

THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. For the week ending August 9, 1890. Total circulation, 12,500.

George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, reports that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending August 9, 1890, was as follows: Sunday, August 4, 1890, 10,000 copies; Monday, August 5, 1890, 10,500 copies; Tuesday, August 6, 1890, 11,000 copies; Wednesday, August 7, 1890, 11,500 copies; Thursday, August 8, 1890, 12,000 copies; Friday, August 9, 1890, 12,500 copies.

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THE weekly bank statement shows the reserve has decreased \$7,674,000. The banks now hold \$1,286,000 in excess of legal requirements.

WHERE was Chaucery when the Central women went out?

A BRIEF after-dinner address from Dewey on the harmonious relations between corporations and labor in order.

WHAT has become of the various boulevard projects which bloomed last spring? The park commission has the floor.

THE latest Russian man-of-war is named "The Twelve Apostles." It will doubtless preach the gospel of peace and good will toward the czar, and fight for it if necessary.

THE original package bill has received the approval of the president. The liberal assortment of fees with incidental blackmail lopped off by the supreme court are thus restored to constables and justices in the prohibition states.

THE country has been congratulating itself that it was through with all the centennial celebrations, but there is still another. The first discovery of anthracite coal was in September 1791, and a fund is now being raised for celebrating the centennial a year from next September.

A FEW hundreds of the thousands expended by the street commissioner every month could be profitably spent in rendering Douglas street west of Sixteenth safe for travel. Prompt attention to this street will save the city a large bill of damages and protect property on the north side from serious injury.

BASEBALL, once essentially the national game, is losing caste, and it is predicted that within two years interest will be lost in it. This may be true, but the umpire that Omaha citizens tried to mob the other day for his unjust decisions will never be forgotten. Now Democratic managers are already negotiating for him to manage this fall's campaign.

THE city authorities cannot too soon make a thorough test of the milk that is being sold in the city. Tuberculosis and other species of disease are said to abound. The death rate for July surprised the health officer, and the disease lurking in the milk consumed was doubtless in a large degree responsible for many cases of sickness and death. Investigations, if made, must be thorough, and tests must be made in more places than one or two, as has been the custom heretofore.

"LABOR DAY," the first Monday in September, will be generally observed in all cities in Nebraska. The labor organizations of Omaha are making preparations for an interesting observance. To the men who work, all days are labor days, but this is a day of rest and recreation. The committee on arrangements is preparing an extensive program and trades unions and Knights of Labor are adjoining cities will doubtless join the Omaha forces for a grand celebration.

THE prompt passage by the senate of a resolution urging the removal of the remains of General Grant from New York to Washington will be approved by every patriotic citizen. Not only has New York utterly failed to fulfill its solemn pledges, but it has added insult to injury and shamefully neglected to honor the memory of the great leader of the union armies. To almost any other city in the north it would be a labor of love to properly mark the resting place of the distinguished dead with a monument befitting his service to the country. New York, however, shows no disposition to carry out its obligations. On the contrary the mercenary spirit of the people goes so far as to crowd barter and trade to the very doors of Riverside. It is to be hoped the action of the senate will result in the removal of the remains to the national cemetery at Arlington.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The annual report of the board of directors of the Omaha public library presents an instructive review of the growth and condition of that important institution. The library now contains twenty-seven thousand six hundred and fifty volumes, of which four thousand and eight hundred were added during the year ending May 31. They embrace all departments of human knowledge and the selections have been made with a view of meeting the diverse demands of a cosmopolitan community. That the public appreciate the benefits to be derived from a well selected library is shown by the fact that one hundred and forty-five thousand six hundred and one books were given out for home use during the year, an average daily circulation of four hundred and seventy-seven. The reference department with its eight hundred volumes of strictly reference books and the reading room supplied with one hundred and thirty-three publications attract a steadily increasing army of patrons.

With regard to the character of reading matter selected, the experience of the library is similar to that of like institutions throughout the country. Nearly eighty per cent of the demand is for works of fiction, history ranking second and travels third. This disproportionate demand for light literature imposes a grave responsibility on the library board. It requires the exercise of intelligent discrimination and rigid scrutiny in the selection of new works of fiction, and this gradually leads readers of this class of books to higher mental instruction and enjoyment. Since the advent of Miss Elizabeth Poppleton on the board, this policy has been pursued with marked success. For a number of years the poorer fiction, as it has worn out, has been dropped from the catalogue and greater vigilance exercised in the selection of new books. A great improvement has thus been made in the character of the works in this department. A continuance of this weeding out policy cannot fail to have a marked beneficial effect on the patrons of the library.

The steady and rapid growth of the public library will necessitate a material enlargement of the room set apart in the new city hall for library purposes, and the authorities should secure such a modification of the plans as will give ample room for expansion.

THE APPEAL OF THE Y. M. C. A.

The public has been made familiar with the fact that the Young Men's Christian association of Omaha is embarrassed financially. There appears elsewhere in THE BEE an official statement of the causes of this embarrassment, and it is hoped it will receive the attention of all who are interested in the success and welfare of this association. It appears from this statement that the strain in which the association now finds itself is not due to mismanagement, though it may be in part to a lack of persistent zeal in seeking that public support which such associations everywhere receive. The testimony is that the funds of the association have been judiciously managed, but they have not been sufficient to meet the demands. The association desires to raise by subscription the sum of only fifteen thousand dollars. With this amount in hand the present indebtedness can be wiped out and five thousand dollars be applied to paying the expenses of the fiscal year which ends May 1, 1891. This is a very moderate demand to make upon a community like Omaha, and there ought not to be the slightest difficulty experienced in securing the amount. It is perhaps needless to say that the association deserves to be sustained. Its purpose is good, and the record of results accomplished is praise worthy. It would be discreditable to Omaha if the Young Men's Christian association were compelled to abandon the work in which it is engaged because unable to raise the small amount of fifteen thousand dollars, and yet that must happen if the money it asks for is not supplied. We feel confident, however, that its appeal, when the facts are fully understood, will not be in vain, and it is to be hoped the response will be prompt and generous.

IMPROVED AGRICULTURE.

While it is undoubtedly true that the first need of the American farmer is relief from excessive taxation and extortionate transportation charges, the improvement of methods in agriculture, in order to obtain the best results from small areas at the least outlay, is not to be lost sight of. It will be remembered that Secretary Rusik in his address to the farmers a short time ago, urged the necessity of greater diversification in farming as one means of remedying the difficulties in the way of profitable agriculture, and while these matters have received some attention in the United States we may learn something regarding them from other countries.

In the August Forum Prince Kropotkin writes on the possibilities of agriculture, with a view, as he states, to inducing people to think for themselves on this subject. He maintains that if the population of civilized communities were increased tenfold the soil would still supply all that they might want, and in support of this view he shows that in France since 1789, while the population has not increased fifty per cent, the area under wheat and the yield per acre have each nearly doubled, so that the product has increased nearly four fold. A century ago the average yield per acre was nine bushels, while in 1888 it was seventeen bushels, for the whole country. On the better class of lands nothing under thirty-three bushels to the acre is considered a good crop, whereas thirty years ago the owners of the same land were content with twenty-two bushels to the acre. In the best soils the crop is good only when it yields from forty-three to forty-eight bushels, and occasionally the product is as much as fifty-five bushels to the acre. There are whole counties, says Kropotkin, Hesse, for example, which are satisfied only when the average crop attains thirty-seven bushels, while the experimental farms of central France produce from year to year, over large areas,

forty-one bushels to the acre, and a number of Pavins in northern France regularly yield, year after year, from fifty-five to sixty-eight bushels to the acre. Upon limited areas under special care, even so much as eighty bushels has been occasionally obtained. Such are the remarkable results in France of improved methods of culture.

Similar examples of the effect of thorough culture are to be found outside of France. One such example may be seen in the District of Safflower, in a part of East Flanders which nature has endowed with an unproductive but easily cultivated sandy soil. Its territory of thirty-seven thousand acres has to support thirty thousand inhabitants, all living by agriculture, and yet these peasants not only grow their own food, but export agricultural produce and pay rents to the amount of from fifteen to twenty-five dollars an acre. A population which is denser than that of England proper inclusive of its cities, is thus, observes Kropotkin, no curse at all. It is easily fed, and could be fed much better were it not for the ever-increasing rents upon an unproductive soil simply improved by rational manuring. Even more worthy of notice are the results obtained by irrigation, which, on the meadows of the Vosges, the Vanduse, etc., has trebled the yield of hay. By means of irrigation a money return of from one hundred and twenty to two hundred and eighty dollars is obtained from a soil which formerly would not yield more than from sixteen to forty-eight dollars worth of poor hay. Numerous examples are given of the great advantages obtained from irrigation.

With regard to market gardening, Kropotkin says that soil making, hot water pipes in the soil and culture under glass at a certain period of the life of the plant will be essential features of the gardening of the future. In conclusion he says we need not fear overpopulation; our means of obtaining from the soil whatever we want under any climate and upon any soil have been improved of late at such a rate that we cannot even foresee what is the limit for the productivity of a few yards of land, and he closes his very instructive article with the practical suggestion that instead of building an Elgelf tower at the Chicago exhibition a number of intelligent men might cover with glass houses a hundred acres or more, devoting part to flowers and tropical vegetation, and a part to the plainest vegetables and fruits, such as will be consumed by the ton during the exhibition. This would cost less than one-tenth of what a tower would, and would repay the expense, besides which it would, in the opinion of Kropotkin, make a complete revolution in the ideas of mankind as to what the soil is and how it must be treated.

GINGERBREAD ON THE CITY HALL.

The most monumental piece of gingerbread architecture is beyond a doubt our new city hall building. The designer of this remarkable structure appears to have been determined to give object lessons in zoology to the present as well as future generations. Just above the grand arch over the main entrance he has planted two monsters that are not to be found among the beasts that fly, walk or swim. The talons of this monstrous carved in brindle-colored sandstone have already been imbedded firmly and the remainder of these giant monsters will presently put in an appearance above the talons. What the particular significance of these horrid things is we fail to divine, but they are certainly out of place, and will always be an eyesore to people of good taste. This is not all, however; the upper stories and gables are to be adorned with an assortment of cat's and dog's heads, and winged monsters, that will be bewildering as well as striking. If we were building a great museum they might possibly be the proper caper, but on a public building, and especially a city hall, such ornamentation is in bad taste, even if it did not involve a waste of money.

THE G. A. B. ENCAMPMENT.

The annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held in Boston this week, beginning next Tuesday. It promises to be among the most memorable of the meetings of this great organization, both in the number of old soldiers who will attend, the distinguished guests whom they will entertain, and the importance of the matters to be considered. It is expected that not less than two hundred thousand people will visit Boston during the encampment, and very likely the number will largely exceed this.

THE Joke Has the Odds.

OMAHA, Neb., August 9.—Editor Woman's Handtrunk: Way on earth didn't you start your department earlier! I told my husband yesterday that I allowed if you didn't get a move on you and get up a woman's exclusive department pretty soon, that these letters about Ned Frye to other women papers would do you up. It will be so nice to have a place in THE BEE where we can gossip and tell tales and jokes and talk dress and fashion. Do you think, Mr. Editor that Mary Anderson did as well in marrying the Italian count as she might have done in marrying an English duke? I think that a duke is more proper and would like your opinion. Mrs. PEXOR. [Being a joke himself, the editor of the Handtrunk would not like to decide this question.]

Tammany and David B.

Washington Post. It is announced that Governor Hill is to lend a helping hand to Tammany. The governor will expect a share of reciprocity from Tammany at the proper time.

Rubbing It In.

While THE BEE is gathering in its soap suds on the World-Herald, the reporters on the latter sheet are employed in watching the counters of the dry goods store, which advertised in the World-Herald, to see the results of an advertisement.

Badeau's Bad Box

General Adam Badeau seems to be in hard luck. The government seems as indisposed as the Grant estate to provide him with a livelihood for the remainder of his days.

LOBSTER SALAD.

Elopements by balloon are all the rage in England now. This plan will never work in Omaha. The "old man" with his shot gun could get revenge just as easily as he ever could. The only time that a balloon ever started from Omaha, it was cut out by THE BEE in the 70's and stranded at Cut-Off Lake.

It requires a scientist to understand why silk advances in price as ice goes up. But of course water is more expensive when frozen.

Several "kicks" have found their way to THE BEE the past week, and are given room in the hope that the kicker may accomplish some good. A gentle kick with side whiskers and a mane and a tail, comes in to the effect that Douglas street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth, has been set out by the rains this summer that it is dangerous to attempt to drive over. The kicker insists that the authorities look after and repair the street.

One infuriated citizen sent a bath of them in the following terse style: I kick at the reckless way in which the street car companies motors are rushed through the streets and over crossings without regard to the comfort or lives of pedestrians. I kick because I can't pass down Twelfth street from Jackson to Jones by the sidewalk, on account of the heavy crop of weeds which block the paths completely. I kick when I see democratic county officials spending their time at republican conventions and loafing in saloons and on street corners when they should be in their offices attending to the business for which the people are overtaxed in fees.

A Louisville pie factory is about to be established in Washington. The city of Omaha would recommend Patrique O'Hawes for general manager.

The Frontier County Farmer, the official organ of the Farmers' alliance of that county, published the following notice in its columns with the exception of McKeligan for congress. It cannot endorse him, and Harlan's name is inserted instead.

Ex-Senator Van Wyck will speak Monday at Wilkins' Grove, in Nemaha county. This is on the dividing line between Johnson and Nemaha, and there will be a large gathering of farmers.

A large audience assembled near Shelby last Friday to listen to addresses by Judge McKeligan and General Van Wyck. The general did not take THE BEE's advice and explain if he knew of the wonderful conciliation that had been effected between ex-Governor Burrows and Deatour Burrows. Burrows charged the ex-governor with all sorts of villainy, the most serious charge being the attempt to bribe with \$500 of lawful currency of the B. & M. railroad mileage, so pure, angelic and virtuous a creature as himself. Butler's publication of this attempted bribery made Burrows very indignant, and he fell outraged, so that the burning rage within him manifested itself by an ashy paleness, at least so he says, and at the expense of the alliance he published letters and circulars which he caused to be read in all the alliances in the state. Yet, after the governor had in cold blood attempted to ravish the dictator with a bribe of \$500, and the dictator had publicly branded the governor as a corruptor of the innocent and a rascal, he is now in the same line of sweet reason and harmony as pure spirits, and quietly tucked in by that servant of the B. & M. Hall of Pawnee, called in derision "master of the grange."

General, you should tell what you think of your spotless co-workers. What mollified Burrows from his towering rage? Did he accept the \$500 or forewent it? He is reported to have been confined in an asylum at Hanover, Germany, on account of his violent insanity, and that his relatives and friends have been endeavoring to get him to return to America. I found that the American home of which he boasted was all a dream or hoax and that he was in a state of poverty and the horrors of being the wife of a maniac. In 1875 he finally had to be confined again in an asylum. After waiting fifteen years for his recovery he was released, but he is incurable, and as I was really devoted to marrying him, I have finally decided to void this marriage. I have declared void, at 2 o'clock this afternoon my attorney filed papers to that effect."

INGENIOUS EFFORT TO DETECT THIEVES.

Felix Steinhausen, a farmer in Yankee Hill precinct has been raising corn for some time and always noticed that the corn was taken during his absence and that of a neighbor. As the outlook for the present crop is rather discouraging, Steinhausen, in view of considerable concern his diminishing pile of corn. He finally devised the clever plan of driving shingle nails into the corn cobs and having them near the entrance to his corn crib. Yesterday morning he discovered that several bushels of corn had been taken, and he traced the thief, on returning to the crib of his suspected neighbor he found several ears into which he had driven shingle nails lying in his neighbor's crib and a number of holes in the horse troughs with the telltale nails sticking in the end. The farmer was at first puzzled, as he and his neighbor had been together during the time the corn was taken. Suddenly Steinhausen happened to suspect that the fellow's wife had taken the corn. He went to her and charged her with the theft. The woman pretended great indignation, and when her husband came home told him of the affair. The neighbor then got angry and attempted to whip Steinhausen, but received a terrible thrashing himself instead. The neighbor refused to return justice, and because Steinhausen's arrest on the charge of assault. As soon as Steinhausen learned of this he retaliated by rushing off to another justice to cause the arrest of his neighbor's wife on the charge of stealing.

A NEW RAILROAD.

The Randolph & Northwestern Nebraska railroad has been sprung into existence and today the articles of incorporation of this new organization were filed with the secretary of state. The new organization will be at Warsaw, Neb. One mile of the line has already been raised as capital stock. The line will commence at Randolph, Neb., and extend in a northwestern direction through the counties of Cedar, Knox and Holt, to Ford, Kansas, in South Dakota. The highest limit of indebtedness is fixed at \$300,000. The incorporators are Edgar W. Williams, president, Woodman, James H. Howe, Walter A. Scott, John B. Barnes and Thomas W. Moran.

NEBRASKA'S PRODUCTS AND TAX LEVY.

In the annual report concerning the management and levy of state taxes are found the following interesting facts and figures: General fund, \$78,955.92; University fund, \$3,490.72; School fund, \$14,992.80; University fund, \$69,285.86; Reform school fund, \$20,365.16; People's united asylum fund, \$25,655.02.

AUGUST.

Catherine Pyle in August St. Nicholas. Deep in the wood I made a house Where no one knows the way; I carpeted the floor with moss, And there I loved to play.

I heard the bubbling of the brook; At times an acorn fell, And far away a robin sang Out deep in a lonely dell.

I set a rock with acorn cups; I set a nest with bird's nest; A rabbit hopped across the moss, And did not seem afraid.

That night before I went to bed I at my window stood, And thought how dark my house must be Down in the loneliness of wood.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

A Lincoln Drummer Ends a Dissolute Life with Carbolic Acid.

HIS WIFE IN A DESTITUTE CONDITION.

A Woman Asks for Separation from an Insane Husband—How a Farmer Discovered a Thief—City News Notes.

LINCOLN, Neb., August 9.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Morris Pepper, a traveling man, was the latest victim of Mrs. Jennie May, who committed suicide here today by drinking carbolic acid. Pepper has never been able to get ahead in the world on account of his gambling propensities and his wife and four little children have often been left with only \$5 and did not return until yesterday. He hurried up town with a pocketful of money, returning at midnight penniless. This morning before breakfast he left his home at Tenth and V, and about two hours later was found on the prairie near Seventeenth and Y dying. An almost empty whiskey bottle, a glass and a bottle of carbolic acid three-fourths consumed told the story of his method of self-destruction. He was taken to the police station, where he lingered until dying on Friday over three hours. His wife is left in destitute circumstances with four children, the eldest of whom is six years of age.

Pepper was a Hebrew and the line of goods he handled was jewelry and specialties. He was a native of Germany, where he was born American nine years. During the past three years he has resided in Lincoln.

After returning home last night he showed signs of great depression in spirits. In reply to a query of his wife he replied that his money was all gone. She accused him of resorting to the lottery, but he denied this, and would not say anything in reply. She reproached him, as she has hundreds of times before, to give up this ruinous vice with which he was afflicted, and he refused to do so. This morning he had a deep melancholy. This morning he would not eat breakfast, but said he had to go to work and would return later and eat. He was the last time seen in Lincoln on Friday afternoon, when he was called to see him breathe his last.

Shortly after the suicide died his little six-year-old son came running to the police station to ask what was the matter with "papa." The mother took him to the side of the corpse and pointed at it, saying: "There, my little darling, is your father, and he is dead!"

She then broke into an hysterical flood of tears and had to be removed by heraged mother.

Mrs. Pepper is left in a pitiable condition. She has a young child in the hospital and four little children to support. The youngest is an infant at the breast and is dangerously ill. The little woman has no idea what to do to save herself and her children. In addition to these she has a feeble mother to support. Mrs. Pepper is only twenty-four years old.

MARRIED TO A MANIAC.

For the first time probably in the history of Lancaster county the district court has been called upon to declare a marriage null and void and the reason is a most remarkable one. The person making this unusual request is Mrs. Louise Weingroff, a strikingly handsome woman who speaks English with a slight German accent. The bride looks not over twenty-eight, but claims to be thirty-five years old. Mrs. Weingroff has been married to a maniac for seven years and the story she tells is substantially as follows: "I was born in Hanover, Germany, and my father was a very successful merchant and he had the good fortune to receive an unusually large sum of money. I entered the employ of a druggist at fifteen and two years later met August Weingroff, a young man from the same town. He was the son of a wealthy merchant and he was a man of very high intelligence, and before I scarcely was aware of what I was doing I was acquainted with the strange fellow. We came immediately to America and the terrible truth flashed upon me on route that I was permanently tied to an insane man. Imagine my feelings if you can. Later I learned that he had been confined in an asylum at Hanover, Germany, on account of his violent insanity, and that his relatives and friends have been endeavoring to get him to return to America. I found that the American home of which he boasted was all a dream or hoax and that he was in a state of poverty and the horrors of being the wife of a maniac. In 1875 he finally had to be confined again in an asylum. After waiting fifteen years for his recovery he was released, but he is incurable, and as I was really devoted to marrying him, I have finally decided to void this marriage. I have declared void, at 2 o'clock this afternoon my attorney filed papers to that effect."

WOMAN'S BANDBOX.

PLATSMOUTH, August 9.—Editor Woman's Bandbox: I am so awfully glad to hear that you propose starting a corner in your paper where we women can have a chance to express ourselves. I was saying to Charley, my husband, the other day, that I didn't see why THE BEE didn't start a Woman's Bandbox, and he said one paper had already started one woman's ridicule and he thought that was enough. I am so glad that you do not propose to devote it all to Mr. Ned Frye, but that you are going to let women talk about things which concern us exclusively. A woman should have the right to express her views on the things which concern her. The editor of the B. & M. Detell us, general, whether you believe that Burrows told the truth about Butler, or Butler told a lie about Burrows.

By the way, what becomes of all the funds paid into the state alliance by the sub-alliances? Are we rightly informed that the fund is used to pay the campaign and traveling expenses of Powers? This looks very queer to a man up a tree.

A stock trust to the front in New York with a capital of \$80,000. The trusts do not seem satisfied to hold a man up during his life time, but they want to squeeze him on his way to the grave.

Remarkable and unusual meteoric displays have been witnessed this month in many parts of the country. Two comets have recently been discovered and superstitions people begin to believe that Grandpa Powers' boom is passing across the political horizon.

A wild rumor was heralded across the country a few days ago, to the effect that a great scheme was on foot to colonize the negroes and take them to Mexico to raise coffee. Later developments show that the scheme was all in vain, and the columns of newspaper logic which treated with it was something appalling. The theoretical philanthropists who are engaged in the task of colonizing the negroes about once a year have their hands full, while the negro is doing very well.

The announcement is made that Omaha is to have a local messenger and that the needed for a good garden has already been obtained. We had thought that the council combine and some of the politics of this city were near enough an approach to a zoo to render all other attractions in that line common place.

It was an unfortunate circumstance when the Crete Democrat suspended. The editors name was Overcash and he quit for the want of funds, which proved that there was nothing to cause the arrest of his neighbor's wife on the charge of stealing.

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MARRIED TO A MANIAC.

For the first time probably in the history of Lancaster county the district court has been called upon to declare a marriage null and void and the reason is a most remarkable one. The person making this unusual request is Mrs. Louise Weingroff, a strikingly handsome woman who speaks English with a slight German accent. The bride looks not over twenty-eight, but claims to be thirty-five years old. Mrs. Weingroff has been married to a maniac for seven years and the story she tells is substantially as follows: "I was born in Hanover, Germany, and my father was a very successful merchant and he had the good fortune to receive an unusually large sum of money. I entered the employ of a druggist at fifteen and two years later met August Weingroff, a young man from the same town. He was the son of a wealthy merchant and he was a man of very high intelligence, and before I scarcely was aware of what I was doing I was acquainted with the strange fellow. We came immediately to America and the terrible truth flashed upon me on route that I was permanently tied to an insane man. Imagine my feelings if you can. Later I learned that he had been confined in an asylum at Hanover, Germany, on account of his violent insanity, and that his relatives and friends have been endeavoring to get him to return to America. I found that the American home of which he boasted was all a dream or hoax and that he was in a state of poverty and the horrors of being the wife of a maniac. In 1875 he finally had to be confined again in an asylum. After waiting fifteen years for his recovery he was released, but he is incurable, and as I was really devoted to marrying him, I have finally decided to void this marriage. I have declared void, at 2 o'clock this afternoon my attorney filed papers to that effect."

WOMAN'S BANDBOX.

PLATSMOUTH, August 9.—Editor Woman's Bandbox: I am so awfully glad to hear that you propose starting a corner in your paper where we women can have a chance to express ourselves. I was saying to Charley, my husband, the other day, that I didn't see why THE BEE didn't start a Woman's Bandbox, and he said one paper had already started one woman's ridicule and he thought that was enough. I am so glad that you do not propose to devote it all to Mr. Ned Frye, but that you are going to let women talk about things which concern us exclusively. A woman should have the right to express her views on the things which concern her. The editor of the B. & M. Detell us, general, whether you believe that Burrows told the truth about Butler, or Butler told a lie about Burrows.

By the way, what becomes of all the funds paid into the state alliance by the sub-alliances? Are we rightly informed that the fund is used to pay the campaign and traveling expenses of Powers? This looks very queer to a man up a tree.

A stock trust to the front in New York with a capital of \$80,000. The trusts do not seem satisfied to hold a man up during his life time, but they want to squeeze him on his way to the grave.

Remarkable and unusual meteoric displays have been witnessed this month in many parts of the country. Two comets have recently been discovered and superstitions people begin to believe that Grandpa Powers' boom is passing across the political horizon.

A wild rumor was heralded across the country a few days ago, to the effect that a great scheme was on foot to colonize the negroes and take them to Mexico to raise coffee. Later developments show that the scheme was all in vain, and the columns of newspaper logic which treated with it was something appalling. The theoretical philanthropists who are engaged in the task of colonizing the negroes about once a year have their hands full, while the negro is doing very well.

The announcement is made that Omaha is to have a local messenger and that the needed for a good garden has already been obtained. We had thought that the council combine and some of the politics of this city were near enough an approach to a zoo to render all other attractions in that line common place.

It was an unfortunate circumstance when the Crete Democrat suspended. The editors name was Overcash and he quit for the want of funds, which proved that there was nothing