KRIS TYATT

FOURTERNTH STREET. CORRESPONDENCE. mmunications relating to news and edi-natter should be addressed to the EDITOR

of the Bee.

BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omain. 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. Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, | s.s. |
County of Douglass, | s.s. |
Geo. B. Trschnick, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending April 29, 1888, was as follows:

Baturday, April 14 | 18,660 |
Monday, April 16 | 19,000 |
Tuesday, April 17 | 18,050 |
Tuesday, April 18 | 17,925 |
Thursday, April 19 | 14,940 |
Friday, April 20 | 17,940 |
Friday, April 20 | 17,940 |
Tuesday, April 20 | 17,940 |
Tuesday, April 20 | 17,940 |
The State of Circulation |
The St

Average GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Bworn to and subscribed in my presence this

Blst day of April, A. D., 1888, N. P. FELL,

Notary Public,

State of Nebraska, s.s. Notary Public.

Btate 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 April, 1887, was 14,316 copies; for May, 1887, 14,227 copies; for June, 1887, 14,147 copies; for July, 1887, 14,036 copies; for August, 1887, 14,151 copies; for September, 1887, 14,349 copies; for October, 1887, 14,321 copies; for November, 1887, 16,225 copies; for December, 1887, 15,041 copies; for January, 1888, 16,992 copies; for March, 1888, 19,680 copies.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 16th day of April, A. D. 1888, N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

THE ministers of the city in attacking the wine-room have struck at an evil in which they will have the hearty co-operation of all good citizens.

A Boston paper announces that there will be no session of the Concord school of philosophy this summer. In presidential years the philosopher's stone is overgrown in a night by the political gourd.

THE vinegar trust is the latest combination formed to sour the consumers. Protected by a tariff of 72 cents per gallon, the vinegar manufacturers have the market all their own way and propose to profit by forming a pool and enhancing the price of vinegar.

NEW YORK, Boston and Philadelphia show a decrease in bank clearings for the week ending the 21st inst., but a reference to the clearance record shows that Omaha proudly holds her head erect with an increase of 15 per cent over the corresponding week of last

THE annual meeting of the national civil service reform league is to be held in New York City, May 30. Mr. George William Curtis, the leading "independent," delivers the address of welcome. It is to be noted that the league precedes the democratic convention. This is done in order to warn Mr. Cleveland that his civil service record is unsatisfactory, and that he stands in danger of losing the mugwump support.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., is going to pay its councilmen \$250 per month and during their term of office they will not be allowed to engage in any other business. The cities of the United States will keep an eye on Los Angeles to see if a \$250 a month councilman is more honest and cheaper in the long run than a \$600 a year councilman who is left to his own resources to piece out a comfortable liv-ing at the city's expense.

THE St. Louis papers are publishing glowing accounts of the preparations that are being made by local committees to entertain the democratic delegates and their friends at the convention in grand style. There will be illuminations, and parades, and fireworks in profusion. But of the money to be spent we miss from the list an appropriation for Kentucky's chief product. Can it be that Henry Watterson's state will with bourbon generosity supply with a free hand the needful tonic?

Some time ago the Canadian Pacific railroad announced with a great flourish that it had put on a line of swift steamers between Hong Kong and Vanconver and by rapid transcentinental mansportation was going to divert all the oriental carrying trade from the United States. At first there was considerable uneasiness among our railroads that the boast would be carried into effect. But the Canadians were checkmated at their own game. Closer communication was established by the Pacific Steamship company between the Chinese ports and San Francisco. Express tea trains were put on the Union and Central Pacific roads. The result has been that the Canadian Pacific could not compete with our lines in rapid transportation and has been forced to make San Francisco the eastern point of destination for its Hong Kong steamship line.

AT Kansas City the county board of equalization has raised the assessment on all real estate platted into city lots. The aggregate increase of assessment within the limits of Kansas City is over 84,000,000. On the other hand the Missouri state board of equalization has lowered the assessment of Kansas City for state taxation purposes 50 per cent. If our county board could do for Omaha what has been done for Kansas City our city assessments would not remain so ridiculously low and our tax rate so outrageously high. This county paid over \$140,000 of state taxes last year, which is an enormity and out of all proportion with the tax levy upon the balance of the state. When the state board realizes this rank injustice, we have no doubt it will equalize the assessment of Douglas county by a proper reduction of the aggregate assessment. If they refuse to do so the remedy must be sought through the next legislature-through a radical revision of the revenue laws. As a matter of fact, our whole system of appraisoment and taxation is a mon-

Rights of Railroad Commissions. The supreme court of Minnesota on

A TARRETT

MARKET MINESPERS

last Friday rendered a decision which is of general interest and importance, relating as it does to the right of the railroad commission of that state to fix equal and reasonable rates, and declaring a principle which will perhaps furnish a precedent for other states having a railroad commission whose authority to establish rates may be called in question. The case in which the decision was rendered was brought last August, when the Milwaukee & St. Paul road refused to reduce rates on milk between Owatonna and St. Paul and Minneapolis. Complaint having been made to the railroad and warehouse commission, it ordered after investigation that the rate be reduced. The railroad failed to comply with the order, and after the required notice to the company the case was carried by the commission to the supreme court. The whole question of the right of the railroad commission to prescribe just and reasonable rates under the state law was involved in the case. The legislature of Minnesota, at the

session of 1887, passed an act to regulate common carriers and creating a railroad and warehouse commission. The provisions of the act are made applicable to all common carriers of persons and property by railroad and partly by water, when both are used under a common control or management. It provides that all charges by any common carrier for the transportation of passengers and property shall equal and reasonable, and in other respects follows pretty closely the requirements of the inter-state commerce law. The commission is authorized and directed, in case it at any time finds the rates, fares and charges of any railroad in the state to be unequal and unreasonable, to compel such road or common carrier to change the same and adopt such rate, fare, charge or classification as the commission shall declare to be reasonable and equal. On the neglect or refusal of any common carrier to comply with the order of the commission it is the duty of the commission to apply to any judge of the supreme court or any of the district courts of the state, as was done in this case, for a writ of mandamus to compel compliance with the requirements of the act and the recommendations of the commission. The most important feature of

tion of the validity of the act, that is, the authority of the legislature to confer such powers upon the commission. The supreme court of the United States long ago affirmed the right of a state legislature to prescribe the rates to be charged by a railroad chartered by the state, but the power of a legislature to delegate this right to a commission has been in dispute. The decision of the supreme court of Minnesota recognizes in the most positive terms the power of the legislature to confer such right on the body designated a railroad and warehouse commission, and interprets the law as giving such commission, unquestionable authority in determining what rates, fares, charges and classifications are equal and reasonable. In the view of the court it was the intention of the legislature that the rates recommended and published by the commission should be not simply advisory, not merely prima facie equal and reasonable, but final and conclusive as to what are lawful or equal and reasonable charges, and that in proceedings to compel compliance with the rates thus published the law neither contemplates nor allows any issue to be made or inquiry to be had as to their equality and reasonableness in fact. The only equal and reasonable, and therefore lawful, rates are those

the decision relates to the ques-

published or allowed by the commission. The far-reaching importance of this decision, recognizing as it does the authority of the railroad commission to dictate freight and passenger schedules to all the railroads in Minnesota, will hardly be submitted to without a further effort by the roads to maintain their independence of this authority, and the case will doubtless be taken to the supreme court of the United States. It is thus probable that within a year we shall have from the highest judicial tribunal a decision as to the right of a state legislature to delegate a power which that tribunal has already conceded to it.

Who Is to Blame?

The Bricklayers' union, whose members have been idle for more than a month because they refuse to accept last year's scale of wages, have passed resolutions censuring the editor of the BEE for allowing non-union bricklayers to be employed on the new BEE building. They have asked other trades unions to help them in keeping non-union bricklayers out of Omaha. Now we do not propose to discuss the lack of fairness in denouncing the proprietors of the BEE building because they do not volunteer to lay themselves liable to heavy damages for interfering with their contractors. But we ask in all candor who is to blame for the influx of mechanics who have taken the places of the union bricklayers who refuse to work nine hours a day for \$4.50? Surely not the editor of the BEE.

Just two months ago, on the 23d o February, the editor of the BEE made the following appeal to Omaha workingmen who are employed in the building trades:

ACT PRUDENTLY. The mechanics employed in the building trades will make a very serious blunder if they do not come to an amicable understand ing with the builders and contractors before

the building season opens. It is the manifest interest of workingmen to get the highest wages and most liberal hours of labor that can be secured from em ployers. Labor unions and federations of trades are the most effective agencies for upholding wages and enforcing the demands of workingmen. There are times and seasons when skilled labor can command its own price and dictate its own terms, and seasons when the mechanics engaged in building trades must take prudent counsels. Such a season is now before us. The past season has witnessed an overgrowth of American cities. Th building boom last year was not confined to the west and south. New York, Philadel phia, Boston and Baltimore showed extraordinary building activity in 1887. It is but

overproduction of buildings. The present year, independent of the usual duliness of presidential election years, will witness a general slackness in building operations, not only in the large cities, but also in cities of the second and third class. It is a well es tablished principal in commerce that you cannot raise prices on a declining market. The same natural law of demand and supply gov-

erns industry. When there is an active demand for mechanics and laborers high wages can be maintained, and the demands of workingmen for reduced hours and extras can read be enforced. But in a season of general dullness, when there is surplus of unemployed mechanics and laborers, it is up-hill work to command or enforce the highest rate of wages and a reduction of the hours of labor. Last year nearly eight millions were spent in Omaha for building improvements. The construction of mammoth business blocks, banks and packing houses employed thousands of skilled mechanics. This year the outlook so far is not very promising. With the exception of two large blocks already under con struction, the business buildings so far projected will not employ one-half of the build

ing force which was at work last season. The abandonment of work on the city hall. the failure of the new hotel project, and the break up of the Knights of Pythias building scheme have discouraged property owners who were disposed to invest in costly building enterprises. This state of facts should not be lost sight of by workingmen. If they can come to an agreement with the builders on last year's scale of wages, they should be content. There is strength in union, but unless there is prudence in the counsles of workingmen, they are liable to make very

serious and costly blunders. On the other hand, the contractors and builders should exhibit fairness and liberality in treating with the workingmen. They should endeavor, if possible, to come to terms mutually agreeable- They must recognize the right of workingmen to act in concert even when they do not feel able to yield all of their demands.

How does this caution appear in the light of recent experience? Why was not our advice heeded? Had the bricklayers' union acted with prudence and contented itself with demanding last year's scale, we doubt whether the contractors would have dared to refuse their reasonable request. But the union bricklayers overshot the mark. In the face of the decline in building operations and the great surplus of unemployed skilled labor they rashly ventured to demand shorter hours at the same pay which was really a demand for higher wages, If they have failed in enforcing their demand, who is to blame? If hundreds of other workingmen have been compelled to remain idle, and their families suffer, who is so blame? If building projects have been abandoned on account of the foolish strike, which would have started this spring and would have given employment to many workingmen, who is to blame?

Surely, not the Omaha BEE.

THE secretary of the treasury having finally reached the conclusion that he has the authority to purchase bonds, and issued a circular inviting proposals, the outcome will be regarded in financial circles with a great deal of interest. When this method of relieving the money market and reducing the treasury surplus was tried some months ago it did not prove to be entirely satisfactory. At the outset there was no lack of sellers at prices fully up to or a little beyond the prevailing market rates, but when it was learned that the treasury did not intend to buy at such figures. the anxiety of holders to realize cooled, and several weeks were consumed in purchasing an amount of bonds that might have been bought in as many days if the treasury had been willing to allow the bondholders to bull the market. The result then showed that there was not such a pressure for money upon those having bonds as to lead them to favor the treasury, and it remains to be seen whether there is now. It is apparently true that money is not abundant, but it is equally the fact that there is not a very brisk demand for money, and does not seem likely to be at least until the summer is past. Unless bondholders can see a profitable way to use money there will be no object in selling to the treasury of its own terms, and under existing circumstances it is hardly probable that a great many will do so. If this view shall prove to be correct, bond purchasing will not for the present make an important reduction of the surplus, and indeed may not amount to sufficient to balance the monthly increase now going on. It is of course better than no plan for disposing of the surplus, but it is a makeshift that ought not to be allowed to stand in the way of measures whose operation will certainly and permanently prevent the accumulation of revenue in the treasury beyond the requirements of the government.

THE effort of the majority of the ways and means committee to induce the minority to limit the time of the debate on the tariff bill has not yet had any favorable result, but is to be further pursued. The chances are that it will not be successful, although, as we have already said, we are unable to see in what respect it can be of any advantage to the republicans to insist on prolonging the discussion to an unreasonable length. The more carnestly the democrats seek, however, to curtail debate, the more certainly will the republicans feel that it is their policy to take the opposite ground, and thus the matter will be determined solely with referance to possible partisan advantage. To continue the discussion a month or more will not only keep the country in suspense regarding the outcome longer than there is any necessity for, but will retard other legislation of importance that ought to have careful consideration, and which will be enacted, if at all, with a rush in the last days of the session. The work of the senate is now in advance of the house, and the upper body will be virtually idle during part of the time in which the tariff discussion is in progress. There are obvious and ample reasons why the debate should not be extended beyond a limit that will allow the representative men of both parties an opportunity to be heard.

THE reasons why Roscoe Conkling refused to participate in active politics for the last seven years are now coming to natural that a reaction should follow the light. It was only recently that he sent

a courteous letter declining the honor of bearing the name of a young men's republican club of Pittsburg, which strengthens the belief, current among his friends, that he never again intended to enter the political arena. Mr. Nathaniel Paige, a bosom friend of the dead senator, is quoted as saying that Mr. Conkling remarked to him not long

We have two parties in this country, and what are they? They have been going down. down, until now they have almost reached the lowest depths. What a commentary upon the politics of a great republic! They represent two colossal organic appetites thirsting for spoils. The two parties are like two beasts trying to devour each other. The American citizens are intelligent and far above the average citizen of the old world. They are the prop and stay of the republic and have the spirit of freedom in them handed down from sire to son. They are honest, intelligent and energetic. The men that make laws for them on Capitol Hill do not represent them. They represent the saloon and the debauched elements of the country.

If Mr. Paige reports the late ex-senator correctly, Mr. Conkling must have undergone a very great change of heart since he had left the political arena. It makes a great deal of difference whether the man is the power behind the throne with patronage at his disposal for his friends, or whether he is out of power and views the political arena from the æsthetic standpoint.

In Wisconsin the farmers have formed "institutes" where popular instruction in agriculture is brought directly to the homes of the people. In the current year there have been held eighty-two farmers' institutes in fortyfive counties. The list of practical topics discussed is 279 and embraces such questions as concern the well-being of the home, the profit of the farm, the moral welfare of the people. In this service there have been engaged 107 teachers and instructors, thirty-one of whom are specialists from other states. For this purpose Wisconsin appropriated \$12,000. Here is an example of an "agricultural college" which the farmers of Nebraska might follow with

profit to themselves. OMAHA stands third on the list of pork packing centers as reported by the Cincinnati Price Current, and is pushing Kansas City hard for second place. In 1887, from March 1 to April 18, Kansas City packed 172,000 hogs. For the corresponding period this year, the same city packed 177,000, showing an increase of only 5,000. For the same periods Omaha packed 95,000 hogs in 1887, and 112,000 in 1888, a clear gain of 17,000. At this rate Omaha will soon pass Kansas City as a pork packing center and follow Chicago as a close second.

VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS.

The West Point Republican finds that 'Omaha is not only holding her place as the third pork-packing center of the country, but is rapidly coming forward to the second place now occupied by Kansas City."

The Wymore Union thus comments upon Mr. Harlan's candidacy: "Mr. Harlan was speaker of the house at the last session of the legislature, and in that position won many political friends from all parts of the state. In some respects he is much more preferable than the present incumbent."

A West Point paper furnishes this sporting item: "Omaha is the greatest Sunday baseball city in the country. In the morning they have baseball in the pulpits and have it again in the afternoon on the diamond. In the evening it is again transferred to the pulpits. So it seems they just about live on the national game in that city on the Lord's

day." "Mr Dorsey's 'flop' upon the tariff ques tion is a subject of considerable comment,' says one of the Beatrice papers. "Mr. Dor sey represents a constituency that believes in the lowest possible tax that will maintain the government, honestly and economically administered. The fact that a democratic president has led off in this reform movement will not be sufficient excuse for Mr Dorsey's constituents for his grand counter march, and taking an entirely different view from what he did a few months ago."

The McCook Tribune "notes with pleasure the success and approbation with which Judge Cochran has been meeting in his holdings of district court throughout his jurisdiction. His honor has been painstaking, care ful, patient, and ever mindful of the quality of equity and justice, in all issues tried be fore him. The docket of the respective counties have been very large, many of the cases being old and knotty, but by persis tent, laborious effort these have been in the main cleared, so that the business of the different courts of the district were never in better condition than at present. Judge Cochran is making for himself an excellent record."

With a perfect knowledge of its subject the Mead Advocate says: "There is no lo cality in the country better suited to the farmer of moderate means than eastern Nebraska. There are other localities just as good, but as a farming community, all things considered, none better. We have railroad facilities that could not be improved upon; and with such a network, it is doubtful if one could find a quarter section, especially south of the Platte river, and one hundred miles east of the Missouri, that is ten miles from an elevator. Men sell their farms in Nebraska, move to distant states. but seldom improve their circumstances."

"We are glad to note," says the York Re publican, "the earnestness of the people of this congressional district in demanding that Hon. N. V. Harlan be the nominee of the convention. Mr. Harlan is a republican. More than that, he is a man, in the full meaning of the term. The fact that some of the mugwumps are supporting him is no reason why the party should doubt his loyalty to the republican party. If nominated and elected, those fellows will be treated in the only way Harlan knows how to treat men, that is, decently. They will in no way have any influence to prevent him from acting at all times in full accord with

the republican party." Commenting upon the burning of two mail cars by the B. & M. at Creston, and the cause leading to the disaster, the Sioux City Sun says: "Whatever may be said of railway officials, their employes are nothing more than human; and it is now generally conceded that an occasional rest is essential to the existence of the average human being. This belief not obtain, however, among railway officials. To them an employe is something less than a machine, for machines cost money while new men can always be found to take the place of those killed while on duty. When a man enters the employ of a railway company he is expected to be ready and willing to devote his whole time to the service of the company if required to do so It is no uncommon thing for trainsmen and enginmen to be on duty for forty-eight hours or longer, without a moment's rest or even an opportunity to secure customary meals.

Small wonder then that railroad men are so soon worn out and incapaciated for active recorded. service, and small wonder that an occasional accident occurs. The wonder is that accidents are so few. The safety of the travel

ing public demands that a law should be

framed making it a misdemeanor, punishable

by a heavy fine, for a railway company to re

quire its employes to remain on duty for a

Even the Seward Reporter, which for

years has been allied to the monopoly fac-

tion, cannot stand the actions of the Repub-

lican club league. It says: "We are not of

that class who think that because a man is

in the employ of a railroad he loses all honor,

and is not entitled to the respect of the pub

lic; but we do think that other men are just

as capable to fill positions of honor, and that

railroad attorneys should not monopolize

everything of a public nature that is in sight.

To the election of Mr. Thurston as president

of the state league of republican clubs we

had no objection to make. We recog

nize in him a man of ability

and a staunch republican worker. But

Mr. Thurston was chairman of the

Nebraska delegation in the last national con-

vention, and has been honored by his party

in various ways, and it seems as if it is time

for some other man to be allowed some share

of distinction. The election of a Union

Pacific attorney as president of the league

does not commit the party to railroad dom-

ination, but if the same gentleman is sent to

the national convention, accompanied by

B. & M. attorney in the person of Mr. Green,

it certainly will be a disadvantage to the

party. The charge of being run by railroad

influence has been frequently made against

the republican party of Nebraska, and such

a step as this would be putting a whip into

the hands of its enemies with which to

The Madison Reporter gives vent to the

following burst of undignation: "There is a

trust now organized in Nebraska known as

the monopoly trust, which sprung into exist-

ence at Lincoln, and dates back to last win-

ter. It has for its object, the capturing of

the republican party of Nebraska for cor-

porate purposes, and against the whole peo

ple of this grand state. This same trust will

rather than fail, carry into disrepute the

party with which they now pretend to ally

themselves, and will forever blast its pros-

It is headed by the slum, rag and bobtail of

all the parties, the largest being lately those

of republican convictions for revenue only.

Unfortunately, this grand old party during

its long reign of power, gathered a large con-

course of these political evils who are always

clamoring for office, and many of them

who by promises of faithfulness to

their constituents, were sent to the legisla

ture, and last winter, at Lincoln, betrayed all

the manhood they ever possessed, betrayed

the people and formed the trust which they now seek to put into operation. To further

deceive the unsuspecting people, they are

trying to sail under the name of "Straight

Republican Clubs," Young Men's Republi

can Clubs," etc. While they have deceived

a few to some extent, there is no doubt that

the wise will take warning, especially if they

got a pass to Omaha and watch the proceed

ings of that boby of political sharks. That

outburst of political economy under false

colors was equal to the occasion when it came

to the appointment of the officers-one presi

dent and also about twenty-five vice-presi

dents, or one for every county where they

had representatives that were suitable for

their work that was to be done, namely, de

ceive the people, of which Madison county

was honored (!) with one. They must have

been well acquainted with human nature, as

their selection was a good one, and his suc-

cess will depend upon how many lieutenants

he will appoint, and how well they will per

Dr. Jekvll and Mr. Hyde.

Jay Gould says his prayers at 10 o'clock

every evening, just before retiring. Every

morning, just after arising, he picks up the

At the Informal Ballot.

Chicago News.
The rumor that the Hon. Chauncey M

Depew is not a candidate for the nomination

will be confirmed, we fancy, when the secre

tary announces the result of the informa

Not That Kind of a Ring.

Buffalo Courier.
Having mentioned himself for president

Senator Stanford is standing at the telephone

waiting for popular enthusiasm to ring up.

It does not appear to ring up to any sensa-

Stuff Cotton In Her Ears.

Boston Advertiser.

If Mr. Phelps, of Vermont, is raised to the

supreme bench, justice should be provided

with an extra thick blindfold that she may

not see the very mediocre attainments of the

Pennsylvania High License

Philadelphia Bulletin.

be maintained by a broad and unequivocal

affirmation in the platform of the next repub-

lican state convention, and no republican

candidate for the legislature will, as a good

party man, have the right to go before the

people unless he stands fairly on that plank.

Knifed at Home.

It would be impossible, if the republican

party wished it never so much, to segregate

Senator Stanford, the railroad president

from the corporations which he has managed

so long, and it is hardly necessary to say

that California would never bring herself to

accept the railroad president as her candi-

date for the presidency of the United States.

Monopoly Tack Ticks.

New York Telegram.
The big tack factory at Taunton, Mass.

announces a wholesale reduction in the

wages to be paid their men. The reason

they give is that "western competition" has

demoralized the tack market. Tacks are

protected by a duty of 40 per cent, and if

manufacturers can't get rich and pay their

men decent wages at that rate they had bet-

"Western competition" means, no doubt

that some people in this country are willing

to grab less for themselves than the tack

barons of Taunton. We trust that the labor

ing man will observe how he is made the

A Tariff Poem.

New York Journal

TALK, TALK, TALK, TALK,

TALK! TALK! TALK!

STATE AND TERITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

Fairbury claims a population of 4,848.

Ponca's artesian well is yet on paper

Norfolk's Sunday News was an eight]

C. H. VanWyck is booked for the

Tecumseh has let the contract for wa

Dakota county comes in with the first

Grand Island's donation of 640 acres

cyclone of the season. It was a mild af-

terworks and her new court house.

Holt county fair, September 12.

Valentine will have waterworks.

football of tariff monopolists.

page boom edition.

Talk, talk, talk,

Talk, talk, talk;

ter shut up shop.

San Francisco Chroniele,

The high license law in Pennsylvania will

New York Herald and says something else.

Minneapolis Tribune

form their part, which we will note as

work progresses."

tional degree.

gentleman and blush.

pects if allowed to carry out their purposes

lash it.

longer period than ten hours at a time."

of land to the soldier's home has been Willie Nesmith, of Hitchcock county.

accidentally shot himself Saturday evening. A Stratton preacher who talked for temperance and voted for whisky has

been asked to resign. The B. & M. graders will be at work in Crawford before the 1st of Juna. Mark the prediction.

The Nebraska City Press printed an 'Arbor Day edition" which reflected credit upon its publishers.

Alliance has a new newspaper, the Argus, J. D. Calhoun, of the Lincoln Democrat, being one of the owners. Hastings wants a canal from the Platte river to the Blue through Hastings, a distance of twenty-five miles.

California. Occanside now has a daily Journal.

There is \$1,040,010.41 in the state A Woodland orchardist has refused

to contract for his apricot crop this season at \$41 a ton. A Tulare capitalist offers a reward of \$50 to any one who will raise a 100

pound watermelon in that county this California lions are killing many young horses in Trinity county. The people are anxious for a bounty law to be passed.

A vigilance committee of five has been appointed by the citizens of Selma to keep the town clear of vagrants and

immoral characters. Delana, Tulare county, has come to be a great wool-growing center. Already this year the shipments have reached nearly 1,000,000 pounds.

The last rabbit-drive at Fresno was failure, as only 300 were killed. While at Mercer the last drive resulted in the destruction of thousands of the animals.

The other day at Fresno a ewe gave birth to three lambs, two white ones and one black as the ace of spades. When the mother saw this off-color offspring she stamped and butted the poor little thing until it was dead. The following account of the times at

San Diego is taken from an exchange: "Eight restaurants closed in one day. Sixteen clerks discharged from one dry goods house on the same day. Sixteen hundred empty rooms in the lodging houses, Rates at Coronado Beach hotel reduced to \$2 per day, and scarce at that. Price of shaving reduced from twenty-five cents to ten cents; coffee from ten cents to five cents. estate agents leaving by the score daily.

The Northwest Coast. Five horses were frozen to death at Grass Valley, Nev., last week.

A large quarry of superior sandstone has been opened near Cervallis, Ore. A number of Salvation Army soldiers in full uniform have arrived in Tacoma. Camas Prairie in Northern Idaho can raise 8,000,000 bushels of wheat annu-

The population of Alaska is estimated at 39,800, of which number 27,800 are uncivilized natives. Some Tacoma fishermen took in 1,600

pounds of smelt and rock cod at a single haul last Saturday. The whole country north of Snake river and tributary to the Spokane &

Palouse railroad is booming. The War Eagle mine near Ruby City sold to Irish capitaltsts for \$87,000 and was stocked to the amount of \$275,000. Rich silver discoveries have been

made in Lake Monica district, thirty

miles from Salmon City, and a stampede

has begun to the new camp. The lumber business throughout the Pacific coast is reported livelier than ever before. Happy is the saw mill man who has a big boom-of logs.

A number of towns in Washin Territory have already taken advantage of the incorporation act passed by the last territorial legislature, and many more will follow.

The Womans' Christian Temperance union of eastern Washington will meet in annual convention at Spokane Falls Thursday, April 26, [continuing three days, with mass meeting on Thursday.

The Puget Sound loggers association has been organized for the mutual protection and general benefit of the log gers of Puget Sound. A bureau of sta-tistical information will be established at Seattle.

Three counties of Oregon have made no payments of state taxes for 1887. Multnomah county owes the state \$104, 000, and the sheriff has collected nearl \$300,000. Wallowa county has some sor of an excuse, as its sheriff died a month or so since. Umatilla county has made no move, nor does any one know what is the reason of the delay.

Wyoming. Cheyenne's creamery is in full blast There was no loss of cattle in the Big Horn basin this last winter. The oil wells are being boomed with

all the vigor possible to command. Plans and specifications for work to be performed on the interior of the penitentiary at Laramie have been received and accepted.

Thomas Keefe, the Union Pacific switchman who was crushed between two cars last week at Laramie, is rapidly recovering.

The Laramie Boomerang says that the wonderful good which has been accomplished by stocking Wyoming's streams with fish of different varieties is fast becoming apparent, and not a day passes but shows some good effects in

this line. The Laramie Scatinel says the most popular law in that city passed by the legislature is the Sunday law. It is universally obeyed and generally endorsed there by all classes, and the Sentinel editor declares he has not heard a man, woman or child object to or find fault with it.

Dakota. To-morrow is Arbor day.

for the Watertown convention.

Armour is enjoying a boom: Deadwood wants a street sprinkler or less dust. A county teacher's institute is in ses-

sion at Redfield. Temporary injunctions are scoring the saloon keepers of Fargo. Governor Church is fixing his fences

J. Robinson, the bogus draft man who fleeced Yankton people, has gone to find new pastures and suckers. His other name is J. G. Robinson.

Rumor says that lack of funds will deprive Dakota of the joys of its annual militia encampment, together with its sorrows and heedaches.

The programme of the fourteenth annual meeting of the Dakota Sunday school association is nearly completed. The convention will be held at Mitchell July 10, 11 and 12.

The Forest City & Sloux Falls railway company claim that they will have the road finished from Forest City to Gettysburg within two months. The right-ofway parties are now in the field.

A new corporation has been organized Abordeen for the purpose of conducting a general investment business under the name of the Union banking company. Capital stock, \$5,000,000. Spink county Odd Fellows are making

extensive preparations for their second annual celebration, which occurs at Redfield April 26. A grand ball and banquet will be given in the evening.

Iowa.

Sioux City has a "corn palace" base ball club. There is not a Monday morning paper in the state.

Spencer has a building and loan association.

The Sanborn band has purchase a library for its hall. The soldiers' monument on the capitol

grounds will soon be commenced. The democrats of Burlington will start a new paper for the dissemination of The directors of the O'Brien county

The state convention of republican clubs is to be held at Des Moines on Wednesday, May 2.

agricultural society are getting ready

for a big fall fair.

An cloping Sioux City wife, who left her home last fall, returned the other day and found shelter in the poor

Keokuk has a monstrosity in the shape of a human baving six claws for for fingers, while the lower part of the body resembles a bear.

The Fourteenth district republican udicial convention will be held at indicial Spencer June 13, to nominate a candi dute for district judge to succeed Hon. Lot Thomas.

AMUSEMENTS.

"Zozo," the Magic Queen, at Boyd's Last Evening.

The spectacular drams, "Zozo, the Magic Queen," was presented to a fair audience at Boyd's last night. Since its former rendition in this city the play has been revised and many churming features added which would. if put in the hands of competent artists, or even actors of ability, coupled with the grand scenic effects, make the piny one of the greatest attractions on the road. George H. Adams as Washington Knowall can almost be credited with doing all the work, and as a comedian he is unapproachable. While Miss comedian he is unapproachable. While Miss Montegriffo possesses a ne small degree of ability, there is a wonderful chance for improvement. Charles Renwick may certainly be a success as a sea captain in a nautical sense, but in this connection it will be well to state that he lacks force and, if one may judge from his actions on the stage, experience. Cupid was a woeful, drearly failure, and had a tendency to make the listings weary, while Donovan Rossy was a success only when he danced. As Lorenzo, Percy Kingsley was a fizzle, and if he intends to continue in the theatrical business he should ask to be assigned another position in the cast, the villian role being about a pound too heavy. Toma Hanlon as Rhododendron and Tootsie made a hit, and in addition to her abilities as a counterfeit school girl and bearer of magic tulis provement. Charles Renwick may certainly

and in addition to her abilities as a counterfeit school girl and bearer of magic tulls maus, is a singer of no mean merit. While her song—"Last Hose of Summer" did not equal Abbott's, it was excellent, and the hearty encore she received was richly deserved. The rest of the girls did well.

The scenery was more than grand, and the transformation scene in the last act is one of the most wonderful pieces of work ever attempted on any stage, and is alone worth the price of admission. The other mechanical effects were superb. Beyond this, including of course the good work of Adams and Miss Hanlon, there is nothing to commend the play to the public in the hands of the present company. company.

company.

MISS GOODRIGH AT THE GRAND.

Last night at the Grand epera house Miss Ennice Goodrich made her first appearance in this city, the play being the familiar one "The Pearl of Savoy." It is one which, mainly through the instrumentality of Maggie Mitchell, has become as well known as that of the lady who brought it into prominence. Miss Goodrich's audience filled the large auditorium, and they retained their places until after 11 o'clock. It was a tribute to the ability of the star and a chmpliment to the company supporting her. Her leading support is James R. McCann, who has already been seen here with Rofand Reed, and who is an actor of considerable ability. The company is also a capable one.

Criticising Courts Marshal. WASHINGTON, April 23 .- In disapproving the sentiments of dismissal in the cases of Captain J. A. Olmstead, Ninth cavalry, an First Lieutenant Montgomery D. Parker, Ninth cavalry, the president said in his order that the examination of these cases tried by the same court martial has fully convinced the same court martial has fully convinced him that conditions exist at Fort Du Chesne that must, if allowed to continue, result in scandal and demoralization. This condition should and must be promptly corrected by a more effective plan than the approval of court martial proceedings which rest upon suspicions and weak evidence, and which, it may well be feared, originated in question

Pendleton Improving. Washington, April 23 .- The department

of state to-day received a telegram stating that Minister Pendleton is improving rapidly.

Security Senser gas, disease germs and contagion are effectually combatted by burning Hydronapthol Pastilles in rooms and apartments. They are fragrant, and in vigorating to the sick Skin and scalp diseases are permanently cursed by the Hydronapthol Suffering Scap, a pure, highly scented medicinal scap for toitet, nursery said bath. Toothache, face neuralois and shall be diseases by the Darby's Domail Plasters, which take the place of opiates, and dangerous toothache drops.

Corns and Bendons cause no pain where Mead's Corn and Bhaion Basters are used. They guickly aliay inflammation and relieve pain. Small pox add other contagroid diseases are prevented by burning Seabury's Sulphur Candles in reliers, closets, sinks, ships' holds, bird cages, chicken coops, etc.

SOME DOCTORS

honestly admit that they can't care Rheumatism and Neuralgia, Others say they can but—don't. Ath-lopho-ros says nothing but—cures. That's the secret of its success. Years of trial have proved it to be a quick, safe, sure cure.

In my own tamily athlophores was used as a last react, the user having suffered from rhenmatism for years and having been treated for the disease by different physicians in this State and Manachnesits without even temporary rollef. Upon my recommendation scores of pencils are used this remedy with the same results claimed for it. C. H. Walson. Athlophoros his completely cured me of pervous headable, and i feel thankful for all the good it has done me.

Mrs. Lovin Cherny.

Send 6 cents for the beautiful colored pic-ture, "Moorish Maiden." THE ATHLOPHOROS CO. 112 Wall St. N.Y.

No. 7, L. A. No. 8. PROPOSALS FOR ARMY Supplies Headquarters Dept. of the Platte, Office of Chief Commissiony of Subsistence, Omaha, Neb., March 21, 1888, Scaled proposals Office of Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Omaha, Neb., March 21, 188. Scaled proposals in triplicate, accompanied by guarantee bonds, will be received at the office of the commissary of subsistence at Omaha, Neb., and the office of the acting commissary of subsistence at Fort Omaha, Neb., until 18 o clock M., central standard time, and at the office of the commissary of subsistence at Cheyenne Depot, Wyo, and the offices of the acting commissaries of subsistence at Forts Sidney, Niobrara and Robinson, Neb., Forts McKinney, Laranie, Bridger, D. A. Russell and Washakie, and Camp Pliot Butte, Wyo, and Forts Douglas and Du Cheene, Itah, until 11 o clock a. m., mountain standard time, on Wednesday, the 25th day of April, 1885, at which time and piaces they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for the furnishing and delivery of the fresh beef required at the posts and stations mentioned, respectively, during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1885. The right is reserved to rejectany or all bids. For information as to the quantity of frosh beef to be furnished at any post or station, amount of guarantee bond, biank proposals and grarantee bonds and circulars for information of bidders, apply by mail or in persent to the offices horein designated to receive preposals increas. J. W. BARRIGER, Maj. and U.S., U.S. A., Chief O.S.

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