# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1889.

## THE DAILY BEE. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (Morning Edition) including SUNDAY BEE, One Yest 5000 For Six Months 500 The OMARA SUNDAY BEE, mailed to any 500 WERKLY BEE, ONG YOR, OMANA OFFICE, NOS. OILADD 916 FARNAN STREET. CHICAGO OFFICE, NO. ROOKERY BUILDING. NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOKS 14 AND 15 THIBUNE-BUILDING. WARHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 618 FOURTEENTH STREET.

CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and edi-torial matter should be addressed to the EDITOR OF THE BEE. BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY. OMAHA. Drafts, checas 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.

Biate of Nebraska, County of Douglas, 88,

George B, Tzschuck, scretary of The Bee Pub-Babing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending June 1, 1859, was as follows:

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beta N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.
Seal. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.
State of Nebraska, as., County of Douglas.
State of Nebraska, as., George B. Tzschurz, being duly sworn, de-poses and says that he is secretary of The flee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Daily Bee for the month of June, 1888, 18,242 copies; for Juny, 1888, 18,053 copies; for August, 1888, 18,55 copies; for September, 1888, 18,154 copies; for October, 1888, 18,053 copies; for November, 1888, 18,980 copies; for December, 1888, 18,223 copies; for January, 1889, 18,554 copies; for February, 1889, 18,060 copies; for Marcu, 1889, 18,550 copies; for April, 1889, 18,559 copies; for May, 1899, 18,699 copies. GEO, B. TZSCHUCK, Sworn to before me and subscribed in my [Seal.] presence this 3d day of June, A. D., 1889, N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

### N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

THE men who urged and worked for the removal of Fort Omaha will live to regret their acts.

IT IS promised that on Vice-President Holcomb's return to this city, the union depot project will be submitted. O maha is patiently waiting.

THE heavy shipments of gold abroad show little signs of abating, and are likely to continue until money will be ncessary to move the new crops in August to market.

THE destruction of Seattle by fire is a lesson to all cities that the first essential of municipal life and progress is a fire department thoroughly equipped for emergencies.

THE stock ticker has been restored on 'change and the gambling in futures, whether it be done on the curbstone, at the bucket shop or in Wall street, will go on undisturbed.

AN inter-state exposition this fall properly managed and inaugurated on a scale commensurate with Omaha's importance can not fail to be of great commercial advantage to this city.

DAKOTA farmers of the Red river valley have undertaken the raising of hemp to supply themselves with binding twine. This is a practical and effective way of fighting the demands o the twine trust.

PREPARING FOR STATEHOOD. The governor of Wyoming has issued a proclamation directing that an election be held on the second Monday of July next for the choice of delegates to the constitutional convention to be held in September. The governor states in his proclamation that the territory has the population and other conditions necessary to insure a stable local government therein, and that a very large majority of the people desire to establish a state government. Bills were reported to both houses of the last congress for the formation and admission into the union of the state of Wyoming. Under these circumstances the movement for statehood has full warrant,

with excellent promise of receiving the favorable consideration of congress whenever the preparatory requirements

have been complied with. The last report of the governor of Wyoming to the secretary of the interior estimated the population of the territory at eighty-five thousand. It is probably now not less than one hundred thousand. In recent years the character of the population has steadily improved, and with this has come a change for the better in the condition of the material affairs of the territory. When this report was submitted there were eight hundred and ninety-one miles of railroad in the territory, and the mileage has since been increased. With these railroad extensions the mineral deposits of the territory have attracted greater attention and are being steadily developed. The territory is rich in coal, it being estimated that its coal fields cover thirty thousand square miles. There are extensive deposits of soda of remarkable purity. The territory is believed to have vast deposits of oil which must ultimately become a source of great wealth. Stock raising is still the most important industry, but farming is successfully carried on in the districts where water is abundant for irrigating purposes, and the governor expressed the opinion that "the time is near at hand when all the valleys now producing only half a crop of grass will be waving fields of grain and rich with root and vegetable productions." The public school system of the territory is well cared for, there is a university that has thus far been very successful, and there are a num-

ber of humane institutions. The bonded indebtedness of the territory last year was only three hundred and twenty thousand dollars, which was but one per cent of the assessed valuation of the previous year. During the year ending June 30, 1888, nearly three hundred thousand acres of public land were entered in Wyoming, and nearly one hundred and fifty thousand acres previously entered were brought to final proof.

It thus appears that Wyoming has been making good strides in population and material prosperity during the last few years, and there is no reason to doubt that this prosperous course will continue. The vote of the territory is republican, and when the people have adopted a suitable constitution and formed a state government there can be little doubt that their demand for statehood will be favorably considered by congress.

MORE INDIAN NEGOTIATIONS. The president has appointed a commission, pursuant to act of congress, to negotiate with the Cherokee and other tribes in the Indian territory for the cession of a part of their lands to the United States. The amount of land which the government will obtain if these negotiations shall be successful is stated to be about twenty-two million acres, an area not quite half as large as Nebraska, but nearly all of it superior land. No one, however, need be in a burry to take advantage of the opening of this territory. Under the most favorable conditions that can be reasonably hoped for it will be a year, and perhaps much longer, before nego tiations can be completed, but there is every reason to expect that the government will find some serious obstacles in the way of success, the removal of which may require further legislation by congress. The matter will doubtless be found considerably more complicated than the negotiations with the Sioux. and it is very likely, also, that the Indians to be treated with will be found no less shrewd and stubborn than their Dakota brethren in raising objections and insisting upon their claims. So far as the Cherokees have expressed themselves regarding the disposal of their lands, the outlook for negotiations with them is certainly not favorable, and their attitude is pretty sure to exert a strong influence upon other tribes in the Indian territory. The rights of the tribes in that territory have been very clearly defined by the treaty, and their disposition appears to be not to relinquish one iota of of what has been accorded them, but to hold the government to a full performance of every obligation. Thus, when it was proposed in congress to embrace what is known as the Cherokee Strip with Oklahoma there was a vigorous protest from the Cherokees against the proposition, and it was found that the government could not do this without violating a treaty obligation. It is a question how far, if at all, the government is bound by these treaties, the supreme court having decided, we believe, that they have no force except as congress may be pleased to respect them, but, however this may be, it was decided not to violate the agreement in the case of this Cherokee Strip, unless forbidding a renewal of its lease to a cattle company constituted a violation. The treaty of 1866 allowed the government to settle friendly Indians in any part of the Cherokee country west of ninetysix degrees of longitude, the lands so used to be paid for at a price agreed upon, but until this was done the Cherkee nation was to retain possession of and jurisdiction over all such lands. The right of the United States to settic friendly Indians on the "strip" is acknowledged by the Cherokees, but the proposal to open it for the settlement of whites is a different affair. The Cherokees leased this tract at an annual rental of one hundred thousand dollars, and the terms of the government wil have to be liberal in order to induce them to give it up. Negotiations looking to the acquire-

ment by the government of territory greater in extent than that of a number of the states, and consisting of excellent land, are important, and will need to be conducted with exceptional skill and ability. The commissioners appointed are not sufficiently well known to enable us to speak authoritively regarding their qualifications for such a duty.

THE AMES PURCHASE.

The enterprising example of Mr. Fred L. Ames in placing hundreds of thousands of dollars in Omaha property is worthy of more than passing mention. It is a display of unbounded confidence in the future of Omaha, and conveys a significant lesson to our moneyed men. The purchase of the Coad and Pacific Express properties, and the erection of a magnificent business block, involving a total investment of

nearly half a million dollars, shows that the "trend of business' is westward and can not be stayed while property owners east of Fifteenth street are indifferent to the demands of expanding mercantile interests. Golden opportunities are slipping through their hands. They are content as long as their fire traps bring large rentals, and shut their eyes to the gradual but certain drift of business to other sections. The fact that east Farnam street is steadily losing its character as a retail street is not surprising to those who have closely watched the tendency of business. Crude, inconvenient

and shoddy buildings do not attract business. They repel it. The external appearance of a building is an advertisement of the character of the tenant and his business. And so long as the owners fail to furnish modern structures and conveniences for the expanding business, they can not hope to long retain the prestige of the street. Their rent rolls will diminish when it is too late, and the tenants who now pay exorbitant rents for poor accommodations will move to other and more desirable quarters, where property owners are

ready to furnish every modern convenience for a fair return on the investment. The rapid development of upper Farnam and Sixteenth streets is strong evidence of the tendency of business. Stores which were considered gorgeous in pioneer days are no longer desirable. The modern merchant must have the latest appliances for the conduct of business, and these can not be secured from

the landlords who live for to-day and care not for to-morrow. The shoddy fire-traps must go, and go promptly, or business men will leave

them to the bats and cobwebs. THE property owners of Burt street. between Sixteenth and Twentieth, have determined to pave that thoroughfare with vitrified brick in proference to wooden block. The success of that experiment will be watched with great interest by the city. Burt street is destined to become one of the leading resi-

dence streets, and by the selection of vitrified brick, the property owners expect to secure a pavement that shall combine cleanliness, durability and noiselessness at a cost not exceeding that of wooden block. Should

the new pavement prove satisfactory, there is every reason to believe that

member of the house of Othman will not five years hence reika over the Turkish possessions, no matter how restricted they may by that time have become. Neither can we deem it possible that the Romanoff family will not continue to rule Russia in 1891, whatever may be the issue of the appalling contest between the nifilists and the pres ent czar. So of this composite empire of Austro-Hungary it may be said that the most durable feature is the Hapsburg succossion. Francis Joseph may abdicate or

die, but in all probability he will be succeeded by a prince of his house.

The increase in French emigration to South America, particularly to the Argentine Republic, is causing the French gov ernment much concern. No less than 17,105 Frenchmen sailed for that country in 1888, as against only about 5,000 in 1886. This is peculiarly trying to the ministry in view of the comparative failure of the efforts to induce colonists to go to Algeria and Cochin China. The minister of the interior, M Constant, directed a circular letter to all the prefects of France on April 18, urging them to put intending emigrants on their guard against the illusory promises held out to them by the agents of foreign countries. He speaks with considerable justice of the dubious prospect necessarily before the larger part of the emigrants to the Argentine Republic, destined to be set down in the midst of the vast uncultivated areas of the interior, under obligation to the Argentine govern ment or to emigration companies for their passage money, exposed to the probability of a fall in the price of labor and to the uncertainties of a fluctuating paper currency, and with no chance of becoming owners of land except as metayers. The prefects are ordered to press these facts upon the at-

tention of the people generally, as also to proceed with the greatest severity against emigration agents who are not duly au thorized. They are also to onlist the help of village authorities in the attempt to diminish emigration, getting the latter to discourage to the utmost intending emigrants who apply for the necessary passports and papers. It will be interesting to observe the effect of these vigorous measures; it does not seem possible that they can fail of accomplishing much of their aim.

## . .

The recent crisis in the Spanish ministry appears to have been only the breaking out of an opposition to Sagasta within his own party, or rather the fusion of parties owning his leadership, which has long been threat

ened. The immediate cause of the rupture was the defeat of the proposition to increase the duties on cereals. At the time of voting on the bill, May 23, a great dist urbance took place in the chamber, the president, Martos, actually leaving the chair to vote against his party, while Gamazo and his little band of protectionist liberals, seeing that the measure was destined to defeat, refrained from voting altogether. To these disaffected liberals, it was publicly understood, that Generals Cassola and Dominguez, with Romero Robledo, had joined themselves, and that they could muster about fifty votes against the government. They, proposed to join the conservatives in demanding a vote on the admin istration bill to graat universal suffrage before discussing the estimates, and counted on ousting Sagasta on that issue. The situation was so critical that the resignation of the ministry was i generally looked for. Sagasta, however, chose to stave things off for a month at least, and secured the queen regent's assent to a docree suspending the session of the cortes. It is expected that that body will be assembled again early in July, and it will then appear whether Sagasta has been able to make combinations assuring the continuance of his administration. The outlook for him is certainly most stormy. . .

A congress of 15,000 delegates, represent-

affection for Russia, notwithstanding the ties of blood which subsist between the rulers of both countries,

### To Keep Office-Seekers Away. Chicago Tribune, Lize a good, faithful wife, willing to do

anything to save her husband from the annoying visits of small politicians and curiosity seekers for the next three years, Mrs. Cleveland is learning to play the violin.

### Had Grown Rusty.

thicago Tir We rejoice to see that our old friend and co-laborer, William Henry Smith, has taken to writing for the newspapers again. His dispatches from Johnstown carry us back to the Tilden-Hayes campaign, William Henry is no slouch of a correspondent, but his long connection with the Associated press has had the effect of knocking him out of practice.

## All Ordered Green Mint.

New York Sun. The other night when the most fashions ble drinking place in America was crowded every man except two had a glass of green munt before him. The rage for this decoction of sugar tinctured with the juice of mint leaves-which tastes very like oil of peppermint, by the way-is approaching a madness in town.

## He Will Change His Tune.

Detroit Free Press. "Any man who accumulates over \$10,000 should be made to divide," said Charles Spachs, a Milwaukee socialist, a few weeks ago. The other day he got a legacy of \$16,-000 from Belgium, and we trust that the strong arm of the law will step in and take \$5,000 of it and divide it among the poor.

### The Modest Violet for Us. Chicago Herald.

A New York paper favors the adoption of the violet as the national emblem, and certainly there is no flower that so perfectly typifies the shrinking modesty of the Amer ican character. Let other nations choose the gaudy sunflower, the proud hollyhocks, the flaming rose, the loud peony-the quiet and unobtrusive violet is the emblem for America.

### Ice-Water Intemperance. Atlanta Constitution.

This ice-water business is one of the worst forms of intemperance. It kills, either suddealy or gradually, about as many people in this country as whisky kills. In fact, a moderate dose of whisky is not as dangerous as an immoderate drink of ice-water, and a tablespoonful of the latter is an i.amoderate quantity. Now, get your ice-water and pour it down your throat, if you feel like it. You know the consequences.

### SUMMER SPARKLERS.

New York Tribune: First worshiper-Our preacher is becoming dreadfully tiresome He doesn't talk about anything but our sins. Second worshiper-Yes; we will have to send him abroad again to get some new ideas. Norristown Herald: Miss Lillian Hartzter of Harrisburg, recently read an essay entitled "Hunting a Man." which is said to have been "a masterpiece." Hunting a man is a task a great many young ladies essay. but they don't all get a master apiece.

New Orleans Picayune : Apropos of select ing a flower or plant as a National emblem the Nashville Banner wants to know what's the matter with the pie plant. What is the matter with the thistle? It thrives and grows and blows, gets down on an enemy, and spreads over all creation.

Munsey's Weekly: Proud father-Goin ter start 'r church and Sunday school, ard yer? Well, I've got two mighty good boys wot'll do for yer Bible class. They never told a lie in their lives-here they come now Boys, where did yer git that fowil The good ing 250,000,000 people, is soon to assemble in boys-Stold it. Proud father-See, parson! City Attorney Lambertson volunteered to India to put into form the demands of the Er lie couldn't live in them boys' mouths. native population upon the British govern Terre Haute Express: The editor's ment. The congress will ask for a reconfrie:d-Don't be so down-hearted, old man struction of the legislative council so as to She's not the only woman in the world "There's just as good fish in the sea." you know. The editor-It is not so much the simple fact that she rejected me that hurts so much as the way in which she did it. She returned my letters along with a "declined with thanks" card that I once sent her ou receipt of a poem that she had sent to the office before we were acquainted.

# KNOW-NOTHING WITNESSES. A Slow Day in the Councilmanic In-

# vestigation.

Complaint Against the Burlington-The Fedowa Will Case Submitted - Supreme Court Cases -

City News and Notes.

LINCOLN BURRAU OF THE OMARA BUR, 1029 P STREET, LINCOLN, JUNE 7. At 10 o'clock, sharp, this morning, the councilmanic investigating committee resumed adjourned work of the investigation. Before, however, the resume of testimony commenced, the council met in chamber and ratified the contracts for the erection of two engine houses for the city, awarded to Layne & Sweet, which was done with the

recommendation that the contractors employ local labor. To settle the price of pig iron, hydrants, pipe and other water supplies, during the past three or four years, B. S. Parkhurst, a St. Louis traveling salesmen, was called to

the stand. He said that the prices on these articles fluctuate, the supply and demand having much to do with their selling value. Pig iron sold from \$4.25 to \$4.35. At present the price is \$4.65. Hydrants, list price govern, with 15 to 25 per cent off on St. Louis

prices. Pipe is subjected to like relative dis-counts. He never quoted prices to Cooper, but may have done so to Dean. Four cocks would, with discount off the market price, be \$46.20. Cooper had charged the city \$46.20 on this class of goods. However, there were bids in from other plumbers, and on these regular market prices were charged. On 24 regular market prices were charged. On sp-inch 'steam cocks the list price was \$14, discount off \$7. Cooper had charged \$12. On a later price list the discount was 57% per cent off, and part of the goods were bought during the time when the greater discount was in force. It is not usual to charge list price, even at retail, on this class of goods These prices are the prices at Lincola ness said that in purchasing he could beat the prices in Cooper's price list, from which he was quoting. Witness' firm had a list price which was about identical with Cooper's. Witness would not say that a city buying about \$0,000 per year would be entitled to the regular wholesale discounts to a retail purchaser. This would, however, depend argely on the amount of competition. A was \$14, ought to be sold to a retain was \$14, ought to be sold to a retain pur-chaser at \$7.50 to \$8; the discount being 57%

per cent. L. C. Burr testified that he was somewhat acquainted with H. T. Clarke. Had some interest in the Clark paving contract. He had casually examined the contract and knew something of its nature. No bonus was ever demanded by the council, or any member of it, in consideration of securing the contract. He knew nothing of any such demand.

Chairman Hamilton put in sharply in cross-examination. The opinion had been freely expressed that Clark's contract was bought, because, as stated, it was much higher than other bids. Witness stated higher than other bids. Witness stated in explanation of these charges that it was a mistake that Clark's bid was higher than some of the others. "The fact is this," said the wit-ness, "Clark's bid was lower than any of his competitors, and there was no reason fo the bonus. Burr said he knew nothing o Clark's alleged bond transaction; that h and his partners had nothing to do Witness denied the Omaha Republican's statement that Clark had paid \$5,000 each to

several councilmen to secure the paving contract, facetiously remarking that the Republican man could not have known Clark very well. He stated, however, regarding

the sale of bonds, that the First National back bought one block at 95 per cent. Dirges, the street sweeper, was called, and on being sworn, stated that he was never called upon to cough up to any member of the council and did not even call upon Captain Billingsley to examine his contract. A Mr. Morton was called, but his story was of a visit to Water Commissioner Ly-

error from the district court of Burt county. Joseph Spelts vs Davenport Savings bank; error from the district court of Sewman, and had to do with politics and not with boodlers or boodle. ard county.

> City No Sheriff J. M. Smiley, of Seward, was in Lincoln to-day to secure his youcher for taking Leroy Horne to the state industrial school at Kearney on the 5th. He was sent for incorrigibility.

donations be made by our citizens, and a fund raised for the unfortunate sufferers of

Johnstown and vicinity. I nominate and appoint J. E. Hill, state treasurer, as agent to receive donations for such relief fund. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set

my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the state of Nebraska. Done at Lincoln, this 6th day of June, A. D., 1889. GEORGE D. MERKLEIOUS, MR. COOPER'S OVER-CHARGES

Lieutenant and Acting Governor.

Damage Complaint. The Burlington owners have another cass on their hands. This time the complainants, W. L. Barber and J. W. Walker, commission merchants, hail from Omaha, As usual, they set up that the Burlington is a common carrier, doing business under the laws of the state; that during the year 1888 the defendant tendered to the plaintiffs, consignees, car-loads of goods at various times which they were unable to remove promptly at the time of notification; that when they offered to remove them they found demurrage charges against them and were not permitted to re-move them until they were paid. Forbearance, however, ceased to be a virtue and complainants replevined from the company two car loads of hay and secured judgment before R. D. A. Wade, a justice of the peace, and the defendant failed to appeal. But on

the 4th day of February the defendant commenced a suit in the same court, alloging damages in the sum of \$200, for failure on from two cars, which case is still pending. from two cars, which case is Wherefore, plaintiffs ask reimbursement in the sum of \$60, demurrage paid, and such other relief as from the case may appear. Notice has been served on the company of the complaint.

### Fair and Bank Associations.

Late yesterday afternoon the Chase County (Neb.) Argicultural and Horticultural association and the Bank of Creighton filed articles of incorporation in the office of the secretary of state. Thus another county wheels into line for the purpose of giving annual fairs or agricultural exhibitions, and another banking institution bids for patronage, having complied with the laws of the state. The agricultural society authorizes a capital stock of \$5,000, and the banking company \$40,000. Champion, Chase county, and Creighton, Knox county, are the respective places for the transaction of business Fair places for the transaction of business. Fair association incorporators: J. K. Matthows, W. R. Davis, J. C. Hayes, R. A. Ewing, J. S. Bell, W. M. Cunningham, G. W. Getzen-dauer, J. P. For, C. W. Rhodes, R. F. Heady, Hiram Eckles, John Alexauder, W. H. King, W. L. Davidson, C. O. Adams and C. M. Dwings. Banking: R. W. Peyton, J. L. Packard, O. M. Rice, W. L. Twiner, W. C. Caley and H. L. Grasser.

Eighteenth Annual Exhibition. The eighteenth annual exhibition of the Palladian society was given in the chapel of the university Friday evening. The follow-

ing was the programme: Instrumental solo-Tannhauser and Lo-

Jessie W. Goodell. 

Supreme Court Matters.

The following cases were filed for trial in the supreme court to-day :

Howard Whitney vs Harriet Preston; error from the district court of Sarpy Henrich W. Buck vs Davenport Saving

bank; error from the district court of Seward county. Hiram S. Lydick et al vs John Palmquist;

A REAL ESTATE transaction whereby a piece of property fifty-eight feet frontage on a principal business street can be turned over in the course of two weeks at a net profit of six thousand dollars is a fair indication of the stability of Omaha realty.

THE council should provide for a dog pound where tagless dogs could be detained before being despatched. The promiscuous shooting of dogs on the streets by policemen is not only dangerous to citizens, but is brutal and unnecessary.

MALIGNANT diphtheria and pneu monia are stalking through the valley of the Conemaugh, as if the insatiable work of death was not satisfied with ten thousand victims. Bereft of home, familv and all that life holds dear, the condition of the survivors is truly heartrending.

BOSS BUCKLEY who controls the politics of California, is at present enjoying himself in New York City at a daily expense of two hundred dollars But as the last legislature appropriated four millious in excess of the estimates of the state controller, there is no reason why this astute politician should stint himself in the least.

THE Union and Northern Pacific rail roads have come to an amicable understanding as to the approaching election of the Oregon Railway and Navigation company. All suits and litigations now pending in the courts affecting the Navigation company's interest will be dismissed. In short, the lion lies down with the lamb, and the happy family is again rounited.

THE destruction of the Chesapeake & Ohio canal removes a venerable landmark. In Washington's time it was regarded as the highway of the future. the main artery of commerce to connect the east and the west. But the development of to-day was not dreamt of by the fathers, and the highway of those days long since lost its usefulness. It served to illustrate the marvelous development of the country, and its loss will be regretted chiefly by the army of employes which the political bosses of the state kept at work on it.

THE Missouri bottoms to the northeast will undoubtedly become the railroad and manufacturing center of Omaha before many years. What was a worthless swamp a few years ago has been reclaimed. Scores of warehouses and factories, lumber and coal yards and other important interests now cover the eastern section. Three railroads find ample room for expansion, and their shops furnish employment for a large number of men. The men interested in the development of that region are in a position to do great good for thomselves and the city, and it is certain that they will not let any opportunities pass which will enhance the value of their property.

brick will take the place of all wooden pavements in the suburban districts of the city.

THE cities of the east have responded nobly to the call of distress from the ruined districts of Pennsylvania. Three days after the news of the terrible disaster was confirmed. Philadelphia subscribed the munificent sum of three hundred and sixty thousand dollars. New York followed next with one hundred and fifteen thousand. Chicago sent fifty thousand, Washington twenty thousand, Cleveland thirty-eight thousand, and many other cities contributed generously in proportion to their size and wealth.

DOCTOR MERCER's motor will mote vithin a few weeks, but the people of South Eleventh and South Sixteenth streets are still whistling for those long promised extensions.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS. The assertion recently made by Lord Sal

sbury, that it was never more uncertain whether the rulers of Europe would remain in power for five years, was so extraordi nary as to have attracted a great deal of at tention. The British premier must have meant not that the present rulers of Europe might cease to live, but that they or their expected successors would cease to reign within the brief term mentioned. It would have been a truism to say that a sovereign's tenure of life is uncertain, particularly as the king of Holland was but intely looked upon as moribund. The king of Spain is child, the sultan of Turkey is an invalid, the czar is incessantly threatened with assassination, the emperor of Austria is known to be tired of life, and the German kaiser is be lieved to be a sufferer from a constitutiona disease. That every one of them may in five years give place to another member of hi lynasty, is a truth too obvious to need affirmance by a man who, whatever his faults, has never been accused of twaddle. Evidently the uncertainty to which the British premier referred is concerned with the duration, not of individual lives, but of dynasties and forms of government. Even thus defined, the statement seems too broad. In some European countries a political revo lution is probable; in others it is possible while again in others it is scarcely conceivable. Few careful observers of current events would be surprised to see material changes in the French political regime-we will not say in five years, but in five months. Whether the Regent Christina will be abl much longer to repress the Spanish revolu tionists is also very doubtful. The hold of the house of Savoy upon the Italian penin sula has been sensibly weakened by its fail ure to conditiate papacy on the one hand, and its intimate relations with the traditional enemies of Italy on the other. No one ex pects King William, of Holland, to live five years; and should his young daughter die during her minority, the Netherlands would pass to a German princess, under whose influence the country might be induced to enter the German empire on the same footing as Bavaria. As for Belgium, on behalf of whose neutrality and indepen dence not even England would now desire to fight, she is likely to be roughly dealt with in any territorial readjustment following a European war. It is plain enough, moreover, that in the three Danubian principali ties, Roumanya, Servia and Bulgaria, a roy

olution may break out at any hour. But here the scope of probable political chang scens to end. It is inconceivable that a

admit the election of one-half by the people, the absolute separation of judicial from executive functions, free admission of natives o administrative and executive offices, a sub nission of the budget to criticism, and that native representatives shall have power to question the government. These demands simply show the kind of government that the 250,000,000 people of India nave submitted to. They show that the British government has taken the government of the people of India into its own hands as completely as any des pot of Europe or Asia has the government

> reluctant to grant this right. It is troublesome in the hands of friends-that is, of political opponents who are of the same raca and attached to the same principles of gov ernment-and may be made much more so n the hands of enemies who are seeking points for attack. The representation that the people of India are content under British rule comes to us mainly through British sources. To the world at large India is nearly a sealed book.

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Dr. Peters has at last obtained permission o start for Central Africa with a large quantity of stores destined for Emin Pasha. His route will probably be from Mombasa, north to Zanzibar, across Masailand to Albert Nyanza, and if he.gets safely through, his great supply of rehef stores, purchased with unds raised entirely in Germany, will enrich Emin for many a day. The delay in starting this finely-equipped expedition was due partly to Bismarck's fear that a large caravan going ipland would tend further to unsettle matters on the cast coast; as it is, the German government has disclaimed any responsibility for the safety of the caravan. The strange fact that Stanley brought no etters from Emin to the Congo, and also that the letters from Stanley give no idea as to the amount of relief stores he has been able to place in the hands of the governor of the equatorial province, have increased the anxiety of Emin's friends. The coming departure of the Peters, expedition shows that no credence is given to the rumor that Emin is accompanying Stanley to the coast.

STREET. After the position of viceroy of Ireland

had been offered to all the prominent peers, and respectfully decil...d' by each in turn, it was feared that no pag could be induced to accept the distinction. The earl of Zetland, however, seems to have been prevailed upon to allow himself to be distinguished by residing at Dublin Castle. The salary attached to the viceroyalty is exceedingly liberal, and the duties of the office consist principally in holding receptions and obeying Mr. Balfour, the secretary for Ireland. The objections of all the other nobletaen who declined the honor seem to have been not to receiving the salary, nor to holding receptions, but to being practically at the command of Mr Balfour, who has achieved an unenviable reputation by his administration of Irish af fairs. It is to be noped that the earl of Zetland will find Mr. Balfour an agreeable master.

The czar, in a speech just made, said that the prince of Monteneuro is the "sole sincere friend of Russia" among the crowned heads of Europe. William of Germany, it will be remembered, plodged the friendship of the Germans for the Muscovice a few months ago, but the czar evidently believes that that promise was not sincere. Alexander has probably diagnosed the situation cor-Germany's government holds no rectly.

Terre Haute Express: Advice to young authors: Write as naturally as you can-i the same manner in which you would talk. A young woman, however, will have better success by writing in a style in which she of his own people. The British will be would be ashamed to talk.

> Ocean: The waves are no epicures in the matter of diet. They swallow everything, from a ward politician down to a steam LUE.

Funch: Miss Bugge-"Oh, but mine is such a horrid name!" Young Brown-"Ah -a-um- I'm afraid it's too late to alter it now !!!

Dry Goods Reporter: First Drammer-"Last week I took the biggest order of the season." Second Drummer-"I don't be lieve a word of it." First Drummer-"You don't, ch? Well, perhaps you'll believe this. (Triumphantly producing a paper.) Here is a letter I just got cancelling it."

Philadelphia Inquirer: "It's not neces sary," said Mr. Merryfellow at the club, "to pay railway fares even with the inter state commerce law in force. I can tell you a way in which you all can travel and not pay a cent for fares." "What is it?" ongerly asked every man in hearing "Why," said Merryfellow, as he lighted fresh cigar, "every man of you can-walk.

"Don't Get Gay." New York World. This is a world of ups and downs, Of circumstances and fate, Where fortune smiles or darkly frowns, And hids us calmly wait darkness blindly grope, We the And though on top to-day, Perchance to-morrow in the soup. So Don't Get

Gay. If fortune has been heaped on you, Twere better not to slight Your fellowmen who've fought as true, But won less in the fight. You'll meet as much December As you do of sunny May. This fact you'd best rememenber,

And Don't Get Gay.

The smoothest ways are best; Be to your lot in life resigned, Your soul in peace invest; le to your kindlier nature true And choose the easiest way, matters not what else you do,

SYDNEY, N. S. W., June 7 .- The steamer Lubeck has arrived from Apia, Samon, with dvices of May 28. Everything was quiet in Samon. A truce was maintained between the contending natives, owing to reports that additional German men-of-way were on their

President Adams' Mother Dead. QUINCY, Mass., June 7 .- Mrs. Charles F Adams, widow of the inte C. F. Adams and mother of John Quincy Adams and Charles F. Adams, president of the Union Pacific, died last night, aged eighty one.

testify, it having been said that he re fused to honor a subpoena, stating that that newspaper story was without a shadow of a question at him that for a moment bid fair

to open a hornet's nest. It was this: "Mr. Lambertson, did you advise any po-liceman or officer of the law to got an indemnifying bond before compelling service upon witnesses who might decline to appear before the investigating committee? "Coldly came the reply: "I did not, I ad-vised that one should be very careful in making service, so far as attachments were concerned, if witnesses should decline to at-tend. This was all."

Marshal Cooper was called and corrobo-rated the city attorney's statement. In ex-planation it is well to state that street stories have been going that Lambertson has been trying to check the work of investigation and

oring it to an abrupt close. The afternoon session began at 2 o'clock, with T. A. Kosmeyer, a plumber and dealer in plumbing goods, on the stand. He was questioned regarding prices and discounts on water pipes, especially with reference to some invoices sold to the city by Councilman

W. J. Cooper, On one lot he testified that the market price, with discounts off, was \$5.10, on which Cooper had charged \$9, an overcharge of \$3.90. On two 4-inch T's overcharge of \$3.90. On two + inch 1 = Cooper had charged \$3.80, the market price was \$2, the overcharge being \$1.80. Mr. Kosmeyer had before him a list price issued by W. J. Cooper & Cole Brothers, of this city, and quoted from it while making his an-swers. On 1-inch globe valves the price, with discount off, was 90 cents; Cooper had charged \$1.40. On 15 inch globe valves, the price was \$1.95; Cooper had charged \$2.80 On 2½-inch couplings, the price was 20 cents; Cooper had charged 25 cents. These couplings are really thrown in with the pipe. bought separately the price, discounts off, are as a with the discounts off, are a On 1-inch corporation cocks above as the

price list was \$3.55; with discount off, \$1,92% Witness said that if he would go to Cooper and buy goods he would expect to get them with the full discount off, and Cooper would then be making a fair profit.

At the conclusion of Mr. Kosmeyer's testi mony Chairman Hamilton stated that sub-poenas had been served ou J. A. Buckstaff and W. H. B. Stout, of the firm of Buckstaff & Stout, paying contractors, and on George S. Miller, of the firm of Miller & Lucas, Council Bluffs, and that the gentlemen had agreed to appear and give evidence. The gentlemen did not appear very promptly. Those

At 3:45 Mr. Buckstaff appeared and was sworn. His firm were contractors for four or five paving districts; considered his bids the lowest. Kelley & O'Shea, J. McBeam & Co., and others, also bid for the contracts. His firm had not had much talk with mem bers of the council before the letting of the contracts.

Like many others Buckstaff knew nothing, and "That's all," came from Attorney Strode at last. Witness took occasion, however, to say that his firm was \$16,000 lower on this contract than competitive bidgers. The in-vestigation adjourned until Monday at 10

### o'clock. Proclamation.

To the people of Nebraska: Whereas, The last disaster in Pensylvania to life and property is unprocedented, and the citizens of the devastated districts are destitute and demanding assistance to alleviate their sufferings, and

Whereas, Our citizens remember and are grateful for the generosity manifested tovards our state by other common wealths in time of need and misfortune, Therefore, I, George D. Menklejohn, lieutenant and acting governor of the state of Nebraska, would recommend that liberat

# Children Cry for Pitchar's Castoria.

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

The case of Mrs. Anna Houser on complaint of Lulu Henry was dismissed by Judge Stewart to-day. This is the second time Lulu has had Mrs. Houser before the courts and both times her word was insufil-

control and obta times ner word was insume cient to bind her adversary over. The celebrated Fedowa will case was given to the jury this afternoon. If the jury are as long-winded in deciding as the law-yers were in the investigation, the verdict will be reached week after next. The case was the most bitterly contested of any on trial during the present term of the court. University examinations closed to-day, and mmencement exercises are fairly on. philodicean exhibition last evening was argely attended and the exercises were especially interesting. Apropos of this it may be mentioned that the graduating class of the high school acquitted itself very creditably.

Dakota Soldiers' Home Board. Hor SPINGS, Dak., June 7 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. ]-The Dakota soldiers' home board has been organized as follows: Thomas A. Bones, Webster, president; W. B. Lucas, Chamberlain, secretary; A. J. Cleiner, Pierre, treasurer; W. P. Phillips, Hot Springs, superintendent of construction.

# NOT A PIMPLE ON HIN NOW.

Bad with Eczema. Hair all gone, Scalp covered with eruptions, Thought his hair would never grow. Cured by Cuttours Rem-edies. Hair Splendid and not a pimple on him.

I cannot say enough in praise of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. My boy when one year of age, was so bad with eczema that he lost all his hair. His scalp was covered with eruptions, which the doctors said was scall head, and that his hair would never grow again. Despairing of a cure from a physicians, I began the use of the CUTI-cura REMEDIES, and I am happy to say, with the most perfect success. His hair is now spiendid, and there is not a dimple on him. I recommend the CUTICURA REMEDIES to mothers as the most specey, economical, and sure cure for all skin diseases of infants and children, and feel that every mother who has an afflicted child will thank me for so doing, Mrs. M. E. WOODSUM, Norway, Me.

A Fever Sore Eight Years Cured. A Fover Sore Eight Years Oured. I must extent to you the thanks of one of my customers, who has been cured by using the CO-TIGHTA REMEDIES, of an old sore caused by a long spell of address or fever eight years ago. He was so had he was fearful he would have to have his leg amputated, but is happy to say he is now entirely well,-sound as a dollar. He re-quests me to use his name, which is H. H. CASON, merchant of this place. JOHN V. MINOR, Druggist, Gainsboro, Tenna Source Scalp Discase Cured.

Severe Scalp Discase Cured.

A few weeks ago my wife suffered very much from a cutaneous disease of the scalp, and received no relief from the various remedies also used until she tried CUTCURA. The disease promiply yielded to this treatment, and in a short while she was entirely well. There has been no return of the disease, and CUTICURA ranks No. 1 in our estimation for diseases of the skip.

# the skin, Hey J. PRESSLEY BARRETT, D. D., Raleigh, N. C.

### Outicuro Remedies

Are a postive curve for svery form of skin, scalp, and blood disease, with loss of hair, from pim-ples to scrofula, except possibly ithinyosis. Fold everywhere. Price, Curicuta, Mer. SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, SI. Prepared by the POTTER Dato AND CREMICAL CONFORMION, Boston. 1297 Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 94 pages, 50 illustrations and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S field by CUTICUMA SOAP. Absolutely

EVERY MUSCLE ACHES. Sharp Aches, Dull Pains, Strains, and Weakness, RELIEVED IN ONE MINUTE by the Cortoura ANTI-PAIN PLASTER. The Birst and only instan-taneous pain, killing, strengthening plaster. 25 cents.

DIVORCES-A. GOODBICH. ATTONNY-AT LAW, 124 Dearborn St. Chicago: advice free: 21 years' experience: business quietly and le-galiy transacted.

### isut Dou't Get Guy. All Quiet at Samon.

way to Apia.

Be peaceable with all mankind,

