THE DAILY BEE. UBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TRRMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE, mailed to any WERELY BEE, One Year 200 OMARIA OPPICE, NOS. 914 and 916 PARNAM STREET.
CHICAGO OPPICE, 567 HOORERY BUILDING.
NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOMS 14 AND 15 TRIBUNE
BUILDING. WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 512
FOURTEENTS STREET.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and edibortal matter should be addressed to the Rotron
.bs THE BEE.
BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Ber 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.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

Btate of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss. Goorge B. Taschuck, secretary of The Bee Pub-Hebing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending May II, 1889, was as follows:

THE DAILY BEE.

 Funday, May 5
 18,852

 Monday, May 6
 18,584

 Tuesday, May 7
 18,584

 Wetnesday, May 8
 18,598

 Thursday, May 9
 18,566

 Friday, May 10
 18,587

 Baturday, May 11
 18,612

Seal.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska,
County of louglas.
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 Dally 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 cepies; for August, 1888, 18,183
copies; for September, 1888, 18,243 copies; for
October, 1888, 18,034 copies; for November, 1888,
18,989 copies; for December, 1888, 18,223 copies;
for January, 1889, 18,524 copies; for February,
1889, 18,136 copies; for March, 1889, 18,234 copies,
for January, 1889, 18,524 copies; for February,
1880, 18,136 copies; for March, 1889, 18,384 copies,
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my
presence this 16th day of April, A. D., 1880.
N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

POLICE statistics covering the Sunday closing period in Omaha present an interesting stude.

THE New York assembly defeated the local meat inspection bill, and the people of that state will continue to be supplied with the choicest cuts of dressed beef the western markets afford.

BETWEEN dining and wining at the houses of the German and English legations, the American delegates to the Simoan conference at Berlin are proving themselves diplomats of no mean order.

IF it should prove true after all that Montana went democratic at the election for delegates to the constitutional convention, it would be a rude awakening shock to the over confident republicans of the territory.

THE Wabash system which was knocked down for tifteen millions five hundred thousand dollars at forced sale carries a debt of one hundred and eighteen millions. No wonder such straws broke the camel's back.

JEFFERSON square is now under the care and control of the park commission. If the board would expend fifteen or twenty thousand dollars in improving it the square can be converted into one of the most beautiful and attractive spots in Omaha.

THE United States will spend a sum approximating four hundred millions for the fiscal year 1889-90, but as the estimated revenues for the same period are four hundred and thirty-five millions, there will be no necessity of Secretary Windom lying awake nights to plan how to make both ends meet.

STATISTICS of the packing industry of the west for the past week and preceding weeks, is the best possible argument in favor of a thorough reorgan-Ization of the South Omaha stock yards. The decreased receipts call for a revival of the activity and enterprise which characterized the business last year.

THE people of Illinois have a warm spot in their hearts for John A. Logan. The appropriation of fifty thousand dollars just voted by the legislature will enable them to testify their affection by the erection of a grand monument to the foremost volunteer soldier of the

THE strike among the coal miners of Germany is assuming a serious aspect due to the large numbers involved. If not speedily settled it is likely to percipitate a social as well as industrial crisis. That may explain the anxiety of the government to arbitrate the difficulties between the owners and the miners.

SHIP-BUILDING is likely to become an important industry during the next few years. The eleven ships-of-war authorized by congress are being let to contractors as rapidly as the plans and details of each cruiser are accepted by the war department. Within the next eight or ten years America will have a navy which will compare favorably with the best vessels of other nations.

KANSAS CITY is importuning the legislature of Missouri to pass a park bill for her benefit. It is proposed to set aside thirty per cent of the annual revenues derived from saloon licenses, which would be ample for the purpose. There is opposition to the project, however, and it would excite little surprise if the bill failed to pass. Of all the pretentious cities of the country, Kansas City is undoubtedly the poorest supplied with parks.

WE ARE pleased to note that the Re publican has at last reached a conclusion with regard to the Fort Omaha removal scheme, which THE BEE had arrived at years ago. It has taken fifteen years to beautify the present fort with shade trees and lawns. The government has expended thousands upon thousands of dollars for permament buildings, drainage, grading and waterworks. The fort is conveniently situated and large enough for all the troops that will ever be stationed here. To abandon it would, in the language of General Crook, be "cussed aonsense.

DOESN'T WANT REFORM.

Governor Hill, of New York, would not be the good and faithful democrat that he is, enjoying the admiration of a very large element of his party, if he were anxious to promote ballot reform in that state, where more that anywhere else it is needed. There is nothing surprising, therefore, in his having vetoed the ballot reform bill which passed the legislature recently. He vetoed such a measure last year, winning thereby the approval and endorsement of the New York democracy, and although the measure he has just disapproved was framed to some of the objections he avoid urged against the former measure, he seems to have found little difficulty in conjuring up objections to the last bill sufficient to give him an excuse for vetoing it. No one needs to be told that such a task is never a very hard one. A shrewd political lawyer can always find a plausible way to condemn what it is not convenient or desirable for him to approve, and no one is keener at this sort of thing than Governor Hill.

The Saxton ballot reform bill was doubtless not without objectionable features, but it is not questionable that it would have accomplished a deal toward preventing great fraud and corruption in New elections. Its operation York in the city of New York would undoubtedly have been especially salutary, and no one will pretend that reform is not most urgently needed there. But this is the particular necessity that Governor Hill does not want to provide for. There is the Gibraltar of democracy in the state of New York, maintained and kept imprognable largely by fraud and corruption. Reform that would compel New York city to cast an honest vote would mean the loss of thousands to the democratic strength there, thereby greatly reducing the chances of the party ever carrying the state. Such would destroy the trade form of the democratic tricksters and corruptionists, and would deprive Tammany of a large part of its usefulness. It is upon these aids and supports that Governor Hill has relied for his political success in the past and must depend for whatever he hopes to achieve in the future. He will be true to them as long as they are faithful to him.

But Governor Hill is no worse than his party, or at least than the dominant element of it in New York. It does not want ballot reform, and in defeating the attempts of a republican legislature to secure it the governor has simply complied with the will of a vast majority of his party. Had he done otherwise he might have received the approval of a small and inconsequent fraction of the party, but he would have lost the support of all the rest, and as an aspiring politician he stays with the crowd. The simple conclusion is that there will be no ballot reform in New York while Hill remains governor, or until the republican party shall again secure the control of both the executive and legislative branches of the govern-

DEFENSELESS SAN FRANCISCO. The testimony given by Genera Miles before the senate committee at San Francisco regarding the defenseless condition of that city has aroused an extraordinary degree of interest in the subject among the press and people there. General Miles told the committee that one of the modern ships of war, armed with long-range cannon, could lie outside the harbor altogether and drop shells right into the heart of San Francisco, This opinion has been fortified by the published views of a number of persons who are referred to by the newspapers as having expert knowledge in such matters, and the press is contributing its share of editorial opinion to the agitation in favor of a thorough system of defenses, which, General Miles says, can be secured at a cost not to exceed twentyfive million dollars. The fact that San Francisco is at the mercy of any thirdrate naval power in the world was pointed out, a year or more ago, by Admiral Porter, and perhaps others. and had congress made provision for defenses elsewhere, doubtless that city would have been considered, but the matter of providing adequate coast defenses was postponed. Meantime, nothing has occurred to increase the urgency for such provision, while progress has been made with inventions that are expected to render unnecessary any such defensive works as General Miles doubtless contemplated when he estimated the cost of defenses for San Francisco at twenty-five million dollars. It is admitted that the harbor there is one of the easiest in the world to defend, and with a sufficient supply of the terribly destructive dynamite guns planted at defensive points, and the inlet to the harbor well sown with dynamite torpedoes, San Francisco could be protected against almost any naval force at a cost, perhaps, not exceeding one-fifth of the estimate of General Miles. There is no immediate danger threatening that city, and if none should arise during the next two or three years, as undoubtedly there will not, the government will be in a position to provide all the defense ever likely to be required at a comparatively small outlay, while it will also have an effective navy able to cope with the best on the sea. San Franciscans may, therefore, dismiss their apprehensions and reassure themselves. Their city has not been more neglected in the matter of defenses than other seaports which are quite as

when all will be adequately protected. CAN WE AFFORD ITT

vulnerable, but the time is not far off

Can Omaha afford to vote down all the chool bond propositions next Saturday? That question forces itself upon every voter who has the welfare of this city at heart.

The most effective card Omaha has played in attracting cultured people from the population-centres the east has been the truthful boast that this city possesses commodious public school facilities, as well as an unrivaled school system?

Can we afford to advertise to the world that Omaha is on the down grade

and no longer in condition to provide school houses for her rapidly-increasing population?

What is to be done next winter with several thousand school children who unprovided for? How are are we going to discriminate as between one class of citizens and another in assigning their children to or excluding them from the present school houses? We have packed all the school house basements and garrets to their utmost capacity. The school board has rented a dozen tinder-boxes that are utterly unfit for school purposes.

Can we afford to have it go abroad that several thousand children of school age are roaming about the city because we have not school houses enough to accommodate them?

THE BEE says, most emphatically, no. The hue and cry about high taxation which is raised by some of our papers, is not sincere. Most of the men who made these appeals to vote down the bonds have never paid a dollar of tax and are never likely to pay a dollar. We have reason to believe that is a sinister purpose there in this organized effort to

stop school house building. The mainspring of the onslaught is shown by a German paper which appeals to all liberal-minded and free-thinking people to vote down the school bonds as a ical prohibition crew. The natural inference is that in crippling our schools, the Sunday observers will receive a black eye.

Now what has prohibition or the mayor's Sunday-closing order to do with

providing school houses for Omaha? The only rational objection to the issue of school bonds is the extravagance of the school board and its tendency to promote jobs. That can be readily checked without beating the bonds. Five of the fifteen members of the board can be retired at the June election if the people have no confidence in them. This remedy can be applied without crippling our school

Even if this remedy was out of reach we could not afford to vote down the school bonds.

FIGHTING A TRUST.

The cotton planters of the south have shown great determination in their fight against the jute trust, and with results that promise them a signal victory. The contest was inaugurated last year, but the planters were not then well organized for it, and accomplished little against the combination. This year, however, warned by the threats of the trust, the alliance took time by the forelock and adopted a programme that will cause the combination no little trouble, even if it does not drive it to the wall. The planters of Georgia, South Caro-

lina and Louisiana have agreed to take six million yards of cotton bagging, and while this amount is only a small part of what the planters of the south will require, even if the planters of no other cotton states were to move in the matter, the loss to the jute trust would be so serious as to very badly damage it. But such is the feeling among the planters that it is beieved they will all fall into line, in which case the days of the combination are numbered. It is stated that the members of the planters' alliance are pledged not to buy jute bagging on any terms, the determination being to destroy the trust, if possible. If this policy is adhered to, and there is every likelihood that it will be, the country is pretty certain to have an example of what may be accomplished by the united action of consumers under certain circumstances against monopoly.

The Atlanta Constitution says of this movement that it is more far-reaching than any attempt to break up the jute trust could be. It contemplates happier results than the mere breaking-up of a jute-bagging combine. It contemplates the creation of a new market for the lower grades of cotton which will be used in the manufacture of bagging, and it will in fact give to the south a new industry. The spirit shown by the southern planters is worthy of emulation in all cases where it is practicable to make a stand against the exactions of

THE PLUMBERS STRIKE.

The master plumbers of Omaha have precipitated a strike that is liable to spread and affect all the other building trades. This is to be deplored, not only because it will seriously embarrass parties who are engaged in building but because it is also liable to cripple the workingmen and affect the trades people of Omaha who are dealing with working people.

The master plumbers had a right to organize a union for mutual advantage. They have a right to agree among themselves on what conditions they will carry on their business, fix uniform rates for material, and service, and devise projects that would prove beneficial to the associa-

tion and its members. But if it is proper for master plumbers to establish and maintain a union it is unreasonable to claim that the journeymen plumbers have no right to unite for their common welfare. Men may differ as to the rights and wrongs of trades' unionism, but trades-unions cannot safely be ignored as a factor in carrying on building operations.

When the master plumbers is sued their manifesto early this spring, that they would not recognize the journeymen's union, and served notice upon the journeymen plumbers which was tantamount to an order to dissolve connection with their union, they deliberately provoked a feud that was sure to end in a strike. When they capped the climax by meditating a lock-out of all plumbers who would not abandon their union, they drove their journeymen into a walkout.

There may have been unreasonable demands made by the journeymen plumbers, and they may have attempted to establish rules that would be burdensome to their employers, but these differences between employer and employe could and should have been ami-

cably adjusted. The position in which the master plumbers have placed themselves forced

the fight from the outset, and makes them wholly responsible for its consequences.

It is the height of folly and arrogance for them to insist that they may band together: for their own profit, not only against their employes but against their patrons, and insist that mechanics must not organize to check the rapacity of capital.

At this day it is out of question for men engaged in building trades to ignore labor imions and refuse to deal with them or arbitrate with them. The master plumbers have a perfect right to hire or discharge workmen, but they cannot cope with organized labor so long as they insist that unions must be crushed out. Unless the master plumbers exhibit a spirit of conciliation and a disposition to adjust their differences through the journeymen's union. we are liable to have a general strike in all the building trades.

THE death of Allen Thorndyke Rice, just as he was preparing to depart for Europe to assume his duties as minister to Russia, will be generally and sincerely regretted. Mr. Rice was not widely known to the people of the country, and, outside of literary and journalistic circles, doubtless, very few had heard of him before his appointment to the Russian mission, but to the extent rebuke to Mayor Broatch and the fanat- | that he was known he was respected for his scholarly attainments and literary ability. As editor of the North American Review for a number of years, he maintained that magazine in the front rank of publications of its kind and gained for himself a position of prominence among men of letters. He was not a politician in the practical sense, but he took a very active interest in political affairs and did good service for the republican party within the range of his opportunities. His appointment as minister to Russia was somewhat of a surprise, and is generally understood to have been a concession to the wishes of Mr. Blaine, but it was never doubted that he would represent the United States acceptably at the court of the czar.

THE negotiations for the opening and sale of the Cherokee strip, are likely to drag for some time before an agreement will be reached. The Indians are anxious to obtain from five to six dollars an acre and are being egged on by the cattle syndicates in the territory to make this outrageous demand. If the commissioners offer one dollar and a quarter per acre for the land, the Indians will be reasonably recompensed. Much of the land runs through an arid region and is wholly unfit for agricul-

A Warning to Silly Women. New York Sur

Every woman of sense knows that an actor may play the part of a grand hero on the stage, and yet be in his real self an insufferable cad, or a low and vile fellow, unfit for the society#of decent people. He may be reputable only when the exigencies of his profession require him to assume a reputable character. So well is that understood by all fairly same and intelligent people, men and women both, that to say it is to be commonplace; and yet the experience of this Chicago divorce case and of Kyrle Bellew generally shows that it needs to be simpletons and gudgeons.

The Able Georgia Liar. Chicago Herald.

A special to an Atlantic paper from Macon, Ga., describes a most remarkable freak of nature. A cloud descended from heaven upon a house, something as a hawle would swoop down upon a chicken, and carried the entire structure away except the tall chimney, which was left standing. When the owner returned he found his wife sitting by the fireplace in the chimney, smoking, all unconscious that anything unusual had occurred. Strange that the most ingenius lies come from Georgia. It must be the climate

Mother Was a Great Cook. Cincinnati Times-Star.

Why do the restaurants profess to sell strawberry shortcake! It is not the delicious shortcake that our mothers used to makethe shortcake that came steaming from the oven, nicely browned, strawberries and sugar filling its interior, and with oceans of real cream to pour over it. Even now the memory of that wonderful dish "that mother used to make" causes one's mouth to water.

The Early Sea Serpent. Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Captain Smith, of the American liner Princess, who has just arrived in Philadelphia, claims to have seen the genuine article of sea serpent, with a head the size of a beef barrel, last Saturday in latitude 41 degrees and longitude 42 degrees. Evidently from the location, the reptile proposes to be promptly on hand for the opening of the seaside resorts.

Nothing Strange About This. Chicago News. It is announced that the delegates to a re cent state convention of Kentucky demo-

crats were full of spirits. Why, of course.

Heroism Without Parallel. New York Press.

Perhaps in all modern history no parallel can be found to the story of Father Damien. HITS AND MISSES.

The redoubtable "Colonel" Jacobson, who has made himself somewhat notorious in these parts by, his peculiar blackmailing proclivities, has taken up the task of pulverizing Tue Bee. In talking with one of our reporters the great "colonel" threatened to take away all the Scandinavian patronage from this paper, and do sundry and various things with his pen and jaw that would inevitably send THE BEE into oblivion.

All this would indicate that the "colonel"

had struck a tender-hearted bartender who

deals out book beer on tick. The Eik's benefit at Boyd's Monday night next, promises to be a most wonderful display of home talent. Mr. Goodall has taken hold of a few men in this city whom nobody ever apparently suspected of having the fire of histrionic genius, and has developed in them a capacity for very clever work. Take Frank Moores, for instance-you will vote him a professional purnt-cork artist. Then there is Tom Cotter, in his taritan dresses and low-neck shoes-simply perfect. Many pleasant surprises are fixed upon, and yet not a single performer will buy a boquet to be "presented" by the usher upon the pur

chaser's first appearance. Providence moves in mysterious ways its wonders to perform. Tuesday night's rain gave the city jail a thorough and timely spring bath.

The Omaha club can safely come home.

They have defeated St. Joe, and that is glory enough for the season. A job on the electric motor care during

lightning storm possesses the charm of a Fourth of July celebration. It is a thrilling battle of natural and mechanical electricity. Flashes of steel blue fire chase each other over the wires, carom on the cars, sputter fitfully on the rails and explode with a loud report. As a pyrotechnic display, distance

lends enchantment to the view. For the benefit of our agitated contemporaries, it should be stated that the city council is moving in slow stages toward E-th and

One of the important duties devolving on the park commission is the adoption of an artistic uniform for the loafers on Jefferson square. Almost anything will do to cover the rents and patches displayed by the loungers in a horizontal position. A reform of some kind is necessary to enable the neighboring residents to open the blinds. The daily dog show on the square might be discontinued without offending the residents. What! the art exhibit, and yet not one

word from "Me and Guido!" The chemist of the Omaha medical college demands \$50 from the city council for analyzing tea. The cold tea experts in the city council may be expected to protest.

Omaha is becoming something of a divorce center. The number of tearful pleas for freedom is increasing at such a rate that the court house will soon be turned into a museum of family skeletons.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings Ten pupils graduate from the Tecumsel righ school May 24. An effort is being made at Stockwell to

form a Masonic lodge.

The contract has been let for a new Christian church at David City. Fromont has at last concluded to provide a dump to dispose of the city garbage. Greeley county has 1,795 children of school

age, according to the recent census. A number of farmers of Platte county are trying the experiment of planting hemp seed. Dr. Robert R. Livingston and Miss Irene Loomis, of Plattsmouth, were married on

About two hundred delegates attended the Fifth district convention of the W. C. T. U., at Fairbury, this week. The horse car line running from South

Sioux City to Covington is to be transformed into an electric road June 1. The freight on the pipe organ received by the Hastings Presbyterians from Springfield,

Mass., amounted to \$216.15. The Kearney Cracker company has comnenced operations, and the first work turned

out was a lot of ginger snaps. Mayor Finch, of Kearney, has been obliged to quarantine himself and family on account of scarlet fever in his home. Friend enjoyed a wedding in high life or Wednesday, in the marriage of Dr. E. G. Watson and Miss M. Addie Nute.

There is a probability that eastern capital ists will establish a packing house at Nor-folk, the business men of that town having aken \$25,000 in stock. The Norfolk Butter and Cheese associa

ion has purchased lots and has commenced the erection of the necessary buildings and will push them to completion. Prosser, the present terminus of the Mis-souri Pacific, started a real estate boom the

other day, with the sale of fifty-five lots, ranging in price from \$5 to \$150. Two attorneys became involved in a wordy war in Judge Hassett's court, at Papillion, and used vile language, for which the court

fined them \$10 each for contempt. Jim Saunders, of Beatrice, mourns the oss of forty Plymouth rocks which couldn't swim, and were drowned during a heavy rain which flooded the chicken coop.

The wife of August Mattias, a German living near Germantown, was killed by lightning the other night, while her husband and five children, who were only a few fee away, were not injured. Thurston county has opened her criminal

calendar by arresting two Indians on the charge of horse stealing. William Meyers, the newly elected sherif, turned them over o Sheriff Brasfield, of Dakota county, for safe keeping. well digger named Karns, while work

ing in a well near Arapahoe, had his nose smashed and his face disfigured by the windass rope breaking and letting the bucket fall on him. He came near dying before he was taken from the well, but is now recov-

lowa Items. Creston's mayor receives a salary of \$100 a

Dubuque is in cestacy over the prospect of securing a five-story hotel to cost \$165,000. The state railroad commission has reserved 5,000 railroad maps of lowa for distribution. Among the recent improvements at Mt. Vernon are an artesian well and a system of waterworks.

Since the last term of the Scott county district court twenty-one applications for

divorce have been filed. Boone claims that her coal palace, when erected, will prove to be supetior to anything et constructed in that line OThere is a young man in Boone who was converted about a year ago, and who is now suffering from a mid form of religious in-He believes himself to be the second Christ, and that he was sent in the

Jesus to redeem the world a second time. Dakota. Rapid City is to have a foundry and ma-

Mrs. Margaret Mulvehill died at Wakonda last week aged 103. Ex-Governor Church has taken up his permanent residence in Huron.

There are 21,000,000 neres of vacant land open to settlement in the territory, outside of the reservation and railroad lands. Edwin G. Wheeler, who formerly dis pensed drugs and such at Huron, is now preaching the gospel in an Oregon Baptist

Earnie Sayre, while out on the bluffs east of town last week, says the Butte City Star, found an old muzzic-loading pistol of ancient make and form. From the marks and brands upon the handle, it is supposed to have be-longed to some one of the French fur traders, who once had a fort upon the Belle Fourche below here, and used to barter with the

According to the Watertown News, John McCabe, living near that town, has a monstrosity somewhat in the shape of a colt recently foaled upon his place. The tengue, eyes and nostrils are in loca-tions different from those usually adopted in the economy of nature. The colt is in a per-fectly healthy condition, and Mr. McCabe

expects soon to place it on exhibition. A ewe belonging to U. H. Nott's flock gave birth to a curiosity one day last week, says the Alexandria Herald. The animal had triplets. Two of them were joined at the shoulders and were the shape of one lamb to the middle of the back. From there the monstrosity had two perfect bodies, four hind legs and two tails. The front had two perfect heads. It was dead when found The third lamb was perfect, and is alive and

The Coroner Will Investigate. NEW YORK, May 16 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- The World says the wife and mother of Mind Reader Bishop still insist he was not dead when the autopsy was made, and it is probable that the coroner will be called upon to investigate the case.

Disracti Denounces Home Rute. LONDON, May 16 .- [Special Cablegram to THE BEE. |- Coningsby Disraeli, a nephew of the inte Lord Beaconsfield, made his first speech at Bath yesterday. He denounced home rule.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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

CONCLUDED WITH A BANQUET

What the Nebraska Druggists Did

on Their Closing Day. BIG MONEY IN SUGAR BEETS.

Dr. Stone's Bond Filed and Approved -The District Court-The Fitzgerald-A Preacher Ruffled-News and Notes.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMAGA BEE, 1029 P STREET, LINCOLN. May 16.

The attendance at the closing session of the state pharmacentical convention was much larger than on the previous days, and some important business was transacted. President Shrirck called the convention to order promptly at 10 o'clock this morning. After disposing of the regular routine work, the following members were admitted to membership in the association: J. M. Stoddard, Benedict, Fred Boyden, Revenna, and O. P. Goodman, Omaha.

J. Ravenna then moved a reconsideration of the vote whereby the association had put itself on record as opposed to a national pharmacy law. Upon reflection, he stated that he thought a general law would accomplish a good many things which, under the state laws, it would be impossible to bring about, M. E. Shultz, of Beatrice, vigorously opposed the motion. After some debate, nowever, it carried, and a general discussion ensued. The matter was finally referred to the delegates to the next convention of the national association.

The secretary announced that a check for \$25 from Eli Lilly & Co., of New York, had been received to assist in defraying the expenses, and a vote of thanks was immediately tendered to the donors.

The names of J. E. Riggs and Alfred Shill-ing of Lincoln, and M. E. Shut tz, of Beat-rice, were selected for recommendation to the governor for members of the state board of pharmacy.
Amos Field, N. A. Kuhn, C. F. Goodman

and James Forsyth, of Omaha, and C. J. Danbach, of Lincoln, the popular secretary, were elected as delegates to the annual convention of the American Pharmacoubical association, to be held at San Francisco, next

The election of officers followed, C. F. The election of officers followed. C. F. Goodman, of Omaha, was elected president and W. A. Harding, of Oakland, W. J. Turner, of Lincoln; A. N. Root, of Weeping Water; William Schramm, of Kearney, and . M. Ciark, of Fairmont, ecretary Danbach and Treasurer Forsyth were continued in office.

were continued in office.

It was decided after a brief discussion to hold the next convention at Omaha, and the time fixed for the second Tuesday in May, 1890. Fuank Heath, of Omaha, was then elected local secretary, and the officers-elect were installed. The banquet, the social event of the session, was held at the Windsor, to-night. It proved to be a grand finale.

The tosat and tasters were as follows: "The The toast and toasters were as follows: "The Retail Druggists," Henry D. Boyden; "Our Own Nebraska," Governor John M. Thayer; "The Press," Sam D. Cox; "The Nebraska Bar," E. P. Holmes; "The Wholesale Drug-gist," H. T. Clarke "The Doctor vs the Druggist," Dr. H. P. Lowry; "Our Exhibit-ors," Henry Barnard; "The Judiciary," ors," Henry Barnard; "The Judiciary," Judge M. Reese; "City of Lincoln," G. M. Lambertson; "The Ladies," Rev. E. S.

Dr. Smith on the Sugar Industry. Dr. McNeil Smith, late of Middlesex hospital. London, is in the city for a day's visit The doctor, by the way, is one of the di-

rectors of the Wellfleet Real Estate and Improvement company, and will locate in Wellleet permanently. He says he expects to engage in the practice of his profession. It will be remembered that the improvenent company cited has for its chief purpose the erection and equipment of a sugar re-finery. The practical tests are to be made during the present season, and, if satisfac-tory, the erection of the refinery will be com-

menced at the earliest possible moment next spring. The quality of the sugar-beet has already been tested, and the only question to be determined is can the beet be raised in sufficient quantity on Nebraska soil! In answer to the question, "If you have tested the quality of the Nebraska raised beet, how loes it compare with the beet of Germany or France, with which I suppose you are fa-"I can say that the Nebraska beet is vastly superior. The beet raised here

yields 16.75 and 18.40 per cent sugar, while the beet raised iff the old countries only fields 8 and 12 per cent. These per cents are oth maximums.
"Do you think the sugar industry will pay

Yes, I think so. The only question is, will the soil grow them here in sufficient quantity. We will be able to fully test the matter this summer. If the quantity proves to be sufficient, the industry will pay better

than raising hogs or cattle."
"You like the country, I presume?" "Very much. I nave been here but three eks, and am very favorably impressed with the country."

Dr. Stone Bas Filed His Bond. Dr. Stone has filed his bond as superintendent of the asylum for the incurable insane at Hastings, and taken charge of the in stitution. It will be near six weeks, however, before he will be enabled to receive patients. The doctor is now engaged in fur aishing the institution, and, owing to the fact that the class of furniture he requires is not kept in stock, and will have to be manufactured, it will necessarily take some little

time to furnish and fit it for the proper re-ception of the unfortunates, who must be committed to its care. The superintendent will receive about 200 patients from the hos-pital for the insane of this city.

The District Court Yesterday afternoon and to-day, before Judge Field and a jury, there was tried the case of August F. Hart vs the State Insurance company of Des Moines, Ia. It was an exceedingly complicated piece of "cross purpose" work, involving many questions of law and fact. The plaintiff had erected a building, a dwelling house, on the state lands across Sait creek, in which he had a right of pre-emption. He insured his building for \$700, and the property therein to the defend-ant company, and the same was burned ant company, and the same was burned down shortly afterwards, wit contents. And, there was a total loss. A note had been given for the premium, which was not paid at the time of the fire and, though the plaintiff said he tendered the money, and cffered to confess judgment when the suit was brought, the defendants re-fused to receive the same, stating, however, that they had ordered the dismassal of the suit before the order was made. Suit was brought to cover the amount of the policy, which for various causes had been a long time pending before this action came up for trial. The defense took various forms—that premiums had not been paid; that untrue statements had been made with regard to the ownership of the land upon which the building was erected, and that contrary to the conditions on which the assurance was effected, the plaintiff had taken insurance from another company, and from that company had recovered for the loss. The case was given to the jury this

Honor to the Fitzgerald.

Sundays from present indications.

evening' where it may hang for a mouth of

There is no longer a question of doubt tha Lincoln will have a new hotel just as soon as one can be completed. It will be built by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Loan and Trust company, at a cost of \$230,000, and moreover, it will be fire proof. The hote will be built at the corner of Twelfth and P streets, on what is known as the David property. Two of the officials of the com-pany arrived here to-day at noon, and are now at work on the contract. The sum of \$130,000 has been issued in bonds, and Phila-delphia capitalists have taken them at 6 per cent. It is learned that \$200,000 of stock will be issued and sold to Lincoln parties at 50 cents on \$1, and in this way the preliminary work is completed at a swoop. Ar-chitect Lindsley, of St. Louis, prepares the plans and specifications. The building will be 150x142 feet and five stories in height. is also reliably stated that the hotel has aleady been leased. It will be called "The Fitzgerald," and built of brick and stone, Mr. Fitzgerald takes stock to the amount of

A Ruffled Minister. O. B. Truman, lawyer, loan and real estate agent and minister of the gospel, of Bloomngton, is aggrieved, and files a claim for \$500 damages against the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad company, before the state board of transportation. He alleges that he boarded the train Monday morning April 1, at Franklin for Bloomington; that he tendered his money to the agent for the ticket and he could not make the change; that he tendered the conductor a quarter of a dollar, and stated why he was without a ticket; that the far e to his place of destination was only 15 cents; that the conductor demanded 40 cents and he declined to pay it, and thereupon was bounced from the train, and that he was grossly insulted by the con-ductor, who told him in an insulting manner: "Next time, stay off the train unless you have a ticket." Wherefore he prays judgment against the defendant for damages, as stated, for uncivil treatment and insulting language used toward him. The board returned the complaint and cited section 3 of chapter 72 of the compiled statutes, also that the returnable rebate was legitimate fare under the law, and that the failure of the agent to make change would not justify refusal of a would be passenger to pay the prescribed robate. And, further, that discourteous treatment is a matter for a

Omaha and Beatrice Corporations. The Albright Land and Lot company and e Reatrice Sewer Pine and Brick o filed articles of incorporation with Secretary

jury to determine.

Laws to-day. Selling lands, lending money on realty, securities, building houses, leasing and selling the same is the object of the company first named. Capital stock, \$250,000. May 1, 1889, to May 1,1900, dates the existence of the company. Incorporators: W. G. Albright, Arthur H. Cooley, A. G. Charlton, Elmer C. Brownlee and Arthur East.

The purpose of the Beatrice company is to manufacture sewer pipe, tiling, paving brick, and any and all other articles and wares manufactured from clay. The capital stock authorized is also \$250,000. Incorporators: S. C. Smith, A. L. Green, J. E. Smith, William D. Cox, Thomas Yule, W. G. Washburn, H. W. Parker, Emil Lang, John Ellis, D. W. Cook and W. H. Ticknor.

City News and Notes. Senator Jewett, of Broken Bow, was in Lincoln, to-day, to transact business and spend a social hour with old friends. The state board of equalization started, today, on a weekly round-up of railroad property. It is stated that the board will finish ts work next week.

Congressman Dorsey was in Lincoln, last night and to-day, the guest of Auditor Ben-ton. It is said that Mr. Dorsey has a hanker-Mothers give Angostura Bitters to their children to stop colic and looseness of the bowels. Dr. J. G. B. Siegert

Sons, sole manufacturers. At all

druggists.



My Laura's hands are smooth and soft,

I love to feel their touch; Yet how she keeps them so I oft

Have wondered very much. "Tis Ivory Soap," she archly cried, "I use no other spell,-And as I clean all else beside,

My hands improved as well." A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it Copyright, 1886, by Procter & Gamble