THE DAILY BEE.

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CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and edi-torial matter should be addressed to the EDITOR OF THE BEE. 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 Nebraska, S. S.
County of Douglass, Secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending March 30, 1888, was as follows:

Saturday, March 24. 20,500 Batteriay, March 25 Bunday, March 26 Monday, March 26 Tuesday, March 28 Thursday, March 28 Thursday, March 29 Thursday, March 28 Friday, March 30 19,775

.19,850 GEO. B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to and subscribed in my presence the Sist 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, 14,316 copies; for May, 1887, 14,27 copies; for June, 1887, 14,147 copies; for July, 1887, 14,05 copies; for September, 1887, 14,316 copies; for September, 1887, 14,320 copies; for October, 1887, 14,333; for November, 1887, 14,226 copies; for December, 1887, 16,041 copies; for January, 1888, 15,206 copies; for February, 1888, 15,952 copies.

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

THE ruts and dugouts on the paved streets, caused by the negligence of the plumbing fraternity, should be repaired immediately. And the board of public works should see to it that the work is properly done.

THE new commissioner of the land office, Mr. Stockslager, is said to be more of an apostle of Sparks than of Lamar. If this means war on the land grabbers the people will all join hands with Mr. Stockslager.

OMAHA ranks third in the list of pork packing centers of the country. Chicago still leads, but Omaha packed during the month of March as much as St. Louis and Indianapolis, and four times as much as Cincinnati.

THE Black Hills are with one voice calling for the opening of the great Sioux reservation to settlers. As the reserve lies right in the road of communication with the east, the reservation is a great barrier to commercial intercourse.

KNUT NELSON, the Minnesota congressman, surprised his republican friends in congress by making a ringing speech in support of radical tariff revision. And now his Minnesota constituents are so delighted that they want to run him for senator to succeed

A NATIONAL convention of those who believe in Henry George's single-tax theory is called to meet in Chicago July 4. As the majority of the supporters of that particular theory never paid any taxes, it appears odd that they wish to burden themselves even with a single-tax.

SENATOR STANFORD may not know very much about statesmanship, but he knows enough to swap horses with senatorial snobocrats. He has just sold one senator a valuable horse and he is about to sell Senator Stockbridge of Michigan an eighteen thousand dollar

THE south has been idly basking in the warm sunshine of indifference to immigration, and now proposes to wake up and do something. Louisiana is about to organize an immigration bureau, and by an array of facts and figures induce people to raise cane sugar and cotton within her borders.

THE furious mob which attacked the Turkish minister of finance at Constantinople was composed of women. This is simply a foretaste of what may happen in Washington. Elizabeth Cady Stanton threatens to join the anarchists if congress does not recognize the women's rights demands.

MR. W. K. VANDERBILT has opened a new field for real estate speculation. He is said to have bought a fine old baronial hall and a fifty acre lot in England for a mere song. Then he traded some railroad paper for a palace in Belgium, and has now taken an option of some shooting lands in Scotland. It is not stated when he is going to cut things up into fifty feet lots, or how much he is going to ask per front foot.

THE Mills tariff bill was reported to the house yesterday, and the minority of the ways and means committee also submitted a report. It will probably be several days before discussion is begun, but when the flood gates are opened congress will probably find time to give attention to little else. About half the members are primed for tariff speeches, and it is not expected that a vote can be reached before the last of May. The supporters of the bill will of course make every effort to reach a vote before the date of the assembling of the national democratic convention, and to prevent this there will undoubtedly be employed by the opposition all the expedients known to parliamentary tactics. The republicans are reported to be making strenuous efforts to harmonize upon a policy of tariff revision, so as to have ready when the time comes a measure to present as a substitute for the Mills bill. The Randall bill seems to have dropped out of consideration, and if it be true that its author has lost nearly all of his followconsideration for his measure.

A Necessary Provision.

In view of the extraordinary, and we believe wholly indefensible, decision of Judge Dundy, denying the right of the state of Nebraska to exercise any authority over the Union Pacific rallroad, it is of the highest necessity and importance that in any new legislation by congress relating to the subsidized corporation it should be distinctly provided that every right belonging to the state for the control and regulation of railroads of its own creation shall apply equally to the Union Pacific. The decision of the federal judge for this district awakened the public to the existence of a power not before recognized and of a danger not before suspected. No one had ever doubted that the state, in giving to the Union Pacific the protection and benefit of its laws, had the right to require of that corporation within the jurisdiction of the state, reciprocal duties and responsibilities. No citizen of Nebraska had supposed that by virtue of a government subsidy there had been built up in this state a power which assumed to be independent of the state, privileged to disregard its laws and defy its authority; and that a federal judge would sustain this assumption. The decision that proclaimed this to be the fact was a startling revelation, which arrested the attention of the whole country, for if the Union Pacific is beyond the reach of the laws of Nebraska it is equally independent of those of other states through which its lines pass. If the legislature of Nebraska is without authority to deal with this corporation within the state then there is no authority in any state to require of it the performance of any duty or obligation. So far as the states are concerned in which the Union Pacific has property, does business, and enjoys protection and privileges in common with other railroads, it is a law upto itself, if the view of Judge Dundy be correct.

There is not the slightest probability, however, that this view will be sustained. We have already noted the decision of the supreme court in a case brought from Massachusetts, involving the right of the state to collect a tax from a corporation which had refused to pay on the ground that nearly its entire lines within the state were under or across post roads made such by the United States, which held that as the corporation received the benefit of the laws of the state it was liable to be taxed. The principle will apply equally to the Union Pacific in Nebraska, not only with respect to the right to tax, but as to all rights which the legislature may deem necessary to exercise for the general interest and welfare. Nothing is more certain than that the supreme court would reverse a decision which practically sets up within a state a power independent of the state and superior to its control-a corporation with imperial prerogatives, de-

manding every consideration under the laws, but yielding obedience to them only at its pleasure. No such vicious and dangerous doctrine will have the approval of the supreme court. Nevertheless it will be wise to make assurance doubly sure by engrafting upon the proposed legislation regarding the Union Pacific railroad the amendment submitted by Congressmeu Dorsey, which provides that nothing in the extension bill, or any acts of which it is amendatory, "shall be construed or interpreted so as to deny the right of any state in which the Union Pacific railway or the central branch of the Union Pacific road is operated, to fix rates for carrying passengers or freight over said roads, and to control and regulate such roads the same as if they were organized under the state." An explicit enunciation of this character by congress is desirable in order to unmistakably define the intent of the national legislature with re-

gard to the general obligations and responsibilities of the subsidized corporations, a definition that is wanting in the legislation thus far relating to them. It would have the effect to prevent such bold and defiant proceedings to defeat state laws and contravene state authority as those of the Union Pacific in Nebraska, and to bring that and similar corporations to a sense of their duty. Public policy and the interests of the people require that congress shall thus plainly indicate that it is no part of the purpose of the government in its relations with the subsidized railroads, to give them any privileges or recognize their possession of any rights that will in the least degree diminish their responsibility to state authority equally with railroads deriving their existence from the states. It is believed there will be little opposition in congress, or at all events in the house to the amendment proposed by Mr. Dorsey, which is favorably regarded by the Pacific railroads committee and the representatives of the states through which the lines of the Union Pacific pass. Its obvious merit ought to assure

it unanimous support in both branches.

Proposing Retaliation. Senator Farwell a few days ago introduced in the United States senate a bill proposing a policy of retaliation toward those countries which discriminate against American products. It provides that whenever the chief diplomatic representative of this country to any foreign state shall officially report the failure of the efforts of the United States to secure the removal of any discrimination by such foreign state against any product of the United States, the president shall by proclamation direct that such products of the foreign state as he may deem proper shall be excluded from importation to the United States. It is made a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment for any one to knowingly import any article prohibited by the president's proclama-

The inspiration of this bill is the perdistent manner in which for a number of years our sister republic, France, has excluded the products of the American hog from her markets, while allowing the pork of other countries to enter there. France desires that the United States shall have an exhibit in her next exposition, and a generous appropriaing he will probably not attempt to get | tion for this purpose is assured. It is

products of the American the: and this idea is cordially hog. approved by the French chamber of agriculture. But the law shutting out these products is in the way. and it is questionable whether the French government will recede from its discrimination against American swine, even to the extent of permitting the proposed special exhibit. The French hog raisers would doubtless rise in protest, and as they were able to secure the law they will very likely beable to have it maintained. It is this situation that prompted the proposed retaliatory policy of the Illinois senator. He thinks it high time this country resented the national affront involved in the discriminating policy of France against the American hog and made a case of "swine versus wine." If the French government persists in singling out our pork for prohibitory legislation. Senator Farwell thinks self-respect demands that we should exclude French goods, and particularly their ingenious imitations of wine and brandy.

There are a great many people who will acquiesce in this view. The course of France in this matter has certainly not been in line with her professions of friendship for the United States, and it might be well to give her to understand that we are not insensible to her unfriendly conduct. We should doubtless be quite as well off in the end if we bought less of her products, particularly in the line of liquids, and her people would certainly miss our patronage. But we are not sure that there is a good defense for a policy of retaliation on the score of national self-respect. We do not need to force the American hog on anybody, and it is not clear that we should have any cause of pride in denving ourselves French goods which we think we require simply because France prefers other pork to ours. If the French government will take the broad hint of our displeasure conveyed in the bill of Senator Farwell and remove the unfriendly discrimination, well and good; if not, we shall as certainly conserve our national self-respect by allowing Frenchmen to eat unquestioned whatever pork they will.

Arbor Day. Arbor day in Nebraska falls on April 23, and it behooves the people of the state to celebrate the occasion in the manner intended by its founder. This annual holiday is an institution designed to promote the planting of shade and other trees on the farm, on the highway, in the school yard, and in all suitable places. Illinois and Iowa appear to take more genuine interest in the matter than our own state. In Illinois the governor and state officials are going to set the example by planting various varieties of trees in and about the capitol grounds of that state. In Iowa the superintendent of public instruction has issued a forestry circular, greeting to the school children of Iowa, inviting their observance of a holiday in which nature shall be the open book of instruction. In order that a general observance of Arbor day in Iowa shall take place, and that the planting of the trees may have a more interesting association to the school children, the trees are to be named after honored soldiers, states-

Nebraska can profitably accept this idea from her sister state. By enveloping Arbor day with a patriotic sanctity, it lifts the celebration to the higher plane of national holidays, and adds to the interest and pleasure of tree culture.

men, patriots and authors of the coun-

Aside from any poetic or patriotic associations, the planting of trees on our prairies is of incalculable value. There is wealth in tree culture if the right methods are observed, and if every farmer of the state would properly use the day from year to year. Our farmers by an extensive cultivation of tree-growing can influence the rainfall and temper the climate. By devoting a few acres to tree-culture, our farmers can grow their own fuel and fencing material. They can protect their houses from the heat of summer and the cold winds of winter by dense groves. They can beautify their highways with rows of stately shade trees, and so add to the sightliness and the value of their farms.

It is not too late for Governor Thayer to supplement his proclamation by addressing a circular to the granges, and by arranging with the state superintendent of the schools to have printed and sent to every school in the state an Arbor day annual concerning treeplanting and the varieties adapted to Nebraska.

Why Not Arbitrate?

Months ago the BEE urged all me chanics and workingmen employed in building construction to negotiate with the master builders and contractors with a view to agreeing on a scale of wages and hours of labor for the season. We admonished workingmen to be moderate in their demands, in view of the general overproduction of buildings in all American cities during the previous year, and the consequent stagnation in building operations for the present year. But our advice was not heeded. The contractors and building trades unions have failed to come to la mutually desirable agreement and we are now in the midst of a general strike. Crimination and recrimination are indulged in on all sides. The contractors declare the bricklayers, stonecutters, brickmoulders and other workmen have made extravagant and unreasonable demands for higher wages or reduced hours of labor and refuse to accept last years' pay and working hours which were considered liberal during a year when building operations were brisk.

On the other hand the union mechanics now on a strike insist on their own scale and refuse to work more than eight hours a day. This warfare between contractors and workmen is not only very unfortunate for Omaha, but is bound to prove disastrous to all con-

cerned. Is there no way to bring this conflict to an end? Why don't the parties agbitrate their respective claims and intended that a part of this shall be | counter-claims? Long-winded state-

devoted to the special exhibit of | ments and personal abuse through the papers will not settle the trouble, but only widens the breach.

HAVING about settled the fishery question with Canada, congress wants to poke her up on the question of postage on seeds. It seems that Canada's postage rates are lower than our own, a fact of which American seed dealers take advantage in sending seeds through this country. It is claimed that as a consequence at least a million dollars annually have been turned over to the Canadian government, which rightly ought to go into the treasury of our post-

Down in Kansas City the cedar block pavements laid six years ago are being taken up this spring and replaced by new blocks. This is a practical exhibit of the durability of wooden pavement. It may have been necessary in Kansas City to lay wooden pavements because property owners are required to pay the entire cost of paving in one year, but under our ten year installment plan the difference between the yearly payment for cedar block and asphaltum or stone is comparatively trifling.

IT was a commendable act for the striking switchmen to call on Manager Holdrege, of the B. & M., to assure him that they discountenanced any lawless acts against the company's property.

One Point in Common. Philadelphia News. Ben Butler does not like Cleveland, and this is one point that the American workingmen and Ben Butler have in common.

A Piece of Justice.

Chicago News. Jay Gould stamps the indictment returned against him by a New York court as a piece of revenge. To a great many persons it more nearly resembles a piece of justice.

Greater Than the Tariff.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The copper trust made about \$3,5000,000 in profits last year, but as it has now extended the field of its activity so as to control about three-fourths of the world's output, its profits this year will probably be at least \$10,000,000. This is one of the "combines" which no change in the tariff could effect. Its operations cover most of the globe where copper is produced, and its headquarters are

Cold Day for Stockholders.

Springfield Republican. We are again told that "the Burlington oad is rapidly recovering from the strike." First it was that of the engineers, now of the switchmen, and to-morrow it may be that of the brakemen. The road has not yet even recovered from the effects of the rate war, and it will be a good long while ere the stockholders recover anything from the results of these many recoveries.

The Record of Cleveland.

New York Sun. The six definite enterprises which consti tute the whole book of Mr. Cleveland's policy, so far as his administration has had a dis tinctive policy, are these:

The reform of the civil service on the socalled non-partisan or mugwump plan; The suspension of the silver coinage in order to avert a predicted financial panic; The negotiation of that extradition treaty

with Great Britain;
The settlement of the fishery troubles by the negotiation of a treaty with Great The reduction of the surplus by means of an extensive reduction of custom duties, re-taining the internal revenue taxes;

The Pan-Electric suit to annul the Bell In every one of these six cases the result of the undertaking can be recoored in a sin The administration's civil-service reform

policy-Abandonment. The administration's demand for the suspension of silver coinage—Relinquisment. The administration's extradition treaty-Collapse. The administration fishery negotiations-

The administration surplus reduction plan -Repudiation The administration's Pan-Electric suit-Disgrace.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. The Fremont Tribune insists that flat boats can distance street cars in that city.

The enterprising people of Chadron have planked down a bonus of \$4,000 to secure the erection of a large hotel. The republican committee of the

Third congressional district favors the renomination of Congressman Dorsey. Hon. C. H. Van Wyck is announced to make an address on the labor onestion at Plattsmouth to-morrow evening. J. B. Long, a Gage county sheep raiser, shipped seventeen car loads of sheep over the Union Pacific to Chicago, Saturday.

The State Teachers' association are to be congratulated on the vigor and spirit displayed in kicking the "proessors" out of their councils.

McCook is promised the Burlington machine shops, to cost \$200,000. The residents are now thoroughly convinced that the strike was a great mistake.

A reward of \$100 will be paid for the capture of illegal voters in Hastings today. The ballots will slip with the usual celerity and the money will remain in the treasury.

The members of the board of public works of Nebraska City who visited Omaha last week report that Colorado sandstone is the best material for curbing and paving. It beats Berea stone. and granite is nowhere.

An Otoe county justice of the peace has inaugurated a rate war in the fees for performing marriages. His name is Smith and his price is down to \$1.50. with a moderate reduction for each bridal kiss. Apparently the harvest is his'n.

Seven of the Reading engineers imported by the Burlington, left Plattsmouth for home, Saturday. They were tired of the job, having found by experience that the demands of the old engineers for better pay were just and The Hastings Gazette-Journal de

clares the strike a failure. The frantic efforts of the organs to convince the Burlington that such is the case has no effect on the officials. They know a great deal more than appears on the surface. "The Omaha BEE, with its usual en-

terprise." chuckles the South Sioux City "places itself on record as the first paper of the season to publish the lady's letter to the groceryman. these days of floods and rumors of floods this whiskered little vernal gem is gladly welcomed as the first reliable harbinger of spring.'

Iowa Items. Real estate transactions in Sloux City

ast month amounted to \$700,000. The Dayenport base ball club is look-

for a red-headed, left-handed its eighteenth annual bail under pleasant pitcher. auspices last night at Masonic hall. The hall A farmer in Henry county marketed was tastily ornamented with the green and the American colors. Some of the most in 1887 1,311 pounds of butter from six-

teen cows. The April document of the district

court at Des Moines, which begins Mon-STAND JUST HALF AND HALF. day, contains 1,302 assignments.

the owner \$6,000 less than ten years

Three boys while playing marbles on

down a high embankment.

a railway track west of Burlington were

They were seriously hurt, but may re-

The old settlers of Muscatine are

moving for a semi-centennial celebra-tion of lowa's organization as a terri-

tory July 4. The plan generally favored is a reunion of the residents of lowa at

that time with appropriate exercises on

the new fair grounds or some similar

Wyoming.

Cheyenne starts a modest real estate

A creamery company, capital \$10,000

Governor Moonlight proposes to issue

There are fair prospects that a street

The horse growers of Crook have or-

A natural gas well has been discov-

The board of trade committee of Lar-

amie who went to Omaha to confer with

General Manager Kimball with regard

to matters connected with the glass

works, etc., report that their mission

was satisfactorily accomplished, and

The Fetterman Coal company's new

mines, west of Douglas, are coming to the front. The machinery is nearly in

place, and work on the upper works,

comprising a platform 100x25 feet, is progressing. The contract for the

rail with the mines, about a mile in

length, has been let and work com-

the railroad company will station an en-

gine there permanently, to do the haul-

CRUSHED BY THE DUMMY.

Frightful Fate of a Woman Who

Walked on the Track.

street was the scene of a terrible accident

Eche, aged fifty-five, in company with her

son Ernest, a young man of about twenty-

two, got off the first car of the dummy going

west, which stops at this crossing, and

started to their home on South Sixteenth

street, near Williams. The two, in company

with a number of other passengers, walked

west between the tracks as the dummy from

South Omaha was approaching from the west and was plainly visible. The son says he noticed the train coming, but prompted by

some insane or childish freak, started

towards the south track on which was the

approaching cars and commenced to walk

there. He motioned to his mother to stay back with the crowd, but she failed to notice his gesture and started

to follow him upon the track. The train

rapidly approached them, while the flagman and her fellow-passengers yelled and gestic-ulated frantically for them to get off the

does not understand English and paid no at-

tention to their shouts of warning. In a mo-

had previously jumped to one side, but his poor mother saw the danger too late, and in

second was under the rushing wheels. The

saw her cruelly crushed, and when the train

had passed they rushed to her assistance. They found that the wheels had passed over

her right leg at the knee, crushing it horri-bly, and almost entirely severing it, while the

bly, and almost entirely severing it, while the left foot was completely flattened. Both stices were cut from her feet, and when the left one was taken off two or three toes

dropped to the ground, where they lay for hours, the subject of morbid curiosity. The

crushed members presented a most sickening

sight. The patrol wagon was called and the

hospital, where Drs. Lee and Gailbraith did

what they could for her. They could do but little, as the woman was dying, and before

this account is read she will have passed

THEY NEVER CAME.

Show Up.

It was rumored about the city last night

that 159 bricklayers who were to be distrib-

uted among the different contractors had ar-

who were to be employed by the Norcross

Bros. A BEE reporter started out to learn

as to the truthfulness of the report, and first

assured the reporter that the reports were overcolored. "Only four bricklayers," said

overcolored. "Only four bricklayers," said Mr. Frost, "have arrived in the city to-day, and everyone of them belong to the union." "How do you know that!" asked the re-

"Because the minute they arrived they

"What brought them in this direction?"

was the next interrogation hurled at Mr.

"They saw advertisements in other papers

that bricklayers were wanted here, and they came on. But when they neared Omaha they

picked up the home papers, saw there was a

TWO FALSE ALARMS.

Elsewhere.

The cupola from one of the retorts of the

gas works presented an unusual illumination

last night between the hours of 9:30 and 10

o'clock, and as the brilliancy of the flames

increased some excited individual concluded

to pull the fire alarm box at the corner of

Thirteenth and Jackson streets. The depart-

quickly attached to the hydrants. The fore-man of the works having his attention at-

of the trouble was the lighting of the retort, which, being idle for some days, had been

While the department was loitering around the gas works an alarm was turned in from box 54, located at the corner of Sixteenth and

Webster streets. The apparatus was hurried to the scene to discover that it originated from the burning out of a chimney.

A Pleasant Party.

The Emmet monument association gave

prominent Irishmen in Omaha were present and a delightful time was enjoyed.

tracted to the presence of the partment informed the chief his men were not needed, as the only c

started up contrary to his orders. age was done.

ANOTHER PALSE ALARM
ANOTHER PALSE ALARM

ent responded to the call and the hose were

their cards and refusing to go to work."

came to our hall and deposited their cards.

"Where did they come from?"

porter.

unfortunate woman was taken to St. Joseph

ment the locomotive was upon her.

The old woman is a German and

track.

The Union Pacific crossing at Seventeenth

they were highly pleased.

ng to and from the mine

has been organized in Cheyenne.

tion of non-resident borrowers.

in pamphlet form his seven vetoes.

thrown

eason

surprising.

cover.

The Illinois Central's architect has about completed the drawing of plans for extensive shops at Waterloo, the di-Board of Education and the City nensions of which are to be 250x50. Hall Squabble.

The heirs of Mr. E. N. Gates have been offered \$1,000 an acre for the fifty acres owned by the deceased within the corporate limits of Des Moines. It cost A TIE VOTE ON THE QUESTION.

An Eight-Hour Resolution Squelched -The Dodge School Negotiations Declared Off-Returns struck by an engine and two of them of the School Census.

Long and Important Session.

The board of education opened last evening with an unbroken phalanx, every member being present, an unusual event in the history of that body. Advantage was taken of this to introduce some very important questions, and the session, although prolonged to a late hour, was of more than usual interest. A communication from Peter L. Zilch and Mark Hanson, asking for a fence around the Bancroft school to protect their private property from the encroachments of the school children, was referred to the committee on buildings and property. Another from ten families living in the neighborhood of the Eckerman school was read asking that the school house in Eckerman place be retained for school purposes. Referred to the com-mittee on teachers and text books.

A communication was received from William Preston offering lots 9, 10 and 11, block 11, Dwight & Lyman's addition, for a ganized to mutually aid in the clevaschool site, for the sum of \$4,000. Also the east half of block 15, Wilcox addition, at \$1,500 per lot. Referred to the committee ou ered near Chevenne. It has no connec-

uildings and property.
G. W. McKinney made an offer to the board tion, as far as known, with the late o remove the dirt from the west Douglas school site for 10 cents per square yard, which Douglas' coal mines will soon be supwas referred.

plying the Wyoming Central and the people of Nebraska, Kansas and the Black Hills with fuel. Hugh Murphy offered lots 5 and 6, in block 16. Omaha, being on the northeast corner of Pwenty-third and California streets, for \$17, Discoveries of ore rich in silver and copper have recently been made in the

500. Referred.

A bill of J. C. Elliott, plumber and gas fitter, amounting to \$800, for work on the Webster street school, was referred. Big Horn mountains near Buffalo. For many years the belief has prevailed A communication was received from City Treasurer Rush asking that the board issue among prospectors that the ores were there, and their discovery is not at all warrant on the sinking fund for the following bill, presented by the city of Omaha: Ten bonds of paving district No. 67, \$5,000; premium 1 per cent \$75; interest, one month, \$25; total, \$5,100

> The resignation of Ida Romington Natson teacher of sixth grade, Leavenworth school, was accepted. John Latenser's bill of \$153.70 for plans and specifications for the Webster street

Referred.

Rose & Stillwell offered the following property to the board: Lot 46 and west half of lot 47, Gise's addition, for \$15,000; also lot 108, Gise's addition, for \$16,000. H. T. Leavitt offered lot 50, Gise's addition, for \$10,000. Referred to committee on new territory. The report of John Rush, the city treasgrade, connecting the railway track by

urer, showed \$43,336.57 in warrants paid in February. The amount previously over-drawn was \$10,598.25, making the present menced. As soon as this is completed amount overdrawn \$18,700.56.

H. Franzer offered to sell shade trees to the board at the following terms: Maple, box elder and catalpa, six to eight feet high, for 25 cents each: eight to twelve feet high

for 35 cents. Referred to H. G. Clark with power to act. The offer of Alexander Buchanan to sell The oner of Alexander Buchanan to sell lots 5 and 6, in block 38, Credit Foncier addition, for \$5,500 was accepted.

The committee on finance, to whom was referred the motion to dispose of the unsold about 5:10 p. m. yesterday. Mrs. Katrina

\$100,000 of bonds at a price not less than 1011\(\) and accrued interest reported that the offer was 101 and accrued interest, and not 1011\(\) The committee recommended the sale of the bonds so as to have ready money in the treasury. The report was accepted and the treas-urer was instructed to advertise for the sale The committee on claims reported the allowance of \$24,615.29 in bills. The bill of the Chicago Lumber company for material for the Webster street school, the amount being \$1,77,19, was allowed. The bill of Reumping

Bolte for \$600, for material, was allowed The balance of \$465.86 due Max Meyer & Bro., for tower clock, was ordered paid.
On motion of Dr. Saville, it was decided to allow the school census cents for every name takers taken respective of location. The bills for census taking were next allowed, showing a total of 17.657 school children and \$529. 71 for taking the census.
Mr. Copeland offered the following:

Resolved. That for the stone cutters and brick layers to be employed on the buildings about to be creeted by the board of education, day shall be understood to mean eight hours and the contracts shall be let with that

understanding.
This created as much consternation as though a bomb shell with a lighted fuse had been dropped in the midst of the honorable body. In half a second Mr. Morrison was on his feet glaring at the father of the cooking school and most vehemently opposed the in-troduction of such a resolution. He said it was utterly out of place. The contractors. to whom the jobs were leased, had the right to use their own judgment. He didn't be-lieve in tying their hands.

Mr. Livesey said every man had a right to do as he pleased when he contracted for a job, and the only requirements that could and should be exacted from him was a strict compliance with the plans and specifications. He did not believe in such monkey rules with the board. Mr. Sholes moved to lay the matter on the

table, and the motion was carried by a vote of 13 to 2, Copeland and Saville voting no. The secretary was instructed to notify the owners of buildings situated on school property at Twenty-fifth avenue and Mason The Looked For Bricklayers Fail to street, also on the Paul street school site, to remove the same immediately. On recommendation of the committee on rived in the city, together with forty-four

buildings and property, the bill of Mr. Hutch inson for \$150 for the smoke consuming ap paratus at the high school, was allowed The committee spoke of it as an unqualified success. special committee, consisting of

saw two contractors, who were evasive in their answers and refused to be communi-Messrs, Clark, Sholes, Gray, Copeland and Morrison, to whom was referred the bid of cative. Lee Frost, the president of the bricklayers' union, was next consulted, and the city council for the two lots and building on the corner of Eleventh and Dodge street reported that they unanimously believed it would be unwise to sell the said property until some other arrangement is made to ac commodate the children attending the school and recommended the rejection of the \$40,000 bid. The report of the committee was agreed to.

Mr. Felton offered a resolution, which was adopted, rescinding the action of the board "Two were from Alabama, and two from ndianapolis, Ind."

at a previous meeting, postponing proposals to construct new school buildings until the difficulty between the master builders and rick-layers be decided. The following persons put in application

for positions as teachers: Jessie Haggett, Allie M. Harr. Mary E. Twomey, Ida B. Maxwell, Edith M. Goodspeed, Susie M. Maxfield, Jennie E. Owens, Agnes Hawley strike and showed their loyalty by depositing and Mary Wenzinger. Referred to superin tendent of schools. On recommendation of Mr. Felton it was decided to petition the city council to establish the grade of Hamilton street west of the One For the Gas Works and Another

military bridge, to the city limits, so that the cut in front of the Walnut Hill school site be not deeper than eight feet. A committee of three, consisting of Messre. Felton, Gray and Morrison, were appointed to be present at he office of the city engineer on Saturday next to consult with the council's committe on grades, etc., as to the proper establish ment of other grades on Hamilton and parallel streets.
A communication was referred from John

Rush, the city treasurer, calling the atten-tion of the board to the fact that he was al-lowed by the state law a fee of 1 per cent on all moneys collected by him, and that the only recompense he now received was 1 per cent on the school tax, which has become delinquent. Referred to the delinquent. Referred to the attorney of the The secretary was authorized to advertis-

for bids for the erection of the proposed five school buildings, to be located on Mason near Twenty-fifth. Twenty-third near Nicholas, Ninth near Bancroft, Hamilton near Eureka and one in Lake's addition, the same to be considered od April 21. Two hundred and fifty school desks were

ordered for use in the schools.

An addition on the north side of the Izard school was ordered. A two room building was ordered for the West Omaha site. The following was presented by Dr. Sa-

Resolved. That a special committee of three be appointed to confer with the city council and ascertain if that body and this board, according to the provisions by which

\$25,000 was to be paid by the board of educa-tion toward the construction of a city hall, if the city council will return the board of ed

cation such amount as has already been paid under the provisions of said contract.

Dr. Saville said in defense of this that there were legal restrictions to prevent a movement either way with the work until it had been put to a vote of the people. Probably it would be a year before the matter was settled. He wanted the board to keep out of

legal complications. He was heartily op-posed to the present plans.

Mr. Morrison said the funds of the board were lew and he would vote for almost anything to bring money into the treasury. He wanted to get the money back in any way

Mr. Hugh G. Clark thought it was unusual to ask for the return of the money at pres-ent. The city hall controversy had not been decided yet, and he wanted the board to keep its hands clear of the matter. The ayes and noes being called the follow-

ing vote resulted:
Ayes—Messrs. Copeland, Felton, Kelley,
McConnell, Morrison, Parmelce and Sa-

Neconneil, Morrison, Parmetee and Saville-7.

Noes-Messrs. Auchmoedy, Clark, Coburn, Livesey, Pratt, Sholes and Mr. President-7.

The vote being a tie the motion was declared lost. Mr. Gray did not vote.

On motion of Mr. McConnell the secretary was instructed to file a protest with the mayor, city council and license board against the proposed erection of a saloon back of the Cass street school.

BENCH AND BAR. District Court. WILLIAMS VS. HAMER.

Judge Wakely was all morning ruling on objections made by counsel in the celes brated Williams-Hamer case consumed in the reading by counsel of the laws applicable to the case.

Judge Wakeley delivered his charge to the jury, and shortly after 5 o'clock they went out with directions to hand in a scaled ver-dict, which they did at 9 o'clock last night. It will be read this morning. BEUCKNER VS. PESTNER.
The case of John H. Beuckner vs. F. C.

loss of three fingers and a thumb of his right hand, through the alleged carelessness of the foreman, who is said to have started the machinery at a time when the boy's hand was inside the machinery, was given to the jury at 12 o'clock.

Shortly after 5 o'clock the jury brought in a verdict of \$4,000 in favor of the plaintiff.

Festner for \$5,100 damages, sustained by the

The second trial of Mat Keefe, the hack driver who is charged with stealing a watch and chain and diamond pin from R. A. Lewis, was begun before Judge Groff yesterday.

On the former trial the jury disagreed. Upon the close of court the testimony was not all in, but will be resumed at the opening

LABOR AND MATERIALS.

William T. Whelan brought suit yesterday against John H. Erck to recover \$171.25, due on labor and building materials. BREECH OF PROMISE SUIT.

Mary C. Neuhaus wants \$5,000 damages

from Claus H. Libbert, who, she says, seduced her under promise of marriage, but instead of keeping his word with her went of and married Mary Kruse. Miss Neuhaus claims that a child born to her through her unlawful relations with Libbert has since JOHN R. WEBSTER AND WIFE SURD. Joseph Crebo yesterday commenced suit against John R. Webster and wife to recover

\$1,600 on a promissory note with 8 per cent interest added dating from March, 1887: As security for its payment Crebo holds a mortgage on certain real estate, and he petitions the court to empower him to foreclose the mortgage and sell the premises. PROMISSORY NOTE SUIT.

Lulu Inlow assigned to David Jamieson and William D. Mead, jr., a certain piece of property to secure the payment of three promissory notes of \$366.66 each, and as she has not done so they petition the court to sell the property that they may get their money. L. S. Irwin is made a defendant in the suit. PROMISSORY NOTE SUIT

ant in the suit.

WANTS THE DEED.

Edward Clark says that he paid Zacharlah
Thomason \$50 forfeit on a piece of property
valued at \$4,300, but before a deed could be
issued Thomason died. Now Clark brings
suit against Ben B. Wood, the executor of
Thomason's estate, to compel him to accept
the balance of the purchase money and turn
over to him a deed of the property, which is
described to be the east 50 feet of lots 13 and
14, block 79, South Omaha. ant in the suit.

14, block 79, South Omaha. John Moore and Charles Colwell, the two

men arrested at South Omaha some nights ago on a charge of assault with intent to rob, petitioned Judge Groff through their attorney yesterday to give them their freedom on a writ of habeas corpus. The judge, after considering the matter, concluded to deny the application, and the prisoners were remanded to jail. SUITS FILED.

Edmund Paulsen yesterdayefiled a peti-tion for suit against Latey & Benson, Amos Phillips, Charles C. Spottswood, Minnle L. Jaynes and the Lewis Investment company, praying the court to compel the firm of Latey & Benson, the endorsers of six notes of \$250 each given by Amos Phillips to plaintiff, to pay said notes, and also praying that the Lewis Investment company and Minnie L. Jaynes, who had a prior claim on several lots given to secure the payment of these rotes be foreclosed and denied of all right and that Charles C. Spotswood who also has a lich on the property be shut out until the plaintiff has recovered the amount alleged to be due

Edward J. H. Woehlers asks that the court order the sale of lots 3 and 4. Wochlers place, bought of plaintiff by A. P. Guan on the instalment plan and upon which \$530, is still due and unpaid and which amount the defendant evidently does not intend to pay, to satisfy the deferred payments.

The same party filed a similar suit against

A Reckman for lot 19, block 2, Gate City park, upon which \$225 is still due. William T. Whelan institutes a suit against John H. Erck for \$171.28 for work performed and material furnished in the construction of a house.

County Court.

SUIT AGAINST A HAILROAD. D. Soper & Co., a corporation doing business in the state of Nebraska, allege in their ection brought against the Milwaukee & Northern railroad that they employed the company to convey for them a quantity of hemlock timber and by excess freight charges were damaged in the sum of \$311.06, in which amount they ask judgment.

AMENDING THE RULES. Meeting of the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners.

At the regular monthly meeting of the board of fire and police commissioners held last night, the first matter to receive consideration was an amendment to the rules changing the regular meetings from moathly to weekly and adopting Saturday evenings as the time. Special meetings can be called upon the written request of three commissioners. New rules and order of business were also adopted.

It was recommended that an ordinance be submitted to the council making the salaries of the force as follows: Chief, \$1,800 salaries of the force as follows: Chief, \$1,000 per annum; captains, \$100 a month; lieutenants, \$85; sergeants, \$80; patroimen, \$70 for the first three months, and \$75 thereafter.

The committee reported that inasmuch as Officer B. F. Walker had tendered his resig nation and the same had been accepted for not reporting for duty, they had nothing to Next the board went into executive session

and considered several subjects in secret. MORTUARY. O'SULLIVAN.

Mrs. E. O'Sullivan, wife of Edward O'Sullivan, who has resided here for nearly twenty-five years, died Sunday at her late residence, corner of Twelfth and Doreas streets, at the age of fifty years. The husband of the deceased was for many years con-nected with the railway mail service, and more recently with the local freight office of

the Union Pacific. Mrs. O'Sullivan will be buried to day, the funeral taking place from St. Patrick's church. The rumains will be interred in the Holy Sepulchre cemetery. VITTHEN-John N. Vitthen, March 31, aged twenty aix years.

Funeral will take place April 3, at 2 p. m., from his late residence, North Saunders street. Friends are invited. By the order of Danish Brotherhood, todge No. 1.

Hans Elminn, President.