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Average..... GRO. B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 12th day of May, A. D., 1888. N. F. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, 8. 8.

George B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing company, that the actual average faily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of May 185 daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of May, 1887, was 14,227 copies; for June, 1887, 14,147 copies; for July, 1887, 14,082 copies; for August, 1887, 14,151 copies; for September, 1887, 14,342 copies; for October, 1887, 14,363 copies; for November, 1887, 15,226 copies; for December, 1887, 15,041 copies; for January, 1888, 15,296 cop-ies; for February, 1888, 15,292 copiesr for March, 1888, 19,689 copies; for April, 1888, 18,744 copies, GEO, B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 2d day of May, A. D. 1888. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

WHILE the Mississippi river is acting like an unmanageable yearling, the Missouri is quietly ploughing away in harness through its old furrows.

THE Butchers' National association, numbering 14,000 knights of the cleaver. hold a convention at Philadeldhia next week. They will have a bone to pick with the manufacturers of adulterated lard, and roast those packers who sell them shoulders for hams.

SO IT was Prince Bismarck who privately gave a tip to the sultan of Morocco to settle his dispute with us by arbitration. Kind old Bismarck, he may not like American pork, but he does not desire to see the United States go out of hog raising and into the fighting business.

CHAIRMAN BALCOMBE, of the board of public works, has been besieged by 258 applicants who want positions as inspectors of public works. The work of inspection has grown to be one of the sinecures which every man feels himself competent to fill. Omaha is sorely in need of inspectors who will inspect.

THE Toledo, Peoria & Western railroad has just settled the last claim for damages in connection with the Chatsworth bridge disaster. It took \$300,000 to indemnify the people injured in the wreck and the relatives of those who were killed. The Toledo & Western congratulates itself in getting out of the scrape so cheaply. Forty dollars spent

The republicans of the Second congressional district will to-day nominate a candidate for congress. Mr. Laird desires a renomination, and his friends have been working hard and zealously to secure it. The following upon which Mr. Laird depends is not simply aggressive; it is daring and reckless, and if necessary, unscrupulous. It will hesitate at nothing in order to win.

The Second District.

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THE REPAIRS SEALS

Mr. Laird has no claim upon the reputable republicans of the Second district. His congressional service has brought them neither honor nor advantage. He has not the ability or the character to command the respect and confidence of his colleagues in the house, and such a representative can be of no use to his constituents. He is not in sympathy with the people, being the creature and instrument of the corporations. Conspicuously weak as a legislator, his personal habits are an affront to the state which he in part represents.

There are capable and reputable republicans in the Second district who would worthily and acceptably represent that constituency in congress. One of them should be selected to succeed Mr. Laird. It is to be feared, however, that this will not be done. There is danger that the better class of republicans will allow themselves, as in the past, to be overawed by the supporters of the congressman, who will of course be present in full force to dominate the convention if permitted to do so. They must be met with firmness and courage, but unfortunately these are too often wanting at the vital moment. The republicans of the Second district will honor themselves and the state by retiring Mr. Laird and nominating a man to succeed him who has both ability and character. If they omit to do this they may suffer defeat. notwithstanding the fact that the republican voters of the district are largely in the majority. That would not be a greater misfortune than retaining in congress a wholly unfit rep-

To Close This Week.

resentative.

The debate on the tariff bill in the house of representatives will come to an end this week. It will thereafter be in order to offer amendments to the measure, the advocacy of which will be limited to five minutes. These will undoubtedly be very numerous, and it is probable that the remainder of the month at least will be consumed in the consideration of amendments.

With regard to the prospects for the passage of the bill, they are believed by its supporters to have grown more favorable. The conversion is noted of several democrats who at the outset were opposed to the measure. This has been brought about not only by the vigorous application of the party whip, but also by the influence of democratic expression throughout the country. The voice of the party uttered through state and congressional conventions has been uniform in approval of the reform views expressed by the president, and which the tariff bill is assumed to be in accord with. Democrats who have opposed these views have been vigorously notified of the disapproval of their constituents. A notable instance is the defeat of Representative Wilkins of Ohio for renomination, and in the wealthiest city and state of the the selection of a candidate who favors ation to erect a monument to the coun the president's position. Judge Seney that state found it necessary to his political salvation to assure his constituents that he would support the tariff bill. Both of these are in strong democratic districts which they have long represented. These circumstances are causing democratic congressmen who have not favored the tariff bill. and who desire to be re-elected, to see that the way of political safety for themselves is in acting with the party, and it will not be at all surprising if when a vote is taken Mr. Randall is not found standing almost alone on the democratic side in opposition to the Mills bill. In that case the measure may go through the house by a very small maing dark horse. jority. It is understood that the republicans of the ways and means committee are preparing a bill to be offered as a substitute for that of the majority, but it is said they are having some difficulty in harmonizing the views of the republicans of the house as to the sort of measure that ought to be brought formor. ward. In any event it is apparent that the determination of the matter will be upon party lines, and in this case the chance of any measure of tariff reform twelfth year. passing at the present session is ex-Uncle Tom's Cabin. tremely small. One Hundred Years Ago. Next year will be as rich in centenary events commemorating the history of the United States as was the centennial year in which the country celebrated the signing of the declaration of independence. On the 4th of March 1789, under the constitution adopted by the states the previous year, the first congress of the United States assembled at New York. But the prospects did not at all open favorably for the young ounty. republic. A number of the states had not yet sent their delegates and congress could do nothing but meet and steal lumber. adjourn until a sufficient number of congressmen had arrived to constitute a quorum. When congress finally assembled for the transaction business, the alectoral of vote was opened and George Washington was found to have received the unanimous vote of the electoral college for president, and John Adams, having received the next highest number of votes, was declared vice president. It was not, however, until April 30 that George Washington was inaugurated as the first president of the United States of America. This momentous event in the first hundred years of our republic under our present form of government will be celebrated in a most fitting manner by the city of New York. Committees are now at work to make the occasion memorable in the annals of history General Sheridan has accepted the duties of grand marshal so that the vorks. pageant attending the celebration will fully in keeping with the brilliant episode. On this occasion the president-elect and the vice

tary and naval officers, state and civic dignitaries and representatives of foreign governments will be present to take part in the event to be commemorated. The more permanent feature of this centennial is to be a six weeks' fair at the ball room of the Metropolitan opera house, at which there is to be an exhibition of mementoes and rellcs of the inauguration 100 years ago.

A MOST singular decision has just been rendered by Judge Tuley, of the Chicago circuit court, which goes back to slavery days for its law. The judge held that children born in slavery are illegitimate, whether their parents were regularly married or not, since under the law and condition of slavery slaves were chattels and no legal marriage between them was possible. That such a decision should come twenty-five years after the extinction of slavery is barbarous. It reaffirms in effect the dictum in the Dred Scott case, where Judge Taney laid down that "a slave had no rights which a white man was bound to respect." Since slaves were chattels, according to Judge Tuley, chattels could not marry; could not own real estate; could not make contracts. And the issue of such slave-marriage, being illegitimate; cannot inherit property left by the will of an emancipated slave. The ruling may be a strict and

logical deduction of law as based upon customs of the extinct southern slave institutions. But the judge has entirely ignored the emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln, which in spirit, if not in so many words, swept away all the peculiar legal and political disabilities affecting the negro before his emancipation as well as after it. There is no doubt that Judge Tuley's decision on the case will be overruled by the higher courts of the state.

THE failure of New York to carry out the promise made to the country to erect a monument over the grave of General Grant that should be worthy of

the fame of the great soldier fully justifies the popular opposition that was made to allowing his remains to be buried in that city. For some time past it has seemed that all interest in the matter had died out, and that the project of a monument had been practically abandoned. Such, however, appears not to be the case, and by way of reawakening interest it is announced to be the intention to have next month

a grand fair and festival, the proceeds of which will go to the monument fund. Very likely in this way a considerable sum can be raised, but after all it is a small and petty method of providing a monument to the greatest soldier of the age. As a contemporary well says, imagine the people of Liverpool holding a fancy fair for the purpose of raising money for a monument to the Duke of Wellington, or Marseilless doing the same thing to provide a memorial to Napoleon the great. Conceive, if you can, of Germany's relegating the construction of a monument to the Emperor William to the ladies of the principal cities of the empire, and providing funds by the sale of relics and mementoes which the great kaiser had collected during his long life. The fact that a paltry million dollars cannot be secured

judges of the supreme court, the mili- on the Black Hills division, was killed while on duty last week firing a passenger run be tween Missouri Valley and Sloux City, on the Sloux City & Pacific.

Superior is at present engaged in the big gest building bosm, she ever experienced. Over \$100,000 will be invested in brick blocks during the coming summer, and a large num ber of fine dwellings are now in course of erection

Two sons of Mr. Filman, a farmer near Stromsburg, aged six and nine, loaded a shot gun with a stick. While the younger was looking into the barrel the gun was discharged, the stick passing part way through the boy's head.

William Francis, a prominent farmer of Otoe county, near Palmyra, during a thunderstorm one day last week while stretching a barb wire on his farm was shocked by lightning and prostrated for about three hours.

A child eighteen months old was killed at Fairbury Thursday afternoon, being run over by the cars. The little one had strayed from home and was playing on the track. It was run over by the engine and two box cars of a Grand Island train.

Two weeks ago Joe Mason and George Hoit, of Cedar county, "treed" a wolf in a hole in the ground, and when they dug if out they caught seventeen wolves, two old ones and fifteen young ones. The bounty re-ceived was \$3 per scalp.

A citizen of Juniata, J. T. Quinn, is missing. The last news from him was in a letter whic he left for his father-in-law, informing him that he would never see him again as it was his intention to go immediately to the Platte river and drown his troubles in a water, grave.

The present indication is that the gathe ing at Crete this summer, at the meeting of the Chatauqua, will be the largest over held The at that interesting summer resort. various professions, churches and societies will all be represented, and most of them have headquarters of their own.

"Ed. Northway," says the Dundy Demo crat, "who resides seven miles southwest of town, is under surveillance of the sheriff. with chances favorable for his early trans portation. Northway is owner of a poor lit tle pony team, with which he has been trying to do farm work. The neighbors say that one day recently Northway became enraged because the ponies could not do certain work and to punish one of them he cut out its tongue. Northway denies this story, but the only explanation he can offer is that the tongue 'just come off.'"

Labor in California. Sacramento Bee The labor question has been forced

prominently to the front as a burning question of the hour by the assured fact that an enormous crop of fruit will need to be gathered, packed, cared for, cured, or canned within the next five months. There are not so many Chinese in the state as there have been and the hop fields will use many of those still here. Every branch of business is prospering as never before. Manufacturing of all kinds was never before so active, and railroad building is going on at a marvelous rate. This general prosperity has called into service very much of the available help in the state. and most of it has been withdrawn from the orchard and vineyard to more interesting fields. That is to be expected and there is good reason for it. Labor is bound to go where it finds the most profitable and congenial employment. and it must be said that horticulture has not, so far in California, offered it any such inducements. As a rule, the laborer in the vinevard, orchard, or on the farm is treated with only so much consideration as appears just to tolerate him. He is housed in a haystack, fed no more invitingly than a hog, and worked as long as he can stand up. Be sides, the pay in too often ridiculously inadequate. Under such circumstances it is not to be wondered at that men do not care to seek the orchard or the field to work. The proposition that has been advanced and partially carried out to bring negroes from the south has some advantages. The best interests of the state lie in establishing and maintaining well paid labor that toil shall not seem an endless round of hopeless effort where ambition is dead and the pros-

STRONG FRIEND ON THE BOARD

The Railroads Have a Pliant Tool in Secretary Ager.

SQUARELY AGAINST THE PEOPLE

Some Figures Cited to Prove the Falsity of His Statements-Preparing For the Annual Clam

Bake-City Briefs.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMARA BER,) 1029 P STREET, LINCOLN, May 18.

For several months a portion of the board of transportation has been working for and urging the substantial reduction of freight rates in Nebraska for the purpose of affording the people some relief. During all these months from one particular quarter of the board there has come constant, ingenious and persistent efforts to thwart such reductions. The apparent success achieved by the delays has given one of the secretaries of the board courage to come out in a long article in which the true inwardness of the delay is manifest. The article was read Thursday last at the board meeting and has been largely pub lished. It is the work of Secretary J. H. Ager, the one member of the board whose every act and word since he went upon the commission has been against relief for the people. The record of the board on all important questions shows this. In the contest made to determine the power of the law he was always against it, and when Secretary Mason was furnishing to the public the exact facts and figures that showed how Nebraska suffered in comparison with other states, it was Secretary Ager who attempted to throttle that work. In the light of the records of the board and the knowledge of every man who has watched the complexion of the board it will not be surprising that Mr. Ager comes out before any perma nent relief is gained and asks that the board cease work, that it do not attempt to lower rates and that it content itself with mending pump handles and the drawing of salaries Mr. Ager's article summed in a sentence ad vocates that the board make no efforts to re uce local rates in the state through adopting a distance tariff. There is a similarity between the specious

plea of Mr. Ager and the printed argument of Thomas L. Kimball before the legislature that is very striking in its character. But the manifest untruthfulness of Mr. Ager's article is equally remarkable. His statements are equally contradicted by facts and figures in possession of the board, that were months ago and were unchal lenged. Mr. Ager states that since the 5th of April, 1887, there have been substantial ductions in both state and inter-state rates This statement is not true. Both the rec ords and evidence prove the statement false The following figures of record disprove th statement of reduction: At Omaha the lumber rate prior to April 5, 1887, was from 8 to 10 cents net. On April 5, when the in terstate law went into effect, the rate was raised to 20 cents. It was reduced by com promise to 18 and by compelition since to 16 cents, leaving it still nearly double the amount prior to April 5. In addition to this, prior to the inter-state law, Omaha on lumber and packing house products was on an equality with Kanaas City and other Missouri river points, but is The rate on hard coal to Omaha prior to

April 5, 1887, was net \$2.50. It was elevated at that date to \$4, and has since been redu by compromise to \$3.45, leaving it still 95 ents higher than it was a year ago. Merchandise from Chicago to Omaha,

car load lots, was, prior to April 5, 1887, net 20 cents, on that date advanced to 30 cents, since reduced to 25 cents, 5 cents higher than before the date cited.

Grain, Omaha rate prior to April 5, 1887. was 15 cents. On that date it was elevated

With the above figures on Omaha rates the following Lincoln rates are in the same proportion: Lumber rate prior to April 5, 1887, net rate 14 cents, raised April 5 to 26 cents, reduced by competition to 23 cents, and by competition since to 19 cents, being still 5 cents higher than it was April 5.

Hard coal prior to April 5, 1887, net rate \$3.10, elevated April 5 to \$5. This

special attractions will be to determine who they are put up in tissue paper and boxed for the wholesale trade." can devour the most clams at one sitting, General McBride at the present time holding "To appear next month on new bon-nets, ch?"

1.10.27

an appeal for contributions to aid in the erection of the first building. The donation given the college to locate here was entirely n lands where the new institution will

to restrain the issuance of a portion of the Missouri Pacific bonds was heard before Missouri Pacific bonds was heard before Judge Field yesterday and he will give his decision Wednesday next. It is claimed by the Missouri Pacific people that the injunc-tion proceedings are a part of the organized plan to prevent and harass the Missouri Pa-cific in its extension of lines in this state. It is claimed that Barana is a right of way man is claimed that Barnes is a right of way man for the B. & M. officials in this city. It is stated that like efforts will be made to pre-

Passengers who travel over the Burlington in a cont this city of that had confidence in his ability.

There was a large delegation of enthusiastic base ball admirers that journeyed to Omaha

to-day to witness the national game. The funeral of Charley Eaton to-day was one of the largest attended in the city for some time, and the services were both beau

points.

Honey in Georgia.

After dinner at Mr. Mitchell's, says the Griffin (Ga.) News, we were sitting on his front piazza, smoking, and I dis covered some bees going in and out of a knot in one of the large oak trees in front of his dwelling. This tree is known to be over one hundred years old. I learned that some years ago a swarm of bees assembled in that tree as their new home, and they have worked and lived there over since. After they had been there for three years the col ony became very large and strong, and no attempt had ever been made to rob them of their honey. At last Mr. Mitchell came to the conclusion that the tree must be full of honey, from seeing large numbers of flies and bees around the root of the tree; so he set to work to devise some means to get the honey without cutting the tree down. After applying all the tests known to bee men he satisfied himsel that the tree was full, and then decided to tap it like a fellow is tapped for dropsy. So he got him a faucet and an

augur and bored a hole in the tree near the root, and then screwed in the faucet, and to his surprise and great delight a solid stream of pure and elegant honey as clear as crystal gushed forth. and the supply seemed almost inexhaustible. It continued to pour out until he had filled six barrels; and he has drawn each year since that time from three to four barrels of pure strained honey from that old oak tree, and up to this time there seems to be no signs of a

heatres. Of course, though, milliners' flowers are made in New York and thousands of doltars' worth are imported every year. Now take this cloth rose for your buttonhole If you want an orange wreath for a bridal veil you must go elsewhere.'

"Oh, no, they dont," she said with a sch smile. "We don't make millin-

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States Take St

A STRANGE SPANISH SECT.

People Who Believe in Going Naked and Woundig Themselves.

Your readers may remember that some time ago I drew attention to a very remarkable phase of religious fanaticismn i the little village of Tolox, in the province of Malaga, which led to a state prosecution. The devotees of the religion, I may call to mind, took it into their heads, or, rather were led to be-lieve by their leader, a woman who declared herself a prophetess, that the highest form of religion was to conduct the mundanc affairs of this life in the simple garb of Adam and Eve before the fall. This was bad enough, and led, as I have said, to the intervention of the Crown; but it was not their only divergence from the ways of ordinary mortals another portion of their doctrine being to inflict upon themselves wounds in the hands, breast and feet, such as are shown in representations of the cruvifixion. They also burnt all, or nearly all their worldly possessions, in the belief that a higher power would pro-vide them with food. Their behavior, indeed, was such that, as stated, the government felt called upon to interere, and a day or two ago a number of leaders of this strange sect were put upon their trial. Already the most extraordinary revelations have been made, apart from what may be called the spiritual manifestations which these misguided people declare have been made to them. The most indeclare teresting feature in connection with the trial has been the experiments in hypnotism, which have been made on the defendants by medical specialiststhis being the first time hypnotism has been resorted to in Spain in the interests of justice.

In hearty every case the defendants proved to be "good" subjects. Many of she experiments tried by the doctors were of the most extraordinary charactor. One of the accused, for instance. when in a state of hypnotism, on being ordered to perspire, broke out almost instantly in a state of profuse perspiration, while another; who was ordered to ascend a very high mountain, being the while in an ordinary room, behaved as if he were actually climbing, his breathing becoming difficult and his heart beating violently. When this man was told that he had reached the summit and might rest awhile, the symptoms of exhaustion gradually disappeared. Others were pricked with long pins, and gave no evidence of feeling what was being done to them. The trial will last several days longer and will probably result in merely nominal punishment being imposed upon the accused, who for the most part seem to be merely harmless, weak-minded people.

Points About Pipes.

On an upper floor of a building on Broadway is an emporium for pipes. The young man in charge said to a New York Telegram reporter that the season for the sale of briar-root pipes had just "We keep them in all shapes set in. and qualities, and they run in price from \$1.25 a dozen to \$9 a dozen. The Englishman's favorite briar pipe is called 'the bull dog,' as it is all head, with a long, amberine stem, and sells for \$7.50 a dozen. There are plain brian pipes without covers on the bowl, and tanned the old oak tree there was a new with plain and fancy German sil ver covers, which make an additional expense. Fancy briar pipes go as high as \$25 to \$30, according so the amount of ornamentation required to be put on them. "There is quite a demand for apple: wood pipes, which sell at 60c up to \$2.50 a dozen, according as they are lined with alum or not. The alum prevents them from burning. All the Italians use the applewood pipe, which is speci-ally prepared for them, stained a deep wine color to resemble mulberry wood, and the bowl, by and ingenious arrangement of the small nail heads, is mad to assume a thorny surface. Weichssel, a German importation, is popular with Germans and sells for 65c a dozen. though some retailers, by saying they are the genuine imported article, charge as high for a single pipe, 65c, as they would pay for a whole dozen. Laurel wood makes a sweet pipe and is only 30c a dozen, and should retail at 5c but the dealers easily get 30c to 40c for such pipes. The corn-cob pipe, lined with plaster of Paris, is greatly sought by southern poople. They sell for 35c a dozen. In a large glass case the meerschaum nipes were on exhibition: one nestled luxuriously in the folds of a red satinlined and plush-covered box, the shape of a horseshoe, and next to it was a meerschaum cigar and cigarette-holder and a small brass box for matches. "Then there are red and blue plush albums for meerschaum pipe, fancy meerschaum cigar-holder, box for matches, with clipper for clipping cigar ends, and a steel for pipe cleaning, and silk and plush sacks, lined with rubber, for holding tobacco. Meerschaum bowls without stems are worth \$9 a dozen. The fall is the best season for the sale of meerschaum pipes. The Weichssel pipe sells all the year round among the Ger-mans. We have one man who travels west to get orders for that pipe alone, and it is astonishing how well he does with it. He carries a large specimen of the pipe himself, with a long stem to it, and smokes it constantly on his trav-

that place of honor.

E. T. Gadd of Omaha who has recently located in Lincoln as the financial agent of the new Christian university, has published an annual for sector buttom to add in the fresh smile. ers' flowers here. These are used for house decoration, for show windows and

built, and it is the desire of the board of trustees to hold these lands for an endow-ment and start the school by getting the building by popular subscriptions. The case of Barnes against Adams county

minth wet a fam of the

vent the bonds voted by Nuckoll county from being issued to the Missourl Pacific. since the strike are somewhat timid. The other day an old lady sat in a coach as the train was nearing this city and she clung to the arm of the seat and had such a frightened look that the passengers all pitted her. When the conductor came through she told him of her fears of an accident with the inexpe fienced engineers in charge, but the conduc-tor was equal to the occasion, and told her there was no danger, and that the old en-gineer was in charge. With a sigh of relief she rode without fear the rost of the journey and the scab engineer pulled one passenge

There will not be much railroad building out of Lincoln this year, but it is practically settled that the Missouri Pacific will, before snow flies, build from this point to Roca in this county on the Crete line of the Missouri Pacific, giving Lincoln a western outlet on the new line.

Mrs. Emma Manchester, department presi dent of the woman's relief corps, has issued an order for the general observance of deco ration day on the part of the different branches of the relief corps in the state.

tiful and impressive. A new tariff schedule has gone into effect on the Elkhorn road that assists Lincoln shippers somewhat in reaching northern Nebraski

failure of the supply, as the bees are still a very strong and healthy colony. The same year that Mr. Mitchell

for repairs on the culvert in time would have prevented the disaster. But then, that would not be railroad financiering.

THE assignment of the wholesale commission house of William T. Coleman & Co., of San Francisco, is said to have been due to the inability of the firm to sell two million dollars worth of borax. The disaster came about through a speculation in borax lands. Mr. Coleman tried to create a borax trust of his own and reap the profits when the rise came. But there was a screw loose somewhere in his calculations and the collapse was inevitable. Corners in borax are as treacherous as corners in wheat.

The international copyright bill after many trials succeeded in passing the senate, and goes to the house for final action. When the bill becomes law, American writers and authors will have the product of their brains protected to some extent from the free trade piracy of foreign publishers. It is one of the absurdities of our times, that while congress has protected every possible form of American industry, it has turned a deaf ear to the memorials and bills introduced to accord to literary men the protection due to their labors. If anything needs protection to-day it is certainly American literature.

IT must be interesting to note the changes which come upon certain locali ties of a growing city in the course of many years. Not a great while ago the lower ends of Dodge, Douglas, Farnam, Harney and Howard streets were occupied by retail stores, but during recent years that locality has been given up mostly to wholesaling and for other reasons has fallen into disregard as a suitable district for the better class of retail stores. The new Douglas street bridge, however, will doubtless bring about another material change in the character of abutting property, and aside from greatly enhancing values, redeem the locality as a profitable re tailing district.

THE people have again won a great victory over fraud, corruption and rings. In spite of the pressure and political influence brought to bear to free the Cook county, Illinois, officials guilty of embezzlement, they have all been sent to the penitentiary. As a last resort four of them, Van Pelt, Ochs, Leyden and Wasserman, appealed to the supreme court to set aside the verdict of the lower court on the ground that there were errors in the original trial. Through technical loopholes these boodlers expected to escape the clutches of the law. But the court ruled that although there were some errors in the trial, they were not of sufficient importance to justify a reversal of judgment. By this decision the Illinois bench has set a most important precedent. With the fate of the Chicago and New York boodlers fresh in mind, crooked officials ought to have a sufficient warning. president.

the cabinet,

the

try's most distinguished soldier, and that all sorts of expedients are suggested to get together the required amount, is calculated to make every American blush with shame, and yet is the result that thousands expected. The time will come when the nation will be called upon to erect at its capital city a monument worthy of Grant, but that time will be delayed until New York has fully demonstrated that she will not fulfill her promise to the nation.

Now that the "favorite sons" have been led out on the track for exercise, the knowing ones are quietly inspecting the political racing stables for a promisthe Sweet Water, Sand, Horse and Antelope creeks, Topoagie, Twin creek

NEBRASKA JOTTINGS. Bancroft is after a grist mill.

Oakland is infested with tramps. Superior is going to have a cigar factory. David City is going to have electric lights Long Pine wants to remove the county

Nance county is to have a new democratic Republican City expects to get a sorghun

The Boone County Argus has reached its The Fremont Herald announces a new play

The saloons of Cedar Rapids have closed for lack of patronage. York is taking steps to secure a business

college and normal school. A new paper has been started at North Bend called the Protector. The papers of Dodge county are agitating

the question of a new court house. Republican City has voted bonds for the erection of an \$4,000 school house. Volume 1, No. 1, of the Linwood Journa has appeared, edited by E. M. Webb. Considerable stock throughout the state was lost by lightning during the late storm

reaches the field.

nave been found near the eastend of

the field and as soon as the section.

fined, further information will be given.

the sample shown is of very rich quality.

Where Not to Put Dimes.

The American street car or the ticke

window of a railroad station frequently

well dressed, and, to all outward appear-

ances, a well bred woman, opens her

money

ffers this unpleasant spectacle:

pocketbook, picks out a piece o

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Horse thieves are operating in the unor ganized territory west of Gandy, Logar Shelton is terribly worked up over the fact town, and range can be positively de that it has natives sufficiently depraved to

Arthur Winney's house, six miles north of Stuart, was struck by lightning last Wednesday night.

A once beautiful Kentucky rifle supposed to have been sixty years old, was found last week near North Platte. The Farmers' Advocate, North Loup, "is glad to hear" that a suit against a local M. D. has been compromised.

J. R. Clark, of Lincoln, offers to give \$10, 000 for a Y. M. C. A. building at Lincoln, i \$23,000 can be raised elsewhere. The members of the Lincoln press club are

fitting up some cosy rooms in the opera house block for general headquarters. William Moore, of Wyoming, Neb. 'skinned up" a hollow tree after a coon. The coon" was an eighty-pound lynx.

A flash of lightning slid along a wire fence in Pawnee county, during a storm and killen nine head of cattle standing in a row.

Two hundred thousand dollars is to be used in the erection of shops at McCook and reality has advanced 25 per cent on the prospect. The druggists convention recommande that the proper stops be taken toward adding a school of pharmacy to the state university.

The Genoa city council proposes to make the saloon licenses \$500 if the saloonkeepers will contribute an equal amount to the wate

On Monday Revs. Bross and Powell, res dent pastors, presented to the people of Chad ron the idea of securing the location of the college of the Northwestern Congregational so many embryotic Sardous, not one of Deany Dugan, well known to railroad men tias she yet read.

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ct of nome and happiness impossible If the negroes of the south are to furnish so agreeable a solution of the labor question they will be welcomed to California.

Wyoming Notes.

was so outrageous an advance that the roads were ashamed of it and reduced it to \$4, and the compromise brought it down to \$3.60, leaving it still 50 cents a ton higher than it was April 5, 1887. The Lincoln grain rate prior to April 5, The definition of Wyoming signifies "tall grass." During the days preced-

1887, on corn, was net 18 cents, raised that date to 24 cents, and since reduced to 22 cents, 4 cents higher than formerly. On other articles of shipment the same ing cattle-raising on the great plains of character of reduction is manifest and in the this territory the name was appropriate same proportion as these figures show are the people paying higher rates. These figures are of record, and it is very ingenious in Mr. but now it is to the casual observer one of the things of the past. The Ager to insinuate that rates have been re buffalo, elk and all other animals of the duced.

It has been the desire of a portion of the plains had the richest pasture on the board to get relief from these advanced inter-state rates by reducing the local distance tariff in the state and by adopting an equal-ized local distance tariff for rolief and some globe, which abounded in the greatest quantities. Among the most noted valleys of those days for tall grasses were degree of equity for the people. The faot is notorious that Iowa, Minnesota and the ter-ritory of Dakota enjoy far more reasonable and all the tributaries of Wind river. rates than Nebraska, and where both the volume of business and population should give this state the lower rate. The railroads Toposgie has a similar significance "tall grass," indicating the tallest of in Nebraska-and particularly the Burling ton-have a basis that they act upon that uses the first class rate as the unit to figure tall grass. It is upon this latter named stream, in the early days when the Infrom, and from this they make the fourth class rate from 60 to 75 per cent of the first class rate. In the fourth class dians reigned supreme, where the first oil discovery was made and which now two-thirds of the local shipments are made and a reduction in the fourth class would is owned by four of Omaha's citi-zens, Rogers, Murphy, Lovett and Lowe From this discovery and development reach largely every consumer. It is an estab lished precedent with roads over the entir country that the fourth class rate shall b of this valuable property has resulted in the explorations and surveys of the en-50 per cent of the first class, and in Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota this plan is adopted, while in Nebraska tire country lying between the Rattle Dakota this in Nebraska Snake and Big Horn ranges and be the fourth-class is made a third higher. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul tariff sheets on file at the office of the board of transportween Oil mountain and Wind River ranges, defining what is known as the main oil belt of Wyoming territory. Some ten years have elapsed since these Omaha parties first visited the field and tation show the fourth-class rate on that road less than 50 per cent of the first-class. The same is true of the Chicago, St. Pau after close observations, geological and Minneapolis & Omaha railway, and the sam is true on the Chicago, Burlington & North scientific surveys at great expense, fol ern, a part of the Burlington system, that gives to Minnesota a fourth-class rate 50 per cent of the first, while in Nebraska a fourth-class rate 70 per cent of the first is exacted. lowed by the drill, three wells were completed which are producing oil with a flow of 600 barrels per day. This show what grit and tenacity have done and it One illustration is very pertinent on this point. The local distance tariff on live stock will soon indicate to the people of Omaha the bonanza this quartett has on the Chicago, Burlington & Northern for a distance of 260 miles is \$46.20, while the within its grip when he railroad local distance tariff on live stock 260 miles in A beautiful green oil is reported to

Nebraska is \$75. In the face of these facts of record the hypocrisy of Secretary Ager in stating that rates are low enough in Nebraska, shines with the more brilliancy. In the face of the with the more brilliancy. In the face of the fact that counties in Minnesota and Iowa with a population no greater and no greater volume of business than counties all through eastern Nebraska, have a local distance and distributing tariff 20 per cent lower than the Nebraska tariff on all the commodities that make the bulk of trade, it would seem that there is a demand for local reductions in this state. Much more strongly does the argu ment come when Nebraska is compared with the sparsely settled districts of Dakota in

and deliberately puts it in her mouth and holds it there while she closes her the same unenviable light. The public who have watched the facts in regard to the excessive rates in this state a urse, readjusts her glove, and arranges they have been brought out in the case heard before both the state board and the her many packages. If some modern Smollet would lay before her eyes the "Adventures of a Dime," if she could inter-state commission, read through the thinly disguised plea for the railroads made by Mr. Ager, and will await the action of the even dimly conceive of the unutterable board on the proposed local distance tarif question with added interest. It is very evi-dent that the roads could not select a more fullness through which the coin she holds between her dainty lips has probdent that the roads could not select a more cager and pliant tool to represent them than Secretary Ager has proved himself to be in his pleadings to have the railroads left alone in their extertions ably passed, a loathing horror would overwhelm her. But in blissful unconsciousness she caresses that which is the embodiment of all filthiness. Aside in their extortions. PREPARATORY TO A CLAM BAKE. Deputy Marshal Ed Alien, of Omal

from the view of cleanliness is the ques tion of contagion. That this nasty habit is often responsible for the spread n the city today attending a meeting of the committee who have in charge the forthcom-ng bake by the State Clam Bakers associa of infectious disease cannot be doubted. The Master-Stroke, a powerful 'French drama by Mathry, has been bought by The-resa Yaughu. It is described as extremely tion. Mr. Alien declares that the gathering the present year will be the largest and most noteworthy of any in the history of the assototeworthy of any in the history of the asso-ciation, and that there are fifty applicants for membership in Omaha alone. The committee will decide both upon the time and place for the bake, and the necessary products to secure for the feast and the common com-forts attending. Milford secure to be favor-In Sara Bernhardt's affidavit in the La Tosca-Najarda controversy, she states that she has at her home 500 plays, sent to her by forts attending. Milford seems to be favor-ably considered for the location; One of the.

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thick growth sprunk up all around the old oak of an unusual appearance, having a smooth bark and thick, waxy leaves. One day he pulled off one of the leaves and put it in his mouth and found it to be very sweet, and upon ex-amination of the place from which he

had plucked the leaf he discovered that the plant was bleeding or emitting from the wound a clear, thick-looking juice, which, upon tasting and examination, proved to be honey. He then commenced to nurse the new volunteer growths with the tenderest care and atention, looking after them daily;

and as the summer ad-vanced the plants continued to grow, and in the fall he selected and transplanted 300 of them in very rich soil, thirty feet apart, and they grew very rapidly, making a beautiful diswith their straight, smooth trunks and their thick and glossy wax-like leaves. And the grove was seen and admired by all for miles and miles around. Mr. Mitchell's idea was that. as large money was made from the sugar maple by boiling the juice, he ought to make more from a tree that would run pure honey, and he was right. When the trees were four years

old, in the fall of the year, they were large enough to insert faucets. So he had 300 faucets made to order and screwed them into the young trees, and the following spring the result was re-markable. Each tree yielded an average of ten gallons of the richest golden honey; the following year each tree yielded an average of twenty gallons, and now the average is about a barrel to each tree during the year, and the grove continues to grow and flourish and shows no signs of failing to supply in the years to come. The quality of the honey is so fine and the flavor so delicate that it always commands the highest prices, and the demand

French Flower Girls.

greater than the supply.

Several thousand girls in New York are employed by the manufacturers of artificial flowers. The factories cluster thick in the old French quarter of The factories cluster West Bleecker and Houston streets. and hundreds of pretty girls trip to thei work every morning past the odd little French restaurants and places of more doubtful reputation, whose windows are never open until mid-morning. One of the prettiest of these flower workers glancing brightly from out a bower of golden ringiets, said to the New York

Telegram's Bleecker street reporter: 'We girls learn this business in from four to ten months. We make nothing while learning and have to pay for instruction. An outfit of tools costs \$15, and we must buy that ourselves. When a girl has learned her trade she can make from \$10 to \$15 a week.

"Do you work from natural flowers?" "Oh, no," she laughed. "Some of us

in the show windows. Here are our designs," and she opened a book in which were prints of roses, lilies, violets and a dozen other flowers in their natural colors

"Here," she went on, "are our knives, brushes and paints. The wax from which some of the flowers are made comes in thin sheets. We cut it into leaves, stamens and petals with the knives, and the men curl the parts in the pressing machines. We paint the wax flowers according to these designs. Flowers are also made of cloth It comes in various colors, and we select those suitable for the flowers we are making. When the flowers are finished

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and the first

els. "Do you keep any clay pipes?"

"No. When any one asks for them we direct him to a place down the street where they make them a specialty."

Sweet Things in Base Ball Costume.

Utica has a female base ball club, and seems to be very proud of it, for the Herald of that city says: "The popular idea that a girl cannot throw a ball as well as a boy is likely to suffer in this locality this summer, for nine young ladies in this city have formed a base ball club. The organization has been perfected, the officers regularly elected, and the players assigned to their posi tions in the field. A base hall grounds within the city limits has been secured. and as soon as the weather and state of the grounds permit, the practicing will begin. The ground is so arranged that no one will ever discover it unless one of the young ladies betrays the secret. Of course the question of costumes is an interesting one. These young ladies will attempt to win their honors at the bat in a blue and white costume. The waist is a loose-fitting blouse-like garment of dark blue serviceable cloth trimmed with white braid. A semi-skirt of the same pattern will be worn. The players will be shod with strong field shoes, which, with black hose and soft felt cap, will complete the uniform of the Utica Female Base Ball club. The progress of the club will be looked for with the deepest interest."

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have seldom seen a natural flower save