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THE DAILY BEE.

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THE SUNDAY BEE.

Some of the interesting features of To-morrow's Paper.

- A Chinese Opium Palace—Frank G. Carpenter relates interesting incidents of his trip in China... Some Rapid Truck Laying—Another installment of Dr. George L. Miller's reminiscences of the early days of the Union Pacific.

THE SUPREME COURT VACANCY.

Another vacancy, the third within two years, has occurred in the bench of the supreme court of the United States by the death of Justice Stanley Matthews. Mr. Cleveland had the appointment of two members of the court, a successor to Justice Woods, who died in 1887, Justice Lamar having been appointed to this vacancy, and a successor to Chief Justice Waite, who died last year, this vacancy having been filled by the appointment of Chief Justice Fuller.

It is not improbable that President Harrison will have several appointments to the supreme bench. Under the act of Congress of 1869, judges of any of the courts of the United States are permitted to resign, with full salary for life, after reaching the age of seventy, provided they have served ten years continuously. Three of the justices are now eligible for retirement: Justice Miller, who was appointed in 1862, is seventy-three years old, and although in vigorous health, with his splendid mental faculties unimpaired, it has been understood that he contemplated retirement in order to pass the remaining years of his life in the ease and freedom which his long and valuable service entitles him to.

Justice Field, who was appointed in 1863, is also seventy-three years old, and is not unlikely to avail himself of the privilege of retirement during the term of the present administration, unless political considerations, being one of the three democrats of the court, should influence him to remain on the bench: Justice Bradley, who was appointed in 1870, is the oldest member in the court, his age being seventy-six. He is still vigorous for his years, but his retirement within the next four years is altogether probable. Leaving out of consideration, therefore, possible vacancies from death, it is more than likely President Harrison may have to make four supreme court appointments.

Regarding the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Matthews, there is reason to believe it may be filled by the appointment of Judge Gresham. There have been intimations from trustworthy sources at Washington that the president had assured Judge Gresham that he would be appointed to the first vacancy that occurred in the supreme bench, and while there may have been no substantial ground for this report, there is nothing to suggest a selection improbable. President Harrison undoubtedly has as high an appreciation as any one of the ability and integrity of Judge Gresham, and there is not the slightest reason to suppose that their personal relations are not of the most cordial character. The entire course of the judge during the last campaign was such as to commend him more strongly to the popular respect and confidence, and in this President Harrison doubtless shares. It demonstrated Judge Gresham's elevated sense of the character of the judicial office, which under all circumstances should be kept aloof from political controversy and conflict. There was never a doubt or question as to Judge Gresham's loyalty to his party and his candidate, and doubtless no republican was more gratified than he at the success of the party.

The appointment of Judge Gresham to the supreme bench would give great satisfaction to a large majority of the people. It would be offensive only to those who are not in sympathy with the rights and interests of the people, and therefore fear his integrity and uprightness. His appointment would be an acquisition to the supreme bench and a credit to the administration.

THE LATE JUSTICE MATTHEWS.

The death of Justice Stanley Matthews removed from the bench of the supreme court of the United States one of its ablest members. For many years before his elevation to the highest tribunal in the nation he occupied a high rank as a lawyer and jurist, standing among the foremost at the Cincinnati bar, and having filled most creditable judicial positions of importance. He also made a most meritorious record as a soldier, having entered the service within a month after the breaking out of the rebellion, and exhibited during the two years that he remained in the field marked military ability and distinguished gallantry. He attained national celebrity by his connection with the famous electoral contest of 1876, his argument before the commission having been among the most notable delivered. The appointment of Judge Matthews to the supreme bench by President Garfield was the subject of a good deal of unfavorable gossip and criticism, it being charged that it was in pursuance of an agreement with Jay Gould under which Gould gave active support to Garfield. The senate was at the time in democratic control, and for a long time withheld its consent to the appointment, yielding at last to influential democratic pressure from the outside. Whether or not Gould had anything to do with procuring the appointment the course of Justice Matthews gave no warrant for the belief that he was in the least degree under any external influence. So far as he was personally identified with decisions of the supreme court, these show him to have been a learned, able, high-minded and conscientious judge, and the record is in all respects honorable to his memory and creditable to the great tribunal of which for nearly eight years he was a part.

STOUT'S WATERLOO.

The defeat of Stout's claim for nearly thirty-five thousand dollars in an epoch in the history of Nebraska legislation. It is remarkable from the fact that it is the first time in twenty years that this notorious leech has suffered a Waterloo. The extraordinary efforts of the lobby to force the claim through the house surpassed in shameless desperation the orgies of the railroad oil room of 1883. Bills and dead debates of the Sahler-Morrissey stripe led the hired Hossians in the house, and exalted and harassed members whose votes could not be bulldozed or bribed. Boodie was lavishly

used where other means failed, and threats of retaliation were hurled at those who refused to stifle honor and conscience by plundering the state.

The desperation of the paid tools of the lobby hardly surpassed the mercenary actions of Caldwell, Baker and Olmstead. Stout's chief claim agents in the house, when nature endowed them with a surplus of mouth, all virtues were lost in the effort. They brazenly stand on the floor the conspicuous advocates and shameless engineers of every boodie bill. The claim which they championed with all the energy and trickery at their command was stamped with theft at its outset. Its title was a mask for robbery, and every line traced a steal. As originally presented the bill called for thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars, but the demand of the lobby for a share of the spoils increased the total by thirty-two hundred dollars. Stout was perfectly willing that his hungry tools should be paid by the state, but his generous soul revolted against sharing the original amount of the swag among the spoilsmen.

The stunning defeat of this infamous claim and the rout of the lobby is cause for sincere congratulation. The magnificent fight of the gallant forty-five, led by Mr. Cady, whose shrewd parliamentary management of the final vote turned the momentary success of the clique into crushing defeat, deserve the applause and commendation of every taxpayer. These brave men spurned the blandishments of the boodlers, fought the measure from first to last, and had the satisfaction of turning the tables on the combine by the timely change of Cushing's vote.

Honor to whom honor is due. Here are the names of the victors: Abrahamson, Ballard, Berlin, Bisbee, Bortis, Brink, Cady, Christy of Dodge, Corbin, Delaney, Elliott, Everett, Farley, Gates, Gilbert, Green, Hampton, Hanson, Harshbarger, Harding, Hill of Butler, Hooper, Hunter, Johnson, Ketcher, Larson, Lamb, Majors, Matlack, Jr., O'Sullivan, Rush, Sargent, Scheppel, Soville, Shepard, Snyder, Stirk, Swartzley, Weber, Weller, Whitehead, Whitford, Williams, Winter and Yutzky.

THERE is a disposition in certain quarters to cheerfully regard the appointment of Mr. Whitelaw Reid to the French mission as evidence that President Harrison is running the administration. The idea is that Mr. Blaine particularly desired to please Reid and reward his personal fidelity by sending him to England, but the president having some one else in view, or possibly not regarding the editor as the proper man to go to the court of St. James, overruled the wish of the secretary of state. It is undoubtedly a fact that Mr. Reid would have preferred the English mission and that Mr. Blaine would have been pleased to have gratified him, but there is not the least probability that there was the slightest friction in the matter, or that it was necessary for the president to assert any authority. However, there is no objection to the idea that President Harrison is running the administration, for that is what republicans expect him to do, and what all who know anything of his feel confident he will do. And neither Mr. Blaine or any other member of the cabinet wishes it to be otherwise or will attempt to interfere with it. The administration is happy and harmonious, and will continue to be so.

The surprising feature of the defeat of Stout's bogus claim is that the Douglas county delegation, with two exceptions, should be hawked around like chattels by Morrissey, and their votes peddled out to the highest bidder. The venality of Morrissey is so notorious that the members cannot plead ignorance. To sacrifice their honor and willfully neglect their duty to the people for the benefit of a mercenary go-between is a disgrace to Omaha and Douglas county.

The conviction and sentence of Robert Sigel, son of the famous general, for forging pension checks in New York, is a sad chapter in what promised to be a useful and honorable career. It will be regretted because it stains a name high on the roll of honor, and overwhelms it with sorrow. It emphasizes the fact that honesty is the only policy that insures a permanent return on the investment.

The people of this city will resent any attempt to destroy the Planter's house and rob Sixteenth street of the landmarks and odors of antiquity which hover over the neighborhood. These towering blocks of variegated color and beauty should be preserved as monuments to the enterprise of the ancient builders. The oldest inhabitants cry against the vandalism of modern ideas.

It is openly charged that Morrissey engineered the Stout claim from the first, that his efforts partook largely of wholesale bribery, and that his price was fixed on the delivery of the democratic vote. That he succeeded in rattling the democrats, if he did not boodie them, is shown by the vote, but the infamy of his actions turned victory into overwhelming defeat.

There is quite an interesting story about Mr. Hitchcock's assiduous but futile efforts to induce board of trade officials to endorse Mr. Vandervoort for superintendent of railway mail service, and the rebuff the young editor met with. How delightful it is to know that the members of the board have an ample supply of good horse sense.

The preliminary salutation of the liquor men to Mayor Broatch is a rare example of heroic self-control. The man who will face a masked battery and salute the gunner with "Nice day, ain't it," while his collar chafes and cold waves hug the knobs of his spine, deserves a martyr's crown.

The rumor that Mayor Broatch and the saloon delegation were photographed in a group is a base invention of the enemy. The coolness between them froze the plates before the impression was taken.

Mr. Rosewater may or may not be working against the adoption of Mr.

Linton's report on the new postoffice site. If he is, Mr. Hitchcock can rest assured that the movement is supported by the best men of this city, including members of the board of trade whose support Mr. Hitchcock solicited.

THE SUNDAY BEE will be full of surprises. It will tempt with sparkling special features. Newsdealers will consult their own interests as well as those of their patrons by increasing their orders for THE SUNDAY BEE.

If Brad Slaughter's friends want to present him with a nice little surprise, they might select a bond as United States marshal, duly signed. Brad would appreciate this. And be surprised also.

THE friends of economy in the legislature should make two millions the maximum of appropriations, and thousands might be lopped off that sum without disturbing the progress of the state.

THE rules laid down by the county clerk for the government of assessors is a needless waste of time and paper. A cure for color blindness would be more effective and profitable to the county.

THE infant states of the northwest are the Mecca of politicians and settlers. The highways are crowded with pilgrims, and booms are as thick as candidates for office in South Omaha.

It is hoped that Senator Manderson can soon find some one who is not a railroad lobbyist to recommend for office. The senator tenaciously hugs the "yellow dog idea."

THE full text of the bill prescribing the number of legislative employees is printed this morning. It is a good bill, aimed at the plunderers. There ought to be more of the kind.

THE projected union of the Burlington, Union Pacific and Oregon Short Line for revenue purposes, is of no consequence to the public. It is merely a family affair.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS. The result of the Kensington by-election in London is everywhere regarded as a swift and significant warning to the Salisbury-Balfour-Hartington-Chamberlain unholy alliance. No such overwhelming defeat of a tory-unionist coalition has ever before occurred, and it is not surprising that even the Tories are startled by it, as they of old were by the warning and menace in the hand writing on the wall. It is another sign of the revulsion of the many and fair-play loving Englishmen against the Balfourism that is inexorable in its cruelty in Ireland, and the "pigrot" of the Soames-Houston-Webster-Times-Government forgery and perjury case against Mr. Parrell before the special packed commission. It is the revulsion against the neutrality with which the "coercion" act is executed—that act which makes a crime to utter in Ireland words that may be spoken with entire freedom and immunity from punishment in England, and which, if made punishable at all by imprisonment in England, the conviction would have to be by a jury, according to the forms of English law, and not by the mere dictum and sentence of a magistrate who is a creature of the government. The Kensington election furnished an opportunity to strike an almost direct blow at Balfour and Salisbury, because the tory-unionist candidate is a kinsman of both, and that blow has been struck with startling vigor.

The financial panic threatened in France by reason of the collapse of the copper syndicate, has been averted by the judicious action of the ministry. The ministers keenly realized that if the financial crisis had resulted in a panic, and in a fall of government loans a political crisis involving the existence of the republic itself might have ensued; and hence their extraordinary efforts to save the situation. While Minister Tirard and his colleagues have gained great credit among the financial and business circles of France by their resolute action, the enemies of the government have made the most of the opportunity to excite the prejudices of the masses of the French people. The government has been assailed by the Boulangers, who have evaded the reality of its solicitude for the interests of the rich and for its lack of sympathy with the toiling millions. To the tremendous efforts of this republican ministry to save the greedy speculators in the money market has been contrasted the refusal of its republican predecessor to lend a helping hand to the unfortunate people of the republic, who are still in a state of so notorious an undertaking as the Panama canal. This method of attack upon the government doubtless has its effect; but it is inconsequential compared with the weapon of attack that would have been put into the hands of the opposition had the copper crisis resulted in the financial panic with which it threatened the French people.

Germany, in Samoa, means the Hamburg Trading and Plantation company. This is a corporation of vast wealth, organized on the plan of the East India company, the Hudson Bay company and our own Alaska Commercial company. It is supposed to pay large dividends and to count among its stockholders leading members of the German court. It owns land on a number of Pacific islands, but its chief holdings are in Samoa, where it is said to own and cultivate with native labor 150,000 acres of fertile land. It grows all the tropical products and exports them to Hamburg, paying for them in German goods at the company's price. Five years ago the managers of the company, following in the track of the East India company, began to aim at political as well as commercial supremacy. They were abetted by Bismarck and secretly assisted by the representatives of Great Britain. They fomented an intrigue, which led to rebellion against the king. Hostilities broke out, and while the king was endeavoring to maintain his authority by resort to the use of deadly weapons, Germany, and recognized the bad rebel as the reigning monarch. With his connivance they began to throw off their disguise and to assert their authority as the real power in Samoa.

The recent ratification of a treaty of commerce and navigation between Great Britain and Mexico has attracted less attention than it deserves. According to the Mexican press, the provisions of the new convention are "of more substantial significance" than those of Mexico's commercial treaties with any other countries. This means that Great Britain proposes to lose no advantage in a competition with America and German interests for control of Mexican markets and profit from Mexican development. In this connection, an article in the Mexican Financier is of decided interest. It calls attention to what it terms the financial evacuation of Mexico by Americans and the rapid expansion of British investments in her vast lands, amounting to English ownership of the transportation system. It argues that

the investment of \$105,000,000 of British capital in Mexico is necessarily indicative of closer commercial relations in the near future. The new treaty confirms this inference. American statesmen who do not relish the prospect of closer ties between Mexico and England must remember that Mexico has shown a much more liberal disposition toward us than we have reciprocated, and that we have ourselves to blame if she invites Europeans to a field from which we voluntarily bar ourselves.

The abatement of the Serbian throne by the disreputable Milan has not taken away from him all power for harm. The situation is troublesome to begin with, because the youth of the present king and the supremacy of the regents offer particular temptation for intrigues with the more powerful European courts. It is Russia's policy to detach Serbia from its alliance with Austria, and thus to regain the commanding influence in the Balkan region which it lost two years ago by the unexpected defiance of Alexander of Bulgaria. Austria is equally determined to maintain and increase its hold upon the little Serbian state. A cause of trouble which connects itself directly with Milan is already in sight. Milan's divorced queen, the mother of the boy king, was banished last year by her husband's decree, but it is now reported that she means to return. Her son is said to favor her pretensions to guardianship, but Milan has threatened, in the event of her return, to come back himself and contest her claim to that right. Such a dispute as this would quickly give opportunity for international trouble where rival nations are looking for a cause of quarrel. If this were to happen, and the Russian emissaries could provoke a species of civil war in Serbia over the question, the intervention of either Austria or Prussia, followed by a challenge from the other power, would be a natural result.

What is known in Europe as the eastern question, meaning the question of the petty kingdoms and provinces lying south of Austria and east of the Adriatic sea, is a continual source of vexation and a fruitful source of danger to the peace of the continent. They are so small and so weak that they are a constant temptation to a few of the strong powers to absorb them. Russia wants the easternmost of them to make her way clearer to the Persian Gulf, and Austria would willingly appropriate those nearest her for the purpose of extending her frontier and increasing her territory. It is safe to say that more diplomacy has been expended on the eastern question than on any other matter of continental interest since the downfall of the first Napoleon. As matters now stand the autonomy of the nations preserved only by the mutual antagonism and jealousy which exists between Russia and Austria. Could Russia be assured even that she would have to contend with Austria alone, she would be very likely to make a dash at them; but the czar fears lest Germany should back Austria, in which case he might find an attack upon Serbia or Bulgaria a very costly experiment.

The experience of the authorities of New Zealand with the Maoris has been somewhat similar to that of our government with the Indian tribes. The people living around Poverty Bay in East New Zealand have had a bad scare lately over the threatened invasion of a Maori prophet named to Kooti, who was at the head of several hundred followers. The Maori chief, who was guilty of inciting natives to massacre a score of Europeans more than twenty years ago at Poverty Bay. He escaped then into the bush and the authorities weakly temporized with him and gave him land on condition that he remain on it. He did not observe these conditions and has grown bolder with every accession by the government, precisely as the Apache chief Victorio did for so many years in Arizona. Finally this Maori leader conceived the idea that he should march in triumph through the district which he had once devastated, and it was this move which broke the patience of the long-suffering government. Troops were called out, the Maori invasion was stopped, and the leader will probably be executed and his followers scattered in his refusal to return to his lands. The entire affair is a fine exhibition of the results of a weak and sentimental policy in dealing with aborigines, who can only be ruled by force and fear.

Harmony Prevails. St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 22.—The fact is worth mentioning that all the nominations so far sent to the senate by President Harrison have been confirmed without a dissenting vote.

Why Grover Left. Chicago Tribune. "Good-by! I'm gone!" "Twas the voice of Grover. "I'll stay away. "Till the craze is over!" And his fleeing south From the place in clover.

Their Tastes Differ. New York Mail and Express. It is the testimony of the Washington landlords this year that their bar receipts are less than they were four years ago, but that their incomes from batns and laundries are greatly increased. Here we have the essential difference between the persons composing the two great parties.

A Democratic Endorsement. Cincinnati Enquirer. Mr. Whitelaw Reid did not get the English mission, but he is given the next best place in our diplomatic service, the mission to France. He is a gentleman of thorough culture and broad attainments, and happily possesses, in addition, the wealth so much desired in an office of that character. The selection will meet with general approval.

Fitted For the Work. New York Tribune. The Samoan commissioners are not only conversant with the subject and deeply interested in it, but they are also representative Americans, who have the dignity and honor of their government at heart. The country may be justified in believing that if they ever consent to sign a treaty it will be one involving neither dishonor to the United States nor injustice to the Samoans.

The Fire-Eaters. Savannah News. It must be admitted that in the south there is a readiness among the better classes of people to resort to the use of deadly weapons upon a very slight provocation that is greatly to be regretted. A gradual change for the better is noticeable, however, and it is to be hoped that the day is not distant when no self-respecting man in the south will make a practice of carrying a deadly weapon.

Yankee Blade: Tramp—Madam haven't you anything to give a poor, hungry, freezing gentleman? Woman—O, yes; I'll give you a good morning. Tramp—Thank you, madame. Now couldn't you give me something to wrap it up in?

Chicago Inter Ocean: Dakota cannot be accused of believing in "the nation of church and state."

Wasp: The horse one has had and the wife one has not yet got are always the most perfect of their kind.

Chicago Tribune—Teacher of geography class—Where is Harrison's Landing? Boy at the foot—In the white house.

Chicago Times: Congressman Ryan is much talked of as a candidate for a foreign consulate. Why not send him to Bingen on the Ryan?

LINCOLN NEWS AND NOTES.

Young Fitzsimmons Lying in a Young Critical Condition.

The friends of the Fitzsimmons boys, the chief actors in the Waverly fights, are grief-stricken and deeply mourn the unhappy results of the fight between the two of the boys, was in Lincoln last night. He states that his son, who was struck by the Swede with a billiard cue, is now lying in a critical condition, apparently hanging between life and death. It is also said that Coroner Shoemaker confirms this story. He was called to see the injured man yesterday. His nose was broken in the fight, and the abrasions on his head, said to have been caused by a blow from a billiard cue, indicate that his skull may have been fractured. The elder Fitzsimmons says that his son, who hit and killed Reed, was crazed with grief when he learned of the cowardly blow, and that he went into the saloon at a moment of desperation and struck the fatal blow in self-defense. It is said that there are others who take this view of the matter, but the majority of the lookers-on are of the opinion that Albert, two deaths may result from the sad affair.

Capital City Court Records.

Another Man Victimized by a Confidence Sharp—General and Personal Gossip of Interest.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMAHA BEE, 1029 P STREET, LINCOLN, MARCH 23. The friends of the Fitzsimmons boys, the chief actors in the Waverly fights, are grief-stricken and deeply mourn the unhappy results of the fight between the two of the boys, was in Lincoln last night. He states that his son, who was struck by the Swede with a billiard cue, is now lying in a critical condition, apparently hanging between life and death. It is also said that Coroner Shoemaker confirms this story. He was called to see the injured man yesterday. His nose was broken in the fight, and the abrasions on his head, said to have been caused by a blow from a billiard cue, indicate that his skull may have been fractured. The elder Fitzsimmons says that his son, who hit and killed Reed, was crazed with grief when he learned of the cowardly blow, and that he went into the saloon at a moment of desperation and struck the fatal blow in self-defense. It is said that there are others who take this view of the matter, but the majority of the lookers-on are of the opinion that Albert, two deaths may result from the sad affair.

Passed Forged Checks. Samuel Worthington was on trial today before Judge Johnson on the charge of forging and passing forged checks. The arrest was made on the information of Charles S. Jones, who was victimized by Worthington for some time past. Worthington, on the 15th of this month, Jones cashed a check, as he alleges, for the sum stated, signed by Murphy Bros. and made payable to Jones, and the check was indorsed. Worthington sets up the claim that it is a case of mistaken identity and is making a vigorous defense. It is probable that the case will occupy the attention of the court during the entire afternoon. There was little else doing at the police court this afternoon.

City News and Notes.

H. M. Bushnell, of the Daily Call, is the favorite candidate for alderman from the Fifth ward. It is said that the delegation from some of the wards for his nomination. The Mystic Shrine will hold an important meeting to-morrow evening at Temple Hall. Celebrations on all parts of the state will be in attendance. After the conference of the order a banquet will be given.

A meeting of the state poultry association was held here to-day. The purpose of the meeting was held to arrange for the exhibit for the coming state fair and to arrange for the regular annual show.

Grady, Lashway, James Payne and Mrs. Rilla Clemens; Frank Lashway and Miss Anna Brennan; Leo W. Newsham and Miss Emma Keating; Charles Brewer and Miss Clara Wilder.

The winter term of the state university closed to-day. There will be a vacation of one week before the commencement of the spring term.

COPPER IS KING.

It Monopolizes the Attention of European Financiers. LONDON, March 23.—Copper still monopolizes the attention of financiers, and in France has become a political factor. Taking copper at \$50 per ton, it is calculated that the syndicate will lose \$5,000,000. Yesterday, in the French chamber of deputies, the ministers described the authors of the syndicate as ruined. The Societe des Metaux shareholders are represented as cleaned out. The French government is acting very cautiously regarding the reconstruction of the Comptoir d'Escompte, which is nicknamed by the Parisians the Panama of today. The Comptoir d'Escompte's original capital and assets, together with \$4,000,000, are regarded as lost. The statutes of the new Comptoir d'Escompte stipulate that its business shall be confined to discount and advance operations, and its functions limited to acting as an intermediary between the banks of the country and the Bank of France. The capital is divided into 30,000 shares of 500 francs each. The Societe des Metaux is to have a controlling interest in the Bank of France had agreed with the principal copper warrant holders to take no decision until the delegations of American miners arrive and make a final effort to bring about a union among miners before making forced sales. Moreau has been appointed judicial liquidator of the Societe des Metaux.

C. S. Montgomery has an interesting story which he tells to two lawyers. They were pitted against each other in a case involving a large sum of money. Montgomery was the plaintiff and the lawyers were the defendants. Montgomery was a man of great energy and determination, and he was determined to win. He had a large sum of money at stake, and he was determined to get it back. He had a large sum of money at stake, and he was determined to get it back.

Infantile Skin and Scalp Diseases

Boy one year and a half old. Face and body in a terrible condition, being covered with sores. Sulphur springs fail. Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

Had used your CUTICURA REMEDIES in two cases which proved to be successful. The first was in the case of a boy a year and a half old. His face and body were in a terrible condition, the former being completely covered with sores. I took him to the Massachusetts Springs, but he did not improve any. I was then advised to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which I did. He took one and a half bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, when his skin was smooth and clear. I used the CUTICURA SOAP on his sores and the CUTICURA SOAP in washing him. He is now five years of age, and all right. The other case was a disease of the scalp, which was cured by washing with the CUTICURA SOAP and rubbing in the CUTICURA. One bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT being used. They have proved successful in every case coming under my notice, and I have improved under their treatment. I recommend them for any disease of the skin as being the best in the world. This is my experience, and I am ready to stand by my statement.

JOHN R. BELLO, American House, Hogshead, N. Y. We have used your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and find them worthy the claim you make for them. In fact, they cannot be too highly recommended. Our little girl had the eczema, and suffered for some time for one winter, and, although under the care of a skilled physician, he could afford her no relief, but by the use of your CUTICURA REMEDIES she was speedily cured. We will not be without your CUTICURA REMEDIES.

B. A. MANLEY, M.D., Iowa. I have used the CUTICURA REMEDIES successfully for my baby, who was afflicted with eczema, and had such intense itching that he got no rest at night. The itching is gone, and my baby is cured, and has a healthy, rosy-checked boy.

MARY KLEMMERMAN, Detroit, Mich.

Cuticura Remedies

For cleansing, purifying, and beautifying the skin and scalp and restoring the hair of children and infants and destroying the germs of scabies and all hereditary humors, the CUTICURA REMEDIES are simply infallible.

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, instantly allays the most agonizing itching, burning, and inflammation, clears the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and restores the hair of children and infants. It is the greatest of skin beautifiers, is indispensable in treating skin diseases and baby humors. It produces the whitest, clearest skin and softest hands, free from pimples, spots or eruptions of any kind. It restores the hair of the scalp and all hereditary humors, the CUTICURA REMEDIES are simply infallible.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became a Woman, she clung to Castoria. When she had Child, she gave to Castoria.

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Capital City Court Records.

Another Man Victimized by a Confidence Sharp—General and Personal Gossip of Interest.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMAHA BEE, 1029 P STREET, LINCOLN, MARCH 23. The friends of the Fitzsimmons boys, the chief actors in the Waverly fights, are grief-stricken and deeply mourn the unhappy results of the fight between the two of the boys, was in Lincoln last night. He states that his son, who was struck by the Swede with a billiard cue, is now lying in a critical condition, apparently hanging between life and death. It is also said that Coroner Shoemaker confirms this story. He was called to see the injured man yesterday. His nose was broken in the fight, and the abrasions on his head, said to have been caused by a blow from a billiard cue, indicate that his skull may have been fractured. The elder Fitzsimmons says that his son, who hit and killed Reed, was crazed with grief when he learned of the cowardly blow, and that he went into the saloon at a moment of desperation and struck the fatal blow in self-defense. It is said that there are others who take this view of the matter, but the majority of the lookers-on are of the opinion that Albert, two deaths may result from the sad affair.

Passed Forged Checks. Samuel Worthington was on trial today before Judge Johnson on the charge of forging and passing forged checks. The arrest was made on the information of Charles S. Jones, who was victimized by Worthington for some time past. Worthington, on the 15th of this month, Jones cashed a check, as he alleges, for the sum stated, signed by Murphy Bros. and made payable to Jones, and the check was indorsed. Worthington sets up the claim that it is a case of mistaken identity and is making a vigorous defense. It is probable that the case will occupy the attention of the court during the entire afternoon. There was little else doing at the police court this afternoon.

City News and Notes.

H. M. Bushnell, of the Daily Call, is the favorite candidate for alderman from the Fifth ward. It is said that the delegation from some of the wards for his nomination. The Mystic Shrine will hold an important meeting to-morrow evening at Temple Hall. Celebrations on all parts of the state will be in attendance. After the conference of the order a banquet will be given.

A meeting of the state poultry association was held here to-day. The purpose of the meeting was held to arrange for the exhibit for the coming state fair and to arrange for the regular annual show.

Grady, Lashway, James Payne and Mrs. Rilla Clemens; Frank Lashway and Miss Anna Brennan; Leo W. Newsham and Miss Emma Keating; Charles Brewer and Miss Clara Wilder.

The winter term of the state university closed to-day. There will be a vacation of one week before the commencement of the spring term.

COPPER IS KING.

It Monopolizes the Attention of European Financiers. LONDON, March 23.—Copper still monopolizes the attention of financiers, and in France has become a political factor. Taking copper at \$50 per ton, it is calculated that the syndicate will lose \$5,000,000. Yesterday, in the French chamber of deputies, the ministers described the authors of the syndicate as ruined. The Societe des Metaux shareholders are represented as cleaned out. The French government is acting very cautiously regarding the reconstruction of the Comptoir d'Escompte, which is nicknamed by the Parisians the Panama of today. The Comptoir d'Escompte's original capital and assets, together with \$4,000,000, are regarded as lost. The statutes of the new Comptoir d'Escompte stipulate that its business shall be confined to discount and advance operations, and its functions limited to acting as an intermediary between the banks of the country and the Bank of France. The capital is divided into 30,000 shares of 500 francs each. The Societe des Metaux is to have a controlling interest in the Bank of France had agreed with the principal copper warrant holders to take no decision until the delegations of American miners arrive and make a final effort to bring about a union among miners before making forced sales. Moreau has been appointed judicial liquidator of the Societe des Metaux.

C. S. Montgomery has an interesting story which he tells to two lawyers. They were pitted against each other in a case involving a large sum of money. Montgomery was the plaintiff and the lawyers were the defendants. Montgomery was a man of great energy and determination, and he was determined to win. He had a large sum of money at stake, and he was determined to get it back. He had a large sum of money at stake, and he was determined to get it back.

Infantile Skin and Scalp Diseases

Boy one year and a half old. Face and body in a terrible condition, being covered with sores. Sulphur springs fail. Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

Had used your CUTICURA REMEDIES in two cases which proved to be successful. The first was in the case of a boy a year and a half old. His face and body were in a terrible condition, the former being completely covered with sores. I took him to the Massachusetts Springs, but he did not improve any. I was then advised to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which I did. He took one and a half bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, when his skin was smooth and clear. I used the CUTIC