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THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, 18.8.
County of Douglass, 18.8.
Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending March 2, 1888, was as follows:
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Monday, Feb. 27.
Tuesday, Feb. 28.
Wednesday, Feb. 29.
Thursday, Mch. 1.
Friday, Mch. 2.

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 3rd day of March, A. D., 1888.

N. P. FEIL.

Notary Public.

State of Nebraska,
County of Douglass,
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 March, 1887, 14,400 copies; for April,
1887, 14,316 copies; for May, 1887,
14,227 copies; for June, 1887, 14,147 copies;
for July, 1887, 14,033 copies; for August,
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copies; for October, 1887, 14,535; for November,
1887, 15,220 copies; for December, 1887, 15,041
copies; for January, 1888, 16,236 copies; for
February, 1888, 16,235 copies.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.
Sworn and subscribed to in my presence this
3d day of February, A. D. 1888, N. P. FEIL.
Notary Public.

THE king is dead-long live the king! This is applicable at the Union Pacific headquarters as well as at Berlin.

THERE are a great many cabbageheads in the political posic garden under the impression that the presidential bee is about to light upon them.

PRINCE FERDINAND of Bulgaria says he won't abdicate and he says that he is going to "run" for king. Now, Russia, what are you going to do about it?

ANTI-PROHIBITIONISTS over in Iowa are called "jugwumps." From the way local elections are going on in that state, it will not take long before the little brown jug will again come into

THE National Sangerfest meets in St. Louis some time in June. It will also be remembered that a democratic convention takes place the same month. But the harmony of the former will not be able to drown the discord of the latter.

MR. VANDERBILT recently engaged a Parisan cook at a salary of \$10,000 a year. Vanderbilt University is looking for a professor of ethics and offers \$2,000 per annum. As Mr. Vanderbilt is five times a better judge of cookery than of ethics, the discrimination need not be wondered at.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN left nearly five million dollars to a trust for the benefit of the people of New York city. Mr. Tilden's relatives are, however, dissatisfied with such a disposition of the funds and are trying to break the will. Itis to be hoped that in this particular instance the trust will survive the attacks of unprincipled heirs.

SENATOR CULLOM and Senator Reagan each want the interstate telegraph bill referred to his respective committee. Senator Cullom is chairman of the interstate commerce committee, while Senator Reagan is at the head of the postoffice committee. As both senators are obdurate, it may be necessary to tear the bill in two to appease their eagerness. A half a bill is better than no bill, even for a senator.

ANOTHER detachment of armed mercenaries has landed in this city for the ostensible protection of the property of the Burlington road. The question is, what right has any corporation to import armed men, when even the president of the United States is forbidden to send troops to any state for police purposes except upon requisition of its governori

IT is a bad practice of Mr. Mahoney, superintendent of the poor, to give the warrants for charity intended for the needy poor to the groceryman or butcher with whom the applicant for charity has an account. Mr. Mahoney may have the best of intentions, but by this proxy system he is doing both the county and the applicant an injustice. The county pays for more than the applicant receives, and the applicant, who is indebted to the groceryman, is almost certain to receive less than what the warrant calls for.

THE city charter confers upon the mayor and council exclusive power to create offices deemed necessary for the welfare of the city, and the mayor is vested with power to fill these offices by appointment by and with the consent of the city council. Any proposition that takes this power from the mayor and council is therefore contrary to law and uttorly impracticable. The master plumbers, who insist upon the privilege of choosing a plumbing inspector for the city, are out of order and only waste time in any discussion of such ascheme. The city plumbing inspector, Mr. Duncan, has been duly appointed and confirmed, and will continue to exercise his authority during the term of the present may. or, unless removed for cause or by the abolition of the office. With this stubborn fact before them, the master plumbers had better direct their energies toward getting rid of incompetent plumbers and endeavor to live up to the regulations for plumbers as defined by the ordinance. If Mr. Duncan shows any undue partiality or reckless negligence in the performance of his duties, complaint should be entered against him and if the charges are sustained the mayor will doubtless cause his re-

The Burlington's Appeal. When the inter-state commerce act was pending before congress the managers of the Burlington road, in common with all other railroad managers, were loud with their protests against the bill. Great disaster was predicted not only to railway interests, but commerce and industry would experience a shock from which it would take the country many years to recover. When the bill passed and the commission created by it entered upon its duties, the railroad managers banded together to make the law odious and inoperative. Instead of readjusting their tariffs so as to make reasonable reductions where rates were too high, they raised the

rates all along the line and made themselves generally disagreeable to their patrons. This rebellious course was followed up by frivolous appeals to the commission for a suspension of the inter-state commerce act in nearly every section of the country. These suspensions granted in many cases by the commission made the law practically a dead letter for the time being. A powerful sentiment was thus created by the railroads in favor of the early repeal of the inter-state commerce act. But long before congress convened a reaction took place. The railroad managers had discovered that the inter-state law had not only become very profitable, by enabling them to increase their earnings under false pretenses, but that it also served their purposes when they desired to evade responsibility under state regulation. So it has come to pass that in less than eighteen months the railway managers who were clamoring for the repeal and suspension of the law have become the most obstinate sticklers for its encorcement when it is to their interest to do so. Who would have dared to predict twelve months ago that the managers of the Burlington road would appeal to the federal courts to invoke their power to compel obedience to the inter-state law. Yet this spectacle is presented to the country at the present juncture, and Judge Dundy is asked for an injunction to compel the Union Pacific road to handle the cars of the Burlington road to points beyond the Burlington system. It is notorious that the Union Pacific declined to handle these cars because of the refusal of its employes to assist the Burlington road in its contest against the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Now

why does the Burlington road insist upon enforcing the law in this instance when it has notoriously sought to evade the law whenever it suited its interests? Why not ask the commission to suspend the law in the present emergency, when its enforcement would be sure to precipitate a general strike? Can Judge Dundy by any injunction against the Union Pacific compel the engineers on that road to haul Burlington cars, or, for that matter, to continue in its service if they see fit to quit? Is not the Burlington showing altogether too much zeal for the enforcement of a law which it ignores when its patrons are concerned? If the law can be suspended with regard to the long and short haul clause, why can it not be suspended with regard to the hauling of cars over lines which desire to avoid a conflict that would paralyze their own traffic?

Thomas J. Potter. The death of General Manager Thomas J. Potter, of the Union Pacific railway, although by no means unexpected, will cause profound regret in this city and throughout the west. To the great transcontinental railway his loss is almost irreparable. His advent at the head of its management had infused new life, activity and order into its deranged organization. At the very outset of his assumption of the powers conferred upon him, confidence was restored in the capacity of the Union Pacific to sustain itself in a financial crisis, and to cope successfully with all competitors that had paralleled its line. Within a few months Mr. Potter was able to convert the Union Pacific into a first-class road, ranking with the best managed railways in the country. He brought order out of chaos, established fast passenger trains, and made a marked improvement in traffic facilities.

Omaha laments the death of Mr. Pot ter, because of the deep interest which he had manifested in the projected union depot and other much needed improvements, which the company had for years contemplated, but failed to

carry into effect. Thomas J. Potter was in every respect a self-made man. He was from the ranks of labor, and by his energy, superior intelligence and matchless executive ability commanded the highest position to which any practical railroad man can aspire. To him the Burlington system was largely indebted for its marvelous expansion and prosperity. For the west he has been invaluable as a promoter of rapid and intelligent railway extension which has placed Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado at the door of the great Atlantic seaboard markets. Few men in the railway world have made a wider or more lasting reputation. It will be many a day before the country will produce his equal.

The Sugar Duties.

Among the faults of the Mills tariff bill the proposed revision of the sugar duties is not the least. In its first comment upon this measure the BEE expressed the opinion that the change in the sugar duties provided for would result in depriving the treasury of an amount of revenue, estimated by the framers of the bill at eleven miltion dollars, without to an equal extent, and perhaps not at all, benefitting the consumers; that so long at least as the refining of sugar remains in the control of a trust, as at present, a reduction of twenty per cent in the duty on raw sugar, or one-half a cent a pound, would probable be no advantage whatever to the public. It would amount merely to giving the trust refiners their raw material at a less cost, without necessarily affording any relief to the consumers, and practically enabling the refiners to gather in the whole amount lost to the freasury.

to suggest the portion of the tariff bill relating to sugar duties it could hardly have been more careful of its interests than the majority of the ways and means committee have been. The duties on the sugars which, if admitted, would compete with those supplied by the trust, are now prohi' 'ory, and the Mills bill proposes that they shall continue so. Thus the American consumers of sugar would be compelled to look to the great combination for their supply of this necessary article, and as the trust would be all-powerful to control competition and the amount of the product, it would of course regulate the price to suit its own interests. This it is now doing, with the result of compelling the people to pay an advance on sugar, which it is estimated will annually increase the revenue of the trust fully thirty million dollars, and it would have no difficulty in continuing its policy under the Mills tariff bill. It is hardly possible, however, that the sugar duties proposed by that measure can receive the approval of even a majority of the democrats of the house. It is obviously necessary, in order that a revision of the sugar tariff shall afford any relief to consumers, that the duties on the high grades and the refined sugars be reduced fully fifty per cent. Otherwise the treasury will lose revenue, the people get no relief, and the trust be the sole beneficiary.

FIVE innocent men were shot down in cold blood in the Indian Territory for daring to maintain their rights as settlers against arrogant cattle men. The cattle barons have carried on matters with a high hand in that part of the country, and it is high time that congress establish courts of criminal and civil jurisdiction to bring these malefactors to justice.

CITY ENGINEER TILLSON strikes the nail on the head when he says that we had better do less paving and sewering and improve the quality of the work under way.

Other Lands Than Ours. The death of Emperor William over-

shadows all other events of European

interest. What may follow will be a

subject of universal discussion and more or less anxious concern throughout all Europe for some time to come. The crown prince is perhaps by this time in Berlin, and doubtless as soon as possible the forms and ceremonies necessary to clothe him with the imperial rule will be gone through with. If his condition is what there is every reason to believe it is, every hour of time is precious. The crown prince is probably incapacitated physically for performing any of the functions of an emperor, but he still has life, and doubtless his right of succession will be respected. He may at least live long enough make that provision for his wife and daughters which he is said to have apprecented would not be made if his father outlived him. The widow and children of an emperor, though such only for a few weeks, will be assured of a more generous consideration than would have been shown them had they happened to be survivors simply of the heir to the imperial throne. Frederick William will need but a brief time as emperor to make most ample provision for the wife and daughters, to whom he is tenderly devoted, befitting their station. For the present the eldest son of the crown prince, William, is charged with certain perfunctory-duties of no very great importance as the representative of the imperial power. These will give him a foretaste of the broader powers that he will be called upon to assume at no very remote time. It is this prospect that Europe now views with anxious concern, and which raises numerous questions as to the possible consequences of the passage of imperial power from the hands of experienced and conservative age to those of a young and ambitious soldier, with little knowledge of the affairs of state, with a training and temperament that unsuit him to the quiet and plodding methods of diplomacy, and who will be very likely to yield to influences from the camp instead of the closet of the statesman. When a little while ago it was reported to be the intention of Bismarck to bring forward a bill clothing Prince William with the regency, European newspapers declared that such an act would be regarded as almost tantamount to a declaration of war. The sentiment was significant as showing the prevalent feeling respecting the succession of Prince William, and although the young man has since publicly disclaimed any warlike desires, very little confidence is felt that he would long remain under the influence of the sentiments that have ruled in the councils of Germany for the past ten years or more and been successful in maintaining the peace of Europe. The strong hand and clear brain of Bismarck are still available to guide the ship of state, and so long as they continue to be Germany will doubtless not be the first to break the peace. But it is impossible to know how long the great chancellor will be permitted to have his way. The course of events in Germany for a long time to come will have a commanding and universal in-

The chief matter of recent interest in English affairs is the exposure by Lord Charles Beresford and Lord Randolph Churchill of the bad management of the naval and military services, and the great extravagance with which these services are conducted. Beresford recently resigned the position of junior lord of the admiralty for the reason that the government would not consent to carry out measures proposed by him for increasing the strength and efficiency of the British navy. He charges grave maladministration of the navy, declaring that jobbery is amazingly prevalent in the furnishing of supplies to the navy, that promotions are not properly regulated, that contractors swindle the government in building and furnishing ships of war, that peculation and knavery exist all through the service, and that the navy as a whole is inferior to that of at least two European powers-France and Italy. Lord Ran-

ment against the whole military system of the country, overwhelming the war secretary with an array of facts and figures which he found it impossible to destroy the force of. The information of universal interest imparted by this discussion is that the defensive position of England is dangerously insecure, and that immediate measures are necessary to remedy the weakness. It is shown that the navy is defective, the harbor defenses inefficient, and the army weak and ill-equipped, all accounted for by a most incompetent administration that has permitted extrava-gance and Jobbery to have free way. A searching inquiry is demanded and probably will not be refused.

Nobody except the chief financial offi-

cials of the empire knows the exact ex-

tent of Russia's debt. To the world the amount is given ont as about \$2,800,000,-000. Every intelligent person, however, believes that its actual obligations are far greater in amount than this. Probably they fall but little below Great Britain's, whose debt is about \$3,711,-000,000. England's resources are large, while its expenditures are comparatively small, and its debt, practically speaking, is decreasing. The opposite, in each particular, is the case with Russia. The great increase has been due to the vast expenditures which a constant preparation for war has entailed. An expenditure almost equally great, and for the same purpose, has been borne by every other great European nation except England. It is this condition of things which makes the financial situation in Russia at this moment of interest throughout the world. The cost of the armed truce which prevails on the European continent is but little less than that which would be entailed by actual war. For each nation involved, the limit of financial endurance has been almost reached. A step beyond virtually means bankruptcy. Any event which would serve to seriously disturb public confidence throughout Europe might cause untold financial disaster. A severe monetary crisis in Russia, the occurrence of which on any day now is among the probabilities, would shake every bourse from the Neva to the Seine, and its injurious influence might even be temporarily felt in the United States.

England's friendly and entirely platonic tenure of Lower Egypt has been emphasized by the slaughter at Suakim. It is extraordinary that the natives never seem to understand England's pacific and civilizing mission in seizing unprotected countries. The Arabs by this time ought to have learned that the bombarders of Alexandria have only the interests of the Egyptian at heart; that Alexandria was bowled down about the ears of its inhabitants to give them a chance to flee from oppression; that British columns occupy the Nile valley simply to serve as a police to the harassed husbandmen. In the Arab attempts to drive the British from Suakim, one English officer was killed and a score of natives. This is the old, old story of British occupation. Blind opposition of the natives—sporadic outbreaks, with resultant slaughter of the ferocious assailants, until decimated and dispirited, the benevolent invaders elieve the native rulers of the troubl of governing and then proclaim the territory "annexed" to the British empire. When France was arbiter of Europe this humane system was, to a great extent, held in check. The scepter having been transferred from France to Bismarck, the old aggressive policy has been put in play again, and if the two powers continue a few years longer in this joint scheme of evangelization there will not be a rood of land on the

face of the globe susceptible to seizure that will not be under the British or German flag. The almost unbroken series of disasters which have attended Peru ever since her ill-starred war with Chili has not yet come to an end. To her financial distress is added a new source of anxiety from the greedy attitude imputed by some of her people to Ecuador on the north and Bolivia on the south, whom they fancy to be acting as if Peru were the "sick man" of the continent. Bolivia's coveting of Arequipa and Mollendo, at the extreme south of Peru, is even suspected of receiving encouragement from Chili. Should Bolivia attempt to seize this region it would seem like an additional retribution for Peru's fatal policy of ten years ago. At that time she had entered into a secret treaty with Bolivia, with a view to supporting the latter in her violation of the agreement not to put an export duty on the nitrate products of Chilian capital in the Bolivian coast territory of Atacama. This step brought upon Peru the chief burden of the ensuing war. Should Bolivia now seek to prey upon her old ally, whose prestige and fortunes were ruined, it would add to the bitterness of Peru's cup. But perhaps the apprehension existing at Lima is not justified by existing facts.

The change in the Mexican constitution by which a president may become his own immediate successor has been ratified by a sufficient number of states to make it a fixed fact, and there is no doubt that if the politics of the country shall remain in a normal condition President Diaz, in whose interest the change was made, will be re-elected next June. The frontier dispute with Guatemala seems to have been artfully fomented by his opponents at this juncture so as to interfere with the success of his candidacy, but since he has had the power to alter the constitution it may by assumed that he may be able to compass his re-election. Whilst such an exhibition of the ability of one man to warp the organic law of a people clearly denotes his superior individuality, it also leaves room for the suspicion that he is not a true democrat, and that the people whom he handles so cleverly do not constitute a true dem-

Perhaps there is no great significance to be attached to the failure to negotiate dolph Churchill supplemented these a commercial treaty between France If the sugar trust had been permitted | charges with an equally strong indict- | and Italy, but in the present temper of

the two nations it may be the spark which will produce a general conflagration. It is known that the relations of the two countries have been greatly strained for some time past, and the recently announced triple alliance of Germany, Austria and Italy has not tended to put France into a very amiable frame of mind. It is a little too soon to look for war in Europe from any quarter; that is, too early in the season. But it will not be surprising if the coming spring shall see actual hostilities, and armies in the field; and the commencement of the struggle may be between France and Italy, which would be but the prelude to a general and gigantic European war.

Although M. De Lesseps has announced that he will appeal to the French people for more money without waiting for government aid, he has not ceased to ask for such aid. The first result of his recent campaign among the representatives of the provinces is the introduction in the chamber of deputies of a bill authorizing the canal company to issue a lottery loan with the sanction of the government. But the sum meationed in the bill is less than \$5,000,000! M. De Lessens admits that the company needs at least \$113,000,000. What is wanted above all things is the sanction of the government, and if this could be obtained for a loan of only \$5,000 a precedent of great value to the company would be established.

The long delay in the reception of news from Stanley, the African explorer, is causing considerable uneasiness in Europe, and fears have been expressed that he may have fallen a victim to some of the marauding Arab tribes which are interested in preventing him from reaching Emin Bey. It will be a matter of deep regret if anything shall have checked Stanley in his enterprise; but it is clear that the Arabs, foreseeing that with the gradual opening up of the Congo country a severe blow will be struck at the slave trade, are putting serious obstacles in his way. Barbarism dies hard, and although civilization triumphs in the end it is at the cost of the lives of brave and indefatigable pioneers.

PROMINENT PERSONS.

P. T. Barnum, the showman, is quoted as saying that he would accept the republican nomination for president. But, despite his profession, Barnum has no show.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes has flanked the autograph-hunters by adopting the use of a type-writer in his correspondence. Impaired eyesight rendered the change necessary. General Longstreet has a grape farm near

Gainesville, Ga., which he diligently cultivates. From the sword to the pruning hook is a long step, but man is versatile enough to make it. And they do make it.

A. B. Johnson, the private secretary of Senator Sumner, has written a life of the great senator. His life was on a grand scale and all that can be told of it will be instruc. tive and interesting.

Parnell, the Irish leader, is described as being a stalwart in physical appearance and as demeaning himself as though he felt the responsibility of the position he holds in the politics of Ireland and England. He is grave James Russell Lowell was sixty-nine years

of age on the 22d, Washington's birthday. In a recent letter he says: "I had the misfortune to be born on the 22d, and thus to be brought into competition once a year most august figure in our history. Ex-Postmaster General James was always a genial gentleman and has made his way as

much upon his affability as upon his ability. He is now said to be the most agreeable bank president in New York city. Position has never made him forget the fact that he should on all occasions be the gentleman. Courtesy is capital. Bread and milk with a piece of pie is a

favorite "snack" in Maine, and this is probably the reason why it comprises the regular lunch of the Maine delegation in congress. Senator Frye admits the pie and Congressman Reed sometimes varies it with apples, but the other members stick closely to their wonted articles of diet.

Rear Admiral Heneage, the officer commanding the British Pacific station, is earning the epithet of "Sir Joseph Porter." He has forbidden any officer or man to walk on the poop of the flag-ship while he is there, and insists on the crew uncovering their heads as long as he is on deck. He also requires his officers to wear white kid gloves at divisions on Sundays, and to have their frock coats and tunics buttoned on all occasions.

A Hot One, Too. Philadelphia Inquirer. Governor Hill is a pretty large cinder in Mr. Cleveland's eye.

> Not by a Long Shot. Harvard Lampoon.

Because we pronounce "would" wood, i does not follow that we pronounce "Gould" A Rotten Yolk.

Chicago Tribune

An egg trust is forming. Must the people of this country be forever under the yolk of monopolies! Good Interpretation. Chicago News.

Jay Gould appears to have been saved by

the statute of limitations. There are limita tions to law, but not to fraud.

In One Eyeglass. Chicago News. Governor Rusk of Wisconsin is no dude but he has gone to wearing a presidential boom just like one of those eastern swells.

A Boomerang.

The Sun knows all about the crow, even to the flavor.—Omaha Herald.

Oh, no! The Sun has never tasted the flavor of crow. They thought we would in 1884, but we didn't. But jackasses we have a pretty thorough knowledge of. The Omaha Herald is a thoroughbred.

> No Love for Labor. Boston Herald.

The protected monopolists of Pennsylvania are now getting their wind for a grand con certed howl in behalf of American labor. They love American labor, but only when there is a tariff-reduction bill pending. At other times they import Bohemian and Italian "scabs" and crowd down the wages of labor to the last notch. The American laborer is beginning to see a dark-complexloned person in the woodpile.

No Slouch. Washington Critic. Now comes the Prince of Ways and Means To Rosamond's fair couch, And on his tariff trumpet blows A blast that is no slouch.

Forthwith the Sleeping Beauty wakes, And in the newer morn, We hope she'll only find the blast-Not tariff-in a horn.

WILLMEET IN OMAHA IN MAY.

Time and Place of Holding the Democratic Convention.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE DOINGS.

Only One Objection to the Metropolis and That Has No Weight-A Pancity of Campaign Funds.

Democratic State Convention Pursuant to call thirty-six members of the democratic state central committee ranged themselves about room No. 48 of the Paxton last evening to choose time, place, etc., for holding the state convention to choose delegates to the national democratic convention at St. Louis. Mr. J. E. North presided, and Mr. Montgomery acted as secretary. The following delegates and alternates

were present: First District-Frank E. Johnson, Brown ville; James Devenney, Tecumseh; G. P. Marvin, Beatrice: Charles Ogden, for Frank Martin, Falls City.

Second District-Dr. J. W. Conger, Nebraska City; F. P. Ireland, Nebraska City: J. M. Patterson, Plattsmouth: Dr. W. R. Wallace, Factoryville; A. J. Sawyer, Third District-Charles Ogden, George E.

Pritchett, E. H. Clark, J. A. Campbell, Ira Thomas, Omaha. Fourth District—Miles Zentmeyer, Schuyler; J. A. Shervin, Fremont; Matt Miller, David City; Ed Hutchison, Ashland. Fifth District—Tobias Castor, Wilber; G. W. Johnson, Fairment; J. D. Hubbell, Fairbury; Conway Leedorn, Hebron.
Sixth District—R. J. Coles, York; George
Wildish, Aurora; George West, Osceola; J.

W. Dupin, Seward.
Seventh District—J. J. McAllister, Ponca;
J. C. Crawford for A. M. Gooding, Hartington; J. Robison, Madison; Thomas O'Day, Eighth District-F. A. Hurman, Blooming

ton; O. C. Case, Red Cloud; J. W. Feegu-son, Minden; R. A. Beatty, Hastings, Ninth District—C. G. Barnes for Frank Galbraith, Albion; J. L. McDonaugh, Ord; C. E. Forbes, St. Paul; W. H. Platt for S. N. Walback, Grand Island.
Tenth District—Juan Boyle, Kearney; C.
E. Best for W. Saltus, Loup City; J. Woods

Smith for R. E. Martin, Broken Bow; B. F. Hinman, North Platte. Eleventh District—E. C. O'Donnell, Mc-Eleventh District—E. C. O'Donnell, McCook; C. L. Montgomery, Thomas McPherson, Arapahoe; A. A. Whyte, Homerville; Edward Howard, Benkleman.

Twelfth District—W. H. Westover, Gordon; T. V. Golden, O'Neill; Charles W. Allen, Chadron; C. A. Burlew, Hemmingford.

The fixing of the date caused considerable delate, the time transfing all the way from

debate, the time ranging all the way from

debate, the time ranging all the way from the last Tuesday in April to the last Thurs-day in May. Thursday, May 3, was finally agreed upon.

The place of holding the convention was next discussed. Mr. O'Day named Omaha; Mr. Platten, Grand Island; Mr. Golden, O'Neill; Mr. Westever, Chadron, and Mr. Tibhetts Lincelle. Tibbetts, Lincoln. Senator Shervin arose and most selemnly remarked that his objection to Omaha was

the water. This brought out a retort from Judge Crawford, who anxiously inquired of the senator how he found this out. The vote resulted as follows: Omaha, 19;
Grand Island, 7; Lincoln, 10. Omaha having
the greatest number of votes was declared
the place for holding the convention.

Judge Crawford moved that the hour for

meeting be 2 p. m. Mr. O'Donnell favored 7 p. m., and both hours were contested for by a number of champions. Judge Crawford, Senator Sherwin and others are contested for the contest of Senator Sherwin and others opposed 7 p. m. as the convention was liable to last seven or eight hours and would run them late in the night. The objections to the various hours suggested being apparently suggested by mere personal motives, Mr. Matt Miller, as-semblyman from David City, arose and told the committee that heretofore the object of the conventions have been to hold the demo-cratic party together, but now it was about time to meet to place the democratic party in the ascendency, even if the members had to discommode themselves as to the hour. This brought out a burst of enthusiasm from the committee and Mr. Miller was warmly

Mr. Allen agreed with Mr. Miller and sugrested that all the members be present in Omaha the night before the convention When put to vote 2 o'clock p. m. was found

o be the favorite hour.

The basis of representation at the conven tion next came up. Judge Crawford made a motion basing it upon the vote for supreme judge at the last election, allowing one representative for every 150 votes or major frac Mr. Marvin amended it by allowing each

county one delegate at large.

Mr. Dentmier amended it by basing it upon
the vote for James E. North for governor, and Mr. Shervin on the vote for regents in the last election, both of the latter amend ments incorporating Mr. Marvin's amend The amendment of Mr. Shervin

taking the vote for regents as a basis pre yailed.
Mr. O'Day made an enthusiastic speech favoring organized action on the part of the democrats and urged the formation of clubs

in various parts of the state.

The president remarked that to carry out this purpose money was necessary and askethe treasurer how much there was in the The treasurer replied that there treasury. T was just \$2.

the ardor of the members and the subject was dropped.

Mr. Marvin moved that the state conven tion elect four delegates at large and each congressional district two. Judge Crawford amended by suggesting three from each congressional district and one at large.

Mr. Montgomery thought it would be more harmonious to elect four at large than only

Mr. Ireland thought it did not look wel that forty persons (the number compris-ing the present committee) should dic-tate to the 500 persons in the state convention their methods of proceedure. He therefore favored the mere specifi-cation that that convention should elect ten delegates to attend the national convention at St. Louis. He made a warm speech in favor of it, which was so effective that Craw-ford and Marvin both withdrew their mo-tions and Ireland's was passed unanimously.

A Few Questions. OMAHA, March 9 .- To the Editor of the BEE: Will you please answer-What amount

of money did the government furnish for building the Union Pacific railroad, and how much less thau the whole amount did the road cost! Are the roads bonded for more than the actual cost! Is it just or even busi ness like to make people pay interest on money they have loaned! Is it in accordance with our principles to tax the money for the benefit of the few! If not, why not stop it! Will it be just to the people along these roads to continue the tax against them for another fifty years, or one hundred and twenty-five? If the government must not take possession If the government must not take possession of the roads could they not squeeze the "water" out and compel the roads to be run on the cost value! "As the interest of the railroad is being looked after in congress, would it not be well to call a meeting in Gmaha and learn what the people wish done in this matter! Would it not be well to let Cieveland and Blaine and a hundred other men rest and see if something cannot be done men rest and see if something cannot be donto lift the burden of an unjust taxation from

· Fatal Work of a Lunatic. EVANSVILLE, Ind., March 9 .- [Special Tel egram to the BEE. |-Charles Richter, a well-

known young man, shot and killed his seven teen-year-old cousin, Louise 'Schmidt, last night, and then blew his own brains cout Richter, who is the son of very wealthy parents, had been for some time paying attention to Miss Schmidt, and had become desperatelf infatuated, and proposed marriage The young lady did not seem to reciprocate his affection. The young man grew so im portunate that his attentions were entirely discontinued, and the young lady refused to see him altogether. This seems to have driven him into the frenzy of despair, and as is now believed, unbalanced his mind. He waited for his victim near her home, conceni-ing himself behind the corner of the house.

He saw her just emerging from the door, rushed up, placed a revolver to her head, and shot her dead. Then, as if meditating es-cape, he started to run, but suddenly stopping, he placed the weapon to his own and fired, and fell dead.

Excessive Use of Stimulants. CHICAGO, March 9.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Horace W. Rounds is confined at the detention hospital for the insane. His nerves are sadiy shattered by the excessive use of stimulants and consumption of thirty cigarettes a day, and worry over business affairs and sickness have temporarily unsettled his reason. He is a son of S. P. Rounds, who died some six weeks ago, and a brother of May Rounds, but a little while ago the west side belle, who married Rothacker and died only two weeks ago. Horace married Kittie Cartwright and has recently lived with her parents with their three children. Since his father's death he has lived with her parents with their three children. Since his father's death he has been endeavoring to settle up the estate and was dissatisfied with the management of the Republican. When his sister died he was prostrated with typhoid fever and through that and a succession of worries became very violent night before last, and it was thought best to put him under restraint. When seen last night he was nervously winding an imaginary string about his figures and seemed to think he had been harshly treated by his people in being confined. He said the

Methodist University Burned. MITCHELL, Dak., March 9 .- Fire broke out in the Methopist university at 3 this morning from spontaneous combustion of oily rags in the art rooms. There were forty inmates, including the faculty, students and servants. All but ten escaped without trouble. Four young men jumped from the second story windows, four others and a professor jumped from the third story windows, and another professor descended from the roof by clothestines. Norton Pitcher, of Northfield, Dak., died from internal injuries. Miss Babcock, of Salem, Dak.; Miss Strong, Mitchell. Dak.; Prof. Duncan. Prof. Taylor, Will Smith, Bridgewater, Dak.; H. Parker, of England; Ezra Jones, Parkston, Dak., and William Stillwell were more or less injured. Prof. Taylor had his skull fractured, with several other injuries, from which he will probably die. The building was completely destroyed, the loss being \$75,000, with an insurance of \$50,000. young men jumped from the second story

Republican management was paying out-rageously extravagant salaries.

Will Hold a Reunion. SPRINGFIELD, March 9. - The following

representatives of the Tewnty-eighth Illinois general assembly met to-day: A. M. Jones, Alfred Orendorf, C. H. Dalton, James A. Connolly, Milton Hay, Henry D. Dement, N. W. Branson, John Garden, Edward Lane, John Middlecoff and M. C. Quinn. They determire 1 to hold a reunion. Dalton was elected president and Orendorf secretary. This legislature met in 1878-4. Sena-tor Cullom was speaker of the house and John H. Oberly a prominent member. The time for the reunion will be fixed so as to se-cure their attendance without an interference with their official duties.

Steamship Arrivals. NEW YORK, March 9. - Special Telegram to the BEE. |-Arrived-The City of Chicago, from Liverpool; the Britannic from Liver-

LIVERPOOL, March 9.-Arrived-The Italy, from New York.

Struck a Broken Rail. DENVER, March 9 .- The west bound Union Pacific express struck a broken rail near. Masters early this morning and left the track. The passengers were badly shaken up, but no one seriously injured. Baggageman Fairly was badly bruised, and a lady from Chicago had her arm and shoulder hurt.

A slight cold, if neglected, often attacks the lungs. Brown's Brownial Trocurs give sure and immediate relief. Sold only in

A Dead Murderer.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., March 9 .- Macey Warner was hanged at 10:50 this morning for the murder of Frank Harris, a convict in the prison at Jeffersonville, where Warner was serving a term for murder.

AVIN TARTUREA

That Defy all Other Remedies Speedily Cured by Cuticura.

Humiliating Eruptions, Itching and Burning Humilating Eruptions, Itching and Burning skin Tortures, Loathsome Sores, and every species of Itching, Scaly, Piniply, Inherited, Scrotuleus and Contagious Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, from infancy to old age, are positively cured by Curicura, the great Skin Cure, and Curicura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and Curicura Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier, internally.

COVERED WITH SORES.

COVERED WITH SORES.

I have been afflicied since last March with a skiff disease the doctors called eczema. My face was covered with scabs and sores, and the fitching and burning were almost unbearable. Seeing your Curicura Remedies so highly recommended, concluded to give them a trial, using the Curicura and Curicura Soar externally, and Resclivent internally, for four months. I call myself perfectly cared, in gratitude for which I make this public statement.

Mrs. Clara A. Frederick.

Broad Brook, Conn. BROAD BROOK, CONN. SCALP, FACE, EARS and NECK.

SCALP, FACE, EARS and NECK.

I was afflicted with Eczema on the Scalp, Face,
Fars and Neck, which the druggist, where I got
your remedies, pronounced one of the worst
cases that had come uniter his notice. He advised me to try your Curicuan Remedies, and
after five days use my scalp and part of my
face were entirely cured, and I hope in another
week to have my ears, neck and the other part
of my face cured.

HERMAN SLADE.

120 E. 4TH STREET, NEW YORK. TETTER FINALLY CURED.

Having used your Curicuma Remaining for eighteen months for Tetter, and finally cured it. I am anxious to get it to sell on commission. I can recommend it beyond any remedies I have ever used for Tetter, Burns, Cuts, etc. In fact, it is the best medicine I have ever tried for anything.

MyELE, MISS. MYBTLE, MISS.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c; Soap, 25c; Resolvent, \$1. Prepared by the Potter Dirug & Chemical Co., Boston, Mass. \$2,50 and for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials. PIMPLES, black-heads, chapped and oily skin prevented by the Cuticura Medicated Soap.

IT STOPS THE PAIN. Aching Muscles, Back, Hip and Side, and all Pain, Inflammation and Weak-ness unlieved in OSE MINUTE BY THE CUTTCHEA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER.
The Irsa Louly pain-subduing plaster.25 cents-

DPHTHERIA. MEASLES. SCARL ET FEVER, and other symotic diseases lurk in the atmosphere and hover over every house-hold at this season of the year when thorough ventilation is impractical on account of the severity of the weather. Frequent fumigation of apartments with Seabury's Hydronaph-. thol Pastilles purifies the atmosphere, destroys disease germs, and thoroughly disinfects all carpets, bedding and drapery while imparting a delightful aromatic odor that is not injurious to silver, brass or other metals, Cellars, closets, attics, &c., should be made healthy by ourning therein Seabury's Sulphur Candles, which are pure cleanly and safe. For the toilet, bath, lavatory and nursery, Seabury's Hydronaphthol Soap should be

used exclusively. Don't forget Benson's Plaster for aches and pains. 42



Marion Harland, Christine Terhube Herrick, Dean A. R. Thomas, M. D., pronounce it the best of all the powedered chocofates. No other equals it in flavor, purity and ANTI-DESPERTIC qualities. Sold by Grocers. Sample mailed for 10 stamps,

H. O. WILBUR & SONS,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.