

THE DAILY BEE.

OMAHA OFFICE NO. 514 AND 516 FARNAM ST. NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOM 65 TRINITY BUILDING.

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The Russians have set their trap for Herat. Don't fall to plant a tree to-day. Remember great oaks from acorns grow.

No time should be lost in building the retaining wall around the new court house. Every dog has his day. So has every state and territory, at the New Orleans exposition.

The Omaha Telephone company observes Arbor Day all the year round by planting poles all over the city.

Next Monday will be Grant's sixtieth birthday. It looks now as if the old commander would live to celebrate it.

The list of May will be moving day in Omaha. The principal city offices will be moved on that day into the new court house.

"It can be set down as dead certain," said a prominent democrat, "that if we had eight members of the city council we would have a democratic clerk. No republican would have a ghost of a show."

It is very mean for the Republican to support James E. Boyd, member of the national democratic committee, and then kick up a racket about Mr. Jewett, who has never even served on a city campaign committee.

In view of the fact that the board of trade intends to take possession of its lot, at the southwest corner of Farnam and Sixteenth streets, at an early day, the fire department should make arrangements to move into new quarters.

The large quantity of mud washed down from the hillsides by the heavy rains ought to convince any one of the immediate necessity of extending the pavements up the hill. Unless this is done every rainstorm will float more or less mud upon the pavements. Every street that is paved as far west as Sixteenth should be extended to the top of Capitol hill. This would not only prevent a flow of mud, but it would give us a volume of water that would thoroughly cleanse the pavements below.

One of the first questions to be considered by the city authorities is what are we going to do for a station house? The jail in the old court house has been used for that purpose, but that will soon have to be vacated, and some place must be provided for city prisoners under temporary arrest. As a city, Omaha must sooner or later have a patrol wagon and a station house, and perhaps several station houses. It is not necessary that the station house should be next door to the police court if there is a patrol wagon to convey prisoners who do not feel like walking.

SECRETARY MANNING evidently knew what he was doing when he made Higgins chief appointment clerk of the treasury department. For the democratic spoils-hunters he is the right man in the right place. As was to be expected, he has found numerous loop-holes in the civil service law. He is said to have already prepared a list of 4,000 names of persons, laborers, copyists and other persons who do not technically come within the civil service rules, and who, therefore, must go. We are told that the "national democracy" expects Higgins to do his duty. Well, you course.

EVERY day shows the necessity of sooner or later establishing a uniform system of sidewalks throughout the city. Sidewalks are parts of the public streets, and should be entirely under the control of the city. There is only one way by which uniform, cheap, durable sidewalks can be secured, and that is by having them all laid by the city under contract, and having the abutting property taxed pro-rata. Such sidewalks are already built of durable material world of course be affected. Whether such an important change could be made under the present charter is problematical. It would be well for the council, however, to investigate the matter and see what can be done. It seems to us that if the council has the power to lay sidewalks on the streets where the property owners do not lay them, it should also have the power to put down walks where the property owners fail to use the proper material. We have magnificent streets and wretched sidewalks, and the contrast is altogether too great, while the inconvenience is simply unendurable. It is a great deal more pleasant and comfortable to present to walk in the middle of the streets, greenhorn fashion, than it is to use the sidewalks. Another important change that should be made without delay is to improve the crossings on the streets paved with the rough Blount Falls granite. Flat stones, in two or three rows, should be put down for cross-walks on the granite streets.

REV. DR. J. P. NEWMAN.

We published from some source a day or two since an article clipped from some paper stating that Dr. Newman and wife had become spiritualists, but at the same time we doubted the correctness of the report.

The New York Christian Advocate, the leading Methodist paper in the country, in its last issue, states that the doctor has been re-admitted as a member of the New York annual conference of the M. E. church by an overwhelming vote. This is the position that he occupied before he was chosen as pastor of the Madison Avenue Congregational church. By the rules of the Methodist church he could only be employed by his own church while he was a member of an annual conference, and to supply the Madison Avenue church he was compelled to locate and become what is technically called a "local preacher" by that church. His reinstatement in that large and very respectable body is full proof that he has given no assent to the modern doctrines and beliefs of spiritualism, as the Methodist church is totally opposed to all these so-called manifestations of spiritualism.

Dr. Newman has a world-wide reputation as one of the most orthodox and eloquent divines in the country, and if he had so strangely changed his views the information would come from a much more reliable source, and would be to his admission to the commission of almost any Evangelical church. The friendship of Gen. Grant and Dr. Newman is of many years standing and when hope of recovery had almost gone Dr. Newman was among the first from California summoned to his bedside, and he has been a constant attendant ever since. During the presidency of Gen. Grant and while Dr. Newman was pastor of the Metropolitan church and chaplain to the senate the intimacy began. Gen. Grant was often heard to say that the most enjoyable hour of the week was that in which he was listening to the great preacher in the Metropolitan church. When Dr. Newman supplied the Madison Avenue Congregational church Gen. Grant and family were constant attendants, but they now worship in the Central Methodist church. Dr. Newman is too well known throughout the country to have a change like this come in his religious belief without comment in the great religious centers of the churches. We are informed that as soon as his health is fully restored he will again find employment in some of the prominent metropolitan churches in his denomination.

The chances for the escape of criminals in these days are very slim compared to what they were before the telegraphs and submarine cables came into use. This is well illustrated in the case of Maxwell, the murderer of Praeler in St. Louis. It is pretty certain that Maxwell is on his way to Auckland, New Zealand, by steamer. If he does not stop at Honolulu, a dispatch will head him off at his point of destination. If he is still on board of the steamer when he lands at Auckland, about May 1st, he will walk into the arms of the officers of the law. The course of the dispatch that will thus lead to his arrest will be from St. Louis to New York, thence by cable to Valencia, Ireland. From Valencia it will cross Ireland, pass under St. George's channel by cable, be repeated to London, and thence by cable again to Lisbon, Portugal. A cable under the Mediterranean next carries it to the island of Malta, and another submarine line conveys it to Alexandria, Egypt. It then goes overland to Suez, and by cable under the Red sea to Aden, in Arabia. Another cable takes it to Bombay, India. Thence it goes to Penang, in the Malay peninsula, once more by cable to the island of Java, from which place by cable again it reaches Port Darwin, in North Australia. Crossing Australia to Sidney, it goes through the South Pacific cable to Wellington, New Zealand, whence a land line carries it to Auckland. The dispatch, at the rate of \$3.34 a word, will necessarily cost several hundred dollars if a full description of Maxwell is given. It will be seen that there is now hardly a place on the face of the earth where a fugitive criminal cannot be reached by electricity.

The Illinois legislature has declined with thanks an invitation to visit the New Orleans exposition. It was a deep-laid scheme on the part of the exposition managers to secure a fresh exhibit for the closing days of the big show. The Illinoisans may be called suckers, but they were not suckers enough to bite at that bait.

WHENEVER a Denver editor runs short of ideas he grinds out an article on "all-ver coinage." There is something radically wrong with a Denver editor when he can not turn out a column on that subject.

The department librarians at Washington are not protected by the civil service rules, and are therefore on the anxious seat. Too much "book learnin'" will not do under the democratic administration.

The recent building catastrophe in New York has suggested to the building inspectors that they have a duty to perform. They have reported seven unsafe buildings, since the accident of a few days ago.

WHAT has become of our building ordinance? In cities where there is a building inspection department no structure can be put up without a permit, and violations of the ordinance are severely punished. It strikes us that it is high time that our ordinance should be enforced. It is not intended only for the purpose of having safe buildings erected and kept

ing frame structures and fire-traps out of the fire limits, but also for the purpose of keeping a record of the number, character, cost and location of the buildings that are put up each year. This is very important information, especially in a growing city like Omaha. It is a matter of public interest, and it should no longer be left to the enterprise of private parties to make up such records each year. We ought to be able any day to ascertain by simply calling on the city clerk how many buildings have been begun in each week or month of the year, together with other facts, such as cost, material, location and ownership.

A GREAT deal of pressure is being brought to bear on the commissioner of internal revenue to remove republican collectors and special agents of the department. Their places are much sought after, but they will not be removed immediately. In the first place the May collections for the quarter of the present fiscal year are now nearly due, and hence any change in collectors would be unwise and unbusinesslike, as their bonds cover all such transactions and security to the government might be risked by the appointment of new men at this time. As to the power of the commissioner or the secretary of the treasury to make removal of collectors, the attorney-general has decided that this class does not come within the tenure of office act. Special agents the commissioner deems more important than collectors. The present force is composed of experts, whose places it will be difficult to fill with competent men. Hence they will have to be removed very gradually. In all probability it will be a year or more before they can all be replaced with democrats.

THE republican party is not troubled so much with the care of the colored brother as it was while it had the federal patronage in its hands. The hankering for office is just as strong among the blacks as among the whites, and the spoils-hunters among the colored people are now trying to make their peace with Mr. Cleveland. These colored pap suckers who were continually growling at the republican party for not more liberally providing them with offices, will now have an opportunity to see what the democrats will do for them. We trust, however, that among the colored brethren there are men who have honor and manhood enough not to forget that it was the republican party that enabled the negro to become a free and independent American citizen.

THE telephone has once more demonstrated its usefulness. The Qu'Appelle River Farming Company, in Canada, which has a farm of 13,000 acres under cultivation, has a telephone covering its property. The manager directs the divisional foremen by telephone at their respective stations, and the foremen send in daily reports to the central station. This system renders the management of the 13,000 acre farm as easy as if it only consisted of thirteen acres.

MONTANA ought to be converted into one grand blooming flower garden, if all the seeds that ex-Delegate Maginnis has sent to his constituents are planted. Mr. Maginnis is still in Washington, and although it is reliably stated that his principal business there is to capture the Montana governorship, he emphatically asserts that his only object in remaining there so long is to see that his constituents do not get left on stools.

RED CLOUD has not scalped any one for so long that he is anxious to try his hand at it once more to see whether he has forgotten his old trade. He is very anxious to experiment on Dr. McGill's caddy. If he can only scalp the doctor he will be fully satisfied. The doctor is probably prepared to stitch it on again.

PENNSYLVANIA celebrated her first Arbor Day on Thursday last. The city and county officials, park commissioners, road overseers, and other officers all over the state planted trees. The children of the public schools also took an active part in the ceremonies. The planting of trees by the school children has evolved a great deal of poetic sentiment.

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if she would take immediate advantage of the opportunity.

THE Iowa state brewers' association has decided to continue the litigation against the prohibitory law. It proposes to brew trouble as well as beer.

CARTER HARRISON has hardly yet recovered from the effects of Logan's blast. He begins to think that Logan was loaded for bear.

THE size of the doctors' bill is what troubles Gen. Grant. That is the cancer which eats up a man's pocket book.

THE Buckingham theatre has been closed. Now let the authorities see that it stays closed.

WESTERN NEWS.

DAKOTA. Coal that will coke has been discovered in the Black Hills. Two Indians were arrested and jailed at Deadwood charged with stealing cattle. The acreage of flax in Brookings county will be increased 100 per cent this year. Sully county is rapidly settling with foreigners, mostly immigrants from Russia. Dakota boasts of a greater variety of mineral wealth than any known locality on the globe.

That started up the Jim river, a year ago, has reached Huron, hungry, and is easily caught. The territory now has eighteen companies of national guards formed, and another regiment is to be organized.

Carrying and crossing paving stone will give employment to a large number of men at Sioux Falls the coming season. The Black Hills Oil company has received machinery and will develop their oil wells on the Belle Fourche this summer.

The farmers of Minnesota county are sowing flax and planting corn this season, and doing very little wheat seeding. It is said Deadwood parties will make an effort to boom a town at Buffalo Gap, the railroads have been extended to that place, and a convention tributary to the Mt. Vernon valley is called to meet in that town on Saturday, May 2.

Considerable bodies of coal have been discovered cropping out along the tributaries of the Missouri river on the Great Sioux reservation. The territory of Dakota has offered a reward of \$5,000 for the discovery and development of a mine of anthracite coal in that territory, better building in Rockford, a one-time prospective mining camp in the central portion of the Black Hills, are being taken down and hauled through thirty miles of mountains to Rapid City.

The Denver Times is authority for the statement that coal of a quality superior to any ever before mined in the Hills county has been recently found in extending the Hay creek workings. It is obtained a good quality of coke may be made from it.

A couple of boisterous, insulting Chinamen assaulted a squad of four innocent innocent firemen in Yankton on Sunday evening. They were arrested and fined, and the firemen were compelled to give up their arms and a few other things and were then arrested for assault.

Efforts are being made to secure the annexation of northern Colorado to the Deadwood land office district. Settlers within twenty-five and thirty miles of Deadwood are now compelled to make a round trip to Cheyenne land office to make their entries.

Cheyenne women keep their jaws in working order by chewing gum. The tailoring business of Cheyenne was paralyzed by four journeymen going out on a strike.

A large number of ditching and cattle companies are being incorporated, the capital being furnished mostly by eastern men. Lake Minnehaha, adjacent to Cheyenne, is to be improved and beautified, with levees, drives, and made a delightful summer resort.

Laramie City people are considering the matter of enclosing a park of 5,000 acres to preserve the various specimens of Wyoming's vegetation in that place. It happened that in the outskirts of the little town was an imbecile asylum, and a dispute arising as to the correct record of temperature, the suggestion was made that the operator telegraph to the asylum, where they had fine instruments, and find out exactly how cold it was. The operator consented, and with a twinkle in his eye and a smile upon his face began pounding his sender. Soon he paused, and in a few seconds the reply began to tick, tickety-tick upon the sender. The operator seized his big blue pencil, and in a bold hand wrote the message. As he wrote his eyes twinkled more merrily than ever, and the loofers in the room eyed him in silence. The sender went right on ticking, but now the operator stopped writing. Evidently he had enough. Seizing his mudsucker brush, he gummed the back of the message and stuck it upon the wall. The loofers gathered around it, and this is what they read: "Same here. Cold as blitzen, and the darned imbeciles so thick around the stove that we can't stir without falling over them. In five minutes the operator was alone.

"It beats all, remarked an old railroad man, "how sensitive the nerves of engineers are when they are on their runs. Their perceptions are wonderfully keen and delicate. The experienced engineer can tell by the very 'pull' of his engine if everything is right behind him. And as for signals, well, no matter how peculiar or queer they are, the disadvantages they are given, engineers learn to read the meaning of the signal almost as if they were standing by his side. When they are out on the road, especially at night, engine men are alert. All their senses are on edge, as it were, ready to see, hear, feel or smell signs of danger. Did you ever hear of Jim Fielding, the fireman? No! Well, Jim is dead now; he never got an engine—but he was a sharp one. Drink was his weakness. He was a slave to whisky. But when he was on a night run his perceptions were as keen as those of any man I ever heard of. If you never heard of Jim of course you never heard how he prevented a wreck. One night in '79 that was the biggest thing Jim ever did, and so nicely illustrates my idea that I'll have to tell it. A bridge had been washed out, and as the track-walker who discovered it started to signal the approaching passenger train he fell down, broke his lantern, and the wind blew the blaze out. The night was as dark as pitch, and he had no dry matches, nor no time to experiment, either, for the train, N. 8, was coming round the curve. Suddenly he remembered that Jim Fielding was firing No. 8 that night, and a happy idea struck him. Pulling a bottle of whisky from his pocket he held it in his hand. Just as the engine of 20 coaches, him he jerked the train in the air. Exactly as he thought, Jim smelted the liquor and told the engineer to stop. Jim always wanted to stop where there was liquor. He made the engineer believe he had seen a danger signal, and saved the train. That was one of the finest examples of keen perceptions that I ever heard of. Wonderful, wasn't it?"

THE shipper of avocados from Colorado to the east, is becoming quite an industry. Fort Collins has figured the whisky business down to six saloons and \$6,000 a year. Mr. Seaman, the republican postmaster at Loveland, has been reappointed by President Cleveland.

Two compounds of whisky straight at Morrison, each one full of holes with Winchester's forty paees. A double funeral was the result.

The Denver and Western Pacific railroad, six miles long, running north-west from Denver, was sold under the hammer last week to the Union Pacific railroad company.

A vein of exceedingly good coal has been opened about four miles south of Erie at the little vein 14 feet thick and pronounced superior to any in that locality. Denver is planning a system of parks and boulevards in the city of Erie at this time. It is proposed to build twenty miles of driveways, with trees and shrubbery, connecting four parks at different points. It is claimed \$2,000,000 would be the bill.

Several prospects have been sold in Clear Creek this winter varying from \$1,000 to \$20,000. It is now confidently expected there will be more development done in that camp this season. There are several good bodies of ore can be opened there.

A chicken hatchery has been started at Spring Creek, developing 100,000 spring chickens per month.

The convention of Utah cattlemen at Salt Lake represents only 40,000 head of cattle. There is a lack of disposition to unite and a critical opinion is expressed as to the future.

Two unsuccessful attempts were made last week to burn the penitentiary at Salt Lake. The incendiaries were ex-convicts. In both instances the flames were discovered and extinguished before any great amount of damage had been done.

Bishop Clawson is the latest saintly saint inducted into the Edmunds law for practicing polygamy. Clawson is a clever and respectable man, influential in the church and community. He has four living wives and a number of children. Two of the wives were daughters of Brigham Young and the others are also well connected.

About 200 cars of coal, ore and merchandise, has been the average daily transfer at Pocatello for the past ninety days.

The people of Idaho are wrangling over the location of the territorial capital, the contest being between Boise City and Halley.

The Indian excitement in North Idaho resolves itself into an assault upon a notoriously bad white woman who associated with Indians, by an old squaw.

One or two Ogdun firms have begun the erection of warehouses for forwarding purposes at Pocatello, which is becoming a distributing point for Idaho and Montana.

The Coeur d'Alene boomers are flooding the mining country with reports of rich finds as a bait for adventurers. A 3,000 inch water ditch, sixteen miles long, is being built, which will furnish sufficient water to work all pay claims.

A new two story school house and hall, combined, has been built by the U. P. company, for the benefit of the employees and citizens of Pocatello. There are about fifty school children, and the hall will be occupied for various societies and lodges.

The Real Pauper Laborer.

Mr. J. Schoenher, in New York Evening Post.

In a report on the spinners and weavers at Ettlingen by the consul at Mannheim we find 1,100 persons employed on the premises. Had the consul stated the amount of raw cotton consumed we could have computed the productiveness of the help. We might have had an explanation why the average weekly earnings of a mill hand are not more than \$2.10 (\$2.30 is given as the pay-roll). Standing by itself the statement leaves the impression that pauper labor at \$2 a week is a dangerous competitor against New England labor at the average of \$5 a week, as in the census year. But, judging from the size of the mill as known to me, I do not think that an American mill of the same extent would use one-half of that number of people, and would turn out more goods in the bargain. The great number of people employed in the cotton industry in Germany is rather startling in its meagre results when brought in comparison with the great output of American cotton mills. Germany's consumption of raw cotton is about 300,000,000 pounds, with 250,000 returned as mill waste, and specific cotton industries, while America's consumption in specific cotton industries is 750,000,000 pounds, with only 172,000 workers. Comparing Germany's productiveness with that of Massachusetts in specific cotton industry by the number of spindles and looms, and the number of hands employed in operating them, we get the following results:

Spindles..... 4,700,000
Looms..... 84,000
Hands employed..... 136,000
Spindles to 100 hands, 2,740
Looms to 100 hands, 1,000

According to this, 100 operatives operate fully two and one-half times as many looms and spindles in Massachusetts as in Germany. This showing is a sufficiently convincing demonstration of the working capacity of the two kinds of labor, that of the United States representing the best paid labor, and that of Germany representing, under like working methods, the poorest paid labor in Europe.

THE GREAT MAULING MATCH.

The Sullivan-Ryan Fight Will Not be Permitted to Take Place in Butte.

Butte Inter-News.

The towns contained in our dispatches to the effect that John L. Sullivan and Paddy Ryan had signed articles of agreement to fight a match at Butte, on the 16th of June for \$2,500 a side, has a weak good deal of discussion as to whether under the present law the fight may be permitted here. No copy of the law passed by the recent legislative session to prohibit this class of amusement has yet been published, and its provisions are not yet familiar to the public. The impression has in some way gone abroad that it is a weak piece of legislation in both form and intention and that it can be dodged or knocked out as easily as the great John L. has been in the habit of upsetting his antagonist. Consequently the class (a large one) interested in seeing the proposed Sullivan-Ryan setto, have arrived at the conclusion that nothing will be done toward preventing the match coming off as advertised. This is a mistake.

This morning for the purpose of ascertaining the true inwardness of the bill a reporter called upon Hon. J. F. Forbis and asked him if the anti-prize fighting bill was big enough and old enough and strong enough to stop a fight between Sullivan and Ryan.

"Well, just let 'em try it!" was the emphatic answer, "they'd be landed in the penitentiary inside of thirty days. Not that I wouldn't like to see this contest," he added, "the only one I ever felt I would like to see. But this law is plain, pointed, imperative, and cannot be got around."

"What is the penalty?" was asked. "The penalty is six months in the penitentiary and not more than \$5,000 fine," replied Mr. Forbis.

"There seems to be some question as to its validity, and that it can be stood off," continued the reporter.

"There is no chance for that," was the reply. "It is carefully drawn, well worded, and perfectly valid and constitutional. It is, in fact, with but a few changes, a copy of the Ohio statute upon the subject, which has already stood the test."

"How about glove fighting? Does it merely prohibit bare knuckle setto, or can it be evaded by using gloves?"

"No; it prohibits prize fighting, whether bare-handed or otherwise. Gloves make no difference. A staple article of skill for points would not be included in its prohibition, but any fight to a finish, or with the alleged purpose of fighting to a finish, comes under its ban. Sullivan and Ryan, under its provisions, will be liable to arrest as soon as they come here, their purpose of fighting a prize fight being provisionally frustrated."

Mr. Forbis' interpretation of the law is, of course, the correct one, and while the stopping of the proposed fight will disappoint a good many people and keep a certain amount of money out of Butte, it is the only thing to be done under the circumstances to enforce the law. This we are assured will be done. So many have set down as a fact already determined that John L. Sullivan and Paddy Ryan will not fight in Butte on the 16th of next June.

SALMON FISHING.

Prices Obtained and the Dangers Incurred.

San Francisco Chronicle.

"The chances are far more favorable for the fisherman at the mouth of the Columbia river this season," said Frank Enos, an intelligent Portuguese, for the past ten years one of the leading catchers of salmon at Astoria.

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when the season is over many of them have to borrow money to pay their passage back to San Francisco.

"How many men are engaged in salmon fishing at the mouth of the Columbia?"

"Some years back, when the season was a good one, fully 15,000 men would be out in their boats. In the season of 1883, a good one by the way, there were over 7,000 boats out; last year not over 3,500."

"Are not more lives lost each season than are reported?"

"A great many more. I think it safe to say on an average fully five hundred fishermen lose their lives annually at the mouth of the Columbia. Fishing is more dangerous there than at any other point on the Pacific coast. Most of the lives are lost in attempts to save the nets. I was out one day in July, four years ago, when another small came up, and the twinkle fully one thousand fish were upset. Over one hundred fishermen lost their lives that day. I was out in another terrible storm one night last year when eighty fishermen were drowned. Most of us fish at night, for the reason that in the daytime the water is so clear that the salmon keep away from the nets. On a bright moonlight night, with a calm sea, fishing for salmon is a delightful sport; but on a dark night, when the waves come rolling in fiercely, the vocation of the salmon fisherman is dangerous beyond expression. I think, by the way, that in six out of every ten cases the drowning of a fisherman can be put down to his over-indulgence in strong drink. When the squall comes he is too much fluddled with whisky to properly handle his boat."

NEWSPAPER OUTITS.

TO PUBLISHERS.

The Western Newspaper Union, at Omaha, in addition to furnishing all sizes and styles of the best quality printed sheets in the country, makes a specialty of outfitting country publishers, both with new or second-hand material, selling at prices that cannot be discounted in any of the eastern cities. We handle about everything needed in a moderate sized printing establishment, and are sole western agents for some of the best makes of presses, galleys, and other machinery and power, both for the public. Parties about to establish journals in Nebraska or elsewhere are invited to correspond with us before making final arrangements, as we generally have on hand second-hand material in the way of type, presses, rules, galleys, etc., which can be secured at genuine bargains. Send for the Western's directory, a monthly publication, issued by the Western Newspaper Union, which gives a list of prices of printer's and publisher's supplies and publicly proclaims from time to time extraordinary bargains in second-hand supplies for newspaper men.

WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION.

Omaha, Neb.

Master and Slave.

Mr. William H. Oliver, of North Carolina, says a special to the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette, dropped into the White House the other day with a number of others to pay his respects. As he passed by Mr. Lincoln's door he recognized Arthur Simmons, the colored news-singer, who has stood there for twenty years, and who is one of the most popular attaches of the mansion, as one of his former slaves. The recognition between the ex-slave and ex-master was mutual, and they had a pleasant talk of old times.

Arthur is very proud of his position, and he mentioned to Mr. Oliver that he was now the third man in official rank in the country, which was something for a North Carolina ex-slave to be proud of. "First comes the president," said Arthur; "then comes Col. Lamont and then Arthur Simmons." Arthur took special pains to have his former master presented before the president.

Mr. Oliver, who is a well-known abolitionist, said that he was after an office; that possibly he could help him, and that he would be glad to do so. Mr. Oliver replied that he did not want anything. "If there is anything I can do for you," said Arthur, "order and your command is law."

"I'll take that up," replied Mr. Oliver. "I want a bouquet from the white house conservatory to take down to North Carolina to the lady folks."

Inside of fifteen minutes he had the bouquet, with a card, "To Mrs. Oliver, with the compliments of Arthur Simmons."

Ex-Secretary Frelinghuysen.

NEWARK, N. J., April 21.—Ex-Secretary Frelinghuysen remains about the same. He is unconscious and restless, except when under the influence of an anodyne.

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