go republican.

An Impertment Interrogation. Philadelphia Times,

Senator Morgan is determined to make Hill and others show their hands on the free comage question. They doubtless think he'd be a good enough Morgan if he waited till after election.

> A Lost Opportunity. Philadelphia Times.

It is greatly to be regretted that if the dirigible war balloon now possessed by the Germans was actually offered to the United States government it was not purchased. Had we been fortunate enough to secure such an invention what fun we could have had steering over Canada to see whether it was inhabited.

> How St. Louis Grows. St. Louis Republic

The population of St. Louis as indicated by the canvass for the twenty-first issue of the Gould city directory, is now nearly 534, 000. On this basis of calculation we had 466,000 people in 1890 when the census showed only 451,570. The rest is increase since 1890. At this rate St. Louis, too, will soon be a millionaire.

Looking for a Job.

Philadelphia Ledger. Ex-Senator Blair of New Hampshire an nounces from Pittsburg that his presidential aspirations are still healthy, and, as he puts it, he is "in the hands of his friends." If the president should feel called upon to give him some appointment that would make his candidacy incompatible, as it were, it is be lieved that Mr. Blair would consent to take

Manderson and the Bacon,

Chicago Hera'd. Senator Manderson's charges against Ar mour & Co, of this city are highly sensational. The Nebraskan asserts that the Chicago firm is responsible for the Wounded was shipped from this city to the Indians incited the redskins to murder by reason of its bad quality. The charge is of a very serious nature. Bad indeed must becon be that would excite an Indian's hostility. But there are so many chances for Senator Manderson to be mistaken in this matter that his asser tion should carry little weight. Mr. Armour himself says that the senator is mistaken in his dates, and that the firm has been furnish ing the government with acceptable meat for

AN APPEAL FOR AID.

On Thursday, March 31, 1892, a cyclon visited the city of Nelson. Neb., the county seat of Nuckolls county. The resident part of the city, in the north and west, was where the work of destruction was most complete. The homes of all in that section of the city were entirely swept away, together with al their houses contained. Numerous citizen in the surrounding country shared the sam fate. The more fortunate people in the city and country have all contributed liberally but their pest efforts will prove inadequate to meet the wants of these distressed people The loss entailed upon our people has been estimated at \$150,000. The condition of those who have lost their all is deplorable and forces us to call upon the country at large for aid, and in this hour of deep distress w

know we will not call in vain. At a meeting of the citizens of city and country held on the evening of April 2d, the following named committee were authorized to solicit aid: W. A. Voigt, Roberts & Wier, M. A. Ruole, E. H. Dowland and

H. E. Goodrich. The distribution of the funds has been placed in the hands of a committee composed of our leading citizens. Contributions can be sent to J. C. Smith, mayor of the city, or S. A. Lapp, cashier of the First National bank, Nelson.

E. D. BROWN, W. A. BERGSTRESSER, J. C. SMITH, G. W. ARCHER, W. B. CRAWFORD,

Committee. RELIGION AND POLITICS.

A Story of the Early Days of the Nebraska

University. St. Louis Republic: "Talk about keeping eligion aloof from politics," said August F. Harvey, actuary of the State Insurance department, "why, I believe that myself, for I had an experience with the religious folks once, and can honestly say that in scheming for a position they could give the politicians cards and spades and then beat them out. The experience I refer to occurred in the organization of the University of Neoraska. Being always an advocate of the promotion of education I took an active part in getting a bill through the state legislature authorizing the organization of the institution Among other provisions was that the board of regents should be composed of nine men-three to be appointed by the governor, three to be selected by the legislature and three to be elected by the people. There were two nice offices at-tached to the board—the secretaryship and presidency of the university. I was after the secretaryship and wanted five democrats on the board. I noticed that one old fellow whom I will call Davis, and who was strong Campbellite, was very anxious to get a certain republican on the board, and who he could not it was a long time before democrat could be found who would sui nim. Finally one was secured and the ship and a Campbellite preacher was elected president of the university. I could not understand it at first, but it finally dawned on me that Davis' man had made the number of Campbellites on the board five and then the scheme to get that president dawned on

me. Weil, it killed the university for awhile, but the church folks get their man in."

THAT PALE GRAY BOOM.

Washington Post: Ex-Governor Gray need not worry. He can have lots of fun watching the other fellows come down the toboggan. St. Louis Star-Sayings: Governor Gray your valuable paper. The amount asked of Douglas county

of Indiana has been sat on by his own state. Perhaps for this reason he wants to go on the ticket with Cleveland, who has likewise been discredited by his own state. Louis Republic: The alacrity with which Mr. Gray's Indiana friends deny that he has a combination with Hill shows that

there is more political sense in that crowd than it has usually been credited with. Boston Transcript: Governor Gray of Indiana had a boom for the democratic nomina tion for the presidency, but it appears to have got into the ground somewhere, for his supporters are known locally as the "root

Indianapolis News: The Indiana demo-cracy is for Cleveland. It should send a solid delegation to Chicago. If it cannot there secure the desire of the Indiana democracy, it can and will give Mr. Gray honest and hearty support.

Washington Star: As a national Mrs. Gummidge, a "lone, lorn creetur with everything going contrary," Governor Gray of Indiana would seem to be a resplendent success. He wants a single complimentary vote for president at Chicago, and the Cleve-land dictators refuse him even that poor consolution.

Indianapotis Journal: The democra's of Indiana are now divided into two classes-viz., those who love Cleveland and admir Gray, and those who love Gray and admire Cleveland. Both statesmen are so fascinating that their admirers are forced to say "How happy could I be with either, Were tother dear charmer away."

BRAZIL AND COLOMBIA.

What Those Countries Are Doing Toward

Exhibiting at the World's Fair. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4 .- Hon. Edward H. Conger, United States minister to Brazil, was in Washington from Saturday to Monday, enroute to his home in Iowa on leave of absence. Mr. Conger says that the opposition to the reciprocity treaty among the foreign merchants of Brazil is rapidly dying out, and the French and Germans ar now sending to the United States for goods in order to secure the advantage of the treaty. The increase in trade and been so rapid that the Brazilian Steamship company, which formerly sent but three steamers a month to this country, now sends fourteen. Mr. Conger says that Brazil will make a splendid exhibit at the World's fair. He bad an interview with the presiden the day before his departure on official busi ness, and the latter took occasion to say tha he took a great personal interest in having Brazil properly represented and would de everything be could to send a fine exhibit.

Lieutenant Linley, commissioner of the World's fair in Colombia, sends very favorabie reports from that country. The national commission is at work and preparing to open an exhibition in Bogota on October 28, the anniversary of the birth of Bolivar. The articles exhibited there will afterward be sen to Chicago. A commissioner is to be sent to the mining districts of Antiquarin to secure a good exhibit of the mining industries. Dr. Riereas has given for exhibition the works of Pedro Lieta and other historians of Colon bia. Riereas is himself one of the most distinguished writers of Colombia.

FOUND IN AN ATTIC.

Chicago Police Discover the Decaying Body of an Infant. CHICAGO, Ill , April 4 .- What is believed to have been a murder has been unearthed by the police at 2301 Wabash avenue. The house is occupied by Mrs. Paine, who rents furnished rooms. Several days ago she noticed a stench in the attic of the house, and yesterday it became so offensive she reported the matter at the Cottage Grove avenue police station. Two officers went to the house and forced open the attic, which had been nailed up. The stench was so had been nailed up. The stench was so great that it was with difficulty the officers entered the room. They discovered a bundle lying in one corner. It was wranped up in usin, which was covered with blood stain. The bundle was unwrapped and was found to be the body of a three months' old child. Decomposition had so far advanced that the fingers of the dead infant were dropping off and the flesh fell from the bones when the body was moved. Across the abdomen of the child was a gash four inches long, evidently inflicted with a knife. Mrs. Paine said she did not know of any one who had lived in the house during the past three months who had given birth to a child or who would be interested in putting a child out of the way. The police have no doubt that the child was murdered and they are

looking for the murderer. THOUGHTS THAT TICKLE.

St. Paul Globe: "Play ball!" the umpire hoarsely cries. "Play ball! Three strikes! Side out!" and dies.

New York Herald: Wool-There is one thing bout society which bothers me. Van Peit-Woll? Wool-The quietest weddings go off with the oudest reports.

Life: She—Don't you think woman can do a great deal toward elevating the stage? He—Yes. She can lower her hat.

Washington Star: "Your course," said congressman, "antaronizes general ethics." "I don't care if it does," was the reply. "I not going to be dictated to by the military." Judge: Mrs. Bancroft-Your husband has

nevertaken any active interest in Sunday school work, has he?

Mrs. Rhinelander—No; you see he is em-ployed in a bank and the directors keep a pretty close watch of him.

Chicago Tribune: Incorruptible Statesman

I teli you I am not in favor of pools or combinations, sir!

Lobhyist--But we intend to take you into
this one.

Statesmam (loftily)—That will make no difference. In a general way I am still opposed
to them. If I find, however, on investigation
that the enterprise in which you are about to
embark is not in itself contrary to public
policy, why, then, of course, etc. [The rest in
a whisper.]

New York Herabl. There's one queer thing we often see
I never could make out;
It seems the strangest thing to me,
And is, beyond a doubt,
A rosebud of a girl is wed;
He dies; her sorrow feeds
On showers of tears that she has shed—
And straight there spring up weeds.

Kate Ficid's Washington: Ethel-Why dear, what lovely color you have today! Evadne-Yes, I consider it a rather bright idea. I read lilustrated lokes from a French paper just before going out, and invariably blush for two hours.

Philadelphia Era: On the list of M arch the Philadelphia Fra: 'On the assist of M area the lettering on the draggist's window read: "We have two skilled assistants. With our pills we cure all ills."

On the 1st of April it read: "We have killed two assistants with our pills. We cure all ills."

Washington Star: "Did you see your con-ressman?" asked the hotel clerk of the "Yes. I found him lying in state."
"Not dead."
"No. Making a formal speech."

Baltimore American: A town is to be started near Buffaio, N. Y., and named Depew. It bught to be a success and soon be able to peak well for itself.

Chicago Times: Kicking Bear will visit Chicago this week, fhis item has no refer-mee to the attractions of a local extrava-St. Louis Post: It is to be hoped that in bag-ging his forty ducks Mr. Cleveland was above

IT'S ONLY SUPPOSING.

L. W. Pilley in the New York Sun.

Suppose you were in love with a girl like me.
And were awfully shy. It's only supposing.
Do you think if you waited till the end of the That I would do the proposing? Not L. Suppose you'd a cottage so dreadfully small There was only just room for two.
Do you think I'd marry some one else for his
wealth

If I could get the cottage and you? Not I. Instead of standing so awkwardly there, Suppose you should ask me to be your own wife. Do you think for a moment that I would say

And be wretched the rest of my life? Not 1.

MR. DUMONT EXPLAINS.

OMARA, April 4 .- To the Editor of THE BEE: As the amount of the subsidies asked by the Nebraska Central Railway company is large, and may seem excessive without a proper understanding of the equivalent to be given, I ask permission to explain the same through the columns of

based upon the construction of the bridge and the line of railway to South Omaha, and the permanent location of the principal depot of said railway company and general offices and machine shops within the city of Omana. By the terms of the proposition we must make both the bridge and the said line of railway, including the tunnel under the Farnam street residence district, double track. Any experienced railroad man will know that if we had planued this improvement merely as a money making venture without considering public interests, we would have made the bridge, tunnel and clevated road single track, as a single track arrangement with suitable passing tracks located where they could be put in cheaply, would carry all the business which we can expect to acquire for years, and in addition, the business of at least two other roads. As the line from Council Bluffs to South Omana is largely composed of bridge, elevated road and tunnel, and the additional expense of double-tracking the same will be more than the sum asked of Douglas county, it must be evident that the people are only asked to contribute a part of the cost of making it such an arrangement as will really

be of lasting benefit. in return for the proposed bonus we con In return for the proposed bonus we con-tract to allow all railway companies to run their passenger and freight trains over the bridge and over the railway to South Omaha, upon fair and equal terms; and it is provided that if we fail to do so, even after the bonds are delivered, the Nebraska Central Railway company shall be liable to the county of company shall be liable to the county of Douglas for the full amount of the subsidy and the interest thereon. This clause being a condition precedent would be a first lien upon the bridge and railway, prior to any bonds which may be placed upon it.

With respect to the city proposition, I will say, that if anyone will take the trouble to examine the plat of ground (one-eighth of a mile wide and one-quarter of a mile long) which we must buy and improve before we can receive any of the proposed bonds, and com-pare it with the depot grounds in that immediate vicinity, which are now adequate for the use of three railway companies, it must be evident that almost the en north half of our tire future use, and can never be needed unless a number of roads can be induced to use it. We have planned to purchase this large area on the advice of eminent engineers, who say that terminal companies seldom if ever acquire sufficient ground in the heart of a growing city, and we desire to avoid any mistake of that kind. The plans, which can be seen at my office, show twelve tracks leading into our proposed union depot, all of which are located upon the ground lying between Chicago and Cass streets. This arrangement would provide the same number of tracks and longer, than were in the Broad street depot of the Pennsylvania company at Philadelphia prior to the changes which have been made there within the last year and double the number in the Rock Island-Lake Shore depot it Chicago. Any one who has any knowledge of the value of the above real estate will see that together with the \$400,000 which we propose to expend upon these grounds, we must invest not less than \$1,250,000 before we can get the first in-stallment of the city subsidy. Before the second and just installment is de livered we must build at least 100 miles of railroad (and our intention is to build 135 miles) and have our own line in operation, and at least one other road actually in use of said depot. It must be apparent to any thoughtful person that by the terms of the propositions submitted it is impossible for us o get one dollar of the proposed subsidies until we have given the city and county what has been promised, and that after said property is acquired self interest will com-

We may be too sanguine about the future of Omaha, and consequently may have planned far in advance of any prospective needs, but we do not think so. It would have been much easier to carry out a scheme involving a smaller expenditure, and it could have been done with very much less subsidies; but we fully believe that Omaha is so situated that if the proper railway facilities can be secured so that she can command the her natural growth will give her 300,000 people by the year 1990, and that the facilities which we propose to provide will be a large factor in bringing about the desired growth. We think these propositions will bear the closest scrutiny, and will be found much more reasonable tha any other propositions of a similar nature that have ever been presented to the people of Omaha. Considered in the light of their relation to the value of Omaha property it will be seen that the whole amount is but 3 ner cent of our ridiculously low assessed valuation. The state law per mits a vote of 10 per cent of the assessed val-uation, and even under the granger laws of the state of Iowa any municipality may vote a 5 per cent tax for the aid of any railway company. This is a broad gauge scheme, not dwarfed to the promotion of any local real estate speculation, or for the benefit of

pel us to induce the greatest possible number

of railroads to use it.

any particular piece of property or section of the city. Respectfully, J. H. Dumont,

LATTER-DAY SAINTS IN SESSION.

Meeting of the Sixty-Second Conference of

the Mormon Church. SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., April 4. -Over twelve thousand Mormons attended the first day's session of the sixty second annual conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. The session, in view of the recent political events, is looked upon as one of the most important in the history of the church.

Apostio Richardson in a speech declared that the people who had stated that all of the reveiations had been received were altogether mistaken, as more were to come. President Cannon spoke hopefully on the

future, and said that the church was advancing with mighty strides and that the people of the east had been softened and now held friendly feelings for the church.

President Woodruff, in a short speech advocated the union of the people. The should be united in their work, for as a peo-ple they cannot deviate from the duty mapped out for them if they expect to have the blessing of God showered upon them. They should be of one heart and one mind and not deviate, for when they deviate they are in danger. He congratulated the people on the great change in their midst and the nation and said the future was full of promise.

READY TO RUSH FOR LAND,

Boomers in Line for the Reservation Open-

ing and Trouble Peared. KINGFISHER, April 4 .- The excitement over the opening of the Cheyenne and Araphoe reservation is increasing in intensity hourly, Trains of prairie schooners are coming from every direction and the railroad trains are loaded with homoseekers. A line of boomers has been formed at the land office for several days ready to make filings. The Fifth cavairy is deployed along the border to arrest trespassers. Ex-soldiers are here in force to make declaratory statements. There is a bitter feeling against these and there are threats of riot. In case the agents file large numbers of them there is danger of serious trouble. The authorities, however, are prepared to preserve order. The Indian allotments are completed, the county sents are being laid out and the land will be opened for settlement April 15.

KILLED HER FOR REJECTING HIM.

Bettie Adams Murdered in Cold Blood by Atlen Harrison.

CINCINNATI, O., April 4 .- A Commercial Gazette special from Huntington, W. Va., says: Allen Harrison shot and instantly killed Bettie Adams at Little Cabbel Creek about six miles from this city, last night. The cause of the killing was that Bettle refused to marry Allen. He has been paying her attention for some time, to which she re fused to give any encouragement. day afternoon he went to the home of Miss Adams, repeated his request and was refused. He left the house, went to a neighbor, bor ved a revolver, and returning to the house of Bettie shot her dead without saving a word to her. Returning home he took a large dose of laudanum, but later on was resuscitated and placed in jail here. There are

STRAYED FROM HOME.

Mystery Surrounding a Chicago Girl Who Has a Faculty for Getting Lost. CHICAGO, Ill., April 5.-Ida Path, a 6-yearold girl living with her aged grandmother, Mrs. A. Wellen, 135 West Jackson street has disappeared, and is believed to have been abqueted. Last Friday she left her home and started for the Harmond school, which she had been attending. This is the second time Ida has disappeared. On St. Patrick's day, while on her way to school, she was met by a strange woman who lared her to a house on LaSalle street, where she was locked in a shed a prisoner over night. She escaped the the next afternoon when left unguarded. Her grandmother is confident she has again been kidnaped by the same womar, and has reported the matter to the police, who are trying to locate the woman, supposed to be a procuress.

Clearing Out the White Men. Sr. Paul, Minn., April 4 .- Tilly Taha, one of the leading Indians of the Sisseton reser vation, has for some time kept a few white men at his house near Wheaton, Minn. Friday Indian police went to his place to have the parties leave the reservation, which they refused to do and showed fight. One of the white men lost a finger. Mr. Sinclair, a surveyor who is at work on the reservation, had to run his horse at full speed in order to avoid arrest.

Lost to This World. LITHONIA, Ga., April 4.—The men who followed the two negroes accused of assaulting Postmaster Brown's daughter have returned, saving there is no use of further pursuit as the negroes are lost. It is generally understood they were lynched.

Three Trainmen Reported Killed. CHARLESTON, W. Va., April 4.- A freight train on the Chesapeake & Ohio has been wrecked. A dozen cars were demolished, It is reported that the engineer, fireman and

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ever saw. Price \$1.65. It's . a stiff hat, in the latest styles. It'll wear all season and be a good hat still. It's good enough for any Omahan and it's good enough for you. If we asked \$2.50 for it we'd get no more than it's worth. Our

\$3.50 stiff hat is sold in hat stores for \$4.50. Our \$2,50 hat isn't quite as good as the \$4.50 hat, but it's worth lots more than \$2.50. Our \$1.65 hat is the newest thing out, and while it isn't a \$5 hat, it's a mighty good hat for \$1.65. It's the very best thing ever seen in Omaha. We'll please you and save you money with our spring suits and overcoats.

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