BOHEMIAN OATS SWINDLERS.

The Bill to Suppress Them Passes Iowa's Senate.

JURISDICTION OVER RAILROADS.

A Resolution Passed Asking For a Law Conferring It on State Courts—An Honorable Thief Discovered.

Pleasing to Farmers.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 10.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The general assembly is devoting itself to routine work pretty well, occasionally it loses it head as the senate did to-day, and wastes a good deal of time and money under the pretense of being economical. A bill had been reported favorably raising the salary of the secretary of the state board of health from $1,200 to $1,800 per annum, but a few senators, who are always posing for a record, raised objections to the bill, and it kept the senate in a wrangle for nearly two hours. Those two hours of wasted time cost the state several hundred dollars, so that there was not much economy when the account was finally figured up. The salary was fixed at $1,500. But there are several legislators who think it is economy to spend $2 in order to save $1.

The farmers of the state will be glad that the senate to-day passed the "Bohemian oats" bill, as it is called, to punish the swindlers who have been plundering them so freely. That swindle was of a very smooth kind and looked very fair at first but when, later in the season, the farmer was called upon to pay a promissory note for which he had no value received it wasn't so funny. The Bohemian oats swindlers will probably move farther west now. They have been driven gradually from one state to another, having left the east some years ago. This law will rid Iowa of the pest and it is a good riddance too.

The house passed to-day a joint resolution which is in line with the sentiments of the anti-monopolists. It calls upon the Iowa members of congress to work for a bill requiring railroad companies to incorporate in the states in which they do business. The legislature two years ago passed the Sweeney law for this purpose, but the supreme court held that it was unconstitutional, as beyond the powers of a state legislature. Now it is asked that congress pass such a law, so that the people of this state can sue a railroad in state courts, and not be subjected to the delay and expense of having the case transferred to the federal courts, as has been the rule heretofore.

The Iowa Legislature.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 10.—The Vaschal bill, which passed the house, fixing a penalty for selling tobacco to minors under sixteen years of age, will be favorably reported by the senate committee.

The concurrent resolution concerning the sale of lye and potash by grocers and others beside druggists was indefinitely postponed. The bill was passed allowing general merchants to sell lye and potash.

By Mr. Bayless a bill was introduced to amend the law relating to registered pharmacists.

The bill to increase the salary of the secretary of the state board of health to a sum not exceeding $1,800 per annum was considered and ordered engrossed after being amended so as to cut down the sum to $1,500, on motion of Mr. Caldwell.

By Mr. Wolfe—A bill to establish and maintain a school for the instruction and training of teachers.

By Clark (by request)—A bill with the same conditions as the Redman prohibition bill.

By Mr. Vale—A bill to amend the law relating to the examination of teachers.

Two members will be added to the committee on judiciary for the remainder of the session.

The "Bohemian oats" bill was considered and amendments adopted so as to make a sale at four times the market price fraudulent. The penalty is placed at the discretion of the court, not to exceed three years in the penitentiary. The bill passed on a vote of 39 to 9.

The special order for Monday afternoon at 2:30 will be the concurrent resolution asking the Iowa congressmen to work for the Wilson Des Moines river land bill.

The house committee made a favorable report on the bill providing for the taxation of telegraph and telephone lines.

Mr. Hipwell introduced a bill authorizing cities under special charters to condemn a right of way through private property for sewers and drains.

By Mr. Robb—A bill making the office of school treasurer elective in independent districts.

The following joint resolutions were introduced:

By Mr. Hall—Relating to combinations of capital. Passed.

Joint resolution No. 11, by Mr. Ball, relating to service pensions. Passed.

No. 3, by Mr. Chantry, relating to a double track railroad from the Atlantic ocean to San Francisco. Referred back to the committee on federal relations.

No. 2, by Mr. Hotchkiss, relating to the constitution of the United States prohibiting non-resident aliens from acquiring or holding title to real estate in any of the states and territories. Adopted.

No. 5, by Mr. Head, asking congress to pass a law requiring judgment liens in federal courts to be filed in state courts in the counties where the property lies. Adopted.

No. 6, by Mr. Robb, in relation to the election of postmasters by the people. Indefinitely postponed.

No. 91, by Mr. Beem, referring to the defeat of the Sweeney bill by the supreme court, amended by Mr. Cummings and passed. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, By the general assembly of the state of Iowa, that our senators and representatives in congress be urged and requested to use all honorable efforts to secure the enactment of a law compelling railway corporations operating lines of railway in two or more states to become incorporated in each state in which their lines are located, and withdrawing the jurisdiction of federal courts over cases in which foreign corporations are a party.

Mr. Beem accepted the amendment, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

The following bills were passed:

Relating to fines and forfeitures.

Relating to the time of paying taxes to township clerks.

Relating to the trial of equitable cases.

An Honorable Thief.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Feb. 10.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Jacob Driscoll, a noted character of this city, was convicted of highway robbery two years ago. His attorney appealed the case to the supreme court and Driscoll was let out on bail, his mother furnishing the bonds. The supreme court affirmed the decision, but Driscoll in the meantime had gone west, and hearing of the decision he returned and met the sheriff at the depot to-day, just as he was starting to the penitentiary with another convict. He voluntarily gave himself up and accompanied the sheriff to Anamosa to serve his sentence of two years.

A Farmer Frozen to Death.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 10.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—John A. Berg, who lives about six miles west of Lake Mills, Winnebago county, started home last night from town with his team. He was found this morning, about half the way home, frozen in the snow. As he was accustomed to drinking to excess it is thought he was drunk and lost his way and died in the snow bank.

The Marshalltown Burglars.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Charles W. V. Benedict, the young man caught recently with a set of burglars' tools in his possession, was taken away to-day by the sheriff to Marshalltown, Ia., where his father, who is a miller, lives. It appears that Benedict was a member of a gang of burglars who had been working Marshalltown lately. About a week ago they broke into a paint store and, among other things stolen, was a diamond glass cutter with which they cut a pane of glass from the window of the drug store and then entered and robbed it. They had commissioned Benedict to come to Chicago and procure a burglar's outfit, which he did and resulted in his being arrested.

The Iowa G. A. R.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Feb. 10.—General Tuttle, commander of the Iowa department of the Grand Army of the Republic, has fixed upon April 11 and 12 for the next annual meeting, in Cedar Rapids. The Iowa department of the Sons of Veterans will convene at the same time and also the department of the Woman's Relief corps.

Mrs. Hull's Reception.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 10.—The crowning society event of the week was the legislative reception given last night by Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Hull, assisted by Miss Hull.

SHERMAN AT PROVIDENCE.

He Addresses the Young Republicans on the Great Issue.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 10.—The Young Men's Republican club was addressed this evening by Hon. John Sherman and Hon. C. H. Grosvenor, member of congress from Ohio. Senator Sherman in his address referred to the auspicious opening of the presidential campaign and the important influence young men's republican clubs would exert upon the political movements of the day. He spoke in most vigorous denunciation of the immigration to this country of communists, anarchists and socialists. Touching upon the tariff upon wool and sugar, he said the democratic party would take the tariff off wool but strenuously objects to a reduction of 2 cents on sugar for the reason that sugar was grown in the south. He would take the tariff off sugar and give the grower a bounty. He then entered into an exhaustive analysis of the proposed reduction of the tariff. He was presented at the close with a handsome gold-headed cane by the club.

DAKOTA BLIZZARD VICTIMS.

The Account of Loss of Life Greatly Exaggerated.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 10.—The Evening Journal will publish an official statement showing that the loss of life by the recent blizzard in north Dakota has been greatly exaggerated by some papers. Governor Church writes saying there is no want of food in the territory and the loss of life in Yankton county was only three. Ex-Governor Pierce corrobates Governor Church, and is joined in his statement by bankers and prominent citizens of North Dakota. As to live stock, the exaggeration is still worse. Of 6,000 horses, 7,000 sheep, 20,000 cattle and 15,000 hogs in Yankton county, not over fifty in all were lost. Railroad Commissionsr N. T. Smith, of Huron, writes that, as far as learned, the following is an authentic summary of the loss of life in the recent storm: Beadle county 9, Bonhomme 19, Codington 3, Teraund 6, Clark 2, Edmunds 6, Brown 5, Hand 7, Kingsbury 3, Lincoln 29, Spink 4, Turner 18, Yankton 3; total 114.

Mrs. Mackin at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 10.—The wife of Joseph C. Mackin, the famous election "fine worker," who is serving a sentence in the Joliet penitentiary on a technical charge of perjury, made a formal application to Governor Oglesby to-day for a pardon for her husband. Mrs. Mackin's interview lasted nearly two hours. She left with him a large number of petitions and letters signed by large numbers of the most prominent, wealthy and reputable citizens of Chicago urging their belief that in Mackin's case the ends of justice had now been fully served. A letter from Mackin himself was also submitted in which he promises, if pardoned, to so comport himself as to win the approbation of good citizens. Mrs. Mackin hopes to carry with her to-morrow to her husband a pardon from the governor.

Defaulter Lucas Discharged.

TORONTO, Feb. 10.—Israel Lucas, the defaulting treasurer of Anglaise county, Ohio, and his wife, were discharged at police court this morning, the crown being unable to get sufficient evidence to extradite them.

An Earthquake in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 10.—Reports from Tiffin, Sandusky and Put-in-Bay, Ohio, say that a perceptible earthquake shock was felt shortly before 10 this morning.

The Fire Record.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 10.—Ten business houses in Deerfield, about fifteen miles east of this place, burned last night. Loss $22,000; insurance small. All the village records were burned.

The Walking Match.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—At midnight the score in the walking match stood: Albert, 545; Herty, 521; Guerrero, 512; Hart, 483; Moore, 464; Strokel, 445; Noremac, 436; Dillon, 433; Sullivan, 435; Taylor, 325; Vint, 406; Tilly, 278; Stout, 187.

Teemer Wins.

TROBUE, Fla., Feb. 10.—A single sculling race took place here to-day for a purse of $1,000 and the championship of America. The rowers were John Teemer, of Pittsburg; Albert B. Hamm, of Boston, and John McKay, of Halifax. Teemer in 20:04, McKay 20:08, Hamm 20:10.

The "Spider" Coming Here.

Those of Tommy Miller's friends who did not see his fight with the "Spider" at Minneapolis, will have a chance to see them together at the Grand opera house next Saturday night. It's Tommy Miller's benefit, and his old opponent is coming down to make it a success. Pat Killen will also been deck, and many of those who made the Minneapolis affair what it was have promised to be there with him.

SUED FOR OVER $10,000.

Five Separate Actions Brought Against the Kaufmans.

Five different actions were filed at a late hour yesterday afternoon with the clerk of the district court against Kaufman Bros. and David Kaufman as follows:

The Bank of Commerce sues to recover $3,600, the balance due on a promissory note for $4,000, made December 29, 1887.

C. H. Sloman alleges that $2,100 is due him on a promissory note made December 21, 1887.

C. H. Sloman's second complaint is based on the allegation that the Kaufmans obtained from him $1,000 on January 25 of the present year on a promissory note.

C. H. Sloman in his third action alleges that January 25 of the present year he again delivered to the defendants $1,000, taking their note for the amount.

The Bank of Commerce say in their second action that on December 30, 1887, they loaned the Kaufmans $3,000, taking their promissory note.

Another Jefferson Square Scheme.

At a called meeting of residents of the northern part of the city held last evening at the Bank of Commerce, the advisability of the removal of the location of the city hall was discussed. It was resolved by those present to favor locating the building, with rooms for the school board and public library on Jefferson square. A committee of ten was appointed to draw up resolutions for another meeting to be held to-night at the same place. About thirty people were present at last night's meeting. Joseph Redmon and Henry Osthoff are among the principal movers of the scheme.

In Secret Session.

Last night a number of the members of the painters and decorator's union assembled in secret conclave in the large room in the rear of the office of the Millard. They were in session for some little time, and the utmost secrecy was exercised in their talk and actions. To a BEE reporter one of the participants said that the business transacted was strictly confidential, and further than that he could not speak.

Coughs and Hoarseness. The irritation which induces coughing immediately relieved by use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Sold only in boxes.

ROBBING AMERICAN ROADS.

Wilson, of Iowa, Discusses Our Relations With Canada.

GIVE THEM AN EQUAL SHOW.

Why Dominion Roads Entering This Country Should Be Subject to the Inter-State Law—Other Washington News.

Corporation Ethics.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—General James A. Wilson addressed the inter-state commerce committee of the senate this morning proposing certain amendments to the inter-state commerce law touching the relations of Canadian railroads to the law. He said it might be fairly assumed that one of the best features of the inter-state commerce law is that it requires publicity to be given to all rates, and that whatever needs to be concealed in connection with contracts for rates on either freights or passengers is wrong and should be prohibited. He therefore proposed that the first paragraph of section 3 should be amended by adding the words: "Or to any private or secret contract or understanding whatever in reference to or connected directly or indirectly with rates or conditions, and all contracts and conditions, other than ordinary, shall be deemed to be public contracts and shall be made on a written or printed form in triplicate, one for each parties thereto and one to be forwarded to the commissioners appointed under this act under such regulations as they shall prescribe." He also suggested that section 6 be amended by substituting for the second paragraph the following: "And nothing in this act shall be construed to allow any common carrier to receive any freight in the United States to be carried in sealed cars or in bond by the railroad through a foreign country to any other place in the United States free of duty, and all laws and regulations thereunder which have been construed to permit such practices are hereby repealed." This, he said, was a radical measure, but he hoped to convince the committee that it was called for and fully justified by our paramount and permanent national interests.

General Wilson then entered into a long argument in which he called attention to the fact that it always had been the settled policy of congress to reserve our coasting trade exclusively for the benefit of American ships. When these regulations were first made railroads were unknown, but if they had been in use along our land borders there could be no doubt congress would have protected them in the same way. Referring to the privileges granted foreign railroads entering partly into this country, he said there was not another government in the world that permitted such favors, and the absurdity of it was abundantly manifest when it was remembered that the government of the very dominion which was becoming enriched by enjoying these privileges refused positively to allow American railroads any favors. He said the whole of the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk systems were built as much for military and political purposes as for commerce. By the inter-state law the hands of American railroads were bound while the Canadian roads were picking their pockets.

"Back of these considerations," said Mr. Wilson, "is the question: Shall we live in such relations to these British provinces as to encourage them in allegiance to the British crown, or shall we manage our affairs so as to force them, ultimately, to political union with us?" He did not hestitate to declare that many of our best and most thoughtful citizens were coming to look upon the existence of Canada and the allied British possessions in North America as a continuous menace to our peace and prosperity, and that they should be brought under the constitution and laws of our country as soon as possible—peaceably if it can be so arranged, but forcibly if we must. "'Tis self-evident, said he, if we give Canadians all they want without compelling them to come into the union they will be sure to stay out of it so long as Great Britain will pay their bills, lend them money, subsidize their enterprises, fight their battles and distribute title and honors to their leading men."

General Wilson expressed the conviction that the fishery question ought not to be settled on any other basis than the recognition of equal rights.

Farm Stock Statistics.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The February statistical report of the department of agriculture relates to the numbers and values of farm animals. There is reported an increase in horses, mules and cattle, and a decrease in sheep and swine. The largest rate of increase is in horses, 5 per cent. It is general throughout the country, though the largest increase is west of the Mississippi. The aggregate exceeds 13,000,000. The increase in mules averages 3½ per cent. The increase in cattle is 2½ per cent. It makes an aggregate of over 49,000,000. The increase is nearly as large in milch cows as in other cattle.

In sheep the decline appears to be between 2 and 3 per cent, the aggregate of flocks being about 43,500,000. There is a smaller decline in the number of swine, less than 1 per cent, leaving the aggregate over 44,000,000. The aggregate value of all farm animals is $8,000,000 more than a year ago.

The Central Pacific's Debt.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—By appointment C. P. Huntington, vice president of the Central Pacific railroad company, appeared before the house committee on Pacific railroads to give his views on pending legislation touching these roads, and to explain the resources of the Central Pacific railway company. He said he had been with the road since its organization in 1860. He continued at some length and went over the same ground he did when before the Pacific railroad investigating committee in New York some months ago. In conclusion he made a proposition for a settlement of the debt of the Central Pacific on the basis of 250 semi-annual payments—an extension of fifty-two years—with interest at 2 per cent.

He promised to lay before the committee, not later than thirty days hence, a definite and authoritative proposition for the liquidation of the Central Pacific's indebtedness.

The Reading Troubles.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The special committee appointed to investigate the existing labor troubles in Pennsylvania elected Representative Tillman chairman and then listened to an informal statement from Representative Brumm, whose district is in the Reading regions. He said the railroad and mining companies were one and controlled mining and prices of coal in the entire region. He thought this whole lockout was fostered by the Reading company, and that the other corporations were as deep in the mud as the Reading was in the mire. If the mining business were not connected with the carrying business the effect would be to put higher prices on coal at the mines and lower price on freight.

WANT TO RUN THE MACHINE.

Bids Sent Into the County Commissioners By Graders.

Commissioner Turner presided over the deliberations of the county commissioners yesterday afternoon in the absence of Chairman O'Keefe. Sealed bids for the running of the county grading machines one and two for the year 1888 were opened as follows:

Knight Bros., 14 cents per cubic yard for the free haul of 1,000 feet and 1 cent per cubic yard additional for 200 feet.

Cyrus Bayne, running No. 2, 9 cents per cubic yard to the first 1,000 feet and 1 cent per cubic yard for each additional 200 overhaul and turnpiking for 2 9-10 cents per yard.

Oliver Honey, running No. 2, 9 cents per cubic yard for 1,000 feet, 9-10th of a cent for each 200 feet overhaul and 2 7-10 per cent per cubic yard for turnpike work.

H. C. Barnes, running No. 1, 11 cents per cubic yard, 2 cents per cubic yard for 200 feet of overhaul and 3 cents per cubic yard for turnpike work.

C. W. Finn company, running No. 1, 1,000 feet haul 12½ cents per cubic yard, 200 overhaul 13½ cents per cubic yard, 400 overhaul 14½ cents per cubic yard, 600 feet overhaul 15½ cents per cubic yard and 1 cent additional for each 200 feet overhaul. Running No. 2 on turnpike work 4½ cents per cubic yard.

The bids were referred to the committee on rules.

THE WEATHER PROPHET.

Alexander Pollock Tells An Audience How to Become One.

Mr. Alexander L. Pollock, formerly of the United States signal corps, delivered a most interesting and instructive lecture last evening in the Y. M. C. A. hall. His subject was, "How to Become a Weather Prophet." A large and appreciative audience was in attendance, showing that these weekly free lectures are becoming very popular. Mr. Pollock spoke first of the origin of meteorology. The stars at one time were supposed to indicate not only what would be the fate of nations and individuals, but also the kind of weather we might expect. People supposed the earth was the center of the universe and all the other planets were merely here for our convenience. The fact is we can see with the naked eye on any clear night 6,000 suns, each the center of a system identical with our own, in which the earth plays a very insignificant part. Astrology took hold of the weather, and is loth to give it up yet, though it has made itself ridiculous every time it tried to meddle with the weather. Meteorology deals with an element that is indispensible to life. There is no trace of air in the moon and we know the moon is dead. But outside of the scientific part of meteorology, and aside from its effect on our physical welfare, which is a subject for physicians to discuss, it has a practical, commercial everyday bearing upon us all. If we could predict the weather with perfect accuracy we would save millions of dollars worth of property that is annually ruined by the unexpected appearance of severe cold or intensely hot weather. Besides, the farmer could regulate his crop to suit himself. How far can we foresee the changes in the weather, and by what means? Don't look at the temperature when you see a weather bulletin. Look at the barometer first. The pressure of the air is of greater importance than any other thing. The tendency of the air is to fill up any vacuum that might exist anywhere. Therefore, if there is high barometer in the west or northwest, and a low barometer here, and the influx of air will therefore be a northwesterly—that is to say a northwest wind, and if the temperature in that section happens to be very low, as it usually is in the winter, we may expect with absolute certainty a cold wave and can hoist our own black flag without notification from Washington. In the United States storm paths move invariably towards a point nine degrees north of east, and we can therefore follow the promise of a storm very easily. The average velocity at which a storm moves is twenty-six miles. But even without the help of the signal service we need not despair. Indications can be made with a fair degree of success from the sunset observations, a yellow, green or rose-tinted sunset being equivalent to a fine day to follow. A bank of clouds accompanying a sunset presages a storm. A scud passing across a hazy cloud means the same. A contrary movement of the upper clouds from a lower indicates a change of wind. Twinkling stars, halos, coronas, show the presence of humidity in the upper strata, and therefore denote early rain. Other indications were given, after which Mr. Pollock gave any one present an opportunity of asking any relevant question. About fifty were asked, concerning tornadoes, cyclones, hail storms, the effects of cultivation and rainfall, lightning, cause of thunder, etc.

Mr. Pollock showed a thorough knowledge of the science of meteorology that was appreciated by his hearers, and a most hearty vote of thanks was extended to him.

Personal Paragraphs.

John Riley, of Walley, Neb., is at the Paxton.

S. H. Van Sittert, of Arden, Neb., is at the Paxton.

D. L. Darr, of O'Neill, Neb., is at the Millard.

William Biles, of Pender, Neb., is at the Millard.

W. H. Snider, of Davenport, Ia., is at the Millard.

L. Walker, of North Platte, Neb., is at the Millard.

Robert Miller, of Norfolk, Neb., is at the Millard.

L. Walker, of North Platte, Neb., is at the Millard.

C. J. Pratt, of Lincoln, Neb., is at the Millard.

D. W. Moriarty, of Wayne, Neb., is at the Windsor.

R. F. Davis, of Wahoo, Neb., is at the Windsor.

Thomas H. Thorp, of Des Moines, Ia., is at the Millard.

Fred C. Fisher and wife, of Wyoming, are at the Paxton.

J. D. Brewer and wife, of Albion, Neb., are at the Paxton.

William Wakeman and wife, Oshkosh, Wis., are at the Windsor.

Messrs. G. R. and J. A. Krause, of Columbus, Neb., are at the Windsor.

W. H. Preston, wife and children, of Fort Scott, Kan., are at the Windsor.

George B. Jordon, of Kansas City, secretary of the inter-state associated press, is at the Millard.

E. A. Fitzgerald, for a good while the obliging and popular day clerk at the Paxton, has resigned to accept a position with the Cunard line of steamships. He will remain in the city for a few weeks previous to starting for New York to assume his new labors.

Convict Labor.

To the Editor of the BEE: As you have a large circulation, I hope you will allow me a hearing in regard to a plan for placing convict labor on a just, and, it seems to me, sensible basis. As you well know we are now taxed to build prisons, court houses, pay officials, and very often support the indigent families of convicts. When a man has committed a crime, the state need not commit the crime of robbing his family of his support, but should confine him at some productive labor, and after deducting enough of the proceeds thereof to pay the expense of such confinement, allow the balance to go to his family or those who may happen to depend on him for support. This would eliminate the great and growing wrong of leasing the convict's labor to contractors at low wages, thus throwing his labor into competition with that of those who are taxed to support the machinery made necessary by crimes committed. Thus criminals may be made to support their families, and at the same time release from taxation those who have not committed crimes.

No labor organization can find fault with the system herein proposed, as there will be no injustice involved. None who labor will be wronged by making convicts self-supporting. That this is practicable no one can disprove. It is the only solution of the convict labor question, and demands immediate attention by those who toil.

J. MADISON HOOK.

Catherine Woodson, a negro woman living in Macon, Ga., saw a boy thrown from the back of a runaway mule and fainted. She died soon after, and the coroner pronounced her death due to heart disease, caused by excessive fright.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

POLITICS AT THE CAPITAL.

Some of the Candidates Suggested For Aldermanic Honors.

MAYOR SAWYER'S PROSPECTS.

Strong Probability That His Successor Will Be a Republican—A Faithless Husband Captured—The Industrial School.

[FROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU.]

There is an awakening boom in city politics, and discussions are conducted in a quiet way over prospective candidates. The fact that a large amount of paving will be done in the city the coming year seems to add particular zest to the coming aldermanic contests, and it is stated that the asphaltum men will enter the fight with a zest born of defeats sustained the past year in their efforts for paving contracts. It will not be a surprise, therefore, if there will be developed asphaltum candidates and cedar block candidates and granite candidates and brick candidates when the voting time comes around.

In the First ward the term of Nelson C. Brock expires, and he has a good many friends who want to see him returned. Oliver Maggard and H. B. Vail are also being groomed by their republican friends. As this is the only ward in the city in which a democrat has a fighting chance, Isaac Openheimer is feeling the public pulse.

The Second ward is evidently out of politics.

The Third ward has one or two aspirants in the field who have a desire to succeed H. H. Dean. If a fight is made on Mr. Dean, it is stated that a good many Omaha friends, who made the acquaintance of Mr. Dean in jail, will move to Lincoln to vote for him.

In the Fourth ward General Webster and Mr. Graham, the present member, are both mentioned, and in the Fifth the friends of Louis Meyer are advocating his election. It is very evident that the republicans who left their party in the delusive hope that they were getting reform in electing Mayor Sawyer will not be estray this spring and the heavy republican majority in the city will make a democratic ticket practically useless. On the general city ticket no offices are to be filled except the police judge and members of the board of education. Mr. W. J. Houston and Charles H. Foxworth are the only announced republican candidates as yet for the office of police judge.

COME TO GRIEF.

The police have had an eye on a man named Fred Abel for several days, who has left his home to follow the footsteps of another woman. Thursday night at midnight the police located him at an O street residence and proceeded to the place. Upon gaining admission they found Abel and a girl named Vina Bechtel occupying the same couch and they were routed out and escorted to the jail, where they were locked up pending a hearing. The charge against Abel is adultery and the charge against the Bechtel girl is prostitution. The scandel and disgrace is not so much to the immediate parties in the scrape as to Abel's wife, who is in every way a respectable and deserving lady. It was stated at headquarters yesterday that she had known of her husband's adulterous proceedings for some time and that now that the fact had been so clearly located she would secure a divorce as speedily as possible. Late in the afternoon the preliminary hearing was opened against the parties by the police judge.

THE INDUSTRIAL HOME.

The board of public lands and buildings returned yesterday from Milford, where they located the site of the building for the industrial home upon the forty acre tract of ground donated by the people of Milford in securing the location of the home at that place. The tract of land upon which the building will be erected is a sightly one, and the home when constructed will be just a mile from town. The contract for this building was let some time since. The state made an appropriation of $15,000 for the building, and the contract to construct according to the plans was let for some $13,000. It is to be completed, ready for occupancy, by October next, when the state will turn the home over to the Women's Associate Charities of the State of Nebraska, who are to receive no compensation for their work and who are to be allowed not more than $500 yearly for their expenses. The institution, in its work as contemplated, is to furnish employment and means of self-support for penitentiary women and girls with a view to aid the suppression of prostitution. The projectors of the home expect to make it practically self-supporting and, while it does not pass beyond the legal control of the board of public lands and buildings, the trustees of the Women's Associate charities will, to all purposes, have perfect control of the management and government of the home.

STATE HOUSE BRIEFS.

Attorney-General Leese is at Seward on a business visit to his former home.

W. W. Abbey, of the live stock commission, returned yesterday from a trip in the northwest part of the state.

Superintendent Lane departed at noon yesterday for Hastings to attend an educational gathering in session there.

Superintendent McClusky, of Lancaster county, turned over to the state superintendent yesterday $31.08 for the fund for disabled teachers. This fund was collected by the following teachers: Miss Anna Shickman, Q street school, Lincoln; Miss Dora Squires, District No. 7; Miss Nellie M. Crowell, District No. 21; Miss Lizzie Adams, District No. 89, and by F. A. Davidson, in the school at the village of Roca.

Deputy Wheeler, at the state library, received a letter from Guy A. Brown yesterday containing the intelligence that Mr. Brown was improving slowly at his temporary residence in California and that he was very hopeful of much greater improvement during the coming spring months.

With the finishing of the central part of the state house building the coming summer the state library will be relieved from its present overcrowded state and on the second floor of the building ample room will be set aside which will accommodate the growth of the library for years. There is no definite disposition of the new rooms in the main building among the different state officers, but different plans have been suggested. One of these contemplates locating the supreme court in the top story, which will not be very pleasant, either for the court or the public.

CITY BRIEFS.

There was a large delegation of vagrants arraigned before the police judge yesterday who had either been rounded up by the police or had of their own accord gone to jail for food and lodging. The judge fined seven of them and committed them to the jail to work out their fines cleaning the streets. Several plain drunks were also disposed of, a portion of whom had the necessary funds to pay out. The number of inmates in the city jail has largely increased since the first of the month and February promises to be prolific in arrests.

The convocation of Episcopal clergymen that has been in session for two days has closed its labors and the greater part of the clergy returned to their homes yesterday. During their stay in the city they were the guests one morning of the faculty of the state university, the bishop conducting the chapel exercises.

County Judge Stewart held a poultry show in a small way at his office at the trial of some chicken thieves. Mr. Branson, a breeder of fine poultry, lost 150 birds in one night recently, and the thieving was traced to two worthless chaps living on the outskirts of the city. At their trial the owner of the birds brought a collection from his farm with which to identify the stolen ones and the judge's office resounded with the hoarse cackle of Plymouth Rocks, Black Javas, Cochins, Langshans and numerous other birds of high degree. In the meantime the thieves go to jail to await a hearing in the district court.

The Woman's Relief corps of the G. A. R. will meet in Lincoln on the 29th of this month, the same date as the Grand Army encampment. The sessions of the Relief corps will be held in the senate chamber of the capitol building, and a large attendance is promised. The ladies of Farragut corps No. 10 will have all preliminaries arranged for the meeting and the following ladies will act as a reception committee: Mrs. D. G. King, Mrs. Sarah Latta, Mrs. A. J. Cropsey, Mrs. J. C. Bonnell and Mrs. John McArthur.

Union meetings commenced at St. Paul M. E. Church last evening, led by the evangelist, Rev. H. W. Brown. The city churches uniting in these services are the different Methodist, Baptist, Congregationalist and Presbyterian churches.

Leland hotel, Chicago.

Brevities.

Yesterday's internal revenue collections amounted to $15,202.70.

Mr. Churchill Parker states that he is not now nor does he expect to be identified with any shoe factory interests in Plattsmouth.

The Omaha Wood and Coal Co. state that they have no one in their employ by the name of James Cohn, and that consequently no employe of said company could have been guilty of the assault on little John Miller, as narrated in Thursday's BEE.

Last evening the corridors of the Paxton were full of appreciative listeners to the music by the band from the fort in their weekly serenade to General Crook. The general and his invited guests sat in the balcony and enjoyed the treat, which was extended over two hours.

There is considerable complaint about a gigantic pile of stuff that is said to have been left by Riley & Co. and other contractors near the corner of California and Fifteenth streets, almost completely obstructing the passage of vehicles, and making it a very dangerous place on a dark night.

James Murphy was arrested yesterday on the charge of interfering with a witness. Field, the main witness against "Big Frank" in the highway robbery case tried yesterday in the district court, informed the officers that Murphy had offered him $50 to suppress his knowledge about the case. At this time Field was under $200 bonds to appear as witness against "Big Frank."

The annual masquerade ball of the Union Pacific band last night at Exposition hall completely eclipsed anything of the kind given in Omaha this season. Between five and six hundred persons were present and over $300 above expenses were cleared. The scene in the ball room was a fascinating one and was a strange commingling of the elegant, tasty and grotesque. Some of the costumes worn by the ladies were strikingly beautiful and all the comments passed on them by the spectators in the gallery were complimentary to the highest degree. The dance passed off delightfully and smoothly, the unmasking taking place at midnight. Mr. F. Rhyner was master of ceremonies.

A FREE and easy expectoration is produced by a few doses of Dr. J. H. McLean's Tar Wine Lung Balm. In all cases of hoarseness, sore throat or difficulty of breathing.

Secret of the Kaiser's Longevity.

Pall Mall Gazette: The comparatively robust health of the venerable emperor of Germany, in spite of family trouble and official care, has given rise to a legend, which, it is stated, is obtaining credence among the superstitious peasantry of certain Bavarian villages. According to this legend the long life of Kaiser William is due to a mysterious philter of which his imperial majesty alone possesses the secret. How the emperor obtained the magic beverage is not known. It is described as a kind of spirit, which, if it does not give him immortality, will enable him to live many years more, and to supply him with sufficient mental and bodily power to retain the government of his vast empire in his own hands. The legend furthermore states that the German sovereign has condescended to make a present of a few drops of the charmed liquid to Marshal Moltke and Prince Bismarck, hence also their respectable age; but, strange, to say, he declines to give any of it to the Crown Prince, because he fears his heir would make use of his health, restored by the philter, to force him to abdicate. Several crowned heads have, it appears, applied to the emperor for his wonderful secret, but in vain. The czar, in particular, prayed for some of the spirit, and it was the refusal of the kaiser to oblige him which was the real cause of the present conflict between Russia and Germany.

The importance of purifying the blood cannot be overestimated, for without pure blood you cannot enjoy good health.

At this season nearly every one needs a good medicine to purify, vitalize, and enrich the blood, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is worthy your confidence. It is peculiar in that it strengthens and builds up the system, creates an appetite, and tones the digestion, while it eradicates disease. Give it a trial.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

THE SPECULATIVE MARKETS.

"Old Hutch" Leads the Bear Element and Sells Wheat Freely

CORN STRONGER AND HIGHER.

Nothing of An Unusual Nature Noticeable in the Provision Pit—Cattle Trading Slow and Unsatisfactory.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The bear element in the wheat market to-day was personified in Hutchinson. He was a heavy seller and was evidently determined to drive prices lower, selling at the bottom about as freely as at the top, but his efforts were not entirely successful, as at the close there was a reaction of ¼c from the lowest point reached. In the early part of the session there was some buying of wheat by English houses, but this did not last long, nor did any other support seem to be coming from the outside, and for a time it looked as if the local bulls had about given up the struggle. However, just before the 1 o'clock close it was reported that 50,000 bushels of wheat had been taken for export to-day in Toledo and an amount variously given at from fifteen to twenty-five boat loads in New York, and upon this encouragement the local traders generally seemed to want some wheat and bid the price up a little. May wheat opened at 81⅛c, which was ⅛c higher than last night's close, and immediately went to 81¼c, then fell to 80⅞c, gradually worked up to 81⅜c again and then slowly sagged to 80⅝c and hung about that price and a trifle above until near the close, when it advanced to 80⅞c and closed there at 1 o'clock. June wheat opened at 81¾c, sold down to 81⅜c and closed at 1 o'clock at 81⅛@81⅜c.

Corn was strong and higher early, but later nearly all the advance was lost. There was good buying early under the influence of light receipts—112 cars—when 140 cars had been expected. Of these 112 cars, 41 cars were "through shipment," leaving an unusually small amount to come on this market. This strength was taken advantage of by one local bull to unload grain, most of which was bought at higher prices, and the burden of those offerings was too much for the market, stopping the advance and causing a decline, which was helped later by the estimate of receipt of 180 cars for to-morrow. May corn opened at 51⅛c, advanced to 51⅜@51½c, fell to 51⅛c, advanced to 51⅝@51¾c and then dropped back to 51c, advancing later to 51⅛@51¼c, which was the 1 o'clock close. June corn opened at 51⅜@51½c, advanced to 51⅝@51¾c, fell to 51⅛c and closed at 1 o'clock at 51¼c. The feeling in corn is undoubtedly strengthened somewhat by the recent report that on the line of the B. & M. road there are now but 1,600,000 bushels of corn, against about four times as much a year ago. The argument of the bears that cut railroad rates will induce heavy shipments now is met by reference to the argument that they used previously—that there was abundant corn in the country which would be sent forward if cars could only be obtained. The conclusion is drawn that if the railroads would not furnish the needed cars at high freight rates they will certainly not furnish them now that freights are reduced.

There was good buying of oats early, partly by shorts and partly by those who note that the recent break in oats has been, for that market, greater than in other grains. The early demand caused an advance early, but, with that satisfied, a decline set in which carried prices lower than they opened. First sales of May were at 31⅝c, and after a decline to 31⅛c prices advanced to 31⅞@32c, then followed a decline to 31⅛c and the 1 o'clock close was at 31⅜c bid. June oats opened at 31⅞@32c, sold up to 32⅛c, down to 31⅝c and closed nominally at 1 o'clock at 31⅜c.

In provisions there were no sensational developments. Pork was supported by a packing firm credited with being a large holder, and in that article, as well as in lard and short ribs, fluctuations were limited and without special feature. The actual changes in prices were also unimportant. In