ashington, 513 Fourteenth street. CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and ditorial matter should be addressed to the iditorial Department.

BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, bmaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the Com-

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors. The Bee B'lding, Farnam and Seventeenth Sts.

IWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION Bate of Nebraska,

Hate of Nebraska.

County of Bouglas.
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee
Publishing Company, does solemnly swear
that the actual eleculation of THE DAILY BEE
or the week ending May 17, 1890, was as fol-

ows: Junday, May 11. Honday, May 12. Fuesday, May 13. Veduesday, May 14. Chursday, May 15. Iriday, May 15. Thursday, May 15... Iriday, May 16.... aturday, May 17... .19,382 Average......20,044

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.
Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my
presence this 17th day of May, A. D. 1890.
[Scal.]
N. P. FEILA Notary Public.

Notary Public.

Itate of Nebraska,
County of Douglas.
County of Douglas.
George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual iverage duly circulation of The Daily Bee for the month of May, 1880, 18,509 topies: for June, 1880, 18,588 copies; for inly, 1880, 18,758 copies; for August, 1889, 18,551 topies: for September, 1889, 18,751 copies; for December, 1880, 20,648 copies; for December, 1880, 20,648 copies; for April, 1800, 19,555 copies; for February, 1800, 19,751 copies; for March, 1890, 20,815 copies; for April, 1800, 20,564 copies.
George B. Tzschuck.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 3d day of May, A. D., 1890. [Seal.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

SINGLE COPY POSTAGE RATES.

THE corporations must be retired from

politics, peaceably if possible, forcibly if lecessary. TOM KENNARD's board of trade is enfirely satisfied with local freight rates. and the railroad managers are supremely

satisfied with Tom Kennard. THE discovery of another vast coal deposit in Wyoming strengthens the belief that the coming state will rival Pennsylrania both as a fuel and oil producer.

WHEN local federal officials antagonbe public interests and betray business nen, it is time for the government to replace them by men in whom the people rave confidence.

ALL preliminaries have been com-)leted for the construction of the Misjouri Pacific short line, which will give Plattsmouth the long-needed competing Ine with the metropolis.

THE stampede of republican congressnen who voted for the tariff bill to the enate to advocate amendments, is a pectacle that does not reflect much redit on their ability or backbone.

MR. PATRICK FORD has, we are relably informed, joined the council comine in support of Birkhauser, What loes that mean? Has the combine greed to give up some of the spoils to Ford ?

THE defaulting treasurer of Kansas lity is in position to exclaim with pemliar vehemence, "Save me from my riends." Having accommodated them vith loans aggregating twenty-two housand dollars, he finds himself so teep in the mire that none of them will wil their pumps to give him a lift.

IT WAS decidedly suggestive that Mayor Cushing's toast, "The City of Dmaha," was responded to at the State business men's association banquet by W. J. Broatch in a carefully written adtress. Broatch considers himself brevet mayor of Omaha, and we presume he vill so continue through several generaions of mayors.

THE perquisites of the Chicago treasmy is an item of profound interest to the axpayers. During a period of eight jears and nine months five treasurers have pocketed an aggregate of four hundred and sixty thousand four hundred dollars. The smallest individual haul was sixty thousand and the highest one hundred and twenty-eight thousand. These enormous sums were paid by the banks for the privilege of caring for the public funds. With such enormous profits atsached to an office, it is not surprising that the fine workers flourished and that the ballot box was outraged to boost into office men who would divide the plunder with the gang. But hereafter Chicago will do its own banking and rive the public the benefit of the interest, thus removing from municipal politics me of the most fruitful sources of politial demoralization and scandal. The example could be followed with profit in ill other cities.

THE introduction in congress of bills to confer on states the powers exercised previous to the original package denision promises to lead to an endless amount of restrictive legislation. If tongress should see fit to extend to the states the power to exclude what the jourt holds to be an article of interstate sommerce, why should it not include other articles as well as liquor? The lairymen of New York are already denanding the right to exclude oleomar rarine imported from other states, alshough the article is under federal regulation. The local butchers who have in various states attempted to exclude dressed beef by a system of rigorous inspection laws may be expected to plead for exclusion of western packed meats. Other state interests will undoubtedly demand like protecilon should congress inaugurate the new leparture. In the end we shall have Chinese walls erected around the states, interstate commerce circumscribed by ntolerant legislation and the freedom 4 trade checked by injurious laws.

CAUCUS DICTATION. It is not an edifying fact that a large number of republicans in the house of representatives confess that they voted for the tariff bill in obedience to caucus dictation. They did not believe the measure as a whole to be for the best interests of the country and were anxlous for its amendment and modification in many respects, but yet they gave it their support because the caucus had so ordered. Some of these republicans undoubtedly feel very strongly that the bill is in many of its features an unjust and even dangerous measure, for it is said they will endeavor to secure amendments to it in the senate, but they had not the independence to assert their convictions against the demand of the caucus and perform their duty in the direction of what they believed to be in the public interest and for the general good. This may be necessary to party discipline, but it is not honest statesmanship, and it tends to destroy the confidence of the people in the integrity and sincerity of

their representatives. The truth is that the substitution of the party caucus for the deliberate judgment of congress, which has come into practice of late years with respect to all important questions, cannot be regarded as a safe system for promoting wise legislation or one tending to elevate American statesmanship. Its effect is to enable a cabal of politicians of either party to exercise despotic rule over the opinions and consciences of others, and to take from men their right of independent action according to their convictions and sense of duty. Unquestionably there are circumstances in which it is desirable that the representatives of a party shall be united and harmonious. Conferences and consultations among members of the parties in congress with reference to questions of organization and policy are admittedly necessary. But this does not require or justify a system which compels men to support every party measure brought forward, regardless of the interests they represent and what they believe to be for the general welfare, or accept the alternative of party ostracism. If the caucus has become the despotic power which it would seem to be from the confession of many republican congressmen, then there is no chance for elevated and independent statesmanship while it survives, and the country must receive its legislation from the hands of the mere politicians, guided by their selfish ambition and controlled by the least worthy of in-

PROVISIONAL POOLING. The proposed addition to the inter-

state commerce act, introduced in the senate by Mr. Dawes and into the house by Mr. Gear, providing for a system of provisional pooling between competing lines of railroad, will doubtless be approved by the business public and by railroad men. It proposes to allow agreements apportioning the carriage of competitive traffic, so that each competing line shall carry a reasonable share, but without relieving common carriers of other provisions of the act, affecting the jurisdiction and authority of the commission and courts under the law, or permitting the diversion of traffic consigned by shippers over any specified lines. Such agreements must be filed with the interstate commerce commission, which shall have power to annul or modify them if in operation they are found to contravene the provisions of the act. It is very generally conceded by those who have given careful attention to the subject that a plan of legalized pooling is desirable, and it is contended by the most experienced and conservative railroad men that in no other way can frequent and ruinous rate wars be avoided. The experiment is certainly worth a trial in the interest both of the business public, which desires settled rates, and of the railroads, which are subjected to serious loss from frequently recurring conflicts. The system proposed by the bills introduced in both branches of congress appears to be amply guarded against abuse and yet sufficiently broad to secure the best results from an honest apportionment of competitive traffic.

THE KEMMLER APPEAL DISMISSED. The supreme court of the United States has declined to interfere in the case of Kemmler, the New York murderer who is under sentence to be put to death by electricity. The only hope of the convicted man is now in the elemency of the governor, and it is not at all probable that he will interfere with the sentence. Few criminal cases have commanded such widespread interest as this, wholly by reason of the new penalty of death electricity which Kemmler will be the first person in the world to suffer. Extraordinary efforts have been made in his behalf, not only in the courts, but in working upon public sentiment. Some of the most influential papers in New York have persistently opposed the infliction of death by electricity as being both cruel and unusual, and a great deal of public sentiment has been developed against the new law. After all the ordinary efforts for saving the life of Kemmler had been made without avail, the new law was attacked on the ground that it was unconstitutional in that it prescribed a cruel and unusual punishment, the constitution of New York containing the same language as the federal constitution in this relation. The court of appeals, the highest tribunal of the state, after very careful deliberation decided

that the law was not liable to the objections made by counsel for the prisoner, Thereupon preparations were begun to carry out the sentence, which was to have been executed in the first week of the present month, but a day or two before the time arrived a writ of habeas corpus was obtained from the federal circuit court which deferred the execution of the sentence and an application was made to the supreme court to review the decision of the New York court. The ground of this application was that the state statute violated the federal constitution. To this the attorney general of New York replied that there was no federal question involved, and this view was sustained by the decision of the supreme court, which says in effect that the whole matter of prescribing a form of punishment rests with the states, and that there

was nothing in the decision of the court

of appeals of New York to justify federal Interference.

The importance of this decision does not and with the Kammler case. The question of substituting death by electricity for hanging is very likely to be generally agitated in the event of the experiment in New York being successful, as undoubtedly it will be, and it is well to have it settled that this form of punishment may be prescribed without danger of federal interference. It is pretty well understood that the persistent effort to overthrow the New York law has been. largely influenced by the electrical companies, and they have now nothing left to work upon but public sentiment. If death by electricity shall prove to be less cruel than by hanging public sentiment will at once approve it and its practice will soon become general.

IN THE HANDS OF BOODLERS. Our city council is composed of ten republicans and eight democrats. With a clear control of the council these republicans are in honor bound to prevent the removal of republican officials except for cause. They are equally in honor bound to prevent by their votes and influence the substitution of a democrat for a republican officer whose time has expired, unless he has proven himself to be incompetent or dishonest. But seven of these republicans, Chaffee, Wheeler, Shriver, Olsen, McLearie, Davis and Blumer have deliberately entered into a corrupt combination with the democrats to ladel out the municipal patronage to spoilsmen and play into the hands of

boodling contractors. It is an open secret that this combination of the council was secured by downright bribery and is held together by the cohesive power of plunder. It has been publicly charged that certain members of this combine were bought when the present council organized and this scandal has been ignored by the council because a searching investigation would not only break up the combine, but land some of its members behind iron bars.

The desperate effort which is being made by the junta of conspirators, known as the Broatch Tammany club, to force the appointment of Birkhauser as chairman of the board of public works is only the forerunner of a general raid upon the city treasury and the taxpayers.

Why should any republican in the council enter into a combination with democrats to depose Major Balcombe and substitute a man as utterly inexperienced in public works as Birkhauser?

Why do these republicans besiege the mayor to displace Major Balcombe? Is it not manifest that they want a pliant tool in charge of our public works in place of a man who will protect the public interests?

Why should the business partner of Councilman Blumer be selected of all other men for this position?

Is there not scandal enough already in the notorious ownership of certain councilment by franchise corporations? Is the city to be sacked and its taxpayers pillaged by men who were elected to take care of its interests and manage its affairs. Must the citizens of Omaha band themselves together like the citizens of several large eastern cities that have been infested and robbed by boodling city and county officials. +

WHILE Chief Seavey and Sergeant their zeal in the pursuit of the murderer or murderers of Allan and Dorothy Jones, it is not immodest on the part of THE BEE to claim a very large share of the glory in the capture of Neal to itself. To E. A. O'Brien, city editor of THE BEE, is largely due the credit of having tracked the culprit in South Omaha, securing evidence of his guilt and the material which resulted in his identification in Kansas City. Chief Maloney of South Omaha was also an active force in the work. All in all, the people of Douglas county are to be congratulated on the vigor and diligence displayed in all branches of the case and the successful conviction of the perpetrator of the foulest crime in the history of the county.

THE machine politicians are already at work setting the pins for the capture of the school board and the control of the quarter of a million dollars that are to be expended in the purchase of school sites and the construction of school houses. Unless the taxpayers of Omaha and especially the patrons of the public schools take an active interest in the impending school election, the boodle element will doubtless rule the school board for the coming year. Our schools and our judiciary should be kept out of partisan politics.

IF Postmaster Gallagher would attend strictly to the business of his office and stop plotting and scheming he would save himself the trouble of writing cards and playing hide and seek behind the broad back of Paul Vandervoort.

THE action of the Episcopal council in favoring restrictive legislation rather than prohibition of the liquor traffic voices the unanimous sentiment of intelligent, conservative friends of tem-

THE TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY.

Wasmington, May 20.-To the Editor of The Bee: As you have stated editorially that "the report of the senate irrigation committee charges the director of the geological survey with diverting \$180,000 of the money appropriated for irrigation surveys to a topographical survey, which the majority of the committee regard as a plain violation of the statute and a misappropriation of the money," will you kindly publish this additional in-

formation. The charge of misappropriation seems to have been a curious afterthought of the committee. In all the acts and resolutions of congress authorizing an irrigation survey the topographic survey was explicitly provided for in terms, the request of the irrigation mittee and of the appropriations committee of both senate and house, Major Powell ex-plained the necessity of a topographic survey as a basis of a thorough and practical irrigation survey; repeatedly also his explanation has been accepted and approved by the com-mittees and an appropriation has been made directing such survey to proceed. Repeat-edly Major Powell has reported to congress the progress which the topography survey

of such complete authorization will probably explained when the two reports of committee go before the senate. the committee go before the senate Major Powell has not, I believe, much confice in artesian wells as a general resource for farming in arid districts; but he holds that they should be availed of as largely as for farming in arid districts; but he holds that they should be availed of as largely as possible and that they may even be an important auxiliary. He has estimated that the entire irrigation survey, including the topographic survey, which is now for the first time objected to, could be completed in seven years from that time with an expenditure of \$1,000,000 per year, so that the people of the arid region would know exactly what to do and how to do it most effectively. Yours and how to do it most effectively. Yours very truly, W. A. Chopper.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The ticensing bill introduced in the British

parliament by Lord Randolph Churchill is one of the most noteworthy measures of the present session. The plan of dealing with the liquor question, which is suggested for England and Wales, is evidently modeled in part on the Gothenburg system, which has been successfully carried out in Sweden. The fundamental principles of this system are a great reduction in the number of liquor shops and a corresponding improvement in the character of those licensed, a provision that the sale of food shall be an inseparable adjunct of the sale of liquor, and the delegation of exclusive authority over the licensing to local authorities. Lord Randolph proposes that every county in England shall be divided into licensing divisions, for each of which a committee of the county council will be appointed annually to act as a licensing commission. Their powers as to the suppression of licenses and the selection of li censees will be absolute and final. The bill itself, however, suppresses the most numerous class of licensed houses. There are at present three important classes of licenses for the sale of liquor to be drunk on the premises. These are the publican's or spirit retailer's license, which authorizes the sale of all liquors, whether distilled or fermented; the beer house license, and the wine license, taken out by the keeper of a hotel or eating house It is the innumerable beer houses which Lord Randolph would destroy at a blow. It is true that any person now holding a beer house license may apply for a publican's license; but, as this would imply the possession of a larger capital, an improvement in the character of the house and quality of the beverages sold could be relied upon. The licensing commission will be authorized not only to determine how many licenses shall be issued in a given division, but to regulate the hours of opening and closing and the structure of licensed houses. A feature of this bill, which has no analogue in the liquor legislation of the United States, is the provision for compensating the present holders of licenses, who through the operation of the proposed law would fail to get their licenses renewed. This provision will be vehemently opposed by the English prohibitionists, but it is certain, on the other hand, to be supported by a majority of both political parties, though there will, no doubt, be a difference of opinion regarding the principle on which the amount of compensation is to be ascertained.

The distinctive feature of French politics today is the prominence of fiscal matters. M. Meline, the protectionist leader, is finding an intense opposition to his policy developing among the silk and woolen manufacturers, who, with other victims to the French agri cultural interests, are now sending their protests thick and fast to the capital. Another element of difficulty, too, is now found among the socialists and radicals who, in the chamber the other day, demanded that duties be laid upon foreign labor, as well as upon foreign food products and raw materials. While the protectionists have full power, in the face of this growing opposition, together with the complications caused by the German treaty, it is not unlikely that discussion and refraction during the next year will effect a settlement which will not favor exclusively one great interest as against another. The fact that the prosperity of France largely depends upon her foreign trade will not long be lost sight of. On the other hand, if the present prot programme reaches consummation, the United States of America are not likely to receive any favors. The French farmer has as little liking for American food products as his German brother; and that American agricultural interests are likely to suffer is certain in view of the fact that the French protectionist movement derives its strength from the farming interests. The fundamental principle of M. Meline's fiscal scheme is a combination of a maximum and minimum tariff. The minimum will be the real tariff for the protection of home interests, while the maximum rate is designed especially for such a nation as "refuses to give us the same advantages which it accords to other countries; which is interpreted by Meline as meaning that France will retaliate against any country, not necessarily in kind but in anything that the French tax gathering power can

Notwithstanding the fact that every government of Europe proclaims its desire for peace, the possibility of war still overhangs the great powers. Each one is increasing its armaments. This implies that behind the cenes there are dangers which amount to a erious menass. There are no symptoms of negotiations looking to better understandings; hope for that seems, for the moment, to have been abandoned and the manifest disposition is to stand prepared for the worst. As usual, Russia's brute aspirations for aggression are the chief source of danger, and Emperor William is evidently in no mood to apply the kind of salve by which his grandfather so long averted conflict with that power. His plucky utterances at Konigsberg are a plain intimation that he desires to force the ezar to declare himself and putanend, in one way or another, to the prevailing uncertainty; and Europe is likely to applaud his resolution, even though the result may have to be reached by war. There can be no settled peace in Europe until the malign power of the czar is broken and Russia is placed in such a position that her civilization can progress either from freer contact with her more advanced neighbors or from the granting of more liberal political institutions to her people. It would seem that such a stupendons change as that implies can hardly come about except through lolence from within or without.

The international prison congress will meet in St. Petersburg-in June, by invitation of the czar, and there is an impression that the meeting can only result in a fiasco. It is suggested that any discussion of prison abuses would be a reflection on the management of Peter and Paul and ought to send the congress to Siberia. Any condemnation of cruelty, and any recommendation of modern methods of sanitation and discipline, would condemn Russian methods severely, and bring the police down upon the conference. If the czar would only throw the prisons in Russia and Siberia open to the commission and let them report full results their unrestricted interviews prisoners, the world would learn, at least, what prisons should not be. Mr. Kennan has been a sufficient prison reform commission for Russia already. But the ezar is not pleased with Mr. Kennan, and as it is not at all likely that he will engage their expert services in such a tour, the congress will not be likely to learn much in Russia, and all the world knows what a hopeless task it is to teach the czar anything. This congress is quite an important body. Its membership the progress which the topography survey was making the names of chief topographers, the money expended and wanted, and the area already surveyed and mapped. An allegation of misapplication of funds on the necks

ternation criminal law union. This body is smaller than the other, and is largely composed of jurists and professors from the continental universities. Its aim is to determine the principles upon which society shall act in its dealings with criminals.

Trong nine caserany were way 1000

General Boulanger has submitted to the inevitable in notifying his friends in Paris that the Boulougist national committee may be dissolved and that he no longer desires any intermediary between himself and his supporters-of whom he now has practically none. The last crushing blow to the general's political future was the recent election for the municipal council of Paris, in which but two out fifty-eight Boulangist candidates were successful. Totally discredited in his own country and the laughing stock of the world, it is a question just what will become of this exploded sky-rocket. His brief prommence as a political factor in French politics will form a paragraph in history as illustrating the desperate opportunist policy of the opponents of this republic, but aside from that, his place will be insignificant. He seems now to be content with a dull living on the island of Jersey, waiting perhaps for a sudden turn in affairs that will promote his interests. Yet should there come such a turn, the French people will have forgotten the general, because he never offered a leadership having a single stable element. Bismarck did not decline a dukedom be-

cause he felt that he was too poor to keep up the position of a duke. He is very wealthy; there are few Germans richer than he. Every promotion with which Kaiser Wilhelm I. honored him was accompanied with a splendid gift in money; moreover, Bismarck has made many profitable investments. He owns large grazing lands and beautiful farms; he is interested financially in several prosperous distilleries and paper mills, and he is one of the owners of the largest wood sawing concorn in Europe. His income from all sources must be enormous. He is today a much richer man than the German emperor-in fact, William II. is comparatively poor. His grandfather was by no means wealthy; he was generous and he cared for money only as a means of gratifying his inclination. His grandson appears to have inherited many of the old gentleman's characteristics. But the greatest honor the young kaiser conferred upon Bismarck was that accorded when he gave Bismarck a portrait of himself; this is regarded in Germany as the highest distinction which a sovereign can confer upon a The greatest operation by brigands lately

nas been achieved by a Tonquiese band near Haiphong. Two French gentlemen, M. Roque and M. Costa, had been captured by a chief, Lun-Ky, and were permitted to choose between having their heads cut off and paying a sum as ransom. The French president at Dong-trien, at the entreaty of the prisoners, advanced to the brigand's stronghold with a escort of marines carrying the ransom. When they had reached the camp Lun-Ky requested the president to come up to the fort with only a priest, who acted as interpreter, and men sufficient to carry the ransom. That was in five chests, and consisted of £10,000 in money, 100 pieces of silk and 12 watches. The brigands first objected to the quality of the silk, but, on being assured that it was the best that could be procured at Haiphong at such short notice, allowed it to pass. The captives were then released and the brigands retired. Lun-Ky is described as being only 20 years of age, and to have behaved with great insolence to the French president. While the ransom was being examined the president was surrounded by 400 brigands, kneeling, with their rifles ready to fire at

## Painful Position of Prohibs. New York World,

We observe with regret that the prohibi tionists of Texas have "nominated a full state ticket." A Very Democratic Proceeding.

Richard Vaux, nominated for Kandall's seat in congress, will never be popular with the democratic masses. It is said that he

takes a cold bath-in water-every morning. The Original Package Flourishes. Burlington Hawkeye. The "original package" is already in Burington and on sale in convenient and inviting doses. We were shown vesterday a neat tittle "package," a miniature bottle contain-

ing one ordinary drink of "pure rye." It was neatly labeled and tin-foiled, and only

needed a glass and corkscrew to make the outfit complete. The Only Congenial Place, St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Governor Nicholl's opposition to the lottery has blasted all his political hopes for the

future. For a democrat who is better than his party there is no salvation except in the republican fold.

A Live Nebraska Man.

Kansas City Journal A real estate agent in Columbus, Neb., has confided to a phonograph Lis culogies of residence property and business corners, and the scores of people who visit his office to hear the talking machine are entertained with these glowing descriptions of Columbus real estate. And yet some persons insist that the phonograph has no practical value.

ABOUT WOMEN.

A license to act as a pilot has been issued to Mrs. Eliza P. Pool of Cheisea, Muss. Miss Mary Garrett is taking the lead in a novement to promote the higher medical edu-

Julia Honore Grant, the sixteen-year-old daughter of Minister Fred Grant, can speak Spanish, German and French. Princess Victoria of Sweden and Norway,

is very ill at Nice. Her condition gives her family a creat deal of anxiety. Mme. Henri Verle, better known as Mme. Fursch-Madi, is temporarily in Paris, where the mourns the loss of her husband. Annie Reeves Aldrich, the writer, is tweny-five years old, of medium height and at

ractive appearance, with clear gray eyes and The queen of England copyrights all official government publications and gives notice that she will maintain her rights against all persons who attempt to interfere with her

ovulties.

Mrs. Craviner Wood Littlefield, who died at Woburn, Mass., May 10, was the grand-daughter of Sylvanus Wood, who took the first British prisoner at Lexington in 1775. The daughter of Senator Mitchell of Oregon, Miss Mattie Mitchell, is in Paris, and reputation of being one of the beautiful American women ever seen in that

Miss Nellie Arthur, daughter of the late President Arthur, has developed into a beau-tiful young lady, with a brilliant complexion, large, soft, brown eyes and a graceful figure. Her taste in dress is original and effective.

The Iowas Come to Time. GUTHRIE, I. T., May 23.-A courier from

Iowa village, where the Cherokee commission is negotiating with the Iowas for the purchase of Indian lands, arrived here late last night. He reports that the negotiations with the Indians, which were so abruptly terminated Wednesday, were successfully resumed Many of the Indians, by written yesterday. agreement, have consented to accept sixty acres of land in severalty and sell all the remainder to the government at \$1.25 per acre

Bond Offerings. Washington, May 23.—[Special Telegram to The Bee |—Bonds offered: \$3,150 at \$1.23, \$1,000 at \$1.03).

HE DANCED WITH A BEAR.

A Capital City Youth Who Got a Very

Tight Squeeze.

BETTER FOR THE POOR TO STARVE."

A Lincoln Aid Society Refuses Money From a Musee Sunday Performance-The Washington Visitors-Thayer on Glucose.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 23 .- [Special to THE BEE.]-Five prominent young society men of this city went to Cushman park yesterday with their best young lady friends, and after a pleasant afternoon returned home with the young ladies. The young men were not satisfied with the fun they had had and returned to the park for a frolle. They imbibed freely of stimulants and decided to have a stag dance. There is a large black bear among the curiosities of the park, and as the animal is very tame one of the young men resolved to have bruin for his partner in the dance. The bear enjoyed the fun, and for some time the ludicrous scene caused peals of laughter, Finally the young man grew tired and started to escort his furry partner to a seat, but bruin didn't care to rest, and getting a tighter grip on the young man, dragged him around at a wild gallop. The young man began punching the bear in the ribs and bruin reciprocated with a slap over the head that temporarity stunned his dancing partner, The young man's partners gazed on dis

mayed and finally one of the bravest came forward to the rescue and commenced kick-ing the bear. The brute dropped his partner, and running after his assailant, struck him several hard blows before he escaped. The boys finally escaped. Two of them carry reminders of the escape. THE WASHINGTON EXCURSIONISTS.

The twenty-five business men of Washington who came here on a special excursion from the national capital yesterday are being royally entertained by the members of the Real Estate exchange and members of the board of trade. Lincoln has proved a great surprise to them and they can scarcely lieve that so beautiful a city should where only about twenty years ago there was nothing but a wilderness of prairie.

This evening the excursionists were tend-

ered an elegant banquet at the Windsorfhotel and at its close a number of appropriate toasts were offered and responded to. Hon. C. A. Atkinson acted as toastmaster and the Hon. R. H. Oakley delivered the address of welcome on behalf of the board of trade. The response was by Henry C. Stewart, jr. Governor John M. Thayer welcomed the visitors to the state, and Mr. S. H. Bacon made the response.

made the response.

The following toasts followed:
"Why We Came to Lincoln," Erwin Adams;
"What Lincoln Was and What It Is," S. McConiga; "How Lincoln Strikes Us," J. W.
Boteler; "What's the Matter With the West!" B. L. Pitcher; "Our Guests," Hon. J. H. McClay; "Lincoln as Viewed by a Correspondent," C. A. Hamilton; "Eastern Opinions of the West," Dr. T. O. Hills.

The visitors will remain another day. "BETTER FOR THE POOR TO STARVE."

The members of the Relief and Aid society opened their mouths and eyes with horror when they were informed that the \$17.85 given to them by Mr. Lawler of the Eden Musee, for the relief of poor families of the city, was the receipts of a Sunday entertainment. A meeting was held specially by the members yesterday to determine what they should do about the matter, and it was unan mously voted to return the money to Mr. Lawler, and the treasurer was so instructed to do. One of the members, in speaking of the matter afterwards, said: "It is better for the poor to starve and the sick to die than to receive money gained in such an unholy NOT A LOVE PEAST.

A person who was present at the convenn held Wednesday afternoon and evening at the call of ex-Governor Butler as the peo-ple's champion, J. H. Craddock, secretary of the state assembly of the Knights of Labor, and O. E. Hall of the grange, pronounced the event as a regular "monkey and parrot af-"It appears," said he, "as if this self-con-

tions and came into the meeting of about eighty delegates and demanded their adoption. These resolutions called for the organ-ization of a new political party. After this was presented a minority resolution was prewas presented a minority resolution was presented by Mr. Cameron opposing the creation of a new party. This surprised the callers of the convention, who stated that they were not prepared to act on it, as the other resolution. was unanimously passed by the committee. By a cunningly laid scheme it had been decided earlier in the session to delegate the discussion and settlement of all resolutions to a se-lect committee of five previously picked out by Hall. As a result a hot discussion followed and Cameron's resolution was denounced by the democratic members as being in favor of republicanism. A. Craddock, seeing that the scheme for which he worked so hard was about to fail, arose, and claiming to represent the Knights of Labor and the workingmen of Nebraska, demanded in their name that the first resolution be passed. He declared that he was a state officer of the Knights of Labor and spoke with authority. He arraigned the republican party as the cause of all the ills to which we are heir. He charged it with defeating the bill for the adoption of the Australian system of balloting at the last legisla-

ture.
"Councilman Joseph Burns arose at this juncture and said: "Mr. Chairman, I too am a Knight of Labor, and as such and a working man I wish to enter my protest against the adoption of the resolution first intro-

duced for two reasons:

"I. Because it purports to bind the
Knights of Labor of this state to a set of resolutions gotten up without their knowledge or consent.

"2. Because to no man have the laboring men of Lincoln delegated the power to so bind them. There are 5,000 laboring men in Lincoln and 10,000 more in Omaha, besides the thousands of others in the state who have no knowledge of this convention, much less have an authorized delegate here, and you certainly cannot and should not pass this resolution purporting to mislead them and place them in a wrong light after election.' "Craddock jumped up at this juncture and attempted to bridle Burns' tongue by de-

nouncing him as an interloper and not a dele-gate qualified to speak in the convention. "Burns inquired if there was not an invita-tion extended to all Knights of Labor to atsend this convention, and Craddock being struck dumb for an answer, Burns took his ilence for consent and claimed the privilege to speak. 'Sit down!' came a chorus from demo

cratic throats.
"But Burns did not sit down. manded by what authority Craddock and other members of the order assumed the power and right to haul over the laboring men of Nebraska to some new party without their knowledge or consent. "'Am I here as a state officer?' said Crad-

ock. "Do you as such, asked Burns, 'charge the republican party with the defeat of the legislative bill favoring the Australian system of balloting! If you do, you state a falsegood, as the democratic senator from Douglas

county formed a combine against it.'

"The democrats present rose to a man and demanded that Burns be suppressed, but that gentleman, in the name of the thousands of workingmen unrepresented demanded that o resolution be passed endorsing something

they had not seen.

'This skirmish was the preliminary of a battle that lasted until 1 o'clock. The republicans present saw the trap into which they were being led and were indignant that they should be taken for so many sheep to be driven at the will of some self-appointed

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

leaders who intended trafficting with their "A bot and exciting discussion followed in

which parliamentary rules were forgotten and delegates flushed with anger shook their fists in each other's faces. "The mooted resolution was finally de-feated with a vote of 54 to 22. A few tame resolutions were passed, the convention ad-

journed sine die, a number of grange mem-bers declaring they wanted nothing more to

do with the Knights of Labor.

"Daye Butler looked crestfallen. He declared he had enough of the farmers' alliance and the grange." THE SUPREME COURT CLERKSHIP.

The condition of affairs regarding the choice of the judges of the supreme court for the clerkship of that august tribunal is, ac-cording to their statement, in statu quo, which freely translated means that each judge has his favorite for the position and in-sists that he shall be the coming man. Judge sists that he shall be the coming man. Judge Norval is reported to favor ex-Lieutenant Governor E. C. Carnes of Seward for the position, Chief Justice Cobb wants H. H. Wheeler, a former deputy, while Judge Maxwell stands by Walter Leese. The report that Judges Cobb and Norval would probably unite on W. A. Dilworth of Hastings falls to be complement. be corroborated.

CAPITOL INTELLIGENCE. Captain Steen, commissioner of public lands and buildings, was recently hurt badly, in getting off a train, and as his spine seems to be seriously injured he has been forced to return to his home at Wahoo. Articles of incorporation of the Nebraska

iand and improvement company were filed to-day with the secretary of state. The gen-eral office is in the city of Milwaukee. The capital stock is \$1,000,000. The incorporators are George Hiles, C. O. Baker, C. W. Briggs, James Hiles, M. C. Cook and B. Skidmore, jr. The following notarial appointments were

made today: Walter G. Graves, Boone county; Oliver Van Olinda, Potter county; Harry A Wester-field, Omaha; J. J. Deminski, Elba; Austin H. Moulton, Fairbury; W. W. Wade, Lin-coln; Wellington E. Walten, Blair. The only case filed in the supreme court this morning was that of Lehnoff & Soen-

nichsen vs William D. Fisher and others. Error from Cass county.

The water bonds of the village of Atkinson, Holt county, were presented to State Auditor Benton today for registration. The amount is \$7,000.

THAYER ON GLUCOSE. The following communication was made

The following public today:

Lincoln, Neb., May 17,—To His Excellency, Governor Thayer—Dear Sir: Concerning my contribution to the State Journal of the 11th inst, upon the subject matter of glucose manufacture as an industry of special concert to the citizons of this state, I beg most respectfully, in the interests of the many friends here of that industry, to ask your excellency for an expression of your views upon the subject and whether or not it may likely merit your support in the way of recommending it to the favorable consideration of our people. I remain, very respectfully, yours, etc.

C. L. Richards. favorable consideration of main, very respectfully, yours, etc., C. L. RICHARDS.

STATE OF NEBRASKA. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT—LINCOLN, Neb., May 17.—C. L. Richards, Esq., Attorney-at-Law—Dear Sir: Yours of this date is before me asking for my views concerning the glucose industry. I would say that my views are wholly in accord with those expressed by you in your valuable letter published May It in the State Journal. I know of no industries better calculated to advance the prosperity of our farmers and citizens generally than the manufacture of glucose from corn and potatoes and of sugar from sugar beets. So far as in my power lies I will aid in establishing the same at every convenient and suitable locality in the state, and I trust the exertions of our people to establish numerous such industries in this state may be crowned with success.

such industries in this state may be crowned with success.

For some weeks past I have been considering the advisability of recommending the manufacture of glucose as an additional important and profitable industry, but your timely letter in the Journal saved me that labor.

Providence has lavished upon us with unstinting hand the blessings of a rich, fertile soil, producing as it does, with comparatively little attention from the husbandman, the most bountiful crops of such roots and grain as enter more largely into the consumption of the necessaries of life, but we do not seek in the proper direction to utilize them on the spot. Manufactures should be established at various points through this great state and

spot. Manufactures should be established at various points through this great state and every bushel of surplus beets, eorn and pointoes should be manufactured into sugar, glucose, syrups, starch, etc., and the surplus of these, after supplying home consumption, exported to other places for sale, the money returns of which would soon be feit by our people, and the honest farmer would find a diversified and profitable home market for his produce, the influence of which, together with the larger cash returns for our exported manufactured articles, would be of vast benefit to all. And more activity, more demand for land, more lumigration, more prosperity, and better times would naturally foliow as a matter of course. At the present time, outside of turning our corn into beef and pork, we are without ways and means of utilizing our surplus corn save to the whisky still, whereas, and we showed industries well established in plus corn save to the whisky still, whereas, had we glucose industries well established in the state, our surplus corn would find its way into that shape which would most benefit mankind and be more profitable to the producer and mannfacturer; in short, I can conceive of no industries for a state like this that will tend so greatly to promote the prosperity of this people and state generally, financially and socially as those of manufacturing beet sugar and glucose. The latter will tend in a proper and legal way to check if not almost entirely to root out intemperance from among us. Very respectfully, John M. Thavelt. dus corn save to the whis CITY NEWS AND NOTES.

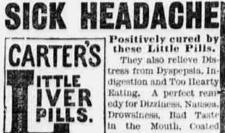
C. L. Wells, real estate agent, sues Wesley Mallett for a commission of \$55 for selling some land for the defendant in Custer county.

Today in the district court George Tiliar, formerly a subject of Queen Victoria, but of late years a resident of the United States, declares his intention of becoming a citizen, John M. Dewitt, who has been trying for several months to get his commission from the St. John plow company for the sale of a

windmill, secured judgment for \$30 in the dis-Not long since one Tom Carter sold a splendid span of horses with harness and wagon Mr. May for \$250 and then left town. Later Mrs. Carter appeared on the scene and de-clared that the outfit belonged to her indi-vidually and that her husband had no right to Sheriff Melick replevined the horse and Mr. May has commenced suit against the sheriff to recover possession.

To Shut Down Glass Factories. Pittsburg, Pa., May 23.—The western window glass manufacturers' association has decided to shut down all the factories in the country for the summer June 14. A com-bine was also made with the jobbers by which the price of glass is to be made uni-

form hereafter in all cities. Acquitted of Murder. San Francisco, Cal., May 23 .- D. H. Arnold, a prominent citizen of Colusa who has been on trial for the past week for killing W. F. Garness last January for circulating scan-dalous reports about his family, was acquitted last night.



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