

THE DAILY BEE. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily Morning Edition including Sunday...

ADVERTISING: All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editor...

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

THE DAILY BEE. Sworn Statement of Circulation.

Table showing circulation statistics for various dates from April 1 to April 22, 1887.

Average... 14,872. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of April, 1887.

(SEAL.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. Geo. B. Tschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company...

MR. GARNEAU is a pushing fellow but he is trying to push himself to the front a little too fast.

UNDER the new law the man who attempts the last year's custom of voting early and often will have an opportunity for un molested meditation.

THE news comes from Hot Springs to the effect that Church Howe is seriously ill. Other advices state that the Nebraska statesman is working up a sympathetic boom.

BEN BUTLER still carries his right arm in a sling as a result of his fall in Philadelphia. This is as near as the cook-eyed goddess of reform can come to carrying anything.

THE most important piece of international news cabled from London, is that Gladstone and Red Shirt, of Buffalo Bill's Wild West troops, have shaken hands and held a conference.

If the city election could only be postponed until Tom Potter has taken the helm of the Union Pacific the democrats would have some show of electing their man for mayor.

ALTHOUGH hundreds of dead-heads and dead-beats have surrendered their free passes in Nebraska, the passenger tariff remains the same as when coaches were crowded with successful pass holders.

How much money is the sporting fraternity raising to make Garneau mayor of Omaha? We remember that over five thousand dollars were contributed to buy up the bootleggers of the judiciary committee last winter.

THE postoffice at Noblesville has been changed to Hyersville and Mrs. Hyers succeeds Mrs. Nobes as postmistress. And thus does the glory of Warden Nobes fade away. However, he continues to own those houses at York.

THE Illinois Bureau of Labor has decided that the best solution of the contract-labor question lies in the banishment of all machinery. A better solution of the problem would be in the banishment of tobyists at the state capital.

THE legislative investigating committee has closed its sessions in Brooklyn after showing almost conclusively that the electric light business in that city was heavy with jobbery. It is, indeed, a bold man who would attempt corruption in front of an electric light.

THERE are just an even fifty drug stores in Des Moines. And yet prohibition prohibits there, according to Governor Larrabee. It is said upon unquestioned authority that half of Des Moines' male population is squint-eyed, caused by a peculiar move of the optic in the sight of drug clerks.

"THE sickliest and most sickening word in modern parlance is the word 'boom.' Let us boycott it," dreeamly says the Burlington Hawkeye. This voice from the grave—this wall of a lost town's soul—should be respected. However, Worcester adopted the word "boom" in 1881, when Omaha commenced her never-ending magic strides.

THE act seems to approximate the intent of Arbor Day. Colonel James Young, of Middletown, Pa., planted 1283 trees, 86 fruit trees, 973 willows and 920 locusts. This, we dare say, is a greater number of trees than was planted by any one man in Nebraska on that day. It was a stormy day in Nebraska, yet Pennsylvania experienced a snow storm at the same time.

FOR the first time in her history Omaha has a straight out and out prohibition ticket in the field for every municipal office from mayor to ward councilman. The candidates on this ticket are eminently respectable and the public will give them credit for moral courage even if they lack discretion and political common sense.

Maudlin Sympathy. Lieutenant James H. G. Wilcox, of the Seventh cavalry, is now undergoing trial at Fort Snelling for repeatedly drawing pay to which he was not entitled and this on his own false certificate made upon his "honor" as an officer.

Recent telegrams from Fort Snelling, reporting this case, indicate that an effort is being made to manufacture sympathy for this man. Two points are given upon which such maudlin sympathy is based—one had associates, the other the severe treatment he has been subjected to since his crime was detected.

Why an army officer, guilty of a felony, should be treated differently from any other swindler or thief, would be hard to explain, particularly when such officer has been favored, as has been Lieutenant Wilcox, by being educated at public expense—given at once, on graduation, honorable employment at good pay.

The Chicago Herald claims that if the word "boodle" gains a much wider currency it will have to go into the dictionary. The Herald thinks it might be treated by the lexicographers in this way:

Boodie, (noun). 1. The stuff which corrupt politicians seek, accept, or use as a circulating medium. 2. Anything of value which may be employed for the bribery of public officers or for other questionable purposes. 3. The divvy.

The Indians in 1887. The Indian problem is of perennial interest. It still awaits solution. Professor W. G. Sumner makes a contribution to that end in the current number of The Forum, submitting some very practical suggestions and deductions which are worthy of attention.

The reservation system is characterized as "anomalous and irrational to an extraordinary degree." It gives the land to Indians who cannot use it, and white men who could use it are not allowed to do so. The Indians will not cultivate the land. A few widely scattered examples may be found of men who have obtained considerable areas and brought them to a highly productive state of cultivation.

The endeavor to educate the Indians—that is, to give him some instruction in reading and writing—has not been productive of encouraging results. While he does not condemn the effort, he evidently does not regard it as having the importance that its supporters would claim for it.

must follow lines of civilization had down for them." The test which every other man has to meet whether he is worth having in this world, and whether he can take the responsibility for himself, is that the Indian cannot long avoid. To prepare him for that test requires that the way into civilization shall be opened to him and that he shall be encouraged to enter therein.

The Horse Railway and Cable Franchise. In response to the popular demand, as expressed through the Bee, for a definite assurance that the franchise for a cable line sought by the Horse railway company would insure the building of the road within reasonable time, Mr. Guy C. Barton, president of that company, makes a formal statement over his name to which public attention is called.

The only open question is the extent of such construction this year or thereafter. While Mr. Barton's official pledge does not constitute a guaranty of the construction of the road, the fact that no person or corporation can have exclusive right of way for street railroad purposes would in itself prevent the holders of the franchise from keeping out competing roads unless they make use of it by building the proposed lines.

The cities of Strasburg and Metz, which the Schneebles incident has brought more largely than usual into public attention, represent the extremes of German and French feeling in Alsace-Lorraine. Metz is practically a French city, in spite of its enormous German garrison. Strasburg, on the other hand, in spite of its French population, is as thoroughly German. The French and the Germans there have a few more dealings than had the Jews and the Samaritans; they have their separate newspapers, their separate pleasure resorts, even their separate cafes, and it is a rare thing to hear a conversation in French in a German cafe, or in German in a French cafe.

The Three Ward Councilmen. The citizens of the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth wards are to vote for one ward councilman from their respective wards next Tuesday in addition to the nine councilmen to be elected at large by the voters of the entire city. The Bee can heartily commend each of the republican candidates for ward councilmen.

W. H. Alexander, the candidate in the Seventh ward, is a citizen who enjoys the esteem and confidence of reputable people of all classes. He is the choice of the ward irrespective of party or faction and will, we may confidently predict, make an efficient and faithful municipal legislator. Albert M. Kitchen, who has been nominated to represent the Eighth ward in the next council, is reputed to be a man of integrity and first class business capacity. No better man could have been chosen to represent the interests of the property owners of the Eighth ward.

William Kiersted, the republican nominee of the Ninth ward, is one of the most popular young men in Omaha. He is bright, active and enterprising. He will not only labor for the best interests of the ward, but for the whole city. While there is nothing certain in this world except death and taxes, Billy Kiersted's election is, we confidently believe, an assured fact.

Other Lands Than Ours. The Schneebles incident continues to be the most interesting and important topic in European affairs. The facts are still in dispute, and the reports coming from Paris and Berlin respecting the views entertained at those capitals are for the most part in conflict. The reassuring statements said to have been received by the French government from its ambassador at Berlin, regarding admissions of Bismarck favorable to the French claims in the case, which amounted to a practical surrender on the part of the German government, are not at all in accord with the semi-official statements of the government organ at Berlin, which announced that it had been fully proved that Schneebles was arrested on German soil, and also that he was implicated with others in conveying treasurers intelligence to the French. There has been a very earnest effort made to keep French temper below the boiling point, and thus far with success, but it may not be able to much longer withstand the somewhat irritating effect of the cool and deliberate course of the German government. It is the opinion in some quarters that it is the policy of Bismarck, in connection with this matter, to fret France into doing something that will put her in the position of an aggressor and thus make an excuse for war. The repressive policy of Germany in Alsace-Lorraine toward everything French certainly seems to be growing in severity, and there are some other indications that the relations of the two countries are becoming more strained. A well-informed correspondent writing from Paris says he finds it quite impossible to doubt that war will come, and that before very long. He quotes as authority for this opinion Lord Wolseley and Sir Charles Dike, General Boulanger and M. Clemenceau. Leaving Russian imperial policy and Austrian domestic affairs on one side, as practically insignificant, the simplest and most natural way in which war can come will be that France and Germany will steadily increase their armaments until the strain becomes too great for one of them to bear. This one will undoubtedly be first Germany, and if at that time Prince Bismarck is in power, the probability seems to be that he would cut the knot by making some demand for explanation of the diplomatic action of France, which the latter would reject, and the rearmaments which would follow would crystallize into a casus belli. If not in this way, then, just as in one of the continental cathedrals, a circle of armed knights guards the tomb of the dead hero, and at

a certain hour of a certain day in the year draw their swords, step down from their marble pedestals and, as tradition has it, solemnly march three times around it. So the sword will be drawn on Europe by living hands at a certain hour of a certain day, without any reason that contemporary men can see, and likely enough without any cause that the student of the future will be able to seize. When war does come it can hardly help throwing the whole of Europe into a conflagration, and Englishmen may well be uneasy, as the most thoughtful of them undoubtedly are.

The discussion of the crimes bill in the British house of commons during the past week has not been characterized by any such startling episodes as those which marked the proceedings of the previous week. The controversy, however, has been by no means dull or without features of interest, and it is quite certain that the opponents of the measure have not lost ground. On the other hand, the coalition supporting the bill is still safely strong enough to defeat obstructive motions. One made on Thursday was rejected, and a motion that the house go into committee on the bill was adopted. In this position the measure will encounter a mass of amendments. Already nearly three hundred have been noticed, and it is impossible to say how far this sort of warfare against the measure may, or will be permitted to extend. It is more than likely that upon some of these amendments divisions will take place in the coalition ranks, and the liberals are basing a good deal of hope upon the possibility of some of these divisions in the coalition and pledged to remain while the bill is in its present stage, will very gladly accept its plausible opportunity to throw off its allegiance, and when disintegration begins there is no telling where it would stop.

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The unfortunate Iowa tramp is uniformly running against a chain gang that the bayward was two families of the oldest federal judge, in point of service, in this country is J. M. Love, of Keokuk, who was appointed by Pierce in 1855.

James Kelly and Ester Welsh, aged respectively seventy and sixty years, were granted a marriage license to wed at Des Moines. The philosopher of the Sioux City Tribune endeavors to prove, by a combination of words, that dust is one of nature's greatest curatives and that rheumatism and indigestion vanish at the sight of it. The town is generous to a fault, however, and is willing to share its jewels with cramped and crippled humanity. It is in the air at all hours and can be taken in by clouds as the unfortunate may elect.

Governor Larrabee recently declared that prohibition had worked a wonderful improvement in the moral and material condition of the people. The official census of his Kingdom for the year 1887, made to the secretary of state, told a different story. In the entire state, last year the number of convictions all told was 1,389—this year it is 1,843. Last year the number of convictions was 129, this year it is 188. The total amount of fines imposed by the district court last year was \$75,581.33,—this year it is \$117,621.40. Total expenses on account of criminal prosecutions (including fines) for the year 1887 for last year \$439,522.00; this year \$452,673.18.

Last season's potatoes have gone up to 10 cents a pound in the retail market of Des Moines.

An honest farmer was parading the streets of Deadwood last Monday asking \$140 for a load of hay.

In Brule county wheat is generally all sown and nearly all oats are nearly all sown and some fields show very green.

Moody county farmers say that no more favorable auspices for an abundant crop have occurred for years. Nearly if not all the seedling of small grain has been done.

In the vicinity of Blount are three gas wells, two of which are used by their owners for heating and lighting purposes. Natural gas in Hughes and Sully counties is reported in bountiful quantities.

Gladstone, and is just now writing a book on Ireland which is intended to justify home rule and to vindicate the course of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. There are 120 school teachers in Brown county. Children are fishing for a great deal to put by a dam on the river. A large fund has been raised for the erection of a Catholic church in Long Pine.

Two saloons and two drug stores have been licensed to sprinkle the dust in Ewing.

The platform of the new depot in Columbus has been appropriately named "Firtation Walk."

Nightcap socials successfully brought quarters and dimes from the pockets of the pennurious in Ponca.

The Enterprise is doing sentinel duty at Battle Creek, Madison county. D. W. Baird proposes to extract \$500 a year from every saloon as an occupation tax, in addition to a license of \$500.

Ex-Senator Dolan, of Indiana, is temporarily afoot, thieves having robbed him of a plectrum and sorrel-mounted harness.

A company has been formed to improve and develop the town springs near Long Pine and boost the town as a health resort.

Nebraska pays out \$450,000 a year for foreign insurance companies. Less one-fifth of this sum comes back in fees.

Sheridan county is waking up in a flutter of excitement again over the near approach of the Akin damage suit against the district court next month.

Thousands of trees are being planted this year in Sheridan county to break the dull monotony of the rolling prairie and furnish grateful shade and valuable fuel to the sturdy homesteader.

The St. Paul & Omaha shops in Sioux City are turning out a train of cars to be used in the filling of the company's yards at Omaha. Instead of the usual middle rail for steam shovel unloading there is a side guide, and the dirt is all to be unloaded on the side of the car.

Farmington has perfected a program for the formal celebration of the completion of the city waterworks, next Thursday. Speeches, songs and a parade will open the ceremonies, followed by a horse team race for a purse of \$50, a test of the waterworks and a firemen's ball at the opera house.

Cedar Falls shipped 800 carloads of manufactures and other products last month.

The veterinary experts at Des Moines are trying to stamp out glanders among the horses of that city.

The old-fashioned Iowa tramp is uniformly running against a chain gang that the bayward was two families of the oldest federal judge, in point of service, in this country is J. M. Love, of Keokuk, who was appointed by Pierce in 1855.

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"KIRMESS OF ALL NATIONS."

Boston's New and Novel Form of Public Entertainment. SARAH HOWE IN YANKEEDOM. Cutting Tunnels Under the Common—Boston Shocked by Riddle-Fawcett Criticism—Woman's Good Work.

Boston, April 19.—[Correspondence of the BEE.]—Of the many interesting affairs that have taken place in Mechanics Hall this season, none have attracted more general attention among all classes of people than the "Kirmess of All Nations," which was held there on Thursday and Friday of last week in the interest of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union. "Have you been to the Kirmess?" is asked by everybody, and the answer is universally in the affirmative.

The word "kirmess" or "kirchmesse" is of German origin and meant originally a church festival or town fair, and it is now Americanized into meaning almost any sort of public entertainment for charitable or religious purposes.

The Boston Kirmess was a kind of miniature world's fair. It consisted mainly of dances, which exhibited the different costumes of various nations, and of market places, well supplied with the products of the countries which they represented. Adding greatly to the interest of these novel scenes were the pretty maids and comely youths, and Boston is full of both, who took part.

One of the most interesting features of the affair was that the ladies and gentlemen in charge of the various departments wore the dress, spoke the language, and exemplified the customs of the people which they represented.

The first thing that attracted my attention on entering the hall was the farm yard scene, the central figure of which was a fine looking specimen of the genus cow, and it seemed to be perfectly at peace with the world and thoroughly contented with her lot. I don't blame her. Who wouldn't be contented to be surrounded by such happy company, to be looked and adored by thousands, and to be fed and fondled by three such blooming young dairy maids as had charge of the cheese, butter and egg department in the interior of the barn?

Beyond the barn came the wonderful services of a messenger, and substituted for the widow's card one bearing the name, "Mrs. Wratz." Blackburn came out into the ante-room, and when he caught sight of the beautiful widow his face was wreathed in smiles, his breast swelled out like a pouter pigeon. Advancing in his most fascinating manner, he extended his hand and said with great cordiality: "I am very glad to meet you, Mrs. Wratz. I have seen your eyes snapper as she roped sharply: 'Senator Blackburn, I am astounded. I came here to see you on a matter of business. You are the first member of congress who has ever said 'rats' to me.'"

Such damage would be great consolation to the poor fellow who may happen to have his eyes destroyed, and equally so to the taxpayers of the city when they will be compelled to go down into their pockets and pay out, perhaps, thousands of dollars by way of such damages to suit gouges. Yours Truly, A GRUMBLER.

There will be a special meeting of Ruth Rebekah lodge Saturday evening, April 30. All members are earnestly requested to be present. Business of importance. By order of the noble grand, SADE W. WHIGHT, Secretary.

THE MAY CENTURY

Contains one hundred illustrations, and is the first number of a new volume. Among its attractions are two papers of timely importance on PHAROAH.

The first by Edw. L. Wilson, author of "The Pharaoh's Visit to Petra," describes the romantic discovery of the Egyptian royal tomb. The second, by Prof. J. A. Paine, is a careful study of the characters of the Pharaoh, Rameses the Great, and his daughter, the rescuer of Moses. It contains evidence that Rameses was an Aryan and offers strong proof that his own daughter became his queen. Both papers are profusely illustrated from Egyptian sculptures and paintings and from photographs of mummies.

By its private secretary, Nicholas Hay, with numerous illustrations and portraits. Subtopics: "Civil War in Kansas," "Jefferson Davis on Rebellion," "The Formation of the Republican Party," and Lincoln's prominence therein.

years. Even during her imprisonment she was laying plans for re-embarkation in the banking business at the expiration of her term. Sure enough, on getting out of prison she re-established her bank and issued circulars which read as follows: REGULATION: Seven dollars interest on one hundred a month, three months in advance. Mrs. Howe, Agent.

Hours, 9 to 4. Even the expose of 1878 was not a sufficient warning, and many hard working women have been foolish enough to make deposits with the fair deceiver, Mrs. Howe is nowhere to be found, and she is said to have taken \$20,000 with her. There will now probably be as much excitement in the United States colony in Canada, as there was in Mark Twain's mining camp when the miners looked in crowds to catch a glimpse of that rare and blessed spectacle—a woman!

I wonder if you have heard of that spunky little boot between Messrs. Riddle and Fawcett and the Boston critics. Here it is Mr. Riddle says it. "You're another." Mr. Riddle plays it the whole thing is no good. Mr. Fawcett says "You're another." Mr. Riddle says "That's the whole story, and Boston being a little bigger than the Riddle-Fawcett combination, the latter will probably come out at the little end of the horn. At any rate it is a cold day when candidates for public favor shall declare to a discriminating public how their efforts shall be received. Mr. Riddle declares that he will never appear in Boston again. He thinks I hear a rumbling sound in the direction of Boston Hill. Behold! The gilded dome heaves and trembles, and hear a mighty groan within which says "Amen!"

We are going to have some interesting times best of Boston catches up with some of our western cities in the matter of city passenger transportation. Modern Boston wants to get around a little faster, and proposes to put tunnels under the commonwealth's arteries. "Don't! It will spoil those fine old trees." The question remains unsettled. FRANZ SEIFEL.

JOE BLACKBURN SAID "RATS."

Why the County Senator and the Handsome Widow Laughed. Letter in Chicago Herald: "One of the handsomest women in the city, Senator Blackburn is a tall and magnificently formed widow, who is the agent of a prominent book concern. She has lustrous brown hair and splendid eyes, and many and many a member of congress has gazed under their expressive glances. She solicits subscriptions, and it is understood, is the most successful of all the vast army of book agents who prey upon the community. If there is a thing above another that will interest Senator Blackburn it is a handsome woman. The widow by some means ascertained that the county Kentuckian was somewhat susceptible, and so went up to the senator's chambers and sent in her card. Several of the senator's associates learned that "General Joe" was about to receive a call, and they made up their minds to play a practical joke at his expense. They secured the services of a messenger, and substituted for the widow's card one bearing the name, "Mrs. Wratz." Blackburn came out into the ante-room, and when he caught sight of the beautiful widow his face was wreathed in smiles, his breast swelled out like a pouter pigeon. Advancing in his most fascinating manner, he extended his hand and said with great cordiality: "I am very glad to meet you, Mrs. Wratz. I have seen your eyes snapper as she roped sharply: 'Senator Blackburn, I am astounded. I came here to see you on a matter of business. You are the first member of congress who has ever said 'rats' to me.'"

A Growl From a Grumbler.

OMAHA, April 30, 1887.—To the Editor of the BEE: As the BEE is the only resource of the oppressed of this booming, boastful and carelessly governed city, I take the liberty of drawing its attention to a device planned by the telephone company for the evildoers of the city when they are going out of the eye of an unhappy, beleated traveler who should pass it in the dark. The device I speak of is in the shape of a spike projecting from one of the company's poles on Cuming near Saunders street. As I was passing the spot a few evenings ago, a citizen was trying to induce the intelligent (?) policeman on that beat to have it removed, but the policeman with the wisdom of a second Verger said: "No, the company, and the city also, for that matter, will be responsible, so I will let it be." Such damage would be great consolation to the poor fellow who may happen to have his eyes destroyed, and equally so to the taxpayers of the city when they will be compelled to go down into their pockets and pay out, perhaps, thousands of dollars by way of such damages to suit gouges. Yours Truly, A GRUMBLER.

L. O. F.

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