THE DAILY BEE. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and edi-orial matter should be addressed to the EDITOR OF THE BEE. BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bre Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, | 8.5. County of Douglass, Geo, ii. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending March 9, 1888, was as follows: ending March 8.
Saturday, March 8.
Sunday, March 4.
Monday, March 5.
Tuesday, March 6.
Wednesday, March 7.

Average... GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.
Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this
10th day of March, A. D., 1888. N. P. FEII.,
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, 14,816 copies; for May, 1887, 14,227 copies; for June, 1887, 14,147 copies; for June, 1887, 14,147 copies; for June, 1887, 14,147 copies; for September, 1887, 14,351 copies; for September, 1887, 14,228 copies; for December, 1887, 15,228 copies; for December, 1887, 15,041 copies; for Junary, 1888, 16,208 copies; for February, 1888, 15,962 copies.

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

OMAHA's spring boom comes in with a bustle. The rest of her clothes are still on the line.

THE proposed re-location of the county jail to the corner of Eleventh and Dodge will meet with popular ap-

IF Prince Bismarck finds himself out of a job, he should be invited over here at once to take charge of the presidential boom of the dark horse.

IT may be a little immodest on our part, but we cannot help remarking that the circulation of the BEE has a steady upward tendency, and averaged nearly 19,000 daily for the last week.

IF every engineer on the Union Pacific on whom Judge Dundy's injunction papers have been served had left his run and presented himself at court the injunction would have been a boomerang.

VANDERBILT'S \$10,000 French cook can't bake a mince pie Send him one of the professors of the Omaha cooking school with Rev. Mr. Copeland's endorsement.

JAY GOULD has again set foot on American soil and is expected to resume business at the old stand within ten days. What a buzz there will be in Wall street when the monarch of the stock exchange again gets his fingers on

THE Dueber watch-case company refuses to join a "combine" to put up the price of watches. The Dueber doesn't object to the high price, but it can't afford to join a watch trust which is obliged to hold off until the Waterbury winds up its works.

THE sugar trust has had no trouble in knocking out the New York investigation in one round, and is now in the ring polishing off the congressional committee in less than four rounds. But when it comes to scaring off Claus Spreckles from setting up his eastern refinery it looks as if the sugar trust were arranging a sparring match with Mitchell.

THE biennial report of the bureau of labor statistics of the state of Missouri which covers the year ending November last, among other interesting facts furnishes figures of the annual wages of railroad engineers and firemen on the several roads in that state. From these at appears that of the six roads named in the report the Burlington engineers receive less than those of any other road except the Hannibal & St. Joseph while the firemen of the Burlington are better paid than those of any other road except the Chicago & Alton. This official and authentic statement, un doubtedly derived from an entirely trustworthy source, clearly convicts the Burlington management of being less liberal to their engineers, so far as the Missouri portion is concerned, than are the other railroads to this class of employes. And what is true of a part is undoubtedly true of the whole system.

WHEN Mr. Candler, of Georgia, was made chairman of the house committee on education, the general understanding was that the appointment would be fatal to the Blair educational bill. He had strongly opposed the measure in the last congress, and there was no reason to suppose that his views, which had been very vigorously expressed, had undergone any change. It is now announced that Mr. Candler will submit a substitute for the Blair bill, intended to do away with the constitutional obdections. This substitute will propose a loan to the states of sixty million dollars, to run twenty-five years or longer, the interest on which shall be applied to educational purposes in the states in proportion to the illiteracy, as proposed in the Blair bill. It is not improbable that" Mr. Candler has shrewdly devised this substitute as a most convenient way of sidetracking Mr. Blair's scheme. The new plan would be the less objectionable, but it is pot likely its author has any expectation of its success, for even should it get through the house, it would certainly fail in the senate. In any event the effeet of its introduction will be to divert attention from the Blair bill and extend the scops of discussion, the more of which there is and the longer it is continued the smaller will grow the chances of that objectionable measure.

Randall's Revenue Bill.

The bill of Mr. Randall to reduce the revenue of the government is in its general character what might have been expected from him. It proposes to reduce the income of the government from taxation to the amount of ninetyfive million dollars, of which seventy million would be lost by the abandonment of internal revenue taxes. The tobacco tax is entirely swept away, thus wiping out about thirty millions of revenue. The tax on spirits distilled from fruits shares a similar fate, alcohol. used in the arts is made free, the whisky tax is reduced from ninety to fifty cents, and numerous special taxes are to cease with the close of the current fiscal year. To this extent the measure is in accord with the well-understood position of Mr. Randall, and is in the main what he has proposed before.

The portion of the bill providing for changes in the tariff duties, by which a reduction of revenue from customs to the amount of twenty-five million dollars is to be effected, contains a few surprises. A general reduction on the manufactures of iron and steel, although slight, is more of a concession than Mr. Randall was expected to make, and this is also true with regard to the reductions in earthen and glassware. The proposed reduction of two cents per hundred pounds in the salt duty is also something of a surprise, particularly in view of the fact that the sugar schedule is left untouched. As both the sugar and salt industries are controlled by trusts it was to have been expected that of all men Mr. Randall would treat them with absolute impartiality. Certain grades of cotton goods are slightly reduced but woolen goods are to continue to bear the present duties. The wool duties are unchanged, except the duty on carpet wool, which is lowered.

A statement by Mr. Randall, accompanying the abstract of the bill given the press, conveys an idea of the principle on which he has framed the tariff portion of his measure. That this has a degree of plausibility must be confessed, but it would not be difficult to demonstrate that the author of this bill has not in all cases faithfully adhered to his principle, or else has proceeded on incorrect data. The popular estimate of the measure will not, however, be influenced by obstruse economic theories. The question which the average citizen will ask is, does this revenue bill propose such change as will give that relief from taxation to the masses of the people which they require and in justice should receive? That it would accomplish the one purpose of reducing the revenues of the government may be conceded, but this is not all that is desired or expected from revenue reform. The people want the burden of taxation imposed by excessive tariff duties lightened to as nearly as possible the full extent of the reduction on revenues. Everybody knows there will be no relief to consumers from the repeal of the tobacco tax, and probably very little if any from the abandonment of the other internal taxes as proposed by Mr. Randall. But if it be necessary to repeal a part of these taxes in order to secure the desired reduction of tariff duties on the necessities of life the people are prepared to accept the compromise on a fair and just basis. Such basis, however, is not presented in the Randall bill. Seventy millions dropped from internal revenue against twenty-five millions from customs duties is not fair to the people, however it might operate with respect to the manufacturers and dealers.

No measure of tariff revision which continues the present unnecessary tax on the clothing of the people, on almost every article of domestic use, on the implements of the farmer, and, in a word, on any of the articles which are necessities, will command the approval of the country. The bill of Mr. Randall in large part does this, and such reductions of duties as it proposes would give so little relief, if they afforded any, as to be of no benefit to anybody. Such being the case, the principle by which he professes to have been guided will not serve to save his measure from the general disapproval of all who desire a fair and just revision of the tariff.

Shirking Its Bridge Tax.

During the memorable agitation over local railroad taxation Mr. A. J. Poppleton, in behalf of the Union Pacific, pointed to the fact that his company had for years paid city and county taxes on its Missouri river bridge on an assessment of \$250,000. This was literally true. Mr. Poppleton did not, however, call attention to the fact that Douglas county had donated \$250,000 to the Union Pacific toward building that bridge, and our taxpayers have paid \$25,000 a year in interest ou these bonds, which added to the principal, will at the end of twenty years amount to \$750,000. Mr. Poppleton did not recall the fact that the city of Omaha had donated \$200,000 in bonds to the Union Pacific for the purchase of depc grounds, which at the end of twenty years will aggregate more than half a million. In other words, the tax-payers of this city and county have burdened themselves with a million and a quarter of taxes to subsidize the Union Pacific road, not counting private donations in lands worth more than a million dollars.

In view of the notorious failure of the Union Pacific to carry out the contract obligations which it had assumed in consideration of these enormous subsidies, the bridge tax exacted was a mere bagatelle. But even this trivial contribution toward meeting the interest on our Union Pacific railroad debt has been cut down within the last year. That accommodating assessor, William Doll, reduced the assessment last year, before he went to Califorfor his health, from \$250,000 to \$135,000, and the commissioners have acquiesced in the imposition. Now why should the new Union Pacific bridge be assessed at \$115,000 less than the old one? Do the commissioners pretend that they have not the power to raise the assessment? Why should not the Union Pacific pay as much tax

from 1872 to 1886? SPECULATIVE real estate booms are

on its bridge this year as it has paid

any city. The prosperity of Omaha should have a broad and solid basis. Swapping suburban town lots sometimes means a rapid exchange of money, but it does not necessarily mean municipal growth. Real estate is only valuable on account of its income producing power, either present or prospective. It is because business lots in the heart of Omaha pay handsome annual returns on their valuation of from \$500 to \$1,500 a front foot that they remain worth that price while property in the suburbs lags at 5 per cent of their value. The only sure and certain way to maintain real estate booms is to make property so valuable as to assure to owners a fair market price based on the general prosperity. For many years the BEE has pointed out to its readers the means to be adopted by which to secure this end in Omaha. Briefly stated, they are: Improved railroad facilities and depot accommodations, municipal improvements, the building up of home industries, and last, but not least, impartial assessments. Behind all these as a stimulant is the great development of our state. There is no reason why the realty values of the past year on property within the city limits should not be more than maintained if our people do their part toward hastening the growth of Omaha. They are dealing with a young giant among western cities with every element for phenomenal progress present and waiting only for the united action of her citizenship to place her ahead of all rivals.

THE proposal that the government shall issue fractional currency, in the form of silver certificates of the denominations of 10, 15, 25 and 50 cents, having been approved by all but one member of the house committee on banking and currency, is expected to pass the house without serious opposition. Whether it will fare so well in the senate is a question. The expediency of the measure is certainly debatable. Very likely there is a considerable number of people who remit small sums of money through the mails to whom this currency would be a convenience. The postal note, intended to accommodate this class, has always encountered more or less objection, chiefly on account of the trouble and cost involved, especially to people remote postoffices desire who from to remit for fractions of a dollar. But those who remember when fractional currency, popularly styled "shinplasters," was in vogue will doubt the wisdom of restoring this sort of money. It was a necessity of the war period and was tolerated for some time after, but it grew to be a good deal of a nuisance and its final disappearance was not regretted. Moreover it was a source of very considerable loss to the people, since a great deal of it became worn out or was otherwise destroyed. For the ordinary uses of change in business it is certainly less desirable than silver to handle and is at least equally liable to be successfully counterfeited. It may be doubted whether the convenience which such a currency would afford to a portion of the people would outweigh the objections to it.

THE coroner's jury investigating the cause of the collapse of the new Midland hotel in Kansas City has placed the ole responsibility of the disaster upon the architects. The jury brought in the verdict that the architects we re criminally negligent, in that they failed to properly superintend the work. This is a serious charge when it is known that the architects for the Midland have long enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best firms in the country. The trouble with some of our eminent architects is that they never let a job go. They are always willing to undertake three times as much as they are capable of doing. As a natural consequence they make imperfect plans for grand structures, and often cause the enterprising builder of a house great waste of means expended for show rather than substance.

SENATOR COCKRELL is out with a bill to simplify the circumlocution offices of the government. The senator's scheme is very simple and can be easily described as wheels within wheels, with a big wheel around it.

THE FIELD OF INDUSTRY.

A Pawtucket (R. I.) factory makes 1,000,000 horsetails into haircloth yearly. Scranton, Pa., has an electric street railway, the cars of which cost but \$1 a day to

A gas well was struck at Zenia, Ind., the other day which has a flow of 14,000,000 cubic feet. The flame is seventy-five feet high.

Edison, the inventor, has sixty men at work in his laboratory. They are all preparing something that has first existed in his brain The pin consumption of the United States is one pin to each inhabitant a day. This ne cessitates the daily manufacture of 60,000,000

The Lockwood dredge used in the construction of the Cape Cod canal, which sank February 12, has been raised and work will be

In Augusta, Ga., a tree felled in early morning was before nightfall of the same day converted into paper and sent out bearing the An immense locomotive has just been con-

structed at a Paris foundry. Its builder predicts that it will realize an approximate speed of ninety-three miles an hour. A syndicate of Boston capitalists are talking of a new railroad through the Adirondack region to the iron region of Dannemora,

settlement between Plattsburg and Chaxy Statistics of the peanut trade show that those who are fond of humble goobers paid \$1,000,000 last year to gratify their foodness. Altogether about 8,100,000 bags of the nuts were produced, of which the greater portion

came from Tennessee. The Iron Age prints a list of 44 barb wire manufacturers having together 2.191 ma chines. On the basis of special reports their productive capacity for 200 working days, running stugle turn, is estimated at 200,000 tons of barb wire, while the consumption of late years has fluctuated between 130,000

and 150,090 tons. Philadelphia claims to make and eat more candy in proportion to population than any other city in the country. There are eighty-seven factories and wholesalers and 1,200 retailers and they use more than \$1,000,000 of capital and consume 100,000 tons of sugar every year. Caramels are a great specialty of the trade in that city. For other places much chocolate and walnut candy and (many not healthy stimulants for the growth of | gumdrops are made. Bix tons of gumdrops

were shipped from Philadelphia to Pittaburg the week before Christmas. Brooklyn makes the most chewing gum, it is said, and Boston

eats the most of it An idea of Lewiston's textile industry is given in the annual report of the board of trade for the Spindle City as follows: Nineteen manufacturing corporations, thirteen An idea of Lewiston's textile industry trade for the Spindle City as follows: Nine-teen manufacturing corporations, thirteen cotton mills, three woolen mills, one bleach-ery, \$7,500,000 capital invested in manufactur-ing, 250,334 spindles in operation December 31, 1887, 20 sets woolen machinery, 40 water wheels, 16,673 tons of coal armually con-sumed by manufactories, 27,000,000 pounds or about 58,000 baies of cotton consumed, 6,102 horse power used for cotton mills, 500 horse horse power used for cotton mills, 500 horse power for other purposes, 512 horse power unused, 3,000 females and 3,500 males employed in cotton and woolen mills, annual disbursements in the city by Lewiston manu-facturers, \$2,700,000, 49,870,858 bales of cotton and woolen fabrics produced in 1887.

Lots of Them Now. Pittiburg Post. They have found the body of Alexander the Great. He was the original smart Alex.

Washington Critic.
We would advise those contemplating picking up a presidential bee to catch it, well up towards the ears with a firm and fearless grasp. The bee is a great respector of courage, and he seldom stings a master hand.

Grab it Quick.

No Cause for Alarm.

Chicago Tribune. A vachting Yankee millionaire cast anchor at Algiers. He had no need for nursing, nor for anybody's tears: for he'd read the little message which had somehow found its way, that the jury held him innocent as any other

Fire Proof Buildings.

New York World. The man who erects a strictly fire proof building in a city is a public benefactor. The insurance companies and the owners of houses in the vicinity of his structure should pay him a tribute in dollars and cents. He has been put to additional expense in conse quence of his non-fire proof surroundings. His property, though non-combustible, can be defaced by fire outside of it. He gives to others, but does not receive.

Got 'Em Again. New York Journal, The white house queen has nine pets now-Two dogs, a fawn, a cat, Two alligators and a cow, A mocking bird and rat.

If all these pets should congregate Before the white house when The president comes home quite tate He'll yell, "I've got 'em again!"

STATE AND TERRITORY. Nebraska Jottings.

The club mania has taken root among epublicans of Fullerton. Prohibition and the third party are

ashing the capital with jawful gads. Rushville is putting the finishing ouches on a\$5,000 brick school building. The Harlan County Standard is out with an elaborate spring write-up Orleans and vicinity, garnished with illustrations of the principal buildings.

A government agent has closed up the sawmills in Cheyenne county. The en-terprising wood butchers had been slaughtering timber on government

An emigrant who left an Iowa town near Creston on Wednesday to locate in Nebraska arrived in Plattsmouth Saturday. He had been three days getting as far as Plattsmouth and had been obliged to unload his stock three times. The officials insist, however, that trains are running beautifully.

In the scramble to display their ability and prove that two trains, running in opposite directions, can pass on a single track, two of the Burlington's imported scabs had a head-ender at Broken Bow last week. The remains of the machines were carted to the shops for repairs. One of the engineers had five years' experience as a sewing machine agent; the other had recently graduated from a gravel pit. oked for promo

Wyoming. Eighty-four new laws comprises the

record of the legislature. The opera houses of the territories

are now exempt from taxation. The legislature has adjourned and Cheyenne is enjoying a voluminous

Converse is the name of the new county carved out of Albany. Douglas is the county seat.

A rich discovery of gold is reported o have been recently made at Buffalo, the ore assaying from \$1,000 to \$3,000 per ton. The alleged ledge will not be worked until the snow goes off. Meantime the place will enjoy a big boom.

Electric lights and water works are in operation in Benton. The value of builion shipments from

Butte last week was \$83,232. The Montana Central has purchased en acres of ground for a depot and yard in Butte.

A pocket of silver has been struck in the Granite mountain mine that assays \$18,000 to the ton.

There are now in operation in Montana territory thirty-five mills containing 975 stamps, and eleven smelters hav-ing a capacity of 4,590 tons. The mills crush about 2,000 tons of ore daily.

Work was formally begun last week on the reduction works which the Montana Smelting company are about to build near the Great Spring, midway between the Black Eagle and Rainbow falls, north of Helena. The main building will be 200 feet long and 550 feet

Bounty for the "Old Regulars." A bill has been introduced by Senator Mauderson to grant a bounty to the soldiers

of the regular army who served in the way of the rebellion. This proves that there shall be paid to each man who enlisted on or before the 18th of April, 1861, who faithfully served in the regular army and who was honorably discharged, a bounty for each month of all the time that he actually served between April 12, 1861 and May 9, 1865. In case of the death befere or after the passage of the act of such enlisted man. the payment shall be made to his widow if she has not re-married; and if there be no widow, or if she has re-married, then to the minor child or children of the deceased soldier. It prohibits any soldier transferring assigning or disposing of his discharge, de scriptive roll, or other paper. Application must be made within five years from the passage of the act.—Washington National Cribune, March 1.

The originator of the bill referred to above, and who has for a long period been busily engaged in procuring data to present to Senator Manderson, is Mr. E. J. Davis, chief clerk of the department of the Platte, a resident of this city.

Those who will be benefitted by the passage of this bill never received any recognition from the government for the great services rendered by them at the commencement of the late war, and who remained loyal to the flag. Every congress since the close of the war bas overlooked this class of deserving simply for the reason that they were in the army when the war commenced, but who by the war lost consid-erable in regard to the amount of pay received by the advance in gold and it has been estimated that their pay during the time they served during the war did not average \$7 per month, and the passage of the homestead bill did away with the opportunity of receiving the usual land warrant given for services in other wars. There are to day only about 5,000 living of those who were in the army when it commenced, but their wid-ows and orphans would be entitled to their beaufits if this bill should become a law.

THE COMMISSIONERS WILLING. They Will Likely Join With the City In Buying Land.

Councilmen Hascall, Ford, Counsman and Snyder, a special committee from the council to select a site for a new jaii, conferred with the county commissioners yesterday in reference to the same. The public school building and land at the corner of Eleventh and Dodge street seems to be the chosen spot, and there is unanimity among the comspot, and there is unanimity among the commissioners of joining with the city in buying the same with a view of detaining and trying criminals by building additions and remodeling the school. The commissioners in defense of this action say that it will cost at least \$35,000 to put the present bastile in proper shape, and besides they cannot see themselves clear as to where the ground is coming from on which to build additions coming from on which to build additions, etc., without encroaching on space that in all probability will be needed before long to en-

large the court house, Councilman Hascall opened the conference by saying that the school board would sell the lot and building for \$40,000, and de-scribed the premises as being well fitted for jail purposes. Besides, it would be a good financial deal, and as the city and school board are practically one there will trouble in getting the property for \$30,000, if

not less. Councilman Counsman said that he exam ined the ground and building upon it and could not add anything to what Mr. Hascall

Chairman O'Keeffe asked Mr. Counseman if the committee had made any estimate of what the cost would be of remodeling the building for jail purposes.

The councilman replied that they had not,

as the school was in session when they visited it. Commissioner Mount suggested that the councilmen and commissioners visit the place, and this suggestion meeting with the approval of all, it was resolved to go there durng the afternoon

In reply to a question from Mr. O'Keeffe as to the terms on which the school board would sell the property, Mr. Hascall said that the board was not in need of money right away, and that the county and city could make satisfactory arrangements with them. Then followed a long discussion as to the market value of the property in the neighbor hood, and what the possible cost would be of remodeling the building into a jail.

Chairman O'Keeffe said that he was one of the commissioners who was willing to pay \$29,000 county money into the property. Commissioner Anderson agreed with Mr. O'Keeffe. Commissioner Mount said that they could

not put up a new jail without the vote of the Mr. Hascall replied that that could be done at next fall's election. At 3 o'clock the meeting closed and the del-egation adjourned to the premises. The com-missioners will make a formal report to-day.

BENCH AND BAR. District Court.

BERGHOFF'S VALUABLES. Judge Wakeley handed down a decision in the attachment suit of various creditors against Louis Berghoff, the man convicted last Thursday of obtaining goods under false pretenses. The court decided in favor of the defendant and dissolved the attachment.

REPORE JUDGE GROFF. The case of James Christensen against the Nebraska and Iowa insurance company was put on trial yesterday The plaintiff alleges that his property was insured in the company for \$500, and was destroyed by fire on the 29th day of November, 1885, six months after the payment of the premium. The defendant has refused repeatedly to pay the loss, hence the suit.

AFTER A POLICEMAN.
Fred W. Bullard is the plaintiff in a suit now on trial before Judge Hopewell against Daniel McBride, a policeman, and his bondsmen, James Stevenson and Charles Hanley. The petition of plaintiff sets forth that Me Bride, on July 9, 1886, beat the plaintiff with his club, and otherwise unlawfully maltreated him. Plaintiff asks damages in the TIRED OF THE SILKEN BONDS

Laura D. Wright, according to her petition led yesterday has found married life a burden too heavy to bear any longer, and she prays that the court may sever the chains of wedlock, welded by a Peoria, Iil., minister on wedlock, weided by a Feoria, it., indister on May 6, 1885. According to her allegations, Joseph, her husband, abandoned her about eight months after the wedding day. She states that he has formed the habit of living done, and is of a morose and quarrelsome

LUIZ'S TRIAL TO COMMENCE TO-MORROW

The trial of the man Lutz, who killed a
man by the name of Lynch several months Thirteenth street, for cohabiting with ago, on Thirteenth street, in the district court his wife, will commence in the district court to-morrow. Lutz, who has been in fall since the fatal day, hopes for an acquittal.

County Court. PROBATE BUSINESS TRANSACTED. Letters of administration in the will of

Clementine Weiss were yesterday granted to Augustus Weiss The will of Jacob Madsen was probated. with Johanne Madsen, his wife, as executrix. The will and petition for probate of Michael

Carmody was filed. A GARNISHER CASE, In the garnishee case of Bowser vs Wright the garnisher was ordered to pay \$175 into the court.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP Letters of guardianship of his two children were granted O. H. Rothaker by Judge Shields yesterday afternoon. Mr. Rothaker appeared in court in person.

Police Court.

Drunk and disorderly-George Hopper, Mike Kinney, \$5 and costs; Edward Spellman, \$3 and costs; William Keith, \$3 and costs; Ed Cleveland, Mike Flynn, Mike Hom, John Keene, John Burch, C. L. Gatch, discharged. Vagrants-Billy Anderson, fifteen days; Con McShane, one day; Andy O'Hare, one day: Tom Carroll, three days: William Flynn, thirty days; John Lacey, Dennis Mc-Glue, E. McGovern, Jim McCarthy, R. Law-

Fined—"Kansas City Elizabeth," Nellie Eunice, May Brown, #6 each; May Williams,

·Thomas Murphy, a tough representative of the "ould sod," was arraigned for raising an ugly rumpus at the boarding house, 315 North Sixteenth street, was sent up for six days. S Billy Henderson, an old harness thief, and man who spends nine-tenths of his time behind the bars, was given fifteen days,

PLEASED WITH THEIR STAY. Junketing County Commissioners

Write a Card of Thanks. The board of county commissioners of Arapahoe county, Colorado, who are visiting various cities in the country investigating jails and county buildings, were in the city yesterday, and were courteously treated and shown around by Jailer Joe Miller and County Commissioners Mount and Anderson, The visitors were so well pleased with their

treatment that they drafted the following: The undersigned, members of the board of county commissioners of Arapahoe county, Colorado, appointed by the said board to visit and examine the county jails in eastern cities, hereby desire to publicly express our thanks to the county commissioners, the sheriff and e people of Douglas county, Nebraska the many courtesies we have received at their bands, and for the facilities afforded us by bands, and for the facilities aborded us by them in accomplishing the results of our mis-sion.

J. M. Brown, John G. Lilley, Emile Riettman, William Robertson.

Consuming High School Smoke. Sometime since in the city council the com plaints of people in the vicinity of the high school in regard to the great volumes of smoke that came from the furnaces of that building, were considered. Arrangements were made to abate that nuisance and at present W. S. Hutchinson, of Chicago, is at work on the furnaces putting in a smoke consumer, which he not only guarantees will silence the complaints of people in that neighborhood but will cause a saving of coal and give a greater percentage in heat.

An Infant Soiled Dove.

Gussie Nightingale, a diminutive girl, who said to be only thirteen, was arraigned restorday before Judge Berka on the charge of being in a house of prostitution. She shed copious tears and begged the judge not

she was remanded back into custods wer, she was remanded back into custody until her mother, who lives in the vicinity of the shot tower, could be notified of her detention. The girl claims to be seventeen, but as she tells two or three different stories about herself the officers do not believe her. The judge will probably have her bound over to the district court as a candidate for the reform ached!

The Brick Question. OMARIA, Neb., March 12, 1888. To the Editer of the BEE: In Saturday's issue you publish the seemingly sentiments of the bricklayers of this city towards the brickmakers' profits. In behalf of the bricklayers and citizens of this city, I will make known through your valuable columns. That I have been a brickmaker for the last (25) twenty five years, and consider myself thoroughly in my line. Yet it is true that brick are sell ing at present in this city from \$9.50 per 1,000 and as high as \$11. Yet that does not signify that we can make them as cheap here as in many other cities. In Denver brick can be made for from 40 to 50 per cent less than here. First-They can burn brick suitable for any purpose in from forty-eight to sixty Second-They get their coke free of hours. hours. Second—They get their coke free of charge from the gas works, for the price of carting it. Third—The price of coal is less than one-third of what we have to pay here. Fourth—The clay is of such nature there that they can let the green brick get as dry as a bone before setting, and the dryer they set their brick the better they are when burnt. Such is very near the same in St. Louis and Kausse City, with the exceptions that is the Kansas City, with the exceptions that in the last two named places they burn from three to four and half days. Even across the river the nature of the clay is such that it takes from seven to nine days to burn successfully.

Now the clay in this city and surroun-ings is of a far different nature. First-We have here which every one knows a ve we have here which every one knows a very sandy, loamy soil and clay, such as it is, with any amount of alkalye mixed in, of which that is a great detriment. Second—We have to pay for our coke \$5.50 per ton, and 50 cents to 75 cents to drayage. Our coal costs all through the seasons from 19 cents to 22 cents per bushel, or from \$3.50 to \$4.15 per ton, delivered. Third—If we set our green brick dry as bone, as can be done in almost any other part of the country, and burn them, makes no difference how hard we burn them, we will have a mess of pieces and rubbish, besides a total failure of which Messrs Youngerman Bros. can tell by last season's experiment. Fourth—We must by all harards set this clay as green as it is possible to stand the weight, often so green that with ease you can with your fingers leave the print of one-half inch depth in almost any esides often there is a great many brick se a little too dry in almost every kiln in this city, which cannot be helped, and after the dry brick are burned there are no less than three pieces, the consequence is that it takes us from eleven to thirteen days to burn successfully, and when we do burn in ten days we think that we are in great luck.

An OLD EXPERIENCED BRICKMAKER.

P. S.—The price of brick at present in Denver is \$7.00, in St. Louis \$8.00, in Kansas City from \$10.00 to \$11.00, and in summer when we sell at \$8.00 with a slow se wish we were never in the business.

The Union Pacific and the Strike. To the Editor of the BEE: Some of us. who are more or less familiar with the

history of railroad practices during the last few years, feel like shedding barrels of crocodile tears over the letters of President Adams and Vice President Kimball of the Union Pacific railway. With what numility and grace they appeal to and obey the law? With what virtuous indignation they resent any possible infraction of the letter or spirit of the law of the land? With what fetisch awe and Juggenantic trepidation they bow to congress? With what fear of pecuniary loss, forfeiture of charter and crimininal prosecution these gilded lawbreakers face these complications?

are just heartbreaking?
While President Adams appeals to the law and insists on what "is nominated in the bond," it is now a good time for the people to resurrect some of the past, chuck that hideous square in President Adams' face and then let the poor, dear virtuous people, in their worth and indignation, proounce the sentence that is just, well and fitting for these government pets and chronic law violaters. Scarcely had the charters of the Pa-

cific railways been granted when scandal commenced, and from that day to this it has been growing worse and worse, as the officers of these compositions have become more brazen in their disregard of law, more open in their disregard of law, more open in their outavages on the public and more insatible in their demands and more infamous in their practices.

In 1871-2 the famous and more than inamous Credit Mobilier caught on Pacific railway officials like the yellow fever requently did on the citizens of New Orleans before the purifying visit of General Butler. It is believed, but not positively known, that a few of the officials of these railroad companies were not implicated. However, nearly all of them were caught and exposed. In this stealing and law-breaking scheme, carried on by as brazen-faced gangs as ever coerced government, defied the laws of a country and ran rough-shod over the people who created them, the spirit and letter, of every law that had ever been passed affecting them from their charer. Acts, to that time, were broken.

Then by some mysterious influence that insidious and all potent influence that vile men, backed up by large money interests, have, over legislators, a pur chased and traitorous congress, more traitorous than ever convened in Richreleased the first mortgage lien of the government for the \$64,000 .-000 guaranteed. Of course this was all done by patriotic men with self-sacrificing motives, and only for the good of our government? But how singular it was that thereafter nearly every senator and member of the house of representa-tives was the owner of Credit Mobilier or Pacific railway stocks.

The exposure of these outrages through the public press and the public howl of indignation brought on a coninvestigation. The facts brought to light by this investigation, although a whitewashing committee, whose sole duty was to evade facts and suppress information, ought to have caused congress to stop long enough to forfeit their charters and pass resolu tions directing the attorney general to institute civil and criminal proceedings. This would have been done had these railway barons not had a mortgage on the officers of our government and each congressman branded fore and aft as Pacific railway fonce agents. Then the incorruptible Senator Thur-nan, seeing the "receiving-stolen-

man, seeing the goods" policy of the Pacific companies, prepared and had passed his bill known as the Thurman Pacific Railways bill, to compel the companies to repay government what was owed. The sa-cred crocodile of the Nile was able to see and so charm the ministerial officers of the government that the law has been practically a dead letter and the railaoad officials without fear of punishment, without regard to right, care of results, have been running on in their blind-eyed course like a stamped

ing herd of Texas steers. Despite the Thurman Act, these railways kept on their ways of paying dividends, by a devious course, and rewarding stockholders by aqueous stock till the debts have reached the enormous sum of more than \$120,000,000. All this in violation of statute law and laws of

morality.
Under this unbroken highway robber; policy things kept going on from bad to worse till another congressional investigation had to interview the sacred ox of to let her mother know of her arrest. How- Egypt. It was in the Pacific year of

disgrace 1837. Although Senator Mc Pherson, of New Jersey, said that the examination was not skin deep and would not take off the first rise of cream, yet enough was elicited to warrant giv-ing every cuss a suit of striped clothes and free rations and steedy work for years, and a forfeiture of charterr. In the former investigation it was proved that it cost \$800 to ship a car of freight west to Elko, Nev., and only \$500 to ship the same car of freight 500 miles farther on to San Francisco from the same shipping point. This was in violation of law and yet the same thing was done at almost every point on the line from the time the first trains ran, Rebates were given, special privileges were allowed and almost every violation of law was anthorized that would return a dollar short of murder and child stealing.

They were liable then. Now President Adams, when it comes to a question of this side issue of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad in the contest with the brotherhood of locomotive engineers, appeals, with a whine that sounds from a diseased nozzle, to the law, and points out the danger of forfeiture of charter, liability of criminal prosecutions, if the company or its agent refuse or neglect to take freight from the "Q" road.

When before, I ask, was the Pacific railway officials ever afraid of congress? Why there has not been a congress for twenty years that did not bear the pridid he ever before fear a que warranto to forfeit the charter? Every law has been broken, every duty evaded and every obligation ignored, and yet nothing has ever been done. And they know too well that nothing will be done. When before were the Pacific barons ever afraid of prosecution? They have gone scot free, till the hardened sinners and chronic law-breakers have no more feur nor are they in more danger of prosecution than the car of juggernaut. And they know it.

This is the old cry of Shylock, appealing to the law when it serves him out unblushingly tacking on usury and then in holy indignation calling for the fulfillment of the law for "it is so nominated in the bond," although it violates the highest law of God and the most sacred law of man, takes life crucifies the living and robs the unfortu-

Let congress stop its monkeying to cause a dust to deceive our people, forfeit the Pacific railway cherters, ap-point receivers and direct criminal prosecutions and civil suits against every law-breaker from the presidents down to the humblest engineers and then the fair-minded American people, that Mr. Adams so hypocritically appeals to will be satisfied; then too perhaps the government may be protected, our laws vindicated and justice be done. Till this be done never think of prosecuting a member of the brotherhood nor appeal to the sense of Americans.

South Omaha, March 9, 1888.

RATS ATE UP HER FORTUNE. How Mr. Bodine Explains the Loss of

His Sister's Treasury Notes. New York World: Rats, a brother-inlaw, a paying teller who suddenly skipped to England, and a devoted wife were the parties in strang suit which was tried before Judge O'Brien, of the supreme court, yesterday. It was, more-over, a suit of sister against brother, and

recalled a bit of past financial history in the shape of a defalcation of \$200,000 by Charles Winsor, at one time teller of the Mercantile bank of this city.
The plaintiff is Mrs. Catherine Winsor and the defendant her brother, Joseph H. Bodine. In 1864 Charles Winsor, the husband of the plaintiff, fled to England when a shortage of \$200,000 was discovered in his accounts. Bodine, his brother-in.law, was one of his sureties, but has never been called upon by the bank to pay a dollar of the missing money. When Mrs. Winsor found that her husband had departedd for England, she, as a devoted wife, determined to follow him and share his fortunes. She had a small fortune of her own, some \$10,000. This she drew out of the bank and placed in her

crisp treasury notes. She wanted him to save them for her and her children for a rainy day. Bodine at first refused, but finally consented to accept the trust. He was afraid to place the amount in a bank, so he put it in what he thought was a place of safety. It was a cupboard in his house, to which he alone had the key. In a dark corner of the novel bank he laid the treasury notes. Now and then, during the long years that followed, he

would enter the cupboard and place his

brother's hand at his house in clean,

hand upon them to assure himself that they were still there. Meantime the Mercantile bank had pursued its ill-fated teller to London. A ong legal process followed and Winsor was cast into a debtors' prison, accompanied by his faithful wife and children. In 1868 his friends effected a settlement with the bank, which abandoned the charge against him. The Winsors returned to New York. In 1885 Mrs. Winsor called on her brother, Joseph Bodine, and asked him for her \$10,000.

"I have used," said he, "\$5,000 of that amount in effecting a settlement with the Mercantile bank. For the rest-Here he paused. "My house is infested with rats. I entered my cupboard one day and found \$4,500 gone and the rest of the bills badly mutilated."

Mr. Bodine further stated that he had set traps for the rats, but had never been able to catch the capitalist rodent among them. Rigid investigation, high and low, had failed to find the slightest trace of the missing notes. As the United States treasury wou'd not accept rats and redeem them with bills, Mr Bodine placed his misfortune under head of an "act of God," a thing for which he was wholly irresponsible. Mrs. Winsor brought suit, however,

day puzzled their heads an hour over this remarkable case and finally agreed to disagree. The matter will be brought up in court again soon. Every person is interested in their own affairs, and if this meets the eye of any one who is suffering from the effects

for the whole amount, The jury yester-

of a torpid liver, we will admit that he is interested in getting well. Get a bottle of Prickly Ash Bitters, use it as directed, and you will always be glad you read this item.

There is a warrant out for the arrest of Jimmy Lindsay, the pugilist, charg-ing him with assault and battery.

English Comments. "Colgate & Co. are the oldest soap makers in America, and have evidently profited by their long experience."

Officer Cullen has recovered sufficiently from a severe attack of pneumonia as to be upon the street

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