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THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, SS, County of Douglas, SS,

| George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The HabingCompany, does solemnly swear sctual circulation of THE DALLY BE week ending May 25, 1859, was as follow | that the for the |
|---|------------------|
| Funday, May 19 | |
| Monday, May 20. Tuesday, May 21. | |

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 25th day of May. A. D. 1889. Seal. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Seal. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. Seal. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. Finte of Nebrasks, County of Douglas. George B. Tzsenuck, 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 BEE for the month of April, 1888, 18,744 copies; for July, 1888, 18,063 cepies; for June, 1888, 18,434 copies; for July, 1889, 18,063 cepies; for August, 1888, 18,183 copies; for September, 1888, 18,154 copies; for July, 1889, 18,063 cepies; for November, 1883, 18,666 copies; for December, 1883, 18,253 copies; for October, 1889, 18,044 copies; for November, 1883, 18,666 copies; for March, 1889, 18,554 copies; for January, 1889, 18,674 copies; for Fobruary, 1869, 18,666 copies; for March, 1889, 18,554 copies; Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 16th day of April, A. D., 1889, N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

AMERICAN diplomacy has scored a

victory. Apia is avenged.

THE mothers of the school children will help to defeat the best laid plans of mice and politicians at the coming school board election.

MEN with ugly records should practice modesty and remain in obscurity. General Tucker's career is a trifle too rank for the most charitable nostrils.

ALL the wheezy old ward workers are wheeling into line at the call of the caucus with the expectation of being selected as delegates to the school board convention.

THE Union Pacific has increased the number of its trains between Omaha and South Omaha, which demonstrates that the suburban service is profitable and growing in favor.

EVERY citizen who desires to keep our public schools out of politics should be on hand to-night to take action in placing a non-partisan school board ticket in the field.

THE quickened movement of grain from the interior of the state to market is influencing local activity in the elevators and railroads and bids fair to continue until late in the summer.

A TREATY CONCLUDED. Washington advices report that the tal secretary of state has been notified of the conclusion of a treaty at Berlin relative to Samoa. According to the statement the result of the conference is a very complete triumph of the American demands. This was foreshadowed in dispatches of last week which represented that at that time about everything the American commissioners had asked for had been conceded, and that the only chance of serious dispute would be over the de-

mand of Germany for indemnity from the Samoans for the killing and mutilation of German sailors. It would appear that this matter had been disposed of without any difficulty.

The vital points in the American contention were that the autonomy of Samoa should be restored and maintained, and that the nations having interests there should be on a perfect equality as to the enjoyment of rights in the islands. There were incidental requirements, but these were the principal points which the American commissioners were instructed to demand and insist upon. They involved the pecessity of Germany agreeing to the restoration of the government which it had deposed and a surrender of rights which it had usurped. There can be no question that there was a very strong case against Germany, the conduct of that power in Samoa showing clearly a design to bring the islands absolutely under German control, and it is by no means incredible that Bismarck, knowing the indefensible character of the policy that had been pursued, decided to dicuss the American demands merely as a formality and then concede them, hoping, perhaps, only to be indemnified for losses claimed to have resulted from the aggressions of the natives. It is not reported whether even this was accorded Germany, and indeed it is hardly to be supposed it would be, simply upon the representations of that government, and without a thorough investigation.

There has been some criticism of the course of the United States in having anything to do with the question of who should rule in Samoa, the contention being that it was a matter which this government, to be consistent with its principles, should have left be determined by the Sato moans, there being two parties, or factions, in the island. There is unquestionably some merit in this view, but it loses sight of the fact that in order to get rid of the dominant influence of Germany in Samoan affairs it is necessary that those whom German interests have favored shall give place to those whom they have antagonized. To have remitted the selection of a ruler to the native population would undoubtedly have been to continue, and perhaps increase, the chaotic political condition in the islands, with the ultimate result, very likely, of requiring the intercession of the three powers to bring about order and establish the government.

The success of the United States in this matter, even though it should be found when the agreement is made public to be less complete than now aprs, is due to the obvious fairness and justice of its principal demands and the indefensible policy of Germany. The practical benefits to this country may not be of such great importance as has been assumed, but a principle has been sustained worth all that the effort has cost, and the United States will stand better before the world for having with firmness and dignity insisted upon havits rights recognized and respected. INFLOW OF ENGLISH CAPITAL. There are indications that an unusually large amount of English capital is seeking investment in this country There appears to be no doubt that some of it has found its way into the brewing interest, which may be accepted as an evidence of the profitableness of beer manufacture, but this foreign capital is not being confined to any one channel. It is seeking anything and everything which promises to yield a fair rate of interest, and doubtiess even speculative enterprises do not fail to receive consideration. The representative of a syndicate of English capitalists is quoted as saying that there never was a time when there was so much English capital waiting for investment, the owners of which are willing to invest in any American enterprise which will insure a fair rate of interest. His mission to this country is to look up such investments, and there are doubtless many others engaged in a like service. This is another evidence of the great prosperity England is having in all her industries. Her iron trade has not been as active before in many years as it is at present, and her manufacturers are realizing prices that pay a much better profit than the American manufacturers are getting, unless it be those at the south. The activity in this branch of industry, of course, is most favorable upon the coal trade, which is a source of large prosperity. The important industry of ship building is also remarkably active. and, in short, Eugland is enjoying exceptional industrial prosperity, which is giving steady and remunerative employment to labor, and adding rapidly to the nation's wealth. The accumulation of capital beyond what nome enterprises can profitably employ, is seeking an outlet, and it appears that there is a enterprises. disposition to place a liberal share of it in the United States. Doubtless opportunities for investment will be found, but the circumstances in this country at present are not altogether favorable to the employment of a very great amount of foreign capital in regular and legitimate business euterprises. There is large amount of idle capital in this country, due to a condition of affairs. the reverse of that existing in England, with which the foreign capital must compete at som disadvantage, so far as legitimate enterprises are concerned. But projects of a speculative nature may be found or created to absorb generously this English capital, if its owners are disposed

to venture, and it will not be surprising

if such projects are developed as a con-

sequence of this inflow of foreign capi-There is in the relative industrial

and commercial conditions of England and the United States at this time much suggestive material for the consideration of economists and statesmen, and it should receive the careful attention of those who, a few months hence, will

renew the discussion of our fiscal policy. THE people of the Pacific coast are dissatisfied with the seal industry as now conducted in Alaska. The senatorial committee taking testimony on our relations with Canada has been told by nearly every disinterested witness

that the monopoly enjoyed by the powerful Alaska company is doing more harm to American interests than all

the poaching committed in the Behring sea by the British. In view of the international prominence which the sealing question has al ready assumed, we anticipate that the relation of the Alaska Seal company to the United States government will be given wide publicity. The farming out of the exclusive right to take seals, to the Alaska Seal company, is a gross injustice to the people of this country. For a comparatively small bonus congress has, in the face of public protest. ratified contracts with the Alaska Seal company by which that concern is reaping millions of dollars annually by virtue of its monopoly. It is therefore to be hoped that in the investigation growing out of the alleged rights of the British to take seals in the Behring sea, public sentiment will be so aroused as to force congress to annul, as soon as possible, the powers excised by the Alaska Seal company. Whatever may be the outcome of the dispute between America and England, one thing is clear, our government should take charge of the seal fisheries and permit citizens of this country without distinction to engage in the Alaska sealing industry if they so choose.

THE addresses with which ministers to foreign courts accompany the presentation of their credentials are usually

of the most formal and commonplace character. Mr. Thomas, minister to Sweden and Norway, made something of a departure in presenting his credentials to King Oscar. He entertained his majesty with an eloquent address, in which he paid a merited compliment to the Scandinavian population of the United States. "No people in the world," said he, "receive a warmer welcome on our shores, none make better citizens of our republic than the sons and daughters of the lofty north. They bring with them the honesty and industry, the patience and fortitude, the hope and valor, the love of truth and fear of God, that have ever distinguished the Scandinavian and illuminate the pages of history." It was a hearty, generous and just tribute to a people who are among the most useful. loyal and worthy of American citizens.

THE inquiry into live stock rates on Chicago railroads brings into prominence the supreme selfishness of that city. Although the railroads have in every possible way catered to her desires to control the products of the west she is constantly clamoring for addi-

if the improvement in railroad traffic will continue from now on, we may may look for a general revival of busi-

ness. Ro well a fer i 'Iwas Eset Thus.

Cincinnati, Commercial-Gazette. The Chicago bourds of trade proposes to shut down on the public quotation of current prices, alleging that the information is used

by bad men for immoral purposes. It is re-freshing to observe this manifestation of the Chicago board's high s mae of morality, which appears to be measured by the money standard. The man who pays for the privilege of speculating on the board is considered as re-spectable, while the poor devil who operates on the pointers he gets outside is reckoned as a gambler and bucket-shop fiend.

HITS AND MISSES.

It was fortunate for. Mrs. Lizzie Aldrich that the jury rendered a verdict before the Omaha papers printed her picture. Had they reached Hastings before the jury retired the woman would have been convicted on general principles.

The city pest house would make a splendid addition to Hascail's collection of poor houses.

There was a deep significance in the fact that the postoffice was locked and barred when Major Clarkson marched by at the head of the veterans. Colonel Gallagher is a discreet warrior.

Has the union depot scheme been thrown nto a sewer!

Few people are sware of the rivalry be tween the storekeepers and the street sweep ing contractors. The latter skurry around at the midnight hour and carpet the walks with the dust of the streets. The job is done, inspected, and the cost charged to the city before the shop'ceepers arrive. Then a thousand swearing clerks and janitors dust the walks and refill the gotters. At last accounts the contractors were several dollars ahead without seriously diminishing the avail able dust.

There was too much method in Edwards madness to successfully work the insanity dodge. His great shility as a carver will make him a valuable addition to Mosher' stone cutting gang.

The peanut stand at the cemetery entrance should have been suppressed.

THE FIELD OF INDUSTRY.

In the northwest farm laborers are holding mass meetings in the fields to discuss the wage question.

The average German laborer does not expend more than \$15 every year in clothes. Common laborers receive from 50 cents to \$ per day; masons from \$1 to \$1.50; carpenters the same; plasterers, \$1; roofers, \$1; paint ers, \$1; hod-carriers and carters, 72 cents; male mill operatives, 75 cents or \$1; and blacksmiths, \$1. Every workman earning \$75 per year must pay annually to the state 12 marks, or \$3.

A mass meeting was held in Glasgow the other day in aid of the persecuted tenants in Falcarraph, Ireland. The Scotch and Irish laborers, who usually, dislike each other intensely, are fraternizing in their sympathy for the starving people of Gweedore.

A Laundry Women's union has been formed in Wandsworth, England, The blast-furnace men in Staffordshire, England, have made a demand for a 10 per

cent advance. ability Salem (Mass.) street car hands have been granted ten hours, and 20 cents per hour for

over time. The Factory Inspector bill, providing for the inspection of industrial establishments

for the protection of women and children in the state of Pennsylvania, was signed by Governor Beaver. More furnaces are going out of blast on ac-

count of the duliness in the iron trade. The manufacturing industries of Sweden

A COLLISION AT LINCOLN. A Burlington Fast Freight and Switch Eagine Collide.

FIREMAN P. M. CROSS KILLED.

While Imprisoned in the Wreck Hot Steam Fills His Lungs-A Physician's Skeleton - The

Herold Case.

LINCOLN BURBAU OF THE OMARA BER,] 1029 P STREET, LINCOLN, May 30.

Just before 12 o'clock, last night, a fast freight train on the Burlington railway collided with a switch engine in the company's lower yards. The engines came together with terrific force, throwing a number of the cars of the incoming train off the track, and the fireman, P. M. Cross, was almost instantly killed. Engineer Sheeley jumped at the first signal of danger, or, doubtless, he, too, would have met with a like terrible death. The accident occurred on J street, exactly on the Union Pacific crossing. Train No. 26, running between Chicago and Denver, is a fast freight in last night in charge of Conductor It came in last night in charge of Conductor D. D. Parkes, and rolled into the yards at a speed of eight to ten miles per hour. The engineer and fireman, however, were strangers in the yards. This was their first night on the Lincoln-Hastings run. Trains were supposed to stop at the crossing, but this one did not, because the engineer was not aware of its location and evidently mis-understood the signification of the lights, other wise there would be a chance for crimunderstood the signification of the lights, other wise there would be a chance for crim-inal carlessness to attach. Switch engine, No. 216, was moving toward the incoming train, and the engineer admits that he knew that it was coming, but said he thought there was plenty of time to get out of its way, and there would have been had it not made its usual stop at the argesting. This becomes was furore about a year ago; and to prevent recurrence, the police force dug a hast; usual stop at the crossing. This, however, was iot done, owing, it is urged, to the fact that the new men were unacquainted with their bearings. When first seen by them the switch engine was some distance away. The rapid drive, however, brought the two enrand drive, however, brought the two en-gines upon each other, and Engineor Sheeley says he told his fireman to jump, as soon as he saw a colision was inevitable, whistled for brakes, reversed his en-gine, held the throttle for a moment and then swung himself between the cab and tender, and jumped, escaping with a sprained ankle. The fireman delayed too long and the engines came together with a crash that was heard all over the yards. The tender of No. 216 was mashed in, but otherwise the engine was injured very little. The front of No. 37 was badly demolished, and the tender was driven into the front of the car in the rear. Poor Cross was imprisoned by the en gine and tender coming together. His left eg was crushed from the thigh down His right leg and an arm were also crushed and broken, and while held in the vice-like grip of the cars the hot steam poured into his face, filling his lungs. Cross ived, however, until released from his posttion, when death came and ended all. Cross had been with the company a little

over a year. He leaves a wife and three childred. He was about thirty-five years of age, and lived at Kearney. His remains are in the hands of Undertaker Roberts, and at the close of the inquest will be taken to Kearney for burial. Coroner Shoemaker impaneled the jury this morning which met aud viewed the body and adjourned until to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock to get the witnesses together and properly arrange for aking testimony.

The Notorious Herold Failure. The failure of Christain G. Herold, a clothing merchant of this city, in the winter of 1884-5, and the complications growing out of his failure, are no doubt tresh in the minds of many of our readers. New interest has been added to that matter by a recent decision of Judge Chapman, in a case tried before him some months since, and which was decided at the last term of court.

It will be remembered that shortly after Herold's failure rumors became rife of a teams and playfully grapple with any one gigantic conspiracy on the and others to defraud part of Herold his creditors. who might be passing.

Woodward was the second lien, and that the lien of L iNell & Co., was the third lien, and ordered the premises sold and the claims paid in this order. No appeal was taken by C. G. Herold and Annie E. Herold, they being satisfied with the result, and taking a stay. The First National bank gave notice of appeal, but the matter was then compromised and their interest as-signed to Billings & Woodward, and the stay of execution taken by Herold was with-drawn and the premises are now advertised for sale. for sale. This finding of the court agrees with Dr.

This finding of the court agrees with Dr. Dogge's testimony, which was to the effect that the note was for a valuable considera-tion, and that it was stolen from him by the Herolds and not missed until some time after. The outcome of the case now pending before the supreme court is awfited with much interest, as upon its decision depends all the property of Dr. Dogge and wife, as well as their reputation.

Only a Physician's Skeleton. A ripple of excitement was created this norning by the announcement that a skeleton had been discovered in an outhouse on the alley between O and N street, back of Perkin's Bro's, boot and shoe store. It coms that a carpenter had been put at work to repair the outbuilding. It had six com-partments, one of which was locked and barred. On bursting the door open the carpenter was horrified to discover a skeleton of a boy, probably twelve years of age, and he proceeded to call in passers by the pro-prietors of the boot and shoe store, and finally notified the police force. Some of its members were soon at the place with the patrol wagon, and the skeleton was at once onded into it and taken to the station loaded into it and taken to the station. For a time there was such an air of mystery about it that all sorts of rumors were put in circulation, but investigation led to the dis-covery that the skeleton belonged to a physi-cian of the city, and the excitement was no longer at fever heat. It was then remem-hered, also, that the same skeleton created a furner about a wear sort, and the provent a

recurrence, the police force dug a hasty grave in some obscure spot, and that skeleon will be known no more

Memorial Day in Lincoln. To-day's celebration in Lincoin will be mong the pleasant memories for the future

for all who were in attendance. The grand column formed for the march promptly at 1 o'clock, and a half hour later forward march was the order of President of the Day Lille. bridge, of Appomatox Post No. 214. The line of march formed on Eleventh street. Divisions others than the first formed on the contiguous streets, and when stretched out on O street, en route for Wyuka cemetery, the marshals, aids, bands, military organizatious, consisting of posts, relief corps and university cadets, and the long line of car-

riages presented a very pretty sight. In-deed, the day in Lincoln was very fittingly celebrated. The principal business streets were beautifully decorated; in fact, the whole city put on holiday attire in honor of the day set apart in memory of the nation's Music.....By the Band Prayer. By Chaplain Masterman Prayer Song.....Children Public Schools Reading of Orders...Adjutant Brad P. Cook

Song......Double Quartette Welcome Address......Commander H. C. McArthur

Near Pocatello, Idaho, an engine collided with a 350 pound cinnamon bear, cutting the animal completely in two.

with flowers by Farragut and Appointtox posts. After the decoration of graves the comrades assembled at the G. A. R. lot, and

ceived a bar of gold weighing 21214 pounds, and valued at \$46,000, from the Spottedhorse mine, near Maiden. the closing ceremonies to the unknown dead A dozen boys have, within a short time, been committed to the Napa, Cala., insane asylum, whose insanity has been caused by

smoking cigarettes.

home.

were discovered.

City News and Notes. Te coroner's jury impaneled to inquire into the cause of the death of little Clark Gilles-pie, found that he came to his death by ing run over by a hook and ladder truck. driven at an unwarranted rate of spee not with felonious intent. The boys killed the dog "Rowdy," which was a general favorite among the firemen, and simply because he was too apt to jump in front of

were held.

of the bank has been increased to \$300,000, and that another increase will be made in a short time. His coming will not lessen the rate of interest here, but it is given out that a drop to S per cent to jobbers is only a question of time

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. The Kearney fire department holds a fair

lune 7, 8 and 9.

Over two hundred Kearney citizens have signed a petition for city sewerage. A base ball tournament, lasting three or four days, is to be held at Scotia in June. The Minden Catholics are to erect a large wick church and school house this summer.

Burglars are so numerous at York that the all-absorbing question discussed each night is whose house will be entered next.

For the first time in years, York county has a saloon in its boundaries. McCool Junction claims the honor of the innovation. The corner-stone of the new Custer county court house was laid at Broken Bow Thurs-day with appropriate ceremonies, which were in charge of the Masonic order.

Mr. Christensen, a Scribner farmer, casti-rated a razor-backed hog with a stick the other day, and a splinter from the weapon struck his son in the eye, destroying tho sight.

J. H. Teller, president of the Yankton, Norfolk & Southwestern road, has paid a visit to Norfolk for the purpose of securing the right of way into the city and locating the depot grounds.

lowa Items.

Glanders has been attacking Cass county orses.

Denison citizens are agitating the duestion of a new court house. The Methodist conference for the Atlantic

listrict meets at Dexter June 4. Twenty-four students are to graduate from

the Muscatine high school this year. Charles Howard, of Perry, while chasing a wolf the other day, dropped dead of heart

discase. The annual camp meeting of the Seventh Day Adventists will be held at Des Moines

June 4 to 11. An eleven-year-old Boone boy ate unripe cooseberries and drank milk and then laid lown and died.

The board of supervisors of Sioux county at the June session will be asked to submit a proposition to a vote of the people to build a county G. A. R. memorial hall at a cost of \$5,000.

Strange things occur in prohibition sa-loons. The other day at Dubuque some men inveigled a wanton into one of the whisky shops, disrobed her, and kept her on exhibi-tion on a table for twenty-four hours,

Mr. Conable, convicted of libeling Judge Hayes, was fined \$150, but the attorney for the prosecution moved to make the fine lighter, saying the judge only wanted to be vindicated, and the fine was reduced to \$50. The Wright county grand jury wanted Internal Revenue Collector Webster to divulge the names of the parties to whom govern-ment liquor licenses had been granted, but he refused, and the court sustained him.

Beyond the Rockies.

Boise City is agitating the question of sewerage and a better water supply.

Five saw mills and seven shingle mills

The excitement over the reported Montana

can not supply the demand for building lumber at Centralia, W. T.

diamond discoveries at Eldorado bar, has subsided, owing to the fact that no diamonds

The Helena, Mont., assay office has re-

While looking for work from house to house at Los Angeles, a discarded daughter of S. B. Sanderson, a millionaire, accident

ally found her parents and was welcomed

The dead bodies of a Mrs. Lee and her

OVER a month ago the railroad managers promised to submit the union depot proposition in three weeks. And yet there is not the slightest indication that they will fulfil their pledges.

THE county commissioners apparently have come to the conclusion that discretion is the better part of valor, and are trying to back out of the proposed deal to transfer the ownership of the county poor farm.

CONGRESSMEN are constantly complaining of the burdens of office, the exactions of their constituents and the low salary paid. The country has yet to hear of one resigning to escape these trials and tribulations.

A NON-PARTISAN school board ticket outside of the party machine will be placed in nomination to-night. Clean, intelligent and capable candidates, nominated on such a ticket, are sure of an election, no matter what the packed caucuses may do.

ARBITRATION 18' the best means of settling the plumbers' strike. Let the masters and journeymen submit their disputes to a disinterested committee and abide by the result. While both stand on their dignity, a satisfactory agreement is impossible.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONER ROOSEVELT declares his intention of enforcing the civil service laws without the least reference to the politics of the applicant. This is doubtless in accord with the spirit and letter of the law. The trouble is that civil service reform is confined to clerks and bureau subordinates.

SECRETARY BLAINE is nothing if not gallant. He does not propose to have American ladies traveling in France shut up in deep, dark dungeons by insulting police officials because of differences with Menton dressmakers. Minister Reid has been instructed to look into the outrage, and France must humbly apologize.

THE Farmers' alliance will cut a wide swath in the politics of Dakota. Politicians who ignore the strength and purpose of that organization will discover their mistake when the returns come in. Dakota is essentially agricultural, and the wants and interests of the farmers should be carefully considered and guarded at the threshold of statehood.

BOSTON pays sixty-five cents per lamp per night for its electric light service. Providence pays forty-four, Springfield twenty-three, New York forty, Philadelphia forty-seven. While Chicago pays only lifteen, due to the fact that the city superintends its own electric light system. There is a significance in these figures which will not be lost on cities contemplating the building and controling of their own systems of lighting.

tional favors. She would place ever city in the west under her heel and crush out every commercial competitor. Her packers say that the receipts of live hogs are not sufficient by half to keep the packeries running, and they demand that the rates on dressed meat be raised so that stock will have to be shipped direct to that city. None are so blind as those who will not see. The supremacy of Chicago as the porkopolis of the country is on the wane, and she cannot regain her vantage ground by any possible discrimination which the railroads can impose. The packing center of the country has moved to the Missouri valley. It is there to stay, and the combinations and lamentations

of Chicago can not prevail against it. THE pressing necessity of gathering the crops in Hayti, for which the soldiers are required, appears to be a fac-

tor that is having an important influence in the direction of settling the insurrection. But apart from this, trustworthy advices show that Hippolyte has the upper hand, with every probability favorable to his bringing the conflict to a speedy termination. A good deal may depend, however, upon how he shall treat the possible demands of his soldiers, who are reported to be manifesting a desire for rapine and plunder. Treachery is a condition to be expected at any time among the Haytians. It seems probable that the state department is advised that the insurrection in the black republic is about to end, and

under circumstances that will not require the sending of the proposed commission. OMAHA has an abundance of capital. There are millions of idle money in her bank vaults. But Omaha needs public spirited capitalists who are willing to reinvest their means in commercial and industrial enterprises that will afford employment to wage-workers and supply the arteries of trade with a vitalizing current. Look at Sioux City and Denver. They do not possess half the resources of which Omaha can boast.

Their tributary commercial territory is not half as extensive. But their men of means are liberal and wide awake. They do not fold their hands and wait for foreign capital to inaugurate great

THE May bulletin of the department

of agriculture, just issued, reports that the present winter wheat crop has had a good degree of immunity from adverse conditions from the day of seeding to the present time. As compared with the corresponding time last year the wheat crop of 1889 has a decided advantage. The general 'average percentage of conditions for twenty-four of the leading winter wheat states is reported for may to be 96, as compared with 78 for May, 1888.

TEN wostern railroads moved six thousand five hundred car loads of grain

within the past seven days, and four thousand car loads for the week previous. This would indicate that grain is moving freely toward the sea board, and

are represented by upward of 3,000 works, affording employment to about 74,200 hands They comprise paper pulp, dyeing and foun dry works, brick kilns, distilleries, spinning mills, weaving factories and chemical works The Chilian consul at San Francisco says that, although there is to be some railroad building in his country, there is no chance there for American laborers. Wages in Chili are low, being from \$1 to \$1.25 a day. Extensive works, to employ many hun dreds of workmen, are to be started in Ger many for the manufacture of paper from iron and glass by a newly discovered process. A New York plumbers' union will not ac cept new members who have not taken out

their first naturalization papers. The members of the Order of the Knights of Labor at Marion, Kan., have started a cooperative cannery.

In German potteries apprentices must serve from three to six years. In Berlin industries there is one apprentice to every fifteen workers; in the Anhalt district the ratio is one to seven men.

The shoeworkers in England are agitating for eight hours.

STILL UNDECIDED.

A. J. Poppleton Considering the Exposition-Market House Question. A. J. Poppleton did not give the Exposition association members very much encour agement in their efforts to obtain a decisive answer as to whether he would assist or oppose them in their offer to sell or lease the exposition building to the city for a market house.

"I have not made up my mind yet," he said, "and don't know that I shall make any change in the stand I have always taken regarding this matter. However, new propos itions are coming up, and until they have been examined into I will not give my de-cision."

A few minutes later, Fred W. Grav called on Mr. Poppleton, and held a ten minute conversation with him, in which he was inconversation with and, in which ne was in-formed that the association must prepare and submit for the former's inspection an explicit statement of their proposition before action would be taken on the question. Another gentleman, who is more or less interested in the scheme, said he had serious doubts about the association people being able to accomplish what they have undertaken. "I think," he continued, "that there are too many strong interests at work against them."

ANOTHER GRAND STRUCTURE The Proposed Fire Proof Hotel on Upper Farman Street.

The grand hotel project which has been slumtering for some time past is once more revived. The promoters of this enterprise last year, it will be remembered, raised a bonus of \$65,000 for a \$000,000 fire-proof hotel on the corner of "Twentieth and Farnam streets. This fell through because G. M Hitchcock wanted a bonus of \$50,000 in addition to the cost of the lots, computed at \$116,000. The property owners interested were at that time willing to raise \$125,0.0, but would not go beyond that, and finally

but would not go beyond that, and finally dropped the scheme. Now it is proposed to raise \$100,000 bonus for the erection of a hotel to cost not less than three quarters of a million, with 300 feet front on Farnam street on one of the blocks between Eighteenth and Twenty-second streets. Eastern capital-ists have agreed to build this hotel within twenty-four months provided the bonus is raised and the lot can be had at a price not exceeding the bonus. In case the grounds for the hotel cost more than \$100,000 the bonus is to be raised correspondingly. A representative of this Boston syudicate, now in the city, has held a conference with some in the city, has held a conference with some of the heavy property owners, and it is ex-pected that they will begin the canvass at an early day, so that the place may he orepared this sensee and loundations laid before winter.

These rumors implicated Dr. O. H. Dogge a well known German physician of this city, and it was charged that he had instigated and assisted in the fraud and had received from his creditors. The fact that Heroid had confessed judgment in the county court in Dogge's favor to the amount of \$5,000, and that Dogge had received his money on the same and had shortly after gone to Europe, seemed to substantiate the rumors. In the fail of 1885 complaint was made against Herold, and he was put under district court to answer the charge of defrauding his creditors. Dr. Dogge received information of the

charges made against him in connection with Herold, and returned to this city in the fall nd was also arrested and bound over to answer the charge of accessory. The case of Herold e of Herold was tried first and was shown that he had received and secreted a large amount of goods. He found guilty and sentenced to a in the penitentiary. Dr. Dogge was was tried at the same term of court for complic ity in Herold's offense, and atter a pro-tracted trial was found not guilty. Almost immediately after the acquittal the doctor's wife purchased property on the corner of Tenth and P streets, and the doctor opened a hospital there. Not satisfied with the decision of the jury, a large number of creditors of Herold began proceedings by a creditors' bill against Herold and Dogge and wife, to subject this property to their claims. The case was hotly contested, and claims. occupied much time in its trial, witnesses being brought here from Wisconsin by Dr. Dogge. After all the testimony was in on both sides, the plaintiff obtained a lease to reopen the case and take depositions of wit-nesses in Wisconsin. Voluminous deposi-tions were taken and the case was finally submitted to Judge Chapman, who, in De-cember, 1887, decided in favor of the plaintiffs. An appeal was at once taken by the defendants to the supreme court, where the case was argued last fall and where it is still pending. During the pendency of this suit a suit was begun by Mesars, billings & Woodward against C. G. Herold and his wife to secure the foreclosure of a mortgage upon Heroid's homestead. This mortgage was given to Christian Shaefer, and by him assigned to Dr. Dogge, about the time of Her-oid's failure, and by Dogge assigned to Bill-ings & Woodward. Shortly after this suit was begun the plaintiff's were surprised to have the note and morigage turn up in the hands of the First National bank of Platsmouth, who claimed to have purchased it of Herold. The Herolds answered by admit-Herold. The Herolds answered by admit-ting the execution of the note and the mort gage, averring that it was part and parcel of the fraud attempted to be sperpetrated upon the creditors of Herold, and that all the money used in the trans-action was C. G. Herold's. This same note and mortgage figured extensively in the original case arainst Dr. Dogge and in the suit of the creditors, and the Herold's all testified that it was fraudulent. The case of Billings & Woodward was consolidated with I. Neil & Co. vs Herold, and the deci sion by Judge Chapman determined both cases. The judge made elaborate findings of fact, of which the following is a brief synop-

First, That the claim of William Herold on a mortgage was a first lien on the

Second. That the note and mortgage given to Christian Shaefer was assued without fraud as between the parties to the suit, and that Shaefer paid \$3,500 to Heroid, and that

it is wholly due and unpaid. Third, That O. H. Dogge subsequently be-came owner of said note and mortgage by indorsement, before due to him, for a valuable consideration, and the same was either lost or stolen from him, and wrongfully came into the hands of Annie E. Herold or C. G. Heroid without any consideration being paid

herefor. Fourth. That the First National bank, of Fourth. That the First National bank, of Plattsmouth, is not the owner of said note and mortgage, and took the same under sus-plcious circumstances; that the mutilated and solled appearance of the note and mort-gage and the fact that it was in the custedly of the maker; that they were notoriously insolvent and other circumstances under which it was pledged to the bank put the bank on inquiry as to whether C. G. Herold and Annie L. Herold were the rightful owners of the note and mortgage and had the right to sell the same. the right to sell the same. The court held that the fien of Bittings &

The committee appointed by the board trade and the committee appointed by the central trades union will meet Friday ing at the central trades and union active work in the matter of the Fourth of July celebration in this city. The attend ance of every member of the two commit tees is respectfully urged. This will be a very important meeting, and the success of the celebration hinges largely upon it.

J. L. Miles, president of the Nebraska Savings bank of Omaha and South Omaha, s now identified with the banking interest of this city. He has taken a large block o stock in the Nebraska Savings bank of Lincoln and become president of the institution, and will take charge of his official position July 1. It is learned that the capital stock

daughter have just been discovered near Hailey, Idaho. They were murdered four years ago by the husband of the former, who then married again and disappeared. No trace of him has yet hean found to trace of him has yet been found Orrin Smith, accused of bigamy, had a pre-liminary examination at San Bernardino, and was held to answer. Smith has three wives living. He married the last one about six weeks ago, after an acquaintance of three weeks. His first wife is living in Kansas, the second in San Francisco, and the third in San

Bernardino. Deputy Collector of Customs S. B. Croake, of Tacoma., W. T., has just returned from a trip to the American border, between Wash-ington and British Columbia. He says he found that for several hundred miles along the border there was not a single American the border there was not a single American officer to prevent the smuggling of onlym or the crossing of Chinese into the United States.



When with some soap a salesman bold Comes in your place to there unfold His samples, and proceeds to say: This equals, sir, in every way The IVORY; 'tis made in fact By the same formula exact; Tis just as white, indeed the man Who makes this soap by perfect plan, Has made the Ivony o'er and o'er For Procter & Gamble heretofore. Besides, this soap brings to the till More profit than the IVORY will."

He means to use by such a game, Your reputation and good name A fraud or counterfeit to sell

Of what is known and proven well. This means his soap will never go

On its own merits fast or slow; And you, like him, the truth must toss Clean overboard, or sell at loss. [land It means still more, that throughout the The IVORY SOAP's in great demand. For none chase with imitations frail An article that has no sale. And who for counterfeit will pay

And customers perhaps offend With goods I fear to recommend."

Don't buy the soap that salesmen say: "Is like the Ivory every way," For grocers can this tale unfold The price of genuine goods to-day? Of every hundred cakes they sold Then whence can the advantage flow On seventy-five a loss they bore, Or how can you "more profit" know? Or else it ne'er had left their store.

A WORD OF WARNING.

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

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Reply to all who do intend To use you thus to gain their end: When you for your own soap create,

Upon its worth demand as great As IVORY SOAP this day can claim, I'll buy, should trade require the same ; But have no time, I tell you true, To introduce your soap for you,