

THE DAILY BEE.

Published every morning. Terms of subscription: Daily (Mailing Edition) including Sunday, One Year, \$10.00; For Six Months, \$6.00; For Three Months, \$3.50.

Business Letters: All business letters and communications should be addressed to the Editor of the Bee. Drafts, checks and postal orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

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Sworn Statement of Circulation.

Table showing circulation statistics for the week ending April 6, 1890. Includes columns for Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Average.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 12th day of April, A. D. 1890. Seal. N. P. FEEL, Notary Public, State of Nebraska.

The Illinois legislature has voted down submission and relieved that state from a prolonged period of depression.

Bismarck's overtures of peace to the state department are of a flattering nature. It is dollars to dimes that he is laying a trap for the American eagle.

The fool friends of Postmaster Gallagher are liable to overdo the thing when they prod the friends of Senator Manderson who are waiting to step into Gallagher's brogans.

The democrats are trying to squeeze enough comfort out of the municipal election in Montana to last them for six months. A surprising amount of consolation is extracted from a trifle.

NEBRASKA farmers are determined to give the twine trust a profound shake. As long as twine is so valuable, they will resort to primitive methods and permit the trust to enjoy its monopoly undisturbed.

ARIZONA will soon test the efficacy of the territorial law, punishing train robbers with death. Four desperadoes from Canon Diablo have been selected to sample "Hempenloop's" cure for throat troubles.

WITH a senator, a congressman and a judge of the district court, Omaha is supposed to have all the federal offices she is entitled to. This is why candidates for the minor positions must preempt a homestead up the Elkhorn or Republican valleys.

DELAWARE is the latest convert to the Nebraska method of licensing and regulating the liquor traffic. The fact that high license has been adopted by nine states since its introduction in Nebraska goes far to prove that it is the only practical method of dealing with the traffic.

THE construction of the North Omaha sewer to the river front will materially improve the atmosphere of the bottom and diminish the malarial vapors surrounding the workshops in that section. Now if the garbage dump was hauled into the river, the levee would bloom as a health resort.

THE April report of the department of agriculture shows that the condition of winter grain averages 80 per cent, 6 per cent less than the April report of the great crop of 1884. The report is decidedly favorable for all sections of the country. In the corn section of the west, spring work is uncommonly well advanced, owing to the favorable weather. The soil is in prime condition, and with an average rainfall this year's crop will equal, if not exceed, the best on record.

HOSTILITIES have ceased for the present between the authorities and the Des Moines river settlers. Judge Shiras, of the United States district court, has requested the marshal to suspend evictions, pending a decision of the attorney-general on the question of bringing suit to determine the rights of the settlers. It is quite probable that further eviction proceedings will be deferred until this year's crops are gathered or until congress confirms the title or reimburses the settlers.

YANKTON and Southern Dakota exhibit remarkable patience and good will toward Omaha. While Yankton is continually agitating direct railroad connection with this city, Omaha has treated the question with indifference, and let slip golden opportunities for extending her jobbing trade. A united effort on the part of our business men would undoubtedly induce the St. Paul & Omaha to extend from Hartington north to Yankton and give the people of both cities the long desired railroad connection.

GERMAN CONCESSION.

The belief has obtained that Bismarck, since proposing to renew negotiations regarding affairs in Samoa, has been secretly laying his plans to establish German authority over the Samoan islands in any event. Some time ago Count Herbert Bismarck visited England, and it was assumed that the purpose of his mission was to effect an understanding with the British government looking to concurrent action between Germany and Great Britain regarding Samoa. The announcement that Germany had offered or ceded to England its fertile colony of Damarland on the west coast of Africa, a tract of over one hundred thousand square miles, and the statement that Count Bismarck, on his return, expressed entire satisfaction with his visit to England, strengthened the impression that the two governments proposed to stand together against the United States, and necessarily in the interest of Germany. Bismarck has not been in the habit of making generous presents without receiving some equivalent, and Great Britain might very well afford to give up what interest she has in Samoa for the African colony, nor can there be any doubt of the willingness of the present government in England to enter into a negotiation of this character. From every point of view, therefore, there was reason to suspect a bargain between Germany and England to unite in opposing any claims or demands of this country not agreeable to Germany. They were allies in the Washington conference and why not be so in the Berlin conference, particularly when England would directly profit by it?

The report that comes from Washington of an unexpected concession from the German government appears, however, to disarm suspicion of any other than the fairest motives on the part of Germany. The statement is that Bismarck has made overtures of peace, to the extent of proposing that pending an adjustment of Samoan matters by the Berlin conference, the two governments shall be represented at Samoa by but one vessel each. This will be done, our government having promptly acceded to the proposal, and it is said to be the opinion at the state department that the business of the commissioners will be happily and immediately adjusted, and that they will find no difficulty in upholding the present attitude of the state department in the affair.

This confidence may be justified by the result, but it is not easy to share in it at present. Richelieu says, "When the lion's skin is short, cke it out with the fox's." It is not improbable that this is what Bismarck has done. He has played the lion without effect, finding the government of the United States determined to meet him half way in this sort of game, and he now intends to try the cunning of the fox. Having made, or rather bought, an alliance with England that renders Germany secure in the conference, that government can not only afford to make a show of peaceful intentions, but it is obviously to its advantage to do so. Germany is practically in control of the government of Samoa. The nominal head of the government is its creature, and the administration of affairs, so far as there is any administration, is dictated by the agents of the German government. If the conference fails to accomplish anything, as we have very little doubt it will from the present aspect of the matter, the German power already predominant in Samoa will, in all probability, at once be aggressively asserted, and there will be nothing to offer a successful resistance to it. American interests there can not be protected, but the wily Bismarck, shielding himself behind the peaceful pretense of his government, will disclaim all responsibility for any losses those interests may suffer. And when the power of Germany has been more firmly established in Samoa, with the purchased acquiescence of England, this country may take what favors Bismarck is pleased to extend, unless it should be disposed to fight under increased disadvantages for the recognition it demands there. Then we shall be able to see and appreciate the fox's part in the game of diplomacy which Bismarck is now playing, and which is represented by so entirely satisfactory and reassuring to the state department at Washington.

THE POLICE INVESTIGATION.

The inquiry into the conduct of the police, which is now being conducted by a committee of the council, has brought up several questions as to the respective powers of the council and police commission, on which even the ablest of lawyers may disagree.

The control of the police force and the authority to discipline its members is vested beyond dispute with the police commission. The council cannot legally dismiss, suspend or even reprimand a policeman, no matter what the offense may be. But the council holds the purse-string and makes the levy for the police, and may with propriety make investigation as to distribution of the force over the city and as to the service which it may or may not be rendering.

For instance, if after inquiry into our police system, the council should reach the conclusion that we have more policemen than are needed for good government, it may cut down the levy for police purposes. If the council finds that our police protection is inadequate, or the force inefficient, they may increase the appropriation for police or they may revise the ordinances regulating the police department. The latter, of course, must be done with the consent of the mayor and commission.

The right of the council to cite policemen before its investigating committees is implied, if not positively granted, by the charter. The council cannot be expected to intelligently investigate our police system without procuring testimony from the police force as to the individual experience of policemen.

In making such an inquiry, it seems to us, the council does not necessarily trench upon the authority vested in the police commission. At best, the council can recommend to

the commission any radical changes it may deem desirable in the police system and it is optional with the commission to carry out or reject such recommendations.

A REMEDY FOR PRAIRIE FIRES.

The disastrous prairie fires which have swept a portion of Dakota, devastating miles of country and ruining thousands of people, have attracted widespread attention. Remedies without number have been offered to prevent their recurrence.

As a partial and permanent remedy the San Francisco Chronicle urges tree planting. The suggestion is a good one, if carried out systematically. Individual effort is useless. The authorities should encourage tree planting along all high-ways and along streams, by liberal bounties and premiums. It would not only limit the area liable to be swept by fire, but would educate the people on the great value of a timber belt both as a wind and fire break, and shelter for stock. At present there is really nothing to check and break the force of storms. They sweep over an ocean of prairie without hindrance, gathering force as they proceed, and carrying destruction to life and property. Had the country overwhelmed by the frightful blizzard of 1888 been well timbered the disastrous effect of that storm would have been confined to a limited area. But there were no obstructions in its path and it moved south into Nebraska with irresistible force. Similar conditions enabled the prairie fires to spread havoc over the great plains of Dakota.

The authorities of Dakota should take prompt measures to encourage tree planting on a large scale. No more important public work could be undertaken. The settler should be shown that a timber belt is worth as much to him as his fields of grain, and it will pay him as well in the end. It is a life insurance for himself, his family, his home and his crop, and is the best and safest policy to invest in. The suggestion applies with equal force to the farmers of Nebraska.

THE PARK COMMISSIONERS.

The amended act incorporating metropolitan cities provides that in each city of the metropolitan class there shall be a board of park commissioners, to consist of five members, who shall be resident free holders of said city. The appointment of this board is devolved upon the judges of the district court of the judicial district embracing such metropolitan city, and is required to be made on the second Tuesday of May, which is about thirty days hence. It is important that the judges of this district should give this duty early attention, in order that the selection of the members of the board may be made with due care and deliberation. It is of the highest importance that an organized band of cattle thieves has been committing depredations, robbing the settlers of stock, driving them through the reservation, changing the brands and disposing of the plunder in Dakota. For two years the people have been harassed by this gang. They had grown so bold that they drove stolen stock south through Keya Paha county to the railroad and shipped carload lots to Omaha and Chicago. The settlers have captured one of the leaders and dispersed the band, which is now effectually broken up.

THE county commissioners have entered upon a new departure, which may lead to a good deal of jobbery and speculative enterprise. The grading which the county commissioners have done in this city has always been in the interest of favorites and against the interest of the taxpayers. It remains to be seen whether the proposed paving of certain streets, at the expense of the whole county, is a proper exercise of the road-constructing powers of the commissioners, or merely another scheme to take money out of the pockets of the general taxpayer for the benefit of the few who own property on the line of the streets to be paved.

THE question of abolishing the Sunday dress parade in the army is to be discussed by the cabinet. The subject is not new, having been pretty freely talked about two years ago, when the proposition was pretty generally opposed by prominent army officers, as it appears to be at present. The argument in favor of abolishing the parade is not based wholly upon moral considerations, but is chiefly that the soldiers ought to have one day in the week for rest. This is not likely to have very great weight with those who know anything of the generally restful life of the American soldier.

IT is a common practice of valiant washbucklers to put up a straw man and then knock him down. This is forcibly illustrated by the "feko" interviews which are being manufactured for order for the public-spirited amateur journalist, who has projected million dollar hotels, great railroads and costly public buildings for Omaha, but always takes care to remain a "dead-head" in every enterprise. A few credulous people may be gulled by bogus interviews. Intelligent people cannot but regard such underhanded and malicious bushwhacking with deserved contempt.

A PROMINENT member of the board of trade expressed himself very tersely on the caricature of the board of trade and the advice volunteered its members. The question was asked: "Why don't the board reorganize into a mercantile club that will build up Omaha? Advice is very cheap. Why don't the newspaper wreckers who have always failed in everything they have undertaken in their own profession, organize such a club? Nobody is in their way if they want to build up Omaha."

A Dull Day in Chicago. Chicago Tribune. Only three divorce cases were heard in the courts yesterday, and they were held over.

A Sensible Kentucky Town. Chicago Tribune. In Madisonville, Ky., the authorities have passed an ordinance forbidding brass bands from being taken for the purpose of learning new pieces of music within 300 feet of a dwelling house. This commends itself to

him, and unquestionably, he has excellent reasons for doing so. Mr. Parsons is not a desirable man for the position. He has not the qualifications, even if he were, in all other respects, attainable. His only financial experience has been as a bank inspector. He has profited largely as a politician and congressional lobbyist. He was, at one time, marshal of the supreme court, and subsequently an attorney for the De Golyer pavement company, it having been through him that Garfield became associated with that swindling concern in Washington. In 1872, Parsons was elected to congress from the Cleveland district, and two years after was overwhelmingly defeated by Henry B. Payne. His last public office, that of bank examiner, he continued to hold during the greater part of Cleveland's campaign, allowing his interest in the republican party to lie dormant during that time. Washington dispatches say that the record of Mr. Parsons is being dug up. If the digging is carried to the bottom he will not be likely to get the office he is seeking.

GENERAL EDWARD HATCH, whose death occurred at Fort Robinson yesterday morning, made a distinguished reputation in the war of the rebellion as a cavalry commander. In the campaigns of the army of the Tennessee, in which he commanded a division of cavalry, he did most efficient and valuable service, attaining to the brevet rank of major-general. He was at once gallant and discreet, and all the difficult duties devolved upon him were performed with signal ability and courage. With but two or three exceptions no commander of cavalry during the war made a more brilliant record, and none enjoyed more entirely the confidence and respect of army commanders. General Hatch was highly esteemed by his fellow soldiers, and army circles will regret his death as a serious loss to the service.

THE democratic successes and gains in the late municipal elections in Montana are not reassuring to republicans who have expected a return of republican senators and congressmen when the territory becomes a state. It was reasonably felt that the course of the last administration in the matter of territorial appointments, as well as the democratic policy regarding the territories, would insure republican success in Montana, but these considerations seem to have had little weight. Although the result of municipal elections is not always a sure index of what will happen at a general election, it must be admitted that at present the democrats have the best outlook for controlling the state of Montana.

OUR latest advices from Keya Paha county show that we were misinformed in ascribing the outlawry in that section to the greed of cattle men. Reliable parties report that an organized band of cattle thieves has been committing depredations, robbing the settlers of stock, driving them through the reservation, changing the brands and disposing of the plunder in Dakota. For two years the people have been harassed by this gang. They had grown so bold that they drove stolen stock south through Keya Paha county to the railroad and shipped carload lots to Omaha and Chicago. The settlers have captured one of the leaders and dispersed the band, which is now effectually broken up.

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the enlightened judgment of mankind, provided the penalty for violation is made severe enough.

A Natural Sequence. Philadelphia Inquirer. It is, perhaps, only a coincidence that about the time the state legislatures begin to finish their debates and go home the cyclone season begins to unfold its windy wonders.

They Don't Let Go Worth a Cent. Philadelphia Press. Democratic officeholders are not resigning with that degree of cheerfulness and fluency which their ante-election promises had led the public to expect. They have evidently heard that the weather is cold outside.

W. T. Prize Ring Rules. Chicago Times. Since there must be prize-fighting why not adopt the rules which govern the "game" in Washington territory—soon to be a state! In a mill at Seattle Monday one of the principals was killed and two of those spectators were shot.

They Don't Apply Now. Westchester (Pa.) Record. Those democratic journals whose editors are holding offices under this administration are not republishing the articles they printed four years ago that an administration should have all officials under it in full political sympathy.

A Western Man. Chicago Leader. The Omaha press brings forward Hon. John L. Webster as a worthy successor of the late Stanley Matthews on the supreme bench of the United States. Mr. Webster is a cultivated lawyer of wide experience and eminent success in his profession. He has friends in this territory who wish him well, no matter to what heights he may aspire.

Pans From the Public Ledger. Another female whistler, Miss Letta Hamilton, of Ellensburg, W. T., has been discovered, and she is bent on winning the championship. Her chief rival will be more likely to exclaim, "Oh shaw!" than "Letta come!" Prof. James Bryce, author of "The American Commonwealth," attained great eminence, years ago, by making the arrest of Mt. Ararat.

Living skeletons, who used to be in demand by insurance managers, can now get only small salaries. Theirs are, truly, greatly reduced figures. James Orrick, the well-known English artist, was a surgeon dentist in Nottingham many years ago. His drawings still bring him reputation.

MISS BIECHLER'S ACQUITTAL. What the Chicago Times and Mail Say About It. Chicago Mail. The King murder trial at Omaha went the usual way. Over a jury and thrown on the character of the man who, too late, never himself to sever relations which should never have existed. Miss Biechler, the "faithful and devoted wife," comes out with a character beautifully calculated in white and a sprouting pair of wings. She depended on man's inhumanity to man for her acquittal. And she got it.

THE verdict at Omaha in the Biechler case is another evidence that public opinion is stronger than any printed statute. The woman is acquitted of the murder of young King. That she killed him was as certain as that he is dead. The avenging shot was delivered openly. She went to Omaha for no other purpose than to kill a man who, whatever her own shortcomings, made a lot of her for a time and when it suited his purpose cast her aside. She may have lacked the dignity of womanhood, but bad as she was represented to be she was infinitely better than the scoundrel who cast her off when he thought it safe and desirable to do so. They who treated her as a purchasable wanton, standing in the light of a young man's social advantage find that she was cast in the rugged mold of ancient heroines who punished betrayal with death. Such women are not to be played with.

Practically the Omaha jury declares that the woman was guiltless of King's blood, but that King was guilty of life. This is not the law of the books, but it is the law of rugged human nature, and from the finding of the twelve men at Omaha there is no appeal. Does it encourage murder? Let us ask rather does it not discourage licentiousness? The outrage upon the person precedes the outrage with the pistol. Had the man been loyal and honorable he would have lived.

HITS AND MISSES. The paving brigades are waiting for the verdict of the city attorney.

Omaha is all right. Births for March, 125; deaths, 75, natural growth, 50 a month, 600 a year, or 60,000 in a century.

According to the World it was "the Albino company" that trilled and warbled at opera house Tuesday night.

Candidates for park commissioners are hatching. Until the appointments are made the district judges will get an idea of what office-seeking really is.

The big four of the county board continue to sit on Richard the Kicker with great unanimity. Rules and regulations are of no consequence when the friends and favorites of the combination call for an appropriation.

The Bee gave all its competitors the razzedazzle yesterday. The signal "scop" on the Biechler verdict absolutely killed all public demand for the cheap-gun shoots. In order to get the news, and all the news, you have to read The Bee.

The collapse of the Biechler case is explained. According to the Republican the people entered into a conspiracy last fall to defeat Gurley for county attorney, thus preventing the possibility of a conviction.

Sheriff Coburn has discontinued the sale of advance seats. The serio-comic aggregation has dispersed.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL. General McBride went fishing for the majority in Lincoln, but he didn't get a bite on that line. The governor appointed him fish commissioner. The general will now make the fish suffer.

out of the reach of terrapin and champagne. Miss Kate Field is lecturing in the east on "The Intemperance of Prohibition." It is a panoramic view of Kansas and Iowa, with Maine and Connecticut on the side.

The Minnesota cashier, whose departure on a Canadian pilgrimage caused widespread comment and lamentation, will add \$100,000 to the American colony. The sufferings of family and friends are mitigated by the knowledge that our missionaries are carrying the banner of liberty and plunder into every section of the dominion.

The Texas method of christianity should be frowned down. Injecting theology into mankind with a revolver stirs the emotions of the soul too quick and leaves the victim no time to draw on his stock of repentance. Salvation is free in Texas, if you take it with lead.

THE INDUSTRIAL FIELD. Ohio milk shippers have organized. Chicago lake sailors make from \$1.50 to \$3 per day; 2,000 are organized. Clothing-cutters and trimmers average \$80 per week throughout the west.

A Concord (N. C.) factory has declared a 6 per cent semi-annual dividend. Great Britain has 308 tin-plate mills employing, it is said, 103,000 men.

A New York cigar firm has cut wages 50 per cent, leaving a worker's pay at \$5. Bookkeepers at Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City have organized.

Sydney, N. S. W., is said to import more shoes than any other port in the world. Not since the war has there been such destitution among the people of Orange county, N. C.

The retail grocers and butchers of Rensselaer and Albany counties, N. Y., have organized. A Sunoco (N. H.) company pays 300 employees \$600 per day for weaving 50,000 yards of cloth.

Colonel John S. Cunningham, of Raleigh, N. C., owns 2,500,000 tobacco "hills" in Preston county. Denistown, Scotland, was the largest bread factory. The little baker is disappearing in Great Britain.

Seattle (W. T.) common houses bring \$40 per month. The poorest of dwellings rent for \$15 per month. San Francisco musicians want the government to stop the competition of army bands against regular labor.

Ohio railroads must pay \$1 per mile each year to support the railroad commission. Such a bill has passed the senate. Waltham (Mass.) watchmakers recently threatened to strike because of the imperfect work of the young women employes.

Twenty laborers in Louisiana are being supplied by white families. Joseph W. Freilson, of St. Charles parish, says: "I have the land divided out, and receive from each tenant one-quarter of the crop product. Each one of the men will do more effective work in one day than two negroes I ever saw, because they work intelligently."

The supreme court of South Carolina holds that the notice required to terminate a tenancy "from year to year" must be given three months before the end of the calendar year, reckoning from January 1 to December 31.

NEBRASKA JOTTINGS. Allston, Dundly county, now has a newspaper, the Times.

The Strang Record has ceased to exist, and the plant is being sold to George W. Hastings city council at its last meeting.

The farm house of Evan Williams, eight miles from Beatrice, with all its contents, has been destroyed by fire. A free medical dispensary for the poor has been opened at Beatrice, under the auspices of the ladies of Christ's Episcopal church.

While carelessly handling a revolver, four-year-old John Ellis, of Beatrice, shot himself in the leg, making a very painful wound.

The Soward grave yard was burned over the other day, the fire cracking many of the tombstones and destroyed the picket fences and trees.

Two thousands dollars have been offered for an exclusive license to sell liquor in Oakland, but the license board has refused to grant the privilege.

The farm of the feeble-minded institute expect to supply the Beatrice market with garden truck, besides raising all that can be used at the school.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Wooster, of Hastings, celebrated their silver wedding recently, by members of the G. A. R. post and W. R. C. attending the festivities in a body.

Missouri's coffee and Rock Island roads, instead of going as formerly to Kansas City, nearly forty of the cars in those three trains were streeter palace stock cars.

A plasterer living at Norfolk named Utak took a little spin on the Elkhorn with a boat and was capsized. He was taken out of the river apparently dead, but after vigorous treatment was revived for a day, but the shock was more than he could stand and he died twenty-four hours later.

The recent wind storm wrecked the court house at Hassett. The building is 15x20, and was standing upon blocks about two feet high. There were some fifteen people in the building at the time it went off the blocks. A huge safe standing on the north side of the building tipped over, smashing a hole in the floor.

Iowa. The artesian well at Centerville is down 400 feet. Dubuque now offers 3 cents a head for dead sparrows.

The Hull Index says that thirteen jugs were dumped off that station the other day, and some of them were broken as well as an old-fashioned churn, too.

Twelve years ago Dr. Kennedy bought twelve acres of ground on the bluff north of the river at Des Moines for \$450, and he sold it the other day for \$28,000.

A Burlington evangelist opened with the hymn whose refrain is "Where are the Nine," and some one in the audience faintly answered, "You'll find them in the soup."

A carload of orphan girls, in charge of Agent Curran, of the New York Catholic orphan asylum, passed through Dubuque the other day, and the girls were clean shaven on the way to northwestern Iowa, to be placed with farmers of the Catholic faith.

The Iowa railroad commissioners have decided that the town of Haskett, Clayton county, and accepted with that understanding.

The question of tapping the Cedar river out near Moscow and diverting a large flow of it to Muscatine through a scheme of large iron pipes is now being cleared up. This is to furnish Muscatine with water for fire and domestic purposes at a very low power to be sold for manufacturing purposes.

Dakota. There are twenty-two lawyers in Rapid City. The Deadwood Times is now in its thirteenth year.

The poles are all set for Madison's electric light. The Sully county farmers' alliance has boycotted binding twine.

The Hersford Methodists will dedicate their new church May 20. Sioux Falls people have contributed generously to the fire sufferers.

Fargo cast 524 votes at the city election, Grand Forks 556, Bismarck 638. The Homestake property in the hills has paid \$5,000 in taxes this year, and total dividends to date of \$4,995,750.

The treasurer of Lawrence county, during the quarter ending March 31, redeemed warrants for \$1,000.

The acreage of wheat sown in the region tributary to Yankton is estimated as 30 per cent greater than that of last year.

Some Pierre citizens signed the petition for the appointment of Dr. McMillan as a member of the Sioux commission.

Extensive street improvements are to be inaugurated at Rapid City, and the money is in the city treasury to pay for the work.

Under the new law a tax of \$1 is imposed on each and every dog in the territory. It is calculated that there are fully 50,000 dogs in Dakota.

The Huronites say the business men of Huron without exception report an increase of from 25 to 50 per cent in the business of March last, as compared with March of last year.



White:—Just as soon as cold weather sets in, my hands roughen and crack. I buy the best and most expensive soap my druggist has, but the result is just the same; sore hands every winter.

Brown:—I had just the same experience, until I read one of the Ivory Soap advertisements, about too much alkali in some soaps, which draws the natural oil from the skin and leaves it dry and liable to crack, so I sent out and got a cake of Ivory Soap, and found it all the advertisement promised; my hands are soft and smooth the year round.

A WORD OF WARNING. There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the Ivory," but they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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