THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Daily (Morning Edition) including Sunday Bee, One Year $10 00
For Six Months 5 00
For Three Months 2 50
The Omaha Sunday Bee, mailed to any address, One Year 2 00

OMAHA OFFICE, No. 914 AND 916 FARNAM STREET.
NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOM 65, TRIBUNE BUILDING.
WASHINGTON OFFICE, No. 513 FOURTEENTH STREET.

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 May 6, 1887, was as follows:

Saturday, April 30	14,300
Sunday, May 1	14,000
Monday, May 2	15,625
Tuesday, May 3	14,430
Wednesday, May 4	14,310
Thursday, May 5	14,200
Friday, May 6	14,365
Average	14,461

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of May, 1887.

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

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 May, 1886, 13,439 copies; for June, 1886, 12,298 copies; for July, 1886, 12,314 copies; for August, 1886, 12,964 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; for April, 1887, 14,316 copies.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of May, A. D., 1887.

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

KIND heavens occasionally open and clean our streets.

THE anarchists are endeavoring to create discontent among the Knights of Labor.

FAILING to get prohibition Michigan has adopted a high license law. This is sensible.

THURSDAY night's rain storm extended throughout Nebraska, and was a godsend. There's millions in it.

THE pool rooms in Milwaukee have been closed. The inter-state commerce law is certainly filling this fair land of ours with woe and sorrow.

THE SUNDAY BEE, as usual, will be in the lead of all western papers. The special cable service of the Sunday BEE is alone worth the price of subscription.

MR. GURLEY stands about as much chance of being appointed assistant city attorney as Mr. Moynihan does of getting the appointment of chief of police.

WE received a week ago J. Warren Keifer's oration, with instructions not to print "until after May 12, 1887." Mr. Keifer need not be alarmed. We will not print until after May 12, 1987.

IN ACCORDANCE with an act of the Kansas legislature a scientific silk station has been established for the purpose of demonstrating the feasibility of the silk culture industry. From all reports the industry will prove a success.

IT is hoped that Judge Dundy will issue just one more injunction against the waterworks company. What is needed is an injunction forever restraining the company from pumping unstrained water.

MR. G. M. HITCHCOCK asks Mr. E. Rosewater a half dozen questions, and appears to be waiting for answers. The BEE would respectfully inform Mr. Hitchcock that if he desires immediate answers he should address Mr. Rosewater at New York city, where he has been for several days past.

IT is none of the *Herald's* fry, but it begins to look as though the BEE's persecution of Will Gurley will make him assistant city attorney.—*Herald.*

It is rather unkind in Congressman McShane to talk this way. We remember that Congressman McShane wildly applauded the "BEE's persecution" of Church Howe.

A MUCH and numerously married man of Utah has challenged Miss Kate Field to a discussion. The *Tribune* says it is "a proposition for Miss Kate to hunt snipe with a howitzer." The much and numerously married man had better not engage in a war of words with the gifted lady. The *Tribune*, charmed with the absurdity of the proposition, says it is "a lightning bug challenging the headlight of a locomotive."

THE ravages of the inter-state law are perhaps better shown in this extract from the Wall Street *News* than from railrogue newspapers: "It is now ascertained that the inter-state commerce law is causing hog-cholera in the west and drouth in Texas. Its effect, as everybody knew from what the railroads said, would be to ruin our railroads for the benefit of the Canadians; and of course we all know that this is just what it has done. In addition, a letter from one of our consuls in Canada shows that the law has prostrated trade in that country, paralyzed our trade with it, and devastated things generally."

THE Standard Oil company has captured several southern legislatures. It should be remembered by those who oppose the inter-state law that railroad discriminations have developed the Standard Oil company in twenty years from nothing to a capital estimated at one hundred millions of dollars. Evidence in the Pennsylvania investigation of the company showed that ten millions one hundred and fifty-one thousand dollars were paid by the trunk lines of railroad to the Standard Oil company as "rebates" within a period of eighteen months. Yet, in the face of this investigation and the facts presented, those who should know better insist that the inter-state law is a detriment to the consumers. Section four of the inter-state law—enforced rigidly—will cheapen many articles and give competition a chance to compete.

The Pension Bureau.

Pension Commissioner Black has from time to time been subjected to harsh criticisms by those who were not pleased with his methods in the management of the bureau, on the ground that they were actuated by partisanism. It is a fact, we believe, that General Black was not a willing convert to the policy of civil service reform, and only yielded obedience to the policy after some pressure. It is perhaps true that if he could have had entirely his own way he would have preferred as subordinates sterling democrats who had never done military service even to ex-union soldiers who are republicans. In relation to the distribution of offices we are not aware that General Black has ever renounced his faith in the Jacksonian principle. He has simply surrendered at discretion. But whatever he has done, or may have deserved to do, in this particular is really a minor affair. The results of his administration are what the army of pensioners, and indeed the whole people, are interested in.

The facts are very much to the credit of the commissioner. They show that in the little more than two years in which he has held the office the work accomplished by the bureau has been near ly or quite double the amount done in the same length of time under his predecessor. The figures show that during the last fiscal year, ending June 30, 1886, there were issued 76,651 pension certificates, 40,853 of which were original cases. There were also issued in that year 70,995 supplemental certificates to widows and dependant relatives. This represents a vast amount of work, a considerable part of which was crowded into the last three months of the year. The record of the present year, of which less than two months remain, will exceed that of any other year in the history of the office. Up to April 30 there had been issued 74,608 pension certificates, so that the total for the year will exceed that of the previous year by at least 10,000. In all other respects the business of the bureau has largely increased, yet it has been promptly disposed of.

This creditable success is due to the application and maintenance of strict business principles, by which a large increase of work has been accomplished with a reduced force, thereby also effecting a material reduction in the cost of the bureau. The strict regulations and rigid discipline have seemed by comparison severe and exacting, but it can not be questioned that they are justified by the results. There is no other bureau of the government in which it is more necessary to observe promptness and dispatch than in that of pensions. The thousands who are dependent upon it need their money as soon as it is due, and with rare exceptions would suffer privation from delay. There can never be any adequate excuse for the government holding the money due its pensioners a day beyond the time at which it should be paid. It is to the credit of Commissioner Black that this seems to have been the view that has prompted his administration, and it is gratifying to be able to say that he has carried it out with signal success. The pensioner who regularly gets his certificate when he should receive it will not be greatly concerned about the political methods of the official who thus cares for his interests.

The Cost of Opera Tickets.

From the fact that the National Opera company has reduced tickets for its last week in San Francisco, to half price, the *Call*, of that city, muses, on the price of opera tickets in a philosophical sort of way. That paper thinks that a manager should only figure on a "living profit," and questions the right to make a price beyond the reach of all. The *Call* says that because Patti's expenses, with the exception of the salaries of Madame Scalchi and the tenor, are nominal, her manager should not charge such prices as he did when last there. We beg to differ on this one point. Patti is not one of the greatest, but unquestionably the greatest singer this century has produced—standing without a peer. Genius, when combined with true art, is always appreciated, and the fact that the peerless woman can draw $10,000 houses in no way implies that tickets should be cheaper—thus giving the rabble a chance to disturb those who appreciate vocal music, in order to give them an oppprtunity to say they have heard the diva. The fact that Patti took something like $60,000 out of San Francisco argues only to her credit, and from the reason that tickets sold so high it is gratifying to know that only those who appreciate and could afford it, contributed to the fund.

Booth commands and receives from $4 to $6 a ticket and secures crowded houses where an ordinary actor would play to empty chairs if he attempted to charge over $1.00. Because an Uncle Tom's Cabin company with its stuffed club, red-fire and donkey plays to "delighted audiences" at "popular prices of admission," it does not follow that Patti should appear before a disinterested peanut chewing audience and sing for glory.

The Nebraska Pharmacists.

The Pharmaceutical Association of Nebraska concluded its annual meeting in this city on Thursday. It was a body of intelligent gentlemen whose presence here was most welcome, and whom we are quite sure carried away with them highly favorable impressions of Omaha and its citizens.

The objects of this association are worthy of the most cordial commendation and encouragement. They aim to elevate and improve the profession of the pharmacist, to render it inaccessible to all who are not thoroughly educated in its requirements, and to give it an unquestionable claim to popular confidence and respect. It was through the efforts of this association that Nebraska has a law defining the conditions under which a person may enter the pharmaceutical profession that is not surpassed in the character of its necessary and proper requirements by the similar statute of any other state. If rigidly enforced no man can become a pharmacist in Nebraska who does not possess a thorough knowledge of the very responsible demands of the profession, and as a consequence it must happen that in time the state will have a class of model pharmacists, whose intelligence and thoroughness will invite the emulation of those elsewhere.

How important it is that the druggist should be thoroughly educated in his work everybody understands. The knowledge of the physician may be rendered unavailing by the ignorance of the druggist. Worse than this, human life is endangered by the man wanting accurate knowledge of medicines and possessing only a limited intelligence in their preparation. In the hands of such a man the saving prescription sent out by the physician may return to the confiding patient a deadly compound.

We congratulate the association upon the success of its last session, and confidently trust that every good purpose it seeks to accomplish will be fully attained.

Wild Cat Insurance Companies.

It is certainly high time for the proper officials to investigate insurance companies operating in Nebraska, and purge the state of the grave yard concerns. The law of Nebraska provides certain requirements, and it is stated that many alleged companies are levying their assessments where in case of death the policy would not be worth the paper upon which it was written.

The auditor of the state has recently furnished the names of the bogus concerns doing business in Nebraska. There are some ten or twelve companies all told. This has nothing to do with the Beatrice concern which here of late has been busy announcing in paid editorials that it had "re-organized" and offered better inducements than ever before. Whether it was the intention of the officials to offer "better inducements" to rob men and women blind, as it has formerly done, we are not prepared to say. Yet the advice of the BEE is, be cautious before insuring in that concern, or any other, and know that the law has been complied with by the company you patronize. An honest insurance company is all right. The wild-cat concerns should be driven out.

A few days ago another mutual "benefit" association collapsed in Dubuque, Iowa, after levying heavy assessments on its members for six or seven years. The recent astounding revelations made by the Michigan legislature in investigating "mutual benefit" concerns, suggest extreme caution. It is wrong in principle to tolerate such bare-faced frauds, and the law does not protect them, only when corrupt officials, with no regard to honor or decency, bear false witness and make exhibits that experts are puzzled to detect as fraudulent.

GOVERNOR LARRABEE and Iowa's railroad commissioners have finally defined a "reasonable rate on coal" and accordingly the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad company must reduce its former charges nearly 40 per cent. The gigantic corporation which has for years fattened on the money wrung from all of Iowa's producers, objects to the commission's decision, but as the law which created the commission is plain and constitutional, it is thought the people will on the one article of coal, at least, be treated justly. In Nebraska where stupid legislators and bungling engrossing clerks attempt to make laws, the people have forced upon them a meaningless and abortive law which fails to give the commission power to act and does not offer any protection whatever from the iron hand of railroad corporations. Iowa is to be congratulated.

JEFF DAVIS has broken out again. He insists that the lost cause still lives. While thrusting his treasonable utterances in the nation's face, it is gratifying to know that Mr. Davis is gradually growing older. There is an end to all things.

Other Lands Than Ours.

The consideration of the crimes bill in the British house of commons is progressing, but not rapidly. Only a very small number of the host of amendments that have been noticed are thus far disposed of, but the aggregate of results is favorable to the opposition to the government. The tactics of the Parnellites have been somewhat exasperating to the tories, but both the circumstances and the results justify them. The advantage already gained by the courageous policy of the minority are deemed of very great importance in themselves, while they make a strong incentive to a continuance of the same course. There has never been in any parliament or congress a more splendid exhibition of zeal, courage and endurance than is being shown by the Irish leaders in the house of commons, and even if the struggle shall end in their defeat that catastrophe could not deprive them of the glory of their able and intrepid work. As yet the lines of both parties are unbroken. Reports of discontent in the liberal ranks have not been confirmed and were doubtless groundless. The voting shows also that the coalition holds firmly together.

***

Mr. Parnell has returned to London, but it is more than probable that his ill health will not permit him to engage actively in the pending controversy. Indeed, it is more than likely he will never again be able to resume active leadership. The labor and hardships incident to Irish agitation have told on a constitution never overstrong, and a period is threatened to one of the most useful careers of our time. In the early days of the Irish land struggle Mr. Parnell probably overexerted himself. He spoke in every corner of Ireland in order to rouse the lethargic tenantry. His American tour was one of the most arduous ever undertaken. He was whirled about from city to city, had to meet and greet hundreds of thousands, to speak nightly—sometimes as often as three times one night. His rest was broken and his health had been impaired before he returned. The obstruction debates in the house of commons, the committee work on the land and coercion bills, also overtaxed his strength and deprived him of needed rest. This year again he had to bear the whole brunt of battle in the early part of the session. In the first days of this parliament he had not the aid of his able lieutenant, Healy, and some others were absent for various causes. It is no wonder that he should break down under the terrible strain.

***

The reported extraordinary success of the Russian government in obtaining a popular loan attests a degree of patriotism, as well as of prosperity, among the people of the empire, most surprising. The government required $60,000,000 and twenty times that amount is reported to have been offered. If it be true that any class is ready to lend so great a sum to the government, Russia will not be restreined from fighting in Afghanistan or elsewhere because she cannot procure the sinews of war. Immediately after the amount subscribed had been made known it was reported from St. Petersburg by way of Belgium that after a fortnight of quiet the country was again uneasy, and military preparations were being made with feverish activity. At the same time it was said that the boundary commissions in Afghanistan had failed to agree, and from India came reports that the Russians were advancing their posts in the disputed territory. But it was not to be forgotten that while news from Afghanistan by way of India may be trustworthy, rarely does a dispatch that has not been examined and approved by the government censors get out of St. Petersburg, and for this reason the remarkable stories about the new loan should be taken with a grain of salt.

***

With regard to foreshadowed or possible observations of Russia in the east, it is apparent that she would be far weaker on the frontier of India than on the frontier of Afghanistan. Her armies would be further from the base of supplies; they would be surrounded by a jealous hostile population capable of furnishing large numbers of irregular, but brave and hardy fighting men, and they would have to face the English and Indian armies in a much stronger position. On the frontier, or anywhere within the limits of Afghanistan, even at Candahar, the conditions would be almost exactly reversed. It is pretty certain now that the Afghans will not submit if they can help it to the entry of either Russian or English troops upon their territory. To either alien army they would be a dangerous foe, and to its enemy most valuable allies. The safety of India as against Russia, so far as Afghanistan is concerned, lies in helping the Afghans with money and arms, and possibly with officers, to resist Russian aggression while respecting loyally their independence. So long as this is the policy of England the intense jealousy of all foreigners, and particularly Russia and England, felt by the Afghans, will be a powerful element of strength. With it, in the words of one of the present ministers, when discussing the question last year, she can "await Russia on the threshold of India," and that she ought to prefer to do, and probably will.

***

The movements of the Vatican for extending its power and influence are of great importance and interest. One of the most insignificant reports recently emanating from Rome is to the affect that the people and the czar are negotiating for the reunion of the Greek and Latin churches. Strictly speaking, the Greek church contains several distrinct branches, including not only the one within the Czar's dominion but the church in Greece and the church in the Ottoman empire. Besides these there is a United Greek church which acknowledges the supremacy of the Vatican while employing the Greek liturgy. But of course the Russo-Greek church is the chief branch, and a reunion between it and Rome would be an ecclesiastical movement of supreme importance. More than once during the last six centuries attempts have been made to heal the breach between the Eastern and the Western church. These efforts have been made partly from political and partly from ecclesiastical motives, and have as often been defeated on one ground or the other. Occasionally formal discussions of the doctrinal points in dispute have preceded the efforts at reunion, but even comparative agreements on this subject were not able to permanently bring about the required result. Protestantism has also from time to time during several centuries aimed at a union of the Greek church with itself—one of the latest attempts of that sort being undertaken about twenty years ago, the archbishop of Canterbury taking part in the correspondence. Any effort of Pope Leo in this direction will be watched with great interest.

***

According to statistics compiled by a French medical journal the number of suicides in Russia is increasing at an extraordinary degree. Whereas at the beginning of the century there were only thirty suicides to every million inhabitants, the proportion is now greater in St. Petersburg than in any other European capital. In other great capitals the numerical relation of suicides to the population, at the same period, stood as follows: Paris, 206 in the million; London, 180 in the million; Berlin, 170 in the million. The remarkable increase in Russia dates from the last twenty-five years, and the increase is notable in many directions, particularly in respect to the age at which self-murder is now frequently committed. Cases have occurred of late of boys and girls, from eight to sixteen years of age, taking their own lives, generally on the plea of the cruel behavior of their parents. The medical statist does not shrink from declaring that the causes are to be sought partly in the wretched social conditions of modern Russian life, and partly in the pessimist views and anarchist tendencies embraced by many in early years. The increase of insanity, he asserts, has not gone on at an equal rate with the increase of suicide.

***

The present unfortunate attitude of John Bright toward the Irish question is deeply regretted by every admirer of that well distinguished statesman, the best years of whose life were given to the the cause of relieving the people from oppression. Mr. Bright has been recently placed in an unpleasant position. The liberal caucus in the division of Birmingham which he represents in parliament was convened a few days ago to discuss the Irish home rule and coercion questions. The veteran statesman wrote a letter to the chairman, challenging a division and stating that a vote in favor of home rule would be tantamount to a personal vote of censure. On Saturday a division was taken, and home rule proved to be just as popular in the caucus as coercion was unpopular. The result was announced to Mr. Bright by wire, and he replied, threatening to resign. The dispatch was tabled, and the old advocate of liberty, who has drifted into error in his dotage, has either to carry out his threat or eat very humble pie.

***

The principal features of the proposed military reforms of General Cassola, the new Spanish minister of war, read in the Cortes, comprise compulsory service for every born or naturalized Spaniard who has attained twenty years of age. There is to be no exemption in time either of peace or war except for physical infirmity. The duration of service will be twelve years in the peninsula and eight in the Spanish colonial possessions of Spain. Three years will be passed in actual service, four in the first reserve, and five in the second reserve, the last class being only liable to be called out one month in each year in peace time. No pecuniary redemption will be permitted except for an exchange from colonial to home service.

SOME would-be political leaders and young bloods in the republican party of this city either gave Broatch a very lukewarm support or voted against him, and now they have the supreme gall to beg favors at his hands.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

The report is out that the Rock Island will build to Grand Island.

Plattsmouth is talking up $50,000 in bonds for public improvements.

Norfolk is boring for information in an old fashioned spelling school.

Fremont has organized a cattle company to steer some business to the stock yards when built.

The ball and chain has rid Grand Island of tramps. It is a milistone to their freedom, and produces dire forebodings of labor.

The labors of the Salvation army have been fruitless in Lincoln. They have succeeded, however, in drumming up sheepskin and a few plugged quarters.

J. C. Tivis, a farmer living near Aurora, was thrown from his wagon and dangerously injured. A compound fracture of the hip will lay him up for several months.

Brewster, Blaine county, has been banished from the list of postoffices. This is a heartless outrage on a cold water republican who gave the town "a habitation and a name."

Thursday's rain was worth thousands of dollars to the farmers of the state. The prospects for small grain throughout the country are vastly improved. Most of the corn planting is done and the acreage largely increased over last year.

"Omaha," says the Rapid City Journal, "is again happy. A diamond drill was put down, and brought up a core of good coal. If the Omaha people really know that a good bed of coal underlies the city, it is about time they started in to mine it."

A Custer county editor has succeeded in "filling a long felt want" and announces the fact in this style: "Through the courtesy of the whole-souled manager of the palatial Kendall hotel, we enjoyed a square meal last Sunday. It was a mighty good meal, too, and was much appreciated by the omniverous editorial stomach. Once in a while the editor of a country paper does strike big luck."

Iowa Items.

The corner stone of Carroll county's new court house will be laid on Decoration day.

Five thousand six hundred dollars of the $10,000 guaranteed the glass makers, conditioned upon the erection of a factory in Des Moines, has been raised.

The Iowa railroad agents closed their meeting at Iowa City on Wednesday with a banquet, at which Governor Larrabee and others made speeches.

A minstrel street parade in Burlington, a few days ago, so frightened an old blind horse that he broke loose and plunged against a depot building, breaking his skull. He preferred death to such music.

The Vinton Oil and Gas company, with a capital stock of $100,000, filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state yesterday. The object of the company is to prospect for and ascertain whether petroleum, natural gas, coal and other minerals exist or can be found in quantities to be used and made profitable by boring, digging or sinking wells or shafts in Benton county.

An Onawa man, E. B. Christian, complains to the board of railway commissioners that he is now charged $87.77 for shipping a carload of stock to Chicago, whereas the cost for the same service was only $70 previous to the new law. Also that it costs twice as much to ship a car of baled hay to Council Bluffs as it did in the halcyon days now fled.

Colorado.

Denver is carefully nursing a moderate real estate boom.

The Rocky Mountain university has been incorporated in Denver.

It is reported in Pueblo that Gould has purchased the entire plant of the Colorado Coal & Iron company.

The directors of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad company have decided to standard-gauge their road from Pueblo to Leadville and Red Cliff by laying a third rail, and from Red Cliff to Aspen to build a broad gauge road, giving them a standard gauge line from Denver and Pueblo to Aspen.

Articles of incorporation for a new telegraph line will be filed in Denver in a few days. It is proposed to construct and operate a thorough system of telegraph throughout the Rocky mountain country to connect with the Pacific Mutual Telegraph company, which is to reach Denver over the Denver & Santa Fe route. The first points touched will be Las Vegas, Albuquerque and Santa Fe. Entrance into Colorado Springs, Aspen and Leadville has been assured over the Midland wires to the incorporators by outside men.

Utah and Idaho.

A contract has been closed for 1,000 carloads of Spanish Fork brown stone, to be shipped to Kansas City.

Pocatello is doing an immense business in handling freight. The past month was the largest in the history of the station, having handled 104,000,000 pounds against 34,000,000 the corresponding month of 1886.

The Union Pacific will build a branch from the Short Line to Boise City and beyond. In an interview recently President Adams said: "The new road will be run in connection with the Union Pacific, and as a factor in the development of Idaho territory will be very powerful." The direction of the new line is toward the Bitter Root mountains, touching at Idaho City and opening up the mineral fields in the Deadwood country.

Last week's outward shipments from Salt Lake were 14 cars bullion, 362,035 pounds; 35 cars silver and lead ore, 1,202,840 pounds; 1 car copper matte, 20,000 pounds; 9 cars copper ore, 242,900 pounds; total, 59 cars, 1,827,820 pounds.

The Shoshone Journal states that Dewey & Stone, of Omaha, have sold their undivided one-third interest in the Shoshone Falls to W. A. Clarke, of Butte, for $15,000. The hotel at the Falls has been leased for the season to Mr. C. W. Toyer, of Shoshone. Messrs. John D. Creighton, of Omaha, and W. A. Clark are now sole owners.

A ball of iron almost round and weighing about six pounds has been unearthed by some men who were digging a well for William Shovell on his big ranch near Bingham, Utah. The ball was found at a depth of nearly twenty feet from the surface. It is supposed to be an ærolite, but looks exactly like a ball of cast iron from a foundry. It has been suggested by some persons that it is a grape shot, but such a thing is hardly probable, as the depth at which it was found and on a level prairie would seem to make it impossible that a shot could be forced into the earth to that depth. One of the ends of the ball is a little flattened, but the remainder is nearly uniform and has a smooth surface; when scratched with a knife or filed it shows up as bright as any iron would.

The Boise & Nampa Coal company has been organized. The chief object of the company is acquiring, enlarging, digging, owning and operating canals and ditches in Idaho and Wyoming. The capital stock is $300,000, divided into 3,000 shares. The trustees for the first year are as follows: Robert Blickensderfer and John S. Hickey, Pocatello, Idaho; James A. McGee, Caldwell, Idaho; Edward Dickinson, Omaha; Edward S. Nettleton, Denver; James F. Curtis, James M. Stewart, Henry F. Weld and Wm. H. Ridenbaugh, of Boise City, Idaho.

The Salt Lake Tribune, enumerating the resources of the territory, says: "There are near this city beds of brown, black, white and mottled marble, some of which take on wonderful beauty when polished; there is clay near by out of which first class fire and pressed brick can be manufactured; within twenty-five miles of this city is an iron mine of a finer quality than any this side of Sweden; there is a sand for making glass which Pittsburg glass manufacturers say is finer for the purpose than they can procure elsewhere east of the Rockies; a gentleman here says all the materials are close by for making cement equal to the finest Portland cement, and these are only a few of the minerals which are waiting to be utilized. There are endless coal measures in easy reach of the city, and when the list of base metals is exhausted there are precious metals close by in abundance. If the profits of gold and silver mining for a single year in Utah could be put in structures in this city it would shine like 'the New Jerusalem.'"

Montana.

A large lode of platinum ore is claimed to have been found near Clay mountain.

The output of the Drum Lummon for April was $183,300, from 5,946 tons of ore.

The Granite Mountain mine distributed $200,000 among stockholders during April.

Dividends paid by Montana mining properties for the first four months of 1887 aggregate $574,000.

There will be, it is estimated, about 250,000 pounds of cattle hides shipped from Benton this year—the result of a hard winter.

Helena is experiencing a boom, and as a consequence her population is rapidly increasing. It has always been a wealthy town.

The Pacific Coast.

An ostrich farm is to be started on Coronnade Beach near San Diego.

Bob Ford, the slayer of Jesse James, is a waiter in a cheap restaurant in Santa Fe, N. M.

A silver ledge has been located at Tiptop, A. T., which is said to run 2,000 ounces of metal to the ton.

The quartz mines in the neighborhood of San Juan, Nevada City and Grass Valley are reported to be paying well.

Sheep men throughout northern California say that the clip of wool this spring is the best they have seen in years, both in point of quantity and quality.

Pleasant Valley, Nevada county, boasts of a Digger Indian who plays a violin at all the dances of the palefaces in that region. He is said to be an artist on the guitar, flute, fife, organ and harmonica.

A syndicate headed by Hon. Thomas R. Bard, of Ventura, has purchased all of the land in Southern California belonging to the estate of the late Colonel Thomas A. Scott of Pennsylvania. The purchase includes 150,000 acres in Ventura county and a large tract in the neighborhood of Santa Monica.

The coal mines at Roslin, W. T., are doing well. According to the report of Territorial Inspector Watson, during the quarter ending March 31 they put out 16,133 tons. They now ship 400 tons a day. The total coal product of the territory during the first quarter of the present year was 124,376 tons.

The Tombstone Prospector speaks of a pine and juniper forest in the vicinity of Flagstaff, Yavapai county, in that territory, containing an area of timber sufficient to supply 100,000 feet of lumber daily for 500 years. It also mentions that the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad company will build a branch through this "dense, trackless forest region."

The San Diego News says: Mr. Whiting, of the Anaheim ostrich farm, tells a good story about a male bird getting on the rampage and "running amuck," as it were, when he unhorsed a sheepherder, and the poor devil hid himself in a tumble weed while the horse was kicked to death. Facts, as Mr. Whiting had to pay for the horse. He further stated that it took six fleet ponies and riders to corral the fiery, untamed biped. Who wants to own an ostrich farm?

A few months ago Dr. Henry D. Cogswell, of San Francisco, donated real estate to the value of $1,000,000 for the purpose of founding a mechanical training school for boys and girls, to be known as the "Cogswell Polytechnic college." The plans for the building have been prepared. It will be located on the corner of Folsom and Twenty-sixth streets, with a frontage of 245x182 feet. The buiding will be three stories in height of brick and stone. It will be seventy-one feet in width by eighty-five feet in depth, not including the projections. On each side will be a wing two stories in height, each 35x40 feet. There are to be ten class rooms, each 28x30 feet, four to be on the main floor and the other six to be in the second story. On the first floor also will be the offices of the president and secretary, a reception parlor, a library 16x28 feet, and a museum 20x28 feet, besides a number of dressing and toilet rooms. A spacious assembly hall occupies the entire third story. It is 68x70 feet in size and will have a seating capacity for 1,000.

Everything which belongs to pure, healthy blood is imparted by Hood's Sarsaparilla. A trial will convince you of its merit.

A representative of the city waterworks company stated yesterday that the company was only receiving $60 a year for its hydrants, while for intermediate hydrants it was receiving only $10 a year.

MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared with strict regard to Purity, Strength, and Healthfulness. Dr. Price's Baking Powder contains no Ammonia, Lime, Alum or Phosphates. Dr. Price's Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, etc., flavor deliciously.

CHICAGO. NEW YORK. ST. LOUIS.

Hayden Bros

300 Turkey fringed clothes at $1, worth $2.

300 Turkey fringed cloths at 85c, worth $1.25.

10 pcs Turkey red damask at 25c, worth 50c.

10 pcs Turkey red damask at 35c, worth 60c.

50 doz red bordered doylies at 95c, worth $1.25

20 pcs 18 inch pure twine crash at 6½c, worth 12c.

100 doz crepe towels, 18x34 at $1.20 per dozen, worth $1.75

100 doz cream damask towels at 15c, worth 25c.

100 doz huck towels at 12½c each, worth 20c.

5 cases yard wide sheeting at 5c, worth 8c.

5 cases yard wide bleached muslin at 6c, worth 8½c.

50 bed spreads at 49c worth 75c.

50 doz ladies' unbleached hose, 15c worth 25c.

50 doz ladies' fancy hose, regular made 25c, worth 50c.

Schoppers lisle thread hose, plain and ribbed, 44c, worth 75c.

Ladies lisle thread vests, Jersey fitting in ecru, pink and blue, 98c worth $1.25

Ladies' fine balbriggan vests, long and short sleeves, 9c worth 50c.

Ladies' balbriggan vests, 35c worth 45c.

Ladies' India gauze vests, extra nice, 25c worth 40c.

100 doz gents' unlaundried shirts, double back, 48c worth 75c.

Latest styles in satin lined neckwear 19c.

Gents' fine balbriggan shirts and drawers, 35c each.

Gents' white laundried shirts only 69c.

Gents' British half hose, superfine, 19c worth 25c.

Gents' percale shirts, in a variety of patterns, 47c, 75c, $1 and $1.25

HAYDEN BROS.

In New Kennard Building,

16th Street, Near Douglas.

OMAHA.....NEB.

J. & T. COUSIN'S SHOES

Embody the highest exellencies in Shapeliness, Comfort and Durability and are the

Reigning Favorites

fashionable circles Our name is on every sale. J. & T. COUSINS, New York.

FOR SALE.

A full blooded Norman and a thoroughbred Cahen and Wagner Clay. Cahen was imported by Degan Brothers, Ottawa, Ill., is 17 hands high; girth 7 feet 3 inches, and weighs 1900 lbs: he has a record for heavy horses of 4 minutes. Clay, a thoroughbred trotting stallion, and registered in American Stud Book, is a chestnut 16 hands high, weight 1200. Also a registered Clay colt. For particulars, address T. B. BARNES, Box 807, Omaha, Neb.

THE CAPITOL HOTEL

Lincoln, Neb.

The best known and most popular hotel in the state. Location central, appointments first class. Headquarters for commercial men and all political and public gatherings.

E. P. ROGGEN, Proprietor.

DREXEL & MAUL,

Successors to Jno. G. Jacobs,

UNDERTAKERS

AND EMBALMERS.

At the oldstand 1407 Farnam st. Orders by telegraph solicited and promptly attended to. Telephone No. 225.

THE PERFECT

Self Revolving Churn Dasher

Quickest Selling Article Ever Invented.

PRICE OF DASHER, $1.25

Needs no talking, but really is the Prettiest Showing Article on the Market.

OMAHA, Neb., April 28, 1887.—This is to certify that we, the undersigned, have this day witnessed a churning by "The Perfect Self Revolving Churn Dashers," which resulted in producing 3½ pounds of first class butter from one gallon of cream in just one minute and fifteen seconds.

W. L. Wright, proprietor "Omaha Dairy;" O. W. Wheeler, manager "Omaha Dairy;" Paul B. Tate, Merchants' National Bank; A. D. Touzalin, Nebraska National Bank; Prof. George R. Rathburn, proprietor "Omaha Business College;" Prof. L. J. Blake, teacher of shorthand; Harry Mirriam, editor "Pithian Spur."

Milt R. Uhl, "Bee" — Will J. Dobbs, R. R. Agt.
J. F. Ryan, "World." — Frank E. Green, "Herald"
Dr. J. W. Search. — Dr. J. W. Dysart.
Dr. C. M. G. Biart. — Dr. Hamilton Warren.
E. R. Ball, real estate. — J. W. Rogers, real estate
John Rudd, jeweler. — Chris Orff, furniture.

State and County Rights for Sale, Profits Will Surprise You.

AGENTS WANTED.

Call or write to us at once. Quick sales and large profits. Very truly,

J. W. & A. POPHAM, Prop's.

Room 1 Crounse Block, N. 16th st., Omaha, Neb.