## THE DAILY BEE

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

re of Nebraska.

County of Douglas.

Jeorge B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bot George B. Tzschnek, secretary of The Boc Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Daily Ber or the week ending April 19, 1800, was as fol

Monday April 14 Tuesday, April 15 Wednesday, April 16 Thursday, April 17 Friday, April 18 aturday, April 19 ... Average GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 19th day of April, A. D. 1800, N. P. FEIL, Notary Public, State of Nebraska.

County of Douglas.

George B. Teschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average duly creulation of Tar Dany Bee for the month April, 1880,18,750 copies; for May, 1880, 18,760 copies; for Juny, 1880, 18,752 copies; for August, 1880, 18,750 copies; for October, 1880, 18,950 copies; for August, 1880, 18,750 copies; for Juny, 1880, 18,750 copies; for December, 1880, 20,448 copies; for Junuary, 1890, 19,550 copies; for February, 1890, 18,750 copies; for March, 1890, 20,448 copies; for Junuary, 1890, 19,550 copies; for February, 1890, 18,750 copies; for March, 1890, 20,448 copies; for Junuary, 1890, 19,550 copies; for March, 1890, 20,550 copies; for Secretary, 1890, 18,750 copies; for March, 1890, 20,550 copies; for Secretary, 1890, 18,750 copies; for March, 1890, 20,550 copies; for March, 1890, 20,550 copies; for Secretary, 1890, 18,750 copies; for March, 1890, 20,550 copies; for March, 1890, 20,550 copies; for Secretary of The Secretary of The Beet Copies; for March, 1890, 20,550 copi

THERE is a painful suspicion in the Iowa democratic wigwam that Governor Boies is sliding into the republican camp under the canvas.

If the blustering Canadians attempt to carry out their threats to invade Alaskan waters this season they will receive a warm reception.

INSURING the county hospital against fire is not half as important to the taxpayers as insurance against jobbery and robbery in its management.

NEWFOUNDLAND has decided to cut bait and sell to all comers this season. Mr. Blaine's influence extends beyond the boundaries of the United States.

THE postoffice site boomers have at than before. The circuit judges being last made up the deficit of six thousand required to do district court work whendollars, but not without a tremendous ever the exigencies may require, it will strain on their liberality and public

IT is true that Kansas City has periodically managed to keep up a line of

THE remarkable anxiety of New York capitalists to connect Omaha and Pittsburg by a bont line is a specimen of that large hearted liberality with other people's money for which the Gothamites are noted.

THE tariff debate on the Mills bill lasted two months and nothing was accomplished. The republicans ought to profit by the blunders of their opponents and restrict the tide of fruitless talk. The country demands fewer speeches and nominated candidates for governor and more action.

NOTICE has been served on the police commission that the system of police in the dominant party at the telegraph now in use in this city is an infringement of patents held by Indiana parties. This looks very much like another Helfenstein claim. But the Hoosier lawyers will probably discover that their | to counteract it by starting a back-fire threats are futile.

A PAINFUL wail comes from the druggists of South Dakota. Having been given a monopoly of the liquor traffic by the generous residents, they cannot enter upon their inheritance on the first of May, when prohibition goes into effect. They are required to go through the annoying form of giving thirty days' notice, which deprives them of a month's profit. This is rank injustice.

The tories of Britain are making desperate efforts to stem the tide of popular disfavor. Rigid economy has been enforced in all departments of the government and about one hundred and fifteen | tion, but it is not apparent that this million dollars of the public debt cancelled in three years. The ministry, however, have not been successful in satisfying the country. On the contrary, recent bye-elections in Scotland and those employed in agricultural pur-Wales returned two liberals in place of deceased tories.

Omaha promise to equal if not surpass have no difficulty with the sympathy in importance to Omaha's industrial de- and assistance they will get from voters velopment the establishment of the in the towns and cities, in electing their Omaha stock yards. The locality is candidates for state offices, and in many particularly suited for the location of districts their legislative and congresin the company possess not only the that they may allow themselves, as means but are in position to secure un farmers uniformly and universally do, limited capital to carry out their plans | to be cajoled by the party managers and in every detail, and to offer unequalled sold out for some triffing consideration inducements for the location of sultable by self-seekers in their own ranks. The industries. The island, so-called, will misfortune is that the farming elehave connection with every railroad ment generally does not give sufficient entering the city, there is ample room attention to political affairs, does not for expansion, it is convenient to the fully realize the importance of union, center of the city, and enjoys other nat- and is too easily persuaded to yield its ural advantages which make it an unequalled site for factories, warehouses, elevators, etc. The owners of the land of the politicians. The movement among are building on a broad, firm foundation, and expending vast sums of money in | that they will set an example of what preliminary work. They are backing their confidence with dollars and quietly gressive action, and if this should be arranging for industries which will not | realized there may ensue a most import- | it would be promptly felt in the volume only compensate for the enterprise dis- ant political revolution in the south the of traffic moved. Reports published in played, but prove of incalculable benefit | effect of which would be felt in | Bradstreets of the January and February to the material welfare of the city. On every section of the country. The business of one hundred and five roads with the good work.

CHANGE IN FEDERAL COURTS.

The bill which passed the house of representatives last week providing for the relief of the supreme court of the United States, is not favorably regarded by the judges of the district courts, on the ground that its effect will be to greatly increase the work of these courts. Judges Gresham, Blodgett and others have been quoted as criticising the measure for this reason, and expressing the opinion that the bill would have the effect of strangling the district courts in New York, Chiengo and San Francisco. This view, however, does not appear to be warranted by the provisions of the

The bill abolishes the present circuit court as a court of original jurisdiction and confers all its former jurisdiction apon the district court, which thereby secomes exclusively the court of original jurisdiction of all cases—criminal, admiralty, bankruptey, equity, patent and law. All the business of the present circuit court goes to the district court, and the former becomes an appellate court, holding its sessions at but one place in each circuit. The district judges are invested with all the former powers of circuit judges relating to appointment of receivers, etc., and become he sole judges in the courts of original jurisdiction. The new circuit court will be composed of the present circuit judge and two new judges to be appointed in each circuit. All cases at present cognizable by the supreme court on appeal or writ of error will go to the circuit court, and the decision of that court will be final on all questions where the diverse citizenship of the parties is the basis of jurisdiction, except in cases where two of the circuit judges certify that a question of sufficient importance is involved to go to the supreme court, or in cases where decisions of two of the appellate circuit courts conflict, or in cases involving a federal question. All such cases may go to the supreme court on error or appeal. This will relieve the supreme court of about two-thirds of its present cases and leave that tribunal to pass only upon constitutional and federal questions. In order to relieve the district courts whenever they should become overwhelmed with business, and undoubtedly some of them would be a good deal of the time, the bill provides that a circuit judge may be designated to sit in the district court when needed. It is believed that the circuit courts as constituted under the proposed law would not be overworked, that indeed the judges would have less to do than at present, so that they would have ample time to do district court work whenever it became necessary. As it is now the district judges in most districts

the district courts shall be strangled. The necessity of relieving the supreme court is imperative, and the bill passed by the house is the result of most careful steamboats to St. Louis, but the river | consideration by the joint judiciary combetween Omaha and Kansas City is not | mittee of both branches of congress, aswhat it is between Kansas City and St. | sisted by the suggestions of some of the oblest hawvers in the country. It is expected to meet with little opposition in the senute.

do fully nine-tenths of the circuit court

work, and under the operation of the

proposed law they would have but

little more to do than they have

had, but would bear the sole responsibil-

ity and be invested with more authority

be hardly possible that in any district

THE FARMER IN SOUTHERN POLITICS. The farmers of the south are becoming an active and aggressive factor in the politics of that section. The fact is causing the party managers and organs a great deal of uneasiness, and the possible results suggest a subject of general interest. In South Carolina the farmers have organized, held their convention. and lieutenant governor. They have proclaimed their loss of confidence in the political parties, and particularly south, and they demand legislation in the interest of the agricultural class. So formidable is this movement that the democratic party managers are seeking among the farmers, and a convention of those opposed to the movement will assemble at Columbia today. In Georgia the farmers are also thoroughly organized, and though they have taken no formal action they have made their wishes pretty well known and let it be understood that when the democratic convention is held they will be on hand to see that their wishes receive attention. In other southern states a like movement is gaining ground and will in due time make itself felt. Everywhere the democratic organs are appealing to the alliance to be careful lest something be done to weaken the hold of the regular democratic organizacounsel is having any influence upon the farmers.

In the more populous and prosperous of the southern states the farmers and suits constitute a majority of the voting population. If they can be united in such states in support of can-THE projected improvements at East didates of their own selection they will mills and factories. The leading spirits | slonal representatives. The difficulty is just demands to party exigency, accepting in return the worthless promises the southern farmers seems to promise can be accomplished by united and ag-

section against local democratic rule is the very strongest arraignment that could be made of the dominant party there, and if they can anywhere destroy the hold of that party the result will be one to be welcomed as promising a better state of political affairs in the south, and through that benefitting the whole country by lessening the causes of sectional differences and reducing the necessity for legislation to protect citizens of the south in their constitutional rights. The anxiety of the party managers there to check the independent movement of the farmers is evidence of their fear that it may result in destroying their hold upon political power, which once broken would not be easily recovered.

ANOTHER COUNTY HEARD FROM. The executive committee of the republienn state central committee is, we are informed, to meet in conference in the near future for the purpose of taking action on the railroad rate question. The promoters of this conference desire the committee to make a formal demand for local freight reduction and pass resolutions to be acted upon by the coming republican state convention. There have been a great many startling departures in Nebraska politics of late and this move may be in perfect accord with others. What business the executive committee of any party has with railroad rates we cannot divine. Central committees are not supposed to be boards of railroad commissioners. Their functions are simply to maintain the party organizations intact and to manage campaigns after a ticket has been placed in the field. The present republican central committee has no further function to perform than to put the machinery in motion for holding the state convention. That body will undoubtedly have intelligent membership enough to draft its own resolutions and make up a platform in accord with the sentiments of the del-

egates in convention. The executive committee might as well attempt to nominate a ticket in advance as to frame a platform.

THE question whether criminals shall be permitted with the sanction of courts to enjoy the fruits of their crime has been passed upon by two prominent courts, and the conclusions of both are radically at variance. A few years ago a rich New Yorker threatened to disinherit his nephew. The latter knew that a will had been made in his favor, and fearing that his uncle would carry out his threat, decided to possess the property at once by murder. After serving a brief term in the penitentiary for the crime he sought to establish his right to the property in the courts. The case was finally determined in the New York court of appeal adverse to the plaintiff. The court emphatically declared that the murder was committed for the sole purpose of possessing the property and that the court could not sanction crime by rewarding the eriminal. A similar case has just been decided by the appellate court of Chicago. A woman cremated her husband with coal oil, was convicted and is now serving a term in the penitentiacy. Suit was brought by the murderess for the insurance on her husband's life and the court decided in her favor. The conclusions are remarkable from a lay or legal point of view. On the flimsy pretense of the woman that she merely poured the coal oil on her husband and touched a match to the fluid to wake him up, the court holds "constitutes no estoppel except between the people and the person convicted." Under this astounding definition of the law, a general boom in graveyard insurance may be looked for in Illinois. All that is necessary to realize is for the beneficiaries to saturate their victims with kerosene and wake them up on the other

THE resolution introduced in the house of representatives by Mr. Hitt of Illinois, relating to reciprocity in trade between the United States and the other nations of the continent, is the first formal movement in congress in this direction. It was very likely inspired by Mr. Blaine, and pledges the favor of the house to any project looking toward the modification of duties by each of the different countries of the hemisphere on the peculiar products of the other countries, the object being to widen the markets and increase the profits of all of them. It is pretty well understood that Mr. Blaine is practically in favor of free trade so far as American countries are concerned, and the fact that this resolution was introduced by a member of the house who is on the most intimate relations with the secretary of state naturally suggests that it proceeded from Mr. Blaine. In that case it is to be presumed to reflect the sentiment of the president and probably that of the entire administration, as it certainly does of the great majority of the republican party and very likely of the whole people. Such an expression on the part of congress would go far to counteract any adverse effect upon the opinion of other American countries from proposed tariff changes which are certainly not in line with a policy of trade reciprocity, but the question is whether it would not be better to show our desire for enlarged and closer trade relations by something more practical than the assurance con-

tained in this resolution.

As a matter of interest to the credulous who hope to see a line of steamers and barges running between Omaha and Pittsburg, we should like to know how much capital Mr. Phillips of New York proposes to invest in this enterprise, or for that matter how much capital he has at his command outside of the subscriptions he expects to get from people on the rivers between Omaha and Pittsburg. Isn't this steamboat line very much like John Pope Hodnett's Trans-continental Air Line railroad, to be built, owned and operated by the people, with not a dollar in sight?

THE business of the railroads is a reflex of the condition of the country. If there was any serious depression in trade revolt of the farmers of a part of that show a substantial increase in gross and throughout as the tools of the corporations,

net earning \* tempared with the same period of ISSO. The nine groups into which the list is divided include the leading lines of the country. The gain in gross receipts was eight and a half per cent, and in net earnings a fraction over nine percent. The so-called granger roads, notwithstanding rate wars and reductions, earned half a million dollars not more than during the first two months of the previous year, and this, too, in the face of the fact that the severity of winter must have increased operating expenses. These figures clearly show the volume of trade is much greater than last year, and the business of the country in a fairly prosperous condition.

CHIEF EXGINEER BOOLE of the Union Pacific has made an exhaustive investigation of the railroad situation in Washington and urges the company to build an extensive system of roads in that state. There is no doubt that the company contemplates a large outlay in that section. Having already acquired a line to Spokane Falls, it will doubtless be extended northwest to Seattle through a rich agricultural, mineral and timber country. The company controls miles of water front on Puget sound, and has recently added to its possessions. The progressive policy of the company is a startling contenst to its penurious treatment of Nebraska. It has practically ignored the vast interests of this state when they were within its reach, deelfned to give the people an adequate system of branch lines and frittered its energies and substance in profitless rainhow roads. Experience is a costly teacher. The company is evidently determined not to repeat in the northwest its mistakes in Nebraska.

IF Mr. Francis Murphy will remain away from Omaha and Nebraska until after the November election he will be received with open arms by the ministerial association. His coming at this time naturally excites alarm, lest he should tell the truth and the whole truth and nothing but the truth about prohibition and destroy the occupation of the agitators.

When doctors disagree who shall deide? It is to be hoped that the spirit of professional rivalry which usually prevails among dectors will be laid aside in the interest of Omaha by the medical society and that all will unite in favor of holding the next annual convention of the American medical society in Omaha.

Three years of high license have reduced the number of saloons in Philadelphia from 5,773 to 1.178. Can prohibition show as good

Measured by Results.

Indianapolis Journal,

results in any large city! A Reminder to Henry M. Chirago Tribune. Let Henry M. Stanley think long and well

before he becomes a subject of Queen Victoria. This is a time when to be an American reporter is to be greater than an English prince.

An Example for Brazil. St. Lonix Globe-Democrat

The constitution which the United State has had for the past hundred years has madit comparatively easy for the newer republics to start in the business of self-government. Let us hope that Brazil, which has framed a charter somewhat resembling ours, will live up to the spirit and traditions of its model.

Stanley and Emin.

Kansas City Johnno Henry M. Stanley denies that he maneuvered to betray his employers, that he attempted to steal ivory and that he desired to found an independent kingdom. These charge be says, he says, emanated from a deprayed mind, and he leaves Emin to make the application for himself.

Frank Murphy's Sensible Plan.

Chicago Herald, Frank Murphy is having great success in Iowa. He commenced his campaign at Creston, last winter and already over twenty thousand converts are wearing his ribbon. Many of them are old topers, the red of whose noses combines beautifully with the blue of their newly adopted badge. Mr. Murphy seems to have come about as near a practicable solution os the prohibition question as it is possible to reach. While frenzied women are staying in beer kegs, and politicians are lighting or codding the liquor men according to expediency, he goes right ahead making converts. Some of them backslide, same of them do not. His work has produced nore practical results than all the prohibition legislation so far enacted. Experience seems to prove that men will get liquor in some form as long as they want it.

The Nebraska Case.

The issue as regards transportation in Nebraska has shifted somewhat in form. For the present it is an issue between the people on the one hand and the state railway com-

missioners on the other. Some months ago the people of Nebraska, shippers, dealers and the general body of producers, made direct protest to the railroad corporations doing business in the state against the high and unjust tariffs of freight charges. There is positively no rational ground for the inequity of the charges levied upon the Nebraska tonnage, and especially as regards the rates for so-called local hauls. On a vast amount of business, those charges were, as they are today, from two to four times as high as in Iowa.

No casulstry is equal to the feat of putting even a plausible face upon the situation. The bald fact of gross and iniquitous discrimina-

tion is too obtrusive. Direct protest to the corporations availed nothing. Individual shippers, commercial organizations and whole communities, if they secured from the corporations the form of a hearing of just complaints, got no consideration-certainly got no relief. The corporations refused relief. 'The whole question was prejudged by the milroad officials, who from the first were resolved to grant no reduction of the extortionate levies.

board of railroad commissioners. Was it not constituted for precisely such emergencies! It is useless to multiply words in detailing the tortuous, dilatory and evasive tactics of the Nebraska railroad commissioners in dealing with this emergency. As a body, two of the members excepted, they have atterly and pitiably failed. They have done worse, for nder the flagrant circumstances of the corporation offense failure implies betrayal of the public confidence and interest.

Well, what then! There was the state

The Nebruska commissioners found the railroads shylocking the neonle to the extent of quadruple the lowa local rates, and they leave the situation uncomedied and absolutely untouched. All their paltering with this supremely important confest seems rather to save been directed to the end, not that there should be a remedy, but that they, the prosumptive guardiens of the public interest, might prevent any remedy. They have acted

not as the representatives of the state. The ries, apricots, prunes and berries of all kinds earriers refused any relief and the commission will be in abundance. earriers refused any relief and the commisoners have backed them up in such refusal. That is the exact size of It

It simply brings it so to pass that the peosle of Nebraska, in order to get justice from he carrier corporations, have got to get rid of the present state railroad commissioners. The latter are a part of the bostile array, the part that must be first attacked. Do not the people of Nebraska see that as long as their ostensible representatives, the state railroad officials, refuse to act, so long most certainly vill the railroad corporations extort the utmost penny of existing tariffs! And are the

latter most to be blamed? How long is Nebraska to endure such imposition! Iowa revolted against a small fraction of the discrimination as between itself and Illinois which today exists as between Nebraska and Iewa. If Nebraska is ever going assert itself, if it is ever going to effect

remedy, in all conscience now is the time. And the nominating conventions, as the first ct, should and must put the railroad commisioners on the list. And while they are at it they should take care of the legislature, and the people should remember it at the polls this fall. With a virile, loval, steadfast state joard of railroad commissioners, backed by a sympathetic and trustworthy legislature, the people of Nebraska will not long be driven from pillar to post in the effort to get relief from extortionate freight rates.

VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS.

Kearney Enterprise It begins to look as if Mr. Laws would not get back to congress from the second district thout some sort of a demonstration from ie section of the people who have a prejudice in favor of men of brains. A little of Laws goes a great ways-and there's precious little of him.

Nettleton for Congress.

Hon, D. M. Nettleton, the "Tall Sycamore of Spring Ranch," seems to be constantly developing strength as a candidate for congress. His ability; is unquestioned; the has had experience as a legislator; he is a farmer and he farmer's friend-no amount of money can my him. It looks as if he is the man the people of this district have their eyes upon to corresent them in congress.

Legislative Prayers.

The hiring of legislative prayer-makers is a farce anyway. Better a thousand times elect legislators who will not need a brother to pray for them, but who can pray for themselves and pray without censing. An ordinary legislative invocation, which is paid for at so much an invoke, never reaches above the ceiling, and if it should be carried to the throne of grace by a page with wings and a salary of \$1.50 per day during the session, Sundays included, a dollar to ten cents it would smell so strongly of political jobbery that it would be thrown into the waste basket outside the gate to be used as kindling for the lower regions.

Adams' Goose Cooked. Blue Hill Times.

C. E. Adams, who was mentioned as being a probable candidate for state senator in this listrict, has cooked his political poultry by either advisedly or unadvisedly expressing some very radical views on the Farmers' ulliance question. His idea that "the usury hurrate is all made by men who have no credit, and can not get any;" that "the talk of the mortgage burdened condition of Nebraska farmers is all bosh;" and that the Farmers' alliance is being run by people who wear cowhide shoes and patched pants for effect, is not likely to be very popular just now. Although no one doubts that Mr. Adams is un able man, he is not liable to be our state senator this year.

> A Boom for Burton. Broken Bow Republic

We notice from the McCook Gazette that our old friend, G. W. Burton of Orleans, Harlan county, is being puseful by his friends for gubernatorial honors, and the reports coming in from the southwest part of the state indicate that if he sees fit to enter the race he will have everything his own way from that part of the state. Mr. Burton is at present. one of our leading senators, and men that know him best are among his warmest supporters. Of all the candidates spoken of to come before the republican convention, we know of none better qualified for the position. We say let them come. We are no one man party, and there is always room at the top.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. A gun club has been formed at Waterloo. Another building association is to be organed at Hebron. A new band of twenty pieces has been or-

nized at Hay Springs. The prospects are that two new elevators will be creeted at Sidney this season. The stock growers' association of Grant

ounty pays \$25 for a single wolf scalp. Hay Springs needs a public hall and the iess men will organize a company and

For procuring liquor for drunkards at Hay Springs, A. H. Lydick was arrested and paid penalty of \$20. The Waterloo canning factory will probably

be closed this summer, a mortgage against the company having been foreclosed. Three brick yards at Aurora have com-nenced making brick for the new buildings hat are to be built there this season. The Chadron Republican has made its appearance, with G. A. W. Davison as editor.

rpographically it is a beauty and is well ed-The Cheyenne county teachers' association

rill hold its next meeting at Sidney May 10, or which occasion an extended programme ias been prepared. The Grand Army post at Burnett will give pienic July 4, to which all their friends in

Madison, Antelope and adjoining counties have been invited. Burglars broke into the store of C. D. Me-Kenna at Gretna, blew open the safe and secured \$300 in cash. This is the second time

es have visited McKenna's store in nine The case of Mrs. Davis, who sued the owners of the Fairbury mills for dunages on account of the death of her husband, who was killed while stealing feed, was dismissed by

The Oakdale Pcn and Plow has completed a thirteenth year. E. P. McCormick, the ditor, makes his fourteenth bow to his parons with the unnouncement that though till covered with the smole and dust of act-re campaigning, the future looks bright and the crisis is about over.

It is reported that seventy-five families from Pennsylvania will locate on the table lands in the southern part of the county this spring, says the Chadeon Republican. Also that about thirty families of Danish people will be settled in the eastern part of this county and the western part of Sheridan N. W. Wells tells the Schuyler Sun that

N. W. Wells tells the Schuyler Sun that his firm will employ an experienced hand and will thoroughly test what the soil can do in the way of raising tobacco. They will try a Connecticut tobacco plant. Mr. Wells is rather of the opinion that with the right kind of tobacco and proper are it can be made a profitable crop in Nobraska.

Says the Gordon Republican: Mr. J. B. O'Neill brought to this office a sample of gold quartz, from Wounded Krae, in the northern

quartz, from Wounded Knee, in the northern part of Sheridan county, Mr. O'Nelli crushed a small quantity of the quartz and extracted a reasonable amount of gold therefrom, and although the experiment was not at all thorough, it is enough to show that a rich find has been made. With gold on our borders, real under the ground, and a rich soil on top, we ought to be able to get along contraval.

The Coast and Northwest. The jali at Hozeman, Mont., is without au

The wood markets of Salem, Ore., have

been empty for some weeks and the people have been forced to burn coal. Mrs. M. B. Hill, of Pomono, Cal., has sued

her husband's stepfather for \$25,000 for in-ducing her husband to desert her. Work on the government buildings at Car-

other appropriation can be had from Wash-A nugget of gold worth \$500 was found near

Redding, Cal., the other day. Where it came from is kept secret till the claim can be lo-A company has been organized at Port Townsend, Wash., to cultivate an oyster farm of 110 acres. It will be stocked with the best varieties from the east.

The forty-fifth anniversary of the admission of California to the union will be celebrated at San Francisco in September and a

Leading cattlemen of Crook county, Oregon hornless cattle are better able to stand severe At Elliston, Mont., Edward Murphy in-sulted a walter girl at the table. Pierce Cooken remonstrated. Afterwards Murphy

struck Cooken in the face and Coeken drew a pistol and shot him dead. Plowing by steam has been introduced in Walia Walia valley, Washington, and is pro-nounced a success. Heretofore it has cost \$2 per acre to plow, while under the new system

it can be done for 40 cents, At a meeting of the citizens of Spokane Falls it was voted to organize a coporation to hold an annual exposition in that city of the products of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana, with a capital stock of \$100,000.

The basin of an extinct take in Honey Lake valley, Nevada, has been turned into a storage reservoir. The reservoir is a mile and a half long by half a mile in width. It has as a feeder a large canal that taps Susan river. The new body of water is known as Leavitt The census of Tacoma, taken to determine

the right of the city to form a new charter, has been completed, and shows a total population of 28,481 within the present limits. The United States census in June will embrace some adjoining territory, and probably show a total population of 30,981. A car load of salmon left Portland, Ore.

last week to be shipped direct to Russia. The fish are sent in barrels to St. Petersburg, where the sait will be extracted and the fish will then be canned. This is done to avoid the heavy duty on canned goods. During the recent floods at Anaheim Cal-

every hummock was swarming with hares and rabbits that were driven from the plains, They were slaughtered by thousands by boys and men, who used sticks, and when tired of the sport would run the poor beasts off their dry places into the raging waters. On March 31 Paul Bergrontudt killed

James S. Willamette with an ax in a fight at the mouth of the En-a-at-ka river, on the Columbia, in Okonogan county, Washington, carried the body to the murdered man's home and tossed it on the floor before the astenished wife. The murderer is in jail Stanley Baisin is one of the oldest placer ig camps of Idaho, having been discov-

ered in 1863, causing a general stampede to the gold field in 1864. Although not found to be extra rich diggings at the time, yet the camp has been more or less worked since overy, and in a quiet way continues to be a steady producer, A farmer near Great Falls, Mont., has killed off the prairie dogs on his farm by using strychnine. He puls a bottle and a half of that poison in a gallon of wheat and adds some sugar and water. After strewing the mixture he puls some of it at the prairie dog holes. The dogs cat the stuff readily be-

cause of the sugar in it and die, While a number of spectators at Miles City, Mont., were viewing the remaing of a large cinnamon bear killed by the Cameron hunting party, a discussion arose as to the size of the animal's foot, and the measure was taken, which showed that the length was I It is estimated that the animal weighed 1,100

While A. Keith, a range foreman of Matrona county, Montana, was riding a few miles from his ranch he ran into a bunch of forty elk. The old ones were thin and dis-couraged. He roped a couple but was compelled to let them go on account of the inabil-ity of his mount, a cull used about the place. He says any showman desiring a herd of elk of this description will have no difficulty in

mining property have been made in and around Pony, Mont. Elling & Morris to "The export demi ny Gold Mining Pony Gold Mining company, thirteen leads, consideration \$500,000. Olds & Hickman, Golconda Iode, to Eastern company, \$160,000. Colonel J. H. Johnson, to New York capitalists, Revenue group, \$400,000. Major N. J. Isdell, Jefferson Bar placer, to Michigan company, \$50,000. McKitrick & Mood, Gilded Age, to St. Louis syndicate, \$50,000. The Piutes here having heard that San Francisco was to be destroyed, were anxious to learn the fate of that place, says the Virginia City (Nev.) Enterprise. Being told that the "City of the Sea" was all right, they said: "Damn fool white man, all the same damn fool Injun," The "damn fool Injun," referred to was the Red Prophet of Walker Lake. He has been predicting fire and flood for months past, and with the same

success as the California doom-sealers. PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Chicago Tribune: Mr. Cleveland should be more absternious in his diest. Most of what he eats goes to waist. Kansas City Times: If Mr. Randall had had less conviction and more policy he would

have been president. St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Mr. Randall was always honest and trustworthy; words, he was always better than his party Kansas City Times: When a Kansas poli tician finds that there is no such thing for him a ressurrection be takes revenge on his enemies by exhibiting his corpse in public. Kansas City Journal: If ex-President Cleveland is gaining flesh at the rate of twenty-five pounds per month, it will be impossible ever again to fit him into the president

dential chair. St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Mr. Evarts speech in the Montana case serves to remind the country that for a man of his great ability he has proved to be the most pronounced fail-ure of the century as a senator.

Second Season in the Delightful, Sparkling, Witty, New Play, Chicago News: It is authentically reported that after Senator Edmunds learned of the partial failure of the Vermont maple-sugar

crophe never smiled again. St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Democrats have neen calling Speaker Reed a despot, but dem-ocratic presiding officers in different parts of the country are adopting his methods for all

Boston Journal: Mr. Hoar cast a wet blanket upon the democratic rejoicings over the democratic majority in the municipal elec-tion at Butte, Mon., when he reminded his democratic colleagues that the democratic ma-jority there a year ago was 800, but now it was only 250, and that not a single voter was left at the disputed Precinct 34,

THE WIDOW GOT IT.

A Case Where Humanity and Justice Prevailed Over Politics. Washington, April 21.- [Special to Thu

BEE. ] -A contest over the appointment of a postmaster at Lexington, Va., in which justice, humanity and goodwill were pitted against politics, was settled the other day. The humanitarians' side of the issue won, of

An interesting story is involved in this contest. Not long ago the country was startled by reading of a terrible railroad accident in Virginia. A train went through a bridge over a swellen stream, and there was a painful less of life and property. Among those who were dashed to eternity was the engineer, a brave man, who remained at his post to save the lives of his passengers. The engineer left a lives of his passengers. The engineer left a wife and three or four children without any visible means of support. His wife was a member of one of the leading families of the proud old dominion, and she loved against the wishes of her parents and wed not their choice. But the brave little woman determined to demonstrate to the community that she was capable of taking care of herself, and very soon after her husband was laid away. she rented a little cottage in the communit of her childhood and took up the needle an began to earn her livelihood as a scanistress. The courage of the woman attracted the at-tention of that entire section of the state, and Reports from Santa Ross. Cal., give indications of a heavier fruit crop than ever before in the history of the county. Peaches, cher-

and philanthropist, was at the head of the movement. Within a short time a sufficient amount of money to construct for her a cozy little home and to bridge her over the point

Several months ago the question of the apointment of a postmaster at Lexington to receed the democratic incumbent was neceed the democratic incumbent was neeted. With the usual cagerness to obtain ffice a dozen or more active politicians rushed to the front and demanded the place. The good people of Lexington viewed the scram-ble for the appointment with much interest, as they had in view a person whom they knew should be recognized in the name of hu manity and justice. At a period when the contest was waxing warm a paper was circu-lated recommending for appointment as post-master at Lexington the widow of the loco-motive engineer who gave his life to save the assengers on the train which he guided. The politicians smiled and Jecred when they passengers on the train which he guided. The politicians smiled and jeered when they heard that this woman's name was being brought to the front, and they amounced that only an active partisan could be given the appointment. When the petition for the appointment of this lady was completed it contained the names of a number of the most prominent republicans, among them Colonel Parsons, besides all of the ministers, school teachers and a large number of old citizens who took little interest in political affairs, and were not known as partisans. When the papers of all known as partisans. When the papers of all the aspirants reached the postoffice department a strong contest ensued. ter general and First Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson were besieged every day for weeks by Virginia politicians and outside republicans, all demanding that a man should be appointed to the place. Finally, Postmas-ter General Wanamaker said the decent thing to do was to appoint Mrs. Fanny Stewart Williams, the widow of the locomotive engineer, and he made a recommendation to that effect, and went to President Harrison. Not content with their defeat, the politicians in the neighborhood of Lexington transferred their contest to the white house, and the president was visited with great from and persistency by a large number of Virginia politicians. Once the politicians thought they had succeeded, and boasted on the stree that "the woman candidate is defeated," and "a polifician will be appointed." A surprise was in store for them, however, for the ap-pointment of Mrs. Williams was announced in due time, and humanity for once prevailed over politics and political prejudice.

IN THE ROTUNDA.

A party of Red Cloud business men comsed of L. P. Albright, W. N. Richardson, D. H. Key and A. Highy was at the Murray last evening.

Mr. Highy is cashier of the Parmers' and Mcrehants' bank at Red Cloud, and a brother of the manager of the Murray. Mr. Richardson is a cattle shipper with a

tock farm of 1,200 acres near Red Cloud. He is gulte enthusiastic over the increasing success of the South Omaha stock yards and says they are the favorite shipping point with the larger stockmen generally in his section of the state.

"And yet," continued Mr. Richardson,

Kansas City continues to bid strong for our cattle. I think that sometimes it rather overdoes the thing, but of course that s their lookout and not ours. Their prices and those of Chicago are a trifle better, but you know that a difference of 500 miles, as in the case of Chicago, is a big one. As a result of the shorter distance in favor of Omaha, and notwithstanding the somewhat better ilsure offered by Kansas City, we most generally bring our stock to the market here. Another thing which operates against these yards the is fact that the Kansas laws rather permit mixing of shipments. For instance, a ond of hogs can be shipped under a couple of cattle. The only thing which acts as a bar to this is the humane law. But ever the humane law does little or nothing in the way of stopping the very advantageous though of course bad prac-·tice. It is only occasionally that a shipper is pulled up and fined \$50 or so for the crucity, and as the practice is a money-maker for the shipper, there is a great deal of it carried on, This sort of thing, favorable as it is to Kansas City, and hurtful to the South Omaha yards, would be broken up or at least destroy the favoritism now at work against Omaha, if the B. & M. would make a rate destroying the profit connected with the practice. The During the past year the following sales of | road could do this without its affecting their

> "The export demand for Nebraska cattle is greater than ever before in the history of the state, and the price of Nebraska feeders in from 50 to 60 cents better than last year. And yet there are less cattle in the state than formerly. But if the business as a whole is growing less it is growing as to profits as it becomes smaller. The explanation of this is is perhaps simple enough. As the state be comes more thickly populated the herds of cattle grow smaller, are more carefully handled, consequently high priced beef is produced."

A. E. Weatherby of Norfolk and Volney W. Mason jr., a mechanical engineer of Chi-cago, are at the Paxton. They are organizing a stock compuny in Omaha for the manfacture here of a metallic packing. Several well-known capitalists of the city are interested, and the company expects to begin active business within thirty or sixty days. The company will have a capital of about \$1,000,000. Both of the gentlemen seem highly elated over the encouragement and success attending their efforts to make Omaha their principal point of operations. Mr. Mason will immediately take up his permanent residence here.

AMUSEMENTS.

Boyd's Opera House Thursday, Friday, Saturday, April 24-25-26 Saturday Matinee.

Under the management of Col. WM. E. SINN, of the Park Theater, Brooklyn.

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