

THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER Editor.

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Average, 25,000.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 25th day of March A. D. 1891.

Notary Public.

CONSTANT prudence is the price of efficient public service.

It is Thomas H. Carter, commissioner of the general land office, now. He took the oath of office yesterday.

The Lack observatory in California is beating the record as a comet discoverer. The professor in charge announces the fifteenth.

THERE have been several historic battles at New Orleans, and in every instance the troops of the United States have come out on top.

IF INGLAND has gone over to the alliance the world will soon forget the sparkling orator and remember only the unscrupulous politician.

TENNESSEE joins Kansas and Arkansas in the laudable distinction of refusing to appropriate funds for participation in the Columbian exposition.

SPECKLES, the San Francisco sugar king, and Havemeyer of Philadelphia have had their heads together. This looks like a combine, though it is denied.

CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER has several beautiful and talented daughters, but the demand seems to be fully equal to the supply. The chief justice has just given another one away in marriage.

ALTHOUGH Governor Hog of Texas refused to accept a subsidy under the McKinley bill, it has not been recorded that Galveston is offended at her \$8,000,000 appropriation in the river and harbor bill.

The independents don't know what to think of the Vandervoort elephant on their hands and the democrats are equally puzzled. Only the republicans are sure of their feelings. And they are unopinionably joyful.

It is to be hoped that the hot-blooded people of New Orleans will do nothing at this time to make a bad matter worse. They should carefully protect every person who needs protection and then stand on the justice of their cause.

GATH must keep out of Virginia. He has deliberately staked over his own name that Colis P. Huntington has done more for Virginia than Thomas Jefferson. Shades of George Washington and Patrick Henry, what will they say about you?

SOUTH DAKOTA will be a rival of Chicago as a divorce mill. A residence of 90 days is sufficient to enable a husband or wife to commence suit for legal separation. South Dakota is another argument for a national divorce law and she ought to be ashamed of herself.

The old prohibition lie that Omaha's census is "stuffed" was again knocked in the head in the legislature by the Douglas county delegation in the discussion of the apportionment bill. Prohibition Porter dare not accept the challenge for proof of the whiskered falsehood.

LONDON shysters are about as conscienceless as Nebraska chattel mortgage sharks, but parliament will cut off a lucrative business for the pawnbrokers and usurers by enacting a law making the note of a minor for money borrowed utterly void. This will save money to many noble houses whose seasons arrive at full age owing immense sums.

DEMOCRATS appear to be oblivious of the hereafter. The speaker of the Fifty-first congress will be on the floor as the leader of a very aggressive minority next December. By the time they are through with Mr. Thomas B. Reed they will wish he was in the chair instead of the saddle. As a fighting leader of a loyal minority Reed is incomparable.

PETTIGREW's pull, so successful and famous, failed to secure the appointment of the disbursing agent for the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indian fund of \$600,000. It went to a South Dakota man from Indiana, but not the gentleman the pickered senator favored. The delegation recommended a gentleman named Jolly, while Governor Mellette asked for the appointment of General Pease.

NEBRASKA'S SPRING OUTLOOK.

Nebraska stands at the threshold of an unusual prosperity in this spring-time of 1891. Two singularly unprofitable seasons for agriculture sent the pendulum far over in the direction of depression in all western states during the past year. Conditions are now radically changed, and the pendulum swings unmistakably to the side of prosperity.

The present year should be memorable for the revival of thrift among farmers, for the development of new territory, for the attraction of new capital, new citizens, and new industries. The opportunity for such an era of growth is surely at hand. Its benefits will be realized if the public is ready to bring faith, energy and enterprise to bear upon it. It is inspiring to review the conditions which justify these hopes of good times.

Early in the present month the legislature will adjourn. And the most disturbing element in business calculations will depart with it. The fear of unjust legislation against capital, which is far more widespread than circumstances warrant, will then be as dead as the menace of prohibition. When the results of the present session are summed up, the investing public in the east, whose confidence and co-operation is important to all western states, will be restored. This class of people have obtained erroneous views of our public sentiment. They have mistaken the mouthings of demagogues for the sober sense of the people. They will be enlightened when they learn that the legislature of Nebraska is as well within the bounds of reason as the great and general court of Massachusetts, which has just referred the prayers of the Bellamyites "to the next legislature."

The promise of great crops and fair prices is well-founded. The whole state has enjoyed an unusual amount of late snow. In the eastern half the soil is thoroughly soaked, and a very moderate rainfall will make it heavy with grain in the coming months. Even the western portion has had more than its usual amount of winter moisture. Irrigation is there the hope of prosperity, and irrigation has begun to come at last. During the past 10 days plans have been consummated for the construction of two new canals in Cheyenne county, for several in Keith county and for others in the southwestern part of the state. Other similar enterprises are in a promising stage of development, and one of them contemplates the largest irrigating ditch in the United States. It can now be said with perfect safety that hundreds of thousands of dollars will be invested in the reclamation of the semi-arid lands in western Nebraska this year, and that that section is assured of rapid development.

These favorable conditions it is only necessary to add the grounds for the hope of a good market and good prices for farm products and cattle. These are well assured. Good prices are the inevitable legacy of short crops and increasing demands. Everything indicates a continuance of the strong and firm market which already exists.

Under these favorable circumstances Nebraska's spring outlook is as bright as yesterday's sites. It only remains for her people to take the best advantage of their opportunity.

THE COAL INDUSTRY IN THE WEST.

The census bulletin, relating to the production of coal west of the Mississippi river is a revelation. It shows that this feature of western resources is only at the beginning of its development, but that already a large amount of capital and an army of men are employed in it.

During the past 10 years the production of coal in the western states has increased more than 300 per cent. A large part of this significant increase is due to the extension of operations in the vast coal field underlying the prairies of Iowa, Kansas and Missouri. The output from this field in 1890 was 2,230,793 tons in Kansas, 1,461,116 tons in Iowa, and 2,567,823 tons in Missouri. In these three states about seventeen thousand people are now employed at the industry and they received in 1889 a total wage of over eleven million dollars. These are striking facts, showing the importance of coal mining in the prairie states and indicating how much material prosperity is involved in their development. In the last 10 years North and South Dakota have been added to the list of coal-producing states and Texas and Colorado have largely increased their production. These facts should prove highly interesting to the people of Nebraska. Geologists tell us that the soil underlying our prairies has the same general characteristics as that of Iowa and Kansas. The state offers a liberal bounty for the discovery of coal, and there are frequently encouraging reports from those engaged in the quest. It is well within the probabilities that coal will be numbered among the products of Nebraska in the next 10 years. If it is, it will be a new element in the prosperity of the state and a new contribution to the economy of life.

The coal hunters of Nebraska should take new hope from the facts reported by the census.

A TARIFF OBJECT LESSON.

Today every family in the United States will be given an object lesson on the tariff in the decline in the price of sugar. The provisions of the tariff act relating to sugar, which go into effect today, admit five of duty sugar below No. 16 Dutch standard in color, which is a grade that can be used for domestic purposes, and make the duty on sugar above this standard five-tenths of one cent per pound, except such as comes from countries having an export tax, which may pay a slightly higher duty. The price of sugar will be reduced to the consumer nearly 2 cents a pound, and the aggregate saving to the people will amount to over \$50,000,000 annually, or an average of about \$5 to each family. The annual loss of revenue to the treasury will be nearly equal to the amount saved by the people.

The law provides for the payment of a bounty on all sugars produced in this country, which provision also becomes operative from today, though no payments are to be made until July 1. Sugar, to be entitled to the two-cent bounty, must not less than 90 degrees by the

polariscope, and sugar testing less than 90 degrees and not less than 80 will receive a bounty of one and three-fourths cents. Under the regulations prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue, in pursuance of the tariff act, producers of sugar who intend to apply for a bounty on sugar produced during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, must file notice and make application for allowance within the year beginning April 1, giving full and detailed information regarding methods, machinery and capacity. It is provided that the bounty shall continue in force until the year 1905.

The sugar schedule of the new tariff law is the most important of any feature of the act in the effect it will have upon the resources of the treasury, as well as in the large aggregate saving that will result to the people, upon this necessity in every home. Not only will sugar be cheaper, but everything that it largely enters into will be reduced in cost so that the saving to the homes of the country will be very much greater than the difference in the price of sugar before and after the taking effect of the law. Perhaps it would not be far out of the way to estimate the total saving to consumers of sugar, confectionery, canned fruits, etc., at \$75,000,000 annually, from which there should properly be deducted the amount of the bounty, which cannot be estimated with any degree of accuracy. The sugar schedule of the new tariff act is its most popular feature, and when in every home of the land its benefits are realized, the fact may have the effect of leading a great many people who have regarded the law with disfavor to feel less hostile towards it.

STREET CLEANING AGAIN.

The disgraceful condition of the paved streets of this city for the past three weeks has aroused citizens to the necessity of more thorough cleaning of our thoroughfares. Hitherto the expenditures in this direction have been unequal to the emergency. More money and an economical system of its distribution is essential to the proper care of Omaha's streets.

The city expended last year \$1,744.88 for sweeping and cleaning streets. Some idea of the cost in other cities may be obtained from the following statement filed by a special commission which investigated the subject in New York: New York, \$1,274,047.84; Chicago, \$108,840.23; Philadelphia, \$42,112.08; Brooklyn, \$29,390.13; Boston, \$129,000; Buffalo, \$102,700; Washington, \$62,153.76.

Washington city cleaned 9,000 miles of paved streets. Her population is 230,000. From the character of pavement and the fact that most of the city is paved the work is chiefly done by sweeping machines. It costs less proportionately to keep Washington streets clean than those of any commercial city, because the pavement is generally smooth and there is almost no travel to and from the country and very little to and from out of town streets in bad weather. Yet it appears that Omaha with 140,000 people expends for street cleaning less than one-fourth as much as Washington.

The fund available for the present year is likewise inadequate. It may all be expended and yet proper relief be not obtained, because of the unfavorable conditions cited. It might, however, be profitably supplemented by utilizing the services of city prisoners, who now board out their fines and feed on their terms of imprisonment at the expense of the city and county. Under the street commissioner with a policeman or two as guards, the vagabonds, thieves and other criminals could perform a vast amount of the required work. Inasmuch as this would be additional labor to that for which funds are available, they would not in any sense be competitors of the street laborers regularly or irregularly employed. The law contemplates that these jail birds shall earn a part of the cost of their crimes and misdemeanors and so long as they would not in the least interfere with the wage-earners there can be no valid reason why they should not be so employed.

Economy is a virtue to be commended in the city government, but it should not be applied so rigidly to departments so directly affecting the reputation, comfort and welfare of the city, while extravagance continues in less important directions.

ITALY'S HOSTILE ACT.

In summoning home the minister of Italy to the United States, the Italian government has committed a distinctly hostile act. There is no clearly defined issue between the two countries. More than two weeks ago a number of Italians, some of them presumed to be subjects of the king of Italy, were killed by a mob in the city of New Orleans. The matter was brought to the attention of the state department by the Italian minister, and the president assured the Italian government that the occurrence was deeply regretted by the government of the United States, and that it would be duly investigated. The governor of Louisiana was communicated with and informed that the Italian subjects in that state were entitled to protection and must receive it. The response of the governor was that the occurrence was being properly investigated by the legal authorities and that every effort would be made to see that the laws were justly administered, which meant that those who were guilty of the mob violence would be punished.

The federal government had done all it possibly could in the matter. It had notified the authorities of Louisiana that Italian subjects living in that state must be protected. It could not arrest citizens of that state who had violated local laws until the state authorities signified that they were unable to execute the laws of the state. The matter was still under investigation, and pending the result the national government could not properly take any further action. It was compelled to await the result of the investigation by the authorities of the state of Louisiana. This, it would seem, the Italian government either does not understand or was unwilling to wait for, and under the influence of home pressure and the statements of its representatives in this country it has taken a course that threatens to seriously disturb the peaceful relations between the two countries.

The real intent of the Italian government in taking this action is not clearly defined at this time. It may not mean

desire to provoke actual hostilities with this country. It is possible, and even probable, that it is simply designed to intimidate an earnest protest on the part of that government against what it conceives to be an inadequate concern on the part of the United States in this matter. It will be wise to wait for further disclosures before concluding that the Italian government really means to make the grave mistake of engaging in a war with this country. Perhaps the outcome will very largely depend upon what view the administration shall take of the action of the Italian government, but we think it safe to predict that the issue will not result in war. Neither country is quite prepared to go to that extremity.

STREPUS STRANGELY JUSTIFIED.

It was General Sherman who declined to attend a distinguished man's funeral not long ago for fear of catching a fatal cold. He probably did not anticipate that his ancient foe, Joe Johnson, would get his death-sentence so soon at his funeral.

What He Learned.

Charles A. Dana returned to New York from the south. While absent he made two discoveries and one revelation. The discoveries were:

- 1. That the black people are growing blacker, and, therefore, purer and better.
2. That eating beef ameliorates the Italian and cures the Mafia distemper.

The revelation is that the farmers' alliances south are democratic, and in the north calculate to divide the republican party. Mr. Dana has in his interviews brought this fact out with great force.

Give Women a Chance.

Kate Fiechtel Washington.

The more I think of such incessant wallowing before the Tennysonian shrine, the more contemptible it becomes. If England's poet laureate consents to write a song for 1891 it will devolve on Mrs. Potter Palmer and the other women who are commissioners of the fair to release us from internal humiliation and external ridicule. Let them invite our female poets to vie with each other in producing a lyric worthy of the occasion. The hand that wrote "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" has not lost its vigor. As the last notes of the swan are sweetest, why may not Julia Ward Howe, seventy-two years young, sing the song of peace and good will?

What Speaker Reed Did.

New York Independent.

The Wesleyan Christian Advocate of Macon, Ga., has heard something about the closing scenes of the Fifty-first congress which we must have missed. We understood that there was much up and down as usual, but we have heard of nothing to shake every democrat's faith in the head in session. The closing scenes of the previous congress did have character, for the speaker, as we remember, would not have the free dispensation of liquor interfered with, but Speaker Reed abolished the house gin mill long before the close of the session, and we have not heard that the hilarity referred to by the Advocate was due to its incidents. We only hope the next house will do as well.

RANSING JUSTES.

Munsey's Weekly: Maria—Father wanted to know this morning what line of business you were in. George—He knew well enough that I was a railroad man. Maria—What makes you think he knew? George—Didn't he come down the other night and ask if I knew how to make tracks?

They cry about everything. That's what's made of 'em. But the child that cries for castor oil has never yet been seen.

London Tit Bits: She—Darling, do you love me? He—Rapturously and unreservedly. Do I wish you were a two-headed girl? That's all I can say.

His choice. One girl had lots of money and his other girl had none. But the wealthy girl declined him, so he took the other one.

Clothes and Furnish: Straw—Hello! for the first time in my life my laundry has been returned promptly. What shall I do to celebrate the event? Sing—Put on a clean collar.

Atchison Globe: It is a man's mission to win love, woman to keep it. No man is so fortunate as he who is loved by a woman who has the power to hold his affection for all time.

She was quite small, while he was tall. As Jack he was known to fame. And people said when they were wed, "High, low, Jack and the game."

Salem Sunbeam: "His that what I hired you for, and you keep it. No man is so coming in suddenly and finding her nurse girl admiring herself in one of her mistress's mild dresses."

He "manum," was the quick reply, as she dragged the rich material on the floor after her—"a trained nurse."

THE NET OF NETS.

The chestnut, hickory, butternut, The walnut and the beech, Are products of New England soil, And very toothsome each; But, oh! the doughnut, most of all, Shall I devoutly prize. 'Tis a nut that is so clean To manna in the skies!

Harvard Lampoon: Stranger on North Avenue—What are those men running for? Sapley—O, they're in pursuit of health.

New York Weekly: They Cost Money.—Mr. Clossell—Good morning, parson. Has the McKinley bill affected your business any? Pastor—Very materially. There are fewer buttons in the contribution box.

Clothes and Furnish: Wife—Grandios, how your clothes smell of tobacco smoke. Husband—You must be wrong, my dear. Wife—Why haven't you been smoking? Husband—Yes. But it was one of the cigars you gave me.

Baltimore American: Poets rhyme with fools, and the two are generally sold together.

Washington Post: "I've made some pretty tough springs," said the car spring manufacturer, "but nothing to compare to the springs of 1891."

We hear about the sober second thought, but what about the first? Seldom regard it till it is too late.—Perhaps the following morning.

Pittsburg Dispatch: Even vinegar has to work in order to be worth anything.

Boston Traveler: "Some people," said a clever observer, speaking in an over-sensitive friendly tone, "have their feelings lying around for other people to step on."

Harper's Bazar: "Idions are not universally applicable." "Which, for instance?" "Well, a farmer can go to seed and a cow to grass and not be any the worse for it."

Glenn Falls Republican: The little barber is now the less a struggling fellow.

APRIL.

P. Pyle in St. Nicholas. They promised me a flower-bed That should be truly mine, Out in the garden by the wall Beneath the black bird's vine.

The boxwood bush would have to stay; For the day, 'twas blown too long; But for the rest they'd let me plant Just as I chose to do.

Though not a daffodil was up The garden bed of spring, And in the trees beyond the wall I heard the black bird sing.

I worked there all the afternoon; The sun shone warm and still; I set it thick with flower seeds And roots of daffodil.

All at the while I dug, I planned, That, when my flowers grew, I'd plant them in a lovely bow, And cut a window through;

The visitor who drove from town Would come all there to see; I'd give him such a lovely "unch," And then how pleased they'd be!

I made my plans—and then for we I forgot my roots and seeds, So when it came that day And they all were etoked with seed.

That Glorious Place.

New York Independent.

Colonel R. G. Ingham confides, in a card in the New York World, a story that he had said something very disparaging about President Harrison. He says: "I have no fault to find with the president."

Serene Enter Attack.

Boston Advertiser.

General J. W. Foster, the special representative of the United States, is now arranging the terms of a reciprocity treaty with the Spanish government. This news may bring the noble soul of the little claim agent who recently attacked Secretary Blaine and ex-Minister Foster because the Spanish government refused to pay a doubtful claim, but the great majority of the American peo-

WILL BOYD CONFIRM HIM?

Rumors That the Governor Will Repudiate Boyd as Judge of the District Court.

A COMMISSION ISSUED TO TIBBETTS.

The Supreme Court Not Yet Heard From in the Boyd-Thayer Controversy—Daring Robbery—Lincoln Notes.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 31.—Special to THE BEE.—Hon. A. S. Tibbetts received his commission this morning from Governor Boyd as judge of the Lancaster district court and at 2 o'clock this afternoon mounted the bench in the big room and began the hearing of cases on the law side. He has appointed Bert E. Betts as court stenographer, which is worth about \$180 a year. T. L. Hall has not yet received his commission and it is not considered probable that he will get it. It is understood that Governor Boyd objects to Mr. Hall on the ground that the latter has made personal attacks on the governor. No solution of this question has yet been given, but it is probable the bar will be asked to elect another man. Some of the lawyers are endeavoring to name another man, however.

BOYD STILL GOVERNOR.

It was anticipated that the supreme court would this morning hand down its opinion in the governorship contest, and there was a large number of langsons about the capitol. One can hear almost anything in particular tendencies may induce him to believe. On one hand it is contended that the court will sustain the denunciation of Boyd to Thayer's answer, which practically is a victory for Boyd. Another rumor is to the effect that Judges Cobb and Norval have decided in favor of Thayer, while Maxwell will file a dissenting opinion. Another is that the court will not hand down a decision until the governor either signs or vetoes the Newberry bill, while still another that the governor will do nothing with the bill until he finds out whether or not he is to remain as governor. The court did not sit on the bench, but remained in close consultation several hours.

A GREAT SPECTACULAR DRAMA.

Manager McKeown of the Pacific has entered into a contract with Amold Kiraly, of Kiraly Brothers, for the production of the great spectacular drama, "Nero, or the Burning of Rome," in this city some time between July and August 28. The drama will be produced in some park near the city and will run for two weeks. In addition to the drama there will be horse racing, chariot racing and numerous other features in connection with the great spectacular show. In the last act the scene will be changed from darkness to day by means of electric jets that will light up the stage and envelop the actors in a flood of dazzling splendor—a feature never before attempted in the production of the play. Excursion trains will be run on all the roads during the production of the drama, and it will be the greatest thing in the show line ever produced in Lincoln.

A BUSINESS MENTOR.

For the second time in a few weeks the postoffice at University Place has been broken into and robbed. The second robbery occurred last night, and the thieves, who are thought to be boys, entered the store of W. G. Miller, where the office is located, through a back window, which they pried open. They carried off the money drawer in the grocery store, but secured only 5 cents. The drawer was found some distance from the store. All the ordinary mail, including the money drawers, was taken, as well as a small amount of money and stamps. A tool chest was also robbed of some carpenter's tools. An attempt was also made to enter the store of Smith & Ziecor, but the thieves failed to gain an entrance. Mr. Miller reported the matter to the police, but there is no clue to the rascals.

PUT OUT AN EYE.

William Brown, a section foreman on the B. & O., who lives at Cheyenne, had the misfortune to have one of his eyes put out yesterday by a little miss, who, while playing with Mrs. Brown, threw a sharp pointed stick which struck Brown in the left eye and blinded the ball.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Horace Buckner, a leading light in the colored church known as Mount Zion Baptist, was accused of the arrest of a well known colored man named James Estes. The charge is criminal assault and Buckner's fourteen-year-old daughter is the victim. The crime is alleged to have occurred last August in the girl's room, but secured only 5 cents. The drawer was found some distance from the store. All the ordinary mail, including the money drawers, was taken, as well as a small amount of money and stamps. A tool chest was also robbed of some carpenter's tools. An attempt was also made to enter the store of Smith & Ziecor, but the thieves failed to gain an entrance. Mr. Miller reported the matter to the police, but there is no clue to the rascals.

HIS SAD FLEIGHT.

John Goetz, a youth of about sixteen, called at the police station this morning to secure a medical attendance. He was a very sick man and Dr. Giffen, who examined him, pronounced him suffering from typhoid fever, and Mayor Graham ordered Goetz said that on Sunday last he, with several companions, left their homes in St. Joseph to see the world, and on reaching Lincoln, they were arrested. Last evening they arrived in Lincoln and spent the night in a barn. Goetz is well dressed, bears evidence of an education and his parents have been notified of his illness.

AGREED TO AGREE.

A committee composed of the representatives of Bethany Heights and University Place met recently at the latter place to settle in some manner the differences existing between the villages as to the school district and school buildings. Resolutions were passed recommending that the school district be not divided, but that both to the amount of \$1000 be voted for the erection of ward school houses in University Place and Bethany Heights, and at a mass meeting of the citizens of Bethany Heights held last evening the action of the conference committee was unanimously approved. J. G. Gardner acted as secretary of the meeting, which was harmonious in all respects.

THE TURNER EXHIBITION.

A gymnastic exhibition and zither concert was given last evening at Harmonie hall under the auspices of the Lincoln turn Verein. Fifty children, who have been under the training of Hon. Philip Andrus, took part, and astonished the large audience of friends and other gymnastic exercises. A great feature of the entertainment was the zither playing of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Fester of Omaha.

SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions were handed down by the supreme court today: Zephaniah Swartz vs. Sarah F. McClelland. Opinion by Judge Maxwell. Opinion of district court reversed. The city of Harvard vs. Harwood vs. the city of Harvard. Reversed and remanded. Opinion by Chief Justice Cobb.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Tomorrow evening at Holy Trinity church the choir, assisted by some of the best vocal talent of the city, will render St. John's sacred cantata, "Daughter of Jairus." There will be a charge for the benefit of the poor of St. Joseph, by Rev. Father J. J. Searns, at the church, on Monday, at 8 o'clock.

REWARD FOR THE FUGITIVE.

OMAHA, March 30.—To the Editor of THE BEE: In looking over the list of names in the World-Herald assisting Governor Boyd to sign the Newberry bill, I notice the name of Frank P. Haulon, and it is possible that this name stands for the notorious railroad lobbyist, manipulator and private investigator, who has been in the city for some time, and who is well known to the petitioners to be of the same stripe. Several of my friends and myself looked over the list published in the World-Herald, and we were surprised to find the name of a single reputable merchant, mechanic or professional man.

REWARD FOR THE FUGITIVE.

If the World-Herald expects to carry any political matter, it should at least give the residence and occupation of its alleged signers, and not try to mislead the governor by publishing a long list of unknown names, probably residents of our local communities.

REWARD FOR THE FUGITIVE.

[Since the above was put into type inquiry was made of Frank Haulon, against whom the above threat was made, as to whether he signed the petition circulated by the World-Herald. He said positively that his name published was a forgery.]

REWARD FOR THE FUGITIVE.

It is also stated on good authority that the W. H. appropriated the name of P. H. Bickerton for his lists, and that an investigation will reveal many more forgeries in the list as published.

REWARD FOR THE FUGITIVE.

Victim of a Shooting Affray Held as a Witness.

William Devaney, the man who was shot by young Pat Ryan, looks ago yesterday, is able to be about again.

REWARD FOR THE FUGITIVE.

Detective Hayes yesterday took Devaney from St. Joseph's hospital, where he has been since the shooting, to the district court and the district attorney had him bound over as a witness under \$200 bond.

REWARD FOR THE FUGITIVE.

Emmery could not resist against whom the amount and so was lodged in the county jail. John Devaney, William's brother, had come here from home in Kansas and had made all preparations for taking William home last night. It was a great disappointment to the brothers in being detained here. Possibly the required bond will be raised in a day or so.

REWARD FOR THE FUGITIVE.

Mr. A. E. Stillwell of Kansas City, president of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas trust company, is in the city.

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