THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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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	21,950
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 April, 1888, 18,744 copies; for May, 1888, 18,183 copies; for June, 1888, 19,243 copies; for July, 1888, 18,603 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, 18,996 copies; for March, 1889, 18,854 copies.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 16th day of April, A. D., 1889.
N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

THERE is a pricking up of ears in the local real estate market.

MAYOR BROATCH had a veto in his pocket. It is not there any longer.

WITH Sherman avenue handed over to the street railways, the question of boulevards can no longer be delayed.

IF any councilman runs away to Iowa to escape the performance of his duty, he should be sentenced to remain there.

BANK robbery is now epidemic. The proper vaccine matter for preventing the spread of this malady is about 38-calibre.

THE man who is taken in by the Bohemian oats swindle and the man who blows out the gas are first cousins.

THE woodman does not spare the telegraph pole in New York City. He chops it down, and the jar of its fall is felt wherever there is an overhead network of wire.

THE Oklahoma movement is characterized as the greatest go-as-you-please race ever seen in this country, where there will be but few winners and thousands of "fouls."

THE men who get rich in Oklahoma will do it by robbing those who go there with cash. As a good place to stay away from, Oklahoma is probably without an equal.

LAST night's work showed that many of Omaha's councilmen are ashamed of their associations. If they will also learn to be ashamed of themselves, much could be forgiven.

THE determination of the south-siders to secure adequate and rapid means of communication with the business section of the city, deserves the encouragement of the authorities within reasonable bounds.

TENS of thousands of acres of arable land can be had for a nominal price in Nebraska, Kansas and Dakota. Yet men will rush pell-mell into Oklahoma, sacrificing their earnings on a hazardous wild-goose chase.

THE report comes from Dakota that members of the English syndicate interested in the Harney Peak tin mines are on the ground. If there be anything to these deposits a powerful impetus will be given to the rapid settlement of that region.

THE threatened reduction of wages on many lines of railroads is almost certain to fan into a blaze the smoldering embers of discontent. A general railroad strike would be most unwelcome, and it is to be hoped that the railroads will not court disaster.

THE grocers of this city are in a furore over the recent rise in sugar of three cents per pound. The worst is that the prospect is for a still further rise. Between the millers and the sugar trusts the average man will have to hustle to keep the wolf from the door.

THE statistics of last year's iron and steel industry in the United States are just published, from which it appears that the production of iron ore was greater than for any previous year, while in all other respects the product was less than for the preceding year. The most marked falling off was in steel rails, due to the fact that the railroad mileage constructed in 1888 was but little more than half that of 1887. The increase in the supply of pig iron came from the south, mainly Alabama, and the interesting fact is noted that as late as 1885 the whole country made less pig iron than the south made last year. The outlook for the iron industry this year is somewhat more favorable, but as yet the improvement has not been marked.

FARMERS AND THE TWINE TRUST.

The farmers of the west are very nearly a unit in their determination to resist the exactions of the twine trust. Their organizations in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, and other states, have taken a firm stand in refusing to accede to the demand of the combination controlling the twine market for a material advance in the price, and the opposition is likely to become general. In the states where the farmers have already expressed themselves, the dealers are declining to buy twine, or are contracting for very small quantities, and the stock in the hands of the manufacturers and jobbers is very much larger than usual at this season of the year.

It is, of course, denied that there is a twine trust, but the circumstances point too surely to a combination to permit the denial to have any force. The manufacturers claim, in justification of of the advance in price, that the supply of sisal and manilla fibre, from which alone the binder twine has yet been successfully made, although larger than ever before, is not equal to the demand. It is quite possible there may be a grain of truth in this, but it is one of the essential functions of combinations of this kind to so regulate production that they shall be able to defend their exactions on the score of supply and demand. The farmers of the country will need some better proof of the alleged conditions than the assertion of the twine manufacturers before they will be willing to pay the advance asked by what they believe to be a well-organized combination to plunder them.

The proposed course of the farmers, if it should become general—and to make a successful fight against the trust it must be general—would undoubtedly involve quite serious consequences to them. They can not return to old methods without suffering great inconvenience and more or less loss. The self-binder is one of the most valuable of labor-saving inventions, and very nearly indispensible to the extensive wheat grower. To do away with it would necessitate the employment of labor to an extent that would eat up the profits of most farmers, and there would be also loss from having the grain improperly bound. Undoubtedly the aggregate loss to the grain producers of the country from having to return, for even a single year, to old methods would be very great. But it is hardly questionable that it will be wiser to make a contest at once against the twine monopoly, at whatever cost, than to tamely submit to be robbed by it, and thereby encourage further exactions, regulated only by what the combination may conclude the farmers can bear. In the absence of thorough investigation it is, of course, impossible to say to what degree, if any, supply and demand have controlled the increased price asked for twine, but the probability is their influence is not great. At any rate the information will be more surely gained through the opposition than the submission of the farmers to what appears to be a wholly unwarrantable demand.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Two important points were settled in the district court in the Sherman avenue injunction cases. The chairman of the board of public works is given to understand that he is not a majority of the board and that his assumption of the right to speak and act for the board is absurd and illegal.

The court pointedly rebukes Mr. Balcombe for assembling himself at unseasonable hours, and acting officially for the board without the consent and knowledge of his associates. The powers of the board are not conferred on individual members, a fact which the city council and the city attorney have impressed upon the chairman on several occasions.

No action of the board can have legal force and effect unless such action is had at a public meeting of that body, of which a record shall be kept. If the board had lived up to the rules and regulations enacted for its guidance, the rejection of paving bids would not have been necessary, and a delay of important public works, which would furnish employment to hundreds of workmen, would have been obviated.

The criticisms of the court of the practices of the street car companies were severe and well-deserved. The struggle to secure undue advantage and possession of certain streets was condemned in strong language, and the companies given to understand that defiance of law will be severely punished. Notice was served on them that they must obey the laws if they would secure any standing in the courts. The rules and regulations of the board of public works must be observed, and good intentions will not be accepted for the performance. No company has a right to a street without a permit from the proper authorities, and such permit does not confer the right to block a street merely to prevent the entrance of a rival. The company so favored must perform the work and operate the road within a reasonable time.

The decision of the court is of vast importance to the people of Omaha. It compels the board of public works to perform its duties openly and legally, and warns street car companies that their franchises do not place them above and beyond the regulations which the city authorities may from time to time enact. It will put an end to the wholesale blocking of streets merely to acquire priority of rights, and compels the companies to build and operate continuous roads on all streets for which they are granted permits.

SUGAR IN NEBRASKA.

The disposition shown to encourage the sugar industry in Nebraska merits hearty commendation. For this purpose the state board of agriculture has offered two twenty-five dollar premiums, one for the best twenty-five pounds of sugar made from beets grown in Nebraska, and one for the best twenty-five pounds of sugar made from northern cane grown in this state. There are indications that local premiums may become numerous, an example having already been set in Phelps county. All such incentives will have a good effect in stimulating the development of the industry, for the success of which the conditions are believed to be as favorable in portions of Nebraska as elsewhere.

As we have before noted in referring to this matter, the late authorities in the department of agriculture were not of the opinion that sorghum could be profitably cultivated for sugar in Nebraska. They maintained that it was too far north, and that experiments with sorghum raised in this state were not so satisfactory as to warrant its extensive cultivation. Undoubtedly some deference is due to this authority, but it would be by no means wise for the farmers of Nebraska to abandon sorghum because the results thus far have not been all that could have been desired. It is quite possible the experiments have not been as thorough as they might have been, or that the cultivation was not as careful as it needs to be. It is admitted that in favorable seasons this state produces an excellent quality of cane, and there is good reason to believe that in a considerable portion of the state sorghum cultivation can be carried on successfully and profitably.

But undoubtedly by far the best results are to be looked for from the cultivation of the sugar beet, for which the soil of a wide area of the state is peculiarly adapted. The experiments of the agricultural department, with beets grown in Nebraska, resulted most satisfactorily, the percentage of sugar being very nearly or quite as high as from beets grown in California or elsewhere, and of excellent quality. Those who have given this matter careful and intelligent investigation express full confidence that the sugar industry can be made highly profitable to our farmers and of great importance to the prosperity of the state. In order that it may be properly developed, it should receive generous encouragement.

JUDGE GROFF FOR COMMISSIONER.

The board of trade is to be commended for its endorsement of Judge Groff to fill the vacancy in the interstate commerce commission.

Judge Groff is as well fitted for the position as any man in the profession of law. He is a man of unbending integrity, with clear head and clean hands. He is a western man, broad-minded and fully conversant with the condition and wants of the great and growing region west of the Mississippi. He has never had any affiliations with railroad corporations, but is free from bias against them, and would, if appointed, do even-handed justice to all interests involved. The vacant commissionership by rights should be accorded to the west, and the candidacy of Judge Groff should not only receive the united and active support of the Nebraska delegation, but the hearty support of the representatives of states west of the Mississippi.

THE attorney-general of California has instituted proceedings against the American sugar refinery of that state. The issue involved is the same as in the case some time ago decided by Judge Barrett in New York, that is, whether it is unlawful for a corporation to divest itself of the corporate rights with which it was clothed by the law and to confer them upon a syndicate. It will be remembered that in the New York case it was decided that such a proceeding is unlawful, and as the circumstances in the California case are precisely similar, there is reason to expect a like decision. In such event the concurrent opinions of the New York and California courts would exercise a widespread influence, and the outcome of the proceedings in the latter state will therefore be awaited with more than local interest. In the determination of cases of this kind it is only the old common law that will apply, which denounced as illegal and punishable all operations undertaken in restraint of trade, and left it to the discretion of the courts to say what operations were in restraint of trade and what operations were not.

THE recent decision in the lower courts of Iowa involving the infamous Bohemian oats swindle is of great importance to the farmers of that state. It was held that the note given in payment for the Bohemian oats was void on the ground that the transaction was in the nature of gambling and therefore illegal. It will be remembered that the supreme court of Nebraska not long ago, following eastern precedents, sustained the defendant in resisting to pay a note given for margins in a grain deal. It it is shown that the Bohemian oats swindle was in the nature of such a gambling transaction, the higher courts of Iowa will undoubtedly sustain the decision of the lower courts.

THE rivalry between Tacoma and Seattle as to which shall be the leading city of the extreme northwest has reached fever heat. As the terminus of the Northern Pacific, and at the head of Puget Sound, Tacoma has a decided advantage over its competitor.

PRESIDENT HARRISON shook the hungry horde of office-seekers long enough to take a few hours' sail on the Potomac. If he had taken the more persistent ones along and dumped them into the water, the country would have felt greatly relieved.

CHAIRMAN COOLEY, of the inter-state commerce commission, is authority for saying that the long and short haul clause is in operation in all parts of the country. It will strike a great many people, however, that the railroads in some sections have a decidedly queer way of interpreting the law.

COLORADO bankers had better betake themselves and their money into Nebraska. The bank robbers are getting away with all their funds.

Pity Poor Lo.
Chicago Herald.

In about a week the honest redskin in Indian territory will be raising a long-drawn howl for military protection.

Hill Not Cleveland.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Governor Hill has been "downed" in a local election in one of the interior cities of his state by outrages on the ballot box which were committed by the anti-Hill or Cleveland faction of the party. But all the same it will be Hill and not Cleveland, who will run the next national convention of the democracy.

The Plastic Infant Mind.
Denver News.

"So you started to school to-day, did you, Egbert!" said Mr. Jorkins to his small son.

"Yes, pa."

"Well, what did you learn?"

"I learned how to smoke a cigarette."

Uncultured Boston.
Chicago Times.

Boston, a town in Colorado, was captured by a gang of cut-throats. Boston, a town in Massachusetts, was recently captured by a slugger. Boston is not so much a cultured name as heretofore.

'Tis Distance Lends, Etc.
Toledo Bee.

Oklahoma has the enchantment of distance. There is nothing romantic about going into the big woods of northern Michigan and hewing out a homestead, but the chances are that five years from now the men who do it will have better homes than the Oklahoma boomers in the midst of rocks, wild grass and alkali water.

CLEVER WOMEN.

The demand for "Uncle Tom's Cabin" has greatly increased since Mrs. Stowe's recent relapse.

Amelia Rives and her husband are about to sail for Europe, to be gone nearly two years.

Senator and Mrs. Stanford and Justice and Mrs. Field will presently set out for Alaska.

Martha Sherman Tracy, a sister of Senator William M. Evarts, died at Plainfield, N. J., last Wednesday in her eightieth year.

Mrs. Diss Debar, the famous spook princess, has suddenly disappeared. One rumor is that she has escaped with a young Spaniard.

Mrs. Ann Lane, wife of Hiram Lane, of Bath county, Kentucky, died recently, aged eighty-four years. She was a cousin of Robert Burns, and occasionally touched the magic string herself.

Miss Kate Field is lecturing against prohibition in Boston, and the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. has hired a hall for Mrs. Mary T. Lathrop, of Michigan, to offset her efforts.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt has sent her check for $1,000 to the mayor of Charleston, S. C. The money is to be used in caring for the grave of Gen. Francis Marion of revolutionary fame.

Jane Hading is saying some unpleasant things about M. Coquelin in Paris. Fortunately, thousands of miles separate these rivals from each other at present.

Agnes Huntington, the American girl who has been making a success in London as "Paul Jones," has been made an honorary captain in the United States navy.

HITS AND MISSES.

Mr. Hitchcock makes the following observation in his amateur journal:

"Perhaps the Sunday World does not suit the editor of THE BEE! The fact that THE SUNDAY BEE has fallen off nearly a thousand in circulation since the Sunday World appeared will be ample explanation."

The quality of gall evinced by the above would amaze any man in possession of the facts. Even the editor of the Republican was shocked by it and this is what he says:

"In all probability there never has been a sillier thing than the Omaha World discussing circulation with THE OMAHA BEE. The World is the only paper in Omaha that fears to publish its circulation."

Now, for the information of everybody it may be said that the Omaha World is an afternoon paper made up of telegrams clipped from THE BEE and Republican, and condensations of local news appearing at length in the morning edition of THE BEE. This happens every day in the week, but when Sunday morning comes the World is thrown upon its own resources and the employes are compelled to work all day Saturday and far into the night without extra pay. This happens once a week.

It began about March 10, some one informs THE BEE. On that date the circulation of THE SUNDAY BEE was 18,850: April 7 it was 18,650, after deducting the papers formerly sent to members of the legislature; April 14, it was 18,800. This shows a decrease of 50 since the World began to revolutionize Sunday journalism. To this the World in no wise contributed.

These figures THE BEE swears to. The editor of the World dare not publish a sworn statement of circulation. It would put a stop to the imposture he is practicing upon he business men and merchants of this community.

The consolidated street car company must employ a rival of Dr. Mercer if it would escape being run down by the motor. As a wire-worker the doctor is getting there like a thoroughbred.

The motor will do the speeding act on Sherman avenue.

Major Balcombe has lost all interest in twilight assemblies of the board.

The the street companies: It is the early bird that catches the permit.

Packed sand and pulverized lime do not pass current for concrete in Omaha. Pent-up Utica is at liberty to adjourn.

Perhaps a little soft solder would effect a harmonious coupling of the master and journeymen plumbers.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

The Coleridge town board has raised the saloon license to $750.

Work has been commenced on the creamery building at Bloomington.

For the first time in the history of Nance county there is not a saloon in its borders.

The citizens of Albion will appropriately commemorate the Washington centennial.

The drug store of O. P. Smith & Co., of Plattsmouth, has been closed by the sheriff.

Hastings has a tennis club and is arranging for a tournament to be held during the summer.

Hydrophobia has carried off a large number of hogs and cattle belonging to a Hamilton county farmer.

The Ogalalla canal scheme promises to be a grand success, and the survey will be made at an early day.

The brotherhoods of locomotive engineers and firemen of McCook have disbanded and relinquished their charters.

Blue Springs has granted an electric light franchise running twenty years, the plant to be in operation by January 1, 1890.

Frieda Martz, the young girl who was so badly burned at a hotel in Falls City several weeks ago, has since died of her injuries.

Elwood is the proud possessor of a base ball club that can "do" anything in the western part of the state, according to the Record.

The Beatrice cheese factory made 360,000 pounds of cheese last year, which found a ready sale in Omaha, Denver and Kansas City.

A call has been issued for a meeting of the farmers of Webster county at Red Cloud on April 30 to take action on the twine trust question.

The work of completing the Masonic hall at Seward is being pushed, and as soon as finished a chapter of royal arch masons will be instituted.

The school house in district No. 12, Platte county, was destroyed by fire last week, making the third school building in that district which has been burned by unknown incendiaries.

E. M. Correll, the editor of the Hebron Journal, has announced that he does not want the postmastership, and says: "We don't want any office." Some great change must have struck Correll.

The Cedar County Nonpareil says that Hartington has two of the four banks in the county, three newspapers, one railroad, more brick buildings than all the rest of the county, the best school houses and schools, and one harrow and wagon manufactory.

Iowa.

Hon. J. B. Grinnell is stumping Massachusetts for prohibition.

Twelve thousand head of cattle have been dehorned in Tama county in the past eight months.

A Butler county man has stuffed a double-headed calf, and is now utilizing it as a parlor ornament.

The Cedar Rapids Universalists have called Rev. J. H. Palmer, of Lansing, Mich., and he has accepted.

The Marshalltown glucose works so defile the Iowa river that epidemics are feared by those living along its banks.

The city council of Knoxville has adopted an ordinance to prevent kids from carrying firearms, "nigger shooters," spring guns, slings, and guns and arrows.

The Atlantic packing house has killed 40,000 hogs since December 1, 1888, and paid out over fifty thousand dollars to the farmers of Cass and adjoining counties.

A stray dog made sad havoc of about $5 worth of fancy china and glassware in the show window of Moffett Bros.' drug store in Grundy Center. The store looked as though a cyclone had struck it when the dog got through prancing about.

Beyond the Rockies.

Fort Benton, Mont., is to have a flouring mill.

A small bug is destroying the grape buds in the vineyards near Sonoma, Cal.

Six Indian girls at Fort Hall, Idaho, were immersed recently and formed into a Baptist society.

The Montana Iron and Coal company, with a capital stock of $2,000,000, has been incorporated at Helena.

An intoxicated Indian at Coeur d'Alene City, Idaho, broke in a saloon window and was assaulted by a crowd of white men and beaten to death.

The body of an unknown man who had perished in the cold last fall and lain under the snow all winter was found recently on the summit of the Joseph trail in the forks of the Salmon and Snake rivers.

A suit has been instituted in Portland, Ore., a decision in which will establish the status of the railroad commissioners, there being two sets of officials—one appointed by the legislature and the other by the governor.

News of rich placer diggings in the Bear Paw mountains, fifty miles north of Fort Benton, Mont., has just been received at Helena. Parties have arrived from there having in their possession large quantities of gold dust, which they took from placer diggings recently discovered by them.

William Wadsworth and Mrs. Minnion of San Bernardino, Cal., who were married at the Christian church parsonage at Riverside the other day, were both sixty-two years of age. The blushing bride was attired in a neat black dress with bonnet to match, and her lover appeared in a handsome suit which he had purchased for the occasion, the coat of which he carried on his arm when he entered the parsonage.

Young Mrs. Hosmer arrived in San Francisco the other evening from Los Angeles on her bridal tour. She lost her husband somehow and then went on an enormous spree, finally landing in the station house. She gave bail from a well-filled purse, and was taken back to the hotel at 4 o'clock in the morning, where she was received with open arms by her husband, who said never a disagreeable word. He was doubtless setting an example for the regulation of her own future conduct.

WHAT PEOPLE TALK ABOUT.

Views and Interviews Caught in Hotel Corridors and Elsewhere.

People who come from the south these days have great stories to tell of the Oklahoma excitement encountered down that way. You begin to strike it big at Kansas City. From there to the territory line, every roadway is thickly strewn with covered wagons, all traveling towards the promised land. Thomas Swobe returned yesterday from a trip over the Kansas Pacific railroad, and he says that the Santa Fe, Fort Scott & Gulf, Rock Island, Missouri, Kansas & Texas and every other railway having a line in that direction are carrying immense trainloads of emigrants for Oklahoma, all anxious and hurrying to be there on the 22d, when it will be thrown open for settlement. Frank Macdonald, formerly manager of the Millard hotel, has been struck with the fever, and Mr. Swobe saw him at Kansas City en route to get in his work. He was to have joined a party there on Saturday, but from some unexpected cause got delayed and did not arrive until Monday morning. The party was impatient and refused to wait for Little Mack. They boarded the Rock Island train and sped away, but were not, on reaching the territory line, permitted to cross over, and had to come back. When Mr. Swobe left them at Kansas city, they were getting ready to try the Santa Fe route. Little Mack was excited. Mr. Swobe says, too, that the crops in Kansas are giving great promise. Wheat never looked so healthy and prosperous this early in the season, and if nothing happens it, the yield will be enormous.

It was a Farnam street banker who made the remark yesterday that he had not, up to the present time, observed any indications leading him to anticipate big results, this year, for Omaha. "Business," said he, "is dull. The railroads are cutting down expenses and discharging many employes, country merchants are very hard up, the farmers don't seem to be selling their marketable produce and the cattle market is so low that men engaged in the cattle raising business can't make anything, therefore it looks to me as though we will not do more than an ordinary volume of business I must say, however, that while the retail merchants, railroads and cattle merchants seem to be suffering, poor people were never so well off. They have more money than ever before. I presume that is owing to the fact that the mild winter has enabled them to save money." As the reporter turned to leave Mr. Banker, he added, "And the banks are all right."

Brad D. Slaughter, the newly appointed United States marshal, was in Omaha last evening attending to small preliminary business preparatory to taking charge of the office. Said he: "I expect to be able to relieve Mr. Bierbower about the 1st of May, but presume Judge Dundy will not care to qualify me the day before court convenes, which event will be the second Monday of the month." In reply to an inquiry regarding his bond, Mr. Slaughter stated that he had perfected all arrangements, and will have the document ready when the court signifies his willingness to administer the oath. "Two or three of my neighbors and as many more gentlemen of this city have agreed to become sureties on the document."

Wants to Succeed Broatch.

Dr. Mercer, of the motor company, said that the council was making a great mistake in fighting the street railway companies.

"The whole thing," said he, "was inaugurated by D. H. Wheeler, who hoped by such a move to gain strength with the working classes. The mayoralty bee has been buzzing in Mr. Wheeler's bonnnet for some time, and he hoped to gain votes by fighting the street railway company and attempting to make the people believe that we are doing them much injury. But he has made an evident mistake. The people want street railways and street transportation and the crusade being made against these companies by Mr. Wheeler will revert to his disadvantage.

"How ridiculous it is to make the street railway companies pay the original price for all pavements torn up by them. Under the old ordinance we were compelled to restore them to their former condition, and what more could be desired by the property owners.

"Yes, Mr. Wheeler is certainly figuring on succeeding Mayor Broatch."

Frank Walter's Funeral.

Frank Walter's funeral will take place from the family residence at 824 South Nineteenth street, at 1:30 to-day. The procession will start from Kountze Memorial church at 2 o'clock p. m. The remains will be interred in Forest Lawn cemetery.

LINCOLN NEWS AND NOTES.

An Interesting Suit Commenced Against the Burlington Road.

SUPREME COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Troubles Continue to Beset the Path of Pastor Minehart—The Latest Scheme of Dr. Billings—General and Personal.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMAHA BEE, 1029 P STREET, LINCOLN, April 16.

Johnson W. Scott and W. P. Murphy, grain merchants at Utica, Seward county, have just filed a complaint against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad company that will doubtless attract an unusual degree of interest. It will come up for hearing at the June session of the state board of transportation. The complainants allege that they are engaged in buying, selling and shipping grain at the place stated; that the defendant railroad company is a common carrier for hire and owns right-of-way and depot grounds, 2,500 feet in length and 600 feet in width, and 5,000 feet of track and 2,000 feet of side track; that the grounds and track are situated contiguous to Utica, complainant's place of business, and suitable for the erection of grain elevators, warehouses or other buildings adapted for shipping purposes, and that a large portion of the same is unoccupied.

For further cause of complaint the complainants allege that they have repeatedly requested, even demanded a site upon which to erect an elevator suitable for handling their growing business, upon the terms usual for granting such locations, and as repeatedly have been denied; that, further, the defendant has granted elevator or warehouse sites to three competing firms or persons and that they are thus discriminated against; that they are men of considerable means and stand ready to erect an elevator commensurate with their business, and to pay customary rentals for the use of the grounds; that complainants can not handle grain without loss to themselves unless they can have facilities for handling the same. In view of these facts the interposition of the state board of transportation is sought to compel the defendant to grant a suitable elevator site. Notice of the complaint was served upon Burlington officials this afternoon and an answer will doubtless be filed ere long.

As a matter of history it may be well to state that a complaint of a similar nature was filed before the railroad commissioners of Minnesota during the year of 1886 by T. H. Barry, of Blooming Prairie station. The complainant in this case, after a lengthy correspondence was summoned before the board, and it was decided to test the case in the courts, the officials of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway company, against which the complaint was made, having refused to abide the decision of the commissioners. Accordingly, April 9, 1886, the attorney-general was ordered to commence suit in the name of the state by filing complaint and issuing summons upon the grounds that the road had refused to accept the judgments of the railroad commissioners and the special enactments of the legislature of the state, in such cases made and provided. The attorneys for the company filed a demurrer to the complaint, and attacked the constitutionality of the law, claiming that the right of way was the property of the railroad company, and that the legislature had no control over it and no right to say how it should be used. After a full hearing of the argument on both sides, Judge Blackburn, of that district, overruled the demurrer, sustaining the law and defeating the company.

In due time the case was taken to the supreme court, where it has since been laid over from time to time, and at this date it would seem that the defendant, though beaten in a lower court, had the best of the deal.

Muscular Christianity.

Difficulty upon difficulty seems to beset the pathway of Pastor Minehart and his followers. Even those who disbelieve in the religious tenets taught and accepted by them, however, must agree that they have fought their way with courage and fidelity. And, moreover, Lincoln people generally concede that they have been accredited with foibles and hobbies that in no wise belong to them. Yet, that they have made mistakes, no one doubts for a minute. Since the "separatists," as they are called, commenced pilgrimage untrameled by ecclesiastical shackles, matters ran smoothly at their services until last night, when, it is learned, fanaticism again ran riot, if that is the word to use expressive of their doings. The scene was at Erb's hall in East Lincoln. The occasion, the regular prayer meeting of the little band. But this story is better told by the parties most interested, for muscular christianity is quite rare in this day and age.

Pastor Minehart says: "I do not think that we can be blamed for what took place at our meeting last night. We had ample provocation for what we did. The sum and substance of the matter is this: Ever since we separated from Grace church, and, in fact, before that time, we were beset by persons whose sole idea was to capture the movement and turn it to their own use. Among those have been Spiritualists, Christian Scientists and Seventh Day Adventists. It has been with great difficulty and often with the exercise of the greatest forbearance that we have rid ourselves of these people without having trouble. But most of them have dropped off and do not trouble us any more. One or two, however, yet remain. This man Klock, who claims that he was badly used last night, is one of them. He is a spiritualist, and, as I understand it, a medium. Before the separation from Grace church he attended our meeting and made himself conspicuously obnoxious. On one occasion I remember, he stayed to the after meeting, mounted the pulpit without invitation and harangued the congregation for fully fifteen minutes, telling of visions and dreams he had seen. One of those was a vision of fire falling from heaven on the saloons of the city. To avoid disturbance, I allowed him to run on till he stopped and sat down. Two weeks ago he attended our meetings at Bohanan's hall and forced himself upon the congregation again. He came forward when Mrs. Fisher was talking and wanted her to stop and let him talk. He even asked me to tell her to stop, as he had something to say. I refused, and he then wanted me to talk in her stead. On second refusal, he seated himself in front of the rostrum and shook as though under the influence of a powerful galvanic battery. He trembled so violently that he could be heard in the back part of the room. Last night he came to the meeting at Erb's hall. He did not display any of his vagaries there, but his presence was nevertheless very distasteful. Mrs. Fisher arose and told that she had heard him declare that the new movement would become spiritualistic in character; she said that he was not there for any good and asked him to retire that we might enjoy our worship in peace. I also requested him to go, as his presence was not desired by the congregation. He did not go, and we went on with the services. His wife urged him to go home with her, and upon his refusing her she took the keys and went home alone. He continued to stay and when he refused a third request four of us took hold of him as gently as we could and carried him from the house. We then went back into the house, closed the door, and we saw no more of Mr. Klock. We are getting along nicely with our work you might say, and the bona fied interest is increasing."

Mr. Klock says: "I have been attending the meetings of Mr. Minehart ever since they began. I was a member of Grace church before the separation and sympathized with the pastor, signed the paper of separation and went off with his followers at that time. I never had any trouble with them until last night. Yes; I suppose I am what would be called a spiritualist. I believe in the manifestation of spiritual presences. In other respects I believe in the doctrines of the scriptures as other members of the christian church do. I went with my wife to the meeting at Erb's hall last night to spend the evening with the Lord. There was a good attendance. We met Mr. and Mrs. Fisher on the car en route. Mr. Fisher spoke, but Mrs. Fisher did not. She turned her back and refused to recognize us. During the meeting she arose, and, peering about in her usual way, exclaimed: 'Fiend! Fiend! Fiend! Why comest thou here?' I knew she was after me, but kept still. She kept that up for nearly two hours, the meeting meanwhile in progress. At last, in response to her assertion that he must go out, and that there were men enough there to take him out, Minehart said, 'Yes, and we will do it.' Then followed the facts as related by Mr. Minehart."

This sensation No. 2 of the Grace church trouble entertains the good people of the capital city.

Billings' Latest Scheme.

It is rumored in Lincoln that Dr. Billings is going to Chicago to organize a live stock insurance company. Some of his personal admirers assert that the scheme is a mammoth one. It is to be a part of the extraordinary scheme of the age, and untold wealth lies behind it. The doctor is to put an experimental station in Chicago, a genuine patho-biological laboratory, such as he has been operating in Lincoln during the past year or two. There, in that rustling, bustling city, he is to continue his investigations, send out the stuff (bacteria virus) for the inoculation of hogs, and wily insurance agents are to follow in its wake and whenever a hog or herd of hogs are inoculated they are to be assured to live, thrive and fatten until ready for the shambles. Such a company is actually contemplated. The visionary doctor has found aiders and abettors. There is no doubt about it whatever, "and none whatever," remarked a level-headed Lincolnite to-day, "that fools still live upon the earth. I take it, however, the doctor has found a visionary set of capitalits. Honest, sensible men would not embark in a scheme of the kind, cognizant of the fact that Billings inoculated 1,705 head of hogs in this state and over 1,500 of them died from the effects of it. Billings had better go back to the sailor's trade and quit trying to impose upon a credulous public."

Supreme Court Proceedings.

The following gentlemen were admitted to practice: B. F. Roberts and Carroll Wright.

State ex rel. Saunders vs Lindsay, dismissed.

The following causes were continued: Deyarmon vs State, Eckley vs Kaufman.

The following causes were argued and submitted: Welton vs Deyarmon, Planck vs Bishop, Wood vs Hanlon.

The following cases were filed for trial:

Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance company vs McSimmons & Coyle; error from Madison county.

A. B. Beach vs The State of Nebraska ex rel James A. Emmons; error from Lancaster county.

Insurance Company of North America vs McSimmons & Coyle; error from Madison county.

Albert A. Sullivan et al vs Sarah J. McMenamy; error from Douglas county.

City News and Notes.

Harry Hamilton, a man nearly or quite forty-seven years of age, was arrested at the Windsor this morning, charged with fleecing a Kansas City citizen out of $90 recently. It seems that Hamilton was arrested before he left that city and was admitted to bail, Deputy Constable Marshall going on his bond, which he tried to jump. But the rogue was caught napping here and taken back to the scene of his cussedness on the afternoon train.

Work will commence on a new opera house, to be built at the corner of Fifteenth and O streets, this week. The estimated cost of the structure is $125,000. Four lots will be utilized for the building, which will be six stories high. The ground property is valued at $30,000.

Policemen Holtzman, Perkins and Rappe stepped down and out to-day. This was the order of Mayor Graham. Louis Otto, Thomas Carnahan and Shaw Creek were appointed on the police force to succeed them.

THE LAKE'S BANNER.

It Was Given to the Breeze Yesterday Afternoon.

A few weeks ago the class of 1889, of the Lake street school, composed of Willie Willis, Orville Noell, Ross Bailey, Frank Haskell, Burt Butler, Willie Cousman, Charles Van Court, Frank Woodland and Lee Forbes, presented the school with a handsome United States flag. Yesterday the flag was hoisted to the pinnacle of the staff on the school building, attended by appropriate exercises, in which the entire school participated.

At 2 o'clock the pupils headed by the school drum corps in uniform, marched with the precision of veterans from the different rooms out onto the grounds, forming three sides of a square about the east entrance.

"America" was then sung and afterwards the principal, in a few well chosen words, thanked the donors of the flag in behalf of the school, for the gift and also in behalf of the pupils, presented them each with a handsome bouquet of flowers.

Then, while the Indiana United States Infantry band played "America" the flag was raised. It was greeted with ringing cheers from 600 lusty young throats.

There was more music by the children, after which the principal introduced Judge Fawcett who made a brief address, in which heartily congratulated the pupils of the school upon the splendid appearance they made and the discipline they maintained and complimented the class of '89 upon the beauty and appropriateness of their gift. The school sang "Red, White and Blue," after which Willie Naugle delivered an address to the board of education.

The remainder of the programme consisted of music and marching by the children. After the ceremonies an opportunity was given the visitors present, who numbered hundreds, to inspect samples of the pupils' work in the recitation rooms.

Bishop Newman Returns.

Bishop Newman, who has been to Canada doing missionary work, and who dedicated a Methodist church at Jacksonville, Ill., last Sunday, will arrive in the city at an early hour this morning.

Concert Postponed.

The Ovide Musin concert will not take place April 29, as announced. On account of change of time of the Golden Gate special the concert company will not arrive here until April 30. The concert will be given at the Young Men's Christian association, under the auspices of the Ladies' Musical society.

ITCHING AGONIES.

Every Night I Scratched until the Skin Was Raw.

Body covered with scales like spots of mortar. An awful Spectacle. Doctors useless. Cure hopeless. Entirely cured by the Cuticura Remedies in five weeks.

I am going to tell you of the extraordinary change your CUTICURA REMEDIES performed on me. About the 1st of April last I noticed some red pimples like coming out all over my body, but thought nothing of it until some time later on, when it began to look like spots of mortar spotted on, and which came off in layers, accompanied with itching. I would scratch every night until I was raw, then the next night the scales, being formed meanwhile, were scratched off again. In vain did I consult all the doctors in the country, but without aid. After giving up all hopes of recovery, I happened to see an advertisement in the newspaper about your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and purchased them from my druggist, and obtained almost immediate relief. I began to notice that the scaly eruptions gradually dropped off and disappeared one by one, and have been fully cured. I had the disease thirteen months before I began taking the CUTICUR