

THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Daily (Morning Edition) including SUNDAY.
For One Year, in Advance, \$10.00
For Six Months, in Advance, \$6.00
For Three Months, in Advance, \$3.50
The OMAHA DAILY BEE, mailed to any address, One Year, in Advance, \$10.00
SINGLE COPIES, 5 CENTS.
ADVERTISING RATES.
First Position, 100 Lines, 10 CENTS per Line per Week.
Second Position, 100 Lines, 8 CENTS per Line per Week.
Third Position, 100 Lines, 6 CENTS per Line per Week.
Fourth Position, 100 Lines, 5 CENTS per Line per Week.
Fifth Position, 100 Lines, 4 CENTS per Line per Week.
Sixth Position, 100 Lines, 3 CENTS per Line per Week.
Seventh Position, 100 Lines, 2 CENTS per Line per Week.
Eighth Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Ninth Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Tenth Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Eleventh Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Twelfth Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Thirteenth Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Fourteenth Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Fifteenth Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Sixteenth Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Seventeenth Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Eighteenth Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Nineteenth Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Twentieth Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Twenty-first Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Twenty-second Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Twenty-third Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Twenty-fourth Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Twenty-fifth Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Twenty-sixth Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Twenty-seventh Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Twenty-eighth Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Twenty-ninth Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Thirtieth Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Thirty-first Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Thirty-second Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Thirty-third Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Thirty-fourth Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Thirty-fifth Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Thirty-sixth Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Thirty-seventh Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Thirty-eighth Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Thirty-ninth Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Fortieth Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Forty-first Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Forty-second Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Forty-third Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Forty-fourth Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Forty-fifth Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Forty-sixth Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Forty-seventh Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Forty-eighth Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Forty-ninth Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Fiftieth Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Fifty-first Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Fifty-second Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Fifty-third Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Fifty-fourth Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Fifty-fifth Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Fifty-sixth Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Fifty-seventh Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Fifty-eighth Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Fifty-ninth Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Sixtieth Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Sixty-first Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Sixty-second Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Sixty-third Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Sixty-fourth Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Sixty-fifth Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Sixty-sixth Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Sixty-seventh Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Sixty-eighth Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Sixty-ninth Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Seventieth Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Seventy-first Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Seventy-second Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Seventy-third Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Seventy-fourth Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Seventy-fifth Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Seventy-sixth Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Seventy-seventh Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Seventy-eighth Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Seventy-ninth Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Eightieth Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Eighty-first Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Eighty-second Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Eighty-third Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Eighty-fourth Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Eighty-fifth Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Eighty-sixth Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Eighty-seventh Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Eighty-eighth Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Eighty-ninth Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Ninetieth Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Ninety-first Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Ninety-second Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Ninety-third Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Ninety-fourth Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Ninety-fifth Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Ninety-sixth Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Ninety-seventh Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Ninety-eighth Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
Ninety-ninth Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.
One hundred Position, 100 Lines, 1 CENT per Line per Week.

CORN AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
Since Nebraska will make no individual exhibit of corn and corn products at the forthcoming Paris exposition, the merchants of our city and the state at large should join with the several commercial bodies of the country to aid the New York produce exchange in making their display one of the great features of the exposition. The exhibit is an assured fact, but its success will depend largely upon the co-operation of business men all over the country. Nebraska, as one of the chief corn producing states, should be particularly concerned in the exhibit. For that reason more than a passive interest should be taken in the matter. There never was a better opportunity to demonstrate to the people of Europe the value of corn as an article of human food. It is not only much more cheap than wheat, but is equally nutritious. With this truth impressed upon the people of Europe, corn would largely supplant wheat and swell our exports to enormous proportions. It is well to remember, moreover, that the United States stands practically alone as a corn producing country. Whatever competition would spring up, it would be insignificant in comparison with the competition our wheat is obliged to meet from the wheat of Russia, India and Egypt. As shown by the department of agriculture, American corn, except in a few years of comparative failure of feeding material in western Europe, cuts a small figure in the amount of our exports, averaging but two or three per cent, and never exceeding four per cent. This would conclusively prove that Europe has no idea of the use of corn for food, and does not begin to consume the quantity which has become one of the staple articles of consumption among us. A proper exposition of its uses, therefore, would be a boon to the masses of Europe, so that the appeal to aid the corn exhibit is based on humanitarian as well as pecuniary principles.

RECLAIMING WESTERN DESERTS.
The facts recently presented by General Greely, relating to the arid regions of the United States and the possibility of rendering them productive by irrigation, have encouraged the advocates of reclaiming these lands in this way. Among these is Senator W. M. Stewart, who has an interesting article on the subject in the April *Forum*. It is a fact known doubtless to very few that the region where the rainfall is insufficient for successful agriculture aggregates about twelve hundred thousand square miles, about equal to the combined areas of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Sweden, Norway, Holland and Austria-Hungary. It embraces nearly all of the public domain and is a third larger than British India, which supports over two hundred million inhabitants largely by irrigation. Manifestly the solution of the problem of how to utilize this vast arid region so as to make homes for the people is a matter of very great importance.

THE CHURCHES WILL PARTICIPATE.
President Harrison has issued a proclamation recommending that the morning of April 30, the hundredth anniversary of the first inauguration of George Washington, be devoted to prayer and thanksgiving in the churches of the country. This is done in response to the memorials of religious creeds, both Christian and Hebrew, and its appropriateness will be conceded by all who recognize the desirability of associating religious feeling with the observance of this memorable event in the nation's history. It is essential, also, in order that the centennial celebration shall not be wanting in a distinguishing feature of April 30, 1789. On the morning of that day the church bells throughout the country called the people to prayer, and on the close of the public ceremonies of the inauguration Washington and the members of the houses of congress proceeded on foot to St. Paul's church, where prayers suited to the occasion were read by a bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church who had been appointed one of the chaplains of congress. Thus the day was not only one of great public joy, but it was likewise marked by a distinct and earnest religious feeling.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.
St. Louis and Chicago are again on speaking terms. Both have elected democratic mayors.
Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, is reported to be in Paris. He is nearly eighty-seven years of age.
The ex-Empress Eugenie will spend two months of the summer in Spain. She is at home among ruins.
A sister of Stephen A. Douglas, aged seventy-eight, successfully manages the post-office at Clifton Springs, N. Y.
Tom Neel is a candidate for a federal office in Chicago. He is so stout on himself that the president can't see the point.
We have bantam fights and feather weight scraps, but when it comes to a genuine all-round bout, Sullivan continues to hold the belt.
Kansas has added another Frank to her vast collection. Cottonwood Creek elects a woman mayor. Oskaloosa is not as lonely as she looks.
Congressman Ryan, the new minister to Mexico, wears a smooth face, a bald head, a large nose and a strong mouth. His capacity for pulque has not been gauged.
Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson has sent a special courier to Boston for a working model of Mayor Hart's political machine. "The mayor depicted seventeen offensive democrats at one sitting recently."
A revivalist at Tama, Ia., recently asked all of the congregation who paid their debts to rise. All rose but an editor, who explained that he didn't pay his debts because the rest of the congregation owed him on subscription.
I. V. Williamson, the eccentric millionaire bachelor who recently died in Philadelphia, narrowly escaped matrimony thirty years ago. He was engaged to a belle of the town, but when the day of the wedding came and the guests were on hand, no bridegroom could be found. Williamson, pale and trembling, looked himself in his office. He explained afterward that he could not face the crowd.

THE DEFUNCT LEGISLATURE.
Some Opinions on Its Work Expressed by the State Press.
Scholeyer Quill: The last legislature was one far above the average in honesty of purpose and in good results of acts. There were forty-seven former members in it. Further comment unnecessary.
Red Cloud Chief: The standard of the legislature should be raised, and designing politicians and fools should be relegated to the rear ranks, and a reward put upon honesty and fidelity.
Weeping Water Republican: The legislature has done a great deal of satisfactory work. The appropriations were cut down and the steal wiped out in most cases in a manner that is becoming to the honorable body. If the laws are enforced we will have better citizens.
Weeping Water Eagle: The Nebraska legislature for 1889 will be known in history

as the fishing party—fishing for boodle and a divy of the funds of the state treasury. If they did not get what they wanted, it is not because they did not try hard for it.
Oakland Independent: The work they have done has been good, and they have left an unusually clean record behind them.
York Times: This session of the legislature has been barren of any results, and as a monument of much ado about nothing it will stand unrivaled in its colossal idleness.
Hastings Nebraska: It is generally conceded to have been composed of more able men than previous legislative body in the state—the senate especially so. Taken all together, the work performed has been quite satisfactory to the people.
Beatrice Democrat: No motion passed the legislature during its long, tiresome length that so nearly meets the public demand as the motion to adjourn without day.
Springfield Monitor: The boodle element in the legislature was routed completely, and the people of Nebraska have cause for great rejoicing.
Fremont Tribune: The legislature having adjourned, the people are now figuring up how much damage it did.
Kearyer Job: Upon a review of the work of the legislature as a whole, all reasonable men must admit that it is entitled to more than ordinary commendation.
Plattsburgh Herald: As usual, some things have been done which might have been omitted and some things left undone which ought to have been done, but the amount of harm done is probably light, for which the people of Nebraska can congratulate themselves.
St. Paul Press: One good thing the legislature did was to kill all bills providing for any additional normal school, in this state, and if there is any good for the state in the laws passed, a patient people awaits its development.
Butler County Brethren: Easier.
The Hon. J. C. Roberts, of David City, more familiar known throughout the state as Beefsteak Roberts, has been appointed to an office at last away down in the Indian territory. Senator Manderson has no doubt believed that he has loosened the gentleman from his coat tails, for Jacob has never ceased to remind the senator that he owed him something for his vote. Butler county will breathe a long sigh of relief to know that this only political manipulator and railroad caper is soon to leave us, while Senator Manderson and President Harrison are to be congratulated for having sent him among the Indians. Now if the good Lord will only direct the president to send W. T. Richardson into the heart of Africa, Butler county will have just reason for appointing a special day of thanksgiving.

BUZZINGS.
A trip on the belt road around Omaha to Portal is well worth taking.
It is one of the surprises in connection with the rapid growth of the city. The first impression made is the outlook for a splendid suburban traffic.
On every side between Webster street (it ought to be Douglas street) depot and West Side, are elegant residences, extensive manufactory, and great railroad yards.
The first surprise awaits you at Oak Chatham, now a populous residence center—a few years ago nothing but a bare prairie. Next comes Druid Hill, prettier still, and on to Walnut Hill, now a populous little city of itself. From thence to West Side the interest is kept up by numerous buildings and fine residences, showing the steady expansion of the city westward. About nine miles out comes Mascot. Near the crossing of the Elkhorn Valley road, it is one of the best places on the line for a beautiful suburb to Omaha. Its location is high and rolling, and as will be seen, it possesses unusual railroad conveniences for freight and passenger traffic.
Seymour park, without exception, is the prettiest suburb of any around Omaha. The first thing to strike the eye is Dr. George L. Miller's fine stone residence and its well-kept grounds. By the erection of a pretty hotel—with its groves near the station, it can be made a most desirable resort in summer for picnics and excursions, and at all times a place for elegant homes.
Portal is the end of the run. This is a place with a strong commercial aspect. More so than any other, next to Council Bluffs and South Omaha. It is bounded on the north by the Burlington, on the west by the Union Pacific and the Burlington, on the south by the Union Pacific, and on the east by the Missouri Pacific. Its pretty passenger depot is one of the handsomest, if not the handsomest, on the line. It speaks well for its projectors.
However, with these advantages, Portal needs grain sheds and an elevator, and a coal and lumber yard on the different roads. When these are all established, the surrounding farmers will come in to trade, and manufacturers will locate there on account of its railroad facilities. Eventually Portal will out-rank Papillion, and next to South Omaha, will be the most important of our suburban townships.
As to the train service on the Belt road, The Bee ventures to suggest a few improvements. Sidewalks should be built to the stations and suitable platforms, where there are none, should be put in for the convenience and comfort of passengers getting on or off the trains.
At West Farnam street an extensive station house should be built at once and the street made a regular stopping place, not a flag station, for all passenger trains. A lucrative trade will spring up immediately. West Farnam will then become of the same importance to Omaha that Twenty-second street is to Chicago. It will result in the immediate expansion of that part of the city east as well as west of the Belt road. Leavenworth street should be a regular station for all suburban passenger trains. The important link in the Belt road from West Farnam street to South Omaha is closed, with the exception of the passage of the live stock trains. This defect should be remedied and passenger trains put on at once. This part of the road will eventually be the most lucrative and the efforts necessary to build up a fine suburban passenger service cannot be too soon. To make the service more effective the cable road should extend its Harney street line to a junction with the Belt road at West Farnam street for the mutual exchange of travel and traffic.
A slight change in the schedule of the morning trains, and another train reaching Omaha at 9 or 10 o'clock p. m., for the convenience of ladies shopping, running all these trains down to the foot of Douglas Farnam greets so that its patrons can easily reach the whole and business centers, will result in a handsome increase in the revenues of the line.

WHY WE LAUGH.
Burlington Free Press: Artful Amy—Algermon, in parliamentary usage, that does the presiding officer any when a matter is to be put to a vote! Unsuspecting Algermon—Are you ready for the question. Artful Amy—Yes, Algermon, I think I am.
New York Weekly: First Belle—"Where is that strange gentleman from?" Second Belle—"He is from Chicago, I think." "Oh, impossible!" He has no foreign accent."
Aitchison Globe: So much money is being spent on funerals that it will soon be such a luxury that only the rich can afford to die.
Harper's Bazar: Old lady—I hope, my boy, you don't sell papers on Sunday? Small newspaper (sadly)—No, madam. I ain't big enough to carry a Sunday edition yet.
Terre Haute Express: Mr. Jason—A nice fool you made of yourself at the so-called last night! Mrs. Jason—Oh! How! Mr. Jason—Yes, you. Telling Mrs. Chally that her baby looked good enough to eat. Mrs. Jason—Well, what's the matter with that! Mr. Jason—O, nothing, only you know that they start out missionaries to the cannibal islands next week.
Aitchison Globe: It is always the toughest hen that boasts that she is no spring chicken.
Terre Haute Express: Miss Snook Chaser—Do you believe in second sight, Mr. Peck? Mr. N. Peck—You just bet I do. My marriage was the result of love at first sight.
Chicago Tribune: Orlando B. Happy is the successful aspirant for the postmaster ship of Mayfield, Ky. Of course Orlando—this is really too obvious.
Philadelphia Record: First theatergoer—is that new comedy farce at the Eastern theater worth seeing? Second theatergoer—It's a grand success—absolutely idiotic.
Martha's Vineyard Herald: "Domestic economy consists in doing without things." It was first practiced by Adam and Eve.
Munsey's Weekly: Mrs. Temperance—Henry, father wrote me yesterday that he wants to get a typewriter. What is the best kind, do you think? Temperance (immersed in a kind of ecstacy)—"Like 'em about twenty-four, with dark blue eyes."
Pittsburgh Telegraph: "I have an account of a big landslide," said the new reporter. "What head said I put it under?" "Put it under the 'Real Estate Transfers,'" replied the snake editor.
Boston Commercial: "Good gracious, where have you been?" asked Mrs. Binks of her spouse. "Exciting athletic club," ejaculated Binks. "Fah!" said Mrs. B. "I don't think that is what makes your breath so strong, is it not?"
Harper's Bazar: Professor—Microscopic investigations lead us to believe that there are colors too delicate to be discerned by the human eye—invisible colors we may call them. Student—I know the name of one of them, sir. Professor (surprised)—Indeed! What is it? Student—Blind man's buff.

CONTRACTS AWARDED FOR FURNISHING SUPPLIES TO STATE INSTITUTIONS.
A CONDUCTOR'S FATAL MISSTEP
Annual Statement of the Auditor Relative to the Life Insurance Business of Nebraska—Supreme Court Cases.
LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMAHA BEE, 1029 P STREET.
LINCOLN, April 6.
The bids for furnishing supplies to the state institutions for the quarter ending June 30, 1889, were opened to-day and the following awards were made:
Feeble Minded Institute at Beatrice—Meats, P. H. Mahler; groceries, LaSalle, Fischer & Co.; coal, Hoyt Brothers; bread, A. R. Sperry & Co.; ice, W. Liming. Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Grand Island—Groceries, R. H. Kerr; clothing, J. N. Wolbach; meats, Maynard & Hill. Institute for the Blind, Nebraska City—Groceries, Stout & Co.; ice, Ludwig & Mauch; coal, Henry Frank; shoes, J. J. Groves. Institute for Deaf and Dumb, Omaha—Groceries, William Fleming & Co.; drugs, Leslie & Leslie; coal, Contant & Squires; bread, Schwalbe & Co.; meat, Samuel Dreifuss; paints, oils and glass, Goodman Drug Company; dry goods, Hayden Brothers. Insane Hospital, Lincoln—Groceries, George Hostman; dry goods and notions of J. D. Newman and Herpesholmer & Co.; boots and shoes, Webster & Rogers and Perkins Brothers; lumber, West Point Creamery, Grover, Williams, Sewell, Co.; paint, oil, drugs and medicines, J. H. Harley; clothing, Newmark & Herschler, A. Hurlbut & Co. and Mauch Brothers. Industrial School, Kearney—Groceries, Edward Hayden; meats, William Hecht; flour, The Kearney Milling and Elevator company; coal, J. S. Sezer; dry goods, J. H. Irvin. Insane Hospital, Norfolk—Dry goods and notions, J. J. Groves; groceries, J. J. Groves; groceries, Cobb & Overholser; meat, J. J. Groves; clothing, Baum Brothers; bread, stuffs, Birchard, Bridge & Co.; fuel and stoves, J. J. Groves; paint, oil, glass, shoes, Morris May.

A CONDUCTOR KILLED.
Last night about midnight, as freight train No. 25 on the Burlington was pulling through Waverly, a freight car, carrying a box car, Champion left the way car and started to get ahead to the engine. Shortly afterwards it was discovered that the six hind cars had become uncoupled from the train. They were re-coupled, when the train pulled on to Lincoln. When the train arrived in this city the conductor, Fred W. Chapman, who was on board, came from Waverly with his mangled remains had been found on the track not far from the depot. It is supposed that in walking toward the engine, he stepped off the front end of the forward car of the six that had become detached from the train, and as they were moving quite rapidly he fell over him, killing him instantly. D. Shannon, the head brakeman, with whom T. H. Chapman corresponded talked concerning the accident, said that it was quite common for a train man in walking along the top of a moving freight train, especially when walking against the wind, to lean over his head and look forward at all, trusting that all is all right and that each step will place him on the ground. He said that he had seen that Conductor Chapman did not see that the cars were uncoupled from the train until he had taken the fatal step and had fallen in front of the cars, whose wheels were so soon to crush him to death. The hind brakeman, N. K. King, supposed that the conductor had stepped over him twice. Mr. Chapman was about twenty-eight years old and had been in the company's employ about five years. His conduct and superior officers speak well of his habits, and all unite in saying that no man on the road had more friends than he. He was married in Waverly about two years ago, and lived at Thirteenth and T streets, in this city. Mr. Chapman was a member of K. P. lodge No. 68 of this city, and O. E. lodge No. 237. He had no insurance on his life, though he had some property in Beatrice. His father resided in Tall, Ill., where he is a teacher of said music.

SUPREME COURT CASES.
The following new cases were filed in the supreme court to-day:
The Overton Bridge Co. vs Timothy A. Taylor and John L. Means. Appeal from Dawson county.
Schuster, Hington & Co. vs Washington I. Carson, sheriff. Error from Fillmore county.
A. J. Hale vs George H. Hess & Co. Error from Gage county.
J. J. Salisbury vs C. F. Idings and H. A. Idings. Error from Kearney county.
W. H. Keeling vs Taylor C. Hoyt et al., impounded with the Lincoln Land company and the Atlantic and Pacific railway company. Appeal from Richardson county.
A Card of Thanks.
To the members of Lincoln Typographical union and Paragon Post G. A. R., to the corps of volunteers who attended the funeral of our little son, and to the many friends and neighbors who tendered every conceivable kindness and comfort in our bereavement, the family of the late Mr. J. H. Keeling, Sr., desire to express their sincere gratitude and thankfulness. Their kindness will ever be to us a grateful remembrance. Respectfully,
MR. AND MRS. S. M. JACKSON.

CITY NEWS AND NOTES.
The call's new press was started to-day. The funeral of John Ulewicz, who was assassinated by Gus at the St. Charles hotel Wednesday night, will take place Sunday afternoon from the German Catholic church of this city.
Dave Hongardner, of the secretary of state's office, is on a visit to his old home at Orleans.
The commissioner of public lands and buildings is sending out notices to all parties delinquent on their school land contracts, calling for immediate settlement of the same.
Hon. J. E. Hill, state treasurer, is on a visit to the city.
Mrs. C. Connor and babies, Katie and Robbie, of Plattsmouth, who have been visiting with Mrs. Ed. Manchester, jr., for the past week, are about to leave for their home. There will probably have to be a new election in the Fourth ward to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Graham. Mr. Cooper was elected to the vacancy, but his election is thought to be illegal, because Graham's resignation had not been acted upon, and as proclamation was issued for the election to fill the vacancy.
The warren's report for March shows that out of 100,000 there were 340 convicts in the penitentiary; that twenty-one were received and fifteen discharged during the month, leaving 340 in prison on April 1.
The board of public lands and buildings held a meeting this morning and attended to the routine work of the first of the month. An order was issued for plans and specifications for the new boiler house at the Lincoln insane hospital, and for the other new buildings recommended by the last session of the legislature.

THE DAILY BEE.
Sworn Statement of Circulation.
State of Nebraska,
County of Douglas, ss.
George B. Tschuck, secretary of the Bee Publishing company, do hereby certify that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending April 6, 1890, was as follows:
Sunday, March 31, 18,900
Monday, April 1, 18,900
Tuesday, April 2, 18,900
Wednesday, April 3, 18,900
Thursday, April 4, 18,900
Friday, April 5, 18,900
Saturday, April 6, 18,900
Average, 18,900
Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 6th day of April, A. D. 1890.
Seal. J. P. Hill, Notary Public.
State of Nebraska,
County of Douglas, ss.
George B. Tschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing company, and that the average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of March, 1890, 18,900 copies; for April, 18,900 copies; for May, 18,900 copies; for June, 18,900 copies; for July, 18,900 copies; for August, 18,900 copies; for September, 18,900 copies; for October, 18,900 copies; for November, 18,900 copies; for December, 18,900 copies; for January, 18,900 copies; for February, 18,900 copies.
Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 21st day of March, A. D. 1890.
J. P. Hill, Notary Public.

The energetic reorganization of the mail service will soon bring it up to that point of efficiency and regularity which prevailed four years ago.
The street railway lines are so well pleased taking turns riding the council and the board of public works, that they now propose to drive the team tandem.
SINCE the suggestion was made to have the Nebraska delegation present the name of Hon. John J. Webster for the vacancy on the federal supreme bench, Mr. Webster has received many flattering notices and complimentary endorsements from the state press, as well as papers in Wyoming and leading members of the bar in cities of western Iowa.

MUCH of the credit for the prevailing activity in street railway circles must be given to the motor. The indomitable energy of its chief manager in overcoming financial and other obstacles, his success in receiving recognition and support when rust and bankruptcy threatened the existence of the company, is a specimen of pluck and patience worthy of general commendation. The only objectionable feature of the motor street railway is the overhead wire.

THE Australian voting system has become the law of Wisconsin. It virtually makes the two great parties a political trust, and strangles every independent political movement. One clause of the law specifies that no party which receives less than two per cent of the total vote at the last previous election shall be accorded representation on the official ticket. The effect of this will be to prevent any organized political action outside of the existing parties.
PROPERTY owners who claim a voice in the distribution of viaduct privileges because a portion of the cost was taxed to them, forget that the railroad paid three-fifths of the construction price. If the council allows the claim of the property owners, the railroad is entitled to a controlling interest. The only safe course for the authorities to pursue is to open the viaducts to all street car companies under proper restrictions, charge an annual rental for their use, and place the proceeds in a sinking fund for care, repairs and reconstruction.

THE issue between high license and prohibition was made and fought at Tuesday's election in fifty-eight towns and cities of the state. Forty-six returned license boards, and ten of these changed from prohibition to license. Twelve decided for prohibition, four of the number being converts. The majorities for license were small in a few instances, but the total of any twelve exceeds that of the towns adopting local option. Straws show the direction of the wind. The robust opinion of the state is manifestly in favor of high license and regulation.

THE Chautauque assembly at Council Bluffs is an assured fact. The work of improving the grounds has begun and the indications are that the first of a long series of assemblies will be inaugurated this summer. The people of Omaha as well as of Council Bluffs are deeply interested in the success of the project. The Chautauque has become a prominent feature all over the country as a healthful means of recreation and instruction and there is every reason to believe that the Council Bluffs assembly will attract visitors from the most remote sections of the country.

THE department of public instruction of Iowa has issued its customary annual Arbor day leaflet in a novel and attractive form. As Arbor day in Iowa falls on April 30, the superintendent of public instruction has addressed the school children, their teachers and friends with a patriotic greeting in commemoration of the centennial of Washington's presidency. The idea is a most happy one. Not only is it intended to teach the children patriotism, love for Washington and respect for the constitution and country, but the significance of Arbor day is pleasantly worked in by urging all to plant "Washington trees." The superintendent of public instruction for Nebraska could well follow the example.

EDWIN BOOTH.
The distinguished actor, Mr. Edwin Booth, has just received assurances of the high regard in which he is held by the American people. His recent prostration invoked from the press of the country and from members of his profession the heartiest expressions of regret and the warmest testimonials to his ability as an actor. The foremost newspapers of the country voiced the general sentiment in declaring that his loss to the American stage would be irreparable. His colleague, Mr. Barrett, justly said of him that he is the greatest living English-speaking actor, and there can be no doubt of the absolute sincerity of the tribute. Mr. Irving, the English actor, expressed his warm friendship for Mr. Booth and his admiration of him as an artist. In every way the stricken actor has been assured that he possesses in the highest degree the affection and admiration of the public to whose intellectual entertainment he has contributed for more than thirty years, and of the profession in which he has attained the loftiest standard.

Edwin Booth is worthy of such consideration, both as man and actor. His personal character, during all the period he has been before the public eye, has been above reproach. At a memorable time in his career, when a self-seeking man would have sought to profit by notoriety, Mr. Booth conducted himself in a way to win the respect of everybody. He is a sincere and generous man, true to his friendships, considerate of those who are associated with him, and a liberal in helping those who are worthy of it. His recent generous gift to the Players' club in Gramercy park, New York, is an example of the interest he has always taken in the members of his profession. As an actor it has been the aim of Mr. Booth to elevate the stage. He has been an indefatigable student of the drama and a painstaking and conscientious artist. Whatever genius he possessed was schooled and developed by hard work. He began where all the older school of actors had to begin, at the bottom, and toiled step by step to reach the eminence he now occupies.

The result is a career which in the extent and value of its achievements is hardly paralleled in the history of the stage. It is not difficult to believe that neither Garrick nor Kemble nor Kean in England, nor Talma in France, ever gave more intellectual, brilliant and powerful expositions of character than have been presented by Edwin Booth, and by any standard of judgment the American actor must be ranked equally with any of these great masters. The loss of Mr. Booth would indeed be a serious matter for the American stage, because there is none to take his place, and the misfortune is that his class of actors are not being educated under existing methods. Happily there is reason to hope that such a loss may be long deferred.

President Harrison has issued a proclamation recommending that the morning of April 30, the hundredth anniversary of the first inauguration of George Washington, be devoted to prayer and thanksgiving in the churches of the country. This is done in response to the memorials of religious creeds, both Christian and Hebrew, and its appropriateness will be conceded by all who recognize the desirability of associating religious feeling with the observance of this memorable event in the nation's history. It is essential, also, in order that the centennial celebration shall not be wanting in a distinguishing feature of April 30, 1789. On the morning of that day the church bells throughout the country called the people to prayer, and on the close of the public ceremonies of the inauguration Washington and the members of the houses of congress proceeded on foot to St. Paul's church, where prayers suited to the occasion were read by a bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church who had been appointed one of the chaplains of congress. Thus the day was not only one of great public joy, but it was likewise marked by a distinct and earnest religious feeling.

This was entirely in accord with the sentiment and character of the first president of the republic. Washington was a devoted churchman, and his life was a lofty example of Christian rectitude. His first inaugural address bears conspicuous evidence to his sense of dependence upon a higher power, and to his belief in a providential agency in bringing about our national independence. "No people," he said, "can be bound to acknowledge and adore the invisible hand which conducts the affairs of men, more than the people of the United States. Every step by which they have advanced to the character of an independent nation seems to have been distinguished by some token of providential agency." Throughout his whole public career the conduct of Washington was dominated by his religious spirit. In this respect quite as much as in any other that distinguished him, he stood above his great compatriots, and while some of them did not share at all in this spirit, there was not one of them who honored Washington less because he possessed it or one who ever questioned his absolute sincerity.

On every account, then, it is most appropriate that the churches are to participate in the observance of the centenary of the inauguration of the first president of the United States, and entirely proper that the president whose term began the second century of constitutional government should by proclamation recommend a general participation of religious creeds in prayer and thanksgiving on this occasion. It has been wisely suggested by the bishop of Iowa, in a pastoral to the clergy and laity of the church of that state, that there might be an addition to the religious services befitting the occasion, the reading of such portions of the inaugural address of our first president as indicate his reliance on God, and to add thereto such testimony to the religious character of Washington as shall be likely to impress upon all "the reverence we feel for our fathers, and our grateful recognition of their abiding trust in God." In this way many thousands would be instructed as to a leading phase of the character of Washington which would greatly exalt it in their esteem. The approaching centennial will appeal both to the patriotism and the faith of the people, and both ought to be strengthened by it.

THE citizens of Yankton have been stirred up to righteous indignation at the underhand action of Sioux City in securing the removal of the signal service station from the former to the latter city. A signal service station in itself may not be of vital importance to a city, but it is the spirit of the act rather than the deed itself which

rankles in the heart of Yankton. For less cause than that nations have gone to war. It is not to be wondered that Yankton resents the insult and is determined to punish the false friend for Punie faith. For many a year Sioux City has thrived and waxed fat upon its trade with Yankton. But intercourse has been broken off, and Yankton will neither wear nor eat anything that has been polluted by Sioux City's touch.

We have no desire to delay public improvements by capricious or frivolous opposition. We do, however, deem it in the interest of the taxpayers to call the attention of Mayor Beach to the questionable course pursued by the board of public works in connection with the letting of this season's paving contracts. There has been a very marked departure from the mode prescribed by the law with regard to specifications and award by contracts. There is a very suspicious mixing-up of materials and a very loose way of dealing with contractors, that savors very much of jobbery. The mayor has it within his power to frustrate underhanded work that would enable the contractors to fleece the taxpayers, and we trust he will exercise his prerogative by looking the barn before the horse is stolen.

THE Iowa sharks are making a desperate effort to fleece the employees of inter-state railroads residing in Omaha. A number of garnishments have been filed against the wages of Union Pacific workmen, and doubtless similar action has been taken against the employees of other roads. The justice mills of Council Bluffs are proceeding under the belief that the anti-garnishment bill passed by the last legislature has not yet become a law, or that the governor has not approved it. This is a mistake. The law is in full force, and every man is entitled to the protection it offers. Workmen should not be frightened by threats. Their wages cannot be withheld by any process of law originating in Iowa. All claims against them, whether bogus or legitimate, must be prosecuted and collected under the laws of Nebraska.

THE specimens of short hand piracy developed by the inquiry of the state board of transportation at Tekamah are common throughout the state. Railroad men seem to delight in fleecing the people right at home. Rates for fifty and one hundred miles are frequently as great as for five hundred miles. An instance of this system of highway robbery was recently brought to the notice of THE BEE. A farmer chartered a car at a station near Omaha, to carry stock, implements, etc., to a point in Cass county, and was charged sixty dollars. A carload of similar goods was brought to the same point from Dayton, Ohio, for sixty-five dollars.

An Appeal to Charity.
HIGMORE, So. Dak., April 5.—To the Editor of THE BEE: The furious prairie fires have devastated Hyde county. Many families are homeless without shelter or clothing. Every thing in the path of the giant fire an hour later was swept to destruction by fire. Six lives were lost and a good deal of stock. The county does not appeal for any outside help financially, but citizens will strain their credit to the utmost to help the farmers with seed wheat and provisions. Those fortunate enough to escape the fire have given everything in the shape of clothing to the destitute, but hundreds are still suffering for clothing.

For the sake of humanity an appeal is made to the charitably inclined of your city for cast-off clothing for both sexes. Anything forwarded will be thankfully received and distributed to the needy with thanks by me. Respectfully, H. M. CHAS-MUCH.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.
St. Louis and Chicago are again on speaking terms. Both have elected democratic mayors.
Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, is reported to be in Paris. He is nearly eighty-seven years of age.
The ex-Empress Eugenie will spend two months of the summer in Spain. She is at home among ruins.
A sister of Stephen A. Douglas, aged seventy-eight, successfully manages the post-office at Clifton Springs, N. Y.
Tom Neel is a candidate for a federal office in Chicago. He is so stout on himself that the president can't see the point.
We have bantam fights and feather weight scraps, but when it comes to a genuine all-round bout, Sullivan continues to hold the belt.
Kansas has added another Frank to her vast collection. Cottonwood Creek elects a woman mayor. Oskaloosa is not as lonely as she looks.
Congressman Ryan, the new minister to Mexico, wears a smooth face, a bald head, a large nose and a strong mouth. His capacity for pulque has not been gauged.
Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson has sent a special courier to Boston for a working model of Mayor Hart's political machine. "The mayor depicted seventeen offensive democrats at one sitting recently."
A revivalist at Tama, Ia., recently asked all of the congregation who paid their debts to rise. All rose but an editor, who explained that he didn't pay his debts because the rest of the congregation owed him on subscription.
I. V. Williamson, the eccentric millionaire bachelor who recently died in Philadelphia, narrowly escaped matrimony thirty years ago. He was engaged to a belle of the town, but when the day of the wedding came and the guests were on hand, no bridegroom could be found. Williamson, pale and trembling, looked himself in his office. He explained afterward that he could not face the crowd.