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CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and edi-orial matter should be addressed to the EDITOR OF THE BEE. BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY. OWAHA. Dratts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

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

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, George B, Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Pub-lishingCompa ny, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DALLY REE for the week ending May 11, 1859, was as follows:

Funday.	Maw							Ľ.	ι.			2		2		ί.	18,853
Monday,	May	6			2	11	0	11									10,004
Tuesday.	May	7			ŝŝ	22			111	1.	14			1	14	-	18,684
Wednesd Thursday	ny, M	ay	8.	84	**	•••	••				• •	• •	• •	+	••	•	18,699
Friday, N			22			1		1		2	22		5	2	**	1	18,666
Baturday			1		17												18,612

18.626

Seal. N. P. FEIL, Notary Publia. State of Nebraska, Ast. County of Douglas. Ast. George B. Tzscnuck, being duly sworn, de-poses and says that he is secretary of the Beo Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of THE DAILY HEE for the month of April, 1886, 18,744 copies; for May, 1888, R/185 copies; for June, 1888, 18,143 copies; for July, 1888, 18,063 cepies; for August, 1888, 18,183 copies; for September, 1888, 18,143 copies; for October, 1888, 18,044 copies; for November, 1888, R/866 copies; for December, 1888, 18,253 copies; for Junuary, 1889, 18,544 copies; for Fobruary, 1880, 18,566 copies; for March, 1889, 18,554 copies; for Junuary, 1889, 18,554 copies; for Fobruary, 1880, 18,566 copies; for March, 1889, 18,554 copies; More to before me and subactibed in my presence this 16th day of April, A. D., 1890, N. P. FEIL, 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 mossbacks 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

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, ho has been out even if 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 1886. 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 1886, 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 SILVER QUESTION.

the future as in the past.

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.

been known to stand in with the present board to any extent. It has criticised 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 snowed under. 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 specu-

lators are liable to work 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 wellplanned 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 bond proposition? On the the othe 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 workingmen. 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 saving 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 Wakeley is an important and timely warning to the county board of equatization. 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

other five million people on the globe that can show a eleaner and more creditable record than that compiled by the political enemies of Ireland.

Great difficulty to 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 Bal four occupies the Irish seat in the cabinet, margin in twenty-five feet of water. Statistics show that nearly 20,000 steam vessels, and the nominal governor of Ireland is in aggregating 8,000,000 tons, entered the ports consequence a mere figurehead, without a of the Argentine Republic last year, and a voice in the Irish policy. The salary is large, humiliating feature is that there was not one but the office is immensely unpopular. This merchant vessel flying the flag of the United being so, it is very improbable that the States. prince of Wales' second son will consent to step in and fill the vacancy, although his exclusive nautical experience, and his com plete ignorance concerning Ireland and the Irish render him eminently qualified, from a kota in favor of so framing the state consti tory standpoint. for the position.

exempt from taxation, and that the taxes on There appears to be favorable promise uncultivated land may be so high that they that the great strike of the miners of Gerwill for a time suffice for all outgoings. Like many, which has involved nearly one hunall ideal schemes of reform, this proposal dred thousand men and produced such great has an obvious weakness. The idea is, of distress, will soon be settled. The governcourse, to expedite the cultivation of all land ment has manifested a great deal of soliciopened up for settlement or actually settled, ude in the matter, and the emperor must be and if this was accomplished, the new state's given credit for showing marked revenue would speedily be reduced to a very discretion in his addresses to the small total. On the other hand, the tax on representives of the miners who grazing land would have to be so inordinate presented their case to his attention. ly high that cattle raising would become im He evidently appreciated the gravity of the possible. situation and the expediency of bringing the

difficulty to a speedy settlement with a fair regard for the claims of the workingmen. In no country in Europe are the conditions for a political and social revolution more globe. We don't say this in a boasting favorable than in Germany. Nowhere else in the world are the tendencies to socialism extract of sugar from German, French, or so strong among the masses of the people and nowhere else are the socialists so thor oughly organized for action. The average business and insists on extracting 17 per wages of the German coal miner is about cent of "sweetin'" out of the "sile." sixty cents a day. This miserable pittance is artificially reduced by a protective policy which taxes all his necessaries of living. What increases the concern over this labor strike in Germany is the fact that it is accompanied by a wild spirit of speculation. taste-for that is a mere matter of taste-bu There is no great difficulty in discerning the because his comparisons do not bear the test ogical relation of these two movements. The money accumulated by the favored it than anything else. classes in systematic spoliation of the masses and which cannot find legitimate employ ment, is being flung into all sorts of financial adventures. It is quite natural that popular discontent should increase and the social istic movement spread in Germany when its workingmen see that a few beneficiaries of government bounty are accumulating have founded a society. vast wealth, while they themselves, with the most arduous toil, are scarcely able to procure the commonest necessaries of living.

The condition of political affairs in Italy promises to speedily develop results of great interest. It is said that the present ministry is nearing a fall, and that the policy of the new ministry will be to break away from Germany and renew the old alliance with France. Italy has been committing mistake after mistake ever since Sedan, but her statesmen seem to have fully realized the sad plight of the country only when the re turns of Italian trade for 1888 came to be published. They showed that the custom house receipts for the year had fallen off over \$12,000,000. At the same time Italian exports had diminished by more than \$28,000,000. It was impossible to prevent the people from jumping at the conclusion that this bad exhibit was a direct result of the abrogation of the French commercial treaty

this morning. Our friend took a mental That the prime minister himself believed the note of the tastes of the passengers as exsame thing, or at least thought it good policy to appear to believe it, is seen in his recent public announcement that, as far as he was concerned, he would welcome any proposition coming from France, for a renewal of BEE. the treaty. In the parliament itself Crispi

had taken occasion, at the time of the dis cussion over the imprudent anti-Gallic speech of an army officer, to express the most friendly sentiments toward France. This does not mean, of course, a breaking off of the German alliance. Bismarck's grip is not so easily shaken. But it indicates that the Italian government recognizes the spreading popular sentiment against war and the heavy taxes involved in getting ready for war, to gether with the general desire to avoid a quarrel with France while restoring that international trade which was profitable to both parties to it. All accounts agree in stating that the Paris exhibition is proving a grand success, and not the least of its beneficial effects is the completeness with which it has thrown the Boulanger question into the background. The building of the Eiffel tower has introduced a new element into the plans of world's exhibitions. The exhibition idea in mands. itself has become pretty much worn out as a novelty, and shrewd projectors are learning that some particular feature of interest must be added in order, as theatrical people would say, to "draw." Loudon has, for several years, followed the plan of introducing special features, such as the "health exhibit" of a year ago. The Eiffel tower idea is in the line of a marvel to excite the world'

To Cleanse the Skin and Scalp German troops to victory, but if he searches the Fatherland through and through he will hardly find men more vigorous than the vetof every Blemish erans he is treating with such scant courtesy. The Argentine Republic is indeed possessed with the spirit of progress. Buenos Ayres is expending \$20,000,000 on its port. Impurity and the largest ocean steamers, which were previously compelled to anchor twelve miles away, can now load and unload at the city's

Cuticura Remedies Cipe Infallible. SIS) first broke out on my left check, spreading scross my nose, and almost covcring my face. It ran into aver oyes, and the physician we afraid I would lose my cycreth altogether. It sprend all over my head, and my hair all fell out, entil I was entirely baldheaded ; it then broke out on my arms and shoulders, until my arms were just one sore. It covered my entire body, my face, head, and

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and

aboulders being the worst. The

white scabs fell constantly from my head, shoulders, and arms; the skin would thicken and be red and very tichy, 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 RESOLVENT, 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 RESOLVENT and one bax of CUTICURA, and one cake 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 different persons who have used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and all have received Mns. ROSA KELLY, Rockwell City, Calboun Co., Iowa. great benefit from their use.

I cannot say enough in praise of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. My boy, when one year of age, was so had with eczema that he lost all of his hair. His scalp was covered with eruptions, which the doctor said was scald 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 children, and MRS. M. E. WOODSUM, Norway, Me. feel that every mother will thank me for so doing.

Guticura Remedies

For cleansing, purifying, and beautifying the skin and scalp and curing every species of agonizing, humiliating, itching, burning, scaly, and pimply discases 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 REMEDIRS are simply infallible.

Curicums, the great skin cure, instantly allays 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 pimple, anot, or blemish. 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 intallible curatives for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Price : CUTICURA, 50 cents per box; CUTICURA SOAR, 25 cents; CUTICURA RESOLVENT, \$1.00 per bottle. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHENICAL CORPORATION, Boston, Mass. 8g Send for " How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, 100 testimonials

PIM olly skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP. HANDS Soft, white, and free from chaps and reading olly skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

that, as long as Governor Hill is governor, no bill providing for an exclusive official bal lot will become a law in this state. New York's Philanthrophy Chicago Times.

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. West-

man Sent to the Asylum.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMAGA BEE, 1029 P. STREET, LINCOLN, May 17. The case of Arndt vs The State Insurance

pressed by the newspapers they purchased company, of Des Moines, Ia., was decided m The boy offered every morning paper in favor of the dofendant. After an all night's Omaha, but found takers only for THE BEE, sit the jury brought in a sealed verdict, this of which he sold six copies. Great is THE morning, as per instructions. Yesterday afternoon Judge Field and a

Assurance came from Washington that the Om are overworked, and that an increase of the force is desirable. This is cheerful news Anyone who has watched the force file out of the federal building for the noon lunch could not fail to notice the careworn brows the weary, anxious looks, the bowed shoulders and other evidences of hard toil. Envious partisans might ascribe their condition to the menacing fears of the bounce, but official inquiry shows that from collector to custodian the entire force is bowed down by the cares and responsibilities of office. A change of scene is necessary to save their lives, and the administration realizes that a few years' rest will give them the longedfor opportunity to recuperate. Republicans are magnanimous. The epicurean taste of Council Bluffs i satiated. A pork roast worth \$100,000 consumed at one sitting proves that their appetite and capacity are sufficient for all de

The Dakota Reformers.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat,

There is a strong movement in North Da

tution that cultivated land may be practically

We Beat the World.

The American sugar beet is sweeter by

about 33 per cent than any other beet on the

spirit, but with modest pride. The average

English beets is 12 per cent. But out in

Nebraska the beet has got itself down to

Only a Cler.cal Snob.

Cincinnati Commercial.

Bishop Potter's sermon is objected to by

reasonable people, not because it was in bad

of truth. There was more of the snob about

The Motive Not Surprising.

Twelve young ladies of New Haven have

Chicago Herald.

founded a matrimonial society, each member

of which has sworn to use all means in her

power to get married. The only remarkable

thing about the affair is the fact that they

David is Shrewd.

Buffalo Courier.

The veto message makes it perfectly clear

It has taken seventeen years for New

York to decide to build a Horace Greeley

statute. And having "decided" to do it the

metropolis turns around to the country and

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 newsboy floated

through the sleeper, crying the Omaha and

Council Bluffs papers, fresh from the press

and asks for aid.

New York Herald.

ture in Omaha, and with the Temple quar-tette, containing some of the best voices of that city, the Lincoln people attending en-

W. H. Snell Will Recover.

The news was received in Lincoln to-day that W. H. Snell, formerly a resident of Jefferson county and a member of the state senate, who was thought to have been fatally injured in a storm at Tacoma, Washington Territory, last Monday, is very much better and will recover. The first telegram regard-ing the sud affair announced his death. His many friends in this city and state will be glad to learn that he is convalescing.

City News and Notes.

Sheriff Hill, of Minden, Kearney county, committed Mrs. Peter Westman to the hospital for the insane in this city, to-day. The cause of her insanity is unknown.

Al Fairbrother, of the Call, returned tod day from a two weeks' visit in Washington and New York. He says his faber is sharp-ened again for the grind. Attorney-General Leese went to Omaha

to-day to wind up his cases in the United States district court. Ex-Governor Albinus Nance is in the city.

will locate in Lincoln permanently. The traveling men will have a gathering at Opelt's to-morrow night to further consider the pleasure for their week's outing at Cushman's park in June. The boys anticipate a great time It seems that the name for the new hotel has not been decided upon. A great many of our people think that there is time enough to name the child after it is born. It will prob ably be called "The Fitzgerald," however, as stated.

MUSIC FROM THE COURTS. joyed a rare treat.

neck of the city. Cast them off 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 o 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 dozer candidates for the gubernatorial nomi nation 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 our 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 Portand 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 directory at the annual slection 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 IUnion 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.

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

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 low 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 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 depart ment 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 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 oninion 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 of these were sending threatening letters and intimidation. It is doubtful if there is an-

The new Russian minister of the interior. M. Durnova, will, according to the czar, be animated by the same principles that guided the policy of his predecessor, the late Count Tolstoi. One of these principles, it will be remembered, was that the universities should be closed against the sons of the poorer or agricultural classes, for the alleged reason that higher education rendered them dissatisfied with the habits and associations of their order. It also rendered them dissatis fied with the most autocratic of governments, which accounted for the milk in that cocoanut. It would be difficult to find in the history of civilization a more cold-blooded order than the one issued by Tolstoi, delib erately denying these people the privilege of advanced study.

curiosity.

Dom Pedro is said to have expressed an opinion to the effect that he is the last Emperor Brazil will ever see. Whether or not his majesty ever expressed himself as reported, it is certain that a revolution is pending which will lead to the early establishment of a Brazilian republic. The liberal policy of Dom Pedro in regard to slavery has expedited the inevitable. The liberate slaves refuse to work, and, while their places are being filled by Europeans, the feeling in favor of self-government is growing very rapidly. Brazil has a great future before it

and when relieved of the incubus of royalty, will rapidly program in civilization and prosperity. Mexico is evidently anxious to liquidate its debt as rapidly as circumstances 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 deed ing a large quantity of valuable government land, interest at the rate of 10 per cent i guaranteed on all capital invested in indus trial enterprises established upon it.

Germany's youthful emperor is rapidly replacing the veteran commanders, so popular with his grandfather, with young officers, and is introducing compulsory retiremen regulations with a view to having only "young and vigorous" mon as officers. He can easily secure younger men than nave led

The position of a United States juror is rich in possibilities, especially to the country man. Favored with railroad passes, mileage expenses and per diem, besides the favors which rival litigants may shower upon him, his condition is one to be envied.

Reports from Wyoming show that the calf crop is unusually large. This accounts for the overflow in Omaha at present.

"The commission is well equipped for bus iness, 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 grea many cotton mills, has dwindled down, and the working people are becoming absorbed in the factories of its larger neighbor, Man chester. The wages of the mill operative in England are reported to be slightly better than they were a month ago.

Owing to the prevailance 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 eight-hour law is working very well there. It is claimed that it has proved so satisfactory to both manufacturers and employes that neither of them who hvae tried it would be willing to give it up.

The reports from the famine-stricken dis tricts in China are something appaling. 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 it piece by piece to supply th necessaries 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 Spring field, publishes a strong appeal to painters and decorators to unite. It says there are idle days forced constantly upon the workmen which are not taken into account in their vages.

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 \$3.25 and 25 cents an hour for overtime.

The woolen mills at Bennington, Vt., after an idleness of three years, are about to resume operations.

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 e jury was whether Latham had this unexpired term, and the verdict was in favo of the plaintiff.

There is another suit still pending by Mrs Delaney vs Mr. Latham, which will be tried to the court.

day, Judge Field and a jury had or trial the case of the Whitebreast Coal com pany vs A. S. Godfrey. Something over \$100 is involved in this action, Mr. Godfrey, a well known merchant of Lincoln, claimin that sum in shortage in seven cars of hard coal which he bought from the plaintiff company in 1887. He had paid for the coal with the exception of the shortage, and this suit is to recover this. The plaintiff claimed that the coal was bought in transit and at ship per's weights, and if there was a shortage they knew nothing of it and had themselves paid for the coal. The defendant's claim is that he bought the coal free on board at Lin-coln, and he had paid for the full amount of coal the Burlington freight bills showed h had received. It yet remains for the reconcile by their verdict the differing state ments as to the mode of sale and purchase.

The Supreme Court.

The court met to-day as per adjournment to hand down decisions. In the case of the state vs Ball, leave was given to file record Stephens vs Patterson, leave was given plaintiff to withdraw record for correction. Roberts vs Snow, leave was given the de fendant to serve and file briefs in ten days. and also in the case of Nolkamper vs Wyatt •State ex rel Corruth vs Dickinson, dismissed on relator's motion. The case of Bergfield vs Rothrock was also dismissed. Boston Tea Co. vs Brubaker. Error from the district court of Gage county. Affirmed unless the plaintiff file remittus of \$1.49

twenty days; opinion by Justice Cobb. Leiberman vs the state. Error from the district court of Lancaster county. Affirmed: opinion by Chief Justice Roese. Jenne vs Gilbert. Error from the district court of Richardson county. Reversed and

remanded; opinion by Justice Maxwell Reed vs Colby. Appeal from court of Gage county. Decree for plaintiff pinion by Justice Cobb.

Greenwood vs Colby. Error from the dis trict 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.

Elliott vs Atkins. Appeal from the district court of Lancaster county. Affirmed; opinon by Justice Maxwell.

Fischer vs Coons. Error from the district court of Hayes county. Affirmed; opinion by Chief Justice Reese. Osbora vs Fitzgerald. Appeal from the

district court of Luncaster 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 Palladian society of the state univers ity entertained a full chapel this evening It might be called an entertainment of art

and music, and the spiendid audience appre ciated it fully. The following was the pro

gramme: "Invitation to the Dance". "Invitation to the Dance". Temple Quartette of Omaha Tenor solo, "My Lady's Bower." Dan H. Wheeler, jr "Modern Wood Engraving"—A descrip-tion of the process....Clement C. Chasetion of the process Clement of Baritone solo, "Queen of the Earth"

GOOD OUT OF EVIL.

Dr. Rosenau's Sermon at the Synagogue Last Night.

The Jewish synagogue was crowded last night by the congregation of the church to hear a sermon by Dr. William Rosenau, of Cincinnati, who is a prospective successor o Rabbi Benson as shepherd of Israel's flock in Omaha. Dr. Rosenau is a graduate of Union college, of Cincinnati, and is a young man of excellent promise. He is tall, flue looking, and under thirty years of age. He was introduced by Rabbi Benson and conducted the opening services.

Dr. Rosenau's theme was "Good Out o Evil," and he reached his text by telling in an entertaining and eloquent manner the story of Jacob's son who was sold by his story of Jacob's son who was sold by his brothers as a slave to Egyptian traders. It was apparently a direful happening, but Joseph came to renown, the needy lad be-came the kind supporter, the menial slave became the respected priest, and said to his brothers who sold him, in the language of the text, "You meant it for evil against me,

but God meant it for good.' Dr. Rosenau held that much of the suffering and sorrow that affects the human race is due to the fact that man in his weakness of heart can not understand that God will bring good out of matters that appear altogether evil and unfortunate, just as Joseph's hardships proved the salvation of a nation. Our incorrect valuation of our lot gives rise to lamentations when disappoint grumble at our fondest expectation. We grumble at sickness, when disease is often an escape from other afflictions, and, after it, the body from other afflictions, and, after it, the body is stronger and the mind clearer. Regretted death is often the release of a suffering soul. Dreaded poverty has ability to work its share of good. Penury and need have given to the world some of its greatest minds, mind that plenty would have robbed of courage and as piration. Judaism has not lived an undis-turbed life. It has suffered by persocution such as no other creed ever received from enemies. Every page of its history records a persecution, yet each calamity has been but the precursor of greater benefits. The de struction of the temple in sacred Palestine could not destroy the Sinai-born religion. It taught the Jews to cast aside splendor and

nake learning paramount. Be our lot over so sad, our misfortunes ever so discouraging, let us be ready to give to all afflictions the answer that the

Egyptian prince gave to his persecuting brothers: "You meant it for evil against me, but God meaut it for good." Pour thy streighening consolation, on. Lord, into the hearts of all distressed; bless and preserve us.

Ten Cars of Whisky Wasted.

Cutcago, May 17 -- Information has been received here that a freight train was wrecked this morning on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad, about fifteen miles from this city; that the wreck took fire, and that ten car loads of whisky were consumed. The loss is \$70,000.

The Earl of Malmesbury Dead. LONDON, May 17 .-- The earl of Malmes-bury is dead. He was eighty-two years old.

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, Whon she had Children, she gave them Castoria

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.



