Cmaha, The Rec Building South Omaha, Corner N and 25th Streets Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street. Chleago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce. New York, Booms 13, 14 and 5, Tribune Building Washington, 518 Fourteenth street. COURESPONDENCE

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editorial Department.

BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Boc Publishing Company. Onahu. Drafts, checks and pestofile orders to be made payable to the order of the com-

The Bee Publishing Company. Proprietors THE BEE BUILDING.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.
State of Nebriska,
County of Donglas,
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee ublishing company, does solemnly swear but the setual circulation of The Daily Bee the week ending April 25, 1891, was as

undny. April 19..... Monday, April 20 Tuesday, April 21 Wednesday, April 22 Thursday, April 23 Friday, April 24 Saturday, April 25 ......

No. P. Frit.

Notary Public.

County of Douglas, (88

George R. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Ber Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Ball, 1890, 20,504 copies; for May, 1890, 20,180 copies; for June, 1810, 20,201 copies; for July, 1810, 20,662 copies; for August, 1890, 20,709 copies; for September, 1890, 20,570 copies; for October, 1890, 20,709 copies; for December, 1890, 22,130 copies; for December, 1890, 22,471 copies; for January, 1891, 28,446 copies; for February, 1891, 25,322 copies; for March, 1891, 24,005 copies; Gronge R. Tzschuck, Sworn to Lefore me, and subscribed in my presence, this 3d day of April, A. D., 1891.

N. P. Fett, Notary Public.

WALKING is not particularly good in Detroit, but it is the best she has since all the street car employes are on a strike.

NEW YORK missed the world's fair, but she will be thoroughly advertised if Jack the Ripper has actually become a

DEMOCRATIC patriots are now enjoying the perspiration incident to ambitions which a democratic governor alone can satisfy.

MAY I comes on Friday this year. Is there anything significant in this in view of the socialistic and labor agitation in Europe?

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL received assurances from Portugal that the Pungeu river was open to Englishmen before starting on his trip to Africa.

BRITISH armies are besoms of destruction and they sweep savage colonial rebels into eternity with a grim, politic indifference which surprises modern civilization.

BISMARCK'S second campaign for the reichstag ends next Thursday. Kaiser Wilhelm is awaiting the result with a more breathless interest than the late chancellor.

CUBA does not buy a pound of American flour today. Within six months she will begin buying at the rate of 1,000,000 barrels a year, and all on account of reciprocity.

A SINGLE firm in Texas secures a contract for improving Galveston harbor, involving an expense of nearly three and one-half million dollars. This firm it is hoped is not like the Texan governor's name. It ought to know when it has enough.

COLONEL JONES of St. Louis, editor of the Republic, and a member of the world's fair commission has espoused the cause of Phoebe Couzins. This is politic and discreet. Mr. Jones and Miss Couzins will reside in the same city after the fair is over.

SENATOR KOONTZ'S bill for experimental farming stations at Ogallala and Culbertson, unfortunately went through without an appropriation. As a consequence the towns must either contribute the funds for carrying fo ward the purpose of the legislature or the idea must be abandoned.

A SAVING of \$5,000,000 a year in sugar makes a poor man enjoy his Sunday dinner and reflect that it was a republican congress which took the duty off this necessary article. He will also remember that the three preceding congresses were democratic, but they did not discover any necessity for free sugar.

NICKEL and tin, gold and silver, iron and lead have already been discovered in the Black Hills, and now comes the report that quick silver has been added to the mineral resources of the territory. THE BEE merely repeats what it has so often said before. The Black Hills is the richest mining region in the

OMAHA is getting ready to become a grain market. Two of the large elevator firms of the city have already announced that they will provide public storage for large quantities of grain. Let the good work go on among grain men and also let the warehouses under class C be provided. We want a commission as well as grain market.

CITIZEN GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN of New York city, U. S. A., has come to the front with a powerful plea in support of the Italian demand for redress. Citizen Train backs Rudini and the Italians and inveighs in his usual caustic style against czarism and the American plutocracy. In his prophetic vision M. Train sees war cloud gathering over our horizon and an army of Italian troubadours on the way to bombard New Orleans, New York and Boston. Mr. Train is in this instance, as he always has been, an eccentric. He very naturally seeks to create a sensation, but we do not believe that the country will become seriously alarmed over the prospect of a war with Italy.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CITIES.

The growth of modern cities has been the marvel of the nineteenth century. Primarily this constantly increasing tendue to the industrial revolution that has taken place since the application of steam to locomotion on land and sea and the introduction of labor saving machinery in every branch of industry. The growth of cities is by no means confined to America, London and Paris are growing almost as rapidly as New York. The growth of Liverpool has kept pace with that of Chicago and Berlin has in 20 years grown from a city of less than six hundred thousand population to over a million and a half. The perplexing problem of economic and efficient municipal government. This problem has been much more difficult of solution in this country than abroad. Our municipal corporations with their millions upon millions of capital invested in storehouses, factories and dwellings, are centers of constant political activity. The machinery of our own city governments, with its armies of salaried officials and employes under the control and in the hands of unscrupulous and dishonest men, becomes a dangerous menace to the well being and prosperity of taxpaying and lawabiding citizens. And the larger the cities grow the more widespread the corruption.

The experience of New York, with the Tammany braves and the Tweed ring, repeats itself in nearly every large city. Spasms of reform only afford temporary relief.

The hypocrite who rode into power on the reform wave which was to abolish taxeaters and make corporation officials perform their public duties and recognize private rights, is now the paid attorney of the same aggressive combination, and he has learned at the expense of the people how best to serve his present masters.

The alderman who was the partner of he city contractor has become the agent of the franchised corporation. The thief who stole the fees and overcharged the taxpayers for services is in the penitentiary and his successor is paid a salary, but hypothecates the public funds. The corporation attorney is the friend of the city official and shows how profitable stock in a new public or quasi publie enterprise can become, provided the council will be liberal to its promoters and offers a block of stock at a nominal figure. The elevated road is built and the councilman retires to private life wealthy. Subsequent disgrace is coated over with the gilt of that social position which wealth alone makes possible and which is too often strong enough to dissolve private resentments and cover even dishonor.

The first great question in the solution of the entire problem is: How shall we receive honest administration of city affairs?

The people of all our cities with that quick apprehension of danger characteristic to Americans in public matters are spasmodically aroused. At intervals they put forth strength and assert themselves at the ballot and in the courts. Thus far they have only succeeded in making their power feared. They have not yet been able to secure that sustained effort which would make their will irresistible. There is some discouragement already and more to follow. It will take time, patience, education and diligency to break down the walls of an enemy behind bulwarks hastily thrown up but skilfully cemented and strongly rebuilt as weak places are exposed.

To the thoughtful student of the subject of government, the organization and methods of a successful business incorporation afford a model which might be adopted to the management of city affairs. A corporation has a president, as the city a mayor. The treasurer of the city corresponds to the enshier of the private establishment; the auditor or comptroller to the general accountant; the street commissioner or chairman of the board of public works to the manager or superintendent; the city council to the board of directors; the other city employes take other analogous places. The trouble at present is that there is too much responsibility and too much shifting of obligation from one to another. There is no central authority empowered to punish thieves, miscreants, bribe takers and disreputables, or to remove men unworthy of confidence. The processes of the courts and elections may be invoked, but these are too tedious and uncertain to frighten or restrain the corrupt.

What we need is intelligent individual attention to our civil duties at home. A centralization of the governing power in the cities. Quick detection of wrongdoing and swift retribution for the wrong-doer. A fixed, unaiterable responsibility for the performance of public duties upon definite departments of the government, and severe and certain penalties for violations of public duties. A strong, influential, non-partisan, conservative body of our best citizens, whose business it shall be to watch public interests, restrain dishonest or incompetent officials from extravagance and corruption, and encourage the able, energetic and honest ones. In short, an organization full of vigor, free from immediate pecuniary interest in tax shirking or municipal legislation, bent upon purifying local politics and determined upon honest government. Nothing else can apply our present system effectually to the purposes for which it has been created, but which is made an engine of oppression and cor-

ruption.

PRESIDENTIAL TOURS. The journey which President Harrison is making suggests to the Philadelphia Ledger that the custom has been honored by nearly every president since Madison's time, and while some of the tours have been rather limited, others have been quite extended. But there has been no such extensive single trip as the one President Harrison is making since the first presidential tour of President Monroe. This tour was really a visit of military inspection by the commander-in-chief

Britain had shown that the northern veteran soldier was held by the emperor. open to the incursions of the late enemy, dency to crowd into the great cities is and it was the supposed necessity for a and by the sons of the fatherland everypersonal examination of these exposed portions of the country, with a view to providing protection, that gave rise to the first great journey of a president of the United States.

This occurred in May, 1817, and Mr. Monroe, after visiting the states Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine, making no more progress in a week than is now possible in a day or less, went west as far as Detroit, his destination, and then almost the that confronts every great city is that | limit of northwestern civilization, the routes westward being mostly the trails by Indians and pioneers. On his return he went through the forests of Michigan and Ohio by pack horse, wagon and saddle horse travel to the Pennsylvania line and thence through Macyland back to Washington. It was a most fatiguing journey and kept the president on the go from the end of May until September, more than three months, the distance traveled being about 2,500 miles, or less than one-third of that which the tour of President Harrison will cover, and in which he will occupy a month with comparatively no fatiguing conditions to the journey and ample time to rest at any point on the

Washington and John Adams while in the presidential office, did not do much traveling except between their Virginia and Massachusetts homes and the then remote federal capital at Philadelphia. The travels of Jefferson and Madison were also confined mainly to their journeys between their homes in Virginia and the city of Washington. General Grant's travels were over nearly the whole country, but he made numerous excursions. President Cleveland's tour extended about half the distance that Harrison will go over. It will be seen, therefore, that although only a few of the presidents have made tours, the custom had its origin with no less distinguished a man than Mr. Monroe and is three-quarters of a century old. It is very likely to be regularly honored by future presidents.

DEATH OF A GREAT SOLDIER. Germany mourns the death of her greatest soldier. America, so recently plunged in a like sorrow, will extend her warmest sympathy to the great nation whose unification and power are largely due to the splendid military genius of the man who lies dead in her capital. Among the soldiers of modern times, or indeed of all time, Count Helmuth Carl

Bernhard von Moltke achieved a place among the greatest. In the estimation of his countrymen he was pre-eminent among his contemporaries, and as to Europe there can be no question that he was entitled to be so regarded, Only America may contest his claim to first place among the masters of military science whom the wars of the last 30 years developed, but if we decline to believe him greater than Grant and Sherman, surely no higher honor could be paid his memory than to acknowledge he was their peer.

Moltke was born in the first year of

the present century, when most of Euarms and was soon to witness one of steel girders and beams. most terrible wars in history. He was not five years old when Napoleon crossed the Rhine and entered upon that wonderful career of conquest which made him master of central and southern Europe, and added to the achievements of French valor the battles of Austerlitz, Jena, Eylan and Wogram. He was six years old when Napoleon formed the league of Germanic states known as the confederation of the Rhine, and issued from Berlin the decree which declared the British isles in a state of blockade, confiscated all English merchandise, prohibited all commerce and correspondence with that country, and ordered all Englishmen found in countries occupied by French troops to be treated as prisoners of war. He had not attained his fifteenth year when the battle of Waterloo was fought. in which the soldiers of Prussia played so important a part. Moltke was thus cradled and reared in the midst of military conflicts, and the bent of his genius was given the largest possible encouragement. He was always an ardent student of the science of war, and his earlier studies were not confined to his service in the Prussian army. His advance was not rapid, but every promotion was a recognition of merit and when, after a service of 33 years he was made chief of the staff of the whole army, his selection attested at once the wisdom and the confidence of the king. In this position he found the opportunity to make immortal

fame as a general. The military genius of Moltke was in planning campaigns. He was a consummate master of strategy. This was brilliantly shown in the war between Prussia. and Austria in 1866, but the fame of the great soldier rests upon the French campaign of 1870-71, which in the opinion of all students of strategical science has never been excelled in completeness of detail and masterly arrangement. It is of course to be remembered in considering the success of this campaign that the German army was in perfect condition-a fact the credit of which is also largely due to Von Moltke-was magnificently equipped and was imbued with that spirit which carries armies to victory, while the condition of the French armies was in nearly all respects inferior and they had no such inspiration to fight. Still, without such a general the armies of Germany had in Von Moltke they probably would not have achieved so rapid and complete a victory. The genius of the great soldier cannot be disparaged by any comparison of the means at his command with those of the armies he overcame, and he merited all the honors he re-

and all the credit which the world has gived him. Von Moltke was born October 26 1800, and his ninetieth birthday was celebrated throughout Germany last year with great popular enthusiasm, the army of the United the occasion being marked by a notable

ceived, all the affection and homage

which his countrymen have shown him,

frontier and the Atlantic scaboard were His death will be universally and sincerely mourned by the German people

THE PERSON NOT THE ABOUT MY LOUI I !! IN I I I AULD!

AS TO FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS. During the monorable Chicago fire of 1871 the only buildings that withstood the terrific ordeal of fire were the postoffice and court house. These two buildings proved themselves absolutely fire proof because there was literally no com-

bustible material in their make-up. In the Chicago fire and, later on, in the great Boston fire, large blocks of granite, iron and glass were literally demolished by fire and water, notwithstanding the fact that they had been regarded as fire proof. The truth is, however, that absolutely fire proof buildings are still very seare in this country. It goes without saying that no building can be classed as fire proof unless all its girders and beams are wrought iron or steel, and its roof is made of brick tile or slate resting upon a steel or iron frame. The so called slow burning buildings which have recently been constructed with fire proof tiles resting on wooden beams and joists are not much better than the ordinary fire traps encased in ornamental stone, brick and glass super-

A striking instance of the worthless-

ness of bogus fire proofing was furnished

less than two months ago by the fire in

the Lumber Exchange building at Minne-

apolis. This imposing structure was an eleven story building, with sandstone front and elegant interior finish in marble and encaustic tiling. To the uninitiated it appeared to be absolutely fire proof. The only combustible material visible were the window frames, baseboards, floors and doors. A fire in an adjoining five story building occupied by an oil and paint concern shot through the roof and entered the Lumber Exchange through the windows of the sixth story. In less than three hours this great building, which was supposed to be fire proof, was a mass of ruins interiorly and the outer walls of upper stories were badly damaged by fire and water. The fire proofing was entirely inadequate. There were only a few iron girders here and there to support the loors and the fire tiling between the wooden joists afforded no protection ngainst the devouring element. great water tank under roof stood upon wooden beams and when these were burned by the fire the tank, with its enormously heavy contents, crashed through all the floors to the basqment. The same disastrous results followed the burning of wooden joists in several stores wherever they supported iron safes. The only portion of the Lumber Exchange that was not ruined was a new wing where wooden joists had been entirely dis-

carded. The consensus of opinion based on experience is that the slow burning process with fire tile arches resting on wooden joists is a sham and cannot be depended on as a protection against fire. Such arches, moreover, are liable to cause a dangerous settling of buildings whenever the joists are attacked by dry rot. Those who really want to construct modern fire proof buildings must rope was agitated by the conflict of go to the expense of wrought iron or

THE DISASTER AT ROME. The explosion of a powder magazine in a fort near the city of Rome, with the killing and wounding of a number of persons and the destruction or irreparable injury of valuable works of art in the vatican and in the churches of St. Peter and St. Paul, is a calamity that invites more than passing attention. The full extent of the disaster, so far as the treasures of art are concerned, it may take some little time to ascertain, but the indications are that it is quite serious, and that some of the most precious works in the world, which have been the admiration of mankind for centuries as representing the genius of some of the greatest masters who ever lived, are altogether lost or so impaired that they cannot be restored. Of course those which have been destroyed cannot be replaced, and a work of art that has been damaged loses much of its interest, for no skill can fully repair the injury. The value of the treasures of art in

the vatican and the great churches of Rome, with which the names of Raphael and Michael Angelo are inseparably associated, with a host of others hardly less famous, cannot be expressed in dollars and cents. Their pecuniary worth, by any accepted method of appraisal, is insignificant in comparison with their educational, and perhaps it should also be said, their moral value. They speak to this age of the marvelous genius, the elevated thought, the lofty aspiration, and the tireless industry of the men of past centuries, telling us that while in the conquest of material things we have made progress, in that which attunes the mind to the contemplation of the pure and the beautiful and uplifts the soul above the influence of sordid worldly affairs, we have fallen back, and must seek instruction and inspiration from the generations long dead. The world of today cannot afford to part with such teachers—the products of the supreme genius of Michael Angelo, of Raphael, of Giotto, Bernini, Tadolini, and the many others who were contemporary with or followed them. They are priceless, and the loss of any of them is not that of Rome alone, or of Italy, but the efvilized world. Almost innumerable as the works of art are in the vatican and in St. Peter's, none of them can well be spared.

The force of the explosion must have been tremendous to have such results as is reported from it, a distance nearly three miles away, and it is almost incredible that such structures as the parliament building, the vatican and the church of St. Peter should have had so great a shaking up as they are said to have received. It is to be hoped that further investigation will show that the damage to the art treasures has not been so great as at first reported, and will not be wholly irreparable.

THE paper that commanded the greatest interest at the annual meeting of the

States. The recent war with Great | manifestation of the esteem in which the | National Academy of Sciences the past week was by Prof. Langley of the Smithsonian institution on flying machines. The professor gave the results of a series of experiments he began about five years ago to ascertain the possibilities of aerial navigation, and he stated that he had reached the conclusion that the amount of power required for artificial flight was perfectly attainable by steam engines we now possess. He had demonstrated what he characterized as an amazing fact, that the faster you go the less it costs in power, and that a one-horse power will transmit a much heavier weight at a rapid speed than at a slow one. Prof. Langley was not prepared to say that man could traverse the air, but under certain conditions and with our existing means, so far as the power is concer ned, the thing was possible. The difficulties would be in getting started, in coming down to the ground again and in guiding one's self through the air. He thought that experiments in aerial navigation would pass out of the sphere of charlatanism and into the hands of engineers in a short time, and he predicted notable results, saying that he did not question that man would ultimately acquire the knowledge of means to successfully traverse the air. A promise of this kind from such a source is entitled to most respectful consideration,

> THE most trustworthy reports and estimates from abroad continue to indicate that there will be an exceptional demand for American wheat this year, and the promise is that this country will be able to supply it. If the conditions now indicated shall be realized the farmers of the United States will have a measure of prosperity during the next two years greater than they have had at any time for a number of years past, and it would seem that in any event, assuming that this year's crop will not exceed the everage for several years, American farmers are assured a generous return for their industry. The outlook for the agricultural interest of the country appears altogether hopeful, and this carries with it the promise of prosperity to all interests.

and it opens the way to wide and pleas-

ing excursions of the imagination.

An organization of real estate owners an make its influence very potential in Omaha. It is a move for better government, for the encouragement of manufacturing industries, for the reduction of taxes, for an equitable assessment of property and for ridding the city of poodlers. Give it a hearty support and make it a success.

THE ordinance changing the fire limits recently established appears to be a very fair one and if passed will be generally satisfactory. It exempts some bystreets formerly included from the regulations regarding the construction of wooden buildings, but includes all important thoroughfares in the central part of Omaha.

CARRYING coals to New Castle has long been a common paradox. Now we read of a strange thing. American vines are grafted on the Madeira grapes to prevent phylloxera and make good wine.

PRESIDENT BALMACEDA of Chili has sent his message to congress. From its length and details he appears to regard it as the last he may be called upon to deliver.

in origin it is Russian and it has gone home to plague the people who first tried to throw it off. THE deplorable labor troubles in the

LA GRIPPE is French only in name;

coke regions of Pennsylvania are apparently as far from settlement as ever.

OHIO makes the twenty-fifth state to adopt the Australian ballot law, and so election reform moves on.

Pittsburg Post Secretary Foster is to be the political manager of the Harrison campaign for renomination and re-election. He has greater capacity than Quay and a better reputation.

Fostering Care.

The South Responds the President. Petersburg Index-Appeal (Dem.

It must be admitted that the speeches thus far made by President Harrison in the south have created a decidedly favorable impresion, and that his reception has been as cordial, even enthusiastic, as he could have looked for in the most radical republican strongholds.

A Mind of His Own. Hastings Nebrasion.

It is not because Governor Boyd is a bad democrat that he is abused by some of the democratic newspapers and leaders of the party, but because he is not a pliant tool. His veto of the rate bill shows him a man of judgment and one who proposes to assert his independence of democratic intrigues. Boyd has opinions of his own.

They Know H m.

Grand Island Independent. The majority of the independents do not open their arms very wide to receive Vandervoort, the oil room manipulator and corporation capper, who has drawn sustenance from the republican party and from the railroads for more than a quarter of a century, and who left the republican party only when forciby shaken from the public teat by Postmaster General Wanamaker. The independents are able to see through his disguise, and also through his motives, and are suspleious enough not to take him into full fellowship or confidence, They will not give him the secret grip or password to the inside temple for some moons to come, lest he may prove to be merely playing spy for the railroads.

AMATEUR GARDENING.

Somerville Journal, Bring out the rusty garden rake, Hunt up the hoe and spade, For spring is here and it is time To have the garden made

Your wife will lean upon the fence And watch you while you work. She's always prompt to give advice, She'll never let you shirk.

Don't waste your time in trying to tell The bulbs from worthless weeds; Dig them all up, that's easiest, and You'll need the room for seeds. Work hard man, you won't break your back,

Don't stop to lean upon your spade-Think what your wife will say. Then when you've got the garden dug,

Though you may fear you may

The seeds all out of sight, You'd better hire a gardener To do it over right.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Over Ninety Thousand Dollars of the Relief Fund Already Paid Out.

PAPERS ISSUED FOR AN ILLINOIS CRIMINAL

An Interesting Injunction Case Postponed for Two Weeks-Not an Attempted Murder-Odds and Ends.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 25 .- [Special to THE BEE. ]-Today the state relief commission paid up all grain bills presented for cereals sent to the needy farmers. Aito gether over \$90,000 has been paid out for grain and potatoes and the freight there on. There yet remains unpaid biils that have not yet been presented which will amount to about \$7,300. The freight on the commodities sent out amounts to \$9,645.18. There remains only about \$2,000 in the fund which the relief commission will expend in grain or potatoes, as the case may depend. There is just now a great demand for potatoes, and the money will probably be used to supply that demand. The committee will meet the latter part of next week and close up the work as far as grain purchases are concerned. The committee has been making strenuous endeavors to secure a reduction in freight rates, but the railroad managers do not take kindly to the proposition. POSTPONED FOR TWO WEEKS.

The hearing of the injunction brought by E. W. Hutchison, jr., to restrain Jennie Green and Edson Rich, her attorney, from disposing of some notes he claims belongs to him, has been postpoued for two weeks There is a complicated story behind the case. which will probably come out on the hearing, E. W. Hutchison, jr., is a wealthy farmer living near Ashiand, but latterly has spent the greater part of his time in Lincoln. His sons, E. W. and J. G. Hutchison, are fearful that the old gentleman, who has the reputa-tion of being a fively old man and inclined to go around with the boys, will waste his substance. J. G. bought some land of the father some time ago and gave him notes for \$4,000 or at least the old man says the notes were for him, but his son, who has the same ini-tials, claims the notes belong to him, and that thats, claims the notes belong to him, and that he simply gave them to his father to deposit in the savings bank for him. The old gentleman, he says, deposited them in the Lincoln safe deposit, and gave the key to Mrs. Jennic Geren, with whom the old man appears to be on friendly terms, and who has been his banker for some time, it is said.

As soon as the same heaved that he had. As soon as the sons heard that he had turned the notes over to Mrs. Green's keep-

ing they swore out this injunction, but from the affidavit of Edson Rich, now on file, they were too late. Mr. Rich says the notes were given him at 9 a. m. April 6, three hours before the injunction was sworn out, for sale or collection. He sold the notes, he says, the next day to an innocent purchaser, who re-sold them to a man from Saunders county. This last transaction was made at ten min-utes to 3 o'clock on Thursday, and forty min-utes afterwards the injunction on him was served. The case will have a hearing May 9. FINALLY RUN TO EARTH.

Today Governor Boyd issued requisition papers for Byron Rose, who is now at Alexandra, Thayer county. Rose is wanted in Oquawka, Henderson county, Ill., where he is charged with criminally assaulting Mary N. Watson, the daughter of Henry C. Watson, NOT AN ATTEMPTED MURDER.

The case of S. E. Swigart, who was charged with shooting with intent to kill William E. Bullock, a neighbor, was held before Justice Poxworthy. It appeared that Bullock had been simply struck over the neck. His honor fined Swigart \$1 and costs. THE MAPS OF BOYD COUNTY.

Mr. A. Schlegel, the draughtsmen in the and commissioner's office, left today for St. Paul, Howard county, to deliver to Messrs. Paul & Harvey, the surveyors of the new county of Boyd, the township maps of Boyd county. These maps are to be forwarded to the general land office at Washington for ap-STATE HOUSE CHAT,

Labor Commissioner Andres has received an invitation to attend the eighth annual convention of labor commissioners at Philadelphia May 17, and has accepted. State Oil Inspector Heimrod has entered upon the duties of his office with his characteristic vim. If there have been any abuses or neglect in the inspection of oils he pro poses to command a hait. He has already scanned his field of labor over and is now pendering in his mind whether or not the railroads in the state do not also come within his jurisdiction. He is inclined to believe that they do, and after

satisfying himself that they do he will bring those corporations to time the same as any other persons handling oils. He proposes to wage the same spirited warfare against in-ferior oils that he did against rotten cedar blocks while a member of the Omaha board of public works.

Persons entitled to receive bounty on wild animals, can now draw what is due them by cailing upon the county clerk before the \$15,000 appropriated by the legislature is exnausted.

Mrs. Jennie Marsh, wife of W. W. Marsh, died this morning at the Capital hotel of nervous prostration, after an illness of five weeks. She was aged forty-two years. The remains were taken over the Elkhorn this afternoon to her home in DeKalb, III. The remains of Mrs. J. F. Morris were taken to her old home at Youngstown, O.

over the Burlington this afternoon.

Judge Stewart was engaged this morning a hearing the case of John Graham v George Williams for conversion of property valued at \$25.

Nels Anderson, aged twenty-four, son o Andrew Christiansen, and Mary Nelson, aged twenty, daughter of Nels Person, were granted license to wed today.

An Omaha Artist's Work.

Mr. Albert Rothery, whose work in the last exhibition of the Western Art association received the recognition of a megal and was so very highly praised by the general public, is the recipient of the following notice from the Quincy (Ili.) Journal:

from the Quincy (Ili.) Journal:

Two paintings have been received in this town recently from Mr. Albert Rotnery, formerly of Quincy, but now of Omaha.

One of the pictures represents a bunch of la France roses. The other is the head of an old man—a study. The work on both p ctures shows a sailed hand.

The rose picture is an exquisite thing. The roses lie soft and leose and free. There are no sharp outlines—no rizid colors. The lines are soft and indistinct and dreamy. The integral is a delightfuly graceful and poetheal little thing. It is as sweet a little flower piece as we have ever seen. The touch and soul of gening ran all through the little gen. It is a picture that will never lose its delicious charm.

The old man's head is also a good thing—as different from the flower piece as day is from night. It is the head of an old soldier. The soft wool hat is thrown back from the forenead, and an old cout and woolen shirt show about the neck and shoulders. The drawling and the coloring are both good. The handling is free, easy, bold, artistic. It, too, is a picture that will wear.

Mr. Rothery is the most enthusiastic and ambitious painter whom we have ever known. The man started out ten years azo determined to succeed—and he has succeeded. He is yet young—but he stands at the head of this profession in Omaha. He has many friends in Quincy who will sincerely rejoce over his succees.

"Festival of Days."

"Festival of Days." There will be a "Festival of Days" held on

the lower floor of the Ramge building, Fifteenth and Harney streets, on Thursday afternoon and evening of this week, given by the ladies of the Parish Aid society of Trinity cathedral. The ladies have been working hard for

many weeks making useful and fancy articles for tais sale, which they hope will prove attractive and saleable. "Monday's" booth will be presided over by Mrs. Yates, Mrs. W. Page, Mrs. Metcalf and Mrs. Atchison, assisted by other members of the Alter guild, and will have for sale all the paraphernalia belonging to "wash day."
"Tuesdays" booth will have all things appertaining to ironing day, such as ironing boards, iron holders, long white aprons, and other useful articles. Mrs. Byron Reed, Mrs. Wessels and other members of the Woman's Auxiliary" will have charge of this

booth, presided over by Mrs. Potter, presi-

Wednesday being mending day, ladies will Wednesday being mending day, ladies will find all sorts of useful things for said here, such as sewing aprous, button bars, etc. This booth will be in charge of Mrs. Poppleston, Mrs. Peck, Mrs. Chase, Miss Pesslo yates and Miss McKeana. Thursday being reception day, lee cream and cake will be in demand, while damity cups filled with delicious tea will be served by lovely matrons and maids. Mrs. Levi Carter, Mrs. Harkasiew, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Ayres, Mrs. Mulir and Mrs. Kirkendall will see that refreshments are served in proper style. Friday is sweeping day; here vall be found many atyles of sweeping caps and many other things intended to make this day's work more pleasant and easier. Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Gould, Mrs. Love, Mrs. McCornick, Mrs. Smith, and Miss G. Chambers have charge of this booth. Saturday being baking day, Mrs. Barton, Mrs. Poppleton, Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Carkson, Mrs. Prilehett, Mrs. B. Smith, Mrs. B. Caldwell, Mrs. Richardson and Mrs. McKenna will sell the dainties from this booth. The room will put on a gala-day dress and in the evening the Guards' band will delight the ear with sweet sounds.

WERE TOO CAUTIOUS.

Postoffice Inspectors Allow a Big Robber to Escape.

A reward of \$500 awaits the lucky man who arrests J. C. Kelley, alias Frank Gavan, who is wanted for burglarizing the postoffice at Albuquerque, N. M., and stealing \$15,000.

Kelley was seen standing in front of the federal building in Council Bluffs yesterday by a couple of postoffice inspectors, but be-fore arresting him they thought it best to go and take another look at the description so us to be sure he was the right man, and when they returned to nab him he was gone. It is believed he came to this side of the river, and the detectives are turning the town upside down to find him.

The Ladies' Musical Society. Mrs. J. W. Cotton and her pupils will give recital under the auspices of the Ladies' Musical society Wednesday at 2:30 p. m., the programme being as follows:

Miss Coon. The Rose..... Miss Chricson. Mr. Beresford. a Ah! Tis a Dream b Madrigal... .....Lassen Miss Donne. Gelli Miss Cook. He Was a Prince Miss Bishop. .... Lynes Miss Bishop.

Octette—Approach of Spring. Gade
First Sepranos—Miss Coon. Miss Oliver
Second Sepranos—Mrs. Gadid. Miss Ctarkson.
First Altos—Mrs. Ball. Miss Perterfield.
Second Altos—Mrs. Moeller. Miss Bishop.

County Matters.

Thirty minutes sufficed for the county minissioners' regular weekly meeting yesterday. Bids for grading Park street were referred. A request for the privilege to erect a stand at the northeast corner of the court house grounds, from which President Harrison may speak, was granted. Dr. King, the assistant county physician, was dis-missed. The reason given is that Dr. Keogh, the county physician, can do all of the work.
Dr. King will step down and out May I.
J. W. Edgerton was appointed justice of
the peace for West Omaha precinct, and \$20
was appropriated to help defray the expenses of a widow and her two children who estre to sail for Norway.

PASSING JESTS.

Texas Siftings: Indignant Landlord-If you don't pay up, out you go. I'll have you fired right out into the street, bag and baggage. You haven't pald in six months.

Delinquent Tenant—Don't do that. I'll be disgraced in the eyes of the neighbors. Rather than have you fire me out, I'd stand you raising the rent from \$20 to \$30 a month.

THEY SHOULD GO TO CHURCH. Delta County Laborer. The Delta boys should all refuse To play baseball on Sunday; For when they do-in comes the news Of their defeat on Monday

New York Weekly: Mrs. Sharpeve (at a notel)—That couple try to act as if they had been married for years, but I know they are m their wedding tour.

Mr. Sharpeye—Guess not.

Mrs. S.—Yes they are. He gave her the

enderloin of the steak. Drake's Magazine: Something that can eceive a blow, even when in a heated condition, without returning it, although it does sometimes flare up a little-a lighted lamp.

Chicago Tribune: The statement is made by a Young Men's Christian association official that Illinois has 720,000 young men, of whom half a million do not attend church services. If this be true it must be that half

a million young women are not using their

influence as they should.

Binghamton Republican: Rewards are offered for designs for the new silver dollar. Most people have designs on the nollar, but the dollar itself to them is a sufficient re

Indianapolis Journal: She-A penny for your thoughts. He-But they are worth their weight in gold. She-Well, a half New York Recorder: "What is repent-

ance?" asks a contemperary. As a rule, re-pentance is being sorry when it is too late to New York Herald: Smythe-Why do you say that there is no field for Desk's new eriodicalf Tompkins He announces in the initial

Munsey's Weekly: Spartacus-Do you svor put on the gloves! Adolphus—O, yes. Every time a girl will et me.

umber that it will be devoted to honest poli-

Life: "And as the maid did not come to the door, my grandfather went away and "And did your grandfather never marry?"

Indianapolis Journal: Yabsley-What was he nature of the misunderstanding between you and Vickars! Mudge—The misunderstanding was all on my side. I understood that Vickars was a nan who could be kicked with impunity.

W. Oaks of Sloux Falls, who was struck by lightning eighteen years ago and has been blind ever since, has just had an operation performed on his eyes that has restored his

DR.PRICE'S Flavoring Extracts.

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.

Vanilla. -) Of perfect purity. Lemon Orange Almond

Of great strength. Economy in their use. Rose etc. Flavor as delicately and deliciously as the fresh fruit.