THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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CORRESPONDENCE:

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the EDITOR OF THE BEE.

BUSINESS LETTERS:

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMAHA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, } ss.
County of Douglas, }

Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee 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
Average	14,321

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of April, 1887.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.
[SEAL.]

Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of April, 1886, 12,191 copies; for May, 1886, 12,439 copies; for June, 1886, 13,298 copies; for July, 1886, 12,314 copies; for August, 1886, 12,464 copies; for September, 1886, 13,030 copies; for October, 1886, 12,989 copies; for November, 1886, 13,348 copies; for December, 1886, 13,237 copies; for January, 1887, 16,266 copies; for February, 1887, 14,198 copies; for March, 1887, 14,400 copies.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of April, A. D., 1887.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.
[SEAL.]

MAYOR BOYD has left the city, but Pat Ford still remains to look after his interests.

IN the scramble among candidates for councilmen, there are a great many square pegs trying to get into round holes.

THE recent cyclone in West Virginia and Ohio, in which several villages were laid waste, is one of the harbingers of breezy and balmy spring.

MR. BLAINE has recovered his health sufficiently to allow him to return to Chicago. It is supposed that he went many miles out of his way to avoid passing through St. Louis again.

THE Free Congo State scheme, with Stanley as chief manager, is as costly an experiment for little Belgium as the American opera, with Theodore Thomas at a thousand a week, has been for Mrs. Thurber.

THE name of the man who struck the lamented William Patterson may forever remain a mystery, but it seems that the man who stole the insurance bill just before the legislature adjourned will be named in a short time.

WE learn upon reliable authority that Mr. E. M. Bartlett positively declines the nomination for Mayor. We also discover that Mr. Bartlett is needlessly alarmed, as nobody has seriously thought of him in connection with the mayor's office.

THE judge for the First Judicial district has not yet been appointed. It is said that there is a lively scramble in that section for the position. Humphrey, the Pawnee railrogue blatherskite, is on hand as usual with a lightning rod exposed.

THE republican state central committee loses its chairman in the death of Hon. A. J. Weaver. Although there is nothing imperative to require action at this time, the committee will at its next meeting have to select a new chairman.

PEDRO GORCIA, the accomplished editor of the Observaldor Fronterizo, a paper puplished at El Paso, Texas, languishes in Cutting's old cell at Paso del Norte, for insinuating in rather plain language that a certain Mexican mayor was a drunkard, and a tax-collector a robber. The case is the same as Cutting's. It is not safe to stand on the Mexican line and call things by their proper names.

AN indignant liveryman in St. Louis declares that Governor Marmaduke, of Missouri, in his last campaign "incurred a liability of $8 on account of carriage hire, and that in the hurry and excitement of the time he forgot to pay it." The governor, who draws a salary of $5,000 a year, maintains an awful silence regarding the matter, and a law suit will doubtless follow. This is one of the bills his excellency evidently forgot to veto.

IN the interest of the fruit and wine crops of California, the board of trade of Los Angeles has, it is said, adopted a resolution requesting the inter-state commerce commission to suspend section 4 of the new law. It would seem that all parts of the country are drawing the line at the long haul clause. We would suggest a pipe line with sample stations at proper intervals, for the California wine raisers.

OUR dispatches state that there is a definite rumor in New York City that Jacob Sharp, the man accused of bribing the aldermen of 1884 to vote the Broadway surface railroad franchise, and who will be tried very soon, threatens to confess unless the district attorney "does not let up on him." Here is an opportunity for an official to do good by continuing not to let up on the Sharp boodler and bribe-giver.

DETROIT is seriously considering the advisability of underground wires. It is proposed to bury the wires used by the city for fire and police purposes, and afterward compel the telegraph and electric light companies to follow suit. In fact, Detroit is experiencing a general shaking up of dry bones with the bursting buds and and vernal bloom of spring. The building inspectors have been examining the fire escapes of the different hotels, and are compelling landlords to put up red lights and cards showing the ways to escape. And, by the way, many cities, including Omaha as well, could, with profit, imitate Detroit in these two very important matters.

The National Domain.

At the recent quarterly meeting held in Boston of the American Statistical association, Professor Hart of Harvard university submitted an interesting paper on the extent and value of the public lands of the United States. At the date of the organization of the government the area of the national domain was, according to the most trustworthy computation, 819,815 square miles. The first addition was made in 1803 by the annexation of Louisana. This added 877,268 square miles. The discovery of Oregon in 1805, made by the Louis and Clark expedition, enlarged the national domain by the further addition of 222,918 square miles. For forty years, however, our title to this territory was disputed, and not until the treaty of 1846 with Great Britain did we obtain undisputed possession of it. Our claim to West Florida, as a part of the Louisana purchase, was also not admitted, but it was annexed by force in 1812. Florida was annexed by treaty in 1819, adding 54,240 square miles to our domain. In 1845 we obtained possession of Texas, thereby adding 262,290 square miles, and the treaty with Great Britain covering territory north of the Columbia river, in 1846, added 58,889 square miles. In 1848 the cession of territory from Mexico added 614,439 square miles to the national area. The Godsden purchase of 1853 added 47,339 more square miles, and the acquisition of Alaska in 1867 gave us, as nearly as can be estimated, a further expanse of domain of 531,409 square miles. The aggregate of these figures gives as the present area of the United States 35,001,409 square miles.

There were contentions of a more or less serious character incident to the acquirement of a large part of this dominion. It has been noted that our disputed claim to west Florida was finally brought to an end by our taking forcible possession of that territory, while the remaining portion of Florida was secured by treaty seven years after we had seized a part. But the most important difference, which long threatened to involved the United States and Great Britain in a war was with respect to the northwestern boundary, both countries claiming a part of the territory to Oregon. Treaties were made providing for the joint occupancy and use of the territory claimed by both the people of the two countries. This arrangement did not allay the irritation and controversy which, as already stated, was kept up for forty years, sometimes manifesting great heat and bitterness. A treaty concluded in 1846 extended the boundary lines from the Rocky mountains to the Pacific ocean along the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude. Another dispute, however, arose, and was continued down to 1871, when the Washington treaty provided for the submission of the boundary question to the arbitration, for decision without appeal, of the Emperor of Germany. In 1872 the emperor rendered his decision sustaining the claim of the United States and settling finally the northern boundary line east and west between this country and Great Britain. This question was really in controversy ninety years.

A distinction is to be made between the area of the national domain and the area of the public lands. Of the latter the United States had surveyed to June 30, 1880, 752,557,195 acres, and there were then remaining unsurveyed, estimated, 1,065,905,337 acres. At that date the surveyed lands undisposed of were estimated at 204,802,711 acres, which with the unsurveyed made a grand total of 1,370,708,038 acres than the property of the United States and subject to disposition. The data is not at hand showing the whole amount since disposed of, but the government is still possessed of nearly or quite a thousand million acres, estimated to be worth as many dollars. It is probable, however, that the estimated value of the remaining public lands is much too large, as nearly all the most valuable and tillable land has been sold or given away by the government. If all the public lands now the property of the government were available for settlement, it is estimated that they would provide about seven million homesteads of 160 acres each. To June 30, 1880, the public domain had cost in cash $131,316,746 more than it had realized.

All Are Welcome.

With the advent of spring, many people in the slow-going and over-crowded east, doubtless have in contemplation a change of base for future operations. Before settling elsewhere, Omaha respectfully invites all persons seeking locations in any enterprise whatsoever, to call and see the advantages she offers. Here we have a rich, prosperous, beautiful city of 85,000 inhabitants in one of the best agricultural states of the Union. In all branches of manufacturing industries, Omaha is well represented, yet with rapidly increasing population and extended territory, there is ample room for all who care to come. In many enterprises there is already a great demand for increased representation.

Omaha is even now an important jobbing center. She demmands a large field in Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Dakota and territories further west. Her railroad facilities are excellent, and she has flattering prospects for several new lines this year.

Her social advantages and educational facilities are unsurpassed by those of any city of equal population in America. Enjoying all the modern improvements possessessed by larger and older towns, composed of a class of liberal, progressive and enterprising citizens, Omaha is destined to become one of the largest cities west of the Mississippi. Her invitation to capitalists and good citizens to locate here is general and cordial.

The Primary Election Law.

Official notice has been received from the secretary of state that the primary election law, enacted by the last legislature, was passed with the emergency clause, and is now in full force. The full text of this law will be found elsewhere in this issue.

The main features of the new primary law are:

1st. The polls at all primary elections in metropolitan cities and cities of the first and second class, must be kept open from noon until seven p. m., standard time.

2d. No person is entitled to vote at a primary election unless he is of lawful age, and a duly qualified voter, under the laws of the state, and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the parties holding such elections.

3d. Any person offering his vote at a primary election may be challenged as a non-resident, minor or suspected repeater. The judge of election is empowered to examine the challenged party under oath, and make record of his responses. Any person who attempts to vote under another name, or falsely testifies as to his age or residence, is liable to prosecution and punishment for perjury.

4th. Tampering with ballots, falsification of returns, or allowing persons who are not entitled to vote, to cast a ballot at a primary election, becomes a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment in the county jail.

This marks a new era in our political methods. Heretofore primary elections in Omaha have been worse than a farce. During every exciting campaign, hundreds of men were marched from poll to poll, and allowed to vote whenever the judges of elections thought they were favorable to their own faction. At some of the primaries the same men were allowed to vote a half dozen times, under as many different names. Ballot-box stuffing was quite common, and in some instances the ballot-boxes were smashed and the ballots scattered to the four winds by the judges, when they discovered that the opposite faction had carried the ward by a large majority.

Such outrages can no longer be perpetrated with impunity. Primary elections hereafter will represent, in some degree, the wish of the majority of the party.

What Is a Freeholder?

NORTH BEND, Neb., April 16.—[Editor Omaha BEE:]—Will you in the daily BEE explain and define the meaning of the word "freeholder," as it is used in Sec. 1, chapter 50, entitled liquors, compiled statutes state of Nebraska, and greatly oblige, yours respectively. HENRY E. SMITH.

Our version of the meaning of the word free-holder, as applied to the high license law, is a person who owns real-estate in fee-simple. Such ownership need not represent real property of any specified value, but simply a clear title to land. The high license act which requires each applicant for license, to present a petition signed by thirty freeholders, contemplates, in our opinion, resident property owners.

THE oracular utterances of Mr. George William Curtis to a correspondent of a Cincinnati paper, regarding the outlook for certain gentlemen who have been named as possible candidates for the presidency, are receiving rather more attention than they appear to us to merit. There is nothing in the record of Mr. Curtis as a politician that we can now recall which entitles him to be regarded as a particularly wise judge of public opinion or an especially shrewd political prophet His ability to discern self-evident facts is probably as good as the average, but the cultured gentleman lives too far away from the people to know much of the under-currents of popular feeling. The failure of Mr. Curtis to impress his importance as a political force, and to draw all men under his banner of reform, has evidently rendered him pessimistic. No one appears to him to possess quite the attributes to fit him for the presidency. The country is barren of statesmen of the Curtis standard. All of her distinguished public men have some unfortunate defect that disqualifies them for presidential purposes. With John Sherman the fault is a lack of personality. He is not responsive in his methods and wants those qualities that attract admiration. One cannot read such comment without recalling Mr. Conkling's characterization of Curtis as a "man milliner" and admitting its justice. There is reason to believe that neither party will call upon Mr. Curtis for council in choosing its candidates, and it is not questionable that the campaign can be conducted without his assistance. It will be a gain all round if Mr. Curtis shall take himself entirely out of politics.

ONE of the great merchants of the county is John Manamaker of Philadelphia. He gives employment to 4,500 people. This large body of employes he has just taken into partnership by adopting the profit-sharing system with them. He proposes to share profits with all who have been in his service seven years and with others whose term of service shall hereafter reach seven years. This division will be made according to the value of the services rendered and the usefulness and faithfulness of employes. He proposes to add to the salaries of all each week a sum graded by their sales. Marked business ability and efficiency are to be rewarded by advancement. The amount to be divided annually Mr. Wanamaker says cannot be less than $100,000. This principle has been tried in a number of manufacturing establishments and found to work well. There appears no good reason why it should not do so in a mercantile business. It offers an incentive to industry, thoroughness and faithfulness which cannot fail to make better employes. This must operate to the advantage of the business, so that the benefits will be mutual. Another good effect of the principle is in holding men to their employment. In making every man in a sense a party to the business, there is created a desire to remain in it. It establishes an identification that prompts to self-respect. The result of Mr. Wanamaker's experience with this commendable system will be interesting. It is not doubted that it will be gratifying, and if so his example may be largely followed.

OUR board of education is disposed to be extravagant. Because a large revenue is derived from the liquor traffic, under the high license law, the board acts very much like a man who has inherited a fortune. The proposed purchase of a school lot on Leavenworth street, for $25,000, strikes us as a reckless project. There is no need of locating our school buildings on the principal thoroughfares, unless the city already owns the lots. Even then it is a questionable policy. In other cities the school buildings are usually on side streets, within two or three blocks of traffic streets. Schools located on side streets within easy reach of the street railways, are, in fact, more desirable, because their surroundings do not distract the scholars. Such lots, within a few blocks of Leavenworth street, can be had at from $5,000 to $10,000. To pay out $25,000 for an ordinary school lot is an inexcusable waste of money.

THE mayor's proclamations have now been published just three times in the two morning dailies that smuggled that little printing steal through the council committees. Their bills for these three publications at legal rates amount to $192. If they are allowed to keep on with this printing steal their bills on the third of May will amount to over $1,000, and if the afternoon tender in the combine is also included there will be $1,500 chipped out of the pockets of the taxpayers. Inasmuch as the city has an official paper, which reaches everybody, this is a little too too for anything.

THE battle of Shiloh, which has been fought so many times, is to be fought over once more. This time the engagement is to be between Jeff Davis and General Beauregard. They are shooting at each other at very long range through the columns of a southern paper. It was all brought about by Mr. Davis making some impromptu remarks at the unveiling of the Johnston statue reflecting severely upon Beauregard's manner of handling troops at the battle of Shiloh. It is understood that in this smokeless skirmish Mr. Davis will not wear his peculiar uniform of petticoat and boots.

MR. MCSHANE'S organ offers an insult to its own patrons by intimating that the circulation of the BEE in Omaha is confined to places of ill-repute. There are not one hundred names on the carriers' list of Mr. McShane's sheet that are not also regular subscribers of the BEE. Hence the fling aimed at the BEE is a boomerang. Right here let us also remark that there are more than 4,500 regular subscribers on our city carrier delivery routes who never see the syndicate organ.

OUR Douglas street contemporary tells the republicans of Omaha that they need pay no attention to the new primary law, because it has not been adopted by the republican city committee, and therefore does not go into effect. This is the first time we have heard that an election law which makes repeating and fraud at primaries a criminal offense does not go into effect until it has been adopted by a political committee. "A little learning is a dangerous thing."

UNDER the provisions of the new charter, it is necessary for persons before erecting buildings within the increased limits to secure a building permit. The residents of the annexed territory should understand the importance of this, and save the building inspector much time and trouble, by complying with the law.

THE appointment of J. E. Cochran, as judge of the Eleventh judicial district, will be favorably received. Mr. Cochran is an old resident of McCook, engaging in the practice of law at that place several years ago.

THE death of Alexander Mitchell, president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, removes one of the most prominent railroad men and bankers of this country.

THE wonder on the Pacific coast is not so much what Kissane has done—as what the law will do with Kissane.

THE FIELD OF INDUSTRY.

The London printers work fifty-one hours a week.

Workmen from the interior towns are beginning to flock to the cities for higher wages.

English skilled labor of various kinds is making inquiries on this side as to opportunities of employment.

Krupp, the German manufacturer, has taken a contract for 52,000 tons of rails, to be made at $18 at the works, for the Victorian government.

The prospects for the Irish woolen trade were never fairer than at the present time. The textile goods manufacturers are finding demands crowding in on them and their mills.

Gold, silver and copper mining companies are springing up in the west. St. Paul capitalists are preparing to operate new mines near Boulder. A $10,000,000 company has been formed to work Nevada mines.

Small locomotive engines are being shipped to Mexico and Central and South America from this state in successful competition with engines from England and France. The engines weigh from five tons up.

The Vermont marble workmen, numbering 3,000, have organized, and propose to strike unless wages shall be advanced from 15 cents to 35 cents. Store orders, high rents and tyrannical managers are complained of.

The German hardware and cutlery manufacturers are making a great commotion in British manufacturing and trade circles because 200 ironmongers have been discovered distributing German goods with Sheffield trade marks.

Seventeen persons in every 100 engaged in the tobacco industry are children. During the last decade for every two additional men set to work five children were employed. This was partly due to the increasing effectiveness of machinery.

Labor is daily coming into more active demand. Spring and summer orders are crowding in, and skilled workmen are finding employment in all kinds of machinery establishments, locomotive works, car works, foundries, implement works and mills.

The New York master builders have agreed with the bricklayers union. Wages are to be forty-five cents an hour for nine hours, except on Saturday. The joint arbitration committee is to meet on the third Thursday evening of each month to settle all matters of difference.

Over 100 large European firms practice profit sharing, of which one-half are French. Mr. Goden, of Guise, has 1,300 men employed this way. The profit allotted to labor varies from 2 to 75 per cent. American employers are picking up all the facts in regard to these experiments that they can find.

The largest gun ever made has just been turned out at the Woolworth arsenal. It is 44 feet long, weighs 111 tons and requires 600 to 900 pounds of powder for a charge. The gun and platform weighs 225 tons, and the projectile weighs 1,800 pounds, which will go through an armor plate 33 inches thick a mile away.

The two extremes in iron are nails and rails. The nailmakers are restricting production and the railmakers have many months work ahead. A general movement will be made among ironmakers for an advance in wages this summer. Eastern puddlers are indifferently organized. It is rumored that a good many English and Welsh puddlers will immigrate to this side.

It Never Bolts, Oh, No!

Custer Leader.

Lincoln elected a democratic mayor, thanks to the State Journal, that self-styled stalwart journal that never bolts a republican nomination. Here is much the same as other politicians. His honesty of principle can be measured in a pint cup.

The National Game.

New York World.

It appears that draw poker insidiously invaded Chautauqua last summer as the serpent invaded Eden. Can it be that even the Concord School will some time learn the philosophical significance of the flushness of the flush and the fullness of the full?

A Shallow Pretense.

San Francisco Chronicle.

The Southern Pacific Railroad company has found that the so-called emigrant excursions injure the first-class business. Hence the sale of such tickets is stopped, but not without putting the odium on the interstate commerce act. This is the shallowest pretense yet.

The Vision of Gutenberg.

J. B. Clymer, in "Poets of Printerdom."

The future passed
Before his gaze in solemn majesty.
With prophet's eye he saw his printing press,
The million folded duplicate of thought,
Of progress, fact and fancy. Sight took words,
And thus he spake:
"Its million tongues of sacred flame
Shall terrify the tyrant wrong;
Its million double-edged swords
Shall save the weak and slay the strong;"
Its million torches, bright with hope,
Illume the moonless, starless night;
Its million thoughts, new born, full grown,
Procure the future reign of light;
Its million type on vellum trace
The thoughts and deeds which glory gem;
Its million voices, trumpet-toned,
Sway sceptre, throne and diadem;
Its million suns shall turn to day
The night of ignorance obscure;
Its million altars, sanctified
By burning truths, shall make men pure;
Its million steel-barbed spears of wrath
Shall pierce corruption's coat of mail;
Its million powers, by Heaven ordained,
Make truth and liberty prevail;
Its million multiples of good,
Increasing through all coming time,
Shall usher in earth's paradise;
And men be gods—oh, thought sublime!"
He ceased. The vision passed,
And, like the blue Rhine rolling at his feet,
He went forth to his toil and destiny.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

The school census gives Red Cloud a population of 3,300.

Grand Island is planting street railways, gas works and electric lights where they will do the most good. The town lacks a belt line on paper to equal Hastings.

An unknown man was hurried into the better land by a train near Inavale, Webster county, last week. He was about forty years of age. A letter in his valise bore the address of F. Schmidt, and on the lining of his coat was found the name of G. Cahoon.

The little three-year-old daughter of Charles Starmer, of Glencoe, Dodge county, upset a kettle of scalding water over itself Wednesday. It lingered in great pain until Thursday, when death relieved it from all suffering.

Fremont is struggling with brawn and brain to hold the commerce of the Elkhorn valley. A committee of leading citizens visited Scribner last week and challenged the town to a foot race. The innocents swallowed the "defi" and were thoroughly taken in. The Fremonters made a long haul of $300 and the town booms in consequence.

The enterprising city on the Kaw river is pushing another feeder into Nebraska. Articles of incorporation of the Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwestern were signed in Wymore recently. The incorporators are Gen. A. D. Yocum, of Hasting; B Burch, of Wymore; E. S. N. Drouth, of Wyandotte, Kan.; E. Summerfield and C. F. Hurthigs, of Kansas City. The line will run from the point at which the Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwestern intersects the state line in southwestern Pawnee county through the towns of Custer, in Custer county, and Keya Paha, in Holt county. The line runs through Pawnee, Gage, Jefferson, Fillmore, Saline, Clay, Adams, Hall, Buffalo, Dawson, Seward, Custer, York, Polk, Merrick, Howard, Nance, Boone, Greeley, Wheeler and Holt counties. If any county feels slighted it will be accommodated with a plug road for a liberal bonus.

Iowa Items.

Waterloo claims 8,000 inhabitants.

Webster City people will invest $1,000 in a base ball club.

The Third Iowa cavalry and Sixth Iowa infantry will hold a reunion at Centerville this summer, but the date has not yet been decided.

The Sioux City Journal ascribes the fall of Judge Labour, of Des Moines, to whisky. The Journal also asserts that Iowa is a prohibition state.

The time for laying the corner-stone of the soldiers' home at Marshalltown has not yet been determined upon, notwithstanding reports to the contrary.

Des Moines county's poor-house contains thirty-two inmates, eighteen of whom are incurably insane. The expense of running the farm last year was $2,673.55.

The Iowa Water company, of Ottumwa, has filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state. The capital is $750,000. The purpose of the company is to supply water power in the state and outside.

The jewelers of Iowa have organized a guild for the protection of themselves and their patrons from bogus jewelry. They think they have already succeeded in raising the quality of cheaper jewelry sold without increasing the price. The guild has a stamp of its own which is a guarantee of genuineness, and many goods are manufactured for it expressly.

Dakota.

Work has begun on a new hotel in Yankton.

A fatal cattle plague is raging in Turner county.

The introduction of quail in Dakota is being encouraged by gun clubs throughout the territory.

The farmers of the southern counties report prospects of good crops better the coming season than for many years of the past.

The Yankton woolen mill has begun operations for the spring, summer and fall of 1887, and the season promises to be a prosperous one.

Brookings has sent abroad a committee to look up the best points in the different electric light systems. It is intended to establish a plant in that town this summer.

Wyoming.

Cheyenne is threatened with a deluge of street railways and belt lines.

The corner stone of the capitol building in Cheyenne will be laid in accordance with Masonic rites and ceremonies the 18th of May.

The Cheyenne & Northern road, an extension of the Union Pacific, will be completed to the Platte river by the 1st of July.

The plea of "self defense" was successfully worked on a jury in Rawlins in the case of John Tonnar, a German, who slaughtered three of his countrymen near the Yellowstone Park in May, 1886.

The Wyoming, Colorado & Pacific, supposed to be the Denver & Rio Grande, has been incorporated in the territory. The proposed road will enter Cheyenne from the south and then build northwest.

The contract between the authorities of Cheyenne and the B. & M. gives the new road the right of way on Morris street to the extreme northern limit of the city and 200 acres of land when the road is completed and in operation.

Board of Trade.

The first board of trade meeting in the new building will take place this evening in the room which is hereafter to be used as the restaurant. A number of the lessees of the offices of the building are now moving in every day and before the 1st of May nearly all the rooms in the structure will be occupied.

THE TWO FEDERAL JURIES.

Grand and Petit Jurors for the May Term of Court.

The following are the lists of the grand and petit jurors, for the May term of the federal court, as drawn by the United States jury commissioner and turned over to Marshal Bierbower yesterday:

GRAND JURORS.

C. W. Hamilton, John Dennis, J. J. Brown, A. S. Patrick, F. E. Parker, Thos. F. Boyd, John B. Furay, L. S. Reed, T. H. Schwalenberg, Adam Morrell, John Campbell, Chas. Turner, Reuben Allen, Louis Kennard, L. P. Pruyn, Chas. H. Dewey, Chas. Ferris, George W. Roberts.

PETIT JURORS.

M. Robling, Ernst Brandt, Charles P. Thirman, Omaha; M. Bonsfield, Auburn; Albert Davis, McCook; G. W. Enslow, Alexandria; O. A. Cooper, Humboldt; Charles Halstead, Tecumseh; F. W. Palmer, Odell; Milton Slavens, Pleasant Hill; B. F. Shepherd, Lincoln; E. T. Mitchell, Falls City; John M. Snowden, Culbertson; John Burton, Dorchester; W. C. Heddleson, Lincoln; M. French, Wilbur; R. Elliott, Merrick City; Samuel Stratton, Ashland; P. S. Heacock, Falls City; J. K. P. Hayes, Republican City.

SHE SAYS SHE LIED.

The McNight Girl Faced and Backs Out.

Homer Kirk, the manager of the barber shop at the Arcade hotel, one of the hotel proprietors, and two reporters for the BEE to-day called upon the girl who represented to a reporter that she was either Kirk's wife or had been deceived by him.

She stated that she was not Kirk's wife, and that her child was not Kirk's child.

She admitted that she had told a reporter that she was Mrs. Kirk, and was married to him at the Commercial hotel in Lincoln, as she supposed; and that Kirk was the father of her infant.

Mrs. Spotts, with whom the girl lived a few weeks in Omaha last fall, stated that Miss McKnight told her repeatedly that she was Kirk's wife, and that he was the parent of her child.

Yesterday, in the presence of the girl, two persons stated that she had told them more than a week before the reporter saw her, that she had been married to Kirk in the Commercial hotel in Lincoln, as she supposed, and that he was the baby's father.

New Chemical Engine.

Fire Chief Galligan, in conjunction with the committee of the council yesterpay ordered a new chemical engine, from the Holloway Manufacturing company of Chicago. This will be light and easily hauled about by two horses, and will consequently be of great service in handling small or incipient fires. It will hold 100 gallons of chemical mixture, which it will throw a distance of seventy-five feet, in a one inch stream. Attached to the engine will be 300 inches of hose. The engine will be here in about a month and will be stationed at the house of the No. 3's. Chief Galligan says that it will be a valuable addition to the apparatus of the fire department.

Stone Masons Organizing.

The stone masons of this city have no labor organization. They have several times attempted to organize one, and lately they have been particularly impelled in this direction by certain questions which have arisen between them and employers with regard to daily wages. At present there is no regular scale of prices, some men receiving less than others and for superior work. For the purpose of effecting a change in this state of affairs, a number of members of the trade have decided to make another attempt to establish a union, and a meeting for that purpose will be held at 1210 Douglas street on next Thursday night.

A Pelican of the Platte.

Mr. Field, the well known builder, has the distinction of having killed the largest pelican which has been known to have come to this city. It is on exhibition in the show window of Penrose & Hardin's, and measures eight feet from tip to tip. Its ugly looking jaw seems capacious enough to stow away a bale of hay. The bird was shot near Rogers, about sixty miles out on the Platte.

Mr. Morseman's Purchase.

At a meeting of the directors of the Woodman Linseed Oil works held yesterday, Mr. E. M. Morseman, of this city, was duly elected a director of this company. Mr. Morseman acquired the stock formerly held by Mr. Lloyd Tevis, of San Francisco.

THE NEGRO MESSIAH

Who Has Thrown the Colored People of the South into a Frenzy.

"Yellowstone Kit," the negro mountebank who has startled several southern cities by appearing in the role of the Messiah and doing works meet for such a pretension, is the sensation of the day at Jacksonville, Fla. The colored populace of the city and suburbs, even for miles into the country, seemed to be possessed with feelings of frenzy over a man who has the reputation of restoring sight to the blind, making the lame to walk and curing by the laying on of hands. So far has this man worked upon these people that he lectures them on their moral duties, voting, social conditions, rights and religious beliefs. He harangues violently, with a peculiar flow of words; dresses gorgeously and gives away barrels of bread, crackers, meat and dresses to colored women and colored servants in hotels and families. The latter leave their work undone to such an extent, while they hover about the speaking stand, that complaints come in numerously to the city authorities on the matter. Sunday night over 4,000 whites and blacks, many respectable citizens among the former, were gathered about his stand, when some one threw a stone, aimed at "Kit," but which, striking an electric light, demolished the globe. In an instant a wild uproar followed, people crowded about the stand, thinking an assault was intended on him. Riot was imminent when the sheriff came over, but by his loud outcry the "Messiah" hushed the crowd and had the blacks completely under control. He lectures in favor of gamblers on coming elections, and is the talk of the day. He is a man of slender build; dark, swarthy features, curling, kinking hair of raven blackness, piercing black eyes, and dresses very particularly, fairly blazing with genuine diamonds. The cast of his features and wild talk are partly responsible for the belief among the colored people that he is "Messiah," as well as his alleged cure. In Key West excitement ran so high that factions were formed and an attempt to assassinate Kit was made, in which he was severely injured. In Tallahasse, Fla., Bainbridge and Albany, Ga., and other sections the same peculiar excitement existed among the colored people, all claiming that he is the "Messiah." It is said that he carried away $23,000 from Key West.

The Corporations and the Law.

Boston Globe.

There is a ludicrous side to the preparations for compliance with the inter-state commerce law. The great magnates have already held numerous meetings to discuss the situation, and in almost every one of these they have devoted the major portion of the time to interpretations of the law's provisions. Strange to say, they discover that the statute forbids all the existing customs and measures which the companies desire to abolish, and sustains all the points which they prefer to be continued. For instance, they find, after prayerful deliberation, that it is well and proper to continue to issue passes to members of the legislature while that body is in session and can vote for their measures; while it is necessary to call in the same passes the moment that the legislature adjourns, when it is beyond the power of the member from Cranberry Centre to do them harm. Likewise they discover that the law will compel them to put a stop to the sale of all sorts of commutation, school and other tickets which they have long been desirous of abolishing, while it will force them to raise freight rates all along the line. According to their reading, the law says turkey for the corporation and crow for the public every time. Now this sounds first rate, but as chance will have it there is a commission which will have a thing or two to do in the premises, and it is just possible that under its rulings the people will now and then secure a share of the goodies.

Sydney Smith as an Exaggerator.

Temple Bar: No man, we think, ever equaled Sydney Smith in the wit of extravaganza. He understood better than any other the artistic use of exaggeration. Mere exaggeration is not wit; nor can we lay down any law for making it become so. It succeeds, when it does succeed, not by rule or method, but by a certain natural happy instinct, impossible to analyze, but which acts by intuition. It was in this faculty that Sydney Smith excelled all men.

We will take a few examples: "The Scots would have you believe they can ripen fruit; and, to be candid, I must own that in remarkably warm summers I have tasted peaches that made most excellent pickles." Part of the effect of this is due no doubt, to the art with which it is expressed—to its air of candid confession, which seems to be yielding the point in favor of the Scots, at the very moment when it tells so judicously against them. Again:

"When so showy a woman as Mrs. ——— appears at a place, though there is no garrison within twelve miles, the horizon is immediately clouded with Majors." In this case it is not so much the mere exaggeration which gives it its effect as the protesquerie of the picture which it presents to the mind's eye. Again: "Such is the horror the French have of our culsine, that at the dinner given in honor of Guizot, at the Athenæum, his cook was heard to exclaim, 'Ah, my poor master, I shall never see him again after an English dinner!'"

It is, perhaps, scarcely necessary to say that Guizot's cook, of course, never "exclaimed" anything of the kind, and that Sydney Smith invented the whole story. And a fine example of artistic exaggeration it is.

Wild Bill's Ace Full.

El Paso Correspondence St. Louis Republican: "Did you ever hear of Wild Bill's ace fully" asked a local manipulator of the cardboards. "The story may be old, but it's true. It happened in 1876 at Sioux City. Wild Bill had a weakness for poker and knew no more about it than a baby. The consequence was he was a picnic for the sports, and they fleeced him right and left. He was repeatedly warned that he was being robbed, but he always replied that he was able to take care of himself. One night he sat down to play with a fellow named McDonald, a fine worker and expert. McDonald did as he pleased, and the scout found his pile getting smaller and smaller as the game progressed. As he lost he began to drink, and midnight found him in a state of intense but repressed excitement, a condition that made him one of the most dangerous men in the west. It was at this juncture that McDonald, smart gambler as he was, made his mistake. He should have quit. However, Wild Bill's apparent coolness deceived him. Finally the scout seemed to get an unusual hand and began to bet high and heavy. McDonald raised him back every time, until the top of the table was about out of sight. At last there was a call. 'I've got three jacks,' said McDonald, throwing down his hand. 'I have an ace full on sixes,' replied Bill. 'Ace full on sixes is good,' said McDonald coolly, turning over his opponent's cards, 'but I see only two aces and a six.' 'Here's the other six,' suddenly roared Bill, whipping out a navy revolver, 'and here,' drawing a bowie knife, 'is the one spot.' 'That hand is good,' said McDonald blandly, arising; 'take the pot.'"

Reflections of an Imperial Sportsman

Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria, in his new book on "Hunting and Observations," addresses the following remarks to the modern sportsman. He has been describing the scene of one of his sporting expeditions, and continues: "Somewhat sadly we looked at the beautiful forest, the mighty river; every one of us would gladly have turned back, once again to penetrate the interesting regions, and to continue as long as possible the changing life, so different from the common daily routine. It is only on expeditions like these that one begins to understand what it means to have real interesting sport. Where hunting has scientific interests, where it means the exploration of unknown districts, the absence of all comforts, and often the necessity of hard fatiguing work, it becomes enjoyable, and a past-time superior to all others. But except in our glorious Alps there is no such sport to be had in central Europe. In all the districts which have been reached by culture the poor beasts have been driven into narrow hiding places, or, systematically tamed, have become almost like domestic animals. A comfortably arranged sporting expedition, with a large number of attendants, is no real pleasure, because it requires no exertion, no work. It is simply a shooting match and an armed walk. Therefore he who would have real, manly sport should go to districts where the beasts are still free and untamed—where man has not yet begun to take care of them—to seek sport which requires such exertions which not everybody would like to undergo."

Land Patents to Be Vacated.

Commissioner Sparks, of the general land office, has recommended to the secretary of the interior that suits be instituted in the territorial courts of New Mexico to vacate the patent to about 550,000 acres of land in Colorado and New Mexico, alleged to have been erroneously included in the survey and patent of the Tierra Armilla grant dated February, 1881. This recommendation is based upon a report of Surveyor General Julian of New Mexico, from which it appears that the patent embraced the common lands that were left free to the public by reservation of the Mexican government, which, therefore, could not pass under the grant and confirmation.

Acting Secretary Muldrow has recommended to the attorney general that suit be instituted to cancel the patents for twenty-two homestead entries made in the township bounded on the east by Raton creek and on the west by Turner's creek, in the Pueblo (Col.) land district. It is charged that these entries, with one exception, were all made in the names of fictitious persons, and that the main portions contains the largest and finest coal deposits in the southorn Colorado—the coal cropping on the surface. Mention is made of the statement, as significant, that E. B Sopris, the reputed owner of these lands, was, in 1873, a deputy United States surveyor, and as such surveyed these lands, but made no mention of their mineral character.

Frequently accidents occur in the household which cause burns, cuts, sprains and bruises; for use in such cases Dr. J. H. McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment has for many years been the constant favorite family remedy.