THE NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE

Another Week Started With Barely a Quorum Present.

IMPORTANT BILLS ACTED UPON.

Two Measures of More Than Ordinary Interest to the Taxpayers of the State - State House Gossip.

House.

LINCOLN, Neb., March IL - | Special to THE Brr.j-When the house met this morning barely a quorum of members were present. The consideration of bills on general file was

The following bills were reported back for passage: To punish assessors for the under valua-

tion of property.

Fixing a maximum limit of the rate of tax-

Providing that the property of intestates shall be divided equally between the beirs of the same degree and abolishing all courtesy

and dower rights. Proposing to amend the state constitution m respect to the supreme court was under discussion. The bill increases the number

of judges from three to five.

An amendment fixing the term of each at ten years and providing for the biennial election of one judge, was adopted.

On motion of Everett the term was afterwards reduced to five years. The bill was then passed over for future action.

The speaker announced that memorial addresses will be delivered at 10 o'clock tomorrow on the death of Representative Hays.

A bill by Christy, of Clay, providing that any locality may vote a special tax not exceeding ten per cent of the assessment rolls, to encourage the erection of steam flouring mills, paper mills, starch factories and woolen mills, and prohibiting the voting of special taxes to railroads, was taken up. The clause relating to railroads was stricken out, and the bill recommended for passage.

A bill by Johnson providing for county uni-

formity of tax books was considered. The bill provides that at the election in April each year, a delegate shall be elected from each township to a county meeting, which shall adopt a series of text books for the county and make the best terms possible with pub-

To Prevent Excessive Taxation.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 11 .- | Special to THE Brg. |-The following is the text of a bill favorably reported by the committee of the whole in the house to-day to prevent excessive taxation, should the bill compelling assessors to list property at its full cash value become a law:

Section 1. Section 75 of chapter 77 of the compiled statutes of 1887 shall be amended so as to read: The rate of the general state tax shall be sufficient to realize the amount necessary to meet the appropriations made by the legislature for the year in which the tax is levied, not exceeding 2 mills on the dollar valuation. The rate of the school tax shall not be less than 14 or more than 1 mill on the dollar valuation. The rate of the state sinking fund tax shall not be more than 14 mill on the dollar valuation in any county in the state.

county in the state. Section 2. Section 77 of chapter 77 of the compiled statutes shall be amended so as to read: On the last day of their sitting as a board of equalization, the county board shall levy the necessary taxes for the current year, including all county, township, city, school district, precinct, village and other taxes required by law to be certified to the county clerk and levied by the county board. The rate of tax for county purposes shall not exceed eighty cents on the hundred dollars valuation except for the payment of indebtedness existing at the adoption of the present constitution, unless substitution and the same of levy the necessary taxes for the current year. constitution, unless authorized by a vote of the people of the county, and shall be as fol-lows: In countles under township organization, for ordinary county revenue, including the support of the poor (except when each town supports its own poor) not more than not more than two and one-half mills on the dollars valuation; for county bridge fund, not more than two mills on the dollar valuation; for county sinking fund, not more than two mills on the dollar valuation, and labor tax as provided in the following section. In counties not under township organization, for ordinary county revenue (including the sup-port of the poor) not more than four mills on the dollar valuation; for roads, nor more than two mills on the dollar valuation; for count bridge fund, not more than two mills on the dollar valuation; for county sinking fund not more than two mills on the dollar valua tion, and labor tax as provided in the follow

tion 3. An emergency existing, this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

To Punish Assessors. Lincoln, Neb., March 11 .- [Special to The BEE. |-The following is the full text of the Corbin bill to punish assessors for undervaluation of property, as recommended for pas

sage by the house committee of the whole: Section 1. That any assessor who shall willfully, anowingly and with intent to evade the law, assess the property, real or personal of any person, company or corporation, at less than its cash value, the same to be determined, as provided by law, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for each offense shall be liable to a fine of not less that \$50 nor more than \$200, to be recovered in any proper form of action in any court of compurisdiction in the name of the state of braska. Such fines when recovered shall be

paid into the county school fund. Section 2. It is hereby made the duty of the state board of equalization to assess al property, which it is their duty under w to assess, at its cash value, and a wilful failure so to do shall subject the member of said board or such of them as shall concur in under valuation, to the penalty of impeach

Section 3. Whereas an emergency exists, this act shall be in force from and after its

Legislative Gossip.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 11.—[Special to THE EE.]—The wife of Speaker Watson was a visitor at the capitol to day.

Over forty members failed to answer the

roll call this morning.

The complaints concerning the lack of ven-tilating facilities in the hall of the house are growing more and more numerous. Among those who are on the sick list from this cause are Representatives Gilbert and Meeker. The bill was recommended for passage,

lso the following: Providing for the appointment of an as sistant county attorney in Gage, Lancastor and Douglas counties; providing that the governor shall pardon two convicts who have een incarcerated at least ten years on every courth of July. This tall has already passed

A bill by Berlin, providing that the credit-ors of the employes of corporations living in one state shall not garnishee their wages earned in another state, was recommended

for passage by the senate committee.

Dr. McCroskey Pardoned. Sicux Falls, Dak., March 11 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-To-day Dr. J. A. McCroskey, who was serving a life sentence for manslaughter, was pardoned. The doctor was sentenced at Huron, March, 1885. It seems a cowboy named William Meyers married a girl whom McCroskey had reared, and treated herse badly that she left him and again made her home with the dector's and agalo made her home with the doctor's family, twenty miles south of Huron. Meyers demanded his wife and matte threats of bloodshed. After several days a shooting affray occurred and Meyers fell dead. The doctor, his wife, son and mother-in-law were arrested. In order to clear his family, though innocent, the doctor pleaded guilty of mansiaughter. Some time ago Governor Church learned of the particulars and issued a pardon without solicitation. The doctor has always been highly esteemed.

A Cold-Blooded Murder. WATFORD, Out., March 11 .- Albert Wilson shot and klifed Miss Sarah Marshall last night because she refused to allow him to walk home from church with her. He then set fire to a straw stack to draw attention from his movements. He is still a liberty.

THE PROGRESS OF ART. An Interesting Lecture Delivered at

the Lininger Gallery.

E. R. Garczbynski addressed the Western

Art association last night at the Lininger gallery.

his subject would be English contemporaneous art and that he purposed more particularly to deal with the great artistic movesent inaugurated by John Ruskin, which had resulted in placing England at the head of artistic matters. This had not been ac complished by John Ruskin alone, for the ground had been prepared for him by Benjamin Robert Haydon. This artist commenced his career at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and it was his good for-

nineteenth century, and it was his good fortune to radically change the views of the
English people in regard to art. Before his
day the English common poople had regarded art as unmanly and un-English. It
had been an appendage of the artistocracy, and no one save the
aristocrats concerned themselves with
art questions. Haydon changed all this, and
he created in the body of the English nation
a hearty liking for art and a sincere interest
in it. This was brought about by an extrain it. This was brought about by an extra-ordinary circumstance. Lord Elgin, travel-ing in Greece and Turkey, conceived the ex-traordinary idea of despoiling the Parthenou of its noblest sculptures. At that time the English were very popular with the Turks, for they had succeeded in beating back the French, who had invaded Egypt and Pales tine under Bonaparte. When, therefore, Lord Elgin intimated to the pasha in command of the district that he would like to

remove some of the stones from the ruins of Athens, he received authority to remove all the old stones he wanted. Armed with this nuthority he proceeded to take the statues from the pod-aments of the east and west ends, the high relief sculptures from the metopes of the Frieze and the law relief carvings of the Panthenaic procession of the Cella. He returned in triumph to England with his precious freight but was received, contrary to his expectations, with a howl of obloquy, headed by Lord Byron and all the poets and The house went into committee of the headed by Lord Byron and all the poets and literary men of England. In this juncture Haydon stepped forward, organized public meetings, gave lectures in which he explained the values of these marbles and succeeded in creating a public sentiment, in favor of their purchase by the nation. From that time forward Haydon interested himself in all public questions connected with art, and compelled the English government to have more attention. English government to pay more attention to art matters than had been customary in to art matters than had been customary in England. He insisted upon the decoration of Westminster hail and of the houses of parliament by fresco paintings and he succeeded in creating in the English public a recognition of the value of art as an educational medium. He also founded a society of artists, a rival organization to the academy, and instituted a lottery system by which he disposed of many of the pictures of young and promising artists. In this way,

of young and promising artists. In this way both by the new association and by the both by the new association and by the steady stream of pictures which went into the homes of Englishmen of smail income, he prepared the English nation for the teachings of John Ruskin. He plowed the ground and Ruskin sowed the seed.

From this point the lecturer went into an analysis of the Ruskinian teaching, and showed that Ruskin's idea was a return to the national school in opposition to the conthe national school in opposition to the conventional and academic method which prevailed in Eugland, where art was founded upon the traditions of the great scademic school of Italian masters. Here the lecturer explained the difference between the natural and academic schools, by directing the atten-tion of the audience to various pictures in the Lininger gallery. He pointed out the "Invasion of Lorraine" as a good example of naturalistic art, and then he contrasted it with the magnificent picture by Guido Reni of David with the bead of Guist which he of David with the head of Goliath, which he claimed was an undoubted original. He showed that Guido had painted that very picture four times, giving the locality of each repieco. From this point, the speaker faction of the house.

went on to Ruskin's visit to Italy, claiming that the great writer had no doubt made up his mind before he went to Italy, and knew his mind before he went to Italy, and knew that he would be sure to find examples of natural art in the earlier pictures of the Florentine school. He demonstrated from a picture placed on an easel which has been attributed to Ghirlandojo that some of the early pictures were unquestionably based, upon Roman art and that the others were due to the influences of the first Dutch school. Then he analyzed the teaching of Ruskin and showed that unconsciously to himself, he was laboring for a return to the himself, he was laboring for a return to the art of the first Dutch school, as translated by Filiplippi and his son Filipino.

Then he took up the pre-Raphelite brother-hood and described in turn the paintings of Halman, Hunt and Millair and the subsequent works of George Mason and Sir Fred-eric Leighton and of Philip Morris. He wound up by showing that as George Mason and Leighton painted for many Rome, it was exceedingly probable Hispano-Roman school was founded upon their teachings. In the last place he showed that the men of Grosvenor gallery school were simply reproducers of some of the early

The Wabash Western's Condition.

Sr. Louis, March 11.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Wabash Western railroad will be held to-morrow. The annual report for 1888 shows the gross earnings to be \$5,779,583; operating expenses, \$4,398,391 net earnings, \$1,381,191. The gross earning, as compared with 1887, show a decrease of \$738,478 and the operating expenses a decrease of \$251,732. The new revenue applicable to interest shows a decrease of \$436,857 and a surplus over all fixed charges of \$443,385. The report of the Wabash lines east of the

Mississippi is given by Receiver McNulta who furnishes the following facts: As compared with 1887, there was in 1888 a decreas n the gross earnings of \$348,848, and a crease in the net earnings of \$94,557, leaving net earnings applicable to interest of \$527, 885, as against 1,532,675 for the year 1887.

Important Santa Fe Changes. CHICAGO, March 11 .- It is semi-officially innounced to-night that the general freight and passenger agent of the Chicago, Santa Fe and California railroad, Emmons Blaine, son of James G. Blaine, will terminate his onnection with the Santa Fe about the end of the present month. It is said that he has accepted a flattering offer from an eastern mercantile house. It is also understood that the assistant general freight agent, C. A. Parker, will be made general freight agent of one of the western lines of the Santa Fe. General Traffic Manager White will, it is said, be transferred from Towels to Chicago. said, be transferred from Topeka to Chicago. it is intimated that the transfer of the management of the traffic department from Chicago instead of Topeka possesses no small significance from a railroad standpoint.

Brakeman Killed. SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, March 11.- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-John Savage, a brakeman on the Utah Central railroad, was thrown from a freight train by a coupling breaking at Lehigh Junction this afternoon. A special train brought him to the city. The car struck him, sufficting internal injuries from which be died at 6 o'clock. He leaves

a wife and two children.

At the White House. Washington, March II .- The white house was closed to callers this morning with the exception of those having appointments with the president and congressmen about to

leave the city.

The president came down to the east room at 1 o'clock and shook hands with about one hundred and fifty persons who had assembled the manning.

Steamship Arrivals. At New York-The Arizona from Liver pool, and the Anchoria, from Glasgow. At Boston-The Palmyra, from Liver

At Liverpool-The Barrowmore, from Bal At Baltimore-The Gothenburg City, from Antwerp. At Glasgow-The Devonia, from New

An Absolute Curc. An Absolute Cure.

The ORIGINAL ABIFTINE OINT MENT is only put up in large two cuace tin boxes, and is an absolute cure for old sores, burns, wounds and chapped hands, and all skinds of piles. Ask for the ORIGINAL AHIETINE OINTMENT. Sold by Goodman Drug Co., at 25 cents per box—br mail 30 cents.

BUTLER'S

He Wants the State to Pay Him Only \$50,000. The lecturer commenced by saying that

BECAUSE HE WAS BOUNCED.

History of the Steps Which Led to the Impeachment of the Then Governor For Misappropriating.

Butler's Imposition. The claim of \$50,000 by ex-Governor Butler, of this state, who was impeached many years ago, is being commented upon by many old citizens who still retain a recollection of the circumstances under which that official was deposed. Those who are conversant with the facts pronounce the demand an imposition. Mr. Rosewater was interviewed

on the subject and said: "I regret very much that ex-Governor But-"I regret very much that ex-Governor that ler in a recent speech has used my mame as that of a man endorsing his claim for \$50,000. I hate to be in any way mixed up in this matter for the reason that eighteen years ago, I was one of the leaders in the legisla-ture that impeached him and introduce! the first resolution requesting. Governor Butler first resolution requesting Governor Butler to explain what had become of the school money which he had collected from the gov-

When the house committee on claims sent "When the house committee on claims sent for me to testify as to the impeachment trial and the righteousness of Butler's conviction I gave them full particulars. The truth of history should be vindicated and I feel it my duty now to relate the facts as they oc-curred," continued Mr. Rosewater. "There is no truth whatever in Butler's charge that he was impeached on the projudice of Doug-las county, because there was not any perlas county, because there was not any per-sonal malice against him on the part of any man connected with the impeachment. Sub stantially the facts are these: During the campaign of 1870 Dr. George L. Miller charged, in the Omaha Herald, that Governor Butler had stolen \$17,000 of the school money which he had collected from the government, and that he had appropriated it to his own use in building a residence at Lin-

coln.

"This charge Butler denied most vigorously from the stump. He denounced any man who would make such a charge as a black-hearted liar and villain. The republicans sustained Butler, and he was elected by a larger majority than that of the previous year. I was elected on the same ticket with him as a straight republican. When the legislature met. Governor Butler omitted iegislature met Governor Butler omitted from his message all mention of this \$17,000. We had gone through an exciting senatorial contest and elected a senator, and the session was about half over without a word coming from Butler in relation to this school money charge when I understood that some of the democrats and independents were about to start an investigation. Determining to outflank them I introduced a resolution myself asking the governor to explain what had become of this school fund. Within a few min-utes after this resolution had passed the house I was in the governor's office telling Butler that I had introduced this resolution to avoid the making of political capital by the democrats and he thanked me saying he was glad I had done so. Then he turned around and exhibited a package of mortgages which I remember to have been from David Butler to David Butler and not appearing of record. The governor asked me whether I would not help him legalize the matter, and I told him that I would think over it, at the same time expressing the hope that would explain the transaction to the satis-

"Within thirty minutes after this interview the governor sent a message to the house in substance as follows: 'In response would say that I have caused to be collected the sum of \$16,881.25 from the United States on the 5 per cent due the school fund on ac-count of land sales, and have placed the count of land sales, and have placed the same to the state in the state treasury. This was a stunner for me, and I was actually twitted by some of the members as being up a tree, the general opinion being that the governor had turned in the money after the resolution had passed. The next morning I went to the office of the state treasurer and asked Mr. Henry A state treasurer and asked Mr. Henry A. Koonig who was then state treasurer for permission to look at the books. I examined them with great care from the territorial days up to that date. The school moneys days up to that date. The school moneys were recorded in red ink, so that I could follow the entries with case, but no \$16,881.25 was to be seen, and when the bouse met on that day I introduced another resolution to this effect: Whereas, Gov-ernor Butler has paid into the hands of the state treasurer \$16,881.26, and whereas, the reports of the auditor and state treasurer fall to exhibit any such sum credited to the state school fund, therefore be it resolved, that the charges of the committee on finances is hereby instructed to proceed direct to the offices of the auditor and treasurer and ascertain why the amount deposited by Governor Butler has not been credited in

their accounts. The chairman of the committee, Mr. Thomas F. Hall, made the examination re-quired and returned with a response from the auditor and treasurer within about one hour. Mr. Koenig gave as a reason for not credit-ing the amount of \$16,881.26 to the school fund of the state that no such amount had been deposited with him by the governor.
"This created quite a sensation and a com

mittee was at once appointed to wait upon the governor and request him to explain the discrepancy between himself and the other state officers. Three days later an impeachment resolution was introduced by Representative John C. Myers, and after a hot debate it was found to tack three votes of carrying the house by the requisite majority. There-upon a committee of five was elected by the house to investigate the conduct of the state officers, including the governor, auditor and treasurer, and a recess of thirty days was taken by the legislature to give the committee a chance to report.

The committee met with great obstacles, Mr. Rosewater went on; "witnesses were spirited away and great difficulty was experienced in getting some of them to testify, because the governor had at his back the railroads, banks and other large corporate interests, which he had placed under obligations. But the testimony collected was so overwhelmingly conclusive as to the sys-tematic corruption of the governor and auditor that the report of the committee was followed immediately by an impeachment resolution, for which all but six members of

the house recorded their votes.
"This investigating committee was made up of the elemies of Butler, on contrary its members were among the fair est and most conservative legislators. One of the committee was Mr. Louis S. Reed, now vice president of the Nebraska National bank, and the late Elam Clark, of Calhoun was another. Eleven articles of impeachment were presented, the first one charging the governor with appropriating the school money collected at Washington, the other articles charging him with accepting or de-manding bribes from various contractors and parties connected with the state govern-ment. One of the articles charged the gov-ernor with wilfully lying to the house of representatives when it made inquiry with regard to the school fund.

representatives when it made inquiry with regard to the school fund.

"The state employed General Estabrook and Judge Wakeley as its attorneys and the governor retained T. M. Marquett, John I. Redick and Clinton Briggs for the defense. The impeaching resolutions were voted March 3, 1871, and the final verdict was reached June 6, after a protracted trial. The governor was found guilty by three-fourths of the senate, on the first article of impeachment, and his suspension from office which ment, and his suspension from office which had taken place on the day of impeachment was made permanent by the decree of the court of impeachment. That court of impeachment was not biased, but in fact succumbed to the greatest of pressure. Only the other day I met one of our legislators, Hon. Leander Girard, and was told by him that Butler wanted me to go before the committee and state that he was improperly convicted, but I declined. I had

improperly convicted, but I declined. I had no commity to the governor and have not now, but the testimony we had before us was conclusive of his guilt and no new evidence that would change my mind has come to light. "Now as to the so called expenging of the impeachment records," continued Mr. Rosewater, "that was a complete farce and void. There is no precedent for any such thing. How could you expunge the records and explain why James became governor of Nebraska! Butler did not die and he did not resign. There is only one explanation of the succession of James and that is that Governor Butler was

removed. The bill which Butler has caused to be introduced is a fraud on its face for it asserts that the later legislature after a thorough rehearing and investigation declared him guiltiess. There has never been any reinvestigation of the charges. Butler went before the legislature and appealed to its sympathy off account of his family. He brought his wife and family to Lincoln and berged for their sike that a resolution should be adopted that would take the stigma from his name and indirectly from theirs, and as a matter of sympathy purely, and not for any other purpose, the legislature adopted the resolution; but there never has been any expunging done, there could not be, and the records of the stide are as they have been.

"If Butler had come simply with a trifling bill reimbursing filmself for losses in the final settlement with the state that was made by the commission," said Mr. Rosewater in conclusion, "some excuse niight have existed, but he came first with a bill of \$15,000, which was at the instance of the lobby inflated to \$50,000, and the result is that his claim has degenerated into a job and that people disposed to be lenient to him are now compelled to resent the claim as an imposition."

to resent the claim as an imposition." INSUFFERABLE VAN ETTEN.

He Compels the Judges to Give Him Another Black Eye.

Judge Wakeley interested the court, bar and spectators with a short series of rulings in the entangling litigations of Mrs. Emma L. Van Etten, David Van Etten, and Henry J. Abrahams. There are three suits, thus giving each of the parties an opportunity to figure as plaintiff and defendant. The first two, styled Emma L. Van Etten against Abrahams, and Abrahams against Einma L. Van Etten, came in under ruling on a motion for a change of venue. The court stated that he thought they might be regarded as irregular, but, under the supposition that they had been filed with Mrs. Van Etten's consent, be could not do otherwise than pass upon them. These suits have been pending a long time. The public knows all about and is tired of him. Van Etten has been expelled from the bar and is working with last hopes of a desperate man. An arm load of affidavits were filed to show that Judges Wakeley, Doane, Groff and Hopewell Judges Wakeley, Doane, Groff and Hopewell are prejudiced against him. In this state there is no statutory provision showing that prejudice is sufficient cause for removal, "But," said his honor, "if it can be shown that the judges of this court have any prejudice, the fact ought to be good ground enough for a removal, and the good taste of any judge should prevent him from trying the case. But," continued Judge Wakeley, "among the mass of affidavits I fail to find any allegations substantiating the charge of prejudice. Therefore, the motion for removal is overruled." The affidavits, on account of their scandaious, irrevalent and outrageous character, were ordered stricken from the files of the court. His honor strongly intimated that the judges did not require the affidavits of others to establish their feelings affidavits of others to establish their feelings towards any client or case. The objections to Abrahams' motion for an appeal from the

to Abrahams' motion for an appeal from the justice court were overruled. Van Etten's application for an injunction to prevent the levy of an attachment was held for further hearing, as also a motion affecting his standing as a member of the bar.

An order was filled dismissing the suit of Anna Josephine Steinreide against James H. Wheeler. This is the lady who created so great a sensation recently by being arrested for stealing i lot of diamonds at Des Moines and coming to Omaha with them. This time James H. Wheeler was her accuser, and after securing freedom from jail, Mrs. Steinreide brought a suit for damages against him. Now the lady makes affidavit to the effect that she was imiposed upon by her lawyer and asks to have the upon by her lawyer and asks to have the case dismissed. The very beautiful pen-manship displayed by Mrs. Steinreide in signing her name shows that she is a lady of superior intelligence and education. She is now earning a livelihood as a domestic in family of Garbage Inspector Gold-

smith.

In August, of last year, Mrs. Annie E. Ish had negotiated with Porter Bros. and H. E. Powers for an exchange of farm and city property. She owned a half-section or more in Holt county and was anxious to trade it off with the other parties who claimed to be sole proprietors of and to hold a clean title to certain lots and buildings on the corner of Leavenworth and Twenty-seventh street in this city. She also had a lot in South Omaha valued at \$600, which was thrown into the transaction. A trade was made and H. E. Powers gave her a bill of sale to the property. Later, Fred Gray interfered and showed he held a title to the lots and had in-stituted suit for forcible entry and deliverence on January 2. Now, Mrs. Ish brings suit against Porter Bros. and Powers for \$4,000 damages.

Area, C. Johnson, the young man who has been lying in jail several days, charged with having received the diamond pin stolen by Quirk from Sadie Rush, was brought be-fore Judge Groff and discharged. Quirk has pleaded guilty to petty larceny. A verdict for plaintiff was returned in the

Lynchburg Tobacco works vs. Copman et al. Gladden vs. Shelton, a suit on contract for erecting certain buildings, is on trial before Judge Doane. Clark, the young man who sued Bennett & Bohme and their bondsmen, for failure to fulfill a building contract, got a verdict for

The case of Horace R. Kelley et al. against Parke Godwin, is being tried by Judge Groff. It is the controversy in which Godwin is charged of having collected an account of \$500 for plaintiffs from Duncan,

and retained the money. Kelley et al. are wholesale cigar dealers of New York.

Patrick Murphy is suing August Schluter and Isaac Poicy for \$1,007, an amount he claims is still due him in payment for certain real estate sold to them in Johnson county. Iowa. The original debt was \$3,500, and \$1,493 has been paid. Patrick now wants judgment for the balance.

The jury in the case of the Lynchburg tobacco works against E. B. Chapman, returned a verdict yesterday for the defendant. The company sand to recover \$405 on cigars alleged to have been sold to Chapman A transcript in the case of Josephine Bul-lard against the Chicago Lumber company was filed yesterday in the district court The plaintiff sued to recover \$153 on a nishee against Hughes & Bray, and lower court gave her a judgment for that

United States Court. Judge Dundy and the United States circuit court attaches left for Hastings yesterday morning to open the first term of this exalted tribunal in that city. They expect the event to be one of unusual interest. The citizens have made arrangements for properly receiving and entertaining the court

County Court.

James S. France filed a petition praying to have the will of Anna M. France probated. Charles H. Harvy, made application to be appointed administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Harvy.

Jennie M. McCann, applied for the appoint-

as administratrix of Patrick J. The following judgments were entered up resterday in the county court: Union Na-tional Bank vs Nickolas D. Speliman, judg-ment for 8344 for the plaintiff; S. M. Crosby vs A. F. Groves, judgment for a lot of law books which had been represented.

TWO LOCATIONS CONSIDERED. One is that of the Fort and the Other

the National Capital. President Martin presided at last night's regular monthly meeting of the board of trade. The meeting was brief. Mr. Wheeler offered a resolution favoring the retention of the fort at the present location.

This resolution was not adopted. George M. Nattinger offered a substitute, which is

as foilows: Resolved. That a committee of five be an pointed from the board of trade to co-operate with Senator Manderson in obtaining infor nation which may lead to the further e ment or relocation and improvement of suitable grounds for Fort Omaha in accordance

with the bill already enacted by congress.

The resolution was adopted.

"Justice," who seems to be in all parts of the country, sent in the following communica-tion from Dayton, O.: "The next great imtion from Dayton, O.: "The next great improvement the people might do now and increase business and real estate from about 20 to 65 per cent would be to remove the government seat from Washington to a more central point, and it is believed that almost every state would be benefitted by this important change. Let Omaha speak. Let its choice of location be known and be a good one and easily reached by railroads. The great northwest should have have had the benefit of this before this time."

FROM THE HAWKEYE STATE.

Another Paper Glories In a Heavy Libel Suit.

BRACE OF YOUTHFUL BURGLARS

Suicide of a Hermit-The Des Moines Leader Crash-A Creston Failure-Death of a Well Known Stockman.

Women Carried the Day.

Das Moines, In., March 11 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The election for school directors here to-day was hotly contested from the fact that the women gener ally thought that the candidacy of Director Sneer was a reflection upon the present management of Mrs. Wilson, the superintendent. The issue was supposed by many to be whether or not women should be employed for the higher positions in teaching, and on that issue the women carried the day, elect-ing their candidates, C. L. Dabborey and Cromwell Bowen. The women aid a great deal of electioneering, calling on their husbands, brothers and sweethearts to come to

That Rejected Oil, DES MOINES, Ia., March 11.- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. | - The parties that shipped the carload of rejected or unsafe illuminat ing oil to Corning last week have been trying to get it back so as to substitute good oil for it. The state board of health to-day telegraphed the local officers at Corning to hold on to it at all hazards, so it could be used as proof of the violation of the law, and the offenders be punished. Dr. Beardsley, the oil inspector, will make a thorough inspection and endeavor to being the offenders. inspection, and endeavor to bring the offenders to justice.

The Leader Failure.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 11.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The assignee of the Des Moines Leader has secured an order from the district court permitting him to continue the publication of the paper, though in a reduced and less expensive form. It in a reduced and less expensive form. It will be cut down to four pages. The late publishers say that the old indebtedness to Mr. Welch, amounting to \$21,000, has been assumed by Olsen & Zergier as an individual indebtedness, and was not carried by the Leader company. That would leave the liabilities of the company at about \$18,000.

Youthful Burglars. " VAN METER, Ia., March 11.-[Special Telegram to The Bre. |-Yesterday a store at this place was entered and robbed of a variety of articles, including a quantity of pocket knives. Last night the guilty persons were followed to Commerce, where they had taken lodging at the house of T. P. Wilson. They were arrested, and proved to be two Newton boys, aged fifteen and sixteen, and the stolen property was found in their possession. They were brought back to this

An Incendiary Fire. DES MOINES, Ia., March 11 .- | Special Telegram to The Bee.]-J. H. Powers, a lawyer of New Hampton, Chickasaw county, has

been very active in prosecuting violations of the prohibition law. He has received many threatening letters, but paid no attention to them. Saturday night his large stock barn, containing a number of valuable cattle, was set on fire and destroyed. Loss, \$4,000.

An Accidental Shooting. DES MOINES, Ia., March 11 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- Sam Newton, em ployed on the farm of Mile Wilson, near Oskaloosa, accidentally shot Wilson's six year-old son Rex last evening. Newton was cleaning a revolver, and was so distressed at the occurrence that he rushed into the door yard and shot himself. The child cannot re-cover. Newton's wound is not dangerous.

A Clear Lake Blaze. CLEAR LAKE, Ia., March 11 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-Peter Adams, a German living about seven miles southwest of

and most of the contents by fire. The family think the house was set on fire, and claim that it was on fire lately. It is said that an insurance company built the house just A Newspaper Libel Suit. MASON CITY, Ia., March 11 .- | Special Tele-

gram to THE BEE. |-Horace Gage, a wealthy citizen of Nora Springs, has sued the Advertiser, of that place, for \$10,000 libel for pubishing a contributed article accuring him reflecting upon foreign officeholders, and the case comes up for hearing in April. A Well Known Stockman Dead.

Stoux Crry, Ia., March 11.- | Special Tele gram to The Bee. |-Robert W. Cole, one of the leading livestock dealers in this section, and widely known among the Black Hills pioneers, died suddenly of heart disease last night. Suicide of a Hermit.

gram to The Bee. |-George Walker, a hermit living on a farm six miles from here committed spicide last night, shooting himself through the head with a revolver. Committed Self-Murder.

Stoux Cirv, Ia., March 11.-[Special Tele-

EAGLE GROVE, In., March 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Roger Wilkins, an old bachelor living at the Eagle Grove house, committed suicide by hanging. No cause is assigned for the deed

Another Pioneer. ATLANTIC, Ia., March 11 .- [Special Tele gram to THE BEE -W. K. Straight, a ploneer and ex-sheriff of Cass county, died of ongestion of the lungs.

Failure at Creston. CRESTON, In., March 11.-John O'Keefe's clothing house was closed by the sheriff this meroing. Liabilities, \$6,000; assets, about \$12,000.

SOUTH OMAHA. An Inspector Appointed.

Mayor Sloane has appointed Doc Johnson nspector of live stock for the ensuing year. Mr. Johnson is a practical stock man, coming from Missouri, and has spent his whole life studying domestic animals. Under the law the inspector must inspect all stock be-fore being slaughtered for food purposes,

The Body to Come Back. The body of the late Samuel P. Martin, who was asphyxiated in Baltimore Friday night, will arrive in Omaha Wednesday evening. The funeral services will be held in the Presbyterian church, Bellevue, and the inter-ment be in the Hellevue cemetery. A brother ment be in the Bellevue cemetery. A brother in California is coming, and is not expected till Saturday. If the body can be kept till after the brother's arrival, the funeral will not be held till Sunday afternoon. Mr. Martin was a widower. He was a member of Dablgren Post, G. A. R., of Papillion, was an active man in Grand Army matters, in politics and in business, having amassed quite a fortune.

Meetings For Men.

a fortune.

Beginning to-night, until March 24, every evening at S o'clock, gospel service for men only will be held in the concert hall of the Young Men's Christian association build ing, corner Sixteenth and Douglas streets. These special services will be under the direction of Mr. Augustus Nash, state secretary of the Young Men's Christian association of Nebraska. Many of the city clergymen will assist, and secretaries from other points are also expected to be present. The singing will be congregational, led by a male

The Plumber ..

It is understood that the master plumbers and the journeymen will soon hold a confer ence. It is expected that a compromise of the present difficulties will result, as both sides are anxious to settle on an amicable basis. SICK HEADACHE They also relieve Die tress from Dyspepsi Indigestion and To Hearty Eating. A ne fect remedy for Disa seas, Nausea, Drows iess, Bad Taste in th Mouth, Coated Tongu Pain in the Side, TOI PID LIVER, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. Ti smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill dose. 40 in a vial. Purely Vegetable. Pric CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, New York



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DOCTOR

J. CRESAP McCOY. (Late of Bellevue Hospital, New York)

(Late of the University of New York City and Howard University, Washington, D. C.

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Corner Fifteenth and Harney sts., Omaha, Neb. where all curable cases are treated with success, Note—Dr. Charles M. Jordan has been restdent physician for Dr. McCoy, in Omaha, for the past year and is the physician who has made the cures that have been published weekly in this paper.

Medical diseases treated skilfully. Deaf-ness, Consumption Bronchitis, Asthma, Dysepsia, Rheumatism and all Nervous and Skin Diseases.

CONSULTATION at office or by mail, \$1. Office hours—9 to 11 a, m., 2 to 4 p, m., 7 to 8 j ., Sunday office hours from 9 a, m., to 1 p. m. m., sunday once hours from 9 a. m., to 1 p. m.
Correspondence receives prompt attention.
Many diseases are treated successfully by Dr.
Jordon through the matis, and it is thus possible
for those unable to make a journey to obtain
SUCCESSFUL HOSPITAL TREATMENT AT
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FLORIDA LANDS For Sale or Trade. Residence property, orange groves, town lots, and desirable unimproved lands suitable for winter homes, for sale or to trade for western improved farm lands. Correspondence solicited

L.O. GARRETT.

UNION PACIFIC. Leave Arrive
Depot 10th and Marcy sts. Omaha. Omaha. acific Express
heyen ne Express
Denver Express
Kansas Cily, Lincoln &
Heatire Express
Ali above trains daily, 5:05 a m 11:20 p m Omaha. 9:15 a m 3:45 p m 6:15 p m o. t. Vestibule. No.1 Daily except Mond y No. 3, Vestibule 10:00 a m 10:03 a m 7:05 p m All Trains Dally. BURLINGTON ROUTE, Leave Depot 10th and Mason sts. Omaha. Omatia. 5:20 a m 6:40 p m 8:35 a m 8:35 p m 6:00 p m 9:42 a m 6:45 a m 7:05 p m Chicago Fast Express... Chicago Local
Penyer Fast Express
California Mail
Colorado Mail
Kansas City Express
Kansas City Express Pa E & M. V. R. R. Depot 15th & Webster sts. Leave Omaha. Arrive Omaha *Hastings & Bik Hills Pas 9:00 a \$Norfolk Passenger 5:15 p Leave Omaha. 7:15 a m 7:65 p m C., ST. P., M. & O. Arrive Depot 15th & Webster sts. Omana. Cmaha. 1:00 p m 6:45 a m 6:40 p m 7:00 p m Sloux City Express..... Sioux City Accommod n St. Paul Limited Daily Except Sunday, C. R. I. & P. Leave Depot 10th and Marcy sts. Omaha. Des Moines Accommod'n 5:45 a m 6:06 p m Atlantic Express . *9:15 a m *7:15 p m Night Express . *5:15 p m *7:15 a m SIOUX CITY & PACIFIC Leave Depot 15th and Webster. Omaha, St. Paul Express...... 7:00 p m | 8:40 a m WABASH WESTERN. Leave Arrive Depot 19th and Marcy sts. Omaha. Omaha. No. 8 St. L. Exp. Daily. 4:15 p m 12:20 p m SUBURBAN TRAINS.

THE RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

Westward.

Running between Council Bluffs and Al-bright. In addition to the stations mentioned, trains stop at Twentieth and Twenty-fourth streets, and at the Summ it in Omaha. Broad-Trans- Omaha way. fer. depot. Sheely. South Al-A. M. A. M. 545
6:17 6:39
7:02 7:15
7:52 8:05
9:52 9:05
10:52 11:05
11:52 P. M. 12:05
12:52 1:05
12:52 1:05
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13:32 8:05
8:52 8:05
6:52 6:05
6:52 7:05
8:52 0:05
10:52 0:11:05
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10:52 0:11:05 10:45 11:36 11:45 11:30 Eastward

bright, Omaha Sheeley A. M. A. M. A. M. 6:10 7:00 7:50 8:50 9:50 10:50 11:50 P. M. 12:50 2:50 6:25 7:15 8:07 9:07 10:07 11:07 P. M. 12:07 1:07 2:07 3:07 7:06 7:55 8:55 9:55 10:55 11:55 7. M. 12:55 1:55 2:55 3:50 4:50 5:50 6:50 7:50 8:50 9:50 10:50 11:56 3:55 4:07 4:55 5:07 5:55 6:07 6:55 7:07 7:55 8:07 7:55 9:07 9:55 10:07 10:55 11:07 ar, 11:59 12:09 am ly, 4 :27 6 :27 7 :27 7 :27 8 :27 9 :27 10 :42

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC,
Leave. A No. 2. 6:01 p. m. A No. 1. 7:90 a, m,
C No. 6. 6:09 a, m. C No. 6. 5:30 p. m.
A No. 4. 9:40 a. m. A No. 3. 6:45 p. m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY,
A No. 4. 9:40 a. m. A No. 5. 7:33 a, m.
A No. 6. 6:50 p. m. A No. 7. 5:30 p. m.
CHICAGO BORTHWESTERN,
No. 6. 9:40 a. m. No. 7. 9:45 a, m. 9:40 a. in. No. 7 9:45 a. m. 4:15 p. in. No. 3 9:00 a. in. 6:40 p. in. No. 5 6:15 p. in. No. 8 4:15 p. m. No. 5 500 a. m. No. 4 6:40 p. m. No. 5 6:15 p. m. All Trains Daily.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL.

A No. 2 9:40 a. m. A No. 1 6:50 a. m. A No. 4 7:00 p. m. A No. 3 7:10 p. m. KANSAS CITY, ST. JOSEPH & COUNCIL.

BLUFFS.

A No. 2 9:25 a. m. A No. 3 6:30 a. m. A No. 4 9:29 p. m. A No. 1 6:39 p. m. SIOUXCITY & PACIFIC.

A No. 19 7:55 a. m. A No. 1 6:39 p. m. SIOUXCITY & PACIFIC.

A No. 12 7:09 p. m. A No. 1 9:00 p. m. OMAHA & ST. LOUIS.

A No. 8 4:35 p. m. A No. 1 12:00 m. A daily: It daily except Saturday; C except Sunday: D except Monday; fast mall.

The time given above is for Transfer, there being from five to ten minutes between Transfer and local depots.

WEAK MEN Debilitated throw PARCOLL 20, 20 UNER by this New IMPRIOV HO
BLECHRICK HIT AS SUSPENSURY
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