THE DAILY BEE.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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

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 May 4, 1889, was as follows:

Sunday, April 28	18,565
Monday, April 29	18,588
Tuesday, April 30	18,590
Wednesday, May 1	18,572
Thursday, May 2	19,066
Friday, May 3	18,577
Saturday, May 4	18,611
Average	18,691

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 4th day of May, 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, 18,033 copies; for August, 1888, 18,183 copies; for September, 1888, 18,154 copies; for October, 1888, 18,084 copies; for November, 1888, 18,086 copies; for December, 1888, 18,223 copies; for January, 1889, 18,574 copies; for February, 1889, 18,436 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.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD and Secretary of War Proctor will be in Omaha Saturday. Mr. Henry T. Clarke is already in the city with a map of Bellevue.

IF YOU want to know the men who have the inside for the most important federal positions in this state, take up THE BEE's legislative blacklist for the last three sessions.

DR. POWELL REEVES, the medical quack whom THE BEE hooted out of Omaha last spring, has been driven out of Helena, Mont. Reeves is one of the most brazen charlatans in the profession.

NEBRASKA CITY is needlessly wrathy. Omaha is not responsible for the fabricators who jump at conclusions. There is ample territory to supply both stock markets, and room for both to grow and prosper.

THE new superintendent of construction of the county hospital might well add to his recommendations to the county commissioners that a number of iron tie-rods be inserted down the backbone of certain obstreperous and hot-headed members.

THE imported plumbers must have been favorably impressed with Omaha hospitality. It is a metropolitan weakness. The rivalry of the local fraternity to entertain their eastern guests was a specimen of rare generosity. They came, they saw, and were conquered, and after "viewing the landscape o'er," were sent on their way rejoicing, with passage paid and a surplus in their pockets. Their bills were not questioned.

STATISTICS of the past week's movement of hogs is commended to the serious consideration of the managers of the South Omaha market. Omaha is the only city which records a reduction compared with the same period last year. This condition is not creditable to the management. It shows that there is something radically wrong, and measures should be adopted at once to place the market on a level with its competitors east and south.

THE rains that have prevailed during the past few days throughout the northwest removed the dangers that were threatening growing crops from the prolonged absence of rain, and reports from Minnesota and Dakota represent a great improvement in the conditions and prospect. Nebraska was also suffering from want of moisture, but there is no further cause of complaint, the rainfall of the past forty-eight hours having extended throughout the state and been sufficient to supply all the moisture immediately required.

PURSUANT to a resolution of the Illinois legislature, the penitentiary authorities of that state have submitted reports as to the feasibility of manufacturing twine in the prisons. They show that it can be done, and the cost of manufacture will not exceed one and one-half cent per pound. This is a novel expedient for attacking the twine trust, and while it is not expected that anything will be done by the legislature at the present session, penitentiary-made twine may become an Illinois product in the not far future. The farmers of that state generally and heartily approve the plan.

AS WAS to be expected the report of the intpector appointed to examine into the agricultural departments of the schools and colleges receiving government aid is far from being encouraging. With few exceptions the colleges of the various states to which the government has contributed valuable land grants for the purpose of teaching farmer's sons the principles of agriculture, have fallen far short of their duties. They have drifted away from their original design. They fail to educate for the farms, and their tendency is to discourage young men from the pursuit of agriculture, by their meagre facilities and lack of interest in the study of agriculture. The attention of Secretary Rusk has been attracted to this abuse of the bounty of the government. It is more than likely that the new secretary of agriculture will force these institutions to comply more strictly with their obligations to the government, and make the agricultural colleges something better than a soft berth for superanuated politicians.

AN EASTERN PROTEST.

The business men of the east are manifesting an even stronger interest than those of the west in the question of curtailing, or shutting off altogether, the competition of Canadian with American railroads. This subject is now being investigated by a senate committee, of which Senator Cullom is chairman, and the expressions of opinion by the mercantile communities are therefore timely. One of these has recently come from the board of trade of Portland, Maine, which passed a resolution protesting against the enactment of any legislation "which will deprive our citizens of the facilities for transportation of bread-stuffs and manufactures now offered by our great commercial highways through Canada and between the Atlantic seaboard and the west." It also protests against any amendment of existing laws for the purpose of throwing obstacles in the way of such transportation, and against the withdrawal of the privilege of carrying merchandise of the United States in bond through Canada, as now practiced, and against any action which will tend to obstruct or destroy competition in the transportation of such merchandise, thereby building up monopolies to the detriment of the cities and commercial interests now receiving the benefits of free and unobstructed transportation to and from the west over Canadian railroads.

It is not at all questionable that this view will be very generally acquiesced in by the producers and shippers of the west, and that they will join hands with the mercantile and manufacturing interests of the east in resisting any attempt by legislation or governmental action to do away with Canadian railroad competition. There is no patriotism in the question. It is a purely practical matter, and as such involves an annual saving in the cost of transportation to the people of the east and west, amounting to a vast sum which they are not willing to sacrifice in the interest of a few American roads that are largely owned by foreign capital. As to requiring the foreign corporations which do business in the United States to conform to our laws, and submit to the same regulations that are imposed upon our own roads, such a policy appears to be very generally regarded as being just and necessary. It would obviously be a great mistake to permit alien corporations to enter our territory and carry on their business free from any of the restrictive regulations to which American railroads must submit, but it does not appear that the enforcement of this policy need involve any serious interference with the competition which is claimed to be so beneficial to the producers and consumers of the country.

So far as the senate committee has proceeded with its investigation, it has obtained little encouragement for the plan of cutting off the Canadian competition, while the opinions given to the secretary of the treasury regarding the dutiable character of Canadian-built cars used in the transportation of merchandise between points in Canada and the United States were uniformly in opposition to the proposed duty. It was said by the representatives of American roads who expressed their views to the secretary that cars built in Canada have been admitted free of duty for twenty years, and that any change in practice would result in great damage to domestic interests. It is quite probable that the secretary of the treasury will obtain other and different opinions, but it is hardly to be supposed that he will adopt the policy of subjecting Canadian-built cars to a duty. The whole question is of immediate and far-reaching importance, and the conclusions of the senate committee will be awaited with great and general interest.

A DISCOURAGING RESULT.

The advocates of commercial union with Canada were not given any encouragement by the parliament which adjourned last week. Early in the session the leader of the opposition to the protective system made a vigorous assault upon the policy, but all efforts to secure any modification of it ended in a complete failure. The fact was clearly disclosed that the Canadian manufacturers fear even a mild form of reciprocity, and that they are always ready to obey a note of alarm sounded by Premier Macdonald. The opposition to the government is strong, and its leaders are able and aggressive. The ministerial party lost some of its strength, its majority in parliament having been reduced. But it was still ample to carry through every measure it desired and to keep intact the policy that stands as a barrier against commercial union or any form of trade reciprocity with the United States.

How long the now dominant party can retain power may depend somewhat upon the lifetime of Sir John A. Macdonald, who appears to be a strong and capable leader. Mr. Erastus Wiman, who is one of the most ardent and hopeful advocates of commercial union, said before the senate committee in New York that Canada cannot stay as she is, that she must either become an independent republic or join with the United States. "The hopes of a great party," said Mr. Winan, "rest entirely upon one old man. After the death of Sir John Macdonald will come deluge." But this view may be too optimistic. Doubtless the loss of this great leader would very materially weaken the party in power, but it must be granted that that party rests upon principles and sentiments which appeal powerfully to the majority of the Canadian people, and which would continue in force without the championship of Sir John Macdonald. There is a feeling of national pride and independence among the Canadian people which was not inspired wholly by that veteran statesman, though he has perhaps done more than any other to stimulate and strengthen it. The idea of commercial union with the United States is repugnant to most of the people of Canada because it would necessitate a surrender, in some degree, of the commercial independence of the Dominion, and because it is thought to involve the possibility, however remote, of political union and the complete domination of the weaker by the stronger power. These and other objections to any such radical change in the relations of Canada with the United States, as has been proposed, have been repeatedly and vigorously urged by Canadian statesmen, and it is not to be doubted that they are so firmly rooted in the popular mind as not to be easily or speedily removed. A fair and equitable arrangement for trade reciprocity between the two countries would, in all probability, be to the advantage of both, but the outlook for effecting such an arrangement can not at present be regarded as flattering.

AS TO THE CITY HALL.

We do not propose to take part in the controversy over the city hall plans, which is mainly carried on by parties who made the fight on the Myers plans and delayed the construction of the city hall three years. The Myers plans were good enough, and if the building had been erected with reasonable diligence in compliance therewith, Omaha would now have all her city officials located in a substantial and fire proof building.

Now that the Myers plans have been abandoned, we want to see the new plans adopted with the least possible jangle, and we hope to see work on the building begun within the next sixty days. The shortest cut with this end in view will commend itself to all citizens not directly interested in the competition between architects and builders.

There is nothing to be gained by a perpetual wrangle over plans. What the mayor and council should do is to adopt a plan which a majority of the council deem the most excellent. This choice should be made impartially with the sole purpose of giving Omaha a public building in harmony with the surroundings, commodious and thoroughly fireproof. No time should be lost by the council in ratifying its choice and inviting bids from competent and responsible bidders. The location of the city hall has been settled, the people have given the council authority to construct an elegant building, and have voted them authority to issue the bonds necessary for its erection. The mandate of the people should be carried out without needless delay. There has been time enough wasted already, and our citizens have a right to expect that all further filibustering shall cease.

A COMMITTEE representing the American forestry congress has just laid before President Harrison a memorial urging him to exert his efforts in the enactment of laws to preserve the timber on the public lands. The spoliation of our forests by timber thieves has become a scandal in the land office. Millions of acres of timber lands on the public domain have been despoiled by corporations, great and small, without even the payment to the government of the small amount necessary to obtain the fee simple of the land. Other valuable timber lands have been sold at prices that would no cover the cost of surveying them, and which were abandoned as worthless the moment the purchasers stripped them of their wealth. The indifference of the goverment to stop this wholesale robbery was taken advantage of time and again. In the timber regions the public conscience has been greatly demoralized thereby and when prosecution of the offenders was finally attempted by the land office it was almost impossible to secure conviction. The commissioners of the public land office have repeatedly exposed these frauds and called loudly upon congress to change the system of land laws and management which permitted this unblushing theft. Their appeals, however, have failed to bring relief, and it behooves President Harrison to add his voice to theirs in calling upon congress to reform this great abuse.

THE board of health has taken a radical new departure. An order has been issued to the board of public works directing that body to compel all owners of houses on lots adjacent to the drainage sewers to connect their premises therewith. The object the board of health has in view is to improve the sanitary condition of the city by doing away with surface drainage. If this change can be brought about, it will doubtless materially reduce the death-rate, cut down the doctors' bills, and prove a bonanza to the plumbers. But there may be several obstacles to overcome. In the first place, we doubt whether the board of health has any authority under existing ordinances and charter provisions to issue orders to the board of public works. In the next place, it is doubtful whether the board of public works could compel property owners to build sewer connections. It is possible that such an order might be sustained as a police and health regulation, but the chances are that it would be resisted through the courts.

REGARDING the statement that the chief obstacle in the way of manufacturing tin plate in this country is the difficulty of separating the tin from the mica, which has not yet been overcome, the Rapid City *Journal* says it is erroneous. It states that the school of mines at that place has practically and successfully demonstrated that the separation may not only be made, but that it may be made by a comparatively simple and comparatively inexpensive process. It is partly to determine the practicability of separating the tin and mica that the Chicago capitalists who contemplate establishing the tin plate manufacture are going to the Black Hills, and if they find this difficulty already solved it may be only a very short time until the manufacture of tin plate in this country is started on a large scale.

IT is still fresh in mind how certain prominent business men of Buffalo, connected with the Standard oil trust, were convicted of conspiring to ruin a local oil company which held out against that combination. The climax, after two years of litigation, in the case has now been reached. The men convicted were let off with a simple fine of two hundred and fifty dollars each, while the persecuted company was forced into brankruptcy through the machinations of the Standard oil trust. The evidence in the case showed that these men were guilty of an attempt to set fire to the local company's works, and the light fine imposed reads lik a travesty on justice. The grip of the Standard oil octopus paralyzes even the arm of the law.

THOSE enthusiasts who imagine that a navy can be built in a day, are respectfully directed to the difficulties attending the construction of armored ships by our government. An appropriation was made three years ago for the building of the Texas, and at this date the hull of the great iron vessel has hardly been begun. The construction, however, has not been unnecessarily delayed. The selection of a plan by competition among naval designers, the preparation of the dry docks for her reception, the awarding of the contract for her machinery, and lastly, the provisions made for her armament, have consumed time. It is highly probable that several years more must elapse before the Texas is ready to go into active service.

IT will be a matter of gratification to residents in the southwest part of the city to know that rapid street car facilities are to be provided to and from the business district. For a number of years a large population in that section has had to put up with the slow-going horse car. A mint of money awaits the company first to provide quick means of transit to and from Hanscom park.

HERMAN OELRICHS, the wealthy New Yorker, is spoken of in certain quarters as the probable successor of the late William H. Barnum at the head of the democratic national committee. This arrangement, however, would leave Rainbow Chaser Brice out in the woods.

No Flies on Brother Jonathan.

New York Sun.

Our country need not fear that its lack of a costly and crushing military establishment of the old world pattern denotes lack of real defensive strength. Ceremonies conducted and controlled by an organization of citizens, with national and state co-operation, brought together a fine body of drilled and equipped troops, and also enough other marching organizations to swell that force to a great army. And these were only types of millions in reserve, on whose prompt services in an emergency the government can rely if it only has a good supply of weapons and equipments ready.

An Easy Solution of the Problem.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

The south is full of men who talk by the hour of solving the negro problem. It is also full of men who discourse by the week of the glorious constitution. But we notice that none of these eloquent gentlemen have yet hit upon the constitutional solution of the problem in which they are so deeply interested. This solution is merely to enforce the principle underlying all our laws, which teaches that all men are free and equal.

A Prohibition Paradox.

Chicago Times.

One of the most contradictory things in politics is prohibition. In Kansas, for instance, in 1880, prior to the passage of the prohibitory amendment, the number of tax-stamps issued to that state by the government was 1,800. Last year the number was 3,100.

Only in Election Times.

Chicago Times.

A Missouri paper says it is no uncommon sight in Kansas for boys to be taken home drunk in wagons. Kansas prohibition doesn't work very well except in election times.

THE INDUSTRIAL FIELD.

Firemen on the Philadelphia & Reading railroad will not be allowed to run engines, and will be examined at the end of six months for promotion to engineers. If the fireman shall succeed in his examinations he will receive a certificate, and if he does not he must fire eighteen months more before he can take another examination.

Twenty-seven iron furnaces in the Mahoning valley have reduced the wages of their employes 10 per cent. Reductions in wages, discharging of employes and shut-downs are common throughout Pennsylvania.

The boss masons and journeymen bricklayers of New York city, at a recent conference, fixed the scale of wages for the ensuing year at $4.05 a day. The limits of work are nine hours for five days of the week and eight on Saturday.

Carpenters employed by the city government of Chicago, now get the union rate of wages, 35 cents per hour for a working day of eight hours.

The London Ironmonger reports a preference for American tools in the English, Australian and New Zealand markets.

Thousands of laborers at Panama are idle on account of the suspension of work on the canal, and business is paralyzed.

The employes of the New York Staats Zeitung have received a dividend of 10 per cent on their earnings for the year 1888.

Some women in England make good salaries by manufacturing the dainty silk and lace lamp shades now so popular. A dealer in London who glories in the royal patronage, pays one woman $200 a month for the shades she makes.

A labor movement is spreading rapidly throughout Germany.

In Great Britain there are 203 tin plate mills, employing 100,000.

England's 7,000 flour mills can make 51,000,000 barrels per year. The country consumes 80 per cent of this amount, a great deal of which comes from America and Hungary.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

Rushville is giving prohibition a trial.

The village blacksmith of Wilber mourns the loss of $100 worth of tools.

Hastings sighs for a union depot to match the complexion of the new court house.

Wednesday's rain was worth thousands of dollars to farmers hereabouts. Every drop washed away a frown from agricultural brows.

During the wind storm a few days ago a Juniata lady became so frightened that she died in a fit. It was a sad blow to the family.

The engineer's annual report of public improvements in Nebraska City shows a total of $100,000 expended in fostering a solid growth last year.

The April report of postoffice business in Nebraska City shows an increase of 26 per cent in the number of pieces handled the previous month.

Kearney is beginning to howl for a new depot. Every day the town discovers something lacking to complete her happiness, and she is not at all backward about asking for it.

Six windmills were blown down in the vicinity of Harvard, Monday. The same gale trifled with the Lincoln city council for a moment, and passed away, screaming and mutilated.

The Ulysses Dispatch says that Dr. Hall, one of the Philadelphia coaching party run down by a freight train, last Friday, is a brother of Arthur Hale, of Ulysses. Dr. Hale was not injured.

Pete Bridgeman, a Kearney thug, caressed Bill Robens with a poker, cutting a map of the local canal on his scalp. Pete's intentions were considered sufficiently artistic to warrant a trial in the district court.

Kearney papers boast that the proposed road to the Black Hills is practically assured. Omaha and eastern capitalists have agreed to put $400,000 into the enterprise on condition that Kearney puts up a bonus of $75,000, and the offer was promptly accepted. Such enterprise and grit takes the medal.

York utters a wail of woe against inadequate train service in that vicinity. The spirit of reform and retrenchment which pervades the Burlington strikes York in a tender spot, and peace and contentment have taken flight. This change convinces the residents "that there is something radically wrong with the operating department."

A gang of six migratory toughs leaped from the brake beams of a train at Exeter, and proceeded to do the town without invitation. After replenishing with beer, bologna and bread, they entered a clothing store and secured the latest style spring suits in exchange for a stout bluff. Such unblemished nerve could not pass without public recognition. The authorities waited upon them and tendered them quarters in the city jail.

The Columbus Telegram has dropped into the starry realms of romance, of thrilling local interest in twelve chapters. The heroine is a widow of forty, neither fair nor fat, but formerly forlorn and possessed of blooming acres. She advertised for a partner, and an Illinois sucker jumped at the chance. Result, a brief courtship at long range, an affectionate meeting, marriage, and a matured row over the property. The widow's daughter claimed a share of the homestead. Here is where the Illinoisan displayed diplomatic "fine work." For a trifling cash consideration he induced mother and daughter to confide the deed in him, and he is now lord and master of the lands "and all the hereditaments thereunto belonging."

It was in the suburbs of a Nebraska town. Monuments of the "dear departed" rose above the mounds of fresh and grass-topped human clay. A funeral procession had just deposited the inanimate form of a local sport in a two by six. The melancholy sexton plied his shovel vigorously, and the cold clods rattled a wierd requiem on the box beneath. The scene and sound overcame the tender feelings of the chief mourner. With a wild, piercing cry of anguish he dropped on Old Mould's shoulders and wept tremulously. The sexton, generous man, uttered words of consolation and good cheer, pointed out the futility of tears, and finally induced the mourner to depart from the sad scene. He went, taking with him a ten-dollar bill, the corner of which stuck out of the grave-diggers vest pocket.

Dakota Points.

Aberdeen figures a directory population of 7,000.

Work has commenced on the foundation of Deadwood's city hall.

The Tontine trust has $1,000,000 to distribute for good collateral in Watertown.

Dakota has $3,000,000 in her treasury and uncounted millions in her hills and valleys.

An agent of an Omaha syndicate is looking around Yankton for a location to invest $75,000 in a hotel.

One hundred Iowa capitalists are booked for an excursion to Watertown to sample the real estate in that vicinity.

Monday's storm was something of a hurricane at Buffalo. Considerable damage was done in town and country.

An agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system is in the Hills for the purpose of examining into and reporting upon the mineral resources of the Hills to his company. His report will determine how much the company will invest in giving the Hills railroad facilities.

The proposed development of the tin industry of the Black Hills by a Chicago syndicate excites considerable enthusiasm in that region. The value and quantity of the mineral has been thoroughly demonstrated, and capital is the one essential lacking to place the Black Hills in the front rank of tin producing countries.

The opening of the Sioux reservation will witness a remarkable railroad race across the territory. The Northwestern and Milwaukee will build westward as soon as permission is given. Both roads are concentrating material at their Missouri river termini—Pierre and Chamberlain—and are making every preparation for a rush through the land of Sitting Bull.

Roundabout the Mountains.

Salt Lake is enjoying a building boom of large dimensions.

Large quantities of asbestos has been discovered in the mines near Diamond City, Mont.

Butte, Mont., is practically out of debt. Her underground wealth yields an average of $200,000 a week.

Lonsdale, the adventurous lord, who scoured the far north in the interest of science, has returned to civilization and Tacoma.

Utah has decided to build a capital. The cost is not to exceed $3,000,000. A premium of $500 is offered to the best plan, competition to close November 1, 1889.

The owners of the Lost California Mine, eight miles from Shasta, are taking out $1,000 a day. Some of the best paying ore looks like stone coal and has to be worked dry.

The authorities of Denver have decided to clean out the burnt district of the town. The job is a mighty one. No city in the country equals Denver in flaunting vice and open wickedness. Chicago or New York have nothing to compare with Holliday street.

The Makahs are the only Indian tribe on the coast that have saved their land and accumulated money. Neah Bay, the second best harbor on the coast, is on their reservation. They own three sealing schooners and run the only store in the whole country. During the sealing season most of the bucks go as hunters, getting from $3 to $5 for each skin.

San Francisco is confronted with the problem of checking the bloody work os the cable juggernaut. The number of people killed by the cars, recently, forces the authorities to protect the lives of the people. An order has been issued instructing the companies to place wire guards around the wheels, and prohibiting the use of detached cars after sixty days.

The influx of settlers into Washington territory is immense, and every town is enjoying a boom. A real estate craze, similar to that which swamped southern California two years ago, is on, and the greatest speculative activity prevails. It is an epidemic which will soon collapse and crush thousands of tenderfeet. The man who unloads promptly will come out ahead.

Nebraska Gets $4,746.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The war department has completed and published the allotments of $400,000 appropriated by congress for the equipment of the militia. The allotments are based on the number of representatives in congress, and will give Illinois $30,883, Iowa $12,340, Minnesota $6,644, Nebraska $4,746, and Wisconsin $10,441. The regulations provide that requisition for militia supplies must be made by the governors of the states and territories direct to the secretary of war.

Smallpox on the Westernland.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The steamship Westernland, which arrived from Antwerp yesterday, had a case of smallpox among the steerage passengers. The patient is a girl six years old. She was isolated from the rest of the passengers and was transferred on her arrival to the hospital on North Brother's island. The steerage passengers will be vaccinated and the ship fumigated and cleansed to-day. She will then be allowed to go to her dock.

A Youthful Criminal Confesses.

GALENA, Ill., May 9.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Supervisor William Skene has obtained a confession from his sixteen-year-old son Jonathan, the murderer of Prof. H. T. Machett, of Hanover. The confession was made in the jail in the presence of several witnesses. Excitement over the dreadful crime is still high, but it is believed that the prisoner's extreme youth will save him from mob law.

To Succeed Absconder Tate.

LOUISVILLE, May 9.—At the democratic state convention, yesterday, to nominate candidates for state treasurer, Stephen G. Sharp, who was appointed to succeed the fugitive Tate, was nominated.

SECRETARY GARBER AT WORK.

The Sutherland-Manning Case Under Consideration.

REDUCTION IN RATES EXPECTED.

The Decision Will Affect Coal and Live Stock Tariffs—Capture of the Gypsys' Darlings—Grandma Wallingford's Death.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMAHA BEE, 1039 P STREET, LINCOLN, May 9.

Secretary Garber, of the state board of transportation, is at work on an opinion on the Sutherland-Manning complaints, heard at Tekama, several days ago, and it will be ready for the action of the board within a fortnight. The secretary wisely keeps his own counsel as to what his findings will be. It was agreed between the secretaries that this duty should fall to Mr. Garber, and it goes without saying that the public will await his action with solicitous interest. It will be kept in mind that the findings in these complaints affect the freight rates on coal and live stock on every railroad doing business in the state. Reductions are confidently expected. Mr. Garber is preparing his opinion with great care, and he evinces a determination to get to the bottom of all the facts. The prognostication is freely made that a modest little order of reduction is at hand.

The District Court.

The jury found Joseph and Michael Brennen guilty of assault and battery, and Judge Field this morning sentenced them to five days each in the county jail, and further ordered commitment until a fine of $100 and cost of prosecution had been paid. These gentlemen were put on trial on the charge of assault with intent to kill. In passing the sentence, the court said he thought the verdict under the testimony a proper one, but that the assault was particularly aggravating. The Brennens are wiser if not better men.

This morning a rather peculiar case of grand larceny was on trial, which resulted in a verdict against the defendant, one Peter Cline, the value of the property being fixed by them at $70. In March, 1888, two young men named Qualman came from Beloit, Wis., to grow up with Lincoln. They each had a valise containing their clothing, etceteras, to the value of $90; they had a room at the Washington hotel, and from this room the valises were taken by persons unknown. On information Detective Pound went to the house of Mr. Houston, the man recently found dead on the Burlington tracks, and found the valises in his cellar with some clothing in them. This defendant was suspected, but Officer Pound was not able to locate him until a short time ago, when he took him into custody in Omaha. The defense was that Cline knew nothing of the stealing of the property. He had met a man named Brannan and a stranger, each with a valise in his hand, and at the request of Brannan he had gone to the Houston house, where Brannan said he wanted to leave their valises. In the evening again he went with them, and saw them take the valises out of the room where they were left. They went down into the cellar, as they said, to change their clothing, and he followed them there, and saw them tearing a coat out of one of the valises. That was all he knew about the matter. He got none of the property, and did not know it was stolen. The jury, however, thought otherwise, and was found guilty, but sentence was reserved.

Judge Chapman was busy trying equity cases in the second court, but they were unimportant.

Was It Buried Alive?

The workmen engaged in excavating for paving in the alley between Ninth and Tenth, on O and N streets, this afternoon unearthed the dead body of an infant, about a foot from the walk of the bagnio kept by Lydia Stuart, on South Ninth street. It was badly decomposed, and the stench was so bad that it was dumped into a wagon and carted away as soon as possible. Two of the workmen, who examined the body, are of the opinion that it was buried alive. The burial of the body so near a disreputable dive leads to the opinion that its mother is an inmate of the house. The discovery creates a great deal of talk on the streets, and it is altogether probable the matter will be investigated.

Those Wayward Girls.

One of Sheriff Melick's deputies succeeded in overtaking the band of gypsies and the two run-away girls, Hattie Clark and Francis Pennington, last evening, six miles east of Hickman. The girls kicked vigorously against returning to the city, asserting that they knew what they were doing, and were responsible for their own acts. Having exhausted reason and patience, however, the officer proceeded to take them into custody, and, during the melee that followed, the gypsies mounted ponies they had hitched near their camping place and made a run for it. The girls, finding protests and struggles useless, got into the deputy's "carryall," and were landed in the county jail at a late hour, last night, and they were still there at 2 o'clock to-day. The wagon, team and camping outfit of the gypsies, deserted when they mounted their ponies, can be had at the sheriff's headquarters, after they have answered to the courts for kidnaping the two wayward girls, a charge, it is understood, the parents have made against them. The gypsies have not as yet showed up, but it is thought they will, for their outfit is said to be quite valuable. It is quite probable that Hattie and Francis will be sent to the state industrial school.

Death of Grandma Wallingford.

Old "Grandma" Wallingford, one of the oldest settlers in Lincoln and Lancaster counties, died at her residence, at the corner of Seventeenth and Cherry streets, at 3 o'clock this morning. She was stricken with paralysis a few days ago, but knew no suffering during the last of her days of earth. R. J. Wallingford located seven miles south of Lincoln long before there was any thought of a city here, and with his good wife, the deceased, carved out a beautiful home and laid up competency for their old age. Mr. and Mrs. Wallingford used to do their shopping at Nebraska City, making their trips to that place twice a year with an ox team, when they made all their needed purchases for six long months. The funeral services will be held at the family residence at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Deceased was sixty-five years of age and widely known and respected. Indeed, Grandma Wallingford was known almost all over Lancaster county.

New Notaries Public.

The governor, to-day, appointed the following notaries public: D. T. Hayden, Nebraska City, Otoe county; T. F. Wanzer, Stamford, Harlan county; E. D. Oldham, Purdrem, Blaine county; Fred B. Tuttle, Kearney, Buffalo county; Richard R. Ryerson, Broken Bow, Custer county; Omar W. Greene, Kearney, Buffalo county; Oscar W. Fowler, Redington, Cheyenne county; Josiah L. Parrotte, Kearney, Buffalo county; Charles B. Brice, Omaha, Douglas county; James T. Ledikis, Grand Island, Hall county.

City News and Notes.

Emsley Kearns and Mrs. Sarah Edgar were married at St. Paul's church at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The groom is fifty-one years of age, and the bride forty-four. Mrs. Kearns had the honor of being matron at the hospital for the insane, but resigned to become wife No. 4.

Commissioner Steen went to Hastings a day or two ago to look over the hospital for the incurable insane. He returned home to-day and says he is quite well pleased with what he saw.

The following case was filed for trial in the supreme court to-day: J. W. Radford vs The County of Dixon; error from Dixon county.

BOGUS TEA.

Tons of Celestial Dried Hay Unloaded on the United States.

NEW YORK, May 9.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Herald says: The note of warning to American tea drinkers sounded by United States Consul Crowell, who is stationed at Amoy, China, has caused considerable excitement among the trade in this city. Yesterday a number of dealers and importers said that the very poorest tea raised in China is foisted upon the American public. Tons of tea leaves are consumed in this country that are no better than hay, and frequently not as good, and an immense quantity of the stuff that is used for tea is positively injurious on account of the poisonous materials used in coloring it.

Russell & Co., who are perhaps the largest purchasers of tea in China, and who have an office in Wall street, in a circular recently sent out from their Amoy house to their correspondents, confirm fully what the consul says. The total production of this grade of tea this year was something like three million pounds, every ounce of which finds its way into the teapots of the people of the United States and a large quantity of the crop spoken of by Consul Crowell was disposed of by auction yesterday at from 13½ to 15 cents a pounds. Representatives of the largest importing house in the trade which handles fully one-seventh of the entire tea that comes to the country said that a lot of Amoy Oolong bought in Amoy for their account was declared by experts to be too poor to pass custom house inspection, and was resold. The purchasers took chances, shipped to the United States, and it was admitted and is now on the market, and is worthless trash.

The Electric Sugar Company.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Judge Barrett in the supreme court to-day, granted the attorney-general permission to bring suit in the name of the people of the state of New York against the Electric Sugar Refining company, for a dissolution of the corporation, the annulment of its existence, enjoining the corporation from acting further and the appointment of a receiver of its property.

Tippecanoe Veterans.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—An association of veterans of 1840, composed of seventy members of the Tippecanoe club, who assisted in the election of President William Henry Harrison, to-day called at the white house in a body for the purpose of paying their respects to the president.

Pittsburg Strikers Beaten.

PITTSBURG, May 9.—Peace reigned about the Allegheny steel works at Duquesne today. The great plant was in operation in nearly every department and while the strikers do not concede their defeat, the strike is regarded as a failure.

Killed by the Cars.

ANOKA, Minn., May 9.—Peter Hanson, aged fourteen, was instantly killed yesterday by a Northern Pacific passenger train, which cut off the top of his head and one leg.

Congressman Laird Recovering.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Representative Laird, of Nebraska, who has been ill for several months, and was part of the time in a critical condition, is recovering.

ART needle-work and valuable embroideries are frequently ruined, or their beauty much impaired by washing them with ordinary soap, which is too rank for such delicate articles. A simple, and the proper method is to make suds of hot water and IVORY SOAP, and allow to cool till lukewarm. This solution, while very effective, is perfectly harmless.

A WORD OF WARNING.

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

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