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

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas. 3. s. County of Douglas. 4. s. Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circuistion of the Daily See for the week ending May 27, 1887, was as follows: May 21......14,875 Sunday, May 23 13,975
Monday, May 25 14,375
Tnesday, May 24 18,825
Wednesday, May 25 13,775
Thursday, May 26 13,906 Thursday, May 26 13,900 Friday, May 27 14,000

Average. 14.032
Ggo. B. Tzsethuck.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28st day of May, 1867.

Set day of May, 1867.

[SEAL.]

[SEAL.]

[SEAL.]

[Sec. 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, 19 429 cans. For June 1987, 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 Septem-ber, 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, 13,266 copies; for February, 1887, 14,198 copies; for March, 1887, 14,400 copies; for April, 1887, 14,316 copies, Gro. B. Tzschuck, Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th

day of May, A. D., 1887. [SEAL.] N. P. FEIL. Notary Public. THE Tenth street railroad crossing is a bad advertisment for Omaha.

Now turn attention to the proper observance of the Fourth of July.

GOVERNOR HILL'S presidential boom had a short fuse and was lighted too

soon. EVEN poor old Brownville, it is said, is

slightly throbbing with an unboomed boom. Sr. Louis authorities are trying to get

the spectral spooks out of the old town before Grover visits them. DECORATION day was generally ob-

served yesterday. The fallen heroes

slept beneath a wilderness of flowers. Some of the base ball clubs of the state refused to violate the law again last Sun-

day, as the result of the games showed. WHEN Captain Humphrey, the Pawnee blatherskite, is made chairman of the state central committee, the pigs will

begin to fly. THE Sultan of Turkey is the latest European ruler who is trying to get up sympathy by having unskilled men throw | mate use.

bombs at him.

If it had been one or two other certain newspaper correspondents instead of Major Poore who died, the country would have suffered no loss.

THE railroad commission, so-called, considered one complaint. The commission is like a faith cure doctor. Honest people are afraid of it.

Ar Findlay, Ohio, the board of trade will celebrate in June, the first anniversary of the big gas well, which has made the town double in population and more than treble its valuation of property. Can't some town in Nebraska find a gusher?

MR. BLACKBURN was engaged in very aroall business when he marched a cano of ward bummers into the board of education rooms Saturday night to choke off the movement for the election of a non-partisan school board. Whether Mr. Blackburn holds over or not it was very unbecoming in any member of the board to take part in the proceedings.

THE Reformed Episcopal church, at its general council in Philadelphia, have adopted the following resolution: "No minister of this church shall solemnize marriage when either of the persons to be married is divorced, unless the former consort was divorced for violation of the Seventh Commandment, or is either dead or married to another." The festive justice of the peace, however, never inquires as to "previous condi-

THE national drill closed yesterday, and there will doubtless be some differcuce of opinion as to whether it was in all respects a success. It showed that there is a fine body of citizen soldiery in the country, which, if required, would form an excellent nucleus for a volunteer army, but the demonstration of this was not necessary. The fact was quite well known before. The practical purpose of the drill was to infuse this soldiery with a spirit of healthy emulation, to stimulate effort for higher attainment, and to encourage further organization. It cannot be predicted with certainty that such will be the results. So far as the conduct of the southern companies was concerned, while it marred the harmony of the event, it was derogatory only to themselves. If these southern "gentlemen" can feel any pride in their course, with the knowledge that all true gentlemen regard it with contempt, let them do so. It is not a matter that ought to be dignified by giving it serious attention. The most serious charge against the management was in connection with the Sunday proceedings, when a price of admission to the camp ground was exacted after the public had been told there would be no charge. The popular attendance, however, was not so large during the drill as had been expected, and this last resort of the management was doubtless taken to provide against a threatened deficit. It is to be hoped the event, which was certainly an rateresting one, will have all the good results expected or desired, but as we have already intimated, this is not as-

Situation of the Treasury. A report of the situation of the na-

ional treasury brought down to the 20th of the current month, with comparative figures for the corresponding portion of the last fiscal year, and estimates based on these of the probable income and outgo for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, will have an interest for all business men. Such an exhibit ought to possess an interest for everybody, since there is not a man in the country whose earnings, whether obtained from the investments of capital or from his daily labor, have not contributed to the results which the exhibit sets forth. Dry as figures always are to the average man, those that come from the national treasury have a significance that should commend them to close attention, and never more so than now, when the very serious problem is presented of what shall be done with the already accumulated horde, and what can be done to prevent its increase. The people, not a portion or class, but all of them, cannot be too well informed as to the facts, and if they appreciate their true relations to the matter there is no other subject of present public concern which they will more diligently study. Popular enlightenment on this question is the surest way to wise congressional action in the interests of the people. The country would not to-day be perplexed

with this problem had the people been adequately informed as to the exact facts. It is evident that at the close of the present fiscal year, a month hence, the surplus in the treasury will amount to at least \$100,000,000. Up to the 20th of the current month the receipts were nearly \$327,000,000, and as they are flowing in at the rate of more than \$1,000,000 a day they will undoubtedly reach a total for the year of not less than \$370,-000,000. The expenditures, the amount of which is determined, will be \$266,000. 000, so that a surplus of at least \$100,-000,000 is assured. The government has expended up to this time in the current fiscal year about \$26,000,000 in excess of the expenditures for the same time in the preceding fiscal year, but the receipts have gone \$6,000,000 in advance of this excess, or in other words are about \$32,000,000 greater than for the same time last year, and of this excess nearly \$22,000,000 have come from cus-

Having reached the end of the current fiscal year, with \$100,000,000 taken from the people and locked in the vaults of the treasury, what then will be the outlook? The same machinery by which the treasury has accumulated this needless horde will still be

toms.

in operation, and the government must go on collecting from the people in excess of its requirements and adding to the surplus. If any legislation shall be adopted by congress for reducing the revenues, the promise of which cannot be regarded as altogether reassuring, it is not probable it will be done in time to become operative before the 1st of April of next year. In that case there will be three-quarters of the fiscal year, beginning July 1, during which the treasury will go on adding to the surplus, and if at the present rate. that incubus will be swelled by \$75,000,-000 more. The prospect therefore is that before a stop can be put to this excess of income over outgo there will be piled up in the vaults of the treasury \$175, 000,000, for which there will be no legiti-

Besides the manifest wrong to the people which this needless drain represents. there is the very serious question whether the business of the country will not suffer from it. The secretary of the treasury has not vielded to the alarmists, and he is said not to be apprehensive now of any impending disaster. He has authority which will enable him to relieve the money market should an exigency arise requiring its exercise. But this cannot be done without some wrong to the great body of the people. Indeed no mere expedients that may be applied to this problem will operate equitably for the whole people, the only just and straight forward policy, that will work alike for the welfare of all, being a reduction of taxation that will relieve the people of the needless burden now imposed on them. It would be exceedingly gratifying if there was any immediate promise that this would be done.

Van Wycks on the Inter-State Law At the present time there are widely varied and divergent opinions given regarding the inter-state law, its workings and ultimate results. After the law goes into operation under the ruling of an impartial tribunal, and all its provisions tested, there will then be ample time for those interested to insist that it is of no advantage to shippers or producers. The New York Times says a United States senator who took a strong interest and an active part in the passage of the inter-state commerce bill, and who is on terms of personal friendship with a maiority of the commission, expresses himself as disappointed at the results thus far achieved, which he thinks amount practically to nothing. He especially regrets the action of the commission in suspending the long and short haul clause without first allowing its practical effects to be tested. He says: "Instead of suspending it for ninety days, the commission should have tried it for ninety days and then suspended it if it was found to work badly. As it is, they go down south and hear practically the same things they heard here and come back not one whit the wiser as to what the working of the clause would be in actual practice. They only know what it is said it would be ac-

cording to the cry." Senator Van Wyck, who is unquestionably well posted on railway discriminations and abuses, cordially indorses this view, and adds an illustration in point. He says. "The corporations are avoiding this law. The bill requires that the rates shall be reasonable, and that no greater charge shall be made for a short haul than for a long haul. Heretofore the rate established by the railroad companies themselves from Chicago to Omaha was 14 cents a hundredweight, they themselves being the judges that this was a reasonable rate. At intermediate points on the same route they charged 18 cents a hundredweight for a shorter haul from Chicago. That was no violation of law. To get over the difficulty they now charge 20 cents from Chicago to Omaha, which is an unreasonable rate, so as to maintain their charge of 18 cents for intermediate points, thus violating the law at both ends The corporations ask the commission to main-

tain this long and short hau! discrimina-

competition, and at the same time the United States is asked to expend millions a year for the improvement of rivers and harbors, so that they can successfully compete with railroads. These are some of the points I have been anxious

to present to the commission in person." The law's success depends alone on the ability of the inter-state commission to require the railroads to charge "only a reasonable rate." It is, of course, left to the railroad to determine what a reasonable rate shall be, and there is no record of where a railroad company ever exhibited any desire to make a lower rate than was necessary for it to secure its share of business. Yet it may be that when the next congress amends the law, the producers will be benefited as was the original intention.

A Faded Hero. Jeff Davis has again accepted an invitation to deliver an oration, or make a speech at a southern college. His last effort had the desired effect. The petticoated hero of the collapsed confederacy has been trying very hard for many years to become prominent again in northern papers. By announcing that he intended to support the union hereafter, good words have been snowered upon the lost cause traitor from many sources in the north.

It certainly is a matter of total indifference to the union whether Mr. Davis is friendly or not. There have been thousands of better men than Mr. Davis die, and many of them are forgotten.

Because a childish old fraud should say that he is friendly, especially after his misguided followers have been routed and made throw up the sponge and acknowledge they were whipped, it is not of sufficient importance to evoke the columns of panegyric that such a remark from the ex-president has called forth.

And on the other hand, if the traitorous imbecile should announce that he did not acquiese in the establishment of the union, it would again be of no importance. There was a time when blinded men followed Davis and honestly thought he was a great man with grand ideas. They fought for what they believed to be right. It was proven a fallacy and right triumphed. That should end it.

The day that he was captured in Georgia rigged out in his wife's best dress, Jefferson Davis became a chestnut. A generous people can afford to toler ate his tedious harangues because he is an old man. Gray hairs will always command sympathy if not respect.

It will be the privilege of the coming generation to view a monument erected over the ashes of Davis after they are lain away to further decay. The fact that for twenty years or more his only pride was in a public exhibition of his disloyalty to the government from which he purloined peace, plenty and protection will not be considered. His treasonable exultations that the southern heart still throbs with disloyal impulses will all be forgotten when the tottering old man finally finds that obscurity of oblivion which a few years will bring.

A Farmers' Convention.

There is to be held at Atlanta, Ga., in August, an inter-state farmers' convention, and it promises to be a most important and interesting meeting. About four hundred delegates, representing the different southern states, will be in attendance, and the result will without doubt be beneticial to all tillers of the

In the new south a meeting of the representative agriculturists, at which views on farming will be interchanged, and all the conditions of farming discussed at length by those capable of discussing the subject intelligently, is more demanded than a similar gathering at the north, yet the result of a like meeting here could

prove only advantageous. The farmers' institute is in many ways beneficial, yet as these organizations as a general rule find their membership in counties alone, the field for discussion is necessarily limited, and the institute becomes more of a social gathering, which in its way is a splendid thing.

The southern idea, where representative farmers from many states meet and discuss the different phases of farming, exchange ideas and relate experiences in handling new seeds, and in short conducting the entire work of the farm, is novel and will certainly prove valuable. Politicians are to be excluded, and none other than actual, hardworking tillers of the soil will be recognized. The man who farms by theory and allows weeds to grow and crops to spoil is also not invited.

Such a gathering must result in great good to the south, and a similar meeting could do no harm in the north.

An Open Confession. Young Mr. Blackburn got the best of Mr. Rosewater's anti-partisan school board meet ing. He got there first and organized the meeting against the BEE editor. This reminds the public that the celebrated charter meeting was captured the same way .- Her

This is an open confession that the school board meeting was packed bylinterested politicians. It is the first time, also, that the paper which has all along upheld the infamous attempts to throttle public sentiment in the framing of our charter, has admitted that the exposition building meeting was purposely packed. And who headed that move? The two rowdy editors and one of G. M. Hitch-

cock's roustabouts. Supported by Hugh Murphy and his gang of roughs, and Bill Fanning's seavenger brigade, they took charge of the meeting and placed Con Gallagher in the chair to rule down the respectable citizens. It was at that historic meeting, we are credibly informed, that the rowdy editor of the Republican swung his murderous billy in open view when the excited crowd, exasperated by Gallagher's outrageous rulings, demanded a division

of the house. The open confession of his contederate was doubtless a slip of the tongue. It shows what these political desperadoes are capable of doing. If young Mr. Blackburn is following in their footsteps, he is in a fair way of going to the bad.

An Ill-Advised Move.

A prominent member of the council has publicly stated that eleven members of the council have mutually bound themselves to defeat the appointment of Chief of Police Seavey. Exactly how this is to be brought about we do not know. It is an ill-advised move, calculated to precipitate a conflict of authority in which the council would place itself

the law and in opposition to an overwhelming public sentiment. It would be a serious blunder which would lower the council in the popular confidence and

esteem. The charter vests the control of the police force from chief of police down to patrolman in the police commission. The commission may if disposed to do so, consult councilmen as to police appointments, but the law does not contemplate that the council shall have a voice in these appointments, directly or indirectly. They may disagree with the commission about the rules governing the police, but they cannot make rules for it, much less prescribe qualifications for police officers which are designed to nultify the appointments made by the commission.

Right here let us warn the council against taking any course that that would justly subject its members to the charge of collusion with the lawless elements which are notoriously conspiring to prevent the organization of an efficient police under a chief who has no sympathy with them. The great mass of our citizens want good government, and they will not tolerate. much less approve, any action by the council that would demoralize the police force and place the community under the dominion of the rowdy and desperado

PROFESSOR BRUNER has a perfect right to aspire to the superintendency of our public schools. But the patrons of the public schools are satisfied with Mr. James and will not countenance any scheme to supplant him even by a much abler man than Mr. Bruner.

CHINA has a railroad now, the first in her history, at least for many years. A telephone company will soon be operated there, and the Chinamen yet has hopes of civilization.

Decoration Day

Written for the Omaha Bee, Written for the Omaha Bee,
Hark! 'tis n a rual music, surely, that I heard!
All my puises quickened; all my life-blood
stirred;
And my mem'ry hasten'd, like a flash of light,
To the days when red-hand war filled the
land with blight.

But again I listen, and the solemn strains. Thrill me with emotions near akin to pain: For, in dirge-like sadness, on my car O'er the glorious spring-time spreading as a

Slow, and sad, and solemn, comes a mighty throng, Moving, like a 1-halanx, powerful, grand, and strong;
Towards the lovely resting-places of our fallen hest,
Gallant sons of Freedom, dying at their post! Here, in holy silence, sleep our noble braves; Here, in gratitude, we meet around the clust ring graves. Blending tears in unison with the morning

dew, And their deeds of daring, bring to mind Oh! my fallen brethren, not vainly did ye die Not in vain your ebbing blood, your quickly glazing eye. Not for naught your agony, your suffering, and death,

For in your hour of dying, to Freedom ye

gave breath!

From your bitter struggles, from your awfu woes, Freedom, grand and glorious, Pownix-like From your shricks of anguish, from your Peace, the Heaven-sent angel, smiled on us again!

On this bright May morning we assemble here O'er our fallen heroes to drop affection's tear: Keeping ever fragrant the mem'ry of the And on your lonely pillows our floral tributes cast.

Flowers! types of resurrection, from seed interred in earth!
Flowers! emblems of the purity whence Freedom took her birth! Flowers! symbols of the beauty which 'round your mem'ry glows!
Flowers! heralds of the glory which man valor throws

While this earth remaineth, the glorious deeds you've done Shall be told in story, blazoned 'neath the Sun; Told to childish innocence, soon as it can know Right from wrong to separate; chaff from wheat to blow.

Told to youth's wild fancy, firing it with zeai To emulate your virtues for its country's weal Teaching it that glory cometh to the brave And no bourne's so honored as a soldier's Told to smiling maidens, loving mighty

Told to widowed motherhood that in anguish bleeds; Told to stricken fathers, mourning for their dead, Told to blighted households, grieving for their head.

Told 'mid glory's halo, sanctified by blood, How 'mid death and danger, ye for your country stood; How for the loved and dear ones, fear ye daily spurned,
While for liberty and right, your hearts so
nobly burned.

If heaven's highest treasure-house doth grades of gifts afford,
Surely those for heroes brave are by arch-Crowns to deck the victor's brows, wreaths to strew their way

From the darkest paths of life to the realms

Noble martyr-army! legion, glorious! bright! On fame's highest pinacle, clad in glorious Stand your names forever, recounted year by year, By beat of drum, by tramp of feet, by sympathetic tear!

For Freedom, home and country, your blood ye freely shed: Your country showers its benisons forever on your head; d Your homes, though sadly blighted, cannot their dead forget, And Freedom, priceless gem, in man's dia-dem is set.

Sleep on, then noble army! sleep on and take your rest.
Beloved by all that's loving, blessed by all that's blessed:
Sleep! with Nature smiling upon the lowly Cherished by your country, guarded by your

Farewell! yet once again, ye dead! the life Farewell! yet once as yet freely gave, ye freely gave, Was waiting for your taking up, the other side the grave; where 'mid assembled millions, where peace Where mid assembled min Ye ever keep, in heaven above, one long eter-

J. N. CAMPION. Омана, Мау, 1887.

FORTUNE AND MISFORTUNE. Andrew Carnegie gives his wife \$30,000 a year pin money. Zola is still much abused, but his income is 300,000 francs a year.

Mrs. Grant has so far received \$394,459.53 as profits on the sale of "Grant's Memoirs." The duke of Connaught has a fat berth in Bombay. He gets \$50,000 a year besides his parliamentary allowance of \$125,000. Crown Prince Rudolph, of Austria, during

three days at Berczeneze recently, shot with his own gun forty-seven head of roebucks, a feat unprecedented in the annals of European sport.

While ex- Senator Jones was wasting his tion, so that they can defy waterway in opposition to the letter and spirit of time courting Miss Palms in Detroit, a young | in a prescribed manner.

woman of Florida fell heir to \$3,000,000 and married a local assemblyman in Mr. Jones'

own city. Jonas G. Clark, of Worcester, Mass., who recently presented \$1,000,000 to that city for the founding of a university, has made s further gift, consisting of \$500,000 worth of real estate, books, and works of art and \$500,000 in cash, for the establishment of professorships.

John Anderson secumulated \$8,000,000 by the manufacture and sale of a certain brand of chewing tobacco. To his granddaughter, Mrs. Mary Maud Watson, he left the income of \$20,000. She is now seeking further "solace" by a suit to break the will, claiming one-fifth of the entire.

According to the British chancellor of the exchequer there are ninety-five persons in England with an income of over \$300,000, or about \$30 an hour. Yet it is said that these very wealthy people are really poor. Their responsibilities are always involving them in expenditures which it is difficult for them to meet. They manage their wealth, but do not enjoy it.

STATE AND TERRITORY. Nebraska Jottings.

The new Masonic temple at Hastings will be dedicated June 24. Ulysses creamery butter sells readily in New York at fancy prices.

The question of waterworks in Seward will be submitted to a vote of the people. The school census of Gage county foots up 8,825. The girls lead the procession with a total of 4,865 against 4,560 boys. Jeff Sheddy, a Beaver City crook, grew

restless in the narrow quarters of the jail, kicked the door off the hinges and walked off. It is rumored in knowing quarters that he took with him a coat of tar studded with young quilts. A young sprig of a lawyer in Homer-ville, overloaded with gas and a desire to distinguish himself, invited the court to

step outside and secure a pugilistic pol-ishing. The court fell on him at long range, imposed a heavy line and ordered him to iad until the cash was paid. "You will never eatch him in a hole with thumbs up," remarked a member of a switching gang in the Union Pacific vard, pointing to the foreman. dropped them on a drawhead years ago,

and has been on the move ever since."
"Thumbs up" is a private signal for a ay off to soak the whistle. Miss Zadie Winslow, a spirited school teacher in Sheridan county, tackled a cowardly gossiper of the male persuasion, who had circulated falsehoods in regard to her character. She brought him into court and secured a verdict for \$500 damages from a Rushville jury. It is probable the verdict will bridle his foul

ongue for some time. A peculiar coincident in the life of Skip" Willard, the murdered editor of the Sherman County Times, is related by Rev. Mr. Niles, of Hornellsville, New York, one of the delegates to the Presby-terian general assembly. Mr. Willard was the son of a Methodist minister, and was born at Watertown, Wis. On the evening of his birth the father was suddenly called from the pulpit of his church, and Mr. Niles was called on to preach. On receipt of the news of the tragic death of Mr. Willard last Saturday, the duty of preparing a sketch of his life fell to Mr. Silas W. Niles, son of Rev. Mr. Niles, and telegraph editor of the

lowa Items.

The city council of Jefferson has appropriated \$500 to sink an artesian well vithin the city limits. Red Oak is making an effort to raise

\$1,000 to be used for prospecting for coal and gas in that neighborhood. Hon, W. W. Junkin has just completed the thirty-fourth year of continuous editorial service on the Fairfield Ledger.

There are seven candidates already in the field for the seat on the bench made vacant by the death of Judge Rodgers. The Burlington Odd Fellows dedicated their new building on Thursday. The property cost \$43,000 and is one of the finest edifices in the city.

The editor of the Missouri Valley Times has been in the newspaper business twenty-two years, and says if he prospers financially in the next twenty-two years as he has in the past the county will have to pay his funeral expenses. The board of trustees of the agricul-

tural college at Ames has tendered the position of professor of agriculture to Prof. E. M. Shelton, who for several years held this position in the Kansas Agricultural college. It is not known whether he will accept.

The Independent Order of Reformed Soaks is spreading rapidly throughout the state. The rigid enforcement of prohibition made unity of action necessary to secure an eve-opener occasionally. A correspondent describes their mystic methods thus: "In order to get suthit." soothin' the boys have to go around be hind a shoe store, crawl over a barrel, under a dray, dive through a back yard. and give several distinct knocks at a cellar door, where, after giving a hailing sign and taking an oath, they are allowed to pay fifteen cents a drink for some fearful poor whisky."

Dakota.

The Rapid City mining school's survey of the Black Hills is under way. The acreage of cultivated land in Brown county has increased 334 per cent. over last year.

Fall River county voted bonds to the amount of \$10,000 to erect county build ings at Hot Springs and start a summer Suit has been commenced against the

At the election last week the people of

Sioux Falls Water Power company and the city of Sioux Falls by John W. Smith for the loss of his planing mill and stock valued at \$6,802.50. A suspicious character was arrested at

Fargo and a valise which he had shipped to Aberdeen was opened and found to contain a Smith & Wesson revolver, file six drills, a box of cartridges and a pow der horn. An increased demand for Yankton real

estate since the Omaha project material

zed, is causing an advance in price above the advance occasioned by the opening spring demand for property The market is firm and buoyant and i is the buyers who are crowding transactions so says the Press. Postoffice Changes in Nebraska

During the week ending May 28, 1887, furnished by William VanVleck, of the

postoffice department.

Postmasters Appointed—Adams, Gage county, Rupert C. Pearson; Garner, Boone county, Oliver E. Walters; Millard, Douglas county, William Peters; Pickreil, Gage county, George W. Newcom; Pleasant Dale, Seward county, Thomas A. Blackburn; South Bend, Cass county, Silas C. Patterson; Summerhill. county, Silas C. Patterson; Summerhill, Douglas county, H. M. Hunter. Discontinued-Meseweirlle, Gage county

IOWA.

Postmasters appointed in Iowa during the week ending May 28, 1887: Avon, Polk county, Newton Deaton; Delaware, Delaware county, Clara Marshall; Fayette, Fayette county, Frederick shall; Fayette, Fayette county, Frederick Holmes: Golden, Delaware county, Michael F. Sheppard; Graettinger, Palo Alto county, Herman N. Osher; Holmes, Wright county, David Mowers; Leonard, Taylor county, James Whitecotton: Nashville, Jackson county, Martin Fox; Panora, Guthrie county, John D. Lenon

It is said that London is to have a "hygienic restaurant," where dyspeptics will dine. When they enter they will tell their symptoms to one of the attendant doctors, who will plan out proper dinners for them, which they will then proceed to eat

CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

Perhaps the Most Remarkable Case on Record.

NEARLY HANGED FOR ANOTHER.

An Interesting Story of the Early Days on the Pacific Coast Recalled by the Death of an Old-Time Judge.

The death of Gordon N. Mott in San Francisco a few days ago recalls an almost forgotten meident in which he figured in the days when the Caucasian was comparatively new in California Mott went with the first tide of gold hunters in 1849, and settled at Auburn, where he engaged in mining operations. In 1850 the people wanted a county judge, and he was elected to that place. He gave such satisfaction that a year later. when it became necessary to choose a circuit indge, the appointment fell upon While he held this office he prehim. While he held this office he pre-sided at a murder trial which developed one of the most remarkable cases of misaken identity ever heard of in that region. A prominent miner in the vicinity of

Maryville had cleaned up \$5,000 worth of dust, and had started for San Francisco, where he expected to take ship for his home in the states. On the way there. and when not many miles from Maryville, he was attacked by a highwayman, killed and his gold was taken from him. When his dead body was found a few days later there was intense excitement among the miners, but for a time suspicion rested upon no one Every stranger and every hard citizen was closely examined to no purpose. At length, when the authorities had well-nigh given up the idea of capturing the offender, somebody pointed out a de ate looking character as the notorious Jim Stewart, a man who was known to be a murderer and thief, and he was ar rested. As soon as the word was passed around that Jim Stewart was in the viemity, every one knowing him said that he was undoubtedly the man. Just as most people had made up their minds that the murderer had been taken and were congratulating the authorities on the result, it was learned that the prisoner denied that he was Stewart. To the sheriff and to a number of miners who called on him he declared that he on name was Tom Berdue. At first his never knew Jim Stewart and that his story was not believed, but in the course of time men who knew Stewart began to dispute with each other on the question of identity, and the public gave up the problem and turned it over to the court over which Judge Mott presided.

The trial was the first of much impor tance in the state. Berdue was ably defended, and the prosecuting attorney had two or three assistants. So far as direct testimony was concerned there was very little. The whole thing seemed o turn on the identity of the prisoner. If it was Jim Stewart, then he was guilty and must be hanged. If it was not Stewart, then the verdict was to be an acquittal. For every man produced by the state who swore that the prisoner was Stewart the defense brought forward a man who swore that he was not Stewart. Twenty-two such witnesses swore on both sides. Many of them explained how they could identify Stewart. One man said he had known Stewart in the east, and that he had a peculiar lump on his shoulder, a hard substance under the skin which, nevertheless, was mov-able. The prisoner was told to lay off his coat and open his shirt. On his shoulder, just above the blade, was the identical "Is it there?" asked the witness.

"Yes," said the examiners.

"Then that is Jim Stewart," concluded the witness, confident it was set-

Other witnesses were equally positive. and for equally good reasons. It was thought that the testimony favorable to the prisoner was so strong that the jury could not convict, but in this the out siders were mistaken. After a short deliberation the twelve came into the court and announced that they had found the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree. Judge Mott remanded the pris-oner to jail, and fixed a day ten days in advance as the time when he should pass sentence of death upon him. On the day before this ceremony was to have taken place some arrivals from San Francisco reported the operations of the vigilance committee in that city, and among others of its victims included the name of the notorious Jim Stewart. Steps were at once taken to verify this report, and it was found that the vigilantes had indeed taken, tried and exterminated the murderer and robber. Judge Mott post-poned sentencing the prisoner from time to time, until there was no longer a doubt that Stewart had been hanged in San Francisco, and then, on motion of an attorney, he gave the defendant a new trial, and the prosecuting attorney at once dismissed the case. Tom Berdue was glad enough to get out of the scrape. He made his way to San Francisco, where the story of his adventure had preceded him, and for a long time he lived comfortably on the donations sympathetic people made to him.

One of the witnesses who swore

Berdue was not Stewart now lives in San Francisco, and he says that the resemblance between the men was most strik-ing. In speaking of the matter he said: "I can give no reasonable explanation of my conviction that the prisoner was not Stewart. I simply did not believe he was. I had seen Stewart, and, though at first, or even at second or third glance Berdue oked like the outlaw, there was something about him-his manner, his speech. his gait, or what not-that did not seem to me to be the same; so I swore that he was not Stewart, though all the time I was doing it I was expecting that, likely as not something would turn up to prove that I was mistaken. No two men over looked more alike.
"I remember that one witness who

knew Stewart well said that if the orisoner was the fellow whom they took him for they would find a long scar on his head well covered by his long hair. He knew that Stewart had that scar, because he had given him the blow that produced it. Berdue's head was examined, suc there was the identical scar. Another witness identified Berdue as Stewart by looking at his hands. He said Stewart had short, stubby figers, with very blunt nails, and that there was an India ink mark on each hand between the thumb and the forefinger. Berdue had the same fingers and nails, and there were India ink marks in the places specified.

"On the other side there were men who swore that the defendant was not Stewart, because while the resemblance was close, there were certain marks on Stewart which they could not find on Berdue. I remember that one man who swore positively that the prisoner was not Stewart, said that the latter had a big powder mark on his chin on which no beard would grow. Berdue was looked at by several people, and at length it was announced that there were powder marks on his chin, but that the beard had well nigh concealed them. The witness who had just sworn that the prisoner was not Stewart, then took a look himself and said that he believed he had made a mistake. On asking the judge what he should do, that worthy told him to give his best opinion in yiew of all the facts. The witness started out to explain, and after a while he got-mixed up, grabbed his hat and left the stand, mattering that he would be blessed if he knew what he did think. Nothing was said to him as he took his

seat with the crowd, but a good many people, including Judge Mott, laughed a little. Some others got mixed up in the same way. It wouldn't have taken much to have made all the witnesses change places and swear against each other from different standpoints. Nobody was

very sure. Before he was lynched, Jim Stewart confessed several of his crimes, but he did not have anything to say about the murder on the Maryville road, so that to this day it is not known who committed the atrocity. After Tom Berdue came to this town he was mistaken once or twice for Stewart, and finally to save himself further trouble, he shaved his face clean, ent his hair and got a Scotch cap. He was a harmless fellow, and I guess nobody knows what became of him.'

The Governor Heard From.

Governor Thayer has finally given his side of the story concerning the attack of some of the Omaha newspapers, notably the Republican, made upon him. If it were only a matter which concerned the relations of Governor Thayer and the estitor of the Republican to each other he Tribune would not care a snap of the inger one way or the other. But the attack, to the extent that the Republican professes to be and is a representative and exponent of the republican party of Nebraska, makes it of that much concern

to the party. From the governor's statement it is plain to be seen that the real animus of the light made upon him comes from his refusal to appoint Editor Rothacker, of the Republican, as a member of the new police commission. Rounds & Taylor, the proprietors of the paper, labored hard with the governor to accomplish this end. To fortify his statements the governor exhibits this telegram:

OMAHA, Neb., May 5, 87.—Governor Thayer: We strongly renew our oviginal request on appointment of police com-missioner. This is an earnest personal equest. ROUNDS & TAYLOR.
This is sufficient to convince the public roomest. that the dirty fight upon the governor is

prompted by purely personal spite.

The harm that may grow from it can come only from members of the party being misled by the Republican. When the facts are known, however, we be-lieve there will be few people who will

endorse the Republican's meanness. What right any way has Rothacker to an office? He has only been in the state an office? just barely long enough to be entitled to a vote. Furthermore, he is a democrat, and why he should be made an object of special favor from a republican governor is not apparent. Rothacker, it appears, is only a political adventurer—unless he be called, also, a professional rowdyand the Republican as a newspaper is to be used as a medium for extorting offi-cial preferment. The Republican has fallen into base hands.

The Alien Land Law.

The attempt to account for the failure of the Swan Brothers Cattle company by attributing it to the alien land law enacted by the last congress does not present a satisfactory argument against the law.

It may be true, as is claimed, that if it had not been for this law one of the Swans would have been able to make a sale to foreign capitalists which would have put him in possession of \$500,000. This amount, we presume, would have saved the company from bankruptey. But to use this as an illustration of the bad policy of the law involves the assumption that our laws should be framed to protect from bankruptcy financial ventures which are tottering upon the

verge of ruin.
If the Swan Brothers Cattle company had been in a healthy financial condition it would not have needed a sale to foreign capitalists to save it from ruin. Possibly the foreign capitalists are feeling grate-ful that they were prevented from mak-

ing the purchase.
This law does not prohibit the myest ment of foreign capital in the United foreign capital from acquiring such a position of power, through the possession of real property as might endanger the welfare of the country and the liberty of its

citizens.
It should be remembered at all times and under all circumstances that this country is the home of Americans and that it belongs to Americans. Foreign capital cannot complain of not having re-United States. It has been encouraged and welcomed, and it has by no means been driven out by the law referred to. It is welcome now; but it must come, if at all, with the understanding that this is America, and that it is not Holland nor England.

The heaviest locomotive in the world weighs 160,000 pounds, and is on the Canadian Pacific. The next heaviest is the Southern Pacific's 154,000 pounds; the third weighs 145,000 pounds and is on the Northern Pacific; and Brazil owns the fourth, weighing 144,000 pounds.

The duchess of Galliera and 83,000 of her countrywomen have presented a petition to the municipality of Genoa asking for the restoration of the statue of the Madouna above the gates, in recognition of the preservation of the town during the recent earthquake.

Hard crabs are \$2 per one bundred in the Fulton market, New York City.

THE PERFECT Self Revolving Churn Dasher



PRICE OF DASHER, \$1.25

Needs no talking, but really is the Prottical 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 314 pounds of first class butter from one gallon of cream

in inst one minute and fifteen seconds. W. L. Wright, proprietor "Omin's Dairy!" O. W. Wheeler, manager "Omin's Bairy!" Paul R. Tate, Merchante Nathent Bank, A. D. Tourally, Nebendar Nathent Bank, A. D. Tourally, Nebendar Nathonal Bank, Phys. George B. Rathburn, propriety "Omin's Business Colleges" Pers. L. J. Blake, Leeden of Shorthand; Harry Mirriam, editor "Pithian of Shorthand; Harry Mirriam, editor "Pithian Spar Milit L. Uhl. "Boe" J. F. Ryan, "World." Dr. J. W. Seapels, Dr. G. M. G. Black,

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