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OF THE BEE.

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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors. E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, 88, George B. Tzschuck, secretary of the Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Dally Bee for the week ending April 20, 1889, was as follows: Funday, April 14. 18,800
Monday, April 15. 18,702
Tuesday, April 16 18,620
Wechesday, April 17 19,015
Thursday, April 18 18,623
Friday, April 19 18,611
Saturday, April 20 18,656

Average.....18,718 Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 20th day of April, A. D. 1889.
Seal. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska,
County of Douglas,
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 like for the month of April, 1888, 18,744 copies; for May, 1888, 18,835 copies; for June, 1888, 19,243 copies; for July, 1888, 18,035 cepies; for August, 1888, 18,185 copies; for September, 1888, 18,154 copies; for October, 1888, 18,034 copies; for November, 1888, 18,235 copies; for December, 1888, 18,235 copies; for January, 1889, 18,544 copies; for January, 1889, 18,544 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.

THOUGH often crushed to earth, the union depot project rises again.

THE heart of the Black Hills beats warm in welcoming the visiting members of the Omaha board of trade.

HURLING vile epithets at each other will in no way aid the county commissioners to patch up the bad work at the county hospital.

JAY GOULD is taking upon his shoulders the arduous duties of president of the Texas & Pacific without salary. Whether his services are rendered without pay is another thing.

MR. GEORGE PULLMAN has had his exclusive rights to the vestibule patents confirmed by the courts. The great himself to Italy for another high sounding title from King Humbert.

AT the farewell banquet given to Minister to France Reid, by a college society, Calvin S. Brice, the rainbow chaser, was one of the most conspicuous guests. The rough edges of the late campaign seem to be rubbed down pretty smooth.

THE people of Minneapolis can not raise fifteen hundred dollars with which to celebrate the Washington centennial. Since the passage of the law excluding dressed beef, it is all they can do to scrape up enough to pay their butchers' bills.

THERE is a brilliant future awaiting that young boomer at Guthrie who quietly laid claim to the lot on which the postoffice was pitched, and ousted the authorities. In their haste to begin business the postoffice officials neglected to pre-empt their entry, and so became trespassers when the formal entry was made.

GOYERNOR FRANCIS, of Missouri advanced seven thousand dollars of his own money to pay the sending of Missouri's militia to the New York celebration on the 30th. The governor expects to be reimbursed by the legislature, but that is somewhat dubious. There is probably more glory than cash in Governor Francis' investment.

A DISAGREEABLE mess is likely to be turned up in the investigation of irregularities in the Oklahoma land office. Both civil and military officials of the United States are said to have connived in securing for themselves and their allies the choicest claims in Oklahoma. This is a scandalous proceeding and deserves a thorough probing. The men who, in good faith, staked their all in their quest for homes, should be protected from the faudulent practices of land-grabbing officials. But, after all, nothing better was to be expected from Jake Robberts.

THE time is ripe for the construction of the Omaha and Yankton railroad. Other towns with less means but more energy are cutting into Omaha territory, and in a few years will divide the trade of North Nebraska. There is a deep significance in the determination of the Manitoba system to enter the state from the north. It shows that St. Paul and Minneapolis realize the benefits to accrue from such a line, and back their faith with their money. The Pacific short line will penetrate one of the richest sections of the state and divert trade to Sioux City and Chicago. Omaha capitalists must bestir themselves. Talk will accomplish nothing. They must demonstrate their faith in a north and south line by putting up the cash and proceeding with the work. Outsiders can not be expected to invest in the enterprise if home capital refuse to touch it. Towns and counties along the line have heretofore indicated their readiness to substantially aid the company, and if Omaha's millionaires take hold with the right spirit the road can be built and put in operation for a comparatively small sum.

FOREST DESTRUCTION. committee of the American For-

estry congress, of which Governor Beaver, of Penusylvania, is the chairman, presented to President Harrison a few days ago, an address regarding the condition of the public timber or forest lands, and the pressing need that exists for a radical change in their management. The congress, at its last session, expressed its disapproval of the present method of disposing of the public lands, and especially the timber lands. The address presents the reasons for this disapproval. It recites that hitherto these lands have been disposed of on the same terms as other lands not mineral, no account being taken of the value of the timber, and thus the government has parted with millions of acres at a price, in many instances, insufficient for their survey. The purchasers of such lands have enriched themselves by converting the trees, the growth of centuries, into lumber, and after gathering the rich harvest, have abandoned the land as comparatively worthless. Large areas of public timber lands have also been denuded by individuals and corporations without the preliminary payment of even the small pittance required by the government to secure the fee simple of the land.

The address quotes from the records of the land office for seven years, which show that in that time the value of the timber reported stolen was over thirtysix million dollars, of which amount less than half a million was recovered, a sum about equal to the appropriation for protective services. The great loss thus sustained by the government, and it is believed many timber thefts are not reported, is certainly a very serious matter, to say nothing of the injurious consequences upon climate, rainfall, and in other ways of the reckless destruction of the forests, and demands stringent remedial legislation. This was suggested in a bill formulated by by the forestry congress and presented to both houses of congress a year ago, the most important provision of which was for the withdrawal of all public timber lands from sale or disposal, with a view to their examination and classification. It was proposed in this measure that classified lands, chiefly valuable for agricultural purposes, though wholly or partially timbered, were to be open to entry under the homestead or other laws, an appraised sum being paid for the timber, while timbered lands on the headwaters of streams and other such lands, unfit for agriculture, were not to be sold, but the timber on them to be disposed of from time to time, under the direction of officers of the government, in such manner as to retain the forests as such in perpetuity.

The zeal of the forestry congress in this matter is certainly to be commended and encouraged, for unless some such legislation as it proposes for the preservation of the public timber lands is secured, in another generation there will be no forests to protect. It is estimated that last year thirty billion feet of lumber of all kinds were taken from our forests, and it is believed that the annual consumption equals twice sleeping car magnate should now betake | the amount of materials supplied by the annual growth of the forests. It is therefore not difficult to understand what must be the result allowing the present condition of affairs to continue. European governments carefully protect their forests, and the wisdom they have acquired in this respect we can not judiciously ignore.

> PUTTING UP THE BARS. . The Canadian house of commons has passed the extradition bill which provides for the surrender of embezzlers, defaulters, forgers and other criminals who may hereafter seek refuge in the Dominion, and as it is a government measure no doubt is entertained of its passing the upper house. The author of the bill desired to make it retroactive, so that Canada might be rid of the colony of American scamps now harbored there; but, strange as it may appear, the boodlers had the sympathy of a very large portion of the house. It was contended that they had gone to Canada in good faith, believing they had the protection of the British flag,

> that many of them had become respected members of society and most desirable citizens, and that it would be a great hardship to such as these to make the law retroactive. This argument was successful, and the embezzlers and defaulters sojourning in the Dominion may remain there in safety, with the assurance that the door of Canadian society is open to them. But notice is served that no new accessories are wanted, and those who are contemplating

a change of allegiance must make haste

This action is commendable, whether

or the way will be closed to them.

the motive be that of friendliness to this country or a desire on the part of the Canadian government to relieve itself of the stigma of offering a safe refuge to criminals and to contribute to the cause of justice. The fact that Canada has been an "open door" for American boodlers, who have gone there with their hands full of plunder, must have been a great humiliation to those of her people who have regard for justice and the interests of morality, and the adoption of a policy in accord with the sentiments of this class is reached none too soon. It is impossible to say what may be the moral effect of this action, but it can not fail to have some, and it should induce our government to adopt some legislation that will allow Canada extradition rights as liberal as those she gives to us and to other countries. In doing this there will be a step taken in the establishment of a better understanding between ourselves and our northern neighbors, which is the desire of all good citizens of both countries.

THE WATERWORKS QUESTION. THE BER prints the following paragraph: The wiscacre of the Herald still insists that we can ignore the vested rights of the waterworks company acquired by franchise, and override the plain provisions of the charter which restrict our numicipal in-debtedness to ten per cent of the city's as-sessed valuation. With the same propriety we could override all charter limitations and pile up a mountain of debt at our pleasure.

But who would buy our bonds! There is a clause in the franchise of the waterworks which provides that the city may

at any time purchase the works at their appraised valuation. So much for the first

objection Secondly, a bond issued on the waterworks plant would not be, strictly speaking, a city bond, and would be readily negotiable be-

cause of the collateral. Charter limitations as to the amount of debt incurred being limited to ten per cent of the assessed valuation would have nothing to do with a water bond any more than it would with a district paving bond.

This much is true that the city would need a legislative act to empower it to issue such bonds, but that can be had. The only question is as to the wisdom and economy of such a measure. The Herald confesses to much surprise that THE BEE has assumed the role of obstructionist without discussion of the subject on its merits.-Herald.

It is an easy thing to make assertions but another thing to prove them true. The franchise of the city water works company is embodied in ordinance No. 424, approved June 11, 1880. The clause referring to the right of the city to acquire the works reads as follows:

"The city of Omaha shall have the right at any time after the expiration of twenty years to purchase the said water works at an appraised valuation, which shall be ascertained by the estimates of three engineers, one to be selected by the city council; one by the waterworks company, and these two to select the third; provided, that nothing shall be paid for the unexpired franchise of said company.

The unexpired franchise refers to the clause in the contract with the waterworks company by which the city obligates itself to pay hydrant rental for fire protection for the term of twentyfive years from the time of completion of said works. The contract required the works to be completed within one year and four months from the 20th of July, 1880. This gives the city the right to purchase the works on or after November 1, 1901.

There is only one way in which the city could acquire the works before that time by paying their appraised value, and that is by forfeiture proceedings, in case it can establish the fact that the company lfas failed to comply with its contract obii-

We cannot comprehend by what process of reasoning city bonds issued for the purchase of waterworks would not be city bonds just as much as any other bond issued by the city. The district paving bonds are simply mortgages against the private property abutting the pavement, and payable, principal and interest, by the owners of such property.

The waterworks bonds would be a debt incurred by the city for the benefit of the whole city, payable out of taxes levied against the whole city...

No legislation can vitiate vested rights and annul a contract between the two corporations-the city of Omaha and the City Waterworks company. If this plain statement of the existing relations between the city and waterworks company places THE BEE in the role of an obstructionist, we are willing to have it appear in that role.

The Herald may be "surprised that THE BEE will not discuss this waterworks question on its merits." We coness that we are not in the least surprised at the utter inability of the Herald to sustain itself in this discussion. The Herald scarcely ever know what it is talking about.

THE president of the Michigan Salt association has sailed for Europe, it is understood, on an errand the results of which will be felt from one end of the United States to the other. Report has it that he goes to secure ten million dollars with which to enable the pool already formed in this country to control- the entire salt product of the United States. There appears to be little reason to doubt that English capitalists who have operated a salt trust in Great Britain are prepared to combine with a syndicate in this country in creating a gigantic salt monopoly, and it is believed the details have all been arranged. The assumption is that it is not the purpose of the projected combination to put up the price of salt, but to inaugurate a system which will materially reduce the cost of production. realizing its profits in this way. The familiarity of the public, however; with the operations of this form of monopoly will not permit it to believe that a salt trust is likely to be any more considerate than are the sugar and other trusts. The creation of this new monopoly will mean dearer salt, whether the cost of production is reduced or not, and it is absurd to suppose that it has no such purpose.

AT a meeting of the trunk line executive committee, at New York, it was resolved that in the future no more private live stock cars are to be allowed on the trunk lines. Complaint has been made by both railroads and shippers, that discrimination was encouraged by the use of these private cars. For that reason it seems their use was ordered to be discontinued.

THE admirers of the late Henry G. Pearson, postmaster of New York, propose to erect a monument in his memory to commemorate his unflinching fight for civil service reform. With the Grant monument fund still tens of thousands of dollars short, it is mockery to talk of a memorial to anybody in New York City to be raised by popular subscription.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS. Recent addresses of Lord Salisbury at Bristol and London demonstrated that the opinions of the tory leader regarding the Irish question have undergone no change or modification, but are as uncompromising and hostile as they have ever been. He ridiculed the agitation in favor of home rule in freland, declaring that the nationality argument was insincere, and that it was more fruitful of sophistry and clap-trap, and more barren of solid sense, than anything that was ever before the country. It would sacrifice, he said, the first interests of industry and commerce to a mere empty sentiment It can not be edifying to those not tories, but who have supported the government in its Irish policy, to near talk of this kind from their leader, which simply flouts the intelligent opinion of the world opposed to governmental oppression. That cause is surely losing ground which must have recourse to ridicule, and Lord Salisbury confesses the weakness of his position when he has nothing better to offer in support of it than was presented id his Bristol address. From this sort of argument the friends Irish of home rule can turn with reassuring effect to the

declarations of Mr. Gladston e regarding the change that has taken place in English sentiment on the Irish question, and the expression of his belief that if that sentiment could have voice in a general election it would declare in favor of Ireland's demand. The tory grasp of power is menaced, and no one knows better than Lord Salisbury how imperatively necessary it is that the people shall not be given an opportunity to pass judgment on the tory policy.

General Boulanger in London will be at much greater disadvantage than in Brussels. There is continuous telephonic communication between the latter and Paris; there is none between the French capital and London, and telegraphic dispatches from General Boulanger to his friends in Paris would be subject to the danger of being officially intercepted before arriving at their ultimate destination. His lines of communication will be greatly interfered with by his change of base; his friends will be fewer in cold London than in warm Brussels, and there will not be so many of his followers to cross the choppy channel to see him as there were to take the snug railway journey to the capital of Belgium. All the advantages were with him in the latter place; all the disadvantages will be his in London. It would not be at all surprising, therefore, if General Boulanger should presently cease to be an object of absorbing interest in French politics in case he continues absent from France. Parliamentary government, which he would destroy, assures to him there, and every political refugee, absolute liberty and protection, but neither it nor British society is likely to offer him anything else of the least value whatever.

The first of the memorable days of 1789 selected by the French government for contennial celebration, is the 5th of May, when the states-general opened its sessions at Versailles. It is announced that the French diplomatic representatives in foreign countries are also instructed to hold meetings of French residents to observe the day. Certainly, the beginning of this constituent assembly or constitutional convention was fruitful enough to deserve the honors proposed for it. It was this body that, as the national assembly, abolished feudal priviteges, the titles of nobility, and the orders of chivalry; issued paper currency based on confiscated ecclesiastical property; created a constitution for France, which the king was compelled to accept; established freedom of religion and of the press. and made a declaration of the rights of man. Its sessions, continuing until the end of September, 1791, laid the foundation of popular government in France. It was in this body that the third estate first successfully stood up for its rights against the nobles and the clergy, and successfully summoned these two privileged orders to join it in legislation. . Its bold refusal to disperse and meet in the way and under the rules which King Louis XVI desired, practically marked the beginning of the revolution. Very fittingly, therefore, does the French republic honor the hundreath anniversary of the meeting of this assembly.

Reports are current that the emperor of Russia has of late become extremely nervous through constant fear of assassinationa fear that is said to have been one of the chief reasons for the abdication of King Milan, of Servia, and which might well make a coward of any man whose nerves were not of iron. But it is not likely that the emperor will follow the example of Milan and shirk the work which he conceives to have been laid upon him when his father was murdered. He is of stuff very different from that which enters into the composition of Milan, and thus far he has shown himself to be a very good emperor, as emperors go, but it is not being a good man that will save him from assassination at the hands of the nihilists, who have taken up the business which used to be carried on-as in the case of the Emperor Paul 1 .- by members of the imperial household when the czar stood in the way of the personal ambition of his sons. It was the grand dukes that set the example of "tempering tyranny with assassination," and the malcontents among the people have not been slow to learn the lesson.

No country in Europe, to-day, better illustrates the folly of a policy of militarism and war expenditure than does Italy. The ambition of her rulers led to costly schemes of colonization and armament; and an increase n the tax burdens of the people followed. Then, in order to secure to the country that political recognition which it once enjoyed, an alliance was entered into with Germany and Austria, and the result of this has been that the French have given up a great part of their trade with Italy, while their new allies have not compensated for the loss by the expected purchase of Italian fruits and wines. A stagnation in those important industries has brought about failures, and caused a greatly restricted market for labor. Italy can not recede from her foreign policy: the newly-created army and navy must be supported; further taxation is impossible, and the miserable peasants are quitting the country. Political folly has rarely gone further than this.

The very limited degree of confederation which the five little republics-Guatemala, Nicaragua, Salvador, Costa Rica and Honduras-have agreed upon in no respect whatever looks toward a consolidated government, but it is a wise and conservative approach toward what may one day become a true federal union. Step by step these five republics will probably be drawn together toward a basis for the re-establishment of the old Central American union. Even if the federal government is never made as powerful as in other republics, it will yet secure a certain degree of harmony in laws and political rights. The prospective opening of an inter-oceanic waterway increases the in portance of political and commercial unity or co-operation between the states.

The trip which Emperor William proposes to make to the North Cape, provides occupation for him during the coming autumn, while the journey to England will fill a part of the intervening peciod. With these plans in store, it looks very much as if the coming year was expected by him to be one of peace The czar, also, is said to contemplate a visit to the Paris exhibition, thereby setting a good example to those of his fellow-potentates who, no matter how much they might like to see the show, fear that it would not do to countenance a glorification of a revolution of 100 years ago. The shah of Persia will soon be on his travels, so that a busy season is at hand for the chroniclers of the movements of emperors.

The reported dementia of the Empress Elizabeth, of Austria, is denied. The daughter of the Archduke Maximilian, of Bavaria, the empress, was trained, in her youth, ro bustly and is famous throughout Europe as a horsewoman. Her feats in the saddle are renowned wherever the hounds can run, and in her favorite hunting places, in Ireland, she has been looked upon as the last woman on a throne to be affected by sentiment, not even excepting Queen Victoria. Empress Elizabeth is fifty-two years old. She has been on the throne thirty-five years. Ru dolph was her only son. The eldest daughter is the wife of a Bavarian prince. The youngest daughter is only twenty-one.

Mexico is making steady progress in railroad building, a number of lines being in

course of construction. Now that the opposition of the native race to the railway has been largely overcome, by practical realization of the benefits according from such improvements, the work of development has gone on steadily and uninterruptedly. Private, as well as corporate capital, has become largely interested in new schemes for transportation. The government has continued its policy of financial or other aid to all projects of this nature, and both Mexico and Central America are being slowly embraced in a series of lines which promise, within the next ten years, to fully open up the country to the outside world. The total mileage of railroads in Mexico is estimated in President Diar's message at nearly five thousand miles. In the matter of telegraph construction, the showing is still more favorable. The state construction of new lines for the last half year has amounted to an addition of about nine hundred miles, making the total length of the federal system on April 1, over thirteen thousand miles, exclusive of double and and triple wires, and the lines temporarily transferred to the states.

HITS AND MISSES.

Douglas county needs an Anthony Comstock to look after the county board. The indecent exposure of the members' mouths and the profanations indulged in, should be violently suppressed.

County affairs are now drawing two pairs Councilman Hascall is sojourning in Oklaoma. If there are any town sites laying around loose down there, it is certain that Isaac will build a wall around them, and start a hotel. It is rumored that he will move the Cosmopolitan in sections to Has callville, Ok.

There is consolation for the home guard in the report that the board of trade "climbed the beetling cliffs and quaffed nature's nectar from gushing springs."

At last, Horatio, Omaha will get what was cominated in the bond twenty years ago-a

Hastings should corral her human cattle at home. A combination of beer mugs, razors and an African tigress is a menace to verdant beauty. Fresh vegetables should be thoroughly dried before visiting the burnt district of the metropolis,

Anderson and O'Keeffe would do the pub. he a service by settling their differences according to the Queensbury code. There is ample room near the tottering asylum for a twenty-foot ring. The exhibition would un doubtedly attract a large audience, and the result would be more manly and artistic than threatening attitudes and sulphurous caloric at ten paces. We nominate Charley Goodrich and Mike Lahey for seconds.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. Dakota City and Plattsmouth are singing ne same old pontoon.

The Methodists of Seward have set their hat for a \$10,000 church. Committees are now hustling for the funds.

There are 65 organized school districs in Cuming county and 64 school houses, at-tended by 3,752 children and ruled by 74 The Morris Lock factory is the latest addition to the industries of Seward. The fac-tory was started up this week, with a large

number of orders booked. Several sportive youngsters in Bennett enlivened the Sabbath with a horse race, and contributed the price of the plugs in poulticing the ruptured law.

The threat of a Grand Island doctor, to sue the West Point Republican for damages, has inflated the editor with the belief that the sheet is sufficiently important to perpe

Grand Island is up and doing at a lively rate. Two bond elections will be held next one on the 16th for \$50,000 to be expended in a system of sewers; the other on 000 for senon

Sunday observance is becoming general throughout the state. Even the liquid spoils of Jackson are corked on that day, and social scraps have suffered a radical decline now possible to slide through the town without a running fight.

A wise judge in Lincoln has proclaimed that there is no law which prevents a man ruflling his wife's whiskers, and the court will protect him in defending the rights of mankind. The destruction of feminine beauty with molish locks must be prevented at any cost to domestic peace and felicity.

A man named Northcutt attempted to clinch the mortgage on a horse in Nebraska City, but failed. A stout club in the hands of a crazy coon laid open a large section of his scalp. Northcutt rushed for a doctor. while the coon was hustled to fail. horse and his blanket were not disturbed.

The famous case of Dr. Gandy will com-

up at the present term of the district court, now in session in Pawnee City. Gandy is the Shylock of Richardson county. He num pered his victims by the score, and, when the opportunity came, they poinced upon and sent him to the penitentiary, but the supreme court graciously granted a new trial. Charley Wagner filled himself with West Point booze, about four weeks ago, and two days later was a corpse. Whether the rotgut or the rope from which the body dangled, was the primary cause of death, will be ventilated in a suit just begun against the saloonkeepers. Wayner's heirs and assigns insist that his life was worth \$5,000 to them, and are chapefully required. Point booze, about four weeks ago, and two hem, and are cheerfully praying, with two lawyers, for that amount.

Dewitt's new opera hall was dedicated a few days ago. The event was "a recherche affair," according to a local dramatic critic, and an unusual degree of intellectual in terest was evinced by a large audience," and everybody was "held en rapport during the duration of the play." We congratulate Dewitt on the successful opening of her new temple, and the possession of a discriminating critic worthy of a great occasion.

The York Times is out in a rich and elabo rate spring beom edition, in striking pink col-ors. It demonstrates the superiority of Nebraska soil and climate, presents a statistical picture of York county's fertility and tbrift, and modestly points with pride to the sub stantial growth and future prospects of the county seat. The illustrations of public and private buildings are superb, and the whole ork is a credit to the publishers and the city.

Iowa Falls insists on a population of 2,500. The soldiers' home at Marshalltown has

Muscatine voted to invest \$10,000 in a high school building. The Rev. H. E. Mott, of Dubuque, thas en invited to deliver the Decoration day address in Omaha.

271 inmates.

The peculiarity of the Sunday law in Creston is that a democratic mayor is vigorously enforcing it. The council of North Des Moines has de-cided to relieve the prevailing paratysis by reducing taxes 25 per cent.

A Chicago glucose works will be carted to Dubuque, where a bonus of \$25,000 awaits it. The institution will employ 100 hands. A flash of lightning cremated a horse and cow and several bales of hay which the nimals were industriously chewing, in North Davenport, a few days ago.

This little excerpt from the official pro-ceedings of the Dubuque city council tells how prohibition prohibits: "On motion, the saloon license was fixed at \$100, the same as last year. The public spirited citizens of Burlington recently raised the magnificent sum of 35 cents to improve and embellish a thirty-eight acre park. Such liberality is worthy

Iowa has the honor of furnishing the first postmaster for Oklahoma. His name is Jacob Mills, and his residence Des Moines. There are scores of patriots ready to take

second or third place. The Davenpert Business Men's association

The Davenport Business Men's association is seriously considering schemes to utilize the latent power of the Mississippi river. At a recent meeting of the association, the report of George H. Boynton, a civil engineer, was read and discussed. He submitted several plans for chalning the mighty force of the river and subjecting it to the will of man. The one recommended as the most feasible was to build a dyke 33,000 feet long, capable of drawing from the river 4,500 cubic feet of

water per second. With a fall of 9,10 feet, a horse power estimated at 4,640 could be ob-tained, at a cost of \$360,000. The figures did not appall the association, but the members wisely concluded to sleep on them.

Dakota. The Presbyterians of Aberdeen are dis-

cussing plans for a church. The contract has been let for the erection of a city hall, in Deadwood, to cost \$16,989.
Out of 700 carp, recently shipped from Plattsmouth, Neb., to Rapid City, two reached their destination alive and wriggling. The commissioners of Lake county have offered a number of cash prizes for the de struction of gophers. The prizes range from

There is a great scarcity of cats in the ter ritory, and, as a consequence, rats and mice are overrunning the bins and grainaries. Some enterprising Iowans are gathering in the surplus of felines and shipping them to Dakota, where they bring \$3 each.

Several southern towns are quietly but vigorously pulling for the capitol prize. Huron is in the thick of fight, and mutters defiently that it does not "want anything that comes too darned easy."

The Cann Valley Chief rises poenix-like above the prairie flames and utters the malediction that the newspaper correspondent "is the prince of all liars, beside whom Judas Iscariat is a molehill to a mountain." The scorching breath of the Chief is more disastrous to truth than the hurricane of fire was to the country.

This is the thirteenth year of the opening of the Black Hills country to settlement. The Rapid City Republican says thirteen is commonly thought to be an unlucky number, but the present indications are that in this ustance the number is decidedly a lucky

The awful flames which recently ravaged large sections of the territory left a track of black ruin in the country and filled many homes and hearts with sorrow; the sequel of one sad death is reported by the Rapid City Republican. Eloise Madison met her death in the flames. The remains were brought to Rapid City for interment. Back at her old nome she left a love:, who was soon to make her his wife. He knew not the terrible fate of the girl. A few weeks after her death he arrived in the Hills with all the ardor and happiness of a lover, and called unexpectedly on a friend of the family. The restrained greeting did not arouse suspicion, and ad-dressing the lady of the house he asked. "Does Nellie sing and play as much as of old?" "My God!" exclaimed the lady, "don't you know that Nellie is dead and buried? She was burned to death in a prairie fire. The sudden announcement was too much for him. He passed from one fainting fit to an other, and after a week's care recovered suf ficiently to journey home, braken in heart and strength. Three days after his arrival there he died.

DISTRICT COURT.

Litigation Over a Big Barn-A Hung Jury-Other Cases. In February, 1886, John B. Shaw and John Field, carpenters, entered into an agreement with the Standard Cattle company to construct a barn for the latter on its ranch near Ames, Neb. The foundation was of brick, and their contract called for the hardest burned, most durable sewer brick. Plaintiffs petition says the work was completed in August and paid for. Afterwards the company discovered that many of the bricks were of an inferior quality, and at great expense it was compelled to rebuild the walls. Suit was then brought against Shaw and Field for \$2,000, and the case is now on tria

before Judge Doane.

After being under lock and key for forty two hours, the Effie Smith jury was finally brought into court yesterday, and liber-ated. Each of the twelve men said that there was no possible show of arriving at a verdict. The stood eight for acquital to four for conviction, Judge Groff overruled a motion of Effie's attorney to release her on 'her own recognizance and she was remanded back to jail with instructions to remain there until next term of court, when a new trial

will be given her.
That old litigation in which Messrs Reeves, Christianson and others are suing the town company of Florence for possession of certain streets, was argued before Judge Wakely, in the equity branch. Whichever way the case is decided it will be carried to the supreme cour!

Judge Groff will hold court next week in Sarpy county.
Thomas A. Creigh has brought two suits against Morris T. Heath et al. to recover on two prommissory notes of \$350 each, made February 13, 1888.

Daniel Jones filed a bill in the district court, yesterday, for divorce from his wife, Maggie Jones. They were married at Fre mont, Dodge county. Neb., in 1875. The husband claims that his wife is and has been a habitual drunkard and has been guilty of extreme cruelty; that his life has been on dangered and that his marital relations are now intolerable. Fred Christianson sued George Timme and

Henry Kuhl for \$380, alleged to be due on a contract for building a house in Benson's addition.

A transcript in the case of the state A transcript in the case of the state against Hattie Uble was filed in the district court yesterday. She is charged with perjury. It will be remembered that she swore that R. M. Patterson was the father of her unborn child, when she had hin arrested.

Judge Groff will go to Papillon Monday to try the murder case of Robert Smith, a rail-road brakeman, who is charged with killing a man by the name of Sullivan by throwing United States Court.

Forty-four citizens of Nebraska have been drawn to serve the country as jurymen in the United States court which convenes at this city two weeks from next Monday. Half of these are designated as grand and the other half as petit jurors. The grand jurors are: Peter O'Rourke, Omaha, J. H. Ager, Ord, W. C. Austin, West Lincoln, T. W. Smith, McCool Junction, L. B. Palmer, Hastings. Ernest Brandt, Omaha, D. A. Way, South Omaha, Frank Foster, Helena, Samuel Bryson, Ashl and, Richard Coryell, Brock, D. W. Kandolph, Fullerton, Henry Clark Swanton, William H. Taylor, To-bias, Peter O. Boysen, Omaha, Johu G. Little, Valentine; W. B. Dixon, Omaha; J. W. Perkins, Niobrara; George West, Clarks; A. P. Gillette, North Platte; F. L. Blumer, Omaha; Henry Gosh, Spring-

field; George Benson, Omaha.

The petit jurors are: A. R. Gooloby,
Falls City; George W. Roberts, Omaha; Isaac Toland, Greenwood; Frank Coleman, Crete; John L. Stevens, St. Deroin; W. S. McGowan, Barada; Walter M. Seeley, Bennett; J. D. Crans, Hastings: R. W. Hyers, Lincoln; J. S. Edwards, Lincoln; C. S. Baker, Beatrice: C. J. Martin, Clay Center; Barrett Scott, O'Neill; J. B. Nicholson, Springfield; Ed Coffin, Ord; John Silvers, Superior; Robert French, Kearney; John Manning, Pawnee; Robert Doom, Ashland; James Warren, Red Cloud; W. C. Jolly,

County Court. David Landon commenced action against the Nebraska Edwards Burner company to recover \$500 on a promissory note. Hugh G. Clark sued Jetter & Young for \$200 alleged to be due for rent of a building

at 623 South Tenth street. Peculiar Justice.

Sunday last, Peter Newland, assistant porter at the Barker hotel, went to Council Bluffs to spend the day, and took his favorite canine along. As the evening approached, he repaired to the depot and purchased a tieget for Omaha. While awaiting his train, an officer arrested him, locking him up on a charge of drunkenness. The next morning the boy was arraigned before the police magistrate, and when he was told of the charge against him and informed the court that he was not intoxicated at the time he that he was not intoxicated at the time he was act intoxicated at the time he was acrested, the officer who had made the arrest stepped up and told the court that the boy had been arrested as a vagrant. The court imposed a fine of \$5 and costs. Young Newland protested that he was porter at the Barker hotel, in Omaha, but to no avail. The boy was held in custody until an attache of the hotel went to Council Bluffs and paid

the fine. Looking For a Thief. Constable Hell, of Sabetha, Kan., is in the ity looking for a thief who stole a horse at Iowa Point, Kan., last week, sold it in Sabetha and purchased a ticket, for Omaha. A colored man named James Dick has been arrested on suspicion of being the man wanted. The owner of the stolen horse will wanted. The owner of the stolen hor arrive to-day to identify the prisoner.

ENDED HIS LIFE IN A CELL

On Old Omaha Man Suicides at Lincoln.

A VICTIM OF THE DRINK HABIT.

Peculiarities of the Nebraska Legislative Manual-Fine Crop Prospects-Supreme Court Proceedings.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMARA BEE,) 1029 P STREET, LINCOLN, April 26.

Last night at 10:50 o'clock an old, grayhaired man, who gave his name as Thomas Kinney and his age as sixty-five, was brought to the police station by Officer Morrisay. He said that he came from Omaha, or at least that he had friends there, and informed the captain that he followed the business of peddling. He wore a grey, checked shirt and a pair of jeans pants. He had been drinking heavily. A short time before he was arrested he was at Oppenheimer's saloon, and said there that he had been robbed of his "little tin box," and could not make a living without it. He seemed very despondent, and said he might as well kill himself. The box, he said, had been stolen from him in Carr's saloon, and he had been there searching for it.

He was searched at the station and on him were found 15 cents, a knife and two small keys. Late in the afternoon he had gone to the drug store of Woompuer & Hargis, on North Ninth street, where he had procured several grains of morphine, which was put in a small box brought by him for the purpose. This, it seems, escaped the officers when they searched him, and between 5 and o'clock this morning he took five grains of the poison. When he began to be sick an examination was made and the box was found. Dr. Simmons was sent for, remedies were at once administered and the patient was walked about the floor, but all efforts were of no avail, and at 8:35 he died. During the night he wanted to have his

friends in Omaha know that he was going to die, and asked to see an Omaha reporter. Mr. A. Crick called at the station afterward, bringing the box which the old man had lost. He had left it at the Fred & Joe's saloon, on South Ninth street. The coroner was called and the body was taken to Heaton's undertaking rooms.

Nebraska's Legislative Manual. The Nebraska legislative manual has just been issued. It is bound in a beautiful shade of blue cloth, and is a model of neatness and accuracy. One of the great morning news-papers of the state has the honor of having papers of the state has the honor of having issued it. Brad D. Slaughter and Walt M. Seeley are each accredited as being Presbyterian ministers in good standing, while Chaplain Tate is raised to the dignity of a Nebraska editor. S. L. Roberts, the chicken fancier, is recorded a pettifogging lawyer and Joe Easterday, the lawyer, as a "Jim Crow" printer. It is intimated that the boys will institute suit against the manual for criminal libel. Brad Slaughter and Walt Seeley feel the worst explained. Seeley feel the worst aggrieved.

Fine Crop Prospects. Hon. L. W. Glichrist, member of the board of secretaries of the state board of transportation, has just returned from a trip through the western and northern portions of the state, "I have lived in Nebraska twenty-five years," he says, "and never saw such prospects for small grain as we have this year. In Custer county wheat, oats and rye already mat the ground. I think the year will bring forth good crops generally throughout the state. Nebraskans are doing better farming than in former years. The ground was properly plowed and prepared before seeding. There is more in this than in the season. I do not fear the drouth talked of by croakers, and you will find that the farmer who properly tills his soil will have fair corn in the event of dry weather. With favorable weather, though. Nebraska

will have the best crops in her history." Supreme Court News. The following cases were filed for trial in the supreme court yesterday and to day: Cordelia R. Sneel vs. John Rickett, Error from Fillmore county.
Andrew Heary vs. James Vliet. Error

from Douglas county. Joseph M. Feather vs the County of Kearney. Error from Kearney county. George Burke et al vs John Pepper. Error rom Douglas county. L. L. Lindsay vs. James Heaton. Error

from Lancaster county.
The Gale Sulky Harrow company vs. E. G. Laughlin. Error from Cass county. Clark D. Osborne et al vs. Earlo A. Can-field et al. Error from Douglas county.

A Delevium Tremens Victim Last night a man who gave his name as George C. Bonner was arrested and brought to the police station. He appeared to be sick and the complaint entered against him on the books was suffering from nervous disorder. The truth is, however, that the man was suffering from delirium tremens and had come to the last round in the ladder. He gave his occupation as that of an agent and was locked up for safe keeping. He was placed in a cell and was given a blanket with which to cover himself. Some time afterward one of the officers went in to see everything was all right, and found that Bonner had torn the blanket into strips and was earnestly endeavoring to lynch himself by using the top of the cell as a gallows. The blanket was taken from him and he then se-cured a piece of old tin can with which he tried to behead nimself. This was also taken away and the man is still in the land of the living. He will propably be taken to some

hospital for medical treatment. Odd Fellows at Large. About one hundred and fifty persons left this city to-day on the special Burlington train chartered by the Oddfellows of Lincoln to carry them to the state gathering of their order at Beatrice. They were accom-panied by the cadet band and were on their faces the look of people determined to have a good time under any circumstances. They remain till late to-night, the train being en-tirely subject to their orders. About thirty tirely subject to their orders. About thirty also went over the Union Pacific.

City News and Notes. Judge Poppleton and Judge Woolworth, ef Omaha, transacted business to-day before the supreme court. Governor Thayer joined the Odd Fellows celebration to-day in Beatrice, returning home at 10:30 to-night. He reports a very

nleasant occasion.

A suit was begun to-day in which C. B. Beach was the plaintiff and Ex Police Judge Parsons defendant, which may prove to be of uncommon interest before it is finished The petition of Beach alleges that during his term of office Parsons was guilty of misappropriating funds belonging to the city, to the amount of \$1,000, and he sues for this amount. The defendants in this case are Parsons and his bondsmen.

Mrs. A. D. Cox, who was found to be la-boring under an attack of insanity, brought on by religious excitement, a few days ago, was to-day before the board of insanity com-Last December, about the middle of the

month, an emery wheel in the foundry of C. E. Hedges burst, and a young man named Enos Moyer, who was working at the wheel, was instantly killed. He was the only sup-port of his widowed mother and his sisters. This afternoon the mother brought suit in the district court for damages in the sum of \$10,000, alleging that the accident was due to defective wheel.

An Unknown Girl Suicides. DETROIT, April 26. -An unknown girl about nineteen years of age, committed sur cide this morning by jumping into the river The body has not been recovered.

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 become Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Oldliven, she gave them Castoria.