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THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. Biste of Nebraska, County of Douglass, Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Dally Bee for the week ending March 23, 1888, was as follows:

Binte of Nebraska, A. D., 1888. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, S.s.
Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of March, 1887, 14,400 copies; for April, 1887, 14,316 copies; for May, 1887, 14,227 copies; for June, 1887, 14,147 copies; for July, 1887, 14,603 copies; for August, 1887, 14,151 copies; for September, 1887, 14,324 copies; for October, 1887, 14,335; for November, 1887, 15,226 copies; for December, 1887, 15,441 copies; for January, 1888, 15,002 copies.

Sworn and subscribed to in my presence this pd day of March, A. D. 1888, N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

CALIFORNIA finds Chinese farm labor too high and has imported three hunfired negroes to take the Chinamen's places. What does Denis Kearney say

JOSEPH SOKEEP is the name of a demperatic assessor in Chicago. It is rare Indeed that a man's name will reveal his politics as well as occupation. By all means let Mr. Sokeep hold his seat.

JAY GOULD has untied his tongue and is letting the public know what he thinks of the grand jury proceedings against himself and Sage. As Gould does not talk for nothing the dear people will have to pay four or five millions for this entertainment.

THE president, cashier and porter of a Raleigh, North Carolina, bank have absconded with \$250,000. The south has been rather slow in populating Canada with wealthy citizens, but if the stories from Kentucky and North Carolina are true, she does nothing by halves.

"DEACON" WHITE, the New York congressman, who divides his attention between congress and speculating in Union Pacific stock, has written a letter declaring that he will under no circumstances be a candidate for re-election. Congressmen who can not keep their fingers from dabbling in Wall street should not stand back and see Mr. White

OMAHA has an efficient police force now, and there is no excuse for tolerating the importation of armed nonresident so-called Pinkerton detectives, who claim to exercise police powers in this city for the Burlington road. If the managers of the Burlington desire to employ special policemen to guard their property, let them apply to the proper authorities for permission.

CHAIRMAN JONES, of the republican national committee, was interviewed in New York city, and gave encouraging news that things are crystallizing in the republican party. With Allison, Sherman, Gresham, Harrison and others in the field, it looks as though a great many crystals will roll into the Chicago convention. The question is, which one of the crystals will turn out to be the diamond.

SINCE the debate on the pension bill in congress, there has been no important measure or debate in either house. Senators and congressmen, however, are loading up for attacks on the Mills tariff bill, which will be presented for their consideration. The protected interests have pitched their camp right in the halls of the capitol, and it will be a lucky law-maker indeed who can run the gauntlet of these protection lobby-

THAT resolution to empower Hascal and Counsman to procure plans for a \$300,000 city hall building on Jefferson square by competition or otherwise would have paved the way for a very nice job. "Or otherwise" would simply have been a certain Omaha architect who has for months been scheming and plotting with councilmen to foist a plan of his own on the city which will afford boodlers a chance to dip deep into the treasury.

STREETS that have cost property own ors thousands of dollars for paving, sewerage and the like are now being undermined and destroyed by rains and melting snow. There is one street in particular where the surface water has worked its way under the guttering and has now undermined the street for several blocks. What is worse, it appears to be nobody's business to investigate, not to say anything of repairing the damage. The board of public works claims that it has no authority to spend a dollar for repairs. The street commissioner, although notified of the break, says that he has nothing to do with it. The sewer and plumbing inspectors claim that it is not their business. The mayor insists that the council alone has power to remedy the defect. Councilmen are too busy with cabals and contractors to employ themselves in looking up defects in streets and preventing costly damage to the city and property holders. And so it goes. It is nobody's business, nobody is grin and bear it.

The Presidential Bee.

A half dozen republican senators have the presidential bee in their bonnets. Senator Sherman long ago heard it buzz and is manly enough to admit that he is not politically deaf. The oldest, ablest and most experienced of candidates, he is making a square, open and above board canvass for the nomination and has positive strength in consequence which gives him a lead by several lengths.

Senator Allison admits that he has detected something like a "hum." His state is solidly behind him and the west generally feels very friendly towards Iowa's favorite son. With fewer natural abilities than John Sherman and less experience in public life, he is a well equipped and broad minded statesman, in selecting whom the party might go farther and fare worse.

Ever since Senator Evarts took his morocco cushioned seat he has been listening intently for news from the "hive." His neighbors have, however, not failed to hear the "buzzing" which has at times quite drowned other sounds in his senatorial vicinity. Of all the aspirants Mr. Evarts exhibits the most anxiety with fewer possible chances of success. He has straddled too many questions to suit his constituency, and outside of New York it would take an audiphone to detect the calls bidding him to step up higher.

General Hawley has been somewhat restive of late, and his air of abstraction has led many friends to believe that he could be prevailed upon to accept the first place upon the republican ticket. The "bee" hums low, but it is distinctly audible in his speeches on pensions and the Blair bill and the subdued tones in which he refers to the mugwumps.

An extended syndicate published letter recounting the public exploits of Senator Cullom first directed attention to the buzzing in the bonnet of that senator. It has been emphasized by a "confidential" letter to a friend admitting the soft impeachment, but of course "not intended for publication." Senator Cullom's chief capital lies in the allegation that he looks like Lincoln. No one has yet had the hardihood to advance the theory that he talks and acts as he looks. If Mr. Cullom's candidacy takes form it ought to receive a boom from the railroads which have reaped the benefit of his inter-state commerce bill.

A score of other senators are living in hopes that some day they may be struck by presidential lightning. Riddleberger is an exception. There is no intimation that he has a conductor reared towards the political clouds. So far as can be ascertained no bee buzzes in his bonnet.

A High Liceuse Lesson.

Philadelphia is supplying a most in structive lesson as to the value of high license in restricting the saloon interest. The law passed at the last session of the Pennsylvania legislature is very stringent. The cost of a license in Philadelphia is \$500, and the person to whom it is granted is required to furnish two sureties in the sum of \$2,000 each for his good behavior. The law establishes a license court, which has absolute discretion in determining whether a saloon shall be kept in any locality. The court can pass upon the character of an applicant for a saloon icense and reject him for what seems to be good reasons, such as former violations of the law, keeping a disorderly place, being of intemperate habits, never having been naturalized, having billiard or pool tables in connection with his saloon, beating his wife, and in short doing anything out of the way that may be brought to the attention of the court. The judges have proceeded thus far in the enforcement of the law without fear or favor, and the results have been surprising. There are at present six thousand sa

loons in Philadelphia, but if the proportion of licenses granted to those refused so far shall be maintained, the number of saloons and hotel bars in Philadelphia after June next will not exceed fifteen hundred. Among those whose applications have been refused by the court are active politicians of both parties, councilmen, and men who have exercised some influence which they supposed would protect them. Some whose applications were rejected have been in the liquor business for a lifetime, but if their reputation was not good they had less chance than those who were just starting in the traffic. The court has been especially careful to restrict the number of saloons in the worst localities. Thus in one ward, described as the roughest and most degraded portion of the city, the number of saloons has been reduced from two hundred and thirteen to thirty-three. In another ward, which is almost entirely occupied by business houses, it has been deemed expedient in the interest of the employes of such houses to allow only sixty-six saloons against two hundred and forty-seven last year. If, as the result of the weeding out, there should still be left even as many as two thou sand saloons in Philadelphia, the re duction of four thousand drinking places would be a very material gain in the interest of temperance which the rational friends of practical re-form could point to with gratification. The greater part of those abandoned, also, will be such as were of the most demoralizing class, carried on by men with no regard for law and no concern for the public welfare. Those allowed to do business will be in the hands of men whom the court deems responsible, and who in order to retain their license must conform strictly to the requirements of the law, any violation of which renders them liable to be summoned before the court and have the license summarily revoked.

The great majority of the people of Philadelphia are said to be well pleased with the outlook, and there can be no doubt that their satisfaction will be very much greater when al! the benefits of the high license system are realized. We do not know of any community where it is in practice that would surrender it for any experiment in dealing with the liquor traffic, and Philadelphia is not likely to prove an exception. All testimony approves to blame. And property owners must it as the only wise and practicable way of restricting and controlling the liquor | owners persist in laying codar block

traffic in cities, and its ultimate universal application to large communities is as certain as the growth of intelligent

public opinion. The Republican Plan. It seems to be understood that the republicans in congress will have a plan regarding the reduction of revenue, but there is some difference of opinion as to what it may be. The most recent hypothetical proposition is that they will offer a measure for a reduction of \$85,000,-000, of which \$50,000,000 are to be cut off by reducing the duty on sugar, \$25,000,-000 by reducing the tobacco tax, and \$5,000,000 by taking off the tax on alcohol used in the arts. Other statements of what is intended present a somewhat different scheme, though all include the abandonment wholly or in large part of the sugar duties. It is more than likely that all these statements are derived from the individual expressions of republican congressmen as to what they would like to see done for revenue reduction, and that they are given by those who are not authorized to speak for the whole body. It is hardly necessary to say that a considerable number of republicans in song/ess could not be induced to support, by whatever pressure might be brought to bear on them, a proposition for revenue reduction which would leave untouched all tariff duties except those upon sugar. It would be easy to pick out at least a score who if they supported such a proposition would scarcely dare to again go before their constituents for endorsement, or if they should would not be long in discovering their mistake. Furthermore, it is hardly conceivable that any intelligent and clear-headed member of the republican representation on congress can fail to see that to present to the country such a proposition as to result of the deliberate judgment of those representatives, and as the best they could agree upon for giving the people relief from the oppressive burden of taxation, would inevitably be fatal to the party. It would be such a confession either of incompetency to deal wisely with the question of revenue reform, or of indifference to the wants and welfare of the people, as to place the party in an utterly defenseless position. If there are republicans in congress who would commit the party to a policy of revenue reduction

have to recognize the prevailing popular sentiment unless the party is fated to invite defeat. We have confidence that when the time comes for disclosing a policy the republicans in congress will be found ready with a plan that will be worthy the attention of the country. Meanwhile conjecture regarding the fate of the other plans of revenue reduction before the country are various. The Randall bill is out of the question, and it is said that its author is losing his hold upon those who have been counted as his devoted followers. There is no evidence that the Mills bill is growing in favor, although its friends claim it is gaining ground. Its partisan and sectional character is strongly against it, and it would be certain of failure in the senate if by any

embracing only the duty on sugar and

the taxes on tobacco and alcohol, as it is

not improbable there are, they are more

dangerous to the party than the most

radical of its opponents. It need not be

seriously apprehended, however, that

the counsels of such will be permit-

ted to prevail. The evident fact

is that the republicans in congress at

present have no clearly defined plan,

but one must be agreed upon, and it will

mense advantage if they possess the wisdom to improve it.

possibility it should pass the house

The republicans have still a great op-

portunity which they may turn to im-

Patent Monopolies. The decision of the supreme court in ts favor seems to have made more arrogant than ever that most arrogant of all monopolies-the Bell Telephone company. According to dispatenes from New York, it proposes to make a "bonfire" of the instruments of rival concerns which may come into its posses sion and to sweep from existence every improvement in telephonic communication which it does not control under its patents.

It is such displays as these which are eading to growing demands for the abolition of the patent laws. The greatest commercial monopolies in the country are sustained by statutes which had for their object the simple protection of the labor of men's brains. In hundreds of instances their only effect has been to prevent further stimulation of inventiveness on the part of others. In the case of the Bell Telephone company there are scores of improvements which have been made since the granting of patents to Alexander Graham Bell, and which have become worthless since the decision of the supreme court that it is pos sible to patent a principle. In other words, the issuance of the Bell patents has strangled competition and created a gigantic monopoly which now, that its claims have been sustained by the highest judicial tribunal, proposes to destroy all improvements which it does not control and force the public to use its crude instruments.

The patent monopolies in agricultural implements have for years bled the farmers of the west out of hundreds of thousands of dollars for the benefit of a manufacturing concerns who have purchased the brain work inventors. In nine cases out of ten, as the result shows, the inventors do not reap the benefit of their work. The effect of the blanket patent is simply to increase the fortunes of patent Shylocks and to prevent competition which would lower-prices.

This is an age of monopoly. It is significant that the leading democratic paper of New York a few days ago felt called upon to make the following significant statement: "If neither of the old parties take up the fight in earnest, there will be a genuine and businesslike anti-menopoly party in this country

before many years."

The Cheap Paving Mania. Omaha is by all odds the best paved city in the west, but she will within less than ten years be one of the worst paved cities in America, if her property

pavement because it is the cheapest. Whether cedar blocks are laid on sand or concrete they are sure to decay and go to pieces within five or six years. While it is true that the first cost of cedar block pavement is only about half the cost of granite and asphal-tum pavements, there is in the end no saving in the cheaper material. While stone pavement will practically never wear out, streets paved with cedar blocks will have to be repaired about every six or seven years. We have on our table two sample cedar blocks taken from Farnam and Twenty-seventh streets, which were laid on a concrete base in the summer of 1888 and taken up in November 1887. These blocks after less than sixteen months of wear are rotten and must be replaced long before the ten year district paving bonds that are a lien on the adjoining property are taken up. In other words when a street is paved with cedar block we have a tolerable pavement for three or four years, rough and wooden cobble gavement two or three years and impassable torn up streets during the season when the new cedar blocks are being laid in the place of the rotten ones. No matter how much tar and gravel is used, the wooden block generates malarial disease just as soon as the wood begins to decay. Wooden blocks also generate disease by absorbing and evaporating noxious fluids. They may be kept clean on the surface by sweeping but after the tar has worn off the surface they become disease breeding wooden sponges. But suppose we fail to profit by the experience of other large cities that are loaded down with enormous bonded debts incurred for cheap pavements, which have gone to decay and left their thoroughfares in wretched condition. Suppose we keep on laying miles on miles of wooden pavements

bonds can no longer be legally issued? Will not those cheaply paved streets be more impassable than streets that re-

until our bonded debt has reached the

limit fixed by law. How are we to re-

place these cheap pavements when

The BEE always has opposed the cheap paving mania and it will continue to do so. The time is not distant when its warnings will be heeded.

It is wholly useless for the democrats in congress to complain, at this late day, of the cowardice of Mr. Carlisle in constructing the house committees, and particularly of his retention of Randall at the head of the appropriations committee. They ought to have known the speaker well enough in advance of his re-election to have foreseen that he would pursue just the course he did, and since his work cannot now be undone, murmuring about it will do no good except in the relief it may afford the mur-murers. It is seen that Mr. Randall is pursuing his old course, just as he was expected to do, and as he will continue to do so long as he can find any one to follow him. But Mr. Carlisle exhibited his weakness or cowardice in other directions, conspicuously in

placing Mr. Mills at the head of the ways and means committee. The trial which Speaker Carlisle's character has been put to in the present congress has pretty conclusively demonstrated that he has not the courage for a great leader, however meritorious his other qualifications may be.

DENVER is so tickled over the new railroad line to the gulf that she is patting herself on the back and imagines that she is almost as big as Omaha.

For a Good Boy. New York World Col. Dan. Lamont has just had a new post office named after him. It is in Kansas.

Big Blizzard, Little Wizzard

New York Star. The big blizzard has gone and the little wizzard has come. Which will Wall street

remember with least regret a month bence Torch-Light Brigades.

As a general rule campaign clubs obstruct rather than promote a healthy political development. The political activity of such clubs is usually confined to marching, shouting and swinging torches. A Supreme Court Decision.

New York World. "The plain mechanic of Pennsylvania is of no account," sharply says the able minority

of the court; "the scientific and illustrious Mr. Bell"-with millions of dollars behind him-is awarded an invention that another The Worth of a Wart. Chtcago Tribun The wart on the face of General Grant which is faithfully reproduced in his por-

traits on the genuine \$5 silver certificates, is

lacking in the counterfeit and its omission

furnishes a ready means of detection. Thus

it is that even the blemish of a great man

may live after him and be a blessing to his

countrymen. A Queer Victory. Philadelphia Record More suits have been instituted by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad company for the purpose of preventing western railways and engineers from impeding the course of freight traffic issuing from the Burlington system. For a corporation that claims to have won a complete victory over its striking employes this Chicago, Burling-

great deal of kicking and legal coercion.

ton & Quincy appears to be indulging in a

A Place above Party.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
Partisan considerations should not enter into the question of the appointment to the chief justiceship. President Grant recognized this great truth, and acted upon it when he nominated talthough the senate neglected to confirm. Caleb Cushing for the position on the death of Salmon P. Chase. Cushing was a democrat, but he was one of the leading jurists of his time. President Cleveland, in his search for a successor to Chief Justice Waite, should imitate Grant's example, and decline to be restricted in his selection by party lines.

STATE AND TERRITORY. Nebraska Jottings. Beatrice has nailed a tow and twine

mill and a sewer contract. Third party tickets threaten to break up several municipal "slates" next

Loup City's creamery is a blooming 'The test of the plant was satisfactory to the owners and a joyful treat for the citizens. The creamery cost On and after April 2, the station

known as Morse, on the South Platte

division, will be called Morse Bluff, in order that the station name may con-

A Fremont society dude, who is in great demand as a fortune teller, created profound sensation a few evenings ago by innocently predicting that a young lady, whose horoscope he was casting, "would be a fond wife and mother in six months." The society dude saved his scalp by retreating to Omaha. 'He will keep shady till fly time.

The State Democrat has issued handsome spring edition of Lincoln's growth and prosperity and future prospects. It is a compact and attractive review of the capital city, its railroad facilities, manufactories, wholesale trade and general business. The illustrations of prominent business blocks, residences, state institutions, the packing houses and street views are especially fine and the letter press superb. The edition, if planted liberally among the investors of the east, will prove a strong and profitable card for the city. The Democrat is entitled to substantial commendation for its timely and tasteful work.

The Pinkerton cutthroats imported by the Burlington road and spread over the state to club and insult peaceable citizens, are steadily cultivating a neck-tic party. The few people who from ne-cessity patronize the scab route are familiar with their domineering conduct and filthy language. Nothing better could be expected from a gang picked up from the scums of Chicago. sault on Mr. Dean in Lincoln Wednesday, is one of the score of outrages committed on people who risk their lives in patronizing the company. Mr. Thomas Jones of Indianola visited McCook last Monday on business. After purchasing a return ticket and while waiting for a train a Pinkerton thug grabbed him by the arm and insisted on seeing his ticket. Jones refused to give it up. The Pinkerton man grabbed his arm and in the struggle Jones was thrown against a bench cutting his head open. Then three other Pinkerton men jumped onto him, shoved him into a corner and pounded him about the face and head in a most shameful manner and finally succeeded in taking the ticket away from him. They aid not attempt any arrest, but later through an outside paid his fare on the train and will keep the ticket as a memento of the most disgraceful outrage that has occurred since the strike commenced. Jones did not attempt to prosecute his assailant. He was too glad to get out of a town that permits such scoundrels to live within ts boundaries.

Iowa Items.

It is unlawful to catch fish with a seine in Iowa waters before June 15. Estherville has a society called "the rope holders." It is not a vigilant committee, as might be supposed.

It is the unanimous opinion that Foster, the Burlington weather prophet, should be strangled. He predicted the last storm and says there will be more of them this week. Railroad Commissioner Coffin will be

officially interred next Saturday. Ex-Lieutenant Governor Frank T. Campbell has been appointed by Governor Larrabee to succeed him.

A man with his wife and little baby struck Marshalltown Monday. They braska, where the man had been running a steam sawmill on the Platte river, in Buffalo county, and were on their way to Chicago. At their request the overseer of the poor gave them a ticket to Cedar Rapids.

Dakota. Flandrau has just formed a creamery company.

Good farm hands are reported scarce in various parts of Dakota. Material is being delivered for the

to be built by a joint stock company. The death of Hon. George W. Cass. of New York, will be regretted by many residents of eastern Dakota. The gen eral had large interests in the Red river valley, and it was for him Cass county was named by Hon. Judson LaMoure, then in the legislature.

The enterprising Methodist ladies of Yankton have invented another new social. It is known as the flag social All the ladiescarry flags of the different nations and discourse sweet music to correspond with the nationality of the flags of which they are the bearers.

DOESN'T BELONG TO M'CURDY. He Has No Interest in the \$10,000 Stake Money.

Interest in the great bicycle race that has been threatening for some time to take place between McCurdy and Prince was revived yesterday, when it figured in a lawsuit brought in the county court before Judge Shields. It will be remembered that a few days ago Messrs. Deckover and G. Stiffler commenced action against McCurdy and H. A. Penrose jointly for board and room rent for the former. At the time the complain-ants set forth that Fred F. Jacobs had in his possession money and property of McCurdy's sufficient to reimburse all claims, and on these representations Judge Shields issued papers in garnishment te be served on Jacobs. Yesterday was the time set apart for the

hearing and Jacobs appeared in court. He denied emphatically that he possessed any-thing owned by McCurdy, but said that he had \$10,000 in stake money which had been transferred to him by the former stake-holder, H. A. Penrose. This \$10,000 repre-sented the money of McCurdy's backers, and McCurdy himself did not own a penny of and McCurdy himself did not own a penny of it. Jacobs was holding it while waiting the final outcome of the race, the stipulations being that if McCurdy refuses to race the money is to go to Prince's backers in Chicago, and the same disposition is to be made to McCurdy's supporters in this city of Prince's backers \$10,000 if he fails to start. Under these representations the judge dismissed the garnishee action.

Attention next averted to to the action brought against Penrose for the board and room of McCurdy. It was proven by the tes-

room of McCurdy. It was proven by the tes-timony that Penrose had really contracted for and agreed to pay the debts of the bi-cyclist, but as the law does not compel a man to pay the debts of another if he don't see fit, a verdict was rendered for the defendant.

District Court. MITCHELL CLARK'S WAIL.

Mitchell M. Clark wants \$1,000 damage against William L. Walker and Augustus L. Young, claiming that he has suffered in that sum through a swap in real estate, the said

sum through a swap in real estate, the said swap having been encouraged through false pretenses on the part of the defendants.

TRIBUTE TO CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE.

The resolutions adopted by the bar of Douglas county with reference to the death of Chief Justice Waite were published in yesterday's Ber. After they had been read Judge Savage spoke with much feeling as to the many high and noble qualities possessed by the late chief justice. The deceased was a man eminentry suited by ties possessed by the late chief justice. The deceased was a man eminently suited by nature and education to preside over the august areopagus. His lips were untainted by faisehood or discourtesy, his mind unbiased by political prejudice and his hand untainted by gold or greed. He was indeed an adornment to the country. As a man outside his profession he might well exclaim "Vidi tantum," for with pleasures of social intercourse he was a truly genial genclaim "Vidi fantum," for with pleasures of social intercourse he was a truly genial gentieman, becose, and made himself the shining light of every social circle he was in. He died before his faculties were impaired, in the society of his friends, on the bench almost, which he adorned. Such a death was one not to be deplored. They were all hurrying on along the valley towards our long home, and happy were those who reached it who could count the loss of half their faculties and half their friends.

C. A. Baldwin was the next speaker. He

was convinced that it was the circumstances that surround men that made them. He felt that he could say little in addition to the beautiful sentiments expressed by Judge Savage, but he would venture to make a few remarks that perhaps were more practical.
The birthplace and education of Chief Justice
Waite, he would not speak of. It was already in print. In the records he was not
found in the court oftener than others, yet there was something remarkable in him, and to this he invited attention. It was not that he was an orator, but because written on his brow there was manifest integrity, honesty and well meaning, so much so that, when coming from the hotbed of abolition to his coming from the hotbed of abolition to his high position he secured the confidence, good feeling and respect of all. By his upright course of life he built up a name of strict in-tegrity of purpose, and by so doing accom-plished a grand thing. There were those who could address an audience better: he was but a mild, commonplace orator, yet by his other aminent qualifies his name, will go his other eminent qualities his name will go his other eminent qualities his name will go down the avenue of time bright and shining, and it will be difficult to find a man to fill his place. 'Twas true the great Casar aid 'There is no God; 'tis death that is the end," yet he preferred to adopt as his sentiments those of Lytton, who was convinced there was no death only a change. The dist we walked

death only a change. Ene dirt we walked upon would change in summer to golden grain, and angel forms would tread the sky beyond, though unseen by us.
Judge Groff—I am asked to speak for the Judge Groff—I am asked to speak for the court on this occasion, for the reason that it was my lot to have known the late chief justice, and to have been his neighbor for a number of years. In fact, the first lawsuit I ever heard tried in a court of of record was tried by Morrison R. Waite on one side and the late Judge D. Carter on the other. The exalted character of both these men made a great impression on me, and though made a great impression on me, and though over thirty years have gone by, the scene in the old court-room in Ohio is plainly pictured the old court-room in Ohio is plainly pictured in my memory to-day. It was several years later when I became acquainted with the then Mr. Waite. I found him to be the kindly gentleman = the honest man and the great lawyer that impressed me when I first saw him in legal combat.

Chief Justice Waite's career was a peculiar one. If I mistake not his public life commenced with a term in the Ohio senate, then a long lapse of time, when he was asked by President Grant to serve the country as one of its counsel before the tribunal at the

one of its counsel before the tribunal at the Geneva conference for the purpose os adjudicating the differences between this country and Great Britain, growing out of the de-predations of the privateer Alabama. After discharging such duties to the credit of his country he returned to his adopted city, Toledo, and shortly after was elected by his neighbors as a member of a constitutional convention. He was chosen president of that body and while performing the duties of that office was appointed and president of that body and while performing the duties of that office was appointed and confirmed chief justice of the United States—his first judicial office. Notwithstanding his appointment to this position and his incumbency for so many years, he has always been known and spoken of by his neighbors, especially those who knew him best, as Mr. Waite—a singular reversal of the prevalent custom. Nothing that this court may say or custom. Nothing that this court may say of do can take from or add to the reputation of the dead jurist. His record was made by his pure life, by his unpretending ability, by his career as a lawyer and the faithful discharge of the duties of chief justice of the nation. On these things his fame can be safely

rested.

WILLIAMS VS HOMBR.

In the Williams-Homer case yesterday the plaintiffs discovered that they had neglected to aver that any error was made in the lower court, hence they had no ground for action. They therefore took leave to amend their petition, which was done, and the case will now proceed as before. the case will now proceed as before.

rested.

the case will now proceed as before.

A PROMISSONY NOTE SUIT.

Edson Keith sets forth in his complaint filed yesterday, that he holds a mortgage on a certain piece of real estate to secure the payment of a promissory note for \$800, given by Temple W. Atkinson and others, and as said note has not been paid he requests the court to sell the property that he might get his ust dues. his just dues. DIVISION OF PROPERTY.

Mary Vanans, Anthony Vanans and Louis Vanans yesterday asked the court to divide equally among them lots 8 and 9 in block 87, South Omaha CHARLES WANTS EAMAGES.

Charles Regan was injured by the caving in of a bank while in the employ of the American Water Works company, and he alleges that the company was responsible for the accident. He wants damages in the sum of \$5,000.

MAT. KEITH'S NEW TRIAL.

The trial of Mat. Kieth, charged with robbing a man of a gold watch in John King's saloon some months ago, will be recalled on Monday next. This will make a second trial for the prisoner, the jury having disagreed after an all night's deliberation at the former THE MURDER CASES PUT OVER

The trial of Frank Ryan, charged with the murder of Mrs. Howard, and that of Kelly, who killed a man at South Omaha, have been put over until the next term of court. BERGHOFF MUST GO

Yesterday afternoon Judge Hopewell made his ruling upon the motion for a new trial in the case of the state against Berghoff, who was recently convicted by a jury of obtaining several hundred dollars' worth of merchandisc under false pretenses of a certain mer-chant of this city. The motion for another trial was overruled. The court, in its remarks bearing on one assignment of error, called upon Mr. Offutt, Berghoff's attorney, for an explanation of a certain newspape account of the trial, which, the court said bore carmarks of the counsel in the case, and which put words in the mouth of the court never uttered by it. Mr. Offutt explained that he had nothing whatever to do with the publication; that he regretted it exceedingly because of the misrepresentations made, and said that a reporter of the newspaper went to the jail and there saw the assign-ments of error, making his report from that. The attorney was profuse in his disclaimer. and offered to make proof in support of his statement. The court replied that the state-ment would not be questioned and that the

Police Court. WILLIE AND HIS GALL.

The auditors' cage was literally jammed yesterday with a motley crowd of the mor bidly curious, and the first thing the judge said, as he took his seat, was: "Johnson, for mercy's sake throw up a window or two and let the gentle vernal zephyrs disport themselves among this heterogenous assemblage or I will surely succumb! Talk about your spices of Araby! Johnson did as directed, and as the cob

webby portals flew open the notes of a robin, perched upon a neighboring telephone pole warbling "Sweet Violets," floated in. The birds dulcet notes seemed to have a soothing affuence upon the nerves of the court, and be softly called: "Willie Young." The next instant Willie, but a dream of his

former self, stood before the bar, where he had stood many times before. "You are chagred with being a suspicious character and a vagrant, how about it!"
"I just came in from Kansas City last

night, your honor, and meeting an old friend Got drunk, of course," "Just partly organized, your honor."
"Bon't you work!"
"Only when compelled to, your honor."
"Have you any money!"
"Not a nick." "A large stock, your honor."
"Weil, then, I'll be gall-darned if you can't stay right here, Willie, and carry out the ashes, scrub and help Butler generally, for three days!" "Thanks, your honor." "Oh, don't mention it."

"Oliver Anderson, Gos Lingquest and Andy Blumquest, step this way."
"You men are charged with fighting—is it

"No," came from the trio in concert.
"Well, what did you do, Oliver, tell us all about it."

"We were in Newberg's saloon on Tenth "We were in Newberg's saloon on Tenth street, judge, and Lingquest and Blumquest, got, into a scrap, and in trying to separate 'em I accidentally knocked Lingquest down."

"Then I'll accidentally fine you five and costs—remove him, Johnson. Now, Lingquest, what did you do!"

"Nothing, judge, but if it hadn't been for Anderson I think I'd a had Blumquest knocked out in a minute more."

"Five and costs for you, Blumquest."

"He's a liar, judge; I had him paralyzed, when—"

"Five and costs for you!" And Johnson drew the trio up in battle array and marched them back into the cage.

A POOR BATTER. John Reardon was the next to stand up. He is a vag. "Have you any work!"
"No, sir, but if you'll let me I'll strike right

"Consider yourself struck out for three CHRIST WAS PATIGUED. Christopher Swipes, a dilapidated, blear-eyed German, followed John.
"You, too, are charged with yagrancy, Swipes."

"I expose so."
"Where do you live!"
"On Tender stheet." "Tenth street?"

"Work!" "What at!"

"What's your business!"
"Butcher." "Why don't you keep at it?" "You vas! That's too bad. I'll give you ten days to rest up in."

"Dat vas nice."
And Swipes shambled back to the dock.

And Swipes shambled back to the dock.

AN OLLA PODILIDA.

Vagrants—Edward Perrish, Frank Hoffman, E. J. Moore, Frank Lower, Christ Watson, Joe Bower, Andy O'Hara, John Byer, William Jones, August Swanson, Ed Thomas, John Malone, John Clark, Charles Peterson, Charles Spies, Tom Mitchell and Frank Johnson, discharged; H. Sherman and Sam Winters, one day; E. Kramer and Felix McFarland, continued.

Drunk and Disorderly—Pat Ryan, five days; John McNamara, Charles Dorr, continued; John Ryan and Richard Ryan, discharged.

charged. Suspicious Characters.—"Sleepy" Hewett,

continued.

Carrying Concealed Weapons—Pat Williams, continued. Williams is the man who was wanted for being implicated in a shooting affray at the old city hall corner some months since, and he will held until the police have had time to investigate the matter. Local Sporting Squibs. The schedule committee of the City league will meet at John J. Hardin's store next Sun-

schedule for the season's games. C. C. Williams, a well known Missouri Valley wing shot, is in the city. George Hale, of Chapman, sent in a bunch of forty-eight goese yesterday. The Platte is swarming with the birds.

day afternoon for the purpose of drafting the

The uniforms for the Omaha team-handsom gray flannel suits—have arrived. The city league has adopted the Reach

The BEE has received the Reach base ball guide for 1888. It is one of the neatest, most complete and satisfactory guides ever issued. Both "Orator" Schaeffer and Swartwood have signed with the Des Moines club.

Shot Off a Finger. While Robert Goodwin, the twelve-year-

old son of Mat Goodwin of the Nebraska and Iowa Insurance company, was out with a couple of playmates practicing with a gun vesterday afternoon, the weapon was accidentally discharged and the contents lodged in Robert's hand. The member was badly lacerated and the middle finger was blown completely off. For awhile there were three pretty badly scared boys, and in telephoning the news to the boy's parents they conveyed the impression that the boy was killed. His father and mother were almost frantic until they saw their boy, and, despite his permanent disfigurement, they were then over-joyed to know that his injury was not fatal. It is to be presumed that there are at least three boys in the city who will not fool with a gun for some time.

Garbage Collectors Arrested. Garbagemaster Goldsmith caused the arrest of four different garbage collectors yesterday for hauling garbage. Louis Consolver, the first person arrested, was assessed the costs Henry Coombs was given a continuance until this afternoon, while John Thurston and Andrew Nelson were discharged, the latter not being aware they were violating the or-

Licensed to Wed. The following marriage licenses sued yesterday by Judge Shields: Name and Residence. Gustaf O. Neison, Calhoun, Neb........30 Matilda Peterson, Calhoun, Neb.......31 Rubin W. Freeman, Omaha..... Carrie Jackson, Omaha.....

Omaha Athletic Club. Articles of incorporation of the Omaha Athletic club were filed with the county clerk vesterday afterno on. The incorporators are L. Seligman, S. J. Fisher, M. L. Roeder and F. W. May. Playing With Matches.

New Your, March 29 .- At 9:30 this mornng two children belonging to Mrs. Fagan, of 336 East Forty-ninth street, were burned in a fire, which, it is thought, was caused by their playing with matches. One child is dead and the other cannot live.

Good Friday Observance. NEW YORK, March 29 .- All exchanges in this city will be closed to-morrow.

## JONES' MERRY WAR!

A six day's Easter Caraival of Slaughtered Prices commencing Monday, March 26th. Prices that have never been quoted in Omaha and prices that will only be made on days quoted. Mail orders filled if received on or before date of sale. Read and Wonderi

Lined, soft finished, Cassimere Coat at \$5.95, worth \$10.00. No. 2, an extra fine, Kersy finished, Cassimere Coat, Silk lined throughout, at \$10.00. FRIDAY-Men's genuine For Felt Stiff Hats, Spring Style, Satin lined, at \$1.25; Boys' fine

all Worsted Knee Pants Suits \$4.25; Boys' fine all Wool Plaid Scotch C hevie suits at \$3.75, worth \$5.00. SATURDAY-Two marvelous bargains; Men's fine Gage Spring Underwear, Silk Embroid ered, at 89c, worth 75c; 500 pairs Men's Cassimere Pants, strictly free from shoddy, nice Spring styles and well made, at the remarkable price of \$1.60.

All above prices only on days quoted. "Put money in thy purse" by attending these sales L. O. JONES, American Clothier, 130 Farnam St., Omaha.