THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (Morning Edition) including SUNDAY BEE, One Year	$10 00
For Six Months	5 00
For Three Months	2 50
THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE, mailed to any address, One Year	2 00
WEEKLY BEE, One Year	2 00

OMAHA OFFICE, Nos. 914 and 916 FARNAM STREET. CHICAGO OFFICE, 667 ROOKERY BUILDING. NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOMS 14 AND 15 TRIBUNE BUILDING. WASHINGTON OFFICE, No. 513 FOURTEENTH STREET.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the EDITOR OF THE BEE.

BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMAHA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

Notice to Agents and Subscribers

We will consider it a favor if agents and subscribers will notify us at once when THE BEE fails to reach them promptly. In order to successfully remedy any fault in the delivery of papers, it is absolutely necessary that we know the date on which papers were late or missing. If late, give the time and train on which THE BEE reached your town. Also state from what direction so that we can locate the trouble and apply the proper remedy. Papers are frequently carried by a town through the carelessness of the route agents, and when this occurs, we can, with full information, place the blame where it belongs.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, } ss.

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of the Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending April 13, 1889, was as follows:

Sunday, April 7	18,650
Monday, April 8	19,100
Tuesday, April 9	19,271
Wednesday, April 10	21,966
Thursday, April 11	18,825
Friday, April 12	18,830
Saturday, April 13	18,827
Average	19,351

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 13th day of April, A. D. 1889.

Seal. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, } ss.

George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the month of March, 1888, 19,689 copies; for April, 1888, 18,744 copies; for May, 1888, 18,183 copies; for June, 1888, 19,243 copies; for July, 1888, 18,633 copies; for August, 1888, 18,183 copies; for September, 1888, 18,154 copies; for October, 1888, 18,084 copies; for November, 1888, 18,986 copies; for December, 1888, 18,223 copies; for January, 1889, 18,574 copies; for February, 1889, 18,966 copies.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 2d day of March, A. D. 1889.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

MAYOR BROATCH carries another veto in his hip pocket.

IT is significant that the farther away from France Boulanger gets, the more threatening his utterances grow.

IT is the man with the Winchester and six-shooter who stands the best chance of fixing his claim in Oklahoma.

IT is the fourth class postmaster with the strongest lungs who makes the life of the average congressman a burden nowadays.

THE self-destruction of a bank president in St. Louis and of a railroad president in Minneapolis is the price which men pay for dabbling heavily in wheat.

SIOUX CITY is helplessly squirming under the nippers of the Chicago railroads discriminating against that town in favor of the long haul to the garden city.

CITY ATTORNEY WEBSTER hit the nail on the head. The paving specifications on which contractors put in their bids did away with competition and were therefore illegal and in violation of the charter.

THE board of public works committed a fatal error in not consulting the city engineer in the preparation of the paving specifications. That official should have an equal voice with the members of the board, and it is safe to say he will not be ignored in drawing up the new specifications.

IN eighteen hundred and ninety-eight the president of the American water works company estimates the net earnings for that year at about one million dollars. For the present year the net earnings aggregate nearly two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The franchise which this Philadelphia syndicate bought from the home company is a veritable gold mine.

WHATEVER glory the Dakotas are to achieve as states, their place in the union is to be purchased by a bitter political fight among the various factions in the territory. Governor Mellette has just issued his proclamation calling for the election of delegates to the constitutional convention, and from now on, candidates for the hundred and one state offices will be Dakota's largest crop.

CONGRESS very generously appropriated five hundred thousand dollars for the support of the Samoan commission. The loss of the three American frigates, together with the cost of the naval expedition to the South Sea islands, will, at least, foot up to another five hundred thousand. As yet, the return for this vast expenditure has been nothing, and the prospects are that this investment of a million dollars, or more, is the poorest Uncle Sam has made for some time.

IF correctly outlined, the official instructions given the Samoan commissioners indicate that our government does not intend to offer any concessions to Germany. All of the demands, which, it is represented, will be made, are such as Germany ought reasonably to expect, and very likely does expect, hence the arrangement, or bargain, for a liberal consideration, which she is believed to have made with England. Assuming that such an agreement has been made, and that England will act in good faith, what will our insistance upon these demands amount to? We shall simply be outvoted on all of them that Bismarck is not disposed to allow us. The fact is that the dallying with this matter by the last administration has probably been fatal to our cause, and if, in the end, we get any of the rights in Samoa which we claim ought to be allowed us we shall doubtless have to fight for them.

THE WEST AND THE CENTENNIAL.

The promise is that the centennial of the constitution, which will be a national holiday, will receive a proper observance in every section of the country, but nowhere ought it to be celebrated with a more patriotic enthusiasm than in the west. The Chicago *Tribune* justly says that the doctrine of nationality has been developed in the west, "where colonial prides and jealousies never had root, and where, from the beginning, nationalism has swept over state lines and all other sectional barriers." The west has been free from those traditions and influences which elsewhere sustained the extreme view of state sovereignty and created a narrow feeling of sectional pride, all leading inevitably to political conditions which imperiled the permanency of the union. All the circumstances of the settlement and progress of the west have been of a nature to make the views of its people broadly and soundly national, and to render that section, what it confessedly is, the home of the highest patriotism and the most sincere devotion to the union. It is a boast the west can make with proper pride that it supplied the men who were the leaders in the mighty struggle that maintained nationality against the deadly assault of sectionalism.

That triumph killed off all that was false and pernicious in the doctrine of state sovereignty, and it is not likely ever to be revived. What was fair and right, under the limitations of the constitution, remained and will be preserved. It is still necessary, however, that the great principle of nationality should be sedulously cultivated and impressed upon the thought of those who will succeed to the duty of maintaining the constitution. The centennial celebration will not be complete in its fruitions if, while commemorating the greatest political event in the history of mankind, it fails to convey the lesson, especially to the youth of the land, that the consummation of constitutional government one hundred years ago was the establishment not only of "a more perfect union," but of a sovereign nation, possessing all the powers necessary to maintain its unity and integrity, and not dependent for its continued existence upon the will of individual states. It will not be possible to give too great scope to the national idea in celebrating the centennial of constitutional government.

The west ought to bear enthusiastic testimony to its patriotic interest in this event. The people of no other section have a higher right to proclaim their devotion to the constitution and the union. Every western city and town should have its celebration, so that the voice of this section shall be heard grandly renewing the attestation of patriotism, of loyalty, and of faith in American nationality.

A REMARKABLE RECORD.

The clearings record of Omaha banks for the past week passed the four million point and exceeded the record for the corresponding week last year by nearly forty-two per cent.

The figures are not startling nor unusual. They represent the steady advance of the city as the commercial and financial metropolis of the west, and tell in unadorned columns the story of a prosperous people.

Since the first of the year Omaha clearings have made a remarkable record. Transactions have steadily increased, ranging from twenty to forty per cent a week. From nineteenth on the list the city has crowded her rivals to the rear and now ranks fifteenth. The per cent of increase is the greatest with one exception, in the country. St. Paul, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, and Cleveland have fallen behind, while Denver's record with the volume of her boasted boom, is half a million dollars less, and her per cent of increase drops to the insignificant sum of twelve per cent.

The record, though a splendid one, only partially represents the business of the city. It does not include the large volume of business in South Omaha, which approaches one million dollars a week, nor the business of the state and private banks of the city, both of which would swell the total to six millions a week. In all branches of the jobbing trade greater activity prevails than has been felt for years past, and while some branches of the retail trade are slightly depressed, there is confidence in all departments that the year's business will largely surpass any of its predecessors. Real estate transactions are steadily increasing, prices are firm, and eastern capital coming in. The building permits issued during the week compare favorably with the general advance in other lines. The number of business blocks and residences contracted for and projected, public works undertaken, and the vast extensions under way by the street railway companies, insure a season of uncommon activity and prosperity for all classes of trade and labor.

The croakers who bark and whine on the corners, and conjure up imaginary evils, will find, if they look beyond their shadows, a condition of affairs highly gratifying to all sincerely interested in the progress of the city.

PRISON LABOR REFORM.

The letter of the venerable poet, John G. Whittier, deprecating the folly of keeping prisoners in penitentiaries in idleness reflects a view general with those who have given this subject intelligent attention. The experience of New York for a year past with unemployed prisoners has shown the disastrous consequences of this policy. The financial consideration is the least important. The moral and physical effects of the idleness are the most forceful argument against it. Prisoners having nothing to occupy their time deteriorate both mentally and physically. A number of cases of insanity occurred in the New York prisons during the past year, due directly to the absence of employment, while a very much larger number suffered in physical health. It is inevitable that this should be so, and it is nothing less than the gravest sort of inhumanity to subject prisoners to such a condition. Leaving the unfortunate people to dwell upon their crimes, with nothing to divert their attention, and no relief from the terrible monotony of their confinement, is a kind of cruelty wholly inconsistent with nineteenth century ideas. The prisoners themselves desire the work. They are said to have pleaded for any sort of employment that would divert their thoughts and occupy their time. But the legislative demagogues had ordered otherwise and the prisoners and taxpayers were both losers.

The experience should have insured reform, but there is a danger that the grave folly will be continued. The measure that appears to have the best chance of passing the New York legislature, and which would probably secure the approval of the governor of that state would effect very little improvement and would fall far short of what is required. It prohibits the use of machinery for manufacturing purposes in the penal institutions, and the labor it would permit to be performed could not possibly occupy the inmates of these institutions more than half the time, and very likely not so much. Any change, however small, from the present condition, is to be desired, but the great empire state ought to set a better example to the rest of the country in this important matter. It is admittedly proper that prison labor shall not be allowed to enter into damaging competition with free labor, but both the dictates of humanity and the demands of public interest are opposed to the policy of keeping prisoners in idleness. There is danger that New York's example in the matter may prove to be pernicious unless it should be counteracted by the experiences which prove its danger.

WILL NOT HOLD WATER.

Judge Neville's profound and extrajudicial opinion with regard to the availability of a square divided by an alley will not hold water, in the light of established precedent.

The judge declares over his own name that the city of Omaha cannot legally vacate an alley, and furthermore that the title for such an alley, if vacated, could be vitiated. Incidentally, the judge has also certified that inasmuch as the council has not yet vacated the alley between Douglas and Farnam which divides block one hundred and fifteen, the proposition to occupy that square with a postoffice building could not be entertained.

We regret to remark that the learned judge has become somewhat rusty since his retirement from the bench. If he had scratched his head a little he might have easily recalled the fact that the Douglas county court house, in which he dispensed justice for a number of years, stands upon an alley that formerly divided the court house square, and was vacated by the city in 1881.

Although the judge is fortified by Senator Manderson's endorsement as to the correctness of his position on the right to vacate and occupy alleys, it so happens, as it were, that ordinance number four hundred and sixty-one, approved June 3, 1881, did vacate the alley in block one hundred and forty-one, known as the court house square. And the most remarkable coincidence about this alley is that the ordinance in question was drawn up by General Manderson while acting city attorney.

That ought to convince Judge Neville that he was laboring under a delusion when he signed his name to that extraordinary document.

NOTHING TO REJOICE OVER.

Judge Hascall states that nothing has pleased him more in a long time than the hearty endorsement which THE BEE has given his position on the police question. He has waited a long time for it—some two years—but he is rejoiced to see that it has come at last.—*Republican.*

"Judge" Hascall has no cause for rejoicing over the attitude of THE BEE as regards the pending police investigation.

There is a very marked difference between the position which "Judge" Hascall took eighteen months ago and the views which THE BEE holds as regards the power of the council to investigate the condition and conduct of the police department. "Judge" Hascall maintained that the law creating the police commission would be a dead-letter until the council saw fit to pass an ordinance regulating the police and fire department.

Judge Hascall held that Seavey was not chief of police and that the policemen appointed by the commission had no authority to make arrests or perform police duty until the council had recognized the commission and agreed with it upon rules governing the police. Judge Hascall also insisted that the council had a perfect right to compel the commission to capitulate by starving the police.

On all these points THE BEE took a most decided stand against "Judge" Hascall, and the supreme court has ruled that "Judge" Hascall's view of the law was untenable.

None of these points is in controversy now, nor has THE BEE expressed any views at variance with the position it held eighteen months ago. Nothing THE BEE has said recently with regard to the right of the council to investigate the police and fire departments, can be construed as in any way recanting the views it held on the preposterous assumptions of councilmen to dictate regulations to the police commission and its efforts to coerce that co-ordinate municipal branch by the starvation policy.

THE legislature of Minnesota passed a bill, which is now in the hands of the governor, providing for inspection of beef on the hoof. On last Saturday the agents, at Minneapolis and St. Paul, of the packing firms designated as the "big four" received instructions that no more dressed meat would be consigned to them, thus cutting off an extensive source of supply from those markets. The newspapers of those cities refer to this action as a bluff, intended to induce the governor to veto the bill, but it is inferred from their tone that there is very little prospect of his doing this. The general sentiment seems to be strongly favorable to the law, and it is likely to be made stronger by the action of the packers. Neither is there any anxiety regarding an ample meat supply, at prices no higher than have been ruling. It is probable, however, that consumers will before long discover that they must pay more for their meat and then the new law for the protection of Minnesota cattle raisers and butchers will receive from a great many people more serious attention than they have thus far given it. The experience of the people of Minnesota in this matter may be instructive to those of other states where similar legislation is proposed.

THE people of New York City have won a signal victory in the case of the application of the Western Union Telegraph company for a permanent injunction to restrain the subway board of electrical control from interfering with its poles and wires. The appeal was made to Judge Wallace, of the United States circuit court, whose rulings will form an important precedent in deciding similar cases in other parts of the country. The telegraph company based its claims for immunity from the order of the subway board on the ground that the Western Union Telegraph company is protected by national authority against any encroachment under state authority upon the rights expressly granted to it by the act of congress or which it enjoys in its dual capacity as an agent of the general government and an instrument of inter-state and foreign commerce. Judge Wallace, however, points out that the police power of the state, which includes the right to enforce the placing of telegraph wires underground, does not in this particular entrench upon any authority which has been confided expressly or by implication, to the national government. In consequence of this ruling, the Western Union in New York City can no longer defy the order of the subway board. All overhead wires of that company will go underground immediately, where subways have been prepared, and the victory will encourage other cities to follow New York's example.

THE proposed repeal of the midnight saloon closing ordinance is of very questionable propriety. The repeal of the ordinance is liable to increase disorder and may require an increase of the police force to prevent disturbances that are liable to arise through after-midnight brawls. While it is true that many of the liquor dealers are seriously embarrassed by the strict Sunday closing order, it is doubtful whether reputable resorts will profit much by the movement to give them a chance to run all night.

BOTH the Omaha Street Railway company and the Motor people assure us that they intend to extend their lines immediately to the city limits on the south side. The struggle in the courts between the rivals may, however, be a mere bluff to secure the rights of way and to lay a few sections of rust streaks in order to hold the franchises. No permits should be given to either company to lay its tracks south of the viaducts unless the line shall be built and operated within a reasonable time on pain of forfeiture of its franchise for such failure.

A FILLIBUSTERING movement to capture Lower California is reported from Los Angeles. The flattening out of the land boom compels desperate men to adopt desperate means.

Don't Bargain This Way, Girls.
Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Judge Clifford, of Chicago, has given a warning to young women who, for a consideration, promise never to marry, that they should get "cash in advance." In a case of this kind that was before him he had to deny the claim, because the "never" was not yet up, and if the plaintiff should be awarded the money she might then go off and marry. In some courts she would have been ruled out altogether from recovering under a contract clearly against public policy.

It Would Suit Office Seekers.
Detroit Free Press.

The total Mormon population is 153,081; the total number of elders is 11,805, and there are, all told, 31,577 officers. There are many who would be very glad to see this great and glorious republic modeled on the plan of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, in so far as the proportion of officers to privates is concerned.

Should Try Ours.
Chicago Times.

An electric storm chased a British vessel off Cape Hatteras, but did not overtake her. If any other electric storm wants sport of this sort with the expectation of capture it can have it by hunting up an American vessel.

Our Shepard and the Administration.
New York Telegram.

The Rev. Colonel Shepard wants no fooling on the part of this administration with democrats. It seems to keep this administration pretty busy in fooling with the Rev. Colonel Shepard.

Mr. Moody's Faith.
New York Herald.

Mr. Moody's efforts to bring about a reformation in Chicago lead us to believe that Mr. Moody has the faith which removes mountains.

A Pointer to Tenderfeet.
Chicago Tribune.

As a wise precautionary measure it will do no harm for emigrants to Oklahoma to tarry awhile at her borders until their feet have grown tougher.

BITS AND MISSES.

Dr. Mercer and his Sixteenth street motor are again on top. The courts have ruled it so.

Mayor Broatch's little veto is a thing of life and vigor. It will leven the whole lump.

Sunday closing in Omaha is developing the Council Bluffs boulevard into an avenue of prohibition groggeries.

What's in a name? Omaha has a "single tax club," but members are taxed at the threshold and monthly thereafter.

The police captured a burglar Sunday. The disguised villain attempted to crack a banana stand and was promptly run in.

Five dollars a year for the use of the viaducts will not pay for the oil of the signal lights. The council might as well place them on a silver salver and present them to Dr. Mercer.

The investigation into the Pauly balcony bill promises to drag itself into the next century. The job should be turned over to the subway section of the city council. As investigators they are a howling success.

THE SUNDAY BEE contained more paid want ads than all the other Omaha papers combined. The actual showing made by the respective papers was: BEE, 8 columns; Herald, nearly 3 columns; World, 2¾ columns, and Republican, ¾ column.

STREET TRANSPORTATION.

What a Citizen Says is the Demand of the South Side.

OMAHA, April 15.—To the Editor of THE BEE: After several years of patient waiting, it now seems probable that rapid street car transportation will be furnished to the south side of this city and South Omaha, ordinances granting right of way over the viaducts having passed the first and second readings in the city council. Every feature of the proposition embodied in the ordinance for the Sixteenth street viaduct, at least, agrees with the expressed wish of the only body of citizens that have taken interest enough in the matter to declare themselves. The Herald of yesterday morning, in commenting on the action of the city council, say:

"The privilege granted is of great benefit to the motor people—worth thousands of dollars to them annually—and in being so free handed the council violates public trust. It is true the people of the south side of the city will be greatly benefitted, but the city is not. Its large investment in viaducts will not yield enough to even keep the structures in repairs. This is wrong, and the men who supported the measure should be severely censured."

Under its present management the Herald seems to be the mouthpiece of that element in this city which is determined to retard the progress of the South side, while at the same time its attitude inflicts damage to the city at large. The previous management was more liberal and just, for it will be remembered that when the people having property accessible by Eleventh street were about to secure transportation last summer with a nominal rental the Herald, with commendable public spirit, lent its support to the movement as a worthy one. The argument in favor of the enterprise is more potent now than it was then, but no one will contend that the present management is responsible for the one which preceded it. I cite this little point in the history of the matter only to say that either one management or the other was wrong, and I suspect that the people will conclude that the limited residence in Omaha of the gentleman who now controls the destiny of the Herald makes it impossible for him to rightly know the temper of the people. Instead of violating public trust the council shows commendable zeal in this matter, for that body by passing the present ordinance will meet the expressed wish of at least one-third of the city's population, while the proposition of the ordinance must appeal to the good sense of every business man who knows the importance of quick and adequate street communication with the suburbs. The Herald is on record as desiring a bonus charge of $10,000 for each of the viaducts. This would amount to placing an embargo on street transportation south.

The great and growing interests of South Omaha and the south side of Omaha proper are crying out for the ordinary accommodations of street car travel which the rest of the city enjoys. Can any element, whether prompted by ignorance or mercenary motives hope to deprive these people and the city at large of these things? The council by its action says, no! and the good sense of the people of Omaha will hold up the hands of our representatives in this work. CITIZEN.

GOOD BYE TO THE DRIVE.

The Motor May Stretch Web and Track on Sixteenth Street.

Judge Doane handed down his opinion in three of the applications for injunctions against street railway companies occupying Sherman avenue or North Sixteenth street. The first referred to Susie A. Paddock's prayer against the motor corporation and denied the request. After reviewing, at considerable length, the petition, the matters covered in affidavits and the arguments of counsel on both sides and citing authorities to show that a court of equity cannot assess damages to property, the judge said: "An injunction, therefore, will be refused."

Referring to the action of the board of public works, and the provision for the incorporation of metropolitan cities under which that body was created, his honor says: "It will be seen that the power to issue the permit it conferred by an ordinance upon the board as a body and not upon any one member of it. In the performance of this duty the board is required to and does act in a quasi-public capacity, and to give validity to its action it must necessarily be had at a meeting of the board, and of which a record should be kept." Further commenting he says: "Where reasonable regulations must be complied with those companies seeking to avail themselves of the very liberal franchises conferred upon them by city and state, the latter must not be perverted into a claim to dominate the rights of the city uthorities over the streets and this court will hold itself, at all times, ready to lend its aid to any citizen whose rights are invaded by the illegal or unauthorized action of the street railway companies or others in any attempt to acquire rights in defiance of the ordinances of the city. It will not be amiss here to announce, for the information and future guidance of all companies and persons claiming a right to enter upon the streets of this city under franchises conferred upon them, that no claim of a right acquired by a defiance or violation of the laws of this state or of the ordinances of this city will be recognized by this court. In the struggle to acquire priority of right to occupation of the streets, if parties desire to commend their acts or methods to the consideration of this court, they must do so by conforming to law and not by violating law. These remarks, however, are not made as applicable to the defendants in this case for the motor company seems to have made such application and received such permit as it supposed would protect it in entering Sixteenth street to construct its road."

An order was made allowing a temporary injunction, giving defendant leave to apply for an order dissolving it upon showing that a permit has been issued, as provided by the ordinance of the city. The request of citizens to have Sixteenth street kept clear of obstructions, for a drive-way, could not be taken into consideration.

The next decision covered two applications, one by the motor company against the horse railway corporation, and the other by the horse railway against the motor, each praying that the other be enjoined from occupying North Sixteenth street. The motor comes out a clean winner. It was held by the court that this company's intention to build on Sixteenth street from Clark to the north line of the fair grounds are well established, while those of the horse car company are uncertain. Not until the motor people attempted to build here did the other company signify its desires, "which fact," said Judge Doane, "calls to my mind that some of the street railway companies have brought about many remarkable coincidences of intention to occupy the same streets on the same day."

The practice that has heretofore been indulged in more or less, by all street car companies, of taking possession and tearing up streets without authorized permission, was severely criticised and the court desires it understood that any future conduct of that kind would, if brought to his attention, receive serious consideration and be duly punished.

Dr. Mercer was seen after Judge Doane's decision had been rendered. He was greatly pleased, and said that the motor company would now push the work upon these lines to completion. He holds that the track of the company will not be divided in use with the Omaha Street Railway company, which will give the former a practical monopoly of the north part of the thoroughfare.

Worked Without Reward.

Thieves effected an entrance into the Loan and Trust company, in the U. S. National bank building at Twelfth and Farnam, Sunday night, and broke open the money drawer. They secured a little over a dollar in change and a revolver. The safe was untouched.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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

LINCOLN NEWS AND NOTES.

The Mystery Surrounding the Kidnaping Case Dispelled.

RAILWAY FACTS OF INTEREST.

Significance of a Recent Move On the Part of the Burlington—New Nebraska Enterprises—Notaries Commissioned.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMAHA BEE, 1029 P STREET, LINCOLN, April 15.

What might have proved a happy marriage, under ordinary circumstances, took place in Plattsmouth some three years ago. The groom was a young man named Donald, and the bride a domestic in one of the thrifty homes of that city. Young Donald was bitterly opposed in the alliance by his parents, who claimed that he was wedding beneath him in social position, but the opposition went for nought. Love laughed at every obstacle, and for a time all went merry. Changes came, however, due, it is said, to the officiousness of the mother-in-law, whom the young wife could not tolerate. In the course of time a babe was born to them, a bonnie boy and the trouble was hardly over before the young wife and mother was deserted. She went to Omaha on the restoration of health and sought employment, securing a position as cashier at one of the restaurants of the city.

Donald went to Weeping Water, where he subsequently secured a position as teller in one of the banks. A few weeks ago he went to Omaha, and while his deserted wife was from the "crib" stole the babe, and despite the tears and entreaties of his wife, who followed him to the Missouri Pacific depot, bore it to his Weeping Water home. Mrs. Donald soon followed him, but was unable to get possession of her babe. Fearing, however, that she might in time steal a march on him, Donald committed the child to the care of Mrs. Hutchison, a relative of his, who moved to Lincoln quite recently and located at the corner of Twenty-fourth and S streets.

Through a lady friend, who lives in the family of Mr. George Bostetter, Mrs. Donald learned of the whereabouts of her child, and came to Lincoln Saturday to secure it if possible. She called at the residence of Mrs. Hutchinson shortly after arriving here, accompanied by one of Mrs. T. P. Quick's employes, who knew her in former days. By a little skillful maneuvering she got possession of her child and made for the door, but was intercepted by one of Donald's younger brothers, who recognized her and comprehended her play. He viciously attacked the mother, striking her, it is alleged, three or four times, but the young lady with her flew to her assistance, and together they succeeded in getting away with the child. Mrs. Donald declined to prosecute her brother-in-law for assault, though urged to do so. She says she is happy in getting possession of her babe, and will take good care that her husband does not obtain it again.

Mrs. Donald left for Omaha yesterday. The sympathies of the people acquainted with the incident are with the mother, who is described as pretty and intelligent, and abundantly able to care for the child of her unhappy and unfortunate union. This, in brief, is the story of the kidnaping spoken of by THE BEE this morning.

Railway Facts of Interest.

Railroads, like other enterprises for "money getting," have a selfish motive when any move of a decided character is made. This fact seems to be fully demonstrated in the action of the Burlington officials in extending the Alliance branch of this system of roads into the great northwest. When grading commenced on the extension a few weeks ago it was quietly given out that contractors would be called off whenever the state board of transportation attempted to make a "ruinous" cut on freight rates. Time in which to do this was even stipulated. Officials of the road sought to create the impression that the clamor for better railway facilities in the sparsely settled portions of northwest Nebraska was their great stimulus for immediate action. Though gauzy, the reason seemed to go down. In many places, and even in certain quarters in Lincoln, this impression was taken as a matter of fact, and it is possible that about Alliance and Crawford the great Burlington is passing as a public benefactor, with hardly a hope for reward. The fact is, the object of the Burlington people, in extending this road from Alliance into Wyoming, is to gain access to the rich coal fields there. It is well known that the Burlington, so far as coal is concerned, is measurably a dependent road. The supply of the road is obtained from foreign corporations. Everybody knows, on a moment's thought, that the Burlington taps but few, if any, of the rich coal mines of Iowa, and none of them farther east or south. The Alliance extension will prove a bonanza to the Burlington, and it would be pushed, though the state board reduced freight rates below those existing in Iowa. It is only 118 miles from Crawford to the mines in Wyoming which the road intends to reach. It must strike the reader now that there is really something selfish in the onward march of the Burlington into the great northwest. The road will be able to obtain its own coal, of splendid quality, and this is an item of great moment. While it will benefit the road it will also benefit the towns of Nebraska through which the Burlington system passes. In this the public will be benefited. The foregoing information was gratuitously given THE BEE man by a gentleman connected with the state board of transportation this morning, and it can be taken without the usual grain of allowance.

Articles of Incorporation.

The Gothenburg Roller mills, the Bloomington Butter and Cheese company, and the State Bank of Harvard to-day entered articles of incorporation for record in the office of the secretary of state, and ask recognition as legally incorporated institutions, having fully complied with the requirements of the law.

The roller mills company organized for the purpose of transacting a general milling business at Gothenburg, Dawson county, on an authorized capital stock of $30,000. Incorporators: E. G. West, L. M. Erricson, H. L. Carlson, Jones Adling, Ad. Johnson, Godfrey Peterson and John Rasmussen.

The butter and cheese company, of Bloomington, Hitchcock county, authorizes a capital stock of $10,000, and incorporates to manufacture butter and cheese, and deal in realty and personal property necessary for the successful operation of business. Incorporators: Charles H. Douglas, Ferdinand H. Ludeke, E. P. Marsh, William McClelland, A. B. Truman and Isaac Black.

The State Bank of Harvard, Clay county, commenced a general banking business April 1, on an authorized capital of $100,000, one-half of which was paid in hand on that date. The company stipulates to continue business twenty years. Incorporators: Edward Updike, A. D. Blackwell, L. J. Titus, G. W. Updike and S. H. Blackwell.

The Bank of Omaha also filed amended articles. The capital stock was fixed at $100,000, 50 per cent of which was paid up on the 1st of last January and the balance thirty days from that time. Amended articles were signed by C. P. Needham, vice-president, and Frank V. Wasserman, cashier.

Notarial Appointments.

Governor Thayer to-day made the following notarial appointments: James D. White, York, York county; George H. Hastings, Crete, Saline county; W. H. Lowe, Norfolk, Madison county; William J. Houston, Lincoln, Lancaster county; M. Carl Smith, Aurora, Hamilton county; Joseph Brannan, Jackson, Dakota county; George W. Updike, Harvard, Clay county; Charles W. Conkling, Tekamah, Burt County; James Squair, Cedar Rapids, Boone county.

City News and Notes.

W. E. McCarty, one of the Union Pacific employes here, fell from a flat car this morning and broke his right leg below the knee. He was carrying a pail of water to some of his associate workmen down the track from the depot.

A sharper sailing under the name of Fred Wehrle tried to "do" the Capital National bank to-day to the tune of $97. He presented a check for that sum signed by Oberne, Hersick & Co., but the assistant cashier, suspecting that all was not right, stepped from his window to ask concerning it. Wehrle a moment later was nowhere to be seen. He was out of the bank in no time, and despite vigorous search, escaped.

Senator Taggart took out his marriage license to-day. Judge Stewart says this was the first paper of the kind he ever issued to a live senator. The Taggart-Williams wedding takes place at 7 o'clock to-morrow evening at the First Presbyterian church.

John Fong and Minnie Andrews, both of Omaha, were married to-day by Judge Stewart. Thus another celestial mated with a cooing white dove.

PUBLIC WORKS

The Board Takas Action With a View to Early Improvements.

City Attorney Webster was present at the meeting of the board of public works yesterday and informed the board that under the decision of Judge Doane permits hereafter must be issued by the entire board.

Representatives of the motor company were also present and asked that the permit be granted them requested at the time they were enjoined, to extend their lines on Sherman avenue north from Clark street. This was done under the provisions of the new ordinance compelling the company to deposit with the city treasurer a sufficient amount of money to pay for the pavement they destroy.

The representatives of the company consented to this under protest, and the permit was issued with the condition that they bring to the board the treasurer's receipt for the amount necessary to repair the pavement.

In addition to this, the company's representatives asked for a permit to build the lines the entire distance to the fair grounds. They were instructed to file with the board a transcript of the court's decision in the injunction suits, and the permits would be issued as desired, providing that payment was first made for all pavements.

It was decided to use but two gallons of tar to the square yard of cedar or cypress block paving under the new specifications.

The following resolutions were adopted:

By Furay—Resolved, That the permit heretofore issued by the board to the Omaha Motor company, authorizing that company to construct its double track railway for the distance of two blocks on Sherman avenue, north from and including the intersection of Clark street with said avenue, be and is hereby confirmed.

By Kierstead—Resolved, That George W. Tillson, city engineer, is hereby requested to prepare all specifications for sewer work, paving, curbing, grading, permanent sidewalks and all other proposed work for 1889 and report the same to this board for adoption and record as soon as possible.

Hibernian Rifles.

A military order which will be knows as "Division No. 2 Hibernian rifles," was formed in this city Sunday. The meeting for the purpose was held in Wolff's hall, Twenty-second and Cuming streets. Forty names were enrolled and the following officers were elected: Daniel O'Connell, president; Patrick O'Gorman, secretary; James Wiseley, treasurer. The meeting then adjourned to meet next Sunday, when the remainder of the officers will be elected and details completed.

JOHN C. GREEN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE, COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY, PRINCETON, N. J.

Messrs. Procter & Gamble:

"The sample of Ivory Soap received from you is an excellent Laundry Soap of more than average cleansing power. The soap is also very well made, no greasy fats being left in it, while the alkali is thoroughly combined so that it will not injure the most delicate fabrics. Very respectfully yours,

H. B. CORNWALL, *Professor of Chemistry.*

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" 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.

Copyright 1886, by Procter & Gamble.