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THE DAILY BEE.

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THE bonds of the paving contractors should be made iron-clad.

FROM all accounts the municipal election at South Omaha was exciting, if it was not dignified.

THE activity of Congressman Dorsey promises to relieve the Third district democrats of the cares of office within three months.

TWENTY-ONE thousand children of school age in Omaha indicate a population approximating one hundred and twenty-five thousand.

THE board of education advanced twenty-five thousand dollars for rooms in the city hall. It should have a voice in the choice of its rooms.

MUNICIPAL elections in several states, together with high winds and destructive prairie fires, made the 2d of April a hot and memorable day.

UNLESS the consolidated companies and the motor come to terms pretty soon, every section of the city will be overwhelmed with street car facilities.

BISMARCK has developed unusual interest in the condition of the American navy. An inventory will show that there are a few more men-of-war ripe for the Apsara way.

MAYOR ROCHE of Chicago was the victim of monopoly influence. The street car corporations openly worked for his re-election and brought about an overwhelming defeat.

PARTY lines were completely broken down in the local elections through the state. It was men and measures which carried the day, a sign which speaks well for the intelligence of the voter.

THE council investigating committee found nothing in the subway testimony worthy of credence. The quality of the lie was so strong and varied that truth was burned to the roots. A unanimous assent greeted the report on approval.

THE Mexican congress has reconsidered its action prohibiting American land from Mexico by deciding to admit it subject to inspection. Chicago and Kansas City will herewith take warning that cotton seed oil is no longer wanted.

THE board of public works has adopted a rule depriving chairman Balmace of the right to gather himself together at night and grant privileges to favored corporations. Hereafter requests for permits to tear up streets will be filed for forty-eight hours.

POSTMASTER GENERAL WANAMAKER has incurred the displeasure of Senator Gorman, the boss spoilsman of Maryland, by removing his brother from office. This is a cruel thrust at one of the democrats whose subservience in the treason last fall contributed much to the defeat of Cleveland.

THE adjournment of the Colorado legislature is pronounced by the Denver Republican "a good riddance." It was a collection of shameless jobbers who plucked the state from beginning to end. The best act of its career was that which put an end to its miserable existence.

THE terrible prairie fires prevailing in Dakota have already wrought an immense amount of damage to farm property. The savings of years of toil have been swept away, and hundreds of people rendered homeless. It is unfortunate that farmers invite these cyclones of flame by their negligence.

The ordinary precaution of plowing around their homes and outbuildings is overlooked, and a fire once started encounters no obstacle in its path of ruin.

It now transpires that the Sixth ward republican club had nothing to do officially with the meeting held Monday evening to discuss the new postoffice location. Mr. Kelsey, the secretary of the club, said to-day that he or the president had no knowledge of the meeting, and that they declined to be held responsible for it. This interesting fact makes it more evident that the jamboree was cooked up by a few ward rascals to enable them to vent their spleen. There were only twenty men present at the meeting.

HIGH LICENSE.

The municipal elections held in the state last Tuesday, furnish strong proof of the growth of high license sentiments among the people. Returns from about forty cities and towns, where the issue was squarely made between license and no license, show that only six pronounced for prohibition. Of this insignificant number, four had prohibition in force for years past, and two third of license. Out of the remaining thirty-four, six had tried prohibition last year, and declared for license this year. In two towns, whose misrepresentatives in the legislature assisted in precipitating submission on the state, the voters almost unanimously declared for license as a rebuke to treachery. These figures are full of significance. While not sufficiently complete to warrant a close analysis of public feeling throughout the state, they indicate that the drift of opinion is strongly in favor of license and regulation. Last year the question was put to a vote in over sixty communities, and forty-seven rendered a verdict against prohibition. Nine of the towns which had tried it the previous year, returned to license, while only three discarded license for prohibition. The high license towns and cities represent the intelligence, wealth, population, enterprise and business activity of the state. They are the vital organs of commerce and trade, and furnish the life-blood of the commonwealth. The assertion that they are controlled by the liquor interest is absurdly false. They clearly see the abortive efforts of surrounding states to enforce prohibition, and the disastrous results to the prosperity of the people. The destruction of millions of property without compensation, the increase in the number of unemployed, the material reduction of crop and property values, and the strifes which invariably follow the attempt to enforce prohibition, are alike disastrous to town and country, without materially checking the evil of drink. Instead of license and regulation it is free whisky. To change this condition means a burdensome increase in taxes without any compensating benefits. The progressive townspeople of the state by their votes affirm the beneficial results of high license. They prefer a system of regulation and restraint which limits the traffic, tearing down the flood gates of free rum, and turning loose on the people a gang of spies and blackmailers.

HENRY M. STANLEY.

A story of adventure in real life, more thrilling than any which ever emanated from the brain of any writer of fiction, is presented in the letter just received from Henry M. Stanley and cabled from London to THE BEE. It is the first authentic news which has been received from the great African explorer since he left the outskirts of civilization and plunged into the heart of the Dark Continent in search of Emin Pasha. The letter in itself is a remarkable production. Its graphic description of the trials and miseries of the march, the losses by death and desertion, the bold defense against assaults by savage foes, all go to show the heroic stuff of which the leader of the expedition is made. But added to these heroic qualities, Henry M. Stanley possesses perseverance, a dogged determination not to allow his plans to be overthrown even when fate seems against him. The joy and hope which filled the explorer upon reaching the long-sought Emin was more than counterbalanced by the disheartening news of the terrific wreck of the rear column on which he was depending for reinforcements. No wonder he was discouraged. But in spite of it all, he returned to his work more than ever determined to accomplish the object of his expedition. And the last lines of his letter would indicate that he is bound to win. The region traversed by Stanley, of which he gives just enough description to awaken a desire for more, will make a material and most interesting addition to the knowledge already possessed regarding Africa. Curiosity will be excited to learn more of the vast forest in which the explorer and his band wandered for one hundred and sixty days, and which covers an area greater than half a dozen states of the size of Nebraska. A description of the new tribes he encountered, all speaking a distinct language, will also be read with a keen interest, as, in short, will all the details of this most remarkable journey, occupying fourteen months and filled with experiences only to be had in such a land. The success of Stanley places him at the head of the list of African explorers, if there was ever any question before respecting his right to that position, and the whole civilized world will accord him the praise he has so grandly earned.

A GROUND FOR COMPLAINT.

The cattle and hog growers of western Iowa find a profitable market for their stock at South Omaha and invariably favor shipping to Omaha in preference to Chicago. The railroads, however, persist in discouraging this trade by neglecting to run regular stock trains to the Missouri river from interior points of Iowa. The reason of this is plain. It is to their advantage to carry live stock to Chicago and benefit by the long haul. In consequence of the obstacles of all kinds are thrown in the way of shippers and cattle which would be sent to Omaha are diverted to Chicago. This is a discrimination to the detriment of the Iowa farmers as well as the stock buyers and packing houses at this point. Definite action must be taken by the interests involved to remedy this matter. The remonstrances to the railroads have so far proven of little avail. They have repeatedly promised to give these shippers to Omaha improved facilities but the discrimination if anything has been aggravated. Patience has ceased to be a virtue, and permanent relief can be expected only from a determination to bring these railroads to terms. It behooves the farmers and cattle growers of western Iowa to unite in an appeal to their state board of transportation for redress. It should be

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It is too common a practice with the railroads of Nebraska to incorporate branch lines, which are not built, for the purpose of holding the right of way through counties and intimidating competition. This has resulted in injury to localities and has been detrimental to the development of the state. The stand taken by the people of Hitchcock county to compel the incorporators of one of these paper roads to build or to forfeit their franchise is of more than local interest. The citizens of Hitchcock county have appealed to the attorney general for redress, and it is highly probable that they will push their demands into the courts. Attorney General Leese is in full sympathy with the movement. He has given the railroads of the state to understand that projected lines must be built and operated within a reasonable time. The laws of the state never contemplated giving roads on paper valuable rights and franchises. The attorney general assumes this view and proposes to take such action as will dissolve the corporation. This will be an eye-opener to the Union Pacific, Burlington and other railroads in the state. If forced to an issue the courts will define the rights of the people in demanding the construction of projected lines within a reasonable time. For that reason an action in the supreme court on the Hitchcock county case would be one greatly to be desired in order to determine this question for all time.

SPRING ACTIVITY.

Omaha is entering on a season of un-common activity in all branches. Public works are being pushed as rapidly as possible, and private enterprise keeps pace with the general forward movement. Proof of this is found in new buildings planned and under way in every section of the city. Home and foreign capital is going into business blocks and homes, and greater confidence prevails in business circles than at any time in the history of the city. The energy displayed by the street car companies is an evidence of the unshaken confidence of home capital in the future of Omaha. The new consolidated company, closely pressed by the motor, proposes to smash the building record this year. The plans outlined cover Sixteenth from Florence to the southern limits of the city, Tenth and Eleventh streets, a branch of the cable line to the park, and a line to South Omaha on Twentieth or Twenty-fourth streets. The motor people propose to extend south of the railroads to the city limits, and make a complete circuit of the north from Sixteenth street to Low Avenue. These extensions will not only prove beneficial in the expenditures of vast sums of money, but they will give suburban residents ample means of transit to and from the business district. They will give an impetus to home building, and inspire investors with confidence. Within a year or two at most, sections of the city now almost inaccessible, will be readily reached by street cars, and settlement and building encouraged by reason of ample transit facilities. These extensions are especially important to the working-classes who can avoid the exactions of landlords and secure homes of their own at moderate cost in the suburbs. In every direction there are substantial evidences of growth and prosperity. The gradual increase in the real estate transactions, the splendid weekly record of bank clearings, the activity in the building line shown by the permits issued, and the expansion of business in all lines insure a year of remarkable progress for the people of this city.

THE TRUST MANIA.

European governments have been called upon to consider the perplexing problem presented in the modern form of monopoly known as the trust. Both in Great Britain and Germany the trust mania has reached a vigorous development, and the governments have been seriously considering whether it shall be allowed to take its course or measures be instituted to check it. In England some of the members of the government have been reported as opposed to taking any action against the trusts, regarding them in somewhat the same light as Mr. Carnegie and a few others in this country do, that is, as unnatural creations which cannot long survive, and which it will be wiser to leave to the operation of conditions believed to be certain to bring about their destruction. Public sentiment, however, does not acquiesce in this view. It is vigorously opposed to this form of monopoly, and the people understand that, as a matter of fact, trusts do continue to live, both in Europe and in the United States, and so far as appears, to enjoy a high degree of prosperity. The salt trust has flourished in England for years, and the greatest trust in this country shows no signs of decay after an existence of many years, during which it has made colossal fortunes for everybody connected with it. It is, of course, to be expected that some of these combinations will go to pieces. The disastrous failure of the great copper syndicate is proof of this possibility. Other combinations that shall pursue a like policy will doubtless meet a similar fate. But exceptional instances of the failure of trusts do not warrant the conclusion that there are weaknesses in these combinations generally—which insure their ultimate downfall. The toleration of this form of monopoly cannot be justified upon any such hypothesis. Being admittedly an evil and a very dangerous one, it cannot safely be allowed to work itself out, but must be removed by firm and vigorous treatment. It is to be deplored that so little has been accomplished in this country for the removal of this evil, and it may be hoped that the European governments which are now considering it will set us a needed example in summary action for the suppression of trusts. If the governments of Great Britain and Germany adopt vigorous measures for checking the growth of monopolistic combinations, this country which should be foremost in protecting the people against such combinations, can certainly do so. The serious character of the situation resulting from the active development of the trust mania is being widely realized. It is observed that many large branches of business are being thrown into confusion and uncertainty, that the monopolies are embarrassing and checking trade, and that they are having an unfavorable influence on commercial confidence. These conditions must inevitably become more serious with the growth of the monopolies, and the wise suggestion has been made that it is time the banks of the country assumed a different attitude regarding these combinations. If the financial power of the country refused to aid the monopolies their existence would be brief, and there is every reason why the custodians of capital and

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stipulated at Schuyler with about forty members. One firm at Wayne shipped 1,000 eggs in six days. Farmers' co-operative company has been organized at Strassburg and permanent officers elected. Footpads at Broken Bow held up Harvey Matthews, of Westerville, and robbed him of \$90 without being caught in the act. John Ackron, an Iowa man, while stopping at Schuyler, practiced with a revolver, and in consequence he has gone back home madder just ten times. Norfolk's school census has been completed, and shows 1,020 children of school age in the city, an increase of over three hundred since the father of the section. Loading shells and smoking a pipe don't go very well together, as Louis Trux and C. M. Hummel discovered at Ashland. It cost Trux the sight of his eyes to find it out. The treasurer of Wayne county has secured the cash on the bonds recently issued, and the demand is now made that the money be used to pay the county debt and build a court house. A peculiar accident occurred on an Elkhorn Valley train the other day. When the train arrived at Morse, one of the passengers discovered that his little boy about six years of age, was not on the car and had fallen from the moving train, although no one had seen the boy. The father of the section boss started down the track toward Hardar, expecting to find his mangled body, but to their surprise when near the station, met the little fellow trudging along the road tracks towards them apparently unhurt. It seems he fell out of the door in the mail car. They have a bold class of robbers at Hastings. One morning a man named entered the residence of R. A. Batty, and pulling a revolver demanded silence. He took Batty's pants, vest and trousers and went away with them. Batty was badly frightened and leaped from the window below. Mr. Batty offers a reward of \$200 for the arrest and conviction of the robber.

COAL IN NEBRASKA.

A Profitable Vein in Saunders County Men Are Developing. MORSE BLUFF, Neb., April 1.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The little town of Morse Bluff, Saunders county, on the Elkhorn railway, is doing a considerable business last year. A discovery of coal which has been made. About six weeks ago a well was being dug just at the foot of the bluff, a little northwest of the depot. Failing to find water at the expected depth of about thirty to forty feet the boring was continued to about a depth of ninety feet when a seam of coal was struck. This layer proved to be only about six inches thick, but this was sufficient incentive to the diggers to continue, and when at a depth of about 130 feet another seam was struck, which proved to be twice the thickness of the first layer, viz, about twelve inches. Further boring revealed a species of rock so hard that it will cut glass like a broom. This strata was only four inches thick, but took the diggers three days to cut through the short space of nine inches. The next strata was softer and had all the appearance of gold and silver ore. No end of excitement was caused by this discovery. The Bohemians fairly danced with delight over the prospect of so much riches being struck so near the town. They were doomed to disappointment, as on analysis the supposed gold and silver degenerated to iron pyrites. At a depth of 157 feet a third seam of coal was tapped, which proved to be about two feet thick. Owing to want of proper machinery for greater depths further operations were suspended; but a company has been formed to continue the work. Mr. Swan is the president, Mr. Kavan treasurer, and Mr. Frank Vanolsky secretary. The shares have all been eagerly taken up. Messrs. Morse, Rogers & Co. having undertaken to develop the coal, and appropriated to them. The boring operations will be continued next week, all arrangements having been made for the necessary machinery and experts to be on hand. The quality of the coal is very good. It is a soft coal very like Port Scott coal, and worth about \$7 or \$8 a ton here. When operations are resumed, the coal will be set from time to time to THE BEE office. Looked at geographically and geologically, this seems to be the same vein of coal that exists in Dakota, and if so will doubtless prove very valuable. Morse Bluff is a thriving little town on the banks of the Platte river, about fifteen miles west of Fremont. The Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad have a good depot here, and the Union Pacific depot at Morse Bluff is just directly across the Platte river, which at this point is spanned by a substantial wagon and foot bridge. The town itself nestles cozily at the foot of a range of bluffs, on ascending which the visitor has a fine and extensive view of the Platte river and of Dodge county on the other side. Grass, garden and field, seeds. Wm. Sievers & Co., 16th and California.

NOTES FROM NORFOLK.

NORFOLK, Neb., April 3.—Correspondence of THE BEE: An unusual area is sown to wheat in the northwestern counties of Nebraska. Some has been sown nearly a month earlier than usual. Much seed wheat is brought in from the most northern latitudes and is an extra fine quality, and is sold at \$1.25 cash and \$1.50 per bushel on credit. The ground is in fine condition for plowing for oats, and not a few are their own sown. The high price of flax seed—\$2 a bushel—seems rather to stimulate farmers to sow that crop. One farmer in Cedar county proposes to put in three hundred acres. L. W. Oxford raised on his farm near Randolph seventeen and one-half bushels per acre last season, which at present prices would yield \$35 per acre. Norfolk marches steadily on its substantial improvements. A move is now on foot for a packing house. The present prospect is that \$100,000 will be secured to start the enterprise. The election for voting \$30,000 bonds for the Norfolk & Yorkton railroad has been ordered, and will come within a month. The proposed Pacific short line from Sioux City to Oregon is awakening quite an interest at various points of the state. The route will be by way of Plainview and Clearwater. Creighton and O'Neill are very desirous of having it run through their towns, and are out to see about that route. The old survey from South Sioux City to Randolph is the only direct feasible route to the west side of Cedar county. The valleys of the Missouri, the Logan and the Elkhorn, along which it passed, are not excelled for fertility.

ROBERTS' ACCEPTANCE DOUBTFUL.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The appointment of A. R. Roberts as assistant treasurer at New York was made without his knowledge, and there is now some doubt as to his acceptance of the office. The health of Assistant Treasurer McCue made it essential that there should be as little delay as possible in the qualification of his successor. The situation is further complicated by a change in the office of the United States treasurer. Mr. Huston has telegraphed that he will be in Washington by the end of the present week, but so far has not indicated who will qualify and relieve Mr. Hyatt. There is an impression at the department that he will delay qualifying until after affairs in the New York courts have been settled, which will at least take five weeks. A declaration on the part of Roberts will delay matters still further.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

LONDON, April 3.—When the Parnell commission met this morning Sir Charles Russell resumed his argument in behalf of the Parnellites. He contended that the objects of the Irish National League were justifiable before God and man. The issue before the commission depended upon the proof that Parnell and his colleagues, under cloak of the land movement, had planned murder and outrages. If no such evidence is produced, the commission must declare that the accused be men who were earnestly endeavoring to lift an intolerable burden from the shoulders of their countrymen. The examination of Parnell was fixed for Tuesday next.

HAS MAGONE RESIGNED?

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Collector Magone, of New York, was at the treasury department and had interviews with Secretary Windom and Assistant Secretary Tibbner. The latter said that Magone's visit related entirely to the business of his office. From other sources it is learned that he placed his resignation at the secretary's disposal.

NEW YORK'S NEW LICENSE MEASURE.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 3.—A bill described as a low license measure, a compromise between extreme high license and the liquor interests, was passed by the assembly to-day by a vote of 99 to 53. Mackinaw Cleared of Ice. MILWAUKEE, April 3.—A special from St. Ignace, Mich., says that last night's northeast gale drove the ice from the straits of Mackinaw, and vessels will have no difficulty in passing either way.

CHILDREN CRY FOR FITCHER'S CASTORIA.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became a Maid, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

WESTERN PACKING INTERESTS.

Some Further Reductions in the Marketing of Hogs. CINCINNATI, April 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—To-morrow's Price Current will say that there is some further reduction in the marketing of hogs as shown by the packing returns for the past week, which aggregate 165,000 hogs for all western points against 174,000 the preceding week and 160,000 for the corresponding time last year. From March 1 the total is 930,000 against 985,000 a year ago.

Table with 2 columns: Location, 1888, 1889. Chicago, 280,000, 280,000; Kansas City, 140,000, 125,000; Omaha, 81,000, 75,000; St. Louis, 62,000, 60,000; Indianapolis, 49,000, 29,000; Cincinnati, 29,000, 29,000; Milwaukee, 28,000, 25,000; Cedar Rapids, 28,000, 19,000; Cleveland, 25,000, 25,000; Sioux City, 20,000, 18,000; Ottumwa, 19,000, 15,000; St. Joseph, 18,000, 18,000.

LINCOLN NEWS AND NOTES.

The Insane Board Investigating a Complicated Case. LINCOLN, April 3. The Insane Board is investigating a complicated case.

SUPREME COURT PROCEEDINGS. The Fire of Tuesday Night Now Supposed to Have Been the Work of Incendiaries—General and Personal.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMAHA BEE. 1029 P. STREET. LINCOLN, April 3.

Stoutenburgh, the man who was the occasion of more excitement Tuesday evening than one man has created in Lincoln for many a day, was taken before the county insane board this afternoon for a hearing, to determine whether he was crazy or whether he was simply drunk. The evidence seemed to show that he was crazy. The police who arrested him say that there was no smell of liquor on him and to-day, after the effects of the liquor should have worn off if that had been the cause of the trouble, he continued to talk in a maniacal manner. He said that someone had put something into his head, and he was determined to find out what it was and get vengeance. Aside from some such talk as this, he has been quiet and rational enough. The room which he occupied presents a scene of ruin. The bullets from his rifle and revolvers have splintered the wood work and knocked off the plastering on every side. Several balls went through into other rooms adjoining or across the hall. A sick man in one room and a card party in another were narrowly missed by the flying lead. It was a miracle almost that with the crowd that was there there was no one hurt.

A NEW PAPER FOR LINCOLN.

The Sunday Morning Globe is the name of a new paper that will be launched Sunday morning, April 7, at Lincoln. It will be all young men of newspaper ability, and will give the citizens of Lincoln a readable paper of more than usual interest. J. C. Scares, lately circulator for the Call, is the managing editor. J. D. Black is secretary and treasurer, and J. D. Hunter, president.

PROBABLY AN INCENDIARY FIRE.

It seems that the incendiary fire last night at the corner of N. and Thirteenth streets was not the result of accident, as was at first supposed, and that it did not originate in the boiler laundry, as some one had been in it and had gone out without shutting the door. It was in this room that the fire started, and as there was nothing in the room to start the fire, it is thought that it must have been set by incendiaries. A family which had just come from Nebraska City yesterday, was sleeping in the room immediately above where the fire started, and were found stupefied by the smoke. They were rescued with difficulty from the room, and the goods that were taken into the room with them. One of the rooms in the building on the second floor was rented by Mrs. Warwick, chief cook and bottle waiter at the hotel. Mrs. Warwick had stowed \$40 in money and a diamond pin with some other valuables in the bed between the wall and the door. At the moment these were left, and when she returned they were gone, having been stolen by some one who had turned the tick over to throw it out.

SUPREME COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Only two cases were considered in the supreme court this afternoon. These were Bowie vs Spauld and Siragoe vs Warren, both of which were decided in favor of the plaintiff. The following opinions were handed down: Bell vs Temple, original action. Demurrer sustained and action dismissed. Opinion by Maxwell. Morse & Co. vs Engle et al. Appeal from the district court in Hamilton county. Motion to dismiss overruled. Opinion by Maxwell. Burton vs Cave. Error from the district court of Harlan county. Affirmed. Opinion by Maxwell. Children vs Robeson. Error from the district court of Richardson county. Reversed and remanded. Opinion by Cobb.

CITY NEWS AND NOTES.

One case was being tried to-day in the county court which attracted considerable interest. The southern part of this county was charged with selling half a pint of whisky without a license. The case excited a good deal of interest and the general opinion seemed to be that a man whose business was so poor that he could only sell half a pint of liquor in a lifetime was not to be punished. The case should have the full benefit of the doubt that might exist. Sheriff Eubanks, of Cheyenne county, was in the city to-day with a man named Matthews, who murdered his step-father at Council Grove, Kan., about three weeks ago. The sheriff of Morris county, Kansas, was here also to meet Sheriff Eubanks and arrange for a requisition for the murderer. Mary Brennan was before the district court to-day charged with the sale of fence, viz, obtruding herself on the society of her brother, old Jerry Harrington. She was given a fine of \$10 and the usual daily admonitions of the judge. Little M. Good filed a petition for divorce from her husband, Charles M. Good, alleging grounds thereof—desertion and failure to support. The Lancaster district court will adjourn on Saturday, April 6.

Advertisement for JAMES PYLE'S PEARLINE SOAP. Use Without Soap. Tablespoonful of Pearline to Pail of Water. And you have the best and quickest means of washing and cleaning. Directions for easy washing on every package. Why is Pearline so largely imitated? Why do these imitators invariably select names ending in -INE? Why are they compelled to peddle their goods from house to house—use deception, falsehood, offer prizes, claim that their powders are as good as Pearline, etc., etc? This is why: PEARLINE is the best—never fails—never varies—has no equal—and is as harmless as the purest imported castile soap. Sold everywhere. Millions now use it. Manufactured only by JAMES PYLE, New York.