TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For Six Months.
For Three Months.
The Omaha Sunday Ban, mailed to any address, One Year. OMAHA OFFICE, NOS.914AND916 FARNAM STREET, NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOMS 14 AND 15 TRIBUNE BUILDING. WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 513 FOURTEENTH STREET.

CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and edi-torial matter should be addressed to the Epiron OF THE BRE. BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY OMAHA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

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

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nobraska, County of Douglass, Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee. Pu Geo, B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Hee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending March 16, 1888, was as follows:

Saturday, March 11. 19,800

Monday, March 12. 19,875

Thesday, March 13. 19,865 Tuesday, March 13.
Wednesday, March 14.
Thursday, March 15.
Friday, March 16.

20.018

State of Nebraska,
County of Douglass,
Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Beo 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, 14,316 copies; for May, 1887, 14,151 copies; for July, 1887, 14,163 copies; for August, 1887, 14,151 copies; for September, 1887, 14,340 copies; for October, 1887, 14,333; for November, 1887, 15,235 copies; for December, 1887, 16,041 copies; for January, 1888, 15,952 copies.

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

MEXICO needs a good spanking, but Uncle Sam will not take the trouble to do it.

HAS it come to pass that the board of public works is going to split on a gallon of tar and the size of a broken stone?

THERE are still a good many tax-eaters at the city crib who never would be missed if they were struck from the city payroll.

WHERE did all those fellows who were introduced by Tonstmaster Thurston as honorables, get their honorable jug-handles?

GENERAL BADEAU now claims to have written Grant's memoirs, and proposes to sue Mrs. Grant for \$35,000. The authorship of "Breadwinners" will soon be determined.

THE government chemist analyzed a brand of lard stamped "Anchor Lard" and found that it contained 17.4 per cent cent of water. The "anchor" part of it probably kept the lard from floating

BALTIMORE has just sentenced two of her municipal election judges who tampered with the returns. This reads as a matter of news, but it also has a moral behind it which election judges will be sure to paste in their hats.

THE new Chinese treaty binds this country to pay \$276,000 in full settlement of all claims against the United States for loss and injury suffered by Chinamen here. On this basis of calculation a Chinaman, after all, is a valuable citizen.

SOME people never know how to let well enough alone. Jailer Miller does not seem to be satisfied with having been reinstated, but he is now fomenting trouble and making himself promiscuous by meddling with the defense of persons charged with crime.

VENNOR, Wiggins and Tice have all come and gone. But we will not remain without weather prophets for all that. Prof. Hicks, of St. Louis, predicts a perfect succession of tornadoes, cyclones and thunderstorms during the year. We shall see what we shall see. Mr. Hicks may be the seventh son of the seventh daughter, or he may be only an ordinary weather cock who crows loudly on his own dunghill.

WHILE the French government objects to buying American pork, no prejudice hinders that people from eating our beef. At all events 150,000 head of cattle will be shipped annually to supply the army and give French soldiers the brawn and muscle needed to stand up against Germany. As the cattle come from the ranches of the west, this demand materially aids in stimulating the beef industry. Vive la France!

THIS is the way the clerk of the weather in New York city explains the recent blizzard: One storm started in the western lake region and moved slowly to the eastward and southward. The other began in Georgia and made its way to the northeast, as is proper for all well behaved storms. Moreover the Georgia storm had the right of way, but the western storm meeting it off Cape Hatteras wouldn't give in. So a pitched battle was fought. To the glory of the west, the blizzard from Dakota completely paralyzed the Georgia wanderer and easily did it with one hand tied to its back.

THE democratic situation in Indiana Is becoming interesting. The movement to push forward Governor Gray for the second place on the national democratic ticket, reported to be favored in administration circles, has aroused the hostility of the Voorhees and McDonald wings of the party in Indiana, and it is said they will make a vigorous fight against Gray. It is boldly proclaimed that if the friends of Governor Gray insist upon pressing him as a candidate for the vice presidency there will be disclosures made that caunot fail to be disastrous to his chances. Indiana democracy has been for some time in a state of turbulence, and the indications are that this will be intensified. Republicans can regard this outlook with entire cheerfulness.

He Doth Protest Too Much. "I find that one newspaper has charged the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy with bribing

me, and with my taking that bribe. It has also been said that the Union Pacific has a mortgage on me. Now I will say to everybody connected with newspapers that what ever they may say will have no influence at all on me. What I do is from the standpoint of my official duties. I do not ask any office, and I don't want even the office I now hold." This preamble to Judge Dundy's de-

cision in the Burlington injunction case must challenge universal attention. The court records of this or any other country will be searched in vain for a parallel where a judge has ever attempted to exonerate himself from the bench for a decision which he is about to render.

The terse French adage, "He who excuses himself, accuses himself," applies forcibly to Judge Dundy.

The honorable judge makes an accusation against himself which nobody else has made. He puts up a straw man and knocks him down. No paper has charged the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy with bribing the judge and his taking that bribe. No paper has asserted that the Union Pacific has a mortgage on Judge Dundy unless the strictures on his pronounced leaning in the direction of the railroads could be so construed. What a pitiable spectacle the judge presents before the whole country when he invents criminal charges against himself and winds up with a declaration that he does not want the office which he now holds. Every school-boy in the land knows that nobody can be compelled to hold on to an office which he does not wish to fill. The national supreme bench, from Chief Justice Waite down to Justice Lamar, could step down in a body if they so desired.

If Judge Dundy's preamble challenges public attention, the fulsome and foolhardy eulogy of the paper which has a monopoly on the official patronage of his court, invites and compels criticism. This fool friend of his honor takes the preamble and Burlington injunction as its text and slops clean over when it says:

No man stands higher mentally and morally than he in the federal judiciary of the west. There has always been a curious attraction in his court. There is a freshness and a humanity, and a rugged keen sense of right in his opinions which attract those ac customed to the conventional delivery of conventional tedium. He is a deep student in many respects. He is a fearless judge in all respects. He is beyond fear and beyond favor, and his warm assertion that he would sacrifice the office which he holds rather than the respect for the law which entitles him to the office, need not have been said. No one ever dreamed that the judge was a coward. His integrity never needed vindication. It is as clean and as strong as a wave-washed rock. * * * * * The set jaw which is so familiar in his court came down with its old decision, and he faced the delicate issue with his magnificent moral courage. But his kindliness was there also. He taught con spiracy to know itself and also how to avoid

tangled. This is beautifully written and would be interesting if it were only true.

the jungle into which its feet might be

There is indeed a freshness manifest in this flattering portrait of the judge which exhibits as much ignorance as it does sublime cheek. There is no caricature about "the familiar set jaw," but here the realism of the likeness comes to an abrupt end.

High moral qualities, and beyond favor, indeed! Integrity that never and would not give any benefits to the has needed vindication! Shades of the lamented Judge Hull! Moral stamina and no favors in a court, where favoritism has been offensive and often has bordered on scandal.

Unblemished integrity in the face of the Brass-band Smith performance which made honest business men in Omaha blush with shame, and created the most intense indignation in the whole state.

The judge and his foolhardy champion protest altogether too much. A judge who goes out hunting and junketing in railroad palace cars, and dines and wines with railroad managers and attorneys may be endowed with a high moral sense and spottless integrity, but if he has any gratitude in his make-up he will reciprocate favors. Whatever faults Judge Dundy may have, he always has been a staunch friend and an intense hater. His par tiality to attorneys who are his personal friends has been as notorious as has been his tendency to befriend the corporations who have bestowed special favors upon him.

Democracy and Labor.

The indifference shown by the democratic majority in the house of representatives to the demands of the labor interest for legislation, or at least for the privilege of making known their desires, is not a new expresssion of democratic unconcern for this interest. The same spirit was manifested in the last congress. Then the committee on labor met with the same sort of obstruction that it is now encountering, and only in the closing days of the session succeeded in obtaining any attention for the measure it had to propose. The result was that very little of the labor legislation sought was enacted, and an important part of this failed to become law because the president could not reach it in time or did not care to. The committee on legislation of the Knights of Labor, which remained in Washington during the last congress to promote such measures as labor desired, was very pronounced in its report in condemning the democratic majority of the house for the manner in which they had disregarded the appeals of the labor interest and the consequent trifling results in behalf of labor.

The present congress will probably do no better. It might be supposed that with a presidential election to take place this year the democrats would be anxious to show the labor of the country that they are in full sympathy with its wants and wishes, and would endeavor to make a record upon which they could with a degree of fairness and plausibility ask the support of the abor vote. They certainly have no just claim to it now, and it is hardly to be supposed that they are blind to its importance. But they are still heedless of its appeal for a hearing. The chairman of the labor committee of the house has vainly tried to secure attention for measures he has ready to sub-

their united help in his efforts to have days set apart for the consideration of bills proposing legislation in behalf of labor, but the democratic vote being solidly against him his efforts thus far have failed. He will doubtless continue to urge his cause, as he did up to the last day of the session of the last congress, and very likely with no better results. The indications are that labor will receive no more consideration from the fiftieth congress than it got from the forty-ninth.

Yet the democratic party will in the national campaign unblushingly ask the labor of the country to support it, and many thousands in the ranks of labor, with utter blindness to their interests, will do so. The democratic party goes on from year to year disregarding the claims and the wishes of labor, and still counts on its side in every election a large vote of this element. It is not creditable to the intelligence and discernment of the laboring class that such is the fact, and it would seem that workingmen who read and reflect would by this time have become convinced that their cause has nothing to expect from the democratic party. It ought to be apparent to them that the men who are now in control of that party cannot bring themselves into sympathy with labor. Their education and the traditions that control their views and conduct do not lead them in that direction. Democratic professions of concern for the cause of labor have always been found wanting in sincerity when put to the test, and new evidence of this is seen in the course of the democratic mojority of the present congress with respect to the demand for a hearing of measures in the interest of labor.

They Cannot Afford to Do It.

Republicans in congress cannot af ford to give any support to the tariff bill of Mr. Randall. Their safe course is to have nothing to do with it. Undoubtedly its author expected to secure some republican aid, but in this he should be disappointed. As we have heretofore said the republicans have no concern in the democratic quarrel, and are not called upon by any considerations to give aid and comfort to either of the factions. Let them fight out their quarrel in their own way.

But republicans cannot afford to support the Randall bill, as it is reported some of them are disposed to do, because it is a measure that would perpetuate monopoly and stand as a bulwark to the trust and combinations to control the products of the country and arbitrarily regulate the prices of most leading commodities. It proposes no reform in the fiscal policy of the government that would give the people the relief they desire from oppressive tariff taxation. It would not enable the farmer or workingman to obtain one ounce or one inch more for his dollar than he now gets. It would reduce the revenue of the government without giving an equivalent benefit to the people. The trusts and combinations would be allowed to go on making their exactions and plundering the people without the least restraint or obsta cle. It cannot be shown that any of the necessaries of life would reduced in price to the consumer under the operation of Ran-

dall's measure. It does not contemplate people. Despite the pretense that it is based on sound economic principles, which if so would equitably distribute the advantages, it is plain that it would make stronger the oppressive system of which a majority of the people now complain.

Republican representatives in congress cannot afford to go before the country in this presidential year as having favored any such one-sided scheme of so-called revenue reform. If they cannot harmonize upon a measure of tariff revision that will come nearer than this to what the people expect, and to what is demanded in their interest and for the public welfare, it will be better for them to leave the subject entirely to democratic treatment and let that party bear the full responsibility of failure to give the country the needed reform. If the republicans, however, shall not succeed in uniting on a fair and just tariff measure that would commend itself to the intelligent judgment of the country they will let pass a great oppor-

tunity. THE misunderstanding between our government and Morocco, by reason of the seizure and imprisonment in the latter country of a person who claims American citizenship, is not expected to have any serious consequences, but it may result in diminishing American prestige in that quarter of the world. The appearance at Tangier of the alleged war-steamer Enterprise, presumably to enforce a recognition of American rights, is more likely to create amusement than apprehension, and when the government of Morocco learns, if it does not already know, that this great government has nothing more formidable to send, the sultan will not only rest easy, but will very likely take his own time to consider whether it is desirable to surrender his prisoner. If Tangier is not as defenseless as most American seacoast cities her people may feel entirely secure. There is a question involved in this affair, however, which requires to be settled, and that is as to how far this government should go in sustaining the protege business of American consuls. There should be no limit to the efforts of the government to protect its citizens in foreign lands who may require protection, but the extent to which it should exert itself in behalf of persons who are merely under consular guardianship needs to be definitely determined. The settlement of the difficulty with Morocco may lead to this result.

THE British house of lords must go. The day is not far off when hereditary peerage giving a man the right to sit in the upper chamber of legislation will be abolished. So far as the liberal vote is concerned, the house of commous is almost a unit in bringing about this reform. Gladstone, John Bright and Labouchere bave from time to time set their seal on the movement. But that mit. The republicans have given him one of the most conspiratous mem-

bers of the house of lords should in a dash of 100 yards so neatly in the bring forward a (scheme of reform is highly significant. Lord Dunraven's proposition is radical and comprehensive. His measure proposes that peers shall be eligible for election to the house of commons on withdrawing from the lords. He would limit the number constituting the latter assembly and that one-third of the new legislative peers shall be appointed by the crown, one-third by the present peers and one-third by the proposed new county boards. What action parliament will take on the matter will be watched with great interest.

REPUBLICANS who are watching the preliminary skirmish of the national campaign will read with interest the exhaustive review of the presidential preferences and political outlook which we print in our telegraphic columns. While only five states are covered by the canvassers, the prevailing opinions in these are a fair index of the general sentiment of the country. The situation in Nebraska is very much like that reported in Minnesota. The majority of the people of this state are farmers, and they are most emphatically in favor of a revision of the tariff.

In the controversy over paving specifications the board of public works should not lose sight of the main question in which taxpayers are interested. Our paving contractors should be held strictly to their obligations. Nobody should be employed as paving inspector who is not known to be competent or whose integrity is not above suspicion. While this city can truthfully boast of being the best paved city west of Chicago, we cannot overlook the fact that some of our pavements are wretchedly laid and will soon have to be replaced.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. Auburn has secured a button factory.

Beatrice is feeling for a sewing machine factory. Arcadia has a national bank with a capital of \$50,000.

A creamery company has been organized at Loup City. Red Cloud is agitating a \$30,000 court house for Webster county.

Falls City is already passing around the hat for a Fourth of July fund. Arapahoe has a board of trade in operation, with George W. Calvin at

he helm. Twelve misfit marriage suits are pinned to the court house lines in Neraska City. Having anchored the capital of Gree-

for a cannery and other profitable industries. Crete is skurrying along the joyless road to greatness with two juvenile bands guarding her rear. To retreat

ey county, Scotia is now reaching out

now means death. The Columbus Journal affirms a wellknown fact by declaring that the Lin-coln Journal is the subsidized mouth-piece of the B. & M.

The "Bohemian oats" swindlers are said to be operating in the state. number twelve boot or a hungry bulldog will take their measure, if promptly

applied.

The staughter of tagless dogs is going on in Beatrice, and the natives called on the streets by pressing duties wear sheetiron underclothes as a protection from stray bullets.

The Columbus Journal is forgiven. Its St. Patrick's edition in national sins. The Journal is a blooming daisy in all seasons. The question of license or no license, whether the corking of the groggries would give the town pump a chance to

recover its prestige, opensup the spring campaign in Friend. The North Bend Flail has raised \$106 for a monument to the Westphalen orphans. The BEE has raised an equal amount. Both together will secure a

lasting memorial to Dodge county's martyrs in the blizzard of January. The board of trade of McCook has sent a loud and lengthy document to the Burlington officials declaring unwaver-ing fidelity to the B. & M. The town is anxious to pose as the junk shop of en-

gine blacksmiths. The White Cross League and the Independent of Grand Island are in the thick of a battle, in which jaw is principal weapon. At last accounts the combatants maintained a respectful distance with no prospect of an early fun-

Senator Sam Walbach, of Grand Island, is being boomed by friends for the democratic nomination for congress in the Third district. Mr. Walbach is too good a man to dash his hopes on a rocky republican majority. He deserves a better fate.

The jury fixers of Gage county will be thoroughly salted before Judge Brady gets through with them. The cruelest cut of all was to chop down Wymcre's Greenwood, with a big celebration coming on.

Church Howe has been rewarded with the vice presidency of the Missouri Pa-cific extension to Hastings. His promotion is a rather late reward for his services, and makes up, in part, for the stings and arrows of outraged constitu-

General Van Wyck is humping along s a vice presidential candidate. With the support of the Nebraska City Press the Wymore Reporter and the Wayne Herald he will storm the citadel of republicanism in Chicago next June. Stand from under.

Engine 63, said to be one of the best engines on the Burlington road, has been hauled into the Plattsmouth shops, completely burned out. The engine died in the hands of a scab near South Bend for want of water. It is a miracle that he was not blown aloft. A fool for luck.

The commissioners of Dodge have blown in \$300 in a fruitless chase for the firebug who put the torch to the nest of cockroaches in Fremont. The alleged detectives tracked, with consummate skill, the appropriation into the treas-ury and clung to it till the last cent disappeared.

Mr. Keyser, a prominent citizen of Nebraska City, is believed to have joined the colony of crooks in Canada Mr. Keyser was president, cashier and general manager of a private bank, and took care of the surplus funds of his friends—and it with him to provide incidentals on the trip. The depositors losses, as far as known, amount to \$6,000.

The Hon. Cowbill Owen is no slaugh on his pins. He is a Nebraska product and proved a cyclone in disguise, much to the sorrow of the sports at the Chi engo stock yards. When Bill heard the boasts of a local sprinter, he simply remarked that he could run a little bit himself. The Chicagoans thought they had a pronounced jay in toward laid for his pile. But Bill and his friends scooped in \$500 net and left his opponent,

rear that the dust of his brogans fanned the Chicagoan to sleep.

"Those fifty foot snow drifts down east," remarked an old resident after reading the dispatches from Pennsylvania, "are pretty tall for the country. but they are ordinary and trifling com-Back in '54-5, when Omaha was only the landing of a ferry boat, we had a win-ter. There weren't any drifts, but solid snow. It filled the valley from the Iowa bluffs on a dead level to the high school hill. I freighted between St. Joe and Council Bluffs those days and many a time I dropped through the roof o deserted dobies. When the April rise of the Missouri came down we had to blast a path through the snow bank to let the water run out.

Dakota. The painters of Sioux Falls are on

Mandan has sent a carload of flour to the New York blizzard sufferers. Deadwood has subscribed \$82,000 the erection of reduction toward works.

A syndicate has been formed at Lead City for the purpose of locating and developing oil grounds.

The Pierre Bridge company has organized with a capital of \$30,000. The object is to construct, maintain and operate a pontoon bridge between Pierre and Fort Pierre for the crossing of teams and foot passengers. Work upon it will begin as soon as the ice moves out.

Republican State Convention. The republican electors of the state of Nebraska are requested to send delegates from the several counties, to meet in convention, at the city of Omaha, Tuesday May 15, 1888, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing four delegates to the national republican convention, which meets in Chicago June 19, 1888.

THE APPORTIONMENT. The several counties are entitled to representation as follows, being based upon the vote cast for Hon. Samuel Maxwell, supreme judge, in 1887, giving one delegate at large to each county, and one for each 150 votes and major fraction thereof:

COUNTIES. VOTES. COUNTIES.

Adams14	Jefferson
Autelope 9	Johnson
	Kearney
Blaine 2	Keya Paha
Boone 8	Keith
Box Butte 4	Knox
Brown 9	
Buffalo14	
Butler 9	
Burt 9	Loup
Cass16	
Cedar 5	
	Merrick
	Nauce
Cheyenne11	Nemaha
Clay	Nuckolls
Colfax 7	Otoe1
Cuming 7	Pawnee
Custer17	Perkins
Dakota 5	
Dawes 7	Polk
Dawson 8	
Dixon 6	
Dodge	
Douglas37	
Dundy 4	Saline
Fillmore10	
	Saunders1
	Seward
	Sheridan
Gage	
Garffeld 3	Sioux
Gosper	Stanton
Grant 1	
Greeley 4	Thomas
Hall11	
Hamilton16	
	Wayne
Hayes	
	Wheeler
Holt14	
	Unorg, territory
noward	touting, territory

mitted to the convention, except such as are held by persons residing in the counties from the proxies are given.

George D. Meiklejohn,

Chairma WALT M. SEELY, Secretary.

It is recommended that no proxies be ad-

THE GEORGIA WRECK. A Revised List Shows Twenty-Three Killed and Thirty-Four Wounded. SAVANNAH, Ga., March 18 .- A revised list of casualties in yesterday's accident near Blackshear shows that twenty-three were killed and thirty-four injured. Of the latter ten are in a serious condition. All the

wounded are receiving every attention. The trestle of the Hurricane river is about eight hundred feet in length and the break includes four hundred feet at the west end the tender and engine lodging against the abutment. The baggage car left the track on the trestle, which accounts for the accion the trestie, which accounts for the acci-dent. The ties show where the trucks cut deep into them. It was this car that careened the rear cars and by its strain dragged the tender down, the engine having safely crossed over. Had it not been for the presence of mind of Engineer Richard Welch a much more horrible fate would have been in store for the wounded. Hurriedly dispatch-ing the engine with a fireman to Blackshear, he ran down to the wreck and with the assistance of the porter of the Pullman car extinguished the fire which had broken out in the baggage car.

WILL HARDLY LIVE. The Managing Editor of the Denver

"Republican" Very Low. DENVER, Colo., March 18,-|Special Tele gram to the BEE]-C. F. K. Hayward, managing editor of the Republican, who has been very ill for a week past with pneumonia and heart disease took a sudden relapse this morning and at this hour it is feared he cannot recover.

Odd Fellows Organize.

HOLYOKE, Colo., March 17.—[Correspondence of the Bee.]—District D. D. G. M. Charles Grott, of Julesburg, has instituted a lodge at this place, of Odd Fellows, with the following officers: N. G., C. C. Washburn; V. G., J. S. Bryan; R. S., B. A. Hoskins; treasurer, J. M. Cullis. A very pleasant time was reported. They took supper at the King hotel. They start with a membership

of sixteen.

Weather Indications. For Nebraska: Colder, fresh to brisk

ortherly winds, fair weather. For lowa: Warmer, southerly winds, shifting to colder, fresh to brisk northerly, light rain or snow, followed by fair weather, with cold wave. For Eastern and Southwestern Dokota

Light local rains or snows, followed by colder, fair weather, with light cold wave, fresh northerly winds.

A light cold wave is indicated for Minne-sota and Dakota. The temperature will fall 15= to 20= by Tuesday morning.

Attempted to Shoot Himself. MARYSVILLE, Kan., March 18-[Special Telegram to the BEE. |-Alexander S.

a cigar maker, attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself in the right ear. The ball glanced fracturing the bone back of the ear. The ball was extracted and he will probably recover. The Platte Breaking Up at Fremont FREMONT, Neb., March 18 .- [Special Tele

gram to the BEE.]-The Platte river is breakng up at this point to-day. The ice has taken out three spans of the wagon bridge and is running freely. More of the bridge and is running freely. More of the bridge may go out. The Fremont, Eikhorn & Mis-souri Valley railroad bridge west of this city is threatened. The company has a grew of men on the ground to protect it.

Washout on the Union Pacific. Trains over the Union Pacific were several nours late yesterday owing to a washout of the trestle near Fremont. The traffic of the road was transferred to the Fremont, Eik-horn & Missouri Valley.

JUSTICE WITH THE BARK ON

NAME OF THE OWNER OF THE OWNER OF THE PERSON OF THE PERSON

Interesting Reminiscences Sug-

gested By Bradford's Death.

How a Legislative Act Saved the Culprit From the Gallows-A Peroration Cut Short-Pioneer Law Practice.

Territorial Days-Recalled. NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., March 18 .- [Cor-

respondence of the BEE. -The death of Judge Allen A. Bradford, as announced in the BEE of Friday, which occurred at his late home in Pueblo, Colo., March 13, recalls some most interesting reminiscences connected with his early life and the territorial history of Nebraska. Allen A. Bradford came to Nebraska City

sion as a lawyer. He was a brother of Henry Bradford, Nebraska City's first mayor. Judge Bradford's reputation, however, was made in 1856 while acting as counsei in a murder case, the first that had occurred in the city. On April 23, 1856, one Simpson Hargus became involved in a quarrel with Benjamin Lacey, growing out of a species of "squatter sovereignty," which resulted in Hargus shooting Lacey-a cold-blooded and deliberate murder, as it was cold-blooded and deliberate murder, as it was afterwards proven. Judge Bradford was retained as attorney for Hargus, who was immediately indicted for the murder. Seeing the hopelessness of the case, Bradford managed to secure a delay of the trial, and meanwhile became a candidate for a seat in the territorial council and was elected in 1856. In June, 1857, he introduced a bill, repeal certain acts of the territorial assembly of Nebraska," and providing that certain parts of the criminal code of Iowa, and an act relative to criminal laws previously approved by the assembly be repealed. The bill was crowded through both houses, the vote m the council being 12 to 1—Dr. George L.
Miller, of Omaha, alone opposing it. In the
house the vote stood 24 to 2. Gevernor
Izard, however, vetoed the bill, which was
again considered and passed over his veto,
and the act left Nebraska entirely without a criminal code. It was a heroic treatment by Bradford of a desperate case in behalf of his client at Nebraska City. Hargus was tried and finally sentenced to ten years' confine-ment, but the case was taken to the supreme

ment, but the case was taken to the supreme court, which held that he must be discharged because of the defect in the laws.

The bill that caused the trouble was introduced about January 22, 1856, was passed soon after and was not righted until about October, 1858, at a special session of the legislature, called by Governor Richardson for the legislature. legislature, called by Governor Richardson for that purpose, and for eighteen months there was no provision for the punishment of criminals in Nebraska except by the rules of the common law. It was undoubtedly the most extraordinary piece of legislation that ever took place in this country.

Simpson Hargus, the murderer, soon thereafter removed to New Mexico, and was lost track of until about a very new when pages.

track of until about a year ago, when news reached here that he died from burns received while trying to save his cabin from the flames—friendless and in abject poverty. Judge Bradfordwas born in Friendship, Me, in 1816, and in 1841 emigrated to Mis-souri, locating in Atchison county, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1845. He was elected clerk of the circui court at Atchison in 1845, which position he held five years. He was married in St. Joseph, Mo., November 1, 1849, to Miss Emiline Cowels, and his wife and son the issue of the marriage, survive him. In 1851 he removed to Iowa and the following year was appointed judge of the Sixth judicial district of that judge of the Sixth judicial district of that state, which office he resigned in 1855 and re-moved to Nebraska City. He served in the territorial council from Otoc county in 1856, '57 and '58. In 1860 he located in Central City, Col., and in 1862 removed to Pueblo, and was appointed judge of the supreme court of that state. In 1864 he was elected delevate to concerns. delegate to congress and served two terms, returning to Pueblo in 1871, where he settled down to private life and followed his profession. He was a remarkable man in respects. His memory was one of the most retentive ever known, and his field of knowl-

edge regarding public men and general his-tory was simply inexhaustable.

An incident in the career of Judge Bradford while occupying the bench in Colorado, is related by his associate, Judge Kennedy, now of Leadville. Court was held in a little fram shanty, on stilts, set over a placer; "I do not remember," said Judge Kennedy,

"what the case was, but Jim Kavanaugh-heaven rest his soul—was indulging in one of his firne flights of oratory, impressing, as he thought, the court and carrying the jury with uim. He was in the midst of his peroration uim. He was in the midst of his percention when some one entered the room and whispered to the judge that the house was sinking and that he had better adjourn court and prevent a panie. The judge turned to the eloquent lawyer and said, in his peculiar squeaky voice: 'Mr. Kavanaugh, you will please sit down.' Jim stopped, looked astonished and replied: 'May it please the court, he was to the court of the c I am just at that part of my argument when I think it necessary to continue and conclude my speech, as I have commenced it, if the jury is to understand its my speech, as I have commenced its
if the jury is to understand its
merits and do my client the
justice that he deserves. He then resumed.
Mr. Kavanagh, you will please sit down!
in the same squeaky voice but with considerable more emphasis than in the first instance. Kayanaugh turned red, spluttered a minute, and addressed the judge with no little heat:
I am not conscious, sir, that I have been
guilty of any disrespect or contempt of the
court that I should be treaten in this way. Bradford, with a strong emphasis on the per sonal pronoun, that this isn't a question of politeness between the court and the attornew, but this d-d building is sinking clear

to h-l and it is time I was getting out of it'.'

A Joint Attack. DUBLIN, March 18 .- At Drumlish, County Longford, on Saturday night, a fight occurred between two factions, numbering in all about two hundred persons, most of whom were drunk. After fighting some time the combatants made a joint attack upon a public house. The police force, consisting of five men, tried to disperse both factions and drove them toward the barracks. The po-lice force fired six rounds of buckshot, injuring many persons, and retired to their bar-racks. The stone-throwing continued until morning.

The Pope Favors Autonomy. LONDON, March 18 .- Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, is a passenger on the steamer Umbria, which sailed from Liverpool yester day for New York. In an interview he said the pope had informed him he fully sym-pathized with the Irish in their desire for autonomy.

FIRED FROM THE CHURCH. Waltham Theological Fraud

Bounced from His Pastorate.

WALTHAM, Mass., March 18.-[Special Telegram to the Brr.]-LastMune Rev. T. A. Whittaker, who was a member of the First Baptist church of this place and a graduate of the Newton theological institution, **NEBRASKA'S FIRST MURDER CASE** was formally ordained to preach, and was to fill a pastorate in Dakota. Trouble arose between himself and wife, which led to his arrest by a party holding a mortgage on his household goods, which, it was alleged, had been illegally shipped to Dakota. This was compromised, and he and his wife started for Dakota, accompanied by their eldest child, about five years old, the baby being left in Waltham with relatives. The wife says that while in Chicago he tried to get her to give him the money the Waltham church had presented to her, and, on refusing, he snatched it out of her hand and deserted her on the street. She finally got to Minnesota, where she had relatives, taking the child with her. They suffered from want and exposure and she had to go nursing to earn food. Afterward money was sent her by relatives here and mother and child returned to Waitham, where the baby died. Since then she has obtained work in a watch factory, but has been seriously ill with typhoid fever and was assisted by friends. Whittaker went on to Dakota, sold the furniture. left his pastorate in 1855, and became at once a prominent figure in politics, while practicing his professcriously in with typhoid fever and was as-sisted by friends. Whittaker went on to Da-kota, sold the furniture, left his pastorate and wandered about until he reached Santa Clara, Cala., where he now has charge of a church. Several weeks ago the wife made formal charges against him of extreme cruelty to his family and conduct unbecoming a chris-tian. The First Baptist church directed its tian. The First Baptist church directed its standing committee to investigate the charges and word was sent to Kev. Whittaker for statements. He replied by letter, recently received, in which he assumed a defiant attitude and expressed indifference as to what action the church might take. The standing committee listened to Mrs. Whittaker and other witnesses and made a report at a meeting of the church last evening that the charges were proved and recommended Whittaker's dismissal. The church then unanimously voted to exclude him from mem-

> Keckuk's Conscientious Mayor. DES MOINES, Ia., March 18 .- [Special to the Bre.]-"Governor" Irwin, of Keokuk,

> as he is called, has just issued a proclamation

the facts in the case.

unanimously voted to exclude him from mem-bership and notify the church council, by

which he was ordained, of their action and of

that is quite unique. He is the present mayor of that city, and he has come to the conclusion that it is his duty to enforce the prohibitory law and close the saloons. He is not a prohibitionist, and a large part of the population of Keokuk is opposed to prohibition, but he says that as an officer of the law he can not stand upon his idea of what is the best method of securing temperance, but must execute the law as he finds it upon the statute books. He was elected mayor a year ago, and so far has permitted the saloons to exist under a sort of protection. The city licenses them to sell drinks not prohibited by law, and then if the license fees are promptly paid, does not disturb them if they sell liquors that are ferbidden. The city thus practically accepts a bribe to close its eyes to violation of the law. Mr. Irwin is a very conscientious man, and he says that after thinking about the matter for some time he concludes that his duty requires him to enforce the law. So he makes proclams tion that every saloon in the city must close on and after May 1. He fixes that date so as to give time for all licenses that have paid for to expire and to allow the sa heepers a chance to dispose of their stock. His proclamation has created consternation in the saloonkeepers' camp, but public sentiment generally indorses him and commends him for doing what he thinks is right. His conscientiousness was well illustrated a few years ago. He was appointed governor of Idaho by President Arthur. But his business at home prevented him from giving much attention to his position as governor and he was away from the territory most of the time. So after holding the office for a few months, he resigned and turned all of his salary over to the government claiming he had not earned it, and so was not entitled to it. This was the first instance of the kind on record and the treasury officials wanted to put the money into the "conscience" wanted to put the money into the "conscience fund." He vigorously pretested, and in-sisted that it was not money that had been embezzled or stolen, but was money to which ne was legally entitled not morally entitled to it. There was a good deal of red tape to overcome, but the consci-entious young politician carried his point finally and landed the money back in the

The Iowa Republican Convention. DES MOINES, Ia., March 18 .- [Special to the Brr.]—The republican state convention which meets here next Monday will be one of the liveliest and most enthusiastic ever held in the state. There will be about a thousand delegates, including the strongest and most influential republicans of the state. It will be an Allison convention without a word of dissent, and he will be presented to the nation in a way worthy of his distinguished fame and the great opportunity before him. In the evening there will be a great ratification meeting—an old-fashioned affair—with some of the best speeches in the state to entertain the crowd. The republistate to entertain the crowd. The republi-cans of Iowa are not going to be left in getting a good start, as next Wednesday will reveal.

This Week of Congress.

Washington, March 18 .- An attempt was made in the senate late Friday afternoon, to determine upon the "order of business" for the coming week, but pending a decisive result, the senate adjourned. Enough was said, however, to warrant the belief that the greater part of Monday and Tuesday will be devoted to the consideration of private bills. On Wednesday Mr. Platt will try to bring forward an enabling act for South Dakota Senator Morrell will take the first convenient opportunity to call up for action the house bill for the investment of the treasury sur-plus in government bonds, and Senator Plumb will make an attempt during the week to get a hearing for the bill to forfeit un-

carned land grants.
It is probable that the public lands bill will be again called up in the house to-morrow. If that measure is not pressed, however, cer tain of the committees will be recognized to offer motions to pass bills under a suspension of the rules. The indications are that the labor committee will succeed in securing Tuesday or Wednesday for the consideration of its bills.

The Blizzard Reaches Paris. Paris, March 18.-A heavy snow storm is raging here. The streets are in a dangerous condition.

THE JONES LADIES.

The lady patrons of L. O. Jones, American Clothier, 1309 Farnam street, will undoubtedly be interested in the following special bargains for Monday: In the children's department will be on sale 100 pairs Boys' All Wool Pants, regular \$1.00 grade at 74c; 100 pairs Boys' Knee Pants, black and light check cottonade at 13 cts; 100 Boys' blue flannel sailor suits, silk embroid'd \$1.00 each; 50 broken plaid brown mixed Suits, plaited jackets, \$1.98, reduced from \$3.00; 50 Boys' All Wool Cheviot and Cassimere Spring Suits, neat patterns, regular \$5 suits, on Monday at \$3.98. In furnishing goods department Men's All Silk Brocade Handkerchiefs at 25c. worth 50c; Boys' solid blue and red stripe Shirt Waists, 25c; Boys' plaited Shirt Waists, full indigo colors, 39c; Boys' Flannelite Shirt Waists, laced front, French patterns, 98c.