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EWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska.
County of Douglas.
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee
Publishing Company, does solenning swear
hat the actual circulation of The Dally Bee
for the week ending May 10, 1890, was as foi-

Tuesday, May 6 Wednesday, May 7 Thursday, May 8 Friday, May 9 Baturday, May 10

State of Nebraska.

County of Douglas

George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Dally Bee for the month of May, 1889, 18,699 copies; for June, 1889, 18,838 copies; for July, 1889, 18,738 copies; for August, 1889, 18,636 copies; for September, 1889, 18,710 copies; for Cotober, 1880, 18,737 copies; for November, 1889, 18,730 copies; for January, 1890, 19,755 copies; for February, 1880, 19,761 copies; for March, 1890, 20,815 copies; for April, 1890, 20,564 copies.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my

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PROHIBITION officials are now actively wrestling with original packages.

THE political rogues of New York continue squealing on each other. But the difficulty of justice securing a grip on the short-haired rascals robs the revelations of their chief value.

THE multiplication of sinecure offices goes on right merrily, regardless of where the money is to come from. But so long as the Tammany gang is provided for, who in the council cares for the protest of the taxpayers?

THE railroads cry out against the proposed law compelling them to use automatic brakes and couplers. They cannot afford the expense, but they can afford to squander money in ruinous rate

THE transition of Senator Ingalls from an agnostic in 1883 to a believer in immortality in 1889 shows that Massilon did not preach in vain. The noted French bishop made at least one distinguished convert in two hundred

MR. CHURCH HOWE has discovered that the banks are sapping the life blood of the state. This is only an adriot flop by which the railroader tries to load upon the money lender the responsibility for hard times and low prices by crying "you're another."

THE Texas prohibitionists follow the example of the third party men in California, Indiana, Delaware and other states by placing a state ticket in the field. Meanwhile the brethren in Nebraska have thrown party principles to the wirds and are wasting valuable time in wildly chasing the non-partisan phan-

THE famous Colonel Leybourn has organized the Universal trust, with unlimited capital. It is worthy of note that the colonel is not troubled about a scarcity of the circulating medium. In fact, if the half has been told, the Colonel Sellers of Gotham outshines Solomon in all his glory. By the time the suckers are all taken in, however, a universal howl will be substituted for the Universal trust.

If the members of the present Louis-Iana legislature do not retire from office in affluence, it will not be the fault of the lottery crowd. A twenty-five year extension of the charter is the main issue, and as the bill will require a twothirds majority to overcome the governor's veto, it is safe to predict the flood of boodle will surpass the North Dakota deluge, or the flow of railroad lubricator in the Nebraska oil rooms.

THE army canteen has recently received a great deal of attention in congress, and its fate may be said to hang in the balance. In order to give the canteen legal status, the house placed it in the army appropriation bill and authorized the sale of malt and vinous liguors. In the senate this provision, after a protracted debate, was stricken out and a clause inserted forbidding the sale of liquors at any army post or in any building within the boundaries of any military post. The discussion of this in the senate developed a large mass of opinions from officers of the army regarding the merits and demerits of the canteen, the weight of which was favorable to the system. The reports generally from the posts at which it has been established show that the canteen has been not only a great convenience to the enlisted men, but that it has been instrumental in improving the morals of the service. Some of the officers whose testimony was presented were most pronounced in their commendation of the system. But the argument that the government should not thus countenance the traffic in liquor was potential with a majority of the senators, and they rejected the provision to allow the sale of malt and vinous liquors. The bill is now in the hands of a conference committee, with the chances favorable to the action of the senate being approved. In that event the gin mills outside the posts will again flourish and absorb the pay of formulating an almost entirely new the regulars as of yore.

The bill of Senator Wilson of Iowa,

subjecting imported liquor to the provisions of the laws of the several states, has reached the calendar of the United States senate, and its author gave notice that he would ask the senate to take it up for consideration at an early day. Senator Hoar, in explaining that the bill was rendered necessary by the late decision of the supreme court, said that he fully concurred in the purport of the measure, but "supposed the principle of the court's opinion was extended to other things than distilled spirits-to opium for instance-and he should have preforred that the bill should have applied to all articles which states might desire to prohibit the sale of." There is a suggestion in this of the wide range which congress may ultimately be called upon to take, in the exercise of its power to remove the restriction upon the state in dealing with imported articles should the bill proposed by Senator Wilson be-

come law. There is, of course, no question regardng the authority of congress to enact such a law. The supreme court decision distinctly says that congress may by act give permission to a state to prohibit the importation of liquor from another state, and such importation cannot be interfered with in the absence of congressional permission. The authority of congress in this respect is unlimited, extending to any and all articles of commerce. It may empower a state to prohibit the importation of meats, as some of them have sought to do, or any other article of produce or manufacture which a legislature may declare it to be necessary to exclude in the interest of the public health or morals. Suppose congress started upon the exercise of this authority in allowing the states to prohibit the importation of liquor, where would the demand for such congressional interference be likely to end and what would be the limit of possible obstruction to interstate commerce? States producing liquor would endeavor to retaliate upon the productions of states which excluded liquor, There might arise continual conflicts growing out of legislation among the

states discriminating against the products of each other, and congress would be besieged at every session to recognize such legislation. There would be inspection laws and license regulations innumerable, all professedly in the public interest and a rightful exercise of the police powers of the states, but in intent and purpose retaliatory. Is it wise to invite such a possible state of affairs? The legislation proposed by Senator Wilson would obviously not only do this, but it would be a most arbitrary and intolerable interference with the liberty of the citizen. It would prevent persons from importing liquors for their own use, except under conditions which would be troublesome and annoying, and which might subject them to hardship and abuse at the hands of ignorant or malicious officials.

It seems to us there are very strong and serious objections to the proposed legislation, and that the matter is one which congress may wisely and safely allow to regulate itself. The decision of the supreme court does not diminish the power of the states to regulate the liquor traffic, and congress would exercise a dangerous authority in giving permission to one state to exclude the product of another and at the same time deny to the citizen the right to purchase and possess for his own use a common article of commerce.

LOOKING TO THE SENATE. The indications are that the McKinley tariff bill will pass the house with few changes from the form in which it was reported. The rejection of all amendments proposed thus far, some of which were offered by republicans, shows that the supporters of the bill in the house are strong enough to carry it through just as it came from the committee. It is probable, however, they will not arbitrarily refuse to allow any modifications of the measure, but will make some concessions to those republicans who are opposed to certain features of the bill, where this

can be done without materially affecting its general character. The attitude of Mr. Butterworth and the few other republicans who do not regard the measure as a whole with favor will hardly fail to have some effect upon the majority. It seems, indeed, to have already exerted an influence, since there is talk of a caucus of republicans to consider what may be done in recognition of the growing feeling in favor of a modification of the McKinley bill. It must be obvious to the more conservative among the republicans of the house that after what has been said by Mr. Butterworth in criticism of the general character of the tariff measure the party's chances of retaining control of the house will be lessened unless the bill is relieved of some of its more objectionable features. The Ohio representative not only objected to certain conspicuous features of the bill, as the reduction of the duty on sugar and the bounty, the increased duty tion to copper, but he in effect arraigned

proposal to supplant the duty by on tin plate, and the additional protecthe whole measure as having been framed in disregard of existing conditions and as not representing a wise and sound and just system of protection under prevailing circumstances. This position of a republican who has always been a consistent supporter of the protective policy and claims to still be cannot fail to have a very considerable influence with the people, and we may be sure it will be made to do all the service possible in the coming congressional campaign if its warning and

But while it may be assumed that they will not be wholly disregarded, it is not probable the republicans of the house will make any such modifications of the McKinley bill as would be necessary to bring it into accord with the protection principle defined by Mr. Butterworth. That ground has undoubtedly been most thoroughly gone over by the majority of the ways and means committee, and having deliberately abandoned it there will be no return to it. To do so would necessitate

suggestions are unheeded.

look to the senate for a tariff bill that will have some regard for existing conditions and will preserve the policy of protection without perpetuating and increasing the inequalities of our tariff system. There is reason to expect that the senate will provide such a measure. Senators are reticent on the subject, but it is not to be doubted that while some are favorable to the house bill as it is, the larger number do not approve it as a whole. A member of the finance committee recently said that there had been no decision as to what would be done with the McKinley bill when it reached the committee, beyond the determination to amend it very materially. The hope of a wise and just reform of the tariff, which will give relief to the people without impairing the industries of the country, is in the senate. The house seems irrevocably committed to the policy of "favoring Paul and turning down Peter."

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

The decision of the state supreme court on the Elmwood elevator case sustains the position taken by the state board of transportation. The principles involved are of the greatest importance to the producers of the state. Members of the alliance at Elmwood petitioned the Missouri Pacific for the privilege of building an elevator on the company's right-of-way. The request was denied and an appeal was taken to the state board. It was shown at the hearing that the elevator at Elmwood was insufficient for the demand; that it discriminated against the producer and was a dangerous monopoly sustained by the railroad company. The board decided that the railroad must grant equal privileges to all patrons, and that the alliance must be given room for an elevator and facilities for handling grain on equal terms with the elevator then in existence.

The supreme court sustains the board on every point. It reasserts the power of the board in the premises and declares that "if facilities are granted to one or more for that purpose on the right-ofway, the same privilege upon like terms and conditions must be granted to others who are engaged, or desire in good faith to engage at that point in the business of receiving, storing and shipping produce over such railway.'

The principles laid down by the court were never seriously disputed by the railroad attorneys. Their sole object in appealing from the order of the state board was to delay action on an issue which was certain to impair the grip of the elevator combine. The railroads are directly interested in perpetuating the monopoly, and will prolong the contest by taking it to the court of last resort.

The decision will enable farmers in any community to exact fair treatment at the hands of elevator owners or become their own shippers if necessary. It will have the effect of curbing the greed of combinations and stimulate competition among grain buyers.

AT THE outset of his official career, Mayor Cushing proclaimed that business principles would be applied to city affairs, and that in selecting men for the various positions character and competency, not political service should govern. The pledges and promises had scarcely become cold before he abdicated his privilege as chief executive of the city and became merely a dummy in the cal hacks, contractors and jobbers. With two notable exceptions, the city attorney and engineer, his appointees have been political tools, dictated by mercenary councilmen, and the republican Tammany club, organized by his predecessor. The same shuffling policy is shown in selecting a chairman of the board of public works. The mayor makes the shameless confession that majority of the council insists on the appointment of a man who will be nothing more than putty in the hands of contractors, and whose chief qualification for the position consists in the fact that he is a chronic office seeker and has trained with the gang which controls the spoils, If Mayor Cushing possesses the nerve his admirers claim, why does he not select a citizen of character and competency, one whose name will be a guarantee that taxpayers will receive an honest equivalent for the money paid out, and challenge the combine to reject the nomination?

SEVERAL new electric lights were ordered located by the council. How many more electric light poles does the council propose to plant this season at one hundred and seventy-five dollars a year? If we are to have much more electric lighting, the council will have to increase the levy or run an overlap. It was all very plausible to supplant the gas lamps with electric lights in the business centre, but electric lighting is a luxury which even such cities as New York and Philadelphia indulge in only very sparingly. It is easy to increase the number of electric lights, but nobody ever proposes to decrease the number.

THE receipts at the Omaha stockyards reached high water mark. With vigilant management, and the prevention of railroad discrimination, there is no reason why Omaha should not soon advance from third to second place among live stock markets of the country. It is in the heart of the great corn belt and the center of the American cattle raising region.

THE Maryland embezziement law, as interpreted by the courts, affords protection rather than punishment for official rascals. The first case against the defaulting treasurer has been quashed, and it is probable that the robbery of the state of one hundred and thirty-two thousand dollars will go unpunished. Oh Maryland, my Maryland.

Method in Their Mourning.

Kansas City Journal

All the prominent colonels in Kentucky sincerely mourn the death of Senator Beck, and half of them want his seat.

The Democrats Might Need It. Philadelphia Inquirer. The larger the congress the longer it takes to do its work. If things go on for another century as they have for the last one, the almanac makers of the twentieth century measure. The country must, therefore, will have to put a few more months in every year for the spenial accommodation of con-

The Temperance Problem. cols Nocs. The flat has gone forth! The anxiously looked-for decision by the supreme court of the United States is adverse to the district and supreme counts of the state of Iowa as to the constitutionality of the laws in prohibiting the importation of liquor into states where prohibition is established. The highest tribunal in American jurisprudence has decided that it is an infringement upon the rights of the people as guaranteed by the con stitution. To this decision we must bow,

however much we may wish it otherwise. The conclusion of the honorable court will be much criticised, but it is of no avail. It is the law of the land. It is true that there were three dissenting voices, but the majority rules and the law is defined.

In reviewing the previous rulings of the ourt reference is made to these of Judge Tancy, who at one time, in what is known as the Dred Scott case, ruled that "a colored man had no rights that a white man was bound to respect " This seemed so at variance with humanity and justice that it was universally condemned by the opponents of slavery. Yet it was law. The law of slavery times, when property in man was recognized.

Spirituous liquors unquestionably is property and, unfortunately for the welfare of mankind, a very important article of commerce over the whole world wherever civilization has set her foot.

Gunpowder and whisky were great factors in civilizing and christianizing the heathen, and no Christian country is without its stimu

lant, hence a law regulating the sale thereof. This decision of the United States court is the suggestion of many thoughts. It should awaken in our minds the necessity of a proper education of our people-personal responsibility-the political and social duties devolv ing upon every man. Morality is not the creation of law, but law is the creation of morality. Law does not mould public opinion, but public opinion moulds law; hence a law in advance of public opinion is a dead letter, a nullity. It should also teach us to have "a decent respect for the opinions of mankind." It is just as impossible for all to think alike as to look alike. It is a trite saying, "many men of many minds," and each one is entitled to the possession of his own. It is unbecoming, yes, worse, it is degrading for one man to abuse, revile and denounce another for the opinions he entertains. Yet look at the conduct of the teachers engaged in the great prohibition party.

The mouthpieces-no term, seems vile mough to express their contempt for one who differs with them in opinion, and yet one opinion may be as honestly entertained as the other. Ministers of the gospel who would not blindly join the howling party of prohibition have been denounced as "emmisaries of hell," "agents of the devil," etc. All this is calculated to retard the progress of true temperance and even good morals. Fanaticism is the bane of true progression. The inquisition never made a convert to religion although it covered the country with death, desolation and human bones; it never made a convert, neither will vituperation and denunciation convince the mind.

There is no doubt but the violent course o the fanatical misguided so-called "philanthropists," who were determined to establish an espionage upon every household who disagreed with them in opinion has led to the promulgation of this judicial decision, and it is rational to suppose that had it been given prior to the adjournment of the Iowa legislature prohibition laws in that state would have been wiped out and a license law placed upon the statute, books. The effect upon the vote on prohibition in this state will be very great, notwithstanding you may hear the voices from hired speakers, who are employed as attorneys and who work for what money is in it, denounce and villfy the judges who have rendered the decision. A little more judgment, discretion and respect for our fellowmen might be used very advantageously by the leaders of the prohibition

A Coming Statesman. Plattsmouth Herald.

The Nebraskan has been watching with an unusual degree of interest the fine growth of a boom, which is rapidly assuming tangible shape, for Hon. Richard Berlin of Omaha as the republican candidate for lieutenant gov ernor. The frank and open hearted Richard is deservedly popular at home and through out the state, especially in this locality. Hastings Nebraskan.

The herald enters a hearty amen to the above and adds parenthetically, that if Mr. Berlin allows a small calibred man by the name of Broatch, through ward machine work to do him up for a delegation at home, be might still be able to come in a winner, as the great state of Nebraska is much larger than Douglas county, and we think appre ciates the good qualities of the Hon. Richard Berlin.

Two Czars.

Philadelphia Record. The czar of Russia's latest edict is that all the ladies of his court shall appear in costumes of native manufacture. Czar McKintey's edict to the women of America is differently worded, but it is precisely similar in

> Not for Their Health. New York World.

There was a grand rally of Albany states men in a private room of the famous Astor house yesterday. What were they there for

A View Obtaining Wide Acceptance St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Most of the cool-headed, conservative re publicans who have looked carefully over the

field are impressed with the necessity of going slow just now in the matter of public expenditures.

Here's a Scheme.

DECATUR, Neb., May 13 .- To the Editor of THE BEE: I propose to be one of ten, or any number greater than ten, each of whom shall give \$10 to create a sum of money to be given to the writer of the, best essay in answer to the following question: What can the government do to promote the greatest good of the greatest number of people without injustice to any? The award shall be made by a committee of

five men "who fear God, love truth, and hate covetousness." One shall be a republican, one a democrat, one a greenbacker, one a prohibitionist, and one a nationalist The essay shall not exceed in length Paul's letter to the Hebrews.

Or, I will be one of ten each of whom shall give \$50 for the best essay in answer to the above question, the award to be made by a committee of three good and able men—one a republican, one a democrat and one a green-backer; one of when the contract of t republican, one a democrat and one a green-backer; one of whom shall be a farmer, one nechanic and one a nerchant.
Now let these see know, or think they

know, what ought to be done to make times better for the laboring masses step forth and put their measures on paper. I would most especially call the attention of our congr nen and aspirants for congressional and legslative honors to the above propositions. is a legitimate question for every votor to ask candidates for congress what measures they will urge or what measures they will oppose

The undersigned makes the above offer in good faith and is a Burt county farmer, and proposes to write an essay and compete for proposes to write an essay and compete f the prize if ten or more shall enter the ring.

It Has Not. OMARA, May 15 .- To the Editor of Tax Bre: Has the Davis pension bill, introduced in the senate Fobruary 14, 1890, and providing for an increase to \$25 per month of the pensions of all widows receiving less than that amount, become a law! Susscalars. VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS. A Treatise on Truth-Telling.

Fremont Tribune. That Wyoming oil company organized in the tollet room of the Millard hotel, Omaha, Friday, will go down into history as a piece piece of political astuteness alongside of Ikey Jensen's Washington League of Nebraska republicans. An oil company composed exclusively of Third district office-holders is too Why not tell the truth! You can't fool the people with that kind of chaff. If a political conference is wanted, hold it. If you are found out admit it. People have no patience with liars, especially bungling liars. A smooth liar is at least interesting, but a liar without smoothness, is insipid, flat, stale

Keep Out Railroad Henchmen.

and unprofitable.

Wisner Chronic On the 20th of this month the anti-monopdy republicans of the state will meet in Lin coln to discuss matters touching the most vital interests of the party. It will be an important conference, and it is hoped that all republicans in favor of purging the party of the influence of corporations and in hearty sympathy with the best interests of the nasses who are the brain and sinew of our state will attend. Let railroad heachmen find no place or voice in its deliberations. The party that is the palladium of the prosperity of the great masses of our country nust clear itself of the baneful influence of the corporations in Nebraska.

Get Rid of the Load.

Kearney Hub. It will not do for those republican news papers and gentlemen who are deluded with the idea that they are running the political machine in this state to attempt to cry down and threaten to read out of the party those other republican newspapers and gentlemen who have undertaken to free Nebraska poli ties from the control of corporations and the greedy grasp of a gang of political pot-boilers. Some of them-a few of them in factmay be able to control state and county conventions; but if that plan succeeds, and a lot of cheap wood-sawers are put up to do the bidding of an inside ring, it will be a sorry day for the republican party of Nebraska when the votes are counted next fall. There is a comparative small number of prominen and active republicans in this state who are anxious to set the party right and keen it right as the great representative organization and agency of the people. There is a very large number whose end and aim is to run the party in the interests, first, of the railroads; and second, for the purpose of political plunder. There is very little honest or carnest effort on the part of those selected by the party and chosen by the people to serve faithfully their constituencies. The movement within the republican party in this state, which is viewed with so much alarm by a lot of party bucks, so intended for the cor rection of some of these abuses by placing men in pub ic positions who will represent the people! They will be republicans just the same. Republicanism means liberty for the individual and freedom for all classes.

The anti-monopoly republican conference to be held at Lincoln, May 20, is intended to give expression to the best thought and impulse of the republican party in Nebraska, and to sound the key-note for the rallying cry at the primaries, where honest votes cast by earnest partisans will rescue the conventions from the ruthless mob that has bid defiance to public sentiment for years past. If, when it is all over, the party has succeeded in ridding itself of the load that is weighing it down, and replacing a lot of cheap tools with men who will be men for honor's sake, there will be rejoicing in this state such as has never been known. No, the party is not threatened. The Bentons and Cowderys and their rallroad bosses are not the party.

STATE JOTTINGS.

Nebraska. A baseball club has been organized at

The Baptists of Fremont are raising funds The Hubbell prospectors expect to reach the coal stratum by June 10. The new camp of Sons of Veterans at Ulysses has organized with about thirty mem-

Charles C. Carrig and Miss Kittle A. Park-

inson, leaders of Platte Center society, have been married. It only took a few hours to settle all the cases on the docket of the district court for

Rev. W. H. Brodt of Bird Island, Minn has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Juniata Baptist church.

The Fifth district Women's Christian Tem-Superior June 11 and 12. During the two days' mad dog scare at

Grand Island about one hundred and fifty canines gave up their lives. Fire destroyed the barn of Joe McFadden, a farmer near Fairmont, and four horses and

farm implements were consumed. Wells, the Logan county murderer, was in the district court at Gandy murder in the second degree and sentenced to deven years in the penitentiary.

While Mr. Cone of Guide Rock was trying to release a cow that had become entangled in some wire, the animal kicked and Cone's finger was caught between the wire and board and was smoothly amputated.

The Republican Valley immigration asso ciation held a very successful meeting at Or-leans and appointed a committee to thoroughly advertise that fertile section. The next meeting will be held at McCook May 27

Two Peru lads, aged eleven and twelve ran away and started west to grow up with the country, but after twenty-four hours e trying to exist on wind they sent word to their parents to come and bring them home. Ponca citizens are incensed at a recent at tack in a newspaper on the management the postoffice by the new postmaster, J. H. Logan. The article in question is character-ized as a misrepresentation of facts, and the assertion is made that never in the history of Ponca has the mail been handled so satisfactorily as now.

A sod court house with walls about three feet thick is being built on the new county seat site in McPherson county. There has been some talk going the rounds that an effort would be made to have the commission-ers abandon the sod building being built and erect a frame one. "This is all bosh," says the McPherson News. "The members of the board are too level headed to pay any attention to anything so absurd as such a proposi-tion at the present time, and are heartily in accord with the resolution of the mass conention to the effect that so long as the people of the county live in sod quarters the should be content with like quarters. an officer feels above the people they should take a drop on him.

lowa Items. Peter Nolan has pleaded guilty to five charges of forgery at Marengo and will be entenced later.

According to the report of the secretary of he state board of agriculture there are 170, 544 dogs in Iowa. The farmers in the vicinity of Eldridge will build an elevator of 25,000 bushels ca-pacity at a cost of \$5,000.

Benton county has asked for bids for the construction of an iron bridge across the Cedar river north of Shellsburg. Mrs. Roty Kenoge and her daughter, Anna

Clara Kenoge, believed to be residents of Iowa, have been left a fortune by the death of A. P. Kessecker, a rich banker of Green The case of Myron E. Billings, charged with the murder of County Attorney Kings-

with the murder of County Attorney Kings-ley at Waverly over two years and a half ago, will come up at an early day at the present term of the supreme court. The de-fendant, who is in the penitentiary, has asked permission to be present and speak in his own behalf, but this has not yet been passed upon by the court. Garden Grove puts forth, a strong claim to the "prize family in Iowa." The family is named Mantz, and consists of twenty-one persons. The father is seventy years of age and the mother fifty eight. Of the nineteen children ten are boys and nine girls, the

oldest child being twenty-nine and the youngest eight. Three of the children were born in one year. Twin girls and a boy. P. H. Wolfenberger, the Glenwood school

teacher who was treated to a cost of tar and feathers some time ago for writing "gushing letters" to a Mrs. Chambers, has brough suit for \$25,000 damages against the lady husband for injury to his feelings and com-plexion. The case is being tried at Sidney sement county, and is attracting consider able interest in the southwestern part of the

A man giving the name of J. B. Battegot vas found wandering around the streets of Burlington in an insane condition and ar rested by the police. He insisted that his wife was in the city and asked the police to find her for him. He had all the appearances of a man of means, and was evidently on his way to Paris, France. Upon his person was found \$142.25 in money, a gold watch, a rail way ticket from San Francisco to New York and a passage ticket on an Inman liner from New York to Paris: The commissioners of insanity decided to send him to Mt. Pleasant until his relatives could be heard from.

The Two Dakotas. A Knights of Pythias lodge has been insti-

tuted at Elk Point. The tusk of a mastodon was uncarted reently near Whitewood.

There were 16,420 pieces of mail handled in the Deadwood postoffice last week, A lime kiln, the only one within a radius of 200 miles, is being put in at Forest City.

Sully county farmers are planting a larger reage of corn this season than ever before Sacrilegious thieves broke into the Wes-eyan chapel at Aberdeen and robbed the contribution box of between \$3 and \$4. A few days ago three families of Finlanders

settled on farms in the northern part of Beadle county, near Broadland. In one of the families there are nineteen children, in another seventeen and in the third nine, the parents of the last family having been married but ten years. These families will soon be joined ten years. These families will soon be joined by four others, all relatives, numbering fortysix persons, making a total of ninety-seve persons in nine families.

The Frederick Free Press says Roswell Miller, manager of the Milwaukee railroad, has shipped 200 barrels of salt-into the south ern part of the county to be distributed to the farms and sown by them on growing grain. It is believed that salt is a good fertilizer and will also hold moisture in the This shipment is made for the purpose of experimenting. The result will be ooked for with interest.

Farmers in the neighborhood of Fort Abraham Lincoln are alarmed at the proposition to abandon the fort at the present time. They say they settled in the county with the understanding that they were to be rotected against the raids of hostile Indians sousands of whom are camped within a day's journey of the fort, and that if the protection withdrawn they will be compelled to abandon their farms. A petition will be for warded to the war department.

BIG FINANCIAL ENTERPRISE. Plans for the Universal Trust Company About Completed.

New York, May 15 .- [Special Telegram to

THE BEE. |-The Universal association bank and trust company will begin its operations in this city before the summer ends. Nearly every preliminary detail has been completed for the establishment of a great financial enterprise on a wholly new system and little re mains to be done excepting to carry out the plans. Officers have been elected, capital subscribed and applications for endorsement of not less than \$400,000,000 in bonds have al ready come up for 'consideration. It is or ganized by Colonel G. W. C. Leybourn, who came into great notoriety some time ago as father of a scheme to establish a papal bank in this country with branches in Europe. The new institution has many features like the one originally proposed. It is organized under a very flexible Kentucky charunder a very flexible Kentucky char-ter and is to open a comparatively new field of financial operations which can be developed to enormous proportions. It in tends to guarantee interest on railway bonds The idea is that when a road is in course of construction it usually has to sell its bonds at about 70 per cent of their full value in order to obtain money for construction, and then has to pay high interest on the full amount. The Universal company will guarantee this interest and take from 10 to 15 per cent of the aggregate amount of guaranties for its compensation. The bank can then dispose of the guaranteed bonds at a large advance. The directors of the bank inch de Baron Charles de Bernard of Paris, who has been appointed administrator of the French branch; G. Curti of Rome, who will have charge of the Italian h; Don Paolo Borghese, prince de oni, Menotti Carlo, Villa Tomasso, late minister of justice in Italy; Tansesio Battiste. The directors have subscribed \$170,000, and have signed a contract to deliver to an American syndicate \$10,000,000 of stock, upon which \$2,500,000 will be paid in cash.

Political Strife in Kansas. Archison, Kan., May 14.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-There is a storm brewing in the Sixth congressional district, which comprises the northwestern portion of Kansas, on account of the methods adopted to defeat the renomination of E. J. Turner, and it is very probable that a granger republican will be nominated against Webb McNall, the regular nominee. A democrat will also run, no doubt, but he will have no hope of election, as the district has 22,000 republican

The Globe has the following special about a republican indignation meeting held at Stockton last night: "The meeting of republicans here last night to take action relative to the methods of the Colby convention and the result thereof, was very large and full of interest and excitement. Numerous orators were present, loaded with speeches, and everybody was given a chance to express himself The speakers denounced the means adopte anti-Turner forces at Colby, and Me Nall, the nominee of the convention, was vigorously roasted. Ringing resolutions, expressive of the sentiment of the meeting were adopted, and the republicans of Rooks county were pledged to support the nomine of the Farmers' alliance for congress.

Deadwood's Murder Trial. DEADWOOD, S. D., May 15 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The jury in the famous Woods murder case, after being out twenty-

four hours, sent for Judge Thomas for further instructions in regard to how to dispose of technical questions and again retired. It is reported that the vote stands for eight conviction and four for acquittal. It is thought that the result will be a disagreement.

This is the second time that John A. Woods has been tried, the former jury disagreeing. The crime alleged is murder. John McLeod of Whitewood was the victim. The murder

was committed on August 8, 1889. McLeod's wife was one of Woods' best witnesses was committed on August 8, 1889. McLeou's wife was one of Woods' best witnesses and stuck to him throughout the trial, which has been on for the last ten days. State's Attorney Rice has prosecuted the case vigrously. His version is that Woods enticed McLeod into the shanty on the ranch stabbed him in the heart with a butcher knife and then, after pouring coal oil over the vitim's clothing, set fire to it and burned the body to a crisp. Woods was the only persor present when the building burned, and says that the fire started by the explosion of a ker osene can which he was using to kindle the fire with. McLeod left considerable estate Temperance Union Organized.

The organization of the Gospel temperance

union, on outgrowth of the Francis Murphy meetings, was completed last night. A large number of the prominent workers and converts to the cause were present in the lecture rooms of the Y. M. C. A. building President Starr, Rev. Savidge, Messrs. Dick, Felker and Townsend occupied the platform, with Prof. Frank Smith at the organ. The meeting was a regular love feast, Messra, Starr, Cook, Felker, Dick, McElroy, Hitt, Leard, Savidge, Hood, Smith, Rexford and Mrs. Clark giving in their testimony and platform themselves to the control of the pledging themselves to work for the advance

The organization, which was only partially completed at the Murphy meetings, was made permanent by the election of the following officers: President C. A. Starr; first vice president, W. S. Felker; second vice presi-dent Mrs. Amelia Burroughs; third vice president, G. W. Townsend; fourth vice president R. A. L. Dick; secretary, E. M. Bonnell; treasurer, Rev. Willard Scott; ex-centive committee, Rev. Asa Leard fand Frank Smith.

The matter of establishing coffee and read-

ing rooms was discussed, but action was postned until the next meeting of the union, which will be held in the same room next Friday evening.

HOW TO ENJOY GIBRALTAR.

Freat With Scorn All Proffers From Guides and Donkey Boys.

The way to enjoy Gib is certainly to leave the faithful but too prosaic Murray in your cabin, says the Pall Mall Ga-When you land, treat with scorn all proffers from guide and driver and donkey boy. Cross the drawbridge as if to the manner born; pass the semi-tropic garden that fills the corner space to the entrance to the town, noting as you pass on the right the disused nook filled with graves where some of the heroes of Trafalgar sleep, brought there to die of their wounds. Next ask the first soldier the way to the D. A. G.'s office, where a oass is courteously given admitting to the famous galleries. The summit is now tabu to all not employed on the new works in progress there, but the lower of the three tiers of galleries will amply suffice us. This dates from the last century, and most of it was tunneled out during the great four years' siege

from 1789 to 1793. A leisurely stroll upward to the Moorsh castle takes us in a right direction for the entrance. We note the ascending alleys are named ramps, for we are in a fortress. One is lettered "Right-Shoulders-Forward," quaint word of command of the days of powder and pig tail and the maneuvers of Dundas. reach an old-world guard-room, with a large fig tree, leafless now, for the time of figs is not yet. Just within the Moorish arch of the gateway we are arrested by the trim artillery sentry, with his Martini carbine on his arm. A whitegaitered grenadier of Ligonier's were

nore in keeping with the scene.

The corporal of the guard inspects our pass and we write our names in a book and are then handed over to a warrant officer, a master gunner, who has the keys of the gallery doors. We ascend by a covered way a deep trench sunk in he solid rock, so that our heads are well below the surface—a surface liable to beswept in time of siege with fragments of shell and whistling mitraille, now cary peted with verdure among the jutting ocks. Here spring is already at work with her flower show. Already tall plants of some kind of allium are beauti-'ul with spikes of reddish-white blessom, innocent of the scent of garlie, the badge of most of the tribe.

A purple saffron with orange-colored center, nestles in clusters in the modes, and a shrub of genista is bursting out in golden bloom. We soon reach the mouth of the gloomy gallery, closed by a strong palisaded door. The tunnel is ten feet wide by twelve feet high, and ascends gently. We pass here under a water drip, which increases to a shower bath after a rain, and we notice the grim, black guns have wooden waterproofs to protect them. Glorious are the views that are given by successive embrasures. Far beneath, as a card-board model, lie fort and casemate and the houses of the town, but beyond them the azure sea No model is suggested by that.

Anon we reach a battery where cannon point to Spain. Below we see the race course, already green, though worn bare with the tramp of marching men; for it is the drill ground of the garrison. Here, with their backs to the Mediterraneas sea, are rows of targets painted with black figures, reduced by the distance down to the size of dots. These are being fired at by squads of other black dots. Real live ones these, for the King's Royal rifles are at musketry practice. Faint comes the crack of the Martinis, and tiny are the puffs of blue smoke. Beyond them stretches across the isthmus the narrow gray mound of sand, pierced at the center by the broad white road that leads to Spain

Wayfarers must keep to this, for that bank at intervals are nine sently boxes. Between them by night and day, year in, year out, pace the British sentinels that watch the neutral ground. Neutral in tint also, a level plain and bare; for here neither grows grass, nor tree, nor flower. We guess it to be about a mile across to the Spanish lines and the white-walled houses of the little town which arises on the further verg e of this little desert.

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