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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. Bate of Nebraska, | s.s. | s.s. | County of Douglas, | s.s. | Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Dally Bee for the week ending May 5, 1888, was as follows:

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Monday, April 29 18,650

Monday, April 30 17,795

Tuesday, May 1 18,100

Wednesday, May 2 18,070

Thursday, May 3 18,110

Friday, May 4 18,240

Thursday, May 3 Friday, May 4 18,110 Average GEO, B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this

5th day of May, A. D., 1888.

N. P. FEIL,

Notary Public. 18.174

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, 80 S. George 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 daily circulation of the Daily lee for the month of May, 187, was 14,227 copies; for June, 1887, 14,147 copies; for July, 1887, 14,068 copies; for August, 1887, 14,151 copies; for September, 1887, 14,349 copies; for October, 1887, 14,233 copies; for November, 1887, 15,226 copies; for December, 1887, 15,041 copies; for January, 1888, 15,296 copies; for March, 1888, 19,689 copies; for April, 1888, 18,744 copies, GEO, B. TZSCHUCK.

Second to before the and subscribed in my Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 2d day of May, A. D. 1888, N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

THE peanut trust has just been formed. This looks like enclosing monopoly in a nutshell.

SECRETARY WHITNEY has declared that Philadelphia is admirably adapted to ship building, and now the Quaker City wants the job of building a U. S. navy.

THE latest information concerning the German emperor is to the effect that he is in better health than at any time for months. A man who can sur vive a fatal disease, and the daily attacks of telegraph editors, is fit to be an emperor.

WHEN the Sarpy county republican convention resolved that no railroad attorney should be voted by their delegation into the national convention, it did wisely and well. This action will form a precedent which other counties of the state should hasten to consider.

WYOMING papers state that New York capital is being invested in the oil regions of that territory almost every day. Time and tide wait for no man. If Omaha capitalists can appreciate the opportunity of a life time they will organize a pipe-line company and connect the oil fields with our city.

THE Parisians have suddenly renewed the duelling fever. Since no opportunity is given them for fighting the Germans or the Italians, they are finding vent for their overcharged military arder in affairs of honor among themselves. If the pricking season under the code lasts through the summer there will not be a half dozen gentlemen of the duelling school left to enjoy the opera season.

THE farmers' convention at Topeka met, but did not materialize the proposed farmers' trust. The project was postponed until late next fall, which, of course, means that the scheme did not meet with encouragement at the hands of Kansas producers. A farmers' trust would be no better than an elevator trust. What the farmer wants is unrestricted competition among grain dealers and fair rates of transportation.

THE supreme court of Pennsylvania has affirmed the decision of the lower courts declaring the Ladies' Art club of Philadelphia a nuisance. It appears that these artistic women disturbed the quiet of a next-door neighbor, who is a lawyer, by their hammering on brass. Of all the people in the world, the lawyer is the last who should find fault with this pleasant diversion of Philadelphia ladies. It is proverbial that a Philadelphia lawyer has enough brass to hammer away at a case in spite of the annovance and disturbance he creates. Of course it goes without saying that this particular lawyer was crusty, sixty and a bachelor.

THE success attending the adoption of the vestibule train on the Pennsylvania railroad has been so marked that the New York Central and other eastorn roads were quick to follow the example of that popular line. The an-Rouncement is now made officially that all the western roads between Chicago and Omaha are about to run vestibule trains. Travelers will hail this news with delight. Not only is the vestibule a decided improvement in convenience and luxury over the ordinary Pullman. but the dangers from telescoping and burning up of cars are reduced to a minimum. It will be but a short time before every railroad in the country will run its vestibule trains.

IT has been the task of several American newspaper correspondents in Europe to circulate contradictory stories concerning the programme of Mr. Blaine, and to venture "authenticated" epinions as to his movements. Only the other day it was reliably reported that he would sail for America just before the convention, and before starting on his journey would give a final interview that would cause all politicians to forever after hold their peace in connection with his candidacy for the presidency. But now comes information to the effect that he and his wife will join Andrew Carnegie and family and spend the summer in Scotland, not returning to this country until late in the fall, followed by another "authentic" tale that he will accept the nomination. The fact is evident that newspaper correspondents are either wildly speculating upon future events or else Mr. Blaine is indulging in more firtation than is betoming a statesman of his calibro.

Judicial Integrity. An address delivered before the last

annual meeting of the Illinois Bar association by Mr. Melville W. Fuller, candidate for chief justice of the supreme court of the United States, contains this sentence: "The day of timid, obsequious, ignorant or corrupt judicial officers has gone by forever." This was said when its author could have had no thought of the distinguished judicial honor that has been proffered him, and was unquestionably uttered in all candor and sincerity as a rooted conviction. It would be gratifying to believe that it was the statement of a truth fully warranted by existing facts and certain to be more fully confirmed by future experience, but unfortunately there are circumstances of common knowledge that throw a doubt upon it. There could be no more striking commentary upon the decline of public opinion regarding the integrity of the judiciary, for which sound reasons must exist, than the fact that when a fearless and incorruptible judge discharged his duty in a memorable case without faltering or favor the whole country heard the result with a feeling of agreeable surprise. It was a courageous innovation as unexpected as it was gratifying, and the judge was elevated in popular esteem and confidence as a distinguished example of what a judicial officer should be. That feeling has since steadily extended, and out of the army of the judiciary this one fearless and incorruptible judge is being talked of throughout the nation as worthy of the people's highest honor. This would not have been the case if

the country had not been long familiar with timid, obsequious and corrupt judicial officers, and became almost hopeless of just protection of the people's interests at their hands. For years the country had seen the courts of Pennsylvania completely in the control of the great corporations of that state, which were allowed to persistently disregard the laws with impunity. It had witnessed the favor of federal judges, even justices of the supreme court, constantly extended to great corporations and monopolies fattenning upon the people. It had noted that in nearly every state the hand of capital had a fierce grip on the judiciary, and that the more powerful and oppressive its combination the more certain it was of judicial support. It had seen wealthy culprits defeat justice under circumstances which admitted of no other explanation than the use of corrupting means. With all this evidence before it the country with reason and justice lost confidence in the integrity of the judiciary, and it will still receive with some question the assurance of Mr. Fuller that "the day of timid, obsequious, ignorant or corrupt judicial officers has gone by forever," gratified though it would be to find that such is the case. So far as the elective judiciary is con-

cerned, the remedy is of course with the people. In a paper in the May Forum. on "Miscarriages of Justice," Judge Barrett says: "It ought to be said at the outset that if justice miscarries more frequently in this country than in England, owing to the inferiority of our judges, the people themselves are to blame. We have just as good judges as the people are willing to pay for. The whole judicial system, national and state, is founded upon the policies of small salaries. The people want cheap judges, and they get them." This is unquestionably true, and better pay being necessary in order to secure better judges it should be given. But something more than this is evidently necessary to bring the general standard of our judiciary up to that of England, for example. There must be an improvement in the estimate of the character of judicial office, and it must also be guarded by such penalties for the abuse of the trust it imposes as only the most reckless would venture to encounter, however great the inducement. A judge proved to have been corrupted should lose every right of citizenship.

It is not questioned that there are many conscientious and fearless judges. Any sweeping denunciation of the judiciary, national or state, would be a grave injustice. But it would be no no less a mistake to say that there are no timid, obsequious, ignorant or corrupt judicial officers, and to believe that such is the case would not be conducive to that improvement and elevation of the judiciary which is so desirable and necessary.

A Future Western Industry. At the last session of the Iowa legis-

lature a bill was introduced proposing to pay a bounty on beet sugar produced in that state. The measure was dropped, but its introduction showed that the question of the cultivation of the sugar beet is receiving the consideration of the farmers of that state. It appears that in Dakota, also, attention is being given to this matter, and that the interest of a great many farmers has become enlisted. Some experimenting has been done by individuals in cultivating beets, and always with satisfactory results. The belief is that a large portion of the territory is peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of the sugar beet, and that it can be made one of the great and most profitable industries in the territory. We learn from a Colorado paper that the subject is also attracting atteution in that state, and it is seriously proposed that some action shall be taken by the state to encourage experiments. In California the expediency of introducing sugar-beet cultivation on a large scale has been dicussed for some time, there being no question that in a considerable portion of that state the industry

could be made a highly profitable one. The practical incentive is the vast and increasing consumption of sugar in this country, which is now estimated to amount annually to fifty pounds per capita of the population, a very small fraction of which is of home pro duction. Sugar is a prime necessity, and if it can be demonstrated that the cultivation of the sugar beet can be carried on here so that the product can be profitably marketed in competition with that of other countries a permanent and steadily expanding market for it is assured. Granting this, a further practical consideration is in the large em-

give to capital and labor. The success of this industry would retain among ourselves, for the enrichment of our own people, the millions that are now annually paid to foreign producers.

France furnishes the best illustration of the value of sugarbeet cultivation, and nothing which the first Napoleon did for that country was so important in material results as his encouragement and protection of this industry. Other nations have since found it greatly profitable and have carefully fostered it by liberal bounties. There is believed to be an extensive area in the western portion of the United States excellently adapted to the cultivation of the sugar beet, and it is more than probable that in time it will be largely carried on and become an important source of prosperity to thousands of farmers west of the Missouri river.

The Blizzard Heroines.

While the fatal blizzard of last January spent its force in one day, the outof-place discussion concerning Miss Minnie Freeman continues with increased and unabated fury. The announcement by the Nebraska Teacher to the effect that Miss Freeman was not a heroine; that she did not save her pupils from the storm-king; and that, on the contrary, they saved their teacher from an untimely death; that the roof was not blown from off the school-house, together with a general and varied denial of all the facts connected with her actions and doings during the storm, has called forth a great amount of unnecessary comment from the state press and just now grim and ghastly "fakes" in the same strain are appearing in eastern newspapers.

When persons perform a duty or discharge a trust they do not of necessity become heroes or heroines. Thousands of nameless heroes have lived and died unhonored and unsung. Had Miss Freeman done all that the most fanciful reporter gave her credit of doing-she yet would only have performed her duty. The world, however, is sometimes touched to action, and rewards those who imperil their own lives to aid and rescue the helpless.

The BEE's fund for the three school teachers, victims of the blizzard, one of whom gave up her life, and another who must pass the remainder of her days almost entirely dependent upon others, is an illustration of the sympathy of our people. The large sum of money was raised without begging committees or patriotic appeals. The simple announcement in THE BEE plainly presenting the facts in the case, as THE BEE pelieved them to exist, and further announcing that a "BEE fund" had been started enlisteded not only the sympathy of thousands of people. but brought donations from all parts of the country.

The matter should have rested there. Those who gave their money gave it freely and were only gratified that each of the brave teachers was so handsomely rewarded. The best evidence is to th effect that Miss Freeman saved the lives of thirteen helpless children. The children believe she did. Miss Freeman informs THE BEE that the story as related at first is, in the main, true. Of the sad fate of the other teachers, the world already knows. Jealous pedagogues, who now attempt to rake up a scandal should be vigorously hooted

THE general conference of the Methodist church, with representatives from branches of the Methodist family all over the world, is now in session at New York City. At this important gathering there is represented the religious sentiment of such a large body of our own people that whatever action the conference takes cannot help to exert a great influence upon American society and civilization. A church which is so admirably organized for spiritual work as the Methodist must claim universal attention when its labor is rewarded with such rich fruits. Besides supporting churches to the value of one hundred millions, the Methodists can point with pride to a dozen theological seminaries, more than a hundred and twenty-five academies, and nearly fifty colleges which represent a money value of many millions. The church which provides so liberally for the spiritual and educational welfare of its people, is equally as provident for the care of its orphans, its sick and its unfortunates. But more than this. For the support of foreign missions the Methodist church contributes annually over a million and a half, and sends to far off countries more missionaries than any other denomination. For these reasons the Methodist church has become a leading factor in our day, and the voices of its great leaders now assembled in convention are heard and respected beyond the boundaries of its own circle.

THE excitement of the Chicago packers over the statements made by Senators Vest and Plumb, charging them with tyrannically oppressing the cattle raisers of the west while plundering consumers, is entirely natural, but the denials they make of the charges will not be unquestionably accepted. It may be that the senators somewhat exaggerated the matter, as the situation now is but it is not many months ago that the cattlemen were organizing to protect themselves against what they publicly proclaimed to be the despotism of the Chicago and Kansas City syndicate, and it is doubtless upon the charges then made that the statements of Senators Vest and Plumb were based. Certainly they were of a character to justify all the senators said. It is probable, however, that the counter-movement of the cattlemen, which contemplated a vigorous competition with the syndicate, has led to an arrangement that enables the Chicago packers to safely make their present plea of not guilty. But so far as consumers are concerned, the situation remains unchanged.

The hills that give picturesque beauty to Omaha, and all the surrounding country, are beginning to look exceedingly green that is coming forth with seasonabis luxuriance. The good effects of catfish elite who felt agricved went to the green that is coming forth with season-

ployment that numerous factories would | the warm rains of the past week are most apparent, and a few days of sun-shine, now to be expected, will make the city and the country contiguous to it as charming to the eye as the most ardent lover of nature could desire. No one who will give himself the pleasure of viewing Omaha at this season of the year can doubt that when all its heights are crowned with handsome homes, and the improvements that wealth and taste bring are everywhere supplied, it will be one of the most attractive cities in the country. Even now there are few that surpass it, and with the progress of the last few years maintained, of which there is every assurance, Omaha five years hence will be counted among the most beautiful cities on the continent, and peerless west of the Missouri river.

> ACCORDING to latest advices the crop outlook in Nebraska was never better. There will not be so much wheat sown this year owing to the fact that other and more profitable crops can be raised. The stock business is receiving more attention than in past years, and is no experiment. The production of cattle, sheep, hogs and horses is a success, and farmers are giving more attention to them than ever before.

VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS.

The Norfolk News wants the legislature to make provision for an adequate geological

survey of the state. The Gothenburg Independent is most decidedly of the opinion that Harlan would be

an improvement on Laird. The York Republican says: "The B. & M. trains are hardly ever on time. The assurance that everything is moving smoothly does not satisfy the public when they have to wait two or three hours for a train, or stop between stations because the supply of coal has run out."

"General Cowin and W. J. Connell are both mentioned as possible congressional candidates in the First district. Either can beat McShane out of his boots, and if either had been nominated at Beatrice two years ago McShane would not now be drawing a congressman's salary," says the Fremont Tri-

The Broken Bow Republican says: "There has not been a time in the history of Custer county when there was such a division of sentiment concerning candidates for representative from this district. If we were going to bet on the nomination of a candidate we would have no idea which man would be safest to bet on-Meikeljohn, Darnell, Dorsey or Crounse. Nearly every man who has thought anything of the matter has a candidate of his own, and hardly any two agree. Our opinion is that the best thing the republicans of Custer county can do is to send an uninstructed delegation to the Norfolk convention."

Van Wyck's speech at Schuyler is summar ized as follows by the Herald of that town: "He pointed out the injustice of the present tariff in a good many instances, and won the approval of every sound-minded and wellmeaning man by advocating free lumber and free sugar. He also spoke about the injustice inflicted upon the people by the outrage-ous freight rates of the railroads in this state, and cited some very plain samples of the often foul and disgraceful means used by these powerful corporations to defeat honest legislation, giving a special 'send off' to his friend (f) John M. Thurston-that great 'straight republican'; 'Ih conclusion the speaker impressed it upon the minds of his hearers how it would be in their own interests for the people to see that they send honest and trustworthy men to represent them in the state legislature. He says it somemes happens that our representatives be tray their constituents, and went on to tell about a certain man, whose name was Judas, and it came to pass that Russell occupied a front seat."

The Crete Vidette highly commends the official course pursued by Mr. Leese in connection with the railroad cases that have re cently been decided by the supreme court, and particularly the Atchison & Nebraska consolidation case. By way of summing up. that paper prints the following: "His political death knell may be already soundedhis grave may be already dug. The flat has doubtless gone forth that he must be 'downed at all hazards,' but the question of his success or defeat depends wholly upon the republican voters of the state of Nebraska. If they wish to reward an honest, faithful public servant who knows his duty and dares to do it, who will not be cowed into a corner. cowed into silence or unduly influence through the machinations of oil room states men, they will send a delegation to the state convention which will heartily endorse his actions and give him the strong insignia of their approval by a renomination to the office he has filled, for the past four years, with credit to himself, honor to the state and profit to the people. If this state has ever had a public servant true to its trusts free from blandishments, and imbued with a desire to perform his whole duty in an hon est, straightforward manner, that man is At torney General Leese."

St. Louis Republican. Ignatius Donnelly can cipher out a method to obtain free advertising better than any other man in the United States.

The Presidental Gate. The Providence Journal (Rep.) sagely r marks that it would be just as well to make Chauncey M. Depew governor of New York before attempting to seat him in the white house. That's the gate through which the

presidents pass. A Strain On the Buttons.

Inter-Ocean.

Governor Gray would do well to invest in a few of those "Cleveland buttons" to hitch his suspenders to. There will be a strain on his suspender buttons at St. Louis when some of the old-fashioned democrats begin to pull the creases out of his legs.

Nothing Mean About Us. Chicago Tribune.

There is nothing mean about the Amer ican people, and if President Cleveland will attend to duty closely, next year they will give him a long vacation, with nothing to do but keep down the weeds at Red Top and fish every week, if he wants to.

John Sherman's Strength. Ohfo State Journal

The commanding strength of John Sherman's position is in nothing so strikingly manifested as in the fact that those in Ohio who were once (no doubt improperly) classed as his opponents are pushing to the front as his staunchest and most enthusiastic friends. And now there should be no tendency to class as opponents those wanting to do him yeeman service, and are in fact sincere friends.

Catfish Aristocracy.

New York World. In Kansas City they say that John James Ingalls owes his election to the United States senate to an article which he wrote for western magazine. Somebody has called Ingalls "one of the codfish aristocracy." Thereupon the sarcastic Ingalls wrote a magazine article entitled "The Catfish Aris-

office of Ingalls and told the present senator that he intended to thrash him. Ingalls said he would give the bully five bushels of potatoes and twenty pounds of bacon if he would leave the office peacefully. The offer was

Congressional Gas Retorts.

Springfield Republican.
Two hundred congressmen want to speak on the tariff bill, and want 100 solid hours to do it in. The democrats would utilize the evenings for the disposal of a part of this tempest of talk, but the republicans dislike that scheme because of the small attendance at those sessions. Congressmen long since gave up the idea of persuading one another by oratory, but they still feel the need of inspiration from an audience to properly talk to their constituents through the Record.

An Acrostic Oracle.

Boston Courier. WHO is the man on whom the people's eyes WILL turn next fall! We only can surmise. BE sure who'er the priceless prize shall gain, OUR country star of nations will remain. NEXT autumn when we're voting who shall

PRESIDENT, when in every state we see THE party strife, let's keep from anger free MAN never is but always to be blest: WHO is our next, no doubt, will be our best IS it not grand a nation's choice to be, ELECTED by the suffrage of the free!

A Mean Thief. May all his friends shake him, His creditors break him, His scolding wife rake him, The little imps wake him, And the dickens take him— We allude to the fellar Who stole our umbrella.

Drake's Magazine.

Thurman and Van Wyck. Indianapolis Labor Signal.

I should like to see Powderly nominated and elected, but I do not think that he would at present be a strong candidate. But there is one who, if adherence to principle, fidelity to the cause of the people and ability in statesmanship deserve any recognition, then he is the man that the U. L. party is in duty bound to tender thier respects to. I refer to Nebraska's noble, patriotic and fearless son, who fought Satan on a hundred battlefields-Most of the reform movements in recent

the rightly Hon. Charles H. Van Wyck years we owe to him. He fought the land forfeiture bills through the senate in the very teeth of monopoly, and compelled the venom that has been corruption of corruption that has been our-ried in the rusty archives to come from their dark hiding places, Against John the Baptist no intimidation would avail, and no clinking of precious metals would soften his voice. dangerous did he become to corporate greed that the crafty maiden, Jay Gould, found herself compelled to demand his head, at whatever cost, and it was duly delivered over by the republican legislative highway men of Nebraska, notwithstanding the fact that he was elected by the people of the state by more than 40,000 majority. Is not the pol itical execution by the money power of these men and thousands of others because they dared to stand up for the people a lesson that has been dearly enough bought? Who is the soldier that will go to the field of battle and fight like a hero when he knows that his services will not be appreciated by his country! We want men in our legislative halis to face the music in dead carnest yet when they come home we stand uncon cornedly by and see them slaughtered by th money power like so many oxen. Si the nomination of such men a Thurman and Van Wyck would be just and powerful rebuke to the corruptionists. It would show them that the people value a worthy action done; it will give them notice that the corporation coffers will no longer govern the politics of this country' and that the people do elect presi-dents. The sound timber in both of the rotdents. The sound timber in both of the rot-ten old hulks would go to our wharfs, and we would construct a vessel that would carry this nation over the rapids. The inhabitants of the central, western, and southern states would take passage on her, and with liberty inscribed on her prow, with full set sails and flying streamers, we would glide into the harbor amid the acclamations of a grateful people. The doors of liberty would then

would be ushered in, and it would again be demonstrated that the fondest hope of the ages, representative government, is not a failure. Charles A. Johnson.

again be swung wide open and a new era of

Jeffersonian honesty, purity and simplicity

Conkling's Friends in Omaha. In a recent issue the Utica (N. Y. Observe, says: An Omaha letter announces that the sons of New York and Utica in Omaha, reinforced by men of brains and character from other who knew and loved Roscoe Conkling paid formal respect to the memory and high tributes to the character of the dead senator at a meeting held in the Paxton hotel in that city. The honor of presiding was conferred upon that able editor and large-hearted citizen Dr. George L. Miller, recently of the Omaha Herald, and it appears to have been an honor indeed to preside over a gathering of such a high character. He opened with a speech of exceeding fitness, in which appropriate allusion was made to his own relations with Mr. Conkling: and he garlanded anew the grave of Seymour. His associations for over forty years had been with the men of Utica and Oneida and he was deeply impressed with the loss that New York had sustained by the death of its imperial and illustrious son. Reso lutions were offered by C. J. Green and adopted. The speeches which followed were remarkable for their uniform strength and appropriateness. Dean Gardner, of Omaha, better known here as Rev. C. H. Gardner, formerly of Trinity church, made an elegant ad dress, the text being furnished by his church relations to both Seymour and Conkling during his rectorship in Utica He was followed by Will Gurley, whose speech was a gem, by City Attorney Webster, by Edward Rosewater and others. Dr. Miller then returned the thanks of the New York members for the participation in the meeting of so many representatives of other states, and the gathering dispersed.

The Pope and His Guard.

The Rome, Italy, correspondent of the Chicago Times says: Leo XIII. talks willingly with the gentlemen of his guard, because they are young and liv-ing in the world, and in high society they know everything that is going on. As the pope never goes outside the Vatican, this furnishes him a means of knowing what passes in the city and what is done and said. He is much interested in building and likes to know how the public works that are now in course of erection go on, and how the city of the popes is being transformed. Besides, Leo XIII, likes the noble guard to be as active as possible. When the last batch of gentlemen were admitted to the guard-there were twelve of them-he made them a little address urged them not only to be true gentle men, but also to emulate the example of Count Soderini, who has gained much honor by important literary and political works. All the great questions treated by Leo XIII., all the difficulties that have arisen between the Holy See and Italy or the other powers have furnished to Count Soderini occasion for bringing out pamphlets or larger works which have displayed lively intelligence and solid learning.

"Mamma," said the sweet small boy befor admiring friends. "I knew as soon as came in there was folks visitin' here." "Die you, darling?" said the fond mother trying to wilt him with her eye; "how did you know?" "Oh, you had your company voice

PUT ON THE BRASS COLLAR.

Greene is Sizing Up Necks For the Fray.

AND CARRIES THE TAPE LINE

The Attorney For a "Scab" Railroad Tells the Intelligent Douglas County Republicans They Must Abide By His Bidding.

The Convention.

President Bechel, of the city council, took up his gavel in the chamber yesterday afternoon under a different mission from that he usually performs in guiding the affairs of the body he presides over. He was the chairman. by voice and elect of the Douglas county del egation, and conducted the deliberations of the body with fairness. Mr. Bechel acknowledged the honor in his courteous and pleasan style, and appointed Messrs. W. J. Connell, Joseph Southard, Walter Bennett, E. K. Long and Dennis Lane a committee on cre dentials.

A recess was taken, during which Hon. John M. Thurston said he wouldn't force himself as a delegate to the national convention, and

Charley Green waved the bloody shirt. The committee on credentials, through their chairman, made their report, and states that Florence and Douglas was not repre-sented. The report of the committee was sented. Upon motion of Seth Cole the temporary organization of the convention was made per-

Mr. Yost suggested that the places of ab sentees on the delegation be filled by repre sentatives from districts and wards.

Walter Bennett moved that the convention proceed to name thirty-seven delegates to the district convention. Mr. Yost offered as an amendment to the

effect that Charles Green be allowed to name the delegates to the district conven-A delegate moved that the Yost resolution be laid on the table, and a vote being called for the chairman was undecided as to the re-

"Division," "Give us the roll call," and "Division," "Give us the roll call," and other as equatly demonstrative remarks came. Mr. Yost explained that his object in introducing the resolution was that in his opinion it was the only way that Douglas county could succeed in securing a delegates to th national convention. Finally a vote was taken on the motion of

laying the Yost resolution on the table. The Yost resolution was adopted by a vote of 82 Mr. Hoffman charged Walter Bennett with

being very noisy, when he was not even a resident of the state or county. Bennett laughed, and so did the chairman. Mr. Bennett moved that the chair appoint even delegates from the city, one from South Omaha and from the county to select dele gates to the state convention. This motion was amended by several delegates, and a final one, that there be one delegate from each ward of the city, one from South Omaha and three from the county precincts, was carried. The chairman named the fol lowing: Messrs. Rothacker, Hascall, I son, Wheeler, Mercer, Cone, Kennedy,

Lindsay, Grice, McArdle, Timme and Rolfs On motion of Mr. Lee the delegates were instructed to vote as a unit on all questions before the convention.

The committee selected to choose dele gates then went out and the convention took

a recess for fifteen minutes. Upon the return of the committee they reported the following lowing delegates, which were elected: First ward-C. F. Goodman, A. J. Hoban, Bergstrom; Second-Daniel O'Keeffe, Masterman, Anton Francl; Third—O. H. Rothaker, Lee Frost, Charles Branch; Fourth—D. H. Wheeler, G. M. O'Brien, W. J. Connell; Fifth—A. Saunders, Joseph Redman, D. H. Mercer; Sixth—B. Bell, Ed. Taylor, E. H. Cone; Seventh—M. Lee, J. L. Kennedy, J. B. Piper; Eighth—A. J. Herald M. F. Singleton, Cadet Taylor; Ninth—R. S. Erwin, M. S. Lindsley, Frank Baber; South Omaha—E. P. Savage, J. R. Grice, J. M. Glasgow; from the country precincts—H. J. Rolfs, Pat McArdie, H. C. Timme, C. H. Nagal; at large—I. S. Hascall, C. E. Yost, William F. Bechel.

Mr. Bennett proposed the following reso lution which was adopted: Resolved, That the republicans of Lancaster county in convention assembled hav-ing instructed their delegates to the state convention to vote for their distinguished citizen, Patrick Eagan, as a delegate at large to the national convention, we, the represe tatives of the repulican party of Douglas county in convention assembled hereby com-mend the actions of the republicans of Lan-

Upon motion the convention adjourned.

Slugging For Greene. Yesterday afternoon, after the adjourn-ment of the convention, Charles Greene and a number of his friends repaired to the gentleman's office to talk over and select his dele gation to Ashland. Among those presen were O. H. Rothacker, W. F. Guriey, Bill Marrow, Billy Kelley, Waiter Bennett, Mor ris Morrison and several others. Bennet stated that Greene ought not to put a labor union man on his ticket. This remark was based upon the fight in the Sixth ward where Greene's candidates were de feated by a majority of over seventy The successful ticket was for Yost, and it is thought that the union men in that section wanted to rebuke Greene because of his con nection with a 'scab' road. Bennett's re-mark offended Marrow, who resides in th Sixth, and who interpreted it as a reflection upon his loyalty to Greene. Marrow replies that the remark was an insult to the work ingmen, who were not candidates for the penitentiary, as he could prove Bennett was or had been, and in Omaha also. He the started after Bennett, and a Mitchell-Sul livan foot race took place around the roon until the participants were separated Morrison, Gurley, Rothacker, Greene and Bennett went to Ed Maurer's for supper and after they had been scated for some time Billy Kelley and Marrow entered. They were about to take their seats when Marrow noticed Bennett and told Kelley he though he would pound him. Marrow was dissuaded from the attempt and the Greene party left their tables and stood for a time in front o the bar. Marrow followed them, chase Bennett to the aidewalk, where another foo race occurred, Rothacker and Greene this time keeping the antagonists apart. Marrow was finally induced to re-enter the saloon and the others of the party then went away.

About twenty minutes later, Bennett came back and was immediately seen by Marrow. who rushed at him and dealt him a heav blow on the right jaw and car. Bennet was

pulled a slung-shot from his pocket and struck Marrow on the left side of the head above the ear, bruising and cutting the scalp which bled profusely. He was immediately hustled from the saloon immediately hustled from the sal few minutes later Bennett went alone in the same direction and was hugging his ear with a good deal of care. It is thought that this is not the end of the scrimmage.

Greene is in a quandary. He cannot give the Sixth ward a representation on his dele-gation to Ashland unless he place a defeated

man there. He has exhibited a tendency to ignore the trades union men because his op position has come from them. He is, there fore, more than usually careful no to put one of them upon his ticke Another reason for his caution is that to

insure his success he must have a solid deltion he expects along the line of the B. & M. gation from Omaha to overcome the where it seems workmen have combi-against him as well as they have here. delegation of workmen from Omaha wi join with others at Ashland and enable Mo Greene to stay away from the Chicago con-

HE MAY BECOME A VIDOCQ.

The Young Bookkeeper to Whom Pinkerton Offers a Career.

Robert A. Pinkerten, the head of the most powerful detective system in the United States, is not at all the detective in appearance, but with his short, black mustacho, round, ruddy face and closely trimmed side-whisker on each check, he looks like a contented man who lives

much in the open air. His face is Scotch and his manuers.

American, says the St. Louis Chronicle. He dresses in well-fitting but plain clothes, and is abstemious as to drinking. Coffee and cider are his only drinks and he does not use tobacco. Leaning against a hotel counter the other night, he spoke of the training of a detective.

"We can train any young mah and make a good detective of him if he is intelligent," said he. "We raise most of our detectives, taking them in with us when they are less than twenty years old and training them. Sometimes I advertise for a bookkeeper in New York, and from the hundreds of replies received I select those that please me best and ask their writers to call. Then I question them and choose the ones I want for my work. In a week or so I can tell if they will make good detectives."

What nation produces the best detectives?"

"The Irish and American, and the Irish-American, I think, is the best de-tective. But I have men of all nationalities employed. I have to have them, because some of our cases involve European trips and detective work in Europe. If we are working a case which leads us to Paris, we send a Frenchman there, and so with any other European country. We have to employ men of various classes also for the different kinds of work. We have to send men on race tracks to watch for pickpockets, and we have to send others to balls to protect the jewelry of guests.'

"In selecting your detectives, what qualities of character do you look for especially?"

'First of all, secretiveness. Not tac iturnity, but our men musn't talk about our business. We discharge a man instantly if we find that he is making himself known. We have good men with us who have been detectives for years, and whose business has never beeen suspected by the neighbors near whom they have lived for years.

"A detective loses his usefulness when it becomes generally known that he is a detective, and the detective forces of cities would be much better if their men were not so conspicuous. Again. our men must be entirely reliable. They must never lie to us. We want no man fond of liquor.

"When we get good men we try to keep them as much as possible out of temptation, but we can't always do this. and they themselves must have selfcontrol enough to keep clear of the habit. Many promising detectives are ruined by women and liquor; they are the chief dangers a man in this business has to fear.

"Have you operatives to whom you can trust the entire conduct of a big

"Some, but we very rarely do it. Most of our men, when they are working on a case, act directly under instruction, and are very rarely called upon to use their own judgment. The mails and telegraph keep us constantly informed of their movements. Oceasionally, an operative finds himself obliged to take a step without consulting us, when he is unable to reach us, but that does not often happen. As a general thing, important cases are worked out through the heads of our bureau, our superintennents and then the opera-tives, by instruction and often by consultation of all engaged in the work.

"De women make good operatives?"
"No, they do not. We employ some, but never one if we can help it. fault is talkativeness; they can't be trusted with an important secret.'

NO JAIL CAN HOLD HIM.

"There is no jail that that man can't beat. He has been in every jail of any consequence in the land, and escaped them all at one time or another, and vet he is not much over thirty-five years of

age A dispatch from Monticello, Ill., announcing the escape from the Piatt county jail of George Anderson, a Chieago burglar, had been shown Lieutenant Ripley by a Chicago Herald re-

"He is one of the most expert thieves, porch-climbers and jail-breakers in the country," continued the lieutenant. 'He served a term in Joliet for the burglary of the residence of N. J. Chalmers, in West Monroe street, about eight years ago, and has escaped from more jails than any thief known

to the police. "Prior to that bruglary Anderson was confined in the Sycamore (Ill.) jail. That is a building of lime stone. walls about two feet thick. That fellow was there with thirteen other prisoners. He used to take the ash pan of the stove, fill it full of live coals and hold it against the jail wall. He continued this until he had slacked the wall through for a distance of about three feet square, which was kept carefully hidden from view. His fellow-prisoners watched him working day by and one night when the job was finished he knocked out the lime-slacked portion of the wall and the jail was enantless a few minutes after. He was

being held there for burglary.
"Shortly after his escape from Syeamore I was one day standing in front of the academy of music when I noticed a decrepit old man pass by. He was the most distorted being I eversaw. He had on spectacles, walked crooked and had crutches. I looked a second time at the contorted. decrepit form, and l

said to myself, "There's Anderson. "I arrested the man and he acknowledged that he was Anderson. He was also wanted at Geneva for burglary, and was taken there. He made his escape one night, digging clear from the jail through heavy oak-planking, to the court-room and leaving by the roof. Three years ago he made a visit to Omaha, which cost a resident just \$15,-000 in bonds which he sneaked

"When we were still at the 'Old Rookery' Anderson was confined there. One Sunday afternoon I heard a fearful in the cells. I waited commotion awhile, and then went to see what the trouble was. There was Anderson with a hammer, hard at work tearing out the foundation and framework of the building. He was in a fearful perspiration, and two prisouers in an adjoining cell were intently watch-ing him. "What are you doing?" I ing him. "What are you doing?" I asked. He coolly answered: 'Oh, let me alone. I was only looking around for a little exercise, I took him out, and as we were going up stairs he said to me: 'If you had only kept away for fifteen minutes longer, I would have had everything pat. I had every frame out and would have given you no urther trouble.

"In California also he has broken jail. He is a hard man to catch and convict, because he never has a partner. His shamming of sickness is one of his favorite dodges, and it nearly works. He can make himself look as though he was in the last stages of disease, and claims that confinement will be death to him. I regard him as the cleverest and most dangerous man in his line in the country."

Flirting Blaine.

Pittshung, Pa., May 5.—[Special Telegram to Tue Bre. j.—Chairman B. F. Jones was interviewed on the report from New York that Blaine had consented to an ag-gressive cumpaign in his behalf. He said that he firmly believed the story to be un-founded. Though he had not heard person-ally from Mr. Blaine for some time, yet the latter wrote a friend here two days ago rename to go before the convention.