SOUTHOMAHA LAND COMPANY NEW ADDITION

LOTS 50x130 and 65x130.

SPRING LAKE PARK.

Which is conceded to be the most beautiful natural park in the West. The company have expended over \$50,000 unimprovements in the park, consisting of two lakes (which are fed by natural springs) one of which is over 1500 feet long, fountains, avenues, driveways, gravel walks, dancing pavilions, pleasure boats, rustic houses,

Blocks 129 to 137, between 20th and 23rd streets, were sold four years ago, and are now built up with the finest residences in the city. The lots now offered for sale lie between 20th and 16th streets,

ONLY 4 BLOCKS FROM THE Motor Line

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ED. JOHNSTON & CO., Agents

Cor. N. and 24th Streets, South Omaha.

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fo the Land Company's property to be platted, and as it is covered with

and slopes gently to the east, is the finest piece of ground platted by them.

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WILL BE FROM

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Terms, one-fifth cash, balance six equal semi-annual payments, 7 per cent interest.

This Property Will Be Placed On Sale TUESDAY, APRIL 14th, At 1 O'Clock P. M.

When we will have our agents on the ground to show the property. Get off South Omaha motor at I street, and go east four blocks. ED. JOHNSTON & CO.

KILLED FOR THIRTY CENTS.

Frightful Crime for Which John H. Smith Easily Escaped a Life Sentence

EX-COURT REPORTER'S REMINISCENCES.

Early Short-Hand Legislation and the Old Method of Making Transcripts-Recollections of Lawyers.

BY JOHN T. BELL.

The first bill providing for the use of shorthand writing in the courts of Nebraska was a copy of the Iowa law, and was introduced by Senator I. S. Hascall of Douglas county a the legislative session of 1871. The importance of the subject was not so well understood then as it is now and the bill was rejected with great promptness, my recollection being that Seuator Hilton of Washington county, father of Frank Hilton, the well known newspaper man, was the only one who joined Senator Hascall in voting for the meas

At the session of 1875 Senator J. C. Crawford of Cuming county, introduced a bill to the same effect with suitable provision for the payment of stenographers, but was able to secure its passage only by making considerable concessions in that respect, the law as passed providing a per diem pay of \$5 and a transcript fee of 10 cents per hundred words, the reporter being employed and paid by the county in all criminal cases, and in the trial of civil suits the litigants were at liberty to make use of his services or not, as they choose, but in case he was so employed they were to foot the bill.

Two years later the law was amended so as to provide a salary of \$1,000 payable by the state in quarterly installments, but in the hurry and confusion of pusiness, no provision was made in the appropriation bill for the court reporters, and for the next two years they struggled along as best they could without salaries. In 1879 another amendment to the law was adopted and the salary fixed at \$1,500, but the transcript fee was reduced to 5 cents.

My experience as a law reporter in Nebraska dates back to the spring of 1870 when I took the testimony and arguments in a murder trial at Fremont. The defendant John H. Smith, who kept a small hotel at Fremont had become invoived in a quarrel with one George Gallon of West Point, who had had his team fed at Smith's barn and objected to the charge of 30 cents made for hay furnished, prairie hay at that time being worth about \$3 a ton.

Gallon insisted upon carrying away the hay the team had not eaten, whereupon Smith assaulted him with the neckyoke of a wagon, inflicting injuries from which death soon resulted

The case was tried before Judge L. Crounse, still an honored citizan of Nebraska. who served most acceptably on the bench for many years, afterwards in the halls of congress, and was last week tendered the ap-pointment by President Harrison assistant secretary of the treasury.

James W. Savage of Omaha and Z. Shedd

of Fremont appeared as counsel for the prisoner, and W. H. Munger of Fremont assistant district attorney, E. F. Gray in the

The first witness called in the case was The first witness called in the case was Dr. Alexander Bear, the democratic candidate for lieutenant governor of Nebraska, who came so near being elected last fall. Smith was convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to a term of ten years at Lincoln but escaped from the county jail the following night under circumstances which led to the general belief that he had lingered in confinement to that date only in order that he might learn just what view a court and

jury would take of his case. No clue to his whereabouts was afterwards obtained by the authorities. authorities.

The reporting of this trial had been done, primarially, for the Omaha Herald at an agreed price of \$3 per column, but at the suggestion of Judge Crounse a complete

NOTICE.

transcript of the testi nony was made for use in case Smith was captured and further proeedings in the matter taken, the judge statfor the making of such transcript and that he thought it would be paid by the county commissioners. When completed the transcript was fairly worth \$25, but I made out a bill for only one-fifth that amount, in my extreme desire that it should be favorably considered, as it would serve as a precedent. Knowing the amount of toil in-volved Judge Crounse insisted that I was entitled to more money, and I then increased the charge to \$8, the payment of which was recommended by the judge, and turned the bill and transcript over to the county com-missioners. As that was the last I ever heard of the matter I have always regretted that the bill had not been made out for \$25, as it would have presented a more symme-trical appearance and I would have lost noth-

ng financially thereby.
During the fall and winter following I reported several civil suits for John I Redick, esq., and important criminal cases for the local press.

Among the latter was the trial of Bernard Among the latter was the trial of Bernard Doran, who, in July or August preceding, had killed Constable Jerry McCheane, and at the same time so severely stabbed Colonel Mulcahey and Pat Rockbud (the latter since known to fame as the "Rocky Mountain Skipper"), that for several day; their lives were despaired of.

The affair created the greatest excitement and the fact that Doran was not lynched was

and the fact that Doran was not lynched was due chiefly to the efforts of Prosecuting At-torney John C. Cowin, who addressed the meb and promised a speedy and vigorous prosecution of the case. The office and his two assistants had gone to Doran's room in the night with a warrant for his arrest for some violation of the law, each carrying a bit of candle which was lighted after entering the room. Doran was lying on a cot and at once agreed to go with the party, but said he must first put on some clothes. Drawing from beneath the cot a valise he produced not additional ciothing, but a big knife with which he sprang upon his visitors, knocking the lights out and cutting and slashing right

and left in the dark.

The case was tried before Judge George B. Lake, Mr. Cowin prosecuting and Colonel Savage and Charles H. Brown representing the defendant. Doran was a handsome young man about twenty years old, with smooth face and clear blue eyes and it was difficult to believe him guilty of an act so cruel. attractive, innocent appearance was made much of by his counsel, and in making the closing address to the jury on behalf of the defense Colonel Savage wound up in this

"Gentlemen of the jury, my task is nearly finished. This case will soon be in your hands, and whatever your verdict may be, my conscience will be clear—those mild blue eyes will never haunt me in reproach, for I know that my full duty has been most auxiously performed."

ously performed,"

Taking his seat in the midst of an impressive silence ne was followed by Mr. Cowin, whose first effort was to dissipate in the minds of the jurors the effect of the opposing counsel's closing words. Said he:

"Gentlemen of the Jury: "Colonel Savage tells you that whatever your verdict in this case may be, the mid blue eyes of this defendant will never haunt him with reproach. To this, gentlemen, let me add that if the mild blue eyes of this registration."

proach. To this, gentlemen, let me add that if the mild bine eyes of this red-handed murderer ever rest upon me again, in case he is set free, God help my wife and baby!"

Doran was found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary for a long term, but made his escape the following June on the occasion of the sensational outbreak of prisoners the night the hospital for the insane was fired by an incendiary, entirely destroying the building and burning up several patients.

Doran was never recaptured. It is a curious fact that the young man who reported

rious fact that the young man who reported that murder case for the Herald was himself tried for murder in Minnesota a few years An agricultural expert, who has tried both ways, says it is better to have a cow give 300 pounds of butter for five years and die on your hands, than to give 200

pounds for ten years and then make 1,500

pounds of old cow beet.

The Farmers' Alliance and Its Mission for

REFORMERS MUST NOT BE OFFICE SEEKERS

Purification.

It is Always Safe to Judge a Man by the Work He Has Done, a Friend by His

Counsel."

He is a wise man that knows his true friends from the false. It is a degree of wisdom that usually comes late in life. It is as a rule only after a somewhat bitter experience that the young man learns to distinguish the genuine ring of true friendship, says the Iowa Homestead. He will never be able to do so until his own character gives out the true ring. It is not, however, merely sincere ano honest friends that are to be trusted in times of great emergency. A sincere friend may not be a safe adviser. He may mean well but lack knowledge, sagacity, that indefinable thing which we call ripe judgment, the faculty of doing the right thing at the right time and avoid doing the wrong thing at any time. The man who has learned to select from among his true friends safe and judicious advisers and counsellors has

learned one of the most important lessons in life and may be said, y counted a wise man.

Friends should be judged, not merely by
the ring of the metal, but by their fidelity in he past. If the advice they have given in the past. If the advice they have given in the past has proved wise, and it has come out all right; if the dangers they have pointed out and warned against have proved real and the courses they have suggested have proved wise and practical, then they are entitled to renewed confidence in the future.

"Thise own friend and thy father's friend forsals not."

The friend whose solicitude for your welfare develops, after the fashion of Jonah's gourd, in a night, is always a legitimate ob-ject of suspicion. It is especially so if there is some manifest personal advantage to be secured through your kind offices, whether in the shape of pecuniary gain or political preferment. For this reason the rich, the powerful and influential have few friends in shom they can trust, and as they advance in life they learn to rely with confidence only on those who have been the friends of their

What is true of individuals is no less true of organizations. The organization is only an aggregation of men who carry into the organization their wisdom and unwisdom, all their frailties and follies in matters of reasoning and judgment. Men attach themselves to organizations not because of personal attach-ments, but because they believe in the principles and purposes for which the organiz-ation was formed. In the beginning few men connect themselves with any organization who do not believe in its principles. As it grows in power and influence it attracts to it, whether it be church, political party or farmers' alliance, two classes of men, neither of which are of any possible benefit, and both source of positive damage. The first is that class who are always desirous of being found in the majority, and honce, without any fixed convictions, aim to be always on the winning side. The second is that class who wish to use every organization to which they belong and they usually belong to many of them
for their own personal and political advancement. These, under the guise of
friendship, are the most dangerous enemies of any organization. Looking, consciously or unconsciously, at all public questions from the standards of their own reservings from the standards of their own reservings. tions from the standpoint of their own per-sonal and political interests, they are incapable of giving wise or judicious counsei. They are not capable, for this reason, of taking the broad and comprehensive view of public questions that is demanded of any man who is fit to be trusted with the shaping of a who is fit to be trusted with the snaping of a safe public policy. If their counsel is un-heeded they are disposed to take it as a per-sonal affront, are ready to join the crowd of disaffected, sere and soured men—men that have a grievance—that hang around the edges of all organizations. It is quite natural

for men of this class to be in secret or open opposition to the officers of the organization, and to all whose counsel has been adopted in preference to their own. This is human nature and its workings may be seen in almost every large and well established church, political party, corporation, alliance, or, in fact. long enough in existence or has attained

power and influence.

In every organization there is another class of men who take a very narrow view of its aims and purposes. They are in the main honest and sincere, but their minds are so constituted that they take hold of some one feature of the organization which to them becomes the main and exclusive feature. They are zealous and even fierce in their advocacy of some distinctive principle of a church, or some special feature of an alliance, which to them becomes the end of its existence. In the alliance they are ant to regard some one evil as the source of all the wees, real or imaginary, that affect the agricultural interest. There are, in all conscience, enough of the real, without drawing on the inautheries for on the imagination for others. They adopted some specific measure of reform and really some special comeasure of reform and really believe that if this were adopted the New Jerusalem would come down in full view of every farm house. With one it is prohibi-tion, with another it is railway reform, with another it is free coinage, with still another it is 2 per cent loans on land, with another the sub-treasury scheme and still another the crushing out of the "Big Four." Still another class honestly believes that if offices were filled with members of the alliance, and especially with those who hold their own pe culiar views, the state or the nation would be reformed at once. It is well that every measure, whether it be practical or not, should have earnest advocates. The people can be safely trusted to sift out eventually the true and practical from the false and in-practical. It is a great mistake, however, when the advocates of these special meas-ures, impatient because their views are not adopted, begin to denounce all who do not endorse them to the fullest extent as enemy to the cause, and make zeal in advocating some pet measure the test of fealty to the

some pet measure the test of featly to the cause itself. If an organization, such for example as the lowa farmers alliance, which has impressed its stamp on legislation as no other alliance in the United States has, and whose measures are taken as models in other states, refuses to be guided by the counsels of men who have never been identified closely with any of her reform measure the world should not be surprised. Neither should it be surprised if these same men in their impatience should seek to establish a rival organization which they hope will ad-vance the schemes of the ambitious and the selfish, and endorse the theories of the men who think that if their pet schemes were adopted the millenium would surely come. The rank and file of the Iswa alliance are wise enough to trust the friends whose counsel has proved wise and practical in the past and who have never sought office or prefer-ment as the price of their advocacy of reform

The man who would be a reformer must not be an office seeker. The moment he be-comes a candidate he is liable to the imputa-tion of advocating reforms because of the tion of advocating reforms because of the personal advantage likely to accrue. Any organization which seeks to reform the abuses of the times, and is guided and led by men who have been noted office seekers in the past, is justly liable to suspicion. It is the more liable to suspicion II these men have received, at the hands of the public, repeated indications of a want of confidence in their indications of a want of confidence in their wisdom and ability. The friendship of this class of men is always suspicious, and especially so if with loud professions of friendship for the cause there is a scarcely concealed enmity and hostility to those who have been trusted and successful leaders in the west.

The public are not such fools as they are sometimes supposed to be. It is always safe to judge a man by the work he has done, and a friend by the wisdom of past counsel. If the policy of the men who have guided the Iowa alliance in times past have led to re-forms in railway management which are re-garded as models in all states, east and west; if it has led to reduced prices for school books, to a great reform in agricultural education and to reduced rates of interest, these men can be safely trusted to formulate measures burdens, and whatever other reform measures in the state or nation the agricultural interests may demand.

STORY OF A DOG TRAVELER.

He Always Rides in an Engine with an Engineer.

TEMPORARILY SOJOURNING AT FREMONT.

How the Dog Visits the Various Points of Interest Through the West -Recent Trips Over the Elkhorn System.

FREMONT, Neb., April 11 .- | Special to THE BEE. |-"Bull" is the rough but expressive name of a dog who is making Fremont his temporary home. Just how he got this name and who gave it to him nobody knows. It is an appropriate one, however, as there is a strong, perhaps predominating, trace of the bulldog in his makeup. He is a liver-colored animal with a white ring around his rather heavy neck and a white spot on his breast. His jaws are inclined to be a little broad and heavy, indicating firmness in his character at the expense of affection. His parentage was a mismating being, evidently, an unhappy combination of bulldog and pointer. He is, in short, a plain, blunt fellow, who loves his friends, such affec tion as he has going out, not to any human master but to locomotives and not, so as far as discoverable to any particular locomotive, but to locomotives in

Bull has the appearance of being about one year old, and has doubtless lived as eventful slife and seen as much of the country in that time as any other canine in the country. is a great traveler—a veritable tramp who appears to have no other ambition except to roam the country and see the sights. The hum-drum life of a town or city with an uneventful existence in the back alleys, among other dogs of his caste, has no charm for Bull. No pent up Utica for him. The boundless world is his, and he is busily engaged taking it in. Like the wind, no one knoweth whence he came and few know whither he goeth. About six weeks are he arrived in Fremont. He came over from Missouri Valley on a Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley engine. He always travels on an engine. He stopped here a few days to "take in the town." He made two or three casual acquaintances, but formed no warm friendships during the stop. A few days later he boarded another engine and went east again. The next his Fremont ac-quaintances heard of him was when he regstered in St. Paul, Minn., shortly after his disappearance here. The Pioneer Press noted his arrival there, and it was through that neans he was known to be at the Twin city. Later he doubled on his track and came back to Fremont, stopped off over night and next day left over the Elkhorn road for a trip to the Black Hills. His visit there lasted several days, during which time he traveled over the several scenic routes of that mountainous region and evidently enjoyed the trip. Bull then returned to Missouri Valley and one day last week came over to Fremont again on the engine of a regular passenger train. Arriving here he changed cars, or engines. From the three trains which go out of Fremont over the Eikhorn branches at 11 colone, even forescent which go out of Fremont over the Eikhorn branches at 11 o'clock every forenoon, he picked out the one he wanted to take. He had been over the Black Hills route. He had also taken a trip over the Hastings line. He passed by the engines on these trains and hopped up the steps into the cab of the engine on the Lincoln train. He had not visited the capital city and the less. had not visited the capital city and the legis lature, and that was where he was bound for. Eugene Nelson shared his seat with bull. During the stop at Wahoo the dog made a short circle about the depot and vicinity, but was in the cab again when Con ductor George Knight shouted "all aboard." Arriving at Lincoln Bull started home with Engineer Nelson. When in a crowd of men on the street he got lost from Nelson, and the latter supposed that was the last he

would see of his canine fellow traveler. He was therefore surprised when he went to the round house to get his engine out for the return trip to find Bull sitting on his seat

gone to the round house and picked out the proper engine from among all the rest and taken possession of it. He wouldn't permit the "wipe" to rub the engine off or allow the fireman to get into the cab until son came. He felt that he had rights they were bound to respect. Coming home from Lircoin on that trip Bull got eff again at Wahoo for a brief run up town. When he came back to the depot the train had pulled out and he chased it down the track, all to no purpose. But on the very next freight which followed there sat Bull on the seat in the engine cab, with his head out of the

The dog has not made any more trips this week. He has formed a sort of attachment for Fremont and is now amusing himself in assisting, part of the time, to run an engine in the switch yards. He is being taught to ring the beil by taking the rope in his mouth

on the whole this dog traveler is not a very genial companion. He is apt to regard his right to a seat in the cab as taking priority over that of the engineer or fireman, and sometimes disputes with them. But usually he gets fair treatment and they enjoy the novelty of his company. What his next exploit will be remains to be seen, but it is certain that a dog of Bull's roving disposition and penchant for seeing things will not be content to "settle down" and remain in any one place a great length of time. He is a curiosity in his line and is gaining a wide acquaintance among trainmen and others along western lines of railways.

MEN AND WOMEN.

Count Herbert Bismarck says that the English are doing splendid work for civilization in Egypt.

Mr. Gladstone's new word, "Sarcast." which he recently used in describing Bea-consfield, is severely criticised in England. Mrs. Agnes R. James announces herself as a candidate for city treasurer of Hutchinson. Kan. Exactly. No sooner is a woman eman-cipated than she wants to take charge of the

Mrs. Leland Stanford gives \$600,000 a year to charitable objects and keeps a number of women employed in making pretty decora-tions for her Washington and California

Emma Abbott was not ashamed to acknowldge a strong partiality for newspaper men. "They are always inquisitive," she said, "sometimes impertment, and often unfair; but never dull." Dr. Selyee, the well known college presi-

dent, declares that at the present rate of progress the women of the country will at the end of the present century be better educated than the men. Ex-Senator Ingalis is said to find consola tion for defeat in the reflection that Mrs. Lease, who did much to defeat him, is not a

strictly beautiful woman, and that she has a large family of children to bother her. L. Z. Leiter, who for several years has been a tenant of Mr. Blaine's big red brick house in Washington at a yearly rental of about \$11,000, is going to build a magnificent

mansion of his own within a stone's throw

Dr. Koch has been honored in Berlin having his portrait displayed over the en-trance to a new cafe called the "Jolly Bacil-In order that the attractions shall not be too exclusively scientific, the place is equipped with pretty waitresses.

Private Keliar of Company D, Eighteenth Pennsylvania regiment, is proving very useful as an information gatherer during the present strike troubles in the coke regions. He speaks seven languages—Hungarian, Austrian, German, Polish, Siav, Italian and English. The queen regent of Spain is suffering

from nervous prostration, the result of over-work and anxiety. Although her physicians have advised her to leave Madrid for a s a-son she dares not quit the capital for fear that during her absence some plot should endanger the safety of her son's throne. Rev. J. W. Mendenhall writes to the New York Times: "The report that I claimed to be the author of 'The Breadwinners' is a baseless absurdity. It is due to the innention of a brilliant Chicago reporter. I only claimed to know the name of the author, but, as it was a literary secret. I could not received

as it was a literary secret, I could not reveal it. The fiction should perish in a day." Miss Gabrielle Greeley is to be married this month to a clergyman and the St. Louis Globe-Democrat makes this suggestion:

"The printers are about to erect a handsome statue to the memory of Mr. Greeley, and why wouldn't it be a good thing for the editors of the country to unite in making up a handsome marriage gift for Miss Gabrielle?

PLENTY OF SUGAR.

The United States Consumes More Than Any Other Country.

Indianapolis Journal: No two countries on earth consume the quantity of sugar that is disposed of in the United States. The pioneers of Indiana used to talk of "tree sugar"—that is, sugar made from the sap of the maple tree, and "store," or New Orleans sugar, the latter, very common article, bringing about 124 cents a pound. Honey was the chief source of sweeets to the an-cients and it has not been until very modern times that sugar has been found in the homes of the poor. In the time of Shakespeare it was a rare commodity and Prince Hal speaks of having sugar clapped into his hand by a waiter who wants to make fair weather with him. The Chinese, who claim everything, of course claim that sugar cane originated in their kingdom, and they called the juice "honey of canes." About the ninth century the cultivation of this cane had extended to Persia. In the tenth and eleventh centuries, in Europe. sugar cane was only in the palaces, and castles of the nobtes and used in medicine. The discovery of America, which set the old world forward as nothing that had previously happened ever did, distributed the cane over a large por-tion of the globe. Santo Domingo, Brazil, Cuba, Mexico and other countries began its cultivation, and in the meantime it was taken to Africa and the Indian archipelago. The preparation of the purest varie-

ties of sugar did not originate in the countries probucing that sweet. The art was first applied by the Venetians to crude sugar brought from Egypt. It was practiced in Antwerp in the sixteenth century and thence introduced into England. The cane appears to have been first cultivated in this country about 1751, near the site of New Orleans, by some Jesuits from Santo Domingo, and in 1758 the first mill was built, probably, for breaking cane and manufacturing molasses. The manufacture of cane into sugar was not begun before 1764. Though Louisiana is the most favorable state in this country for its cultivation, it is too far north for the perfect ripening of the plant, which in some portions is sometimes killed by rosts in the spring and also injured in October and November. Cane is also grown in Texas and to some extent in

Brick Watch Case.

Talk about frogs in lumps of coal, said merchant to the Western Jeweler. I've got a better story to tell you. A Virginian friend of mine halling from Norfolk says that a short time ago a brick fell from a building being erected on Market street, Norfolk, and was splintered by its fall to the pavement. half of it being picked up was found to contain the works and case of what was once evidently a fine watch. The only way the watch being baked with the brick can be accounted for is that some one of the negro hands must have stolen it, became frightened, and worked it into the brick in its first stage to avoid being captured with it on him.

For years the editor of the Burlington Junction, (Mo.) Post, has been subject to cramp colic or fits of indigestion, which pros-trated him for several bours and unfitted him for business two or three days. For the past year he has been using Chamberlain's colic, choiera and diarrheea remedy whenever oc-casion required, and it has invariably given him prompt relief. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by druggists.