THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the EDITOR OF THE BEE.

BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMAHA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors.
E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, } s.s.
County of Douglas, }

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending February 9, 1889, was as follows:

Sunday, Feb. 3	18,750
Monday, Feb. 4	20,270
Tuesday, Feb. 5	19,254
Wednesday, Feb. 6	19,041
Thursday, Feb. 7	19,001
Friday, Feb. 8	18,906
Saturday, Feb. 9	19,120
Average	19,192

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 9th day of February, A. D., 1889.
Seal N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, } ss.
County of Douglas, }

George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the month of January, 1888, 15,206 copies; for February, 1888, 15,992 copies; for March, 1888, 19,089 copies; for April, 1888, 18,544 copies; for May, 1888, 18,183 copies; for June, 1888, 19,243 copies; for July, 1888, 18,033 copies; for August, 1888, 18,183 copies; for September, 1888, 18,164 copies; for October, 1888, was 18,084 copies; for November, 1888, 18,086 copies; for December, 1888, 18,223 copies.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 3rd day of January 1889.
N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Average Daily Circulation, 19,192

BY ALL means let the Union Pacific resume paying dividends—that is after it has paid its interest on the bonded debt due the government.

WOMAN suffragist bills are not a drawing card at Lincoln. Two of them have already received their death blow during the present session.

THERE would be nothing improper for the city clerk to employ a stenographer and typewriter providing he would substitute such a person for one of his present deputies.

THE expenditure by the city during the past three years of over five millions for works of public improvement has been equalled by few cities of double the population of Omaha.

CALIFORNIA'S legislature puts both hands into the pocket of the people of that state and shows a kindly disposition toward all demands made upon it for appropriations of all kinds. The only question is how deep are the taxpayer's pockets.

THE new proprietors of the *Herald* are to be commiserated. They have hitched their concern to the most successful newspaper wrecker in these parts, and will presently find themselves high and dry on the rocks, with Frank Morrissey shouting, "I'm avenged!"

THE state is asked to pay $3,000 on account of the pig-poisoning experiments of Billings. If this sum be paid, let it promptly be taken out of the salary drawn by Billings. This man's experiments should hereafter be confined to his own person. The porker is useful and must be protected.

THE Pullman company threatens to furnish those states which insist on cheap sleeping-car rates with a cheap equipment of cars. The legislatures may retaliate by requiring railroads to run only first class sleepers, and prohibiting any extra charge for second rate sleeping car accommodations.

THE people of Colorado complain that the rate of interest is higher in that state than in any other state of the union, and they cannot understand why eastern capital nevertheless fights shy of their securities. The fact is high interest always represents low grade securities and lack of confidence.

MISSOURI does not propose to allow herself to be dragged into the support of any legislation for the state inspection of cattle on the hoof, for the benefit of a butchers' combine. A bill to that effect was introduced into the legislature but was effectually got rid of by referring the measure to a committee on benevolent and scientific institutions.

WHILE the work of paving and sewering the city is practically complete, except in the outlying suburbs, the extension of public works for Omaha is by no means over. The question of parks and boulevards will now absorb our attention, in which a beginning will soon be made. The work of beautifying our city is a task which will tax our best judgment and should be planned with great care.

THE people of Rhode Island are not only heartily sick and tired of prohibition, but have the courage to say it. The state has given prohibition a fair trial and its experience has only been a repetition of the experience of Maine, Iowa, and Kansas. The law has been injurious to the interests of Rhode Island, depreciating the value of real estate and discouraging immigration. Its enforcement has been a sham and the liquor business has passed into the hands of disreputable and dangerous men, beyond the control and supervision of state and municipal authorities. Prohibition has effectually failed in lessening drunkenness in the state, and the people refuse longer to deceive themselves in the matter. Now that the leading business men and taxpayers of Rhode Island have united in a monster petition to the legislature, praying for the abolition of the pernicious law and the substitution of a high license measure, it is safe to predict that prohibition in that state will short-lived.

TREASURY CANDIDATES.

A New York journal, devoted exclusively to financial and commercial affairs, discusses the subject of treasury candidates in a tone indicating distrust of any western man that might be appointed to the head of the treasury under the next administration. It evidently feels that the probabilities are strongly in favor of the next secretary of the treasury being taken from the west, or, at all events, being a man more in sympathy with western than with eastern sentiment regarding the financial policy of the government, and it implies a doubt whether a man can be found outside the money center of the country competent to cope with the financial problems which may be presented under the next administration. It observes, and doubtless correctly, that "the next four years will present financial questions of great importance, and what is more to the point, will require that the head of the treasury department shall carefully and constantly follow the course of money movements with an intelligent conception of currency requirements, with ability and knowledge that will justify the fearless and effective exercise of discretionary powers without error due either to misrepresentations and improper influences of interested parties, or to the failure to appreciate and successfully meet the necessities arising from our artificially complicated finances." In the opinion of the journal in question the new secretary of the treasury must possess knowledge of commercial affairs, financial principles and currency conditions, and the aim of the new administration should be to select a "zealous student of finance, who has devoted years of earnest consideration to the questions now pressing for action, and who will bring to the administration of revenue and currency laws ability acquired by study and experience, and by familiar acquaintance with the achievements and errors of the past and the requirements and difficulties of the present."

It would be impossible to describe more clearly the sort of man who ought to be at the head of the treasury department, and who has not been in that position during the present administration. Yet both the secretaries of the treasury in the past four years were taken from New York. The great weakness of both of them was that they yielded to the misrepresentations and improper influences of interested parties, those parties being chiefly the bankers and capitalists of New York. The entire policy of Secretary Manning was shaped to comply with the views and wishes of Wall street. All he knew or cared for regarding financial principles and currency conditions was inspired from and had reference to the interests of that money center. He obstinately refused to give heed to any other counsel or influence, and it is well remembered what the consequence was to the financial affairs of the country. His successor having been instructed in the same narrow school, and never having been a "zealous student of finance" until he entered the treasury, endeavored to maintain the policy in which he had been taught until circumstances compelled him to in part abandon it. Whatever success he has had is due to the fact that he has since proceeded on broader lines than those laid down by his predecessor.

The time has gone by for conceding that all commercial and financial wisdom is centered in the east, and the period has come for a broader and more comprehensive financial policy than can ever come from Wall street. The seat of commercial empire in this country is in the west. The vast region properly included in that section contributes annually the largest share to the wealth and prosperity of the country. It still has great undeveloped resources inviting capital and population. Our financial policy should have some relation to the requirements of this vigorously progressive section, while doing no injustice to any other portion of the country, rather than being shaped to suit the desires or exigencies of one section, as has been almost uniformly the case for years. There is every reason to expect that a western man at the head of the treasury would be far less likely to err from the misrepresentations and improper influences of interested parties than one selected from the east, and especially from New York.

A CHEERING OUTLOOK.

Elsewhere in our columns will be found a highly interesting interview with Mr. W G Albright, relative to the real estate and building outlook for Omaha during the ensuing year. It will be found very gratifying reading by all who are concerned in the growth and prosperity of the metropolis of Nebraska. The confident tone of Mr. Albright's observations results from a thorough knowledge of the situation acquired by careful investigation and actual business experience. A few months ago such expressions of confidence would have been received with more or less incredulity, as the halting attitude of investors for some time had been pretty generally interpreted as evidence of their loss of faith in Omaha realty. Yet during this period of apparent depression improvements on a most liberal scale were going on in every direction, and property in good localities not only held its own, but of ound purchasers at increased prices.

The causes that conduced to a general decline in western real estate investment by eastern capital are well understood, and it is also apparent that they have very nearly or quite exhausted their force. The alarm raised by the eastern stock gamblers, and the newspapers in their interest about values of eastern realty is seen to have been groundless. The west has not only survived the assault, but has continued to grow and prosper, and in this advancement Nebraska has largely shared. There is consequently a reaction taking place in the feeling of eastern capitalists regarding western investments, and with money abundant in the east and anxiously looking for a profitable outlet, there is every reason to believe that it will flow westward in most liberal volume. In the distribution Omaha and Nebraska will undoubtedly receive a most generous share. The views of Mr. Albright will reward careful persual.

A COURT OF CLAIMS.

The proposition to create a court of claims in Nebraska, before which all claims against the state shall be heard and determined, is worthy of careful consideration. The suggestion of the resolution of Mr. McBride, adopted by the house, is that such a court be comprised of district judges of the state, who shall meet at least twice a year and serve without additional pay. It is asserted that claims are constantly coming before the legislature that should be passed upon by judicial authority, and not by the committee of claims, and it would seem to be obviously in the interest, both of the state and of honest claimants, that claims should be adjudicated by a judicial tribunal specially constituted for that purpose. Congress some years ago created a federal court of claims, and its operation has been satisfactory, while a number of the states have a similar tribunal. The creation of such a court in this state would certainly be to the advantage of claimants in enabling them to get a hearing twice a year instead of once in two years, and it is fair to presume that a tribunal of this character would give more careful and more intelligent attention to claims than a committee of the legislature, with the greater certainty of a just and impartial determination, all of which would be to the benefit of the state. As the constitution provides that the state may sue and be sued, and authorizes the legislature to provide in what manner and in what courts suits shall be brought, there appears to be no constitutional obstacle in the way of creating a court of claims in Nebraska.

A REMARKABLE PROPOSITION.

An ordinance has been introduced in the council to prohibit the construction of buildings on grounds which have at any former period been part of a street. This is a remarkable proposition. The city has for years been narrowing certain streets and selling the strips of ground abutting the lots on such streets to the owners of such lots. These sales were made after due appraisement and deeds executed by the mayor were delivered to the purchasers and placed on record. The passage of the proposed ordinance would be a flagrant violation of property rights ceded by the city for a consideration. The council might just as well revoke the sale of city lots which have been deeded to various parties from time to time. It is a palpable attempt to repudiate contract obligations and should be discountenanced. If it is considered improper to narrow streets or to sell any city property, an ordinance forbidding such narrowing and sale would be proper, but the city cannot with any degree of decency put a cloud upon titles it has granted heretofore, whereby enterprising citizens who were about to construct buildings on lots that were in part originally laid out as streets, would be embarrassed in negotiating building loans.

THE report of the Utah territorial commissioner of schools for the year 1888 is especially interesting at this juncture. It appears that the taxation for school purposes is insufficient to pay the expenses of public school instruction, and tuition fees are charged in the district schools of the territory to pay necessary expenses. The result is that thousands of children whose parents are too poor to pay for their tuition are debarred of a public school education. The census of the school children in the territory of school age shows that there are fifty-seven thousand of Mormon parentage and four thousand five hundred of Gentile parentage. The cause of such a state of affairs is of course apparent. The Mormon legislature refuses to make provisions for the support of the public school system of the territory so long as the Mormons control the educational affairs. Having the power to levy taxes, they refuse to contribute one cent for the support of a common school system unless they can divert the money into the support of their own parochial schools, which cannot be done while Utah maintains the territorial form of government. All this is interesting as foreshadowing what would happen if Utah were admitted to statehood under Mormon rule.

THE upper house of congress after playing prodigal son with the vast empire of the public domain, and enriching railroads and land grabbers with millions of acres, appears exceedingly cautious in passing the Oklahoma bill. If the senate exercises its care in considering the measure for the purpose of protecting the rights of the honest settler as against the cattle baron and speculator, no fault should be found with the delay. But it is more than probable that the shoe fits the other foot, and it is the pressure brought to bear by the rich corporations that retards action on the bill.

THE ex-Honorable Frank Morrissey has succeeded again in giving himself temporary notoriety. That is all he has lived for since he started on his tramp through the breezy and balmy west. He reminds one forcibly of the historic fire-bug who tried to immortalize himself several thousand years ago by setting fire to a great structure, and of whom the poet has written: "The youth who fired the Ephesian dome outlives in story the pious fool that reared it."

Not Abused Enough.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

There would be more confidence in the story of Mr. Windom going into the cabinet if he had been more abused.

It Annoys the Professor.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The trouble "Slugger Sullivan" now has is being mistaken for the Democratic Sullivan, of Indiana. When sober he feels deeply the disgrace.

This Prayer Fit.

Chicago Tribune.

The prolonged howling of New York democrats over the prayer of Rev. Dr. Leech in the senate chamber at Albany indicates that his implied charge that something had been "trafficking in the votes of the poor and debauching the patriotism of the lowly" must have hurt somebody.

They're Lively.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

So far this winter's weather has not been severe enough to kill the microbes of base ball enthusiasm. They bid fair to germinate freely in the springtime.

Riddleberger's Weakness.

Chicago News.

Senator Riddleberger wants to be collector of internal revenue for Virginia. In case he gets the appointment he should be cautioned against taking all his pay in distillery goods.

A Suggestion to Mrs. Harrison.

Chicago Herald.

Mrs. Harrison is said to have gently evaded the questions of the general regarding her purchases in New York, but she would better present him with her bills before he has acquired the power to veto them.

Between Two Millstones.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The Panama Canal company is in danger of total destruction through two American measures. The passage of the Edmunds Panama canal resolution will cut off finally all hope of aid from the French government and the incorporation and inauguration of the work of the Nicaraguan canal enterprise will furnish a competitor which will take all the wind out of De Lesseps's scheme.

The Slung Shot as an Educator.

Atlanta Constitution.

A school teacher should be earnest and zealous, but the teacher at Findlay, O., who jumped on a pupil with a slung-shot because the boy did not give a correct definition of the word "syntax," perhaps went too far. The school directors evidently think so, as they are trying to revoke the pedagogue's license. The unlucky educator should try his fortune in Boston.

Two Valentines.

Frank Dempster Sherman in the Century.

Love, at your door young Cupid stands,
And knock for you to come;
The frost is in his feet and hands,
His lips with cold are numb.
Grant him admittance, sweetheart wine,
And by your cheering fire
His lips shall loosen as with mine
And speak forth my desire.

He left me not an hour ago,
And when the rascal went
Barefooted out into the snow
I asked him whither bent.
Quoth he: "To her whose face is like
A garden full of flowers,
To her whose smiles like sunlight strike
Across the winter hours.

No more, he said, nor need of more
Had I to know. I knew
His path lay straight unto your door—
That face belongs to you.
"Godspeed," I cried, "and give her this
When you her face shall see,"
And on his lips I set a kiss,
A Valentine from me!

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

Ashford is in need of a good barber.

Union's greatest need at present is a jeweler.

A married folks dancing club has been organized at Wymore.

A dozen new buildings are being pushed to completion at Crawford.

An A. O. U. W. lodge has been organized at Ohiowa with twenty-five members.

A grain elevator is to be erected at Valentine immediately by Mr. Cook, an Omaha miller.

It is said that the Union Pacific will build a much-needed depot at Sidney the coming season.

A resident of Niobrara captured a half dozen young grasshoppers in his front yard last week.

A number of Tecumseh people are preparing to go to the Oklahoma country when it is opened for settlement.

F. C. Reed is to erect a flouring mill at Ashford, and will have the building completed in time to care for the crop of 1889.

Martin Ballard, county attorney of Dawes county, died at Chadron last week. He had been a sufferer with Bright's disease for many years.

Two tombstones have been received from the government by the Grand Army post at Long Pine, to be placed over the graves of two veterans.

Sixteen converts, the result of a revival, have united with the Methodist church at Long Pine. Among the number was a gentleman 105 years of age, and his son, aged eighty-five.

August Krall is the champion egg eater of Butler county. At Dwight, on a wager, he put himself on the outside of forty-one head of raw hen's fruit, picking twenty-six eggs off the floor with his teeth without breaking the shell.

The ice cream for a Good Templars' sociable at Tecumseh last week was frozen with ice donated by a prominent saloon keeper, and the Republican remarks that you will not find a more sociable people anywhere than in Tecumseh.

Daniel Ptegomani, otherwise Walking Hawk, the Indian deacon of the Santee Agency Congregational church, was found dead last week in the timber near Niobrara. He was subject to fits, and it is supposed he died while suffering from one of them.

Iowa.

A kerosene war is raging hotly at Eldora.

The creamery at Spirit Lake will begin operations in the spring.

An effort is being made at Burlington to secure 500 new members of the Y. M. C. A.

Sixty recruits have been aurolled in the military department of the normal school at LeMars.

Hon. Samuel Merrill, since 1872 president of the Citizens' National bank of Des Moines, has resigned.

One Fort Madison firm claims to have on file orders for lumber for 200 frame buildings in the spring.

The convent that the Sisters of Charity contemplate erecting this year at Dubuque will cost $100,000.

Mrs. Farragher of Amber, was fined $10 and costs one day last week for cruelly beating a two-year old child of Peter Peterson.

Dr. Frederick Becker of Clermont, has been appointed as member of the state board of health to succeed Dr. Dickinson of Des Moines.

Three thousand dollars worth of horses belonging to John Shinoke of Webster county, died in three days of pleuro-pneumonia.

The Madison county courts are being invoked to secure the collection of the Bohemian oats notes given before the Price law was passed.

Pigeons became such a nuisance at Ida Grove that the boys were given permission to exterminate them and there wasn't a bird left at the end of a week.

The elegant new high school building at Creston will soon be completed and will be opened by Governor Larrabee and State Superintendent Sabin early in March.

Beyond the Rockies.

The Northern Pacific has removed its division headquarters from Tacoma to Helena.

There were 423 arrests in Sacramento last month, or an average of a fraction over thirteen a day.

Hon. Fred T. Dubois has been appointed to represent Idaho at the Washington centennial celebration.

The Montana supreme court has affirmed the judgment against George Godas and he will be hanged March 8.

Ben Holladay's estate at Portland, once valued at $500,000, is likely not to more than pay the debts and expenses.

A San Diego man has planted ten acres of mulberry trees preparatory to going into the business of raising silk worms.

Frank Howard, a convict of the Oregon state prison, chopped off one of his hands with a dull hatchet rather than work.

George Lohmeyer, of Sacramento, returning home the other night, found the family in an uproar, screaming for the police and that a burglar was in the house. George got his gun, found a stranger in the dining-room and shot him dead, then gave himself up. The dead man is not identified.

A large sum has been raised by the citizens of Palouse City, W. T., to send an agent to Washington to advocate the annexation of the Idaho panhandle.

Edward Mulcahey, who was reported to be the strongest man on the Comstock, fell from a trestle at Virginia City and was killed. He was drunk at the time of the accident.

The bank clearances for Tacoma, W. T., for the month of January are $1,908,803.81. Real estate investments were recorded in the auditor's office the past month to the number of 1,631, aggregating nearly $2,000,000.

The earth in the vicinity of Battle Mountain, Nevada, is full of shallow artesian wells. It is necessary to sink no more than 100 or 200 feet anywhere in that vicinity in order to obtain a flowing well.

Patrick Clark, a pauper, aged 108 years, died at Bozeman recently. His memory was clear to the last and extended to the leaving of the first Irish colony for Van Dieman's Land during the famine in the latter part of the last century.

A new bill to restrict gaming, introduced in the Nevada legislature, forces gamblers into front rooms on the lower floor, and provides that the front windows shall be of a good size and at such a height from the floor, and shall be clear glass windows. This is thought to be the best gambling proposition yet suggested.

The Nevada legislature has passed a bill authorizing the penitentiary to employ convict labor for building a soldiers' monument in the Carson cemetery over the graves of soldiers brought here from Fort Churchill. A law has also passed requiring foreign corporations to have an agent in every county in the state where they do business.

Elder William B. Lindsay died in Paris, Bear Lake county, Idaho, aged sixty-seven. He was baptized in the Mormon church in Lafayette county, Wis., in 1842, went to Nauvoo the same year, and came to Salt Lake in 1852, where he lived until 1864, when he went to Paris. He leaves behind him three wives, is the father of twenty-six children, nineteen of whom are still alive, fifty-nine grand children and three great-grandchildren.

William Blacklock, vice consul at Samoa, of whom the dispatches have said much lately, is a native of Oregon and about thirty-two years of age. In 1881 he went from Oregon to Boise City, Idaho, and was in the employ of Nathan Falk & Bros. until 1884. He made friends with the people, was a stirring, pleasant business man and became quite a favorite in the town, and especially with his employers. In 1884 he was offered a position with Whiteman & Co., of San Francisco, in their business in Samoa, and he went from Boise City direct to Apia, and later was made vice consul.

A Druggist Replies.

OMAHA, Feb. 12.—To the Editor of THE BEE: In your issue of the 11th inst. Mr. James Reed, of Nebraska City, appears aggrieved that the action of the pharmacy board in trying to legislate a higher tax on druggists should be questioned, but his letter is very ambiguous, and is not to the point. The druggists of the state pay the entire expense of running the board of pharmacy, and it would have been an act of courtesy to have submitted this matter to the druggists before trying to establish laws which, in my opinion, will prove unsatisfactory, and the druggists should have a voice in this matter. If the secretary of the board had issued a circular to the registered drug men of the state, giving the amount of receipts and an itemized statement of expenses, and could show some reason why the fees should be raised, the board would have appeared in much better light.

Mr. Reed says: "The law does not tax the clerk more than the proprietor." If Mr. Reed will read house No. 9 he will find section 5 to read: "Assistants who hold certificates of registration for two years may be granted a certificate as registered pharmacist by paying $5." After the bill was in the house and printed the board came to its senses somewhat and introduced an amendment by striking out the word "five" and inserting the word "three," so the clerk must pay $3. Section 6 says that every registered pharmacist (meaning proprietors) shall pay $2 for the renewal of his certificate.

Now, as I said in my letter of the 8th, $1 per year for renewal certificates of both druggists and assistants is sufficient, as the druggists foot the bill, then wait until they have the reports, and let them decide, before any measure becomes a law which will force them.

The pharmacy law is good. No one objects to its workings, but as Mr. Hunt, of North Bend, says, if there is not money enough to pay so many members, cut down the force.

DRUGGIST.

A Very Soft Snap.

LINCOLN, Feb. 12.—[To the Editor of THE BEE.]—A great effort is being made for the appointment, by the governor, of a state printer, and for this purpose, a bill, under the supervision of Mr. Hathaway is being gotten up for introduction into the house.

At the same time and intimately connected with the above, another bill is to be introduced providing for the publication of school text books for the public schools by the state printer.

The above if carried will be a very soft snap for the state printer, and will destroy the chances of all other printers of obtaining by fair competition a share of the state printing.

One item in the schedule of prices is 30 cents per 1,000 for composition, equivalent to $1.20 per page for composition alone, whereas the present contract for the bills is $1.05 for everything.

The above is no scandal, therefore there is no cowardice in withholding my name.

PRINTER.

The Law Requires It.

Several days ago complaint was filed with THE BEE stating that the young lady who presides over the foreign money order department at the post office had refused to issue an order made out for Therese Nilsson, No. 10 Rayruldsgaton, Stockholm, Sweden, because the "county" was not written on it. Inasmuch as Stockholm has a government of its own and is situated in two counties, complainant presumes the postmaster, before whom he claims to have laid the matter, and his clerks acted entirely from a lack of knowledge. Miss Southard, the lady who refused the order said: "The law compels us to have the "county" written on all foreign orders. The New York office is very particular about this, and especially as regards mail of that kind going to Sweden. This instance is no exception."

Assistant Postmaster Woodward also stated that the law required them to have the county written on all orders, and he thought that people who are kindly instructed by the employes how and what to do, should be willing to comply with the same.

Two Want Damages.

City Treasurer Rush states that all property owner along the line, except two, have refused to accept damages for the widening of South Thirteenth street. The two are John F. Twamly and Jacob Kendis. The appraisers allowed damages aggregating $4,425. Twamly gets $1,700 and Kendis $75. The street is to be widened from Vinton to the city lines, a distance of something like one mile and a half. It is now only sixty feet in width, and the proposition is to make it ninety and straighten it. At one point in the present street there is a square jog of half a block.

SHARPER AND INCENDIARY.

Arrest in Boston of a Fire-Bug Who Operated in Omaha.

CONFIDENCING FURNITURE MEN.

How the Scoundrel Worked, Was Detected, His Prospective Punishment and the Fate Awaits Him Here.

A Round of Incendiarisms.

Three weeks ago THE BEE published a telegram from Boston telling of the arrest of a firebug who gave his name as Chase, and claimed that he was a resident of North Platte, in this state. Buffalo Bill was in this city at the time, and was asked concerning the individual, but stoutly asserted that there was no such person known to the people of North Platte.

The telegram attracted the attention of the firm of B. Rosenthal & Co., of the People's Installment house, 613-615 North Sixteenth, who made inquiries which resulted in proving that the fellow is a peregrinating incendiary, and that he has successfully carried on his diabolical business in this city.

Last July he purchased a bill of household goods valued at $110 of the firm mentioned, paying $20 in cash and agreeing to pay $25 every month until the bill was satisfied. The goods were deposited in the second story of a butcher shop on Twentieth street near Lake, which, it will be remembered, was, one afternoon shortly afterward, burned to the ground. In common with the owner of the building, the fire-bug received his insurance and disappeared. Rosenthal & Co. were sufferers to the amount of their bill less $20. The sneak gave his name as W. H. Blair.

In response to the letter of Rosenthal & Co., above referred to, the chief fire marshal of Boston forwarded a copy of an insurance paper in which was printed a picture of the incendiary. By this means Rosenthal & Co. were satisfied as to the identity of the fellow. The firm immediately notified the local board of underwriters of the fact through Mr. Weir, who had one of his fellow insurance men look into the matter with the result that Chase, alias Blair, was the same fellow who had so adroitly robbed the furniture firm mentioned, condemned the insurance company, and further that he is the fellow who has been working other firms in the same way throughout the country. With this discovery the underwriters have decided that as soon as Blair is set free by the Boston people to bring him to this city. There is not much likelihood that he will soon get out of his present position, because the authorities claim that he will be sentenced for at least twenty-five years to the penitentiary.

Blair or Chase's methods have been as follows: He would buy, under an assumed name, a small amount of furniture, put it in a room and then set fire to the latter, so injuring his furniture as to recover his insurance and then hastily leave the city. It is now certain that he practiced in this way in a number of places, because on his person when he was arrested was a number of insurance policies from different parts of the country. In Boston, he displayed in the place to which he had applied the match several old charred articles which he had taken as relics from some of his earlier conflagrations, but the keen eyed detectives saw that the blaze which had been ostensibly extinguished by Blair himself could not have burned these relics so badly. It is morally certain that Blair or Chase will apply but few more incendiary matches.

OLD-TIME LITIGATION.

Makes the District Court Lively this Term.

Very promptly at 9:30 yesterday Judges Groff, Doane, Wakely and Hopewell took their seats under the wooden scales of justice. Sheriff Coburn sounded the "Hear ye" tocsin and Clerk Moore began his written prelude to the day's proceedings.

Interest continues remarkably well at this term. Many of the big lawyers were present and the seats for spectators contained an unusually large crowd.

Judge Wakeley announced that to-morrow morning there will be a preliminary call of the first 100 cases on the equity docket. With this, Judges Doane, Wakely and Hopewell went to their respective rooms. There was a thinning out of the audience, and County Attorney Mahoney, addressing himself to Judge Groff, said:

"Your honor, we're ready in 333, State vs. Dan Rice."

John Behm is a jurymen of the regular pannel; so is Marcus Sullivan, an ex-policeman, but neither of them were permitted to have a hand in the trial of miserable Dan. The young luminary appointed by Judge Groff to defend him, excused them. Rice is a small, saddle-colored negro, who once worked as a janitor at the Eden Musee. While there according to the information he had an opportunity to steal a collection of rare coins, of which, it is said, he took advantage, and made way with the property. John Hensman, B. M. Smith, A. F. Mayne, Walter Clark, C. J. Westerdahl, Mark Hansen, Frank McGrath, M. McCarty, Dan McBride and Dan O'Keeffe were the jury. The testimony introduced showed in detail just what has been briefly stated.

The coins stolen were concealed by Rice in various places, some of them in the Musee building, others were taken to Council Bluffs and a few pieces were expended. Officer Dempsey, who arrested Rice in the latter place and brought him back to Omaha, testified that the prisoner on returning to this side, went and showed him, as well as two or three others, where to find the coins. C. E. Felton, owner of the coins, also testified. The other witnesses, three Council Bluffs officers, could not get over yesterday morning; therefore, the court took a recess at 11:20 o'clock until 2 p. m.

The novelty and excitement for a few days at least are about over, and the mill is settling down to its dry routine grind.

Late in the afternoon the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. Rice was remanded for sentence.

The burglary case against John Lavin, who pleaded not guilty when he was arraigned Tuesday morning, will be the first criminal case before Judge Groff this morning.

This morning Judge Wakeley will call the first 100 cases on the equity docket.

TO-DAY'S DOCKET.

The following civil cases will be called today for trial in the district court:

2-36—Hanson vs Omaha.
2-59—Maus vs Omaha.
2-64—Rathmann vs Peycke et al.
2-114—Curtis vs Omaha.
2-136—Brennan et al vs Omaha.
2-189—N. W. E. L. and P. company vs First Congregational church et al.
2-192—Kelkenny vs Hellman & Co.
2-207—Flack vs Goldsmith.
2-215—Martin vs Omaha.
2-233—Omaha Nail Manufacturing company vs Johnson et al.
2-240—Frank vs Omaha.
2-241—Rosenstein vs Omaha.
2-283—Maus vs Omaha.
2-284—Brandes vs Omaha.
2-285—Sack vs Omaha.
2-293—Hughes vs Housel.
2-300—Roberts vs Omaha.
2-301—Campbell vs Omaha.

Judge Doane's Court.

The old-timer, the case of Frank H. Goddard vs William Sweesey, was on trial. This will be the third time it has been put through the mill. It involves a lot of ground in Sweeney's addition to which both claim ownership. The attorneys consumed nearly an hour getting a jury to suit them and finally commenced trial with the following twelve men: William Lehmer, C. E. Burke, M. J. Feenan, Claus Harps, Robert McConnell, Louis Larson, A. H. Mills, John B. Payton, C. J. Bauman, James A. Norton, C. H. Younger, and Jerry Beaver.

The property over which has arisen so much litigation is described as lot 1, block 6. In 1877 D. C. Wilmott, a citizen of Ohio, and the father-in-law of Frank Goddard, bought the lot says Mr. Goddard's attorney, at tax sale, and gave it to his daughter, Mrs. Goddard. He got it for something like $6. Now it is worth a great deal of money. Sweesey claims that he owns the lot now and always has. He admits that Wilmott bid it in at tax sale, simply because he had been slightly derelict in paying his taxes. Years ago, after subdividing his land into town lots, Sweesey sold a number of them at auction, and Thomas Hewitt bought the one in question, but it soon reverted to the original owner. The attorneys have wrangled more, probably, in the varied and various trials of this case than usual, and very early broke out this morning. Plaintiff's lawyer, a tall, slim, wiry-looking fellow, with a shaggy brown beard and eye glasses, became nervous because the opposing attorney consumed considerable time presenting the facts of his client's cause to the jury. "We have become angry and quarrelled every time," said the latter, "but I did not expect my friend to commence it again." Then spoke another attorney: "The early outbreak indicates that they are getting nervous."

After concluding the judge turned to Goddard's representative and softly inquired, "Does that satisfy you?" Then commenced an examination of witnesses, Frank Goddard being first. He briefly outlined his claims, which was followed by the introduction of records from the recorder's office, and long arguments on objections made by the defense.

New Suits Commenced.

John Toner filed a petition against the city of South Omaha for $3,237.39, which he claims is due him for grading Thirtieth street from Q to Elm.

James T. Madigan commenced action in the district court yesterday afternoon for divorce from his wife, Sarah. The grounds upon which he bases his allegations are cruelty and desertion. They were married in Boston seven years ago, and Mrs. Madigan abandoned him in October, 1886. The husband, who is a mechanic, claims that he was much aggrevated by the actions of his wife while she did live with him. It is affirmed that she refused to prepare meals for him on several occasions, and at other times when she did do the culinary act, she would not sit at the same table with him during a meal. Madigan also avers that his wife absented herself from home a number of times and upon returning, after having been away for a week or so, would never give an account of herself.

J. W. Goodhard & Bro. brought suit against D. H. Fitch to recover $170 on a promissory note.

Peter Harris sued Robert Martin for $25 damages, alleged to have been sustained by the breakage of a stone while being removed from a warehouse.

County Court.

The fair but frail Nella King was made defendant yesterday in a suit brought by Hans Larson before Judge Shields for $321.50. Larson states that for the sum of $22,325 he took the contract to furnish the material and build an addition to Nella's house; that the work was completed all right, but she failed to pay him the full amount, and he now asks judgment. Larson further sets forth that by some sleight of hand jugglery the only executed copy of the agreement passed out of his possession, and is now, according to his belief, held by defendant.

In the case of Fish vs. Peycke, the court gave judgment for plaintiff, in the sum of $740.88.

Following are the judgments rendered yesterday by County Judge Shields: Hussey-Day company vs. John L. Webster, judgment for $500, due on an accepted draft. Fish and others, of New Orleans, vs. Peycke Bros., judgment for $740, due on merchandise. Frank D. Muir, et al., vs. William Latey, et al., judgment for $881.

TO-DAY'S CALL.

W. R. McKenzie vs W. J. Carter, 10 a. m.
Fannie Goldsmith vs Julius C. Iler, et al., 10 a. m.
Omaha Coal, Coke and Lime company vs B. & M. railroad, 1 p. m.
George Berlinghoff vs W. Genius, 1 p. m.
Baker vs Brucker, 1:30 p. m.
Gibson vs Kinkaid, 10 a. m.

The following judgments were entered up yesterday: Cummings et al vs Mills, judgment for Cummings and Nelson against Mills for $223.90; for Harris vs Mills, $112.50; for Mills vs Knowles, plaintiff, for $71.50; Hall vs McLeod, judgment for $154.29.