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E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.
State of Nebraska,
County of Douglas,
George B. Tschuck, Secretary of the Bee Publishing Company, does hereby swear that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending May 11, 1888, was as follows:
Sunday, May 5, 18,620
Monday, May 6, 18,584
Tuesday, May 7, 18,594
Wednesday, May 8, 18,594
Thursday, May 9, 18,587
Friday, May 10, 18,587
Saturday, May 11, 18,612

Average, 18,620
Sworn to before me this 11th day of May, A. D. 1888,
N. P. FRILL, Notary Public.
State of Nebraska,
County of Douglas,
George B. Tschuck, 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, 18,584 copies; for June, 1888, 18,594 copies; for July, 1888, 18,594 copies; for August, 1888, 18,587 copies; for September, 1888, 18,587 copies; for October, 1888, 18,587 copies; for November, 1888, 18,587 copies; for December, 1888, 18,587 copies; for January, 1889, 18,587 copies; for February, 1889, 18,587 copies; for March, 1889, 18,587 copies.
Sworn to before me this 11th day of April, A. D. 1888,
N. P. FRILL, Notary Public.

SOUTH OMAHA wants to change her name. Nothing could be easier. By dropping its surname it would be welcomed with open arms to the bosom of Omaha.

ST. PAUL sends assurances that the Winona & Southwestern is pushing its way through to Omaha, while Yankton pledges her word that the Omaha & Yankton will be built this year. These are fair promises and their early fulfillment would carry joy all along the line.

THERE is little question but that the management of the South Omaha stock yards is to be improved. The principal stockholders have opened their eyes to the necessity of placing a man in control of affairs fully alive to the needs of this great institution. While the stock yards still maintain their place as third in the country, the time has come when an effort must be made to swell the receipts of stock equal to those of Kansas City.

THE moskows and tax-shirkers are the chief opponents of the school bonds. Omaha has grown and prospered in past years in spite of their united efforts. They toil not, neither do they spin. Lacking the energy to keep pace with the active forces engaged in the upbuilding of the city, they attempt to pull down what they cannot manage or control. They are millstones on the neck of the city. Cast them off by voting for the school bonds.

GENERAL CROOK has officially accepted the position tendered to him on the Sioux commission. The commission meets in Chicago on the 27th of this month for instructions, and in all probability will proceed immediately to the reservation. The presence of General Crook among the Sioux will inspire them with confidence in the integrity of the commission, and but little difficulty is anticipated in securing the good will of the Indians.

THE republicans of Ohio have fixed the date of their state convention for June 25 and 26, and already half a dozen candidates for the gubernatorial nomination are in the field. There is a disposition shown to drop factional disputes, which for some time have been carried on to the damage of the party, and unless this is done there is danger that the democrats may carry the state in November. The spring municipal elections were a warning to the republicans that they cannot afford to waste any of their strength by conflicts within their own ranks.

ONE of our contemporaries points to the fact that all the Omaha dailies, with the single exception of THE BEE, are acting in unison to defeat the school bond proposition. This is not the first time, however, that the Omaha dailies have placed themselves solidly in opposition to a proposition supported by THE BEE. On the contrary, it would be something extraordinary to have the Omaha dailies support anything that THE BEE favors even when, as in this instance, they are giving advice that is liable to prove very damaging to the city of Omaha in crippling her schools. The usual practice of these great dailies is to hold back until THE BEE has taken position on any important issue, and then join hands and take the other side.

OREGON is likely soon to become the battle-ground between railroad giants. The bone of contention is the control of the Oregon Transcontinental company. For some years the Oregon road has been used jointly by the Union and Northern Pacific for through business from Oregon and Washington territory. The relation, however, has always been one of armed armistice, and now that the annual election of officers at Portland approaches each of these roads is bending its energies to obtain mastery of the situation. It is the purpose of the Villard combination to obtain a majority of the directorate at the annual election of the stockholders of the Oregon company June 17 and if possible to bend them to the will of the Northern Pacific. This bodes no good to the Union Pacific and if effected would virtually freeze the latter out of its Oregon connection. It is a critical moment for both the Northern and Union Pacific, as the stockholders of the Oregon Transcontinental have the power to say whether they will cast their fortune with one or the other of the roads.

AMNESTY TO DESERTERS.

The president and secretary of war are expected to give early consideration to the question of proclaiming an amnesty to deserters from the army. The last order of general amnesty was issued in 1873, since which time there have been thousands of deserters, some of whom are still living under the dread of being recaptured. There are both humane and economical reasons in support of the proposals for general amnesty. It would relieve a very large number of men of a heavy burden of fear. Assistant Adjutant-General Kelton, of the army, talking of the matter, said that a deserter, even if he has been out of the service for some time, is always fearful of discovery and arrest, and his mind is always on a strain. There is a reward for the detection and arrest of every deserter of the United States army, and in every city there are detectives on the lookout for such men. Knowing the danger he is in, the deserter is in a continual state of apprehension; which is almost as severe a punishment as any that would be inflicted in the service.

As to the economical consideration, amnesty would relieve the government of the expense of recapturing those who should be included in it, which in the opinion of Adjutant-General Kelton should be all who deserted prior to 1888. Desertions are costly to the government. For example, the number last year was twenty-five hundred, and it cost the government two hundred and twenty dollars to replace each one of them with a new recruit. The desertions of last year therefore cost the government five hundred and fifty thousand dollars, aside from the expense attached to those who were recaptured. An order of general amnesty would prevent the necessity of any further expense on account of the deserters now at large and if it should not tend to decrease the number of desertions in the future, it might, in the opinion of General Kelton, inspire some needed improvements and reforms. The suggestion of an amnesty was made to the president by Senator Plumb, and it is quite probable that an order will be issued to include all deserters down to 1888, and possibly to a later date. It is not apparent that any bad effects could result from such an order. The government would certainly lose nothing, and a host of men, estimated to number over thirty-two thousand, would be given relief from the fear that continually haunts them. In his letter to the president on this matter, Senator Plumb makes some statements regarding the conditions that produce so many desertions which ought to receive the attention of congress. There is evidently great opportunity for reform in army methods, without which desertions are likely to be as numerous in the future as in the past.

THE SILVER QUESTION.
Ever since the present administration came into power the advocates of an increased coinage of silver have been urging the monthly purchase of silver bullion to the full amount authorized by law, four million dollars. It is announced that they have finally been informed of the decision of the secretary of the treasury not to depart from the present and long-maintained policy of limiting the purchase of silver to two million dollars a month, and that this will be adhered to until congress can have an opportunity to act upon the question. The refusal of the secretary of the treasury to change the policy established under a republican administration, is said to have caused the silver men a good deal of displeasure and chagrin.

If the friends of silver coinage seriously hoped that their appeal would be successful, they did so in disregard of the well known record of Secretary Windom on this question. In the senate Mr. Windom spoke very plainly and very forcibly in opposition to free coinage. In the administration of Garfield, he gave no intimation that his views regarding silver had undergone any change. Nothing in his subsequent career affords any reason for belief that he has abandoned the opinions held ten years ago. Nor had the silver men any warrant to expect support for their policy from the president. He has at no time, either in the senate or since, been identified with those in favor of a radical bimetallic policy. He approved in his letter of acceptance the declaration of the national platform in favor of currency of both gold and silver, but neither in this nor anything else that he has said, which is of record, is President Harrison committed to any different policy than is now being pursued regarding silver coinage.

If the advocates of more coinage are strong enough in congress, as it is quite possible they will be, to effect a change of policy, they will be in a position to compel a change of policy. Meanwhile the practical facts of the financial situation should receive attention, as undoubtedly these have had an important influence in inducing the decision reached by the treasury department. These do not show that there is an urgent demand for an increase in the silver coinage. At the beginning of this year less than sixty-one million standard silver dollars were in actual use in a total circulation of over fourteen hundred million dollars. While from the first of January to the middle of May nearly twenty million of standard silver dollars were added to the treasury hoard by coinage and the return of coins not wanted in circulation, less than half that amount of silver certificates having been added during that time to the currency circulation of the country. With facts of this character before them it should not surprise anybody that the secretary of the treasury declines to increase the purchases of silver bullion, and to continue the present policy until congress can say whether or not it shall be changed.

THE REASON WHY.
In urging our citizens to support the main proposition of the board of education for the proposed issue of school bonds, THE BEE cannot be justly accused of acting as the mouthpiece of the board of education. THE BEE has not been known to stand in with the present board to any extent. It has criticized the methods of the board very freely and the board as a whole does not take kindly to THE BEE.

But this paper is not hide-bound and does not propose to countenance any move that would inevitably cripple our public school system, and for two years to come, would deprive hundreds of our children of school facilities. We can forego an enlargement of the high school building. We can vote down the proposition to build a new wing to that structure. We do need more school houses and can not afford to put off their erection another year, even if morally certain that there will be jobbery in the purchase of lots and erection of school houses. But there is to be an election two weeks hence for one-third of the school board, and if any member whose time is up does not possess the confidence of the electors, he will be snuffed out. But there is every prospect that vigilance will be exercised and jobbery thwarted. The people are wide-awake and the members of the board know that every move they make will be watched.

Are we to vote down every bond proposition for public buildings and improvements because jobbers and speculators are liable to vote the council and board of public works?

The school board is now paying nearly seven thousand dollars a year for temporary school rooms. The interest on two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars of five per cent. bonds is eleven thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars a year. Is there any economy in paying out seven thousand a year for store rooms and fire-traps that are not suited for school rooms, when you can more than double your school capacity by erecting commodious and well-planned school houses.

The talk that taxes will be lower if the bonds are voted down is all bosh. Omaha will never stultify herself by excluding several thousand children from her schools. She will either rent all sorts of buildings for school use, and pay out ten or eleven thousand dollars a year rent, or build her own school houses and pay a fraction over eleven thousand dollars annual interest on her bonds. Where is the taxpayer going to save money by voting down the bond proposition? On the other hand, the purchase of lots and the erection of school houses will place two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars in circulation among property owners, merchants and workmen. That will make itself felt materially in this dull season, and when capitalists come to Omaha to locate, the fact that we can boast of large and elegant school houses and excellent school facilities, will go far toward inducing them to invest and locate here. It goes without saying that public school facilities are taken into consideration by the industrial class, which seeks homes where their children can enjoy the best educational advantages.

THE decision of Judge Wakely is an important and timely warning to the county board of equalization. The court holds that valuations made by the assessors cannot be changed by the board without "filing a written complaint against the owner and entering into a formal treatment of the case." The decision brings up the question of unequal assessments which is the crying evil of the present system. No improvement, however, can be effected under existing laws. The limited time allowed the board to equalize the work of the assessors makes it imperative that the latter shall exercise the greatest care in making their returns, and agreeing in advance on a definite method of valuation, equal and just to all sections of the city and county. Ward boundaries should be ignored, and favoritism stamped out. Rich and poor should be treated alike, and unimproved realty should bear an equal share of the burdens of taxation with adjoining improved property. To place a premium on unimproved property by assessment is an outrage on home-builders.

THE lead and silver producing industries are deeply interested in the appeal made before the treasury department at Washington by representatives of the mines of Utah, Montana and Colorado, asking to have the present rule governing the importation of mixed quantities of lead and silver ore changed. Large quantities of lead ore are imported from Mexico to be smelted in this country. These ores evade the specific duties on lead by being imported as silver ore, where the silver is less in quantity, but greater in value than the lead. It is claimed by the miners that under the present system the government is defrauded and the lead producers of this country are compelled to meet the competition of Mexican lead in the market already overstocked. To remedy this defect the lead operators ask that the weight of the two metals should determine to what class the ore belongs. It is a delicate subject for the treasury department to handle. The present ruling has been endorsed by the senate judiciary committee and is favored by the smelting and refining companies. In all probability the treasury department will be very cautious in coming to a decision of so much moment to the mining and smelting industries.

THE city marshal of Dubuque notified delinquent saloon keepers of that city recently that the first installment of their license fee was due. Dubuque, by the way, is in prohibition Iowa.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.
The official report of police operations in Ireland for the first three months of the present year is an interesting document received at the state department recently. Crime is classed under thirty-eight heads, ranging from murder to threats. Next to murder, in the opinion of the official compiler, assaults on the police are considered the most heinous of crimes, and two instances were recorded in three months. When one considers the autocratic power of the police, the cruel eviction practices, the searching raids on homes, and other provocations, the moral restraint and patience of the people is surprising. The record shows a total of one hundred and twenty-five crimes, and seventy-two of these were committed by the police, and when relieved of the incubus of royalty, will rapidly progress in civilization and prosperity.

Mexico is evidently anxious to liquidate its debt as rapidly as possible and will permit its acceptance from United States citizens of \$2,000,000 in Mexican bonds as consideration money for a concession worth a far larger sum may be cited as a healthy sign, not only of an endeavor to be honest, but also of a spirited development policy. Besides deducting a large quantity of valuable government land, interest at the rate of 10 per cent. is guaranteed on all capital invested in industrial enterprises established upon it.

German troops to victory, but if he searches the Fatherland through and through he will hardly find men more vigorous than the veterans he is treating with such scant courtesy.

Great difficulty is being experienced by Lord Salisbury in persuading any of his titled supporters to accept the vice-royalty of Ireland. Lord Spencer, as lord-lieutenant, was a cabinet officer, and his chief secretary took orders from him. But Secretary Balguy occupied the Irish seat in the cabinet, and the nominal governor of Ireland is in consequence a mere figurehead, without a voice in the Irish policy. The salary is large, but the office is immensely unpopular. This being so, it is very improbable that the prince of Wales' second son will consent to step in and fill the vacancy, although his exclusive nautical experience, and his complete ignorance of everything but the Irish rider him eminently qualified, from a Tory standpoint, for the position.

There appears to be favorable promise that the great strike of the miners of Germany, which has involved nearly one hundred thousand men and produced such great distress, will soon be settled. The government has manifested a great deal of solicitude in the matter, and the emperor must be given credit for showing marked discretion in his addresses to the representatives of the miners who presented their case to his attention. He evidently appreciated the gravity of the situation and the expediency of bringing the difficulty to a speedy settlement. His favor toward the claims of the workmen.

No country in Europe are the conditions for a political and social revolution more favorable than in Germany. Nowhere else in the world are the tendencies to socialism so strong among the masses of the people, and nowhere else are the socialists so thoroughly organized for action. The average extract of sugar from German, French, or English beets is 13 per cent. But out in Nebraska the beet has got itself down to business and insists on extracting 17 per cent of "sweeten" out of the "sile."

Only a Clerical Snob.
Cincinnati Commercial.

Bishop Potter's sermon is objected to by reasonable people, not because it was in bad taste—for that is a mere matter of taste—but because his comparisons do not bear the test of truth. There was more of the snob about it than anything else.

The Motive Not Surprising.
Chicago Herald.

Twelve young ladies of New Haven have founded a matrimonial society, each member of which has sworn to use all means and means to get married. The only remarkable thing about the affair is the fact that they have founded a society.

David is Shrewd.
Cincinnati Enquirer.

The veto message makes it perfectly clear that, as long as Governor Hill is governor, no bill providing for an exclusive official ballot will become a law in this state.

New York's Philanthropy.
Chicago Times.

It has taken seventeen years for New York to decide to build a Horace Greeley statue. And having "decided" to do it the metropolis turns around to the country and asks for aid.

HITS AND MISSES.

A business man of Omaha who has been in Chicago this week arrived home this morning. Over in western Iowa, as the train sped westward, the newboy floated through the sleeper, crying the Omaha and Council Bluffs papers, fresh from the press this morning. Our friend took a mental note of the latest news of the city, as expressed by the newspapers they purchased. The boy offered every morning paper in Omaha, but found takers only for THE BEE, of which he sold six copies. Great is THE BEE.

Assurance came from Washington that the employees of the Omaha custom house are overworked, and that an increase of the force would be desirable. Something over \$100,000 has been expended for the new building for the custom house, but it has not yet been occupied. The new building for the custom house, but it has not yet been occupied. The new building for the custom house, but it has not yet been occupied.

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The commission is well equipped for business, doctor," exclaimed Mr. Lininger to the chair. "We have a Lake of great depth to navigate on." The chair shifted to leeward and pulled for the door.

THE INDUSTRIAL FIELD.

Preston, which is not far from Manchester, England, and which had formerly a great many cotton mills, has dwindled down, and the working people are becoming absorbed in the factories of its larger neighbor, Manchester. The wages of the mill operative in Preston are reported to be slightly better than they were a month ago.

The Argentine Republic is indeed possessed with the spirit of progress. Buenos Ayres is expending \$20,000,000 on its port, and the largest ocean steamers, which were previously compelled to anchor twelve miles away, can now load and unload at the city's margin in twenty-five feet of water. Statistics show that nearly 30,000 steam vessels, aggregating 8,000,000 tons, entered the ports of the Argentine Republic last year, and a humiliating feature is that there was not one merchant vessel flying the flag of the United States.

The Dakota Reformers.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

There is a strong movement in North Dakota in favor of so framing the state constitution that cultivated land may be practically exempt from taxation, and that the taxes on uncultivated land may be so high that they will for a time suffice for all outgoings. Like all ideal schemes of reform, this proposal has an obvious weakness. The idea is, of course, to expedite the cultivation of all land open for settlement or actually settled, and if this was accomplished, the new state revenue would speedily be reduced to a very small total. On the other hand, the tax on grazing land would have to be so inordinate that high cattle raising would become impossible.

We Beat the World.
New York Herald.

The American sugar beet is sweeter by about 33 per cent than any other beet on the globe. We don't say this in a boasting spirit, but with modest pride. The average extract of sugar from German, French, or English beets is 13 per cent. But out in Nebraska the beet has got itself down to business and insists on extracting 17 per cent of "sweeten" out of the "sile."

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Owing to the prevalence of cholera, the pearl fisheries of Western India, which are controlled by the British government, have proved a failure, and many hundreds of divers are in a state bordering on famine. The British government, it is claimed, has lost \$300,000 by these fisheries.

Late dispatches from Australia are to the effect that the clat-hour law is working very well there. It is claimed that it has proved so satisfactory to both manufacturers and employees that neither of them who have tried it would be willing to give it up.

The reports from the famine-stricken districts in China are something appalling. The working people are dying of starvation in many thousands of miles of territory, and a number of deaths are reported daily. Some of the people are almost without clothing, having to sell piece by piece to supply the necessities of life. Numbers of people are living on a kind of broth made of willow leaves or of millet husks.

The New Crusade, a labor paper of Springfield, publishes a strong appeal to painters and decorators to unite. It says there are many days forced constantly into the work upon which are not taken into account in their wages.

The glassworkers at Newcastle-on-Tyne are very hopeful of the present outlook. The standard of wages has been raised, and a number of the glass factories are building extensions, and find it hard to get workmen enough.

The New York Waiters' union has fixed a day's pay at \$2.25 and 25 cents an hour for overtime. The women mills at Bennington, Vt., after an idleness of three years, are about to resume operations.

To Cleanse the Skin and Scalp of every Blemish



My left cheek, spreading across my nose, and almost covering my face. It ran into my eyes, and the physician said I was just one step away from blindness. I covered my head, and my hair all fell out, until I was entirely bald. I then broke out on my arms and shoulders, until my arms were just one mass of sores. I covered my body, my face, head, and shoulders being the worst. The white scales fell constantly from my head, shoulders, and arms; the skin would thicken and be red and very itchy, and would crack and bleed if scratched. After spending many hundreds of dollars, I was pronounced incurable. I heard of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and after using two bottles CUTICURA REMEDIES, I could see a change; and after I had taken four bottles, I was almost cured, and when I had used six bottles of CUTICURA REMEDIES and one box of CUTICURA SOAP, I was cured of the dreadful disease from which I had suffered for five years. I thought the disease would leave a very deep scar, but the CUTICURA REMEDIES cured it without any scars. I cannot express with a pen what I suffered before using the CUTICURA REMEDIES. They saved my life, and I feel it my duty to recommend them. My hair is restored as good as ever, and so is my eyesight. I know of a number of other persons who have died of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and have been restored again for the good.

I cannot say enough in praise of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. My boy, when one year of age, was as bad with eczema that he lost all of his hair. His scalp was covered with eruptions, which the doctor said was scalp head, and that his hair would never grow again. Despairing of a cure from physicians, I began the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and I am happy to say, with the most perfect success. His hair is now splendid, and there is not a pimple on him. I recommend the CUTICURA REMEDIES to mothers as the most speedy, economical, and sure cure for all skin diseases of infants, and I feel that every mother will thank me for so doing.

Mrs. M. E. WOODS, Norway, Me.

Cuticura Remedies

For cleansing, purifying, and beautifying the skin and scalp and curing every species of agonizing, humbling, itching, burning, scaly, and pimply diseases of the SKIN, SCALP, AND BLOOD, and humors, blotches, eruptions, sores, scales, crusts, ulcerations, swellings, abscesses, tumors, and loss of hair, whether simple, scrofulous, or contagious, the CUTICURA REMEDIES are simply infallible.

Cuticura, the great skin cure, instantly cures the most agonizing itching and inflammation, clears the skin and scalp of every trace of disease, heals ulcers and sores, removes crusts and scales, and restores the hair. CUTICURA SOAP, the greatest of skin beautifiers, is indispensable in treating skin diseases and baby humors. It produces the whitest, clearest skin and softest hands, free from pimples, spots, or blemishes. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, cleanses the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the CAUSE. Hence the CUTICURA REMEDIES are the only infallible cures for every skin disease, from pimples and blotches to the most agonizing itching and inflammation.

Price: CUTICURA, 50 cents per box; CUTICURA SOAP, 25 cents; CUTICURA RESOLVENT, \$1.00 per bottle. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

HANDS Soft, white, and free from chaps and redness, by using CUTICURA SOAP.

MUSIC FROM THE COURTS.

The District and Supreme Tribunals Grinding as Usual.

HON. W. H. SNELL WILL RECOVER.

University Palladians Entertain—Some Doubt About the Name of the New Hotel—Mrs. Westman Sent to the Asylum.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMAHA BEE, 1029 P. STREET, LINCOLN, May 17.

The case of Arndt vs The State Insurance company, of Des Moines, Ia., was decided in favor of the defendant. After an all night's sit the jury brought in a sealed verdict, this morning, and after instructions for the jury to retire, the verdict was read.

Yesterday afternoon Judge Field and a jury tried the case of Charlotte A. Delaney vs A. L. Metcalf. The suit was to recover possession of a house on M street, which the defendant was alleged to have held by forcible detainer; he was in possession of the property when the suit was commenced, but had quit it long ago, still, however, remaining liable under the law. It appeared that John Latham had occupied the house until he broke up housekeeping in this city; and then, considering he had an unexpired term under his claim of a yearly lease, he rented the premises to Mr. Metcalf. The question for the jury was whether Latham had this unexpired term, and the verdict was in favor of the plaintiff.

There is another suit still pending by Mrs. Delaney vs Mr. Latham, which will be tried to-day. Judge Field and a jury had on trial the case of the Whitebreast Coal company vs A. S. Godfrey. Something over \$100 is involved in this action. Mr. Godfrey, a well known merchant of Lincoln, claiming that a sum in shortage in seven cars of coal had been bought from under a contract of company in 1887. He had paid for the coal with the exception of the shortage, and this suit is to recover the balance. The plaintiff claims the coal was bought in transit and at shipper's weights, and if there was a shortage they knew nothing of it and had themselves paid for the coal. The defendant claims that he bought the coal free on board at Lincoln, and he had paid for the full amount of coal the time he received it. The case was heard yesterday, and it yet remains for the jury to reconcile by their verdict the differing statements as to the mode of sale and purchase.

The Supreme Court. The court met to-day as per adjournment to take up the case of the State vs Stephens vs Patterson, leave was given plaintiff to withdraw record for correction.

Roberts vs Snow, leave was given the defendant to serve and file briefs in ten days, and also in the case of Niekamp vs Wyatt. State ex rel Corbush vs Dickinson, dismissed on relator's motion. The case of Bergfield vs Holtbrook was also dismissed.

Horton vs Gilchrist, Error from the district court of Gage county. Affirmed. Unless the plaintiff file remittus of \$1.49 in twenty days; opinion by Justice Cobb.

Leitner vs the State, Error from the district court of Lancaster county. Affirmed; opinion by Chief Justice Reese.

Johnson vs Gilbert, Error from the district court of Richardson county. Reversed and remanded; opinion by Justice Maxwell.

Reed vs Colby, Appeal from the district court of Gage county. Decree for plaintiff; opinion by Justice Cobb.

Greenwood vs Colby, Error from the district court of Gage county. Reversed and remanded; opinion by Justice Maxwell.

State ex rel Mann vs Anderson, Mandamus. Writ denied; opinion by Justice Cobb.

Burke vs Perry, Appeal from the district court of Gosper county. Affirmed; opinion by Chief Justice Reese.

Elmst vs Atkins, Appeal from the district court of Lancaster county. Affirmed; opinion by Justice Maxwell.

Fischer vs Coons, Error from the district court of Gage county. Affirmed; opinion by Chief Justice Reese.

Osborn vs Fitzgerald, Appeal from the district court of Lancaster county. Affirmed; opinion by Justice Maxwell.

Doane college vs Lanham, Error from the district court of Saline county. Affirmed; opinion by Justice Cobb.

Entertaining Palladians.

The Palladium society of the state university entertained a full chapel this evening. It might be called an entertainment of art and music, and the splendid audience appreciated it fully. The following was the programme:

"Invitation to the Dance".....Temple Quartet of Omaha
Tenor solo, "My Lady's Bower".....Dan H. Wheeler, Jr.
"Maiden's Song".....