# THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

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| Daily Morning Edition) including Sunday Bee, One Year | $10 00 |
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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, County of Douglas. } s. s.

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 20, 1887, was as follows:

| | |
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| Saturday, May 14 | 14,200 |
| Sunday, May 15 | 14,000 |
| Monday, May 16 | 14,725 |
| Tuesday, May 17 | 14,100 |
| Wednesday, May 18 | 14,100 |
| Thursday, May 19 | 14,100 |
| Friday, May 20 | 14,100 |
| Average | 14,203 |

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of May, 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 May, 1886, 12,439 copies; for June, 1886, 12,298 copies; for July, 1886, 12,314 copies; for August, 1886, 12,464 copies; for September, 1886, 13,030 copies; for October, 1886, 12,982 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.

THROUGHOUT Nebraska active preparations are in progress for the observance of Decoration day.

THE St. Paul *Globe* favors the return of the whipping post. It probably has its eyes on some man who called to whip the editor.

MINNEAPOLIS policemen are engaged in closing the gambling houses. The Fourth of July will give Omaha policemen an equal chance.

WHEN Bob Lincoln sees his name mentioned in connection with the presidency he grows angry and throws the paper down. And when other people see it they do the same thing.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, wife, mother in-law and Colonel Lamont, Thursday will leave Washington for Saranac lake, New York, where they will fish for a week or ten days. Mr. Cleveland will want to fish for suckers in '88.

A WRITER in the *Popular Science Monthly* claims that nature, and not the railroads discriminates against inland towns. In the creation of the contributor to that journal, nature was not lavish, and certainly gave him a short haul of brains.

MORE than half of the iron and steel produced in the United States since 1865 has been used in the construction and equipment of railroads. And more than one half of the stealing that has been done since that time has occurred among the railroads.

IT has been discovered that Indian traders in the Indian territory have forgotten that injunction written of old, "Thou shalt not steal," and accordingly have robbed the government and caused many a good Indian to go on half rations. Investigators sometimes investigate.

THE Presbyterians will remain in Omaha a week yet. Every day each visitor becomes more impressed with Omaha and while combining business with pleasure we wish to remark that this assembly will be worth considerable to our city. The praises from these many strangers upon their return to the east, will be unsolicited, and all they say of Omaha will be true.

THE San Francisco *Call*, in a column of pretty sentences, seconds the New York *Sun's* nomination of William Tell Coleman, of San Francisco, for president. It pictures William Tell a greater and grander man than the freedom shrieker of Switzerland, and among his accomplishments shows him to be just the man for the position. The *Call* insists that it must take more than moonlight romance to lift Americans into prominence.

IN the latest news from Washington on the subject of natural gas, we read: "In general, it may be said that natural gas is found in varying quantities all through the territory from the Hudson river, on the east, to California, on the west. In New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, Kansas, Colorado, Dakota, Utah, Wyoming and California its existence is reported." It would certainly be in order for some booming Nebraska town to subscribe two or three thousand dollars and prospect for the valuable product. Other states have sought and found. Why not Nebraska?

IF the farmers who have paid $7 and $8 per ton for an inferior quality of coal at Long Pine, Neligh, O'Neil and other points along the Elkhorn road, and been indiscriminately robbed on all other freights, will write out their just complaints and meet the railroad commission this week, it is possible that it will be forever determined to the entire satisfaction of all that the commission is a fraud, without power or right to correct any of the thousand existing wrongs practised by railways in Nebraska. The merchants, too, who have paid 85 cents and more per hundred pounds for freight from Omaha to points mentioned, might, if they feel so inclined, furnish the commission with some facts and figures very interesting. The Elkhorn road is no worse than the other systems in Nebraska, but as the commission has chosen that particular line, its members can certainly be instructed, if those most interested will tell what they know.

### Coming to Time.

Almost every day furnishes some evidence that the combination entered into by the railroads of the country to render the inter-state commerce law obnoxious, by a systematic policy of embarrassing business and harrassing the public, is rapidly and surely breaking up. It was impossible that such a scheme could be carried on a great while with any degree of success unless assisted by the officials whose duty it is under the law to see that the people are protected from abuses by the corporations, but its abandonment was begun sooner than was perhaps to have been expected, and it is clearly only a question of a little time when it will be complete and a system of proper business competition will generally prevail.

In a number of instances freight rates have been reduced to about the old figures, notably in the case of wheat and flour between Minneapolis and St. Paul and Chicago. When the new law went into effect the rate per hundred pounds in these commodities was made eighteen cents, more than double the former rate. One road, the Burlington & Northern, refused to be a party to this manifestly unreasonable charge, and now the other roads have come to time and the uniform rate is 7½ cents for flour and 10 cents on wheat. It is not at all questionable that there is a profit in these rates, and therefore that the higher charge was unreasonable and unjust, but it was made to create a public sentiment against the law. Elsewhere freight charges have been reduced, while special rates are given to large parties of travelers, mileage books are sold, excursion tickets are issued, and otherwise the narrow and senseless policy that went into effect with the law is being set aside. The shrewder men among those who control the railroads are learning none too soon that the contest which they invited was certain to be a losing one for themselves. The immediate consequences to the traffic of their corporations have apparently not been hurtful. The comparative earnings of the roads are favorable. But the penalty they were inviting from a continuance in their unwarrantable course was a more stringent enactment when the people should again have their opportunity to assert their constitutional authority to regulate the common carriers of the country in the interest of the public. That such would be the result of an adherence by the railroads to the policy they inaugurated under the law there cannot be the least doubt.

The change of attitude by the commission regarding the fourth section has already had a wholesome influence, and the good effects will still be more apparent hereafter. The railroad companies having been given to understand that there is to be no more dallying with the law, but that its easily understood requirements will be enforced as the only way in which it can receive a fair trial, they will be found gradually adjusting themselves to the situation, as at once the wisest and most profitable policy. The more promptly they reach this position the sooner will they regain the public confidence which their course has lost them.

### The Final Bond Call.

The secretary of the treasury has issued a call for the redemption of the remaining 3 per cent. bonds outstanding amounting to $19,417,500. Interest on these bonds will cease on the first day of July, at which time their payment will begin. No other bonds of the government become due until 1891, so that the present call is the last that the treasury will make for four years. It is within the discretion of the secretary, however, to purchase unmatured bonds, either for the sinking fund or as a measure of financial relief to the country, if an exigency should arise such as in his judgment to warrant his doing so. The requirement of the sinking fund for the next fiscal year will be $47,000,000, and it has been expected that the treasury would buy bonds at least to this amount. It appears, however, to be the intention of Secretary Fairchild to apply the three per cents to be redeemed in July to the sinking fund, which will reduce the amount of bonds necessary to be purchased for this object to about $28,000,000. But it is not assured that the secretary will purchase any bonds, and there is every reason to expect that he will avoid doing so if possible. The supposition that the treasury would be forced to enter the market as a buyer of bonds has already had the effect of strengthening the price of those first maturing, and the certainty of the government becoming a purchaser, even to the moderate extent necessary to the sinking fund, would of course further appreciate the market value of these bonds. Secretary Fairchild may be expected, therefore, to avoid this resort just as long as he can do so, and altogether if that be possible. There can be no doubt that in relation to this matter the president and secretary are in complete accord.

What the policy of the treasury will be during the first six months of the next fiscal year is a question of supreme interest to the country. The payment of the remaining three per cent bonds and the disbursements from appropriations after the first of July will not prevent an accumulation of the surplus, which the lowest estimate does not place below $60,000,000 by the time the regular session of congress begins in December. Can the business of the country stand this drain without impairment? It will come at a time when there is an extraordinary demand for money for moving the crops, and will consequently be more severely felt than at any other period of the year. The monetary situation at present, which is not uncomfortable, does not furnish a safe basis from which to judge of the requirements four months hence. The indications point to a general trade movement of exceptional activity, demanding an increased supply of money, the limits of which cannot now be set. It is very probable that the necessary supply cannot be had unless the treasury shall adopt a policy that will release a considerable part of the surplus, or otherwise make it available to the people.

Besides the purchase of bonds, two other methods have been suggested. One is to deposit the surplus with the banks, but a serious objection to this is that the banks will not purchase bonds at the present high rate of premium to be used as security for such deposits. It is not easy to figure out a profit in buying bonds at 129 which the government will receive as security for the deposits at only 90, and such a transaction becomes less attractive when the possibility of a decline in the premium is considered. There are other obvious objections to such an arrangement which would doubtless cause the banks to hesitate about entering into it. The other method is for the government to anticipate the interest on the public debt, amounting to about $45,000,000. The success of this would depend upon the disposition of the holders of the debt, and it is not certain that they would be largely favorable to it. In any event it would be a tedious and toilsome way of meeting an exigency that could hardly be of much advantage. Certainly the most direct and practicable way, although the most expensive, would be the purchase of bonds. There is no immediate cause for anxiety on the part of the business of the country, and there is reason for confidence that when the circumstances demand it the treasury will have a policy that will meet the necessities of the situation.

### No Partisan School Board.

The chairman of the republican city central committee has issued a call for ward caucuses to select candidates for the board of education, whose nominations are to be ratified by the republican central committee as the regular republican school board ticket. Now we hope that this call will be revoked. Our board of education should be strictly non-partisan. Its members should be entirely free from all political obligations for their election. We can conceive of no political issue in the management of our public schools, and do not propose to countenance any move that will draw the party lines in the election of the school board. It would be a palpable violation of the spirit if not the letter of the law. The main object of holding elections for members of the board of education separate from any city, county or general election, is to divorce the school board from politics. The election is to be held in our school houses in order to be as far as is possible removed from the political atmosphere that surrounds our polling places at ordinary elections.

What is the object of republican nominating caucuses? Is it not to obligate successful candidates to distribute school board patronage among members of their own party and to the exclusion of applicants of any other political creed? Is it not with a view to forcing republican newspapers to support the republican nominees as against all others, even if they are more worthy and better qualified for the discharge of the duties incumbent upon the board of education?

If the republican party machine nominates a ticket the democratic party machine will naturally follow suit and thus seek to compel voters to divide on political lines. Is this in the interest of our public schools? We most emphatically say no, and propose to ignore any nomination made by political clubs and party caucusses. The only issue on which the contest for school board membership should be fought out is that of individual fitness of each candidate and his intentions with regard to the management and supervision of our schools. There is a clique now organized in Omaha to depose our efficient school superintendent, Mr. James, and if we are correctly informed it expects to achieve this end by juggling the party caucuses. We do not believe the patrons and friends of our public schools can be duped into giving countenance or support to any such movement.

### The New Gas Company.

A material reduction in the price of gas is always welcomed by any community. That Omaha wants cheaper gas goes without saying. The reduction of fifty cents per thousand feet in the price of her gas supply which is promised by the new gas company is a powerful incentive for granting a franchise.

We would, however, venture some suggestions to the council which should be embodied in the gas ordinance:

1. The franchise should be limited to twenty-five or thirty years, and subject to repeal in case of violations of contract by the gas company. The ordinance, as introduced, is practically perpetual.

2. No right of way should be granted through any paved thoroughfare except at alley crossings. All gas mains should be laid in the alleys and all connections with buildings should be made from the mains laid in the alleys. Omaha has expended several million dollars for paving and we could better afford to submit to high priced gas than allow our paved streets to be torn up and ruined by gas trenches. To dig ditches on Farnam, Douglas or Harney streets every twenty-two or thirty-three feet would simply ruin the whole pavement. The new gas company should be required to lay its mains in the alleys, and the old company should hereafter be restricted to the alleys where new mains are to be laid. Provision should also be made to require gas companies to pay the cost of repairing pavements in streets and alleys damaged by digging trenches for their mains and laterals.

HAVING been foiled in their effort to get themselves appointed on the police commission and failed to control the choice of chief of police the "disgruntled editors" now propose to harrass the police commission by inducing the council to reject the rules governing the police force which the commission has adopted and submitted to that body for approval. Such small business is beneath contempt. The rules may need amending in some trivial particulars but in the main they commend themselves as essential to proper organization and discipline. In fact these obnoxious rules did not originate with the Omaha police commission. They are modelled after the police regulations that have for years been in force in cities where the metropolitan police system prevails.

THE scheme to override the police commission in its choice of chief of police by getting the council to pass an ordinance that will require at least two year's residence in Omaha as a qualification for the position, is too silly for anything. It is in conflict with the charter which allows all appointive offices to be filled regardless of length of residence or citizenship. The mayor and council may appoint the city engineer, street commissioner, or even chairman of the board of public works from abroad if, in their judgement, the interests of the city are subserved by it, and the police commission may send to Chicago, New York or Boston for a chief of police or a fire chief should they deem it essential to the public safety.

A FEW days ago the BEE charged Patrick Ford with having himself put on the pay roll of the Union Pacific immediately after his first election to the council. It appears that this is incorrect. We are assured by Councilman Ford that he was on the pay roll of the company several months before the election as watchman of the Belt line—and therefore was not employed because of his position in the council. We cheerfully make this correction, as we have no disposition to misrepresent him or any other public official.

STILL at the front and advancing is the position of Omaha among the financial centres of the country. Again this city leads all others in the increase of its bank clearances, and in the last week took one step forward, advancing to the seventeenth place and leaving behind Cleveland, Indianapolis and Denver among the important trade centres. It is a steady march forward that Omaha is making and every advance will be permanently maintained.

THE wives paint a pretty picture in Chicago. The strike is nothing compared to the raid on the married women of the Windy City. When a husband goes down town at an unseemly hour to bail his wife out of jail, there seems to be some truth in the statement that as a literary centre Chicago ranks low.

THE council cannot afford to obstruct the police commission in its efforts to reorganize the police force and make it efficient.

UP to this hour we have heard of no woman candidate for the board of education.

### PROMINENT PERSONS.

Colonel R. G. Ingersoll's eldest daughter is a very beautiful young woman, and is said to have the purest and best soprano voice in New York.

Mr. John Tyler, son of President Tyler, has for the ninth time been elected grand worthy patriarch of the sons of temperance of the state of Virginia.

Senator Stanford owns the largest vineyard in the world. It is in Tehama county, and contains 3,500 acres in bearing vines. The entire ranch comprises 30,000 acres.

The end of a busy and successful season finds Mrs. Langtry looking pale and tired. She has her hair cut like a boy's, and the style is not becoming, say her admirers.

J. Armory Knox of Texas Siftings, is the successor of John T. Raymond in the coin-matching business. He has a lucky quarter with which he has won over $500 this month.

Nate Saulsbury, who is Buffalo Bill's partner, proposes to introduce pop-corn in London this summer. He has ordered 100 bushels of the unpopped vegetable from a New York dealer.

Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, has sailed for Brazil under the name of Dr. Coma. Should he attempt any unseemly pranks in Dom Pedro's dominion Dr. Coma's career will likely come to a full stop.

Senator John Sherman was commissioned a colonel by Governor Dennison during the war, and two regiments were for some time known as Sherman's brigade, though he never took the field, resigning his command to take his seat in the senate.

Big Ben Le Fevre, the Ohio ex-congressman, has struck a better thing than a seat in congress, or the Paris consulship, for which he was an applicant. He has been made general manager of the Brice & Thomas railroad syndicate at a salary of $20,000 a year.

Mrs. Hettie Green, the Wall street woman of many millions, is very particular in selecting the modest room she occupies in a boarding house. Her first question to the landlady is: "Are there any reporters in the house?" If not, she inquires: "Have any reporters ever lived in the house?" If such a disaster has occurred to the landlady, Mrs. Green cares not to hear when it happened; the mere fact that reporters have had a habitation in the house is enough. She says "Good-day," and is gone.

### An Able Criticism.

*Kansas City Journal.*

We have received the first copy of Truth, a weekly magazine of literature and reality, published at Leavenworth. As for literary excellence, it possesses none. As for reality, it is crowded full of real estate advertisements. As for the name it has assumed, that is an exhibition of monumental cheek, which persuades us that the magazine will succeed.

### The Jackleg Lawyer.

*Lincoln Democrat.*

Every jackleg lawyer in Nebraska who wants it gets a railroad pass, on the ground that he is an employe of the roads. Every politician whom the roads want to use at conventions and other useful places has his little "employe" annual. Not a solitary abuse has been corrected by the alleged abolition of passes. The same subornation of lawyers and politicians goes on, except more guardedly than before. The main herd of common editors are not allowed to have passes, so that their moans will deceive the public and make it imagine that the passes have been abolished. Any man of political influence, who is unscrupulous enough to ask for it and use it, can get a pass just as he used to. He must only be a little more explicit than formerly in his pledge to stand by the company.

### High Love Has No Place On Earth.

*Ella Wheeler Wilcox.*

The world has outlived all its passion;
Its men are inane and blase,
Its women are mere puppets of fashion;
Life now is a comedy play.
Our Abelard sighs for a season,
Then yields with demanded to fate;
Our Heloise listens to reason,
And seeks a new mate.

By the ladylike minds of our mothers
We are taught that to feel is bad form;
Our effeminate fathers and brothers
Keep carefully out of life's storm.
Our worshippers now, and our lovers
Are calmly devout—with their brains;
And we laugh at the man who discovers
Warm blood in his veins.

But you, O twin souls, passion mated,
Who love as the gods loved of old,
What blundering destiny fated
Your lives to be cast in this mould?
Like a lurid volcanic upheaval
In pastures prosaic and gray
You seem, with your fervors primeval,
Among us to-day.

You dropped from some planet of splendor,
Perhaps, as it circled afar,
And your constancy, swerveless and tender,
You learned from the course of that star.
Fly back to its bosom, I warn you,
As back to the ark flew the dove;
The minions of earth will but scorn you
Because you can love!

### The Secret Was Exposed.

*Broken Bow Statesman.*

The Omaha Republican made a bitter attack on Governor Thayer on account of his appointments to the Omaha police commission. The Republican's logic was so much at fault that most people are at a loss to know the real reason of his attack. The whole secret was exposed by the governor himself a few days ago, in an interview with a BEE reporter. It transpires that Rothacker, the editor of the Republican, was a persistent applicant for a place on the commission, and because the governor chose to reject the application for the very best of reasons, Mr. Rothacker's bile was stirred up to the extent of sloping over through the columns of the Republican. Governor Thayer has suffered no harm from the attack, while Rothacker and his paper have gained nothing by it.

### Their Greetings.

*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

The Northern Presbyterians, in session at Omaha, have sent greetings to the Southern Presbyterians, in session at St. Louis. The message says: "See psalm 122, verse 7, and John 17, verse 21." Republicans are familiar with the Scriptures, and know very well what is contained in each of these verses, but for the benefit of our Democratic readers we will say that the first verse reads: "Peace be within thy walls, and prosperity within thy palaces."

The second verse is as follows:

"That they all may be one, as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us; that the world may believe that thou hast sent me."

## STATE AND TERRITORY.

### Nebraska Jottings.

The Chadron artesian bore swallowed $1,000.

The Norfolk News cries aloud for a town park.

More trees were planted in Fullerton this season than ever before.

Crawford claims to be a lively, healthy, smiling kid of a burg with ten new houses going up.

Congressman McShane has contributed $100 toward the press building to be erected on the assembly grounds at Crete.

The first baby born in South Sioux City was given a serenade by the band and presented with a corner lot in that promising town.

"Interesting inside developments" are promised in the next issue of several country papers. A choice collection of pewter pens, probably.

Mrs. F. A. Wittie, of Hay Springs, took an overdose of aconite to quiet her nerves. It was quite successful. She leaves a sorrowing husband and a three-year-old son.

The Nebraska City News taps a timely vein, by urging the formation of a company to bore for natural gas. The News is confident that the "fuel of the future" exists in that vicinity.

The Genoa Dramatic club is energetically rehearsing "The Haunted Hen house, or Six Buckets of Blood." At the last performance the heavy villian had a section of his ear shot away while plucking the stuffed pullets in the coop. The local critic fails to mention whether sufficient gore was secured to verify the text. The drama will probably be put on the boards with a brush.

The Norfolk News punctures Omaha merchants in the following friendly item: "The only trouble with Omaha is that that town imagines that the entire state of Nebraska must pay tribute to her merchants. This is a big mistake. The trade of any section belongs to the merchant who can place his wares in the hands of the purchaser at the least cost. Omaha merchants can not, or do not, do this. Our experience has uniformly been that we could buy goods in our line cheaper in Lincoln than in Omaha."

### Iowa Items.

Thirteen counties in the state report the banishment of saloons.

A large gob of gloom has settled down on Des Moines with the closing of the distillery.

The buildings of the Murray iron works at Burlington, recently burned down, will be rebuilt.

Sioux city presents the strange spectacle of Germany supporting Frantz in the fight for liberty and beer.

Prof. Foster, of Burlington predicts a double disturbance early in June. A delayed assignment of bock beer is expected about that time.

### Dakota.

Rapid City papers are endeavoring to give life and activity to the board of trade.

Lead City is realizing on a real estate boom, the first joyful evidence of prosperity experienced in years.

A large force of graders have been transferred from Nebraska to Rapid City to begin work on the Elkhorn Valley extension to Deadwood. This unexpected move is due to the activity of the Burlington people on the border.

A company has been formed in Rapid City to develop the gypsum beds in that vicinity. The company has secured some forty acres or more of the gypsum beds and will operate on an extensive scale when they commence. The product will be disposed of in eastern markets. Among the gentlemen interested are John R. Brennan, A. J. Simmons, R. C. Lake, Thomas Sweeney and K. C. Morehouse.

The weekly crop reports to the Northern Pacific Elevator company show a general need of rain. Some sections are in good shape while others are suffering badly. Keelley, Verona and Dawson report good rains and splendid crop condition. Arthur, Milnors, Blanchard, Edmunds, Hatton and New Rockford report serious lack of rain and high winds, with a consequent damage to the crops.

### Wyoming.

A Congregational church to cost $2,000 is being built at Lusk.

The territory is overrun with railroad surveyors and mining prospectors.

Benjamin F. Carter, the murderer of James Jeffrey at Sand Creek, has been convicted and sentenced to death.

Cheyenne was thrown into a prayerful pose by piercing thunder peals Friday evening. No harm was done above or below.

Large additions are being made to the Laramie chemical works. These improvements will treble the capacity of the plant.

The Cheyenne Sun reports that from an investigation of the business affairs of Swan Bros. it is evident that the firm will come out of the wreck with reputation untarnished. "It is stated on authority that those interested firmly believe that the assets will be found to exceed the liabilities by from $400,000 to $500,000. Everybody concerned has grown more hopeful and all express the belief that by careful business management the possessions of the firm will realize at least double the amount of the liabilities."

## AMUSEMENTS.

### Another Visit to Boyd's From the Devil's Auction.

The inter-state commerce law has had no effect upon the Devil's Auction, because last night, it appeared again at the Boyd in all its well known features. The house was as large as any that has attended any of these performances, which means that nearly every seat in the house was occupied. There have been introduced a number of new acts for ones that no longer commanded the respect due to honorable old age. The scenery, dancing, acting were as agreeable as ever, and the audience retired in humor sufficiently easy to be ready to attend another performance. It will be repeated to-night.

### Personal Paragraphs.

S. S. Pelker has returned home from a two months' visit to California.

Hon. J. D. Meiklejohn, of Fullerton, is in the city and will remain here until Wednesday.

Sheriff McDonald and Mr. Luce, of Sioux City, were in the city for a day or so visiting C. W. Edgerton.

## CONNOYER'S ACCOUNTS.

### They Will Be Considered By a Committee of the Council.

The called meeting of the board of education met yesterday afternoon at 5:15 with just a quorum present. The secretary announced the object of the meeting—to examine into the condition of the secretary's accounts. The secretary left his desk and took the floor, denying that he had declared he did not want his accounts investigated and said further that when Mr. Blackburn had made such a statement he had uttered what was not true. Mr. Connoyer made a lengthy statement, and read the sections of the law pertaining to the payment of claims. He said that the committee on claims instead of meeting in season to examine the bills of expense, had of late years met fifteen or twenty minutes before a board meeting, hastily looked over the claims, and asked if he was to be held responsible for the neglect of duty shown by the committee on claims. Mr. Blackburn, of the committee on claims, arose in response to Mr. Connoyer, and said that the spirit of his resolution introduced at the last meeting was not to cast an imputation upon the secretary. All that he desired was that the officers of the board should be examined, as he considered the methods somewhat slip-shod. So far as he knew, the accounts of Mr. Connoyer were as fair as any man's could be. As Mr. Connoyer had been secretary of the board for eight or ten years, and the term was about at an end, he thought it but proper that the affairs of the body should be gone over. No honest man should object to such an investigation. Mr. Connoyer accused Mr. Blackburn of making derogatory remarks. Mr. Blackburn said that was not the point before the board, which was to consider the investigation of the secretary's accounts. He moved that the discussion close. Mr. Coburn objected on the grounds that other members wanted to speak on the subject, and the motion was withdrawn. Mr. Livesey thought no one should object to an investigation. Mr. Clark, as chairman of the committee on claims, stated the methods of the committee in auditing claims. He said in contract work the committee could only rely upon the statements of foremen, and he believed that the auditing was in the main fair. Mr. Coburn said that the board had been commented upon for its expenditures. While opposed to Mr. Blackburn's resolution referring the examination of the accounts to the finance committee, he was in favor of an examination, but wanted it done by an expert and outsider of their own body. He referred to the section of the new law governing examinations. Mr. Blackburn said the new law did not cover the period of years prior to its passage by the legislature. Mr. Coburn thought the council had power to appoint an examination committee, and moved as an amendment that the council be asked to examine the records and accounts of the board. Mr. Connoyer said he wanted a full and early investigation, as his affairs were in such a shape as to bear investigation. He feared the council would delay the matter for a week or more, and he thought the board should appoint a committee to do the work at once. Mr. Blackburn thought as the secretary did, but Mr. Coburn insisted on his motion. He believed that the secretary occupied a different position from any of the others, and as a member of the board he was as much entitled to an investigation as the secretary, as the public had reflected somewhat on the board. President Points took the floor and said the law provided the instrumentality of investigation. He said the matter had been sprung on the eve of an election and had a political aspect.

He believed an investigation by a committee of the board would be unnecessary and unsatisfactory. It would amount to a whitewash. It might help some member to a re-election. But what kind of a look would it have to the public. He was opposed, not to an investigation, but to the mover of investigation. The time for investigation was when the secretary's term had expired and before his bondsmen had been relieved. He wanted an investigation through the proper channels, and one which would place the board in a proper light before the citizens of the city. The vote was five to four in favor of the motion to refer to the city council for investigation. After brief discussion of a routine matter the board adjourned.

### Republican City Committee.

There will be a meeting of the republican city central committee at the council chamber, exposition building, Thursday, May 26, at 4 o'clock p. m. Each member is requested to be there in person or by proxy.

D. H. MERCER, Chairman.

F. B. REDMAN, Secretary.

### It Was an Accident.

The coroner went to Millard yesterday to investigate the case of the young man reported drowned on Sunday night. The man's name was August Thies, a farmer, and the verdict of the jury was that he was accidentally drowned while in bathing.

### Southern Presbyterian Assembly.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—In the Southern Presbyterian assembly this morning the committee on organization presented three reports. The majority recommends the appointment of a committee to confer with the committee from the other assembly and report to the next general assembly. The committee is instructed to take and maintain the position that a mere acceptance of the common standards of church confession of faith does not form a sufficient basis of union, "But the acceptance of that peculiar interpretation of our standards which affirms and emphasizes the purely scriptural nature of Christ's Kingdom, and forbids her legislating on political or civil matters, is the only true basis of union; and, further, we insist that our colored brethren be organized into separate congregations, presbyteries and synods." The minority says the difficulties in the way of union are so numerous and of so serious a nature that they cannot be removed, and asserts that a separate existence of the southern church is demanded because of the widely different interpretation of the language of confession of faith. These cannot be reconciled, and a union would perpetuate strife and alienations. The minimum minority report differs from the minority only in the form of expression. The matter was laid over till to-morrow.

### Big Railroad Suit.

MILWAUKEE, May 23.—Papers have been filed in the United States circuit court in a suit brought by William H. Hollister against John A. Stewart and Edwin H. Abbott, trustees of the Wisconsin Central railroad, and Henry F. Spencer, their registrar and a former stockholder of the road. The case grows out of a reorganization scheme made by the company in 1879 for the purpose of settling the affairs of the old company. The complaint demands judgment for the bonds and interests, aggregating $500,000. The case will probably lead to the appointment of a general receiver for the road.

### The Rock Island Robbers Sentenced.

CHICAGO, May 23.—A special to the Daily News from Morris, Ill., says Schwartz and Watt, the Rock Island train robbers, were to-day sentenced to imprisonment for life. Leave was granted the prisoners to file a bill of exceptions by August 23, 1887.

### Weather Indications.

For Nebraska: Warmer, generally fair weather, variable winds, becoming southerly.

For Iowa: Warmer, fair weather, westerly winds, becoming variable.

For Dakota: Warmer, fair weather, variable winds, generally southerly.

### In His Thoughts.

*Chicago Herald.*

Testifying before the Pacific railroad commission the other day the good Jay Gould said: "I thought of the interests of the government many times, but when the Thurman law was passed and sustained by the supreme court I thought the government was trying to squeeze more out of the turnip than there was in it, and my plan then was to build a new road from Omaha to Ogden."

Considering all that has happened this is a very frank admission. The Thurman law was passed with the idea that it would compel the directors and managers of the subsidized roads to pay their indebtedness to the government. Gould looked upon the venture in the light of squeezing a turnip, yet he was engaged in that very act himself, and had made several millions by the operation. By buying up the bonds of connecting and competing roads at nominal figures and selling them to the Union Pacific at par he was able to pocket the profits, which should have gone to the corporation for which he acted. The turnip was dry when it came to paying the debt which the road owed to the government, but it was juicy enough as long as Gould could be permitted to tap it in his own interest.

The manner in which he proposed to get even with the government for insisting upon the payment of the money which it had loaned shows how well he had observed the methods of C. P. Huntington. He proposed to build a new road, "just outside the right of way," from Omaha to Ogden. What for? For the purpose of having a road of his own connecting with Huntington's Central Pacific, and of turning back on the hands of the people the Union Pacific, for which he would then have no use. He would have employed the resources of the Union Pacific to build his new road, exactly as Huntington employed the resources of the Central Pacific to build his Southern Pacific, and then with a road on which the government had no claim he would have been in a position to let go of the subsidized road and let the government make the best of it. Gould has a sublime contempt for public opinion, and no wonder.

### A New Secretary Needed.

The Christian Hour of this week will say editorially: The mission schools form one of the most potent agencies in the home field. All through Utah, Montana, New Mexico, Arizona, the Indian territory, Alaska and in other portions of the field they are laying the basis of a sound education which should be carried to completion in the high school, academy and college. At present there is no system in regard to the unification of these schools, so that this object may be attained.

Each individual school stands alone in its isolated district, and when the scholars have completed the necessarily limited course of instruction, their education is finished as far as it is possible for them to complete it. In Salt Lake we have a collegiate institute that is capable of taking its pupils as far as the sophomore class. Yet of the schools scattered throughout the territory, a very small per cent of the scholars go to the institute.

The school at Albuquerque or Tucson should be advanced to a high school for the twenty-eight schools throughout that region, as a feeder for Del Norte college. One of the objects that Dr. Hill had in view in his late visit to New York was to urge the board to appoint a man to take his place in the school work in the Indian Territory. So heavily was the burden of the importance of this work pressing upon his heart, that his eloquent pleadings ring in the ears of those who heard him as a voice from Heaven. And since God in his mysterious providence has called him home, the schools in that important part of the field are left without a leader.

Another important fact demands attention. We are accustomed to call our work among the colored people work among the freedmen. This is no longer the case. Our schools for the colored people are not educating freedmen, but native Americans. The manner of dealing with the colored schools should be the same as the schools in New Mexico, Indian Territory and Utah. In order that this may be accomplished the schools should all be placed under the supervision of one head. A man should be appointed to take charge of this work; one who would carefully study the needs of these various peoples; unify the system of education by keeping the board fully informed of what he has observed upon the field and faithfully carry out the instructions of the board so as to make the school work more efficient.

We know of no man who is better qualified for this important position than Rev. T. C. Kirkwood, D. D., Superintendent of Missions for Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona. In his large field he has charge of twenty-eight schools as a part of his work. The information furnished by him to the board concerning these schools has always been accurate, and his judgment in regard to the needs of the schools has always been wise. He has the full confidence of the board, of the brethren of his Presbytery and synod, and of the church. The work has grown so rapidly and is so important that it demands immediate attention, and we sincerely trust that the ladies and the home board will unite upon Dr. Kirkwood as the man eminently qualified for the position.


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T. F. Ryan, "World." Frank E. Green, "Herald."
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