THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: TUESDAY, APRIL 19. 1887.

THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION :

4

10.5

Daily Morning Edition Including Sunday Bke, One Year For Six Months For Three Months The Omaha Sunday Bke, mailed to any address, One Year

OMAHA OPPICE, NO. 914 AND 918 FARNAM STREET. New YORK OPPICE, ROOM 55, TRIMONE BUILDING, WASHINGTON OPPICE, NO. 513 FOCHTEENTIA STREET.

CORRESPONDENCE:

All communications relating to news and edi-torial matter should be addressed to the Epi-Ton of THE BER.

BUSINESS LETTERS:

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to Tur BES PUBLISHING COMPANY. OMANA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS. E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska. County of Douglas. Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear Publishing company, does solemnly swear

that the actual circulation of the Dal	ly nee
for the week ending April 15, 1887.	was as
follows:	
Saturday, April 9	.14,550
Sunday, April 10	14,650
Monday, April 11	.14,650
Tuesday, April 12	14, 120
Wednesday, April 13	.14.095
Thursday, April 14	13,995
Friday, April 15	.14,185

16th day of April, 1887. N. P. FEIL. [SEAL.] Notary Public. Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn. Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The leve Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of April, 1886, 12,191 copies; for May, 1886, 12,4'9 copies; for June, 1886, 12,298 copies; for June, 1886, 12,314 copies; for August, 1886, 12,404 copies; for Septem-ber, 1886, 13,030 copies; for October, 1886, 12,398 copies; for November, 1886, 13,348 copies; for December, 1886, 13,337 copies; for January, 1887, 16,266 copies; for February, 1887, 14,198 copies; for March, 1887, 14,400 14,195 coples; for March, 1887, 14,400 copies.

GEO, B. TZSCHUCK. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of April, A. D., 1887. [SEAL4] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

THE republicans of Omaha are blessed with altogether too many anxious candidates for mayor.

NEW YORK enjoyed a snow storm yes-

terday. The toboggan was "housed" in Nebraska, weeks ago.

THE democratic city ticket is not to be made up until four days before election. That 1sn't giving the ward bums a fair shake.

PAYING fifteen hundred dollars for publishing Mayor Boyd's election proclamation in the "combine" is a neat little printing steal, isn't it?

THE wool growers of California are protesting against section four, of the inter-state law. They claim that the railroads want to fleece them.

THE stove moulders all over the coun try are out on a strike. Those who have been moulding to make it warm for others, are now moulding to make it hot for themsolves.

THE most shocking piece of news that we have had for a long times comes from Denver. The electric cars have been taken off, for the reason that the electricity in the cables shocked and killed

Judge Weaver Dead. Early this morning the wires brought the sad news of the death of Hon. A. J. Weaver, of Richardson county. The brief account says that his death was sudden-entirely unexpected. Though comparatively a young man,

Mr. Weaver nchieved great distinction in Nebraska, where he has been a resident since 1869. As district attorney in the first judicial district, and afterwards judge of the same district, Mr. Weaver displayed considerable ability and enjoyed an enviable reputation for honesty and integ-

In 1883 Mr. Weaver was elected to congress, serving four years, being succeeded by Hon. John A. Me-Shane. In this higher office of trust and honor, Mr. Weaver served his constituents faithfully and well. During the last two years as congressman he identified himself more closely with the leading issues of the day, and did a good

work for Nebraska and her people. .While he was not a man who made friends easily, being by nature selfish and predisposed to coldness, he yet had scores of admirers throughout the state, to whom the announcement of his death will be a sad surprise.

In office and out of office, publicly and privately, Mr. Weaver enjoyed the reputation of being a strictly honorable and upright man, and in his death the state suffers a heavy loss.

A Neat Printing Steal.

When the new charter was pending before the legislature a furious howl was raised against the bill by the Omaha dailies in the famous combine against the BEE. Their chief object of assault was the clause relating to official advertising. Under this provision each paper was required to make oath to its carrier deliv ery circulation within the city and the council in awarding the contract was required to take into consideration the relative circulations of the competing papers. This was denounced by the combine as a great printing steal. Credulous dupes in and out of the legislature. were idiotic enough to believe that there was really a steal contemplated. The true inwardness of the howl was the fact that a sworn statement of city circulation would have convicted the publishers of the combine of systematic fraud on their advertising patrons. It would have shown that they were practicing the most outrageous imposture by claiming two or three and even five times more local circulation than they actually have.

Now the shoe is on the other boot leg A neat printing steal has just been put through by the honest-combine which shows what they are capable of doing if they only have half a chance. Last Saturday night a paper was circulated in the council chamber for signature by members of the council and smuggled through, which directs or requests Mayor Boyd to publish his election proclamations in all the Omaha dailies. These official notices filling two solid columns and measuring forty-eight squares, were promptly set up the same night and appeared as large as life and twice as natural in the Sunday morning dailies. Now, while the city of Omaha, under its contract with the BEE, only pays \$24 for the first publication of these proclamations in the BEE, which reaches twice as many people in Omaha as all the other

section 4 of the act which prohibits a greater aggregate charge for a shorter than for a longer distance, but the act only authorizes the commission to suspend this provision, in special cases after due investigation.

It is difficult to predict the practical effect of the section which prohibits pooling. Its aim is to prevent combinations that do away with competition. Uniform rates will be established, and if they remain as high as the present schedule makes them, the benefits of competition are not perceptible.

The act grants to every individual or corporation the right to make complaint of violations of the law, and competing railroads are not barred from enforcing the provisions of the law by making complaints against

roads that evade it. Publicity of rates is admitted to be an important safeguard against discrimination, and has been so found in all countries and states where it has been enforced. There is no doubt that uniformity and stability of rates are in the interest of the mercantile patrons of the railways. The clause prohibiting the consolidation of parallel lines is doubtless intended to insure competition, but a provision to prevent the building of parallel lines through territory which is amply served by one road would prove of greater advantage in the long run. The

second parallel line seldom decreases rates, but rather tends to keep them up, when a single road would be in condition by reason of increased earnings, to reduce its tolls.

The law of the "survival of the fittest' -or rather the survival of the lightestwhich governs newspapers and other lines of business cannot, in our opinion, be made applicable to public carriersespecially railroads. If a newspaper or mercantile enterprise is wrecked by mismanagement, or robbed by dishonest officials, it is forced to the wall, and goes under. But railroads, despoiled by credit-mobilier, construction rings, or wrecked by incompetent or extravagant management, continue to exisist. They subsist on the people, who are copmelled to patronize them, and levy taxes in the shape of tolls upon the products of the country they traverse, to pay principal and interest of the fraudulent debts created, and moneys squandered. These peculiar relations between public carriers and the people, have made inter-state regulation an absolute necessity. The law is doubtless defective, but the attempt of the railroads to pullify it, by stringent and distorted application of its provisions, will

recoil upon them, and bring about legislation that will not be misinterpreted.

was a very general feeling that it would

The Arensdorf Trial. No criminal trial of recent date in this country attracted such widespread interest and attention as that of John Arensdorf at Sioux City, Ia., charged with the murder of Rev. George C. Haddock. This celebrated case occupied three weeks in the hearing, and resulted in the disagreement of the jury, the vote standing eleven for acquittal and one for conviction. The trial was conducted, both on the part of the state and the defense, with great care and marked ability. The prosecution had labored industriously for months in ferreting out the supposed criminals and securing evidence, so that when the indict-

centers, while in per centage of increase it was far in advance of all others. There could be no more certain or safer assurance than these figures give of the re-markable material progress of Omaha and the country tributary to it. They

show that nowhere else is the forward movement so vigorous, and what i more to the parpose it is nowhere else founded upon a surer and more substantial basis. Every dollar that is being invested in Omaks in legitimate enterprises is certain to be returned with gain, and the opportunities for such investment are

but in the beginning of their development. The rapid growth of Nebraska alone, to say nothing of the developing country west of it, gives assurance that the present metropolitan position of Omaha will be dwarfed by comparison ten years hence. At present the strides this city is taking in that direction are apparent on every hand. The activity of building enterprises, many of them on a very large scale, was never greater than now. New mercantile houses are making their ap pearance almost daily. Industrial projects are multiplying. Population is pouring in. The current year promises to be the most prosperous in the city's history, and it will fix more firmly the strong and enduring foundations of Omaha's future growth.

It is announced that the victorious democrats of Rhode Island, probably by way of setting an example to the national administration, intend to make a clean sweep of the republican office holders. It is an opportunity they have not had in a number of years, and they propose showing what they understand true democracy to mean. A Boston journal reminds them that the republican party was not unmindful of worthy democrats while it held control of the state having appointed judicial and other oflicers who were democrats, and suggests that they ought now to remember these facts. There is no probability that any such appeal will be heeded, and there is no really good reason why it should be.

The republicans of Rhode Island were defeated at the late election because the people believed them unworthy of being longer entrusted with power. The people were doubtless right, and having preferred the other party, they will properly expect it to fill the offices. It is on trial and should not burden itself with outsiders. The republican machine and all its attachments should be sent to the rear, as demanded by the vote of the people.

THE late Chief Justice Cartler, of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, was in some respects a remarkable man. He learned the printing trade and pursued it for a number of years, deriving from it both knowledge and the means that enabled him to enter the profession of law. He always held the "art preservative" in great respect, and years ago could always be depended upon to respond at a Franklin celebration. He was an excellent talker and the entertaining character of his addresses was not lessened by the fact of his having an impediment in his speech, but rather improved with those familiar with this detect. At the time of his appointment to the bench he was not regarded as a learned lawyer, but he grew in the judiment of Areasdorf was obtained there | cial position, and came to be esteemed an exceptionally strong and able man, dailies combined, the cost of inserting be found so fortified by direct and cir- while his integrity was never in the the proclamations in the three other cumstantial evidence, as to fully satisfy slightest degree questioned. As an advo-

the primary election than to keep jobbers from being elected. If the disreputable and lawless elements carry the primaries of both parties the decent voter must take to the woods and surrender the city to the thugs and thieves.

PROMINENT PERSONS.

Wilhelmi, the violinist, is playing to enthusiastic audiences in Hungary.

Congressman Butterworth is a Quaker and uses the Quaker phrase in his family. Senator Edmunds' pet is a highly-bred bull dog, which is constantly with him in his library.

Benjamin Gregg, who died a few days ago n Rochester, N. Y., had voted at every presidential election since Jackson's day. He always claimed, and on apparently good grounds, that he was the first man to suggest the name of General Grant for the presidency.

Pauline Lucca, the distinguished cantatrice, has received the medal for art and science from the Prince Regent of Bavaria. John A. Logan, jr., has been presented with a half interest in the extensive quarry business of his father-in-law, Mr. Andrews,

at Youngstown, O. It is said that in July Schaefer, Slosson and Vignaux will hold a private billiard tournament at Mme. Patti's castle at Craig-y-nos. It is further rumored that the prince of Wales will be present at the time.

Historian Bancroft has gone to Nashville, Tenn., where he will make a visit of a month or six weeks. The principal objects of his fourney are to see Mrs. James K. Polk and to collect certain historical material.

Justus II. Schwab, one of the most violent and virulent of the New York anarchists. pleads guilty of the ownership of \$20,000 in government bonds. It is not believed that Mr. Schwab really contemplates or intends an immediate overthrow of the government. Mrs. Logan has returned to Washington and is living quietly at her mome, Calumet place, on the northern boundary of the city. Her plans for the future have not been fully decided upon, though it is probable that she will make Calumet place her permanent home. Her son-in-law, Major Tucker, is in the army, and he and his family will reside with her.

Something That is Ever Before the Ohioan.

Cincinnati Commercial. And above all things consider well the per-

suasive power of boodle.

The Kansas Experiment. Philadelphia Record.

Judging from the Kansas experiment the colored woman with a ballot in her hand is as dangerous an innovation as a cowboy at a camp meeting. The ballot has been likened to lightning in executing a freeman's will. The lightning from female thunderclouds is likely to strike very miscellaneously.

A Deflant Passenger.

Chicago Herald, The Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad demanded under cover of the inter-state commerce bill, a life pass previously granted to a Fort Wayne merchant, in consideration of a grant of land. The merchant gave up the pass, but he has been riding free up and down the line ever since, vainly looking for a conductor who dares to put him off the train.

A Face.

Geo, Russell Lewis 1 : American Magazine. As hurriedly along the crowded street I pushed my way, a woman's awful face Confronted me, and darkened all the place Wherein we walked; then faithful memory

fleet Rushed back into the dusky past to meet Great Dante's creatures—all that direful race Of piteous souls that traversed hell's wild

And vainly battled with the woes that beat Against the naked spirit. And I thought: This woman's face to some lost soul belongs Escaped from its dark prison, and distraught; And now it glides among the eager throngs To clutch their souls with terror, and restrain

It is estimated that three hundred men and one thousand horses have left Clay county this spring to engage in railroad building.

The Polk county grand jury, now in session at Des Moines, has indicted every drug store in the city but one, for violation of the prohibitory law,

Frank D. Ward, for seventeen years a conductor on the Burlington road, has quit railroading, and will bereafter do the granger act near Chariton.

April 5 received \$16,697.45 from licenses and of this amount \$14,323.10 is credited

A jealous suitor attempted to batter lown the bedroom door of a new-made bride at Des Moines the other night, and only ceased his efforts when the police carried him off.

of a woman, stated that she was "shot in the street." A jury of six experienced men were unable to discover that portion of feminine anatomy and rendered a verdict accordingly. T Acres, of the well known book-

S. T. Acres, of the well known book-making and publishing house of Acres, Blackman & Co., Burlington, died at his rosidence in that city Wednesday morn-ing last. He was seventy-one years of makers, the vapor stove manufactur-

Ottumwa is well supplied with arti-ficial light. The electric light company has thirty-one are and 1,900 incandescent lights running, and in addition to this he gas company has eighty-six street lamps in operation. William Hawkins, a prosperous farmer

living near Altoona, Polk county, in a fit of insanity almost beat his wife to death with a stick of wood Wednesday morning. He has been sent to the insane asyum at M. Pleasant.

Chris Reinhart, hving near Cedar Falls, is the possessor of a rather curious freak of nature. It is the body of a colt with no forelegs, the skin where they should have been being perfectly smooth, and nothing to show that nature ever had the least intention of placing legs on that part of the body.

Dakota.

Jamestown's artesian well cost \$7,000. 'I wo miles of street railway will be laid in Sioux Falls this year. The two breweries at Fargo last year manufactured 890,400 gailons of beer.

Aberdeen claims to be the railroad hub of the territory. It now has twelve passenger trains daily.

The Presbyterians at Rapid City are making preparations to build a handsome church edifice.

Alexandria will guarantee the milk of 900 cows to any person who will establish a cheese factory at that place.

The new board of regents of the university at Vermillion was in session last week. D. M. Inman was chosen chair-man of the board and E. B. Dawson secretary. The east wing of the main buildng and another dormitory will be erected this season.

Fargo's city council has granted the Duluth, Fargo & Black Hills railway the right to enter the city over certain streets. The company has one year in which to comply with the provisions of the grant and promises to meet all its terms within six months.

"It cannot be denied," says the Black Hills Times, "that the Big Bend is rapidly developing into the colossal fraud of the century, the success of which is the more surprising by reason of the continuous and conspicuous exposition of the iniquity of the scheme, maintained by rep-utable newspapers of the Hills, where the character of the property is well known."

The "Drummer" and Inter-State Law. New York Evening Post.

The "drummer" has got into the sureme court of the United States, and

his vocation has become one of national consideration. The highest federal court has decided that state legislation requiring drummers from other states to take out licenses to ply their vocation of sell-Their feet from luring ways that lead to pain.

probably some variation in would be true as to many localities, and there is little doubt that now, when the power of the states to control the sub-ject is authoritively overthrown by the court of last resort, the interference of

the facts,

The steel

A Strange Contradiction.

St. Louis Rep blicas

Some reliable prognosis that will re-

are combining to set an artificial and

arbitrary limit to the supply of labor.

The owners of anthracite coal mines of

Pennsylvania meet in New York and

resolve that the output for the year shall

be only so much, and that the price shall

ers, the sewing machine makers, and many other producers. A curious part

of this pooling business is that establish-

ments here and there, all over the coun-try, are paid a good price for closing up

and remaining idle, while the others

keep in operation and supply the market. It would surprise the St. Louis public to

see a list of the productive establish-

ments in this city that earn a net income

of \$10,000 to \$100,000 a year by diligently

doing nothing. But here comes in the contradiction.

While we are combining and pooling to

limit production and keep up prices, we are importing 400,000 additional workers

from abroad every year, and inventing new machines and processes to do the work of another 400,000—all with the ob-

ject of increasing production and cheap ening the things produced. Nay, as it

something were still wanted to aggravate

the amazing inconsistency, the manufac-turers themselves are violently augment-

try by invading schools and kitchens and

decoying children and women into their

Coal Will Go Up.

Mr. Law, a prominent coal dealer of

Chicago, and with one exception the

most extensive shipper of coal in the

country, declares that throughout the

west the price of coal will be increased

by the inter-state commerce law. Whether the new law will, or will not, have an actual effect upon the price of

coal is a question that can only be deter-mined by experience. It is pretty cer-

tain, however, that the coal dealers, that

is the great mining and distributing firms, will take advantage of the excuse

afforded by the interstate commerce law to raise the price of their product.

They have not hesitated in the past to

act that way without the shadow of an excuse, and there is little doubt

that they will hesitate to do so in the future. Of all monopolists none are

more grasping and unscrupulous than

the wealthy coal corporations. Of them it may truly be said that they have no

souls, and the consumers, to many of

whom the matter of an additional half

dollar on each ton of coal is a serious

thing, can well appreciate that fact by experience. When a half dozen wealthy

men can gather together in a sumptu-

ously furnished parlor, and arbitrarily wring scores of additional thousands

from the pockets of the people, as was the case but a year ago, it would seem that the coal producers are as discerning

of legislative attention as are the rail

roads. The west, opposed to all form of

protection for the benefit of monopolists

at the expense of the people, is certainly

not opposed to some means, legislative

fixing the price of an article that is an

Princes.

absolute necessity.

St. Pand Globe.

ing the producing capacity of the

mills and factories.

congress will be sought at its next session.

veal the outcome of the trade, and labor Keokuk for the municipal year ended contradictions of the day seems called

for. All producers who can, are combinto "houses of entertainment." ing to limit production and keep up prices. Pooling is the universal tendency. Manufacturers are combining to restrict production, and laboring men

An Iowa paper, announcing the killing

be advanced 25 cents a ton. The distillers unite in a pool to keep up the price of whisky by restricting the production to so many gallons. rail mills do the same thing; and so do he cotto useed oil mills, the barb wire

THE chemist of the internal revenue bureau has discovered large quantities of Kansas City butter to be a poor quality of oleomargarine. This shows the kind of grease they use on the wonderful statistics down there.

A SCHOOL teacher in Milwaukee punished a scholar for disobedience by pounding him over the back with a ruler It will be a glad day when all school teachers learn the difference between decent punishment and brutality.

A DEMOCRATIC contemporary nominates Will Gurley as the next republican candi date for congress from this district. That would be nuts for the democrats, but the Church Howe campaign is too fresh in the minds of republicans of this district.

OMAHA's future depends very much upon what kind of city government we shall have during the next two years The coming city election is of greater moment to our property owners and business men than the election of the next president.

VITAL statistics show that in Great Britain the lives of 85,000 persons are saved yearly by improved sanitation, which has reduced the death rate from "filth diseases" 2.48 in every thousand of the population." Here is a pointer for Omaha. The streets should be cleansed.

THE mayor of Youngstown, Ohio, recently attended a performance of the Sullivan combination in that city and "had the champion pugilist brought into his box to thank him personally for what he was doing to elevate and advance the science of boxing." This is encouraging to true artists, in any line.

INFORMATION wanted as to the whereabouts of the insurance bill, which mysteriously disappearred on or about the day the Nebraska legislature adjourned sine die. Parties who can furnish the names of the conspirators who spirited away the bill, will receive a liberal re ward.

Our workingmen never had so many warm friends as they have just now Every candidate for the council is willing to vote them six hours work for \$5 a day with full pay for Fourth of July. Christmas, New Years and St. Patrick's day. The candidates for mayor are willing to do still better by the workingmen and promise to make every mother's son of them street commissioner, building inspector or watchman at the viaduct.

IT may not be the province of a party paper to interfere with the choice of candidates, but it is certainly in the interest of the party that success in the campaign shall not be imperilled by impolitic nominstions. In the present city campaign the republicans cannot afford to nominate any man for mayor whose record is vulnerable or whose general unpopalarity would defeat the whole ticket. The impending contest promises to be uncomfortably close. Even James E. Boyd, with all his personal unpopularity, may prove formidable.

Omaha dailies, at legal rates, will be \$144 for the first day, and \$72 for each day after the first publication. In other words, the city will pay just six times as much to the combine as it does to the BEE. In the twenty days between now and election the city will run up a had printing bill amounting to just \$1,500 for publishing the mayor's proclamation at legal rates in papers that do not reach 200 subscribers in Omaha that are not also on the carrier delivery lists of the BEE. This is about one-third what the city will pay the BEE for the whole year's advertising, including election

proclamations, ordinances, registration lists and official notices of every variety. Was there ever such a blank steal perpetrated on our taxpayers?

The Inter-State Commerce Law A correspondent propounds the follow ing questions, in answer to unfavorable comment upon the inter-state law by an Omaha newspaper, and asks the BEE to answer them editorially:

1. Is not the law constitutional, and so re garded by the best lawyers of the country? And is it not a move in the right direction toward placing in the hands of the people the control of public earriers, to do their service at very reasonable rates?

2. Are not the commissioners given full power to enforce or suspend the operation of section 4 (long and short haul), as in their judgment the people are served or injured. or railroads protected or restrained?

8. Will not the effect of section 5 (no pooling), be salutary and in the interests of competition, and does not the law place in the hands of every competing road the power to investigate, and when necessary prosecute every other road for violating this, or any other requirement, in the name and by authority of the United States?

4. Is not the publication of all rates-passenger and freight-a safe-guard against discrimination, and is not the requirement of public notice of increase of rates in the interest of stableness in traffic and commerce? 5. With the natural ally to this law, that 'no two or more lines of railway traversing same country or states in the same direction and reaching same points shall combine, consolidate or be managed by same officers, and in case of violation forfeit their charter,"-is this not still further in the interests of competition?

6. If these principles are engrafted in law and carried out, will not the people be benefited, more than by sumptuary laws fixing rates that never can be graded to meet every case and do justice to all?

7 Should not railroad corporations, like news papers and other lines of business, be made to light in the equal field of competition. especially when the whole people are affected? A SUBSCRIBER. Our response to the above will be made, briefly, and in the order in which the questions are propounded.

The inter-state commerce law, has mands that the effort to find the murderer passed a scrutiny of some of the and bring him to punishment shall not most profound constitutional lawyers in halt. the country, and the provisions will doubtless stand the test in the national supreme court. The right of the people to regulate public carriers is as unquestioned as is the power of congress to regulate the commerce between the states. The restrictions imposed upon public carriers are clearly in the interest

of the public. The inter-state commission has full power to relieve any common carrier the restrictions imposed by from

the ends of justice. This feeling was strengthened by the earlier developments | and when Dave Cartler was to speak in a of the case. The defense, however, presented a much stronger position than it was expected to do, and the latter developments of the trial, unquestionably effected a very great change in public opinion himself. favorable to the accused. The number of people who believed before the con-THE appointment of a minister from clusion of the trial that some other one Austria-Hungary to the United States.

than Arensdorf, of the alleged conspira tors was guilty of the shooting of Haddock, was probably greater than the number who believed the accused to be guilty.

In order to sustain the indictment the state was required to establish the existence of a conspiracy to which the accused was a party, having for its object the whipping and injury of Haddock, as well as to prove that Arensdorf fired the fatal shot. The evidence of a conspiracy rested wholly upon the testimony of Leavitt and Koschuiski, alleged accomplices in the crime, and whose unsupported evidence was not good in law. To the charge that Arensdorf did the shooting the defense interposed an alibi. Both sides regarded the question of conspiracy as pivotal, as did the court also in its charge, which very explicitly explained the force to be given this question in determining the guilt or innocence of the accused. The weakness on this point of the prosecution was in the insufficiency before the law, and necessarily in the minds of the jurors, of the evidence the most exacting duties of which are

of the alleged accomplices. It is another example of the worthlessness of such evidence with the average jury, even when the circumstances appear to support it, where it is not sustained by reputable testimony. In the main affirmative defense, that of the alibi, it is not questionable that the weight of credible evidence was in favor of the accused, and the conspiracy allegation having failed, for the reason noted, there was certainly good ground for a reasonable doubt of the guilt of the defendant. The court charged that if the jury found this state of facts

to exist, it was their duty to acquit. It was this plain and simple line of duty that was followed by the eleven jurors who voted for acquittal. If this result is disappointing to many, it will be accepted by all who desire that

only exact justice shall be done. There should be atonement for this crime, but it must be had only by fixing the guilt where it undoubtedly belongs. We have no doubt that all rational and unprejudiced people will acquiesce in the view that the eleven men who voted for acquittal had good and reasonable grounds for their action. Meanwhile justice de-

Omaha's Clearances.

The extraordinary increase of nearly 127 per cent in the clearances of the Omaha banks last week as compared with the corresponding week of last year, will not escape attention in quarters where such evidence of advancing prosperity is properly understood. The city

EVERY republican taxpayer should at stood eighteenth in the list in the amount tend next Friday's primaries. It is much of clearances, leading Cleveland and easier to defeat dishonest candidates at Indianapolis among the important trade

cate he was almost savagely aggressive case of general popular interest, there was certain to be a crowded court room. Lincoln had a strong liking for Cartler, wlo was quite as ungainly of figure and homely of face as the martyr president

eral Lawton is said to be well equipped

THE Philadelphia Press, a paper

merce law: "The railroads will find they

are meddling with dynamite if their pol-

icy once sets the ides afloat that they are

trying to make the inter-state commerce

act odions by straining its provisions. Fed-

eral supervision of our great railroad

systems has come to stay, and a wise pol-

icy is to make the best terms possible

with the new partner." Had these sen-

timents been uttered by the BEF, the rail-

road organs and railway lawyers, here-

about, would have scornfully pronounced

its editor a "communist" and "anarch-

ALL things being equal we would ad

vise that no man employed by any rail-

road corporation be nominated for the

council. It is no use talking, experience

has shown that nine out of ten railroad

employes elected to the council or the

ist."

by railroad ties.

understood to be of a social nature.

STATE AND TERRIFORY. Nebraska Jottings.

Shelton has subscribed \$5,000 to start a creamery. Lincoln will scrape up \$16,000 from

saloons this year. Columbus has come up to the scratch

with a three-legged chicken. Piety hill, in Madison, is conspicuous

by the absence of churches. Another daily paper threatens Norfolk. and his reception by this government, was One affletion follows another.

noted some days ago. On last Saturday The martial spirit has broken out in the president responded to this evidence Nebraska City, and a military company of good will from the Austrian governis likely to result.

Mrs. Frank Placek, wife of a Butley ment by appointing General Atexander county farmer, suicided by hanging, last R. Lawton, of Georgia, minister to Ausweek. No cause assigned tria. The friendly relations between the

The corporation of Deadman, Dowes two governments, which were supposed county, is moving for a cemetery, where to have been somewhat impaired by the it will feel more at home.

Kiely episode, are therefore now fully The county or precinct without a railrestored, neither having experienced any road surveying corps these balmy days is blessed beyond calculation. disadvantage from the interruption of

full-diplomatic intercourse, but both in a The new Masonic hall in Beatrice will be dedicated next Monday, Hon. C. K. financial way having gained something. Contant, of Omaha, will preside at the Minister Lawton seems to have been ceremonies.

marked by the president for diplomatic The state fish commissioners have deciwork. Early in the administration he ded to procure 25,000,000eggsof perch from was nominated for minister to Russia, the hatcheries at Bay City, Mich., to hatch but being at that time one of the "unreand plant in the waters of the state.

pentant rebels" was not eligible. Con-Madison has just completed a large gress having removed his disabilities, new school-house, litted the grounds up in attractive shape and still has a balance of \$725.50 on hand in the school treasury the president has preferred him to other more widely known democrats for the The gamblers of Fremont have been first important mission that offered. Gen-

notified that their presence will no longer be tolerated in that city, and that unless they depart they will be arrested for as a lawyer and scholar for the position, vagrancy.

Seven stalwarts of the G. O. P. are being consoled with certificates of char-acter from democratic papers. Post mortem tributes are generally favorable to the defanet.

founded by the late John W. Forney, and The Odd Fellows of Nebraska City for years a staunch supporter of existing have purchased the lot on the corner of systems of monopoly, has this to say Sixth and Main streets for \$5,200, on concerning the attempts of the railroads which they propose to erect one of the finest buildings in the city. Working plans of the Nebraska City to make a farce of the inter-state com-

water works have been received and the work of construction will begin within ten days. The pumping station, a handsome two story building, will be equipped with two direct-acting compound pump ing engines, with a capacity of two mill ion gallons of water per day. The stand pipe will be 124 feet in diameter and 100 pipe will be 124 feet in diameter and to feet high. The contract calls for six miles of mains.

lowa Items.

Waterloo sighs for natural gas. Audubon is to have a \$10,000 flouring mill and Manilla a \$5,000 hotel.

The treasurer of Lee county collected \$110,000 of taxes during the month of March.

A beaver weighing forty-five pounds was caught near Hamburg one day recently

The state oratorical contest will be held at Goodwin's opera house, Waterloo, April 29.

legislature have been unable to with-At Dubuque the outgoing city adminis stand the corporation pressure. When a tration left a balance in the treasury of man has to choose between bread and \$49,576.19.

butter for his family and his pledges Crawford county farmers have organ before election he will go back on the ized a mutual fire and lightning insur pledges nearly every time. If the workance company.

It is predicted that more new land will ingmen of Omaha want representation be broken in O'Brien county this year in the council let them choose from than ever before in a single year. among the hundreds of competent and

Over 500 tramps have been given lodg-ings at the : police station at Marshall honest mechanics who are not hampered town since the beginning of winter.

The closing of the big distillery at Des Moines gives pocultar interest to the phrase, "With all her faults we love her still.'

ing goods by samples, is in violation of or otherwise, of forcing the coal dealers the commerce clause of the constitution, to keep within the bounds of reason in the drummer being considered as essentially part of the machinery of inter state commerce, and liable to contro

not having a licensed house of

icense was made a misdemeanor,

ish laws for their guidance.

A GREAT MAN OF IRON. only by national legislation. The court was divided, as it was in the decision of History of a Manufacturing Family the railroad case which led to the passage Recently Allied to the Orleans of the inter-state railroad law at present so much discussed. Mr. Justice Bradley

There was a great gathering of French wrote the majority opinion, Chief Justice Waite writing a vigorous dissent, con-curred in by Justices Field and Gray. In royaity and aristocracy at Creusot on the 19th of February in honor of the marriage of the daughter of Mr. Henri Schneider, the railroad case, which was decided last fall, Mr. Justice Bradley wrote the disthe proprietor of the world-famed iron works, to the Marquis de Chaponay, who senting opinion, in which the chief jus-tice and Mr. Justice Gray concurred. is the chief representative of one of the oldest families in France. The Duc de The case of the drummer was finally decided only last month. A traveling Charters himself acted as the bride's wit salesman of a Cincinnati paper ware-house visited Memphis, Tenn., which has ness, while the Due de Broglie performed the same office for the bridegroom. The men employed on the works, who num become what is known as the "taxing district of Shelby county." Here he temporarily rested, with his array of samples, and entered on the business of ber over seven thousand, and who, like those of Mr. Krupp, at Essen, in Germany, form a township of their own, received two days' holiday, and preoliciting orders from such samples for sented complimentary addresses to the the goods of his employers. The legisyoung couple, in return for which they lature of the state of Tennessee had enwere banqueted under a series of imacted "that all drummers and all persons mense tents. business

The history of the Schneider family is in the taxing district, offering for sale curious and somewhat characteristic. or selling goods, wares or merchandise The father of the present proprietor, who therein by sample, shall be required to founded these immense works, was the pay to the county trustees the sum of \$10 per week or \$25 per month, for such Mr. Schneider who succeeded the Duc de Morny on the latter's death as president privilege, and no license shall be issued of the legislative chamber. His clean-shaven and sallow face, with its peculiarly for a period longer than three months;" and to exercise such occupation without sardonic and sneering smile, his shrunken first having paid the tax or taken out the weazen aspect, together, with his thin grav locks, have always remained graven shable by a fine of from \$5 to \$50. Under on my memory, and will be remembered this law the drummer from Cincinnati was prosecuted for not having first by all those who have read Alphonzo Daudet's novel. The Nabob.

taken out a license, was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars. He appealed to the The morais of the old man who, like most of the other French iron masters, ten dollars. He appealed to the supreme court of Tennessee, where the was an Alsatian by birth, were of a most conviction was affirmed, and from the elastic nature, and somewht in keeping with those of the second empire. His pastate court the case was carried to the sutient and long-suffering wife was forced by him to receive as resident visitors at prome court of the United States, with he result above stated, the judgment of her house at Paris a beautiful dame, the supreme court of Tennessee being retogether with her two lovely daughters. versed, the drummer released from As to the relations which existed between ine and declared henceforth free, with the lady and old Schneider there was un-forunately no doubt possible, for they all his brethren, to practice the vocation of "drumming" throughout the country, without let or hindrance from state leg-islation, and until congress shall estabconstituted a public seandal A8 10 the paternity of the two young girls noth ing positive is known on the subject,

In the prevailing opinion, Mr. Justice though the fact that they were benefitted Bradley declares that the question "is to an enormous extent by the old man's will, gives some grounds for the popular one of great importance to the people rumors on the subject. In 1869, United States, both as it respects intense astonishment of everybody, the their business interests and their constiold man arranged a marriage between his only son, Henri, (by his legitimate wife) and the eldest of the two daughters utional rights." There can be no doubt but that this is so. The question is not a new one, for frequent and vexatious cases have already arisen from the efforts of certain states and localities to levy toll of his fair, but frail friend. Even the Parisians were aghast at such a display on the "drummer." In this case, as in the railroad case, the dissenting opinion points out the hardships which arise from of cynicism. As the bride, however, was one of the loveliest girls in France, young Henri Schneider made no diffi-culties on the subject, and the marriage the ruling laid down by the judgment of the court. The chief justice in his distook place. Early in 1870 the immense strike took place at Creusot, which lead enting opinion says: This taxing district is situated on the westto much bloodshed and precipitated the

This taxing district is situated on the west-ern boundary of Tennessee. To get into another state it is only necessary to cross the Mississippi river to Arkansas. It may be said to be an historical fact that the charter of Memphis was abolished and the taxing district established because of the oppressive debt of Memphis, and the records of this court furnish abundant evidence of the downfall of the empire. During the dark days of the war of 1870-71 the Schneiders sought refuge in England, and I always remember meeting the whole clan, that is, the old man and his wife, his belleamie, with her two laughters, and his son, in one of the picture galleries at the South Kensington Museum.

neavy taxation to which property and busi-ness within the limits of both the old cor-poration and the new have been for many years necessarily subjected. Merchants in In 1871 young Henri Schneider lost his wife, and within a year married her siser, who, although at the present moment the mother of grown up daughters, is still a marylously beautiful woman. Of course with the fall of the empire the whole Schneider family abandoned their fervent attachment to the Napoleonic dynasty, and since 1873 the Orlean's princess have had no more enthusiastic sup-porters and courtiers than Mr. and Mrs. Henri Schneider. The old man has "gone The same course of reasoning, with suggest his present place of residence.

poration and the new have been for many years necessarily subjected. Merchants in Tennessee are by law required to pay taxes on the amount of their stock on hand and a privilege tax besides. Under these circum-stances it is easy to see that if a merchant from another state could carry on a business in the district by sending this agents there with samples of his goods to secure orders for deliveries from his stock at home, he would enjoy a privilege of exemption from taxation, which the local merchant would not have unless in some form he could be subhave unless in some form he could be sub-jected to taxation for what he did in the lo-cality.