

THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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GEORGE H. TSCHECH, Notary Public. Sworn to before me this 25th day of April, A. D. 1891.

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GROVER CLEVELAND will not talk to Missouri politicians confidently hereafter. He finds it as satisfactory and less embarrassing to talk to keyhole reporters.

REALLY, it now looks to the disinterested outsider as if Miss Conzins had not been worsted a particle in her controversy with the lady managers of the world's fair.

The policeman who borrows a dollar or so now and then from saloon-keepers is a good man to declare unfit for service, even if he is six feet high and weighs 200 pounds.

DOUGLAS county is becoming interested in the sugar beet. The county agricultural society offers five premiums aggregating \$500 for the best acre of beets grown in the county.

NEWFOUNDLAND will be coerced. She is too small to rebel, and therefore the English government can afford to ignore the threats of insurrection over the fisheries controversy.

THE IOWA miners are determined to strike for an eight hour day May 1. The Iowa miners claim to have an organization 10,000 strong. If this be true and the strike occurs Iowa coal will be scarce after May 1.

TAXPAYING real estate owners who read THE BEE and they all read THE BEE, are fully aware of the importance of an organization for the better government of Omaha as well as for the advancement of her commercial interests.

IOWA prohibitionists are falling from grace, hence a series of revivals are proposed to stimulate the cause of temperance. The prohibition mayor of Iowa adopted a different course though it was a revival of a custom which has a stimulating effect.

A BOARD of arbitration settled the street car strike in Detroit in favor of the employees. Arbitration is a sensible method of determining controversies between employers and employees. It would save much misery and many millions if resorted to more generally.

THE Cass county yemen who attempted the role of banditti at Valparaiso prove to be mere clothchoppers. They got no hoodie and were captured besides. They would cheerfully return to the plow, but a Saunders county jury think they are better fitted for the pen.

THE supreme court of the United States has postponed its decision on the Behring sea case until the October term. This is a surprise and a disappointment. The people of both America and England are anxious to have this irritating controversy disposed of and had hoped the supreme court would settle it without delay.

PLENTY HORSES, the Indian assassin Lieutenant Casey, is making a strong legal fight for acquittal on the ground that the government had declared war on the Sioux and therefore the killing was justifiable. Plenty Horses is no fool. He knows there is no force in that line of argument and that he deserves the gallows.

A MAN named Darius Green invented a flying machine. Theoretically it was perfect, but practically it was a flat fizzle. Prof. Langley of the Smithsonian at Washington has recently asserted that human mechanism had finally solved the problem. Other professors, however, dispute the proposition, and ordinary mortals will probably be content to navigate the earth in the old fashioned style.

THERE is comparatively little interest manifested in commercial conventions since the fiasco at Kansas City, but preparations are going forward for one at Denver, May 19. The Denver people will profit by the example of Kansas City and avoid the serious blunders committed there. Crisp, Dockery and Cockrell will not capture the convention for the democrats and Teller, Wolcott and Townsend have too much sense to attempt to make a republican demonstration. They will be satisfied if it is made a success.

ALLIANCE DISCORD.

Following hard upon the reports of dissension and discord in the Iowa alliance comes the announcement of a factional fight in the alliance of Minnesota, which threatens to hopelessly divide the organization. The trouble grows out of a controversy as to the powers and prerogatives of the executive committee of the alliance and the central committee of the alliance party. Mr. Ignatius Donnelly, the Shakerperson iconoclast, who for some time past has been playing a bold part as an alliance leader with no credit or advantage to the people he assumed to represent, claims that the executive committee of the alliance is supreme and that the central committee of the alliance party ended its mission when the campaign closed last year. The chairman of the latter committee, however, a Mr. Phelps, holds that the alliance is a party and not perpetuated by and through its central committee, and therefore must be governed thereby. It is a pretty and interesting fight as it stands, and it would be hazardous to predict which one of the doubtful bosses, Donnelly or Phelps, will be victorious. Both are characterized and doubtless justly, as being self-seeking schemers, and the wise course for the alliance would undoubtedly be to throw them overboard, but this will hardly be done, and the chances are that the fight will result in splitting the alliance as a political organization or killing it. The farmers of Minnesota have had a decidedly unhappy experience this year in their efforts to establish a third party, and the existing conflict may lead them to abandon the undertaking. The Minneapolis Tribune advises them to "reorganize the alliance on common sense lines with a view to making it a power within the old parties instead of an independent guerilla band," and in the circumstances this counsel would seem to be altogether sound and judicious.

While sporadic episodes of discord in the alliances of the north are appearing from time to time, there seems to be general harmony in the southern alliance. Its members are united upon the one or two issues which it is the object of the alliance to promote, and its existence is not causing any trouble or anxiety to the dominant party in that section. On the contrary the democratic managers do not hesitate to say that their party is practically in control of the alliance, wherever it is desirable or necessary to have control, and they are not at all disturbed by the third party movement. The statement of a democratic leader of Mississippi regarding the situation in that state will doubtless apply to most all of the other southern states. He said the farmers' alliance of Mississippi will not hurt the nominees of the democratic party next year; that the democratic members of the alliance will not permit their democracy to be questioned, and that the "third party movement will not amount to anything with us." Some of these men who could not be induced to vote for any other candidates next year than those of the democratic party will be in Cincinnati next month to assist in creating a third party, and if they are successful in carrying northern alliance republicans into the scheme they will return home with a feeling of confidence in the success of the democratic ticket in 1892. The south will be as solid next year for the democracy as it was three years ago, and if northern alliance men expect to get any help from that section they are deluding themselves. Undoubtedly a very large majority of the alliance members in the north are honest and sincere in the belief that the only way to secure the financial and economic reforms they desire is through a third party, but it is not possible to feel this way regarding a majority of the alliance members of the south. What is said of those in Mississippi is applicable to them everywhere, that they will not permit their democracy to be questioned. It remains to be seen whether northern alliance men of republican antecedents will allow themselves to be drawn into the support of a movement which is manifestly being promoted by the democratic managers south and north. There are indications which warrant the belief that a very large proportion of them will not consent to be thus victimized.

HAVING A SALUTARY EFFECT. There is evidence that the southern trip of the president is having a salutary influence upon public sentiment in that section. His practical talks to the people, his manifestation of hearty concern in their welfare, the entire freedom of his utterances from everything of a partisan nature, and the patriotic and national character of his sentiments, have unquestionably made a most excellent impression upon the intelligent and thoughtful people of the south. This is apparent in the tone and spirit with which the better portion of the press of that section refer to what he has said. A few politically virulent newspapers have endeavored to disparage the counsel of the president, and here and there one has shown itself still infected with the virus of the old sectional hate, but such examples have been few and of small consequence. The papers of standing and influence have given the address of the president the consideration and commendation they merit and have accepted in good faith his assurances of northern friendship and good will, and it is not to be doubted that they voice the sentiment of a large majority of the intelligent people of the south.

The leading democratic newspaper of Texas refers in most complimentary terms to the president's speeches, characterizing them as "charmingly appropriate, gracious and cordial," and says that they "need only to be known, felt, realized and repeated through the land to demonstrate a solid republic, north and south, one and indivisible, in the pleasant bonds of mutual love and respect, enduring into future ages." Such expressions from the leading paper of a state which gives the largest democratic majority in the union, put to shame the efforts of certain northern journals to disparage the president's words and detract from their wholesome influence by

alleging that they stultify his position in the past with respect to political policies toward the south, and by suggesting that it would have been better for himself and his party if he had visited the south a year or two earlier. It is gratuitous to assume that President Harrison does not believe as strongly now as he has done at any time that every citizen of the United States should be given the full and free enjoyment of every political right guaranteed him by the constitution and the laws, and if he has changed his opinion as to the means to be employed to secure to all citizens the unobstructed exercise of such rights it is wholly in deference to the sentiment of northern republicans in opposition to extreme measures. It is not stultification for a party leader to yield his views of what may be expedient to the judgment of a majority of his party, and in doing this he does not necessarily surrender the principle in question. All republicans believe that every man in the nation who is entitled to vote should be allowed to freely do so, and that his vote should be honestly counted. A large majority of republicans in the north did not believe that the election bill was expedient. President Harrison is in line with his party. There has been no surrender of principle, nor will the republican party ever abandon the demand for free and honest elections in every portion of the union. The salutary effect of the president's southern visit is in urging upon public attention the supreme importance of giving first and greatest consideration to the practical affairs of that section, to the development of its resources, the building up of its industries, and the advancement of its prosperity along all lines. The bane of the south in the past has been the too great devotion of its people to politics, the time has come to think more of business, and this the president has advised the southern people to do. It is counsel that may be wisely heeded everywhere in the north as well as in the south.

MEETING OF REAL ESTATE OWNERS. THE BEE believes in the proposed association of real estate owners. The promoters of this movement are men who have extensive property interests here. They have no personal ends to gain. They are impressed with the necessity of a powerful conservative organization, non-partisan and individually disinterested, which shall devote itself to three things: 1. The protection of taxpayers from the evils of dishonesty, incompetency and extravagance in municipal matters. 2. The equitable adjustment of the burdens of taxation and the improvement of the system of assessment in this city. 3. The general advancement of the material interests of Omaha, by a proper system of advertising her resources, by encouraging manufactures and similar enterprises and the enlargement of her commercial opportunities generally. It will be admitted that these three important subjects interest every man, woman and child in Omaha. Heretofore the organizations of business men have devoted themselves to the third proposition almost exclusively and a great deal of good has been accomplished by them in the directions indicated. There has, however, been a serious lack of funds and a want of general appreciation of the extent and importance of the work attempted. Some enterprising men in both the old organizations have been compelled to bear more than their share of the financial responsibility of what success has been achieved. It is thought an association which shall number thousands can readily contribute the necessary money to its success without burdening individuals. It is proper that all who share the benefits of successful efforts for the upbuilding of Omaha should contribute in some degree to the preliminary expenses.

The question of our inequitable assessments is not a new one. The newspapers of Omaha have times without number directed attention to this evil. They have explained the disadvantages under which the city labors by reason of the very low valuation placed upon real and personal property, thus making the percentage of the assessment and the relative indebtedness abnormally high, requiring explanations to fiscal agencies and on the face of the figures proving Omaha to be tax-ridden and burdened with debt as compared with other cities. The new organization will strive to devise some method of redeeming this city from the evils of too low a valuation and a consequently too high tax rate. It will likewise be expected to investigate the character of the assessments made and expose the tax-shirkers who now compel honest tax-payers to contribute more than their share to the burdens of government. Corporations, individuals and combinations now avoiding their duties will be brought to time and the personality roll of Omaha increased to something near what it would be if taxes were not evaded by many of her citizens. The most important of the three topics and the one which appeals most directly to every citizen is the first named above. The proposed association should place particular stress upon the question of improving the character of the public service. We are at the mercy of men whose sole purpose as public servants is to line their own pockets. We have honest men in the city government, but not enough of them. It is currently believed in Omaha upon circumstantial and other evidence that several of the gentlemen who have been honored by the suffrages of the taxpayers are now and have continually been during their terms of office nothing more nor less than conscienceless hoodlums. They are owned body, soul and breeches by corporations, who have either placed them under obligations for their election or have secured them for a price since they entered upon their duties. Those familiar with municipal matters are compelled to pronounce the government tainted by fraud, disgraced by corruptness and weakened by imbecilities. In the direction of purifying local politics, defeating incompetent and dishonest aspirants for public office, detecting hoodlums and corrupt contractors, there is an important work to be performed. It can be accomplished only by the direct application of a public sentiment or-

ganized into a potential force represented by an executive committee which shall be vigilant, tireless, relentless and skillful backed by funds sufficient to employ detectives to investigate rascalsities and attorneys to prosecute rascals. There is no one in the city government as at present organized whose special business it is to detect corruption, expose corrupt officials and convict guilty scoundrels in and out of the city government who systematically rob the city treasury directly and indirectly. It is the duty of citizens to protect themselves and the proposed organization can make itself a power for good if it will proceed to its duties, intelligently, methodically and fearlessly.

A SOUTH DAKOTA CONNECTION. A correspondent from Hartington, Cedar county, calls attention to a proposed extension of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha road from Bloomfield, Knox county, either to Niobrara or Yankton, the former 28 miles and the latter 23. He speaks what all who are well informed know is the truth when he says the short link is very important to Omaha and Nebraska, whichever terminal may be finally selected.

It appears that Yankton is wide awake to its importance. That enterprising little city desires to enter northern Nebraska for trade and wishes a direct connection with Omaha. A proposition to grade the road from funds to be raised by that city is being agitated and the citizens are confident of the success of the enterprise. Niobrara is likewise interested and striving to secure the extension. People in this city may not be aware that the region penetrated by this line truthfully boasts of its never failing crops. No other part of the state fared so well last year. The farmers are well to do, and the villages are prosperous. It is a territory rightfully belonging to Omaha.

But aside from the local trade, this city wants an entrance to South Dakota and hopes the road will build to both Yankton and Niobrara. At the former point the Milwaukee system in that state would be touched, and at Yankton connections would be made with both the Northwestern and Milwaukee.

THE BEE hopes at no distant day to see the railway connections such that Omaha will enter South Dakota on something like equal terms with the twin cities of Minnesota, and this little link of railway will be a long step in that direction. The movements of the railway and the citizens of Yankton and Niobrara will be watched with interest until the road is completed.

FEW people realize the extent and importance of the cigar making industry in the Omaha district. Last year 414,317 pounds of leaf tobacco were made up into 21,384,725 cigars, on which the revenue tax paid amounted to \$64,818.39. The Omaha district manufactures more cigars than any other in the west, and, as the figures show, our smokers are doing a good deal for Uncle Sam's pocketbook.

IF PATROLMEN and other city employees who need the advantages of the gymnasium and baths of the Young Men's Christian association can secure these privileges for \$5 per annum each, they should reach into their own pockets and not the city treasury for the money.

CITIZEN TRAIN proposes to go to Italy via Yokohama to interview Premier Rudini. Usually this eminent American gets to the point more abruptly. Rudini will feel as if an American cyclone had struck him after he has been interviewed by Train.

AFTER all these months of confusion and the disgraceful incidents of meetings of the board of public works that body has concluded to adopt an order of business and rules for the government of its proceedings. This is encouraging.

OMAHA'S police force is on the anxious seat. The report of their relative physical fitness for patrol duty has been filed with the board of fire and police commissioners and action postponed for a subsequent meeting.

OMAHA invites the United States Medical association to meet here next year in June. As we shall have the men that preach in May it is entirely proper to have the men that practice in June.

SECRETARY BALCOMBE of the board of public works has tendered his resignation. The chairman should emulate the secretary.

Reminded by Free Coinage. Indiana Journal. Now, if Grover Cleveland can be persuaded to say that under certain contingencies he might favor a protective tariff policy, he will be the ideal democratic all-round candidate.

Corn Trampled On. Denver Sun. The Nebraska State Journal has a humorous column called "All Sorts." A glance at the familiar and uncredited contents show that the name should be changed to "All Stolen."

Hothouse Orthodoxy. Indianapolis Journal. It was rather small in the faculty of Cornell university to veto the action of the senior law class inviting Colonel R. G. Ingersoll to deliver the annual address at their commencement exercises. As a lawyer, possessed of more than ordinary literary culture, Colonel Ingersoll could entertain a law class without offending anybody's orthodoxy. The friends of orthodoxy should be careful not to make a sensitive plant of it.

Take Things Easy. Washington Critic. The proposition that the republican presidential convention meet in May instead of June or July next year is certainly worthy of consideration. On the score of comfort alone it will of course commend itself to every one. But it may be supported on other grounds. The patriots who compose political conventions are only mortal after all, and a surplus of heat in their blood, with its accompanying perspiration, is not at all conducive to that mental equanimity which should distinguish the setting up of a party job.

Protection and Foreign Trade. The official report of imports puts to rest another set of free trade falsehoods. It was asserted, before and after the McKinley bill went into operation, that it would stop imports, because it cut off the price of everything the people consumed. The fact is that the value of imports for the

six months ending with March, the entire report except six days of October under the operation of the McKinley bill, was \$407,454,812, against \$381,394,783 for the corresponding months of the previous year, an increase of \$26,060,029. But the imports of the previous year had been much the largest known in any year of the country's history. Plainly such a vast amount of merchandise could not have been brought within a half year if the free trade stories about the bill had been true. The fact is that the bill does not suppress imports, but permits in the aggregate larger importations than have ever been known in any previous year.

Turned a Woman into a Man. New York Tribune. It has been said of the English parliament that there was nothing it could not do except turn a woman into a man. The Dutch high court of justice has just given proof of its ability to accomplish what is beyond the power even of the British parliament, by deciding that officials and other public servants should take the oath of allegiance, not to "Queen," but to "King" Wilhelmina, the eleven-year-old girl monarch of Holland. This extraordinary decision has been violently attacked by the Dutch press as being contrary to common sense, but the high court is far too independent a body for there being any chance of its yielding the point. The states general alone could decide that even in Holland a queen is not a king, but it is doubtful if this is done.

Down with Pinkerton Sluggers. New York Sun. Many officers and agents of various societies for the maintenance of law and order seem much more inclined to use firearms than are sheriffs, constables and policemen. They are too ready with their pistols, perhaps because they have not so keen a sense of their responsibilities as the ordinary officers of the law. Whatever the reason may be their tendency to employ deadly weapons in making arrests should be checked and they should not escape punishment whenever they exceed their authority in this respect.

PANING JESTS. In his new play Donnan Thompson will have a real rider mill in operation on the stage. Mr. Thompson is making a mistake. To meet with modern public approval he should have a real rider mill in the lobby.

Epoch: "It is curious that so attractive a man as Browne never married." "Browne's influence. All his ancestors for four generations back were bachelors, I believe."

Washington Star: Since Mr. Ingalls has gone into potato culture in Kansas a literature of that state has begun a book entitled "Ingalls and His Common-laters."

Why? This paradox of business My soul doth vex and grieves: Why do we have receivers when There's nothing to receive!

Atchison Globe: Every time a man tells the story of the butterfly and the nut, he encourages the loafer in his belief that beauty and brilliancy more than atone for his uselessness.

Denver Sun: "This pork is full of quills or bristles or something," complained Mr. Jones at the boarding-house table the other morning. "It must be pork-cupine steak."

Kentucky State Journal: Yes, advertising pays. About several or more or less days ago a suburbanite lost a valuable Jersey cow. He was looking for a boarding-house table the other morning. "It must be pork-cupine steak."

Washington Post: "No, I don't want any lawn-mower," said the man who was anxious to chase the mower away. "What I desire is more lawn."

Philadelphia Times: The Georgia editor who has twenty-three children doesn't seem to have much trouble in getting out copy.

Binghamton Republican: "Over the Garden Wall" is the favorite lay of the hens, if garden-making is proceeding on the other side.

New York Recorder: Brown (early in the morning on a side street)—What is Jones fumbling in his waistcoat pocket for? He doesn't carry his latchkey there. Smith—No. Here is where he lives and I think he is feeling for a clove.

Atchison Globe: The trouble with the young is that they do not as the old folks do, but as they have done.

New York Herald: Harry—Belle promised to be your sister, I suppose? Jack—No; her father said he had too many step-sisters already.

New York Herald: One of the singular things in life is that the lighter mustache a man has the more trouble he experiences in raising it.

Atchison Globe: A man's idea of heaven is a place where every one is as good as he is.

Chicago Mail: Minnesota's anti-lights legislation is dead. This is another instance of the survival of the fittest.

Judge: Diner—Here, waiter! I ordered corned beef and cabbage, and you have brought me only the meat. Waiter—Deigar, sah, will be on latable.

Good News: Housekeeper—What makes butter so high now? Dealer—The oleomargarine laws, mum.

DEAD SURE FIEND. Denver Sun. You will meet him at the races, With a rose pinned on his coat. He smiles as blandly as the man Who wants to get your vote; He knows about the pacers, And before the bell will ring, Can give you hurried pointers on a dead sure thing.

You're innocent and take his steer—Of course you lose your stack—And explain that he was right. But the fault lay with the truck. "Better luck next time," he says, "I've a tip." The bell goes "ting," And you are not in it on his dead sure thing.

This man is at the ball games too, And is heard about the din, Talking about his "inside snaps," On which he'll let you in; His tips are always losing ones, And no money do they bring; His chance to go down below is his only dead sure thing.

LATE DESTITUTION REPORTS. Secretary of State Allen Receives Some Letters in Connection Therewith. Difficulty Over a Sewing Machine—The Wheeler Safe Trouble—In the District Court—Other Lincoln News.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 28.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Today Secretary of State Allen received a big batch of letters from the Chicago relief commission in which urgent appeals were made by Nebraska persons for money for the benefit of persons living in western Nebraska. Some of the letters were addressed to the Chicago commission and others to the Federal Farmer. The letters were turned over to the relief commission here by Mr. Allen. The Nebraska relief commission is much annoyed over these letters which the commission believes are an exaggeration of the condition of the farmers in western Nebraska. These misrepresentations cannot be reached by the commission in any way, but are believed to be the outgrowth of the astounding stories told by Mrs. Black of Chicago. The commission has declined in Chicago and again that Nebraska is amply able to look after her own poor, and is so doing.

One of the letters in question was written by A. S. Broadbent of Bliss, Holt county, and he sent a most heart-rending description of the starving condition of the farmers in his county. He declared that the great cry was for bread. J. H. Fox of Oxford is another applicant. William H. Thomas of Cowles begged for a "box of food." J. C. Lafferty of Danbury sends every statement of the relief committee authorized by anybody, has been depicting the citizens of Nebraska as a hungry horde of starving wretches. Lafferty estimates that there are 1,000 families in his county that are without provisions, food or seed. Secretary of State Allen, who is from Danbury himself, does not believe that statement is true.

James Van Baskirk of Gordon writes to the Prairie Farmer that many of the farmers in his section are in a bad way, and urges that paper to help raise money to send to him and also to his neighbors. J. A. Keith of Kimball writes to Judge Walter Q. Gresham that none of the money appropriated has reached the people in his part of the state.

There are a number of other letters. The relief commission does not believe there is any occasion for such epistles, as relief is being given wherever it is proven that it is actually needed. Rev. Ludden of the relief commission has this also to say: "I notice that Rev. Benjamin Franklin Diefenbacher, the chaplain of the Salvation Army, has been appointed as his salary as chaplain to the western sufferers, as he promised to do, is making some rich statements in an Omaha morning paper concerning our suffering people, and for us inferior seed wheat that has been shipped into Sheridan county. Now, I wish to say that the wheat which the chaplain has promised to send to our people, but was not shipped into that county, but was bought of Mr. J. W. Thomas, a banker at Rushville. Mr. Thomas was represented to me as being a reliable man, and I have, moreover, the fact that the highest price we have yet paid for what was for that very same batch, and it cost us 30 cents per bushel, which is a much lower price than that quoted by Rev. Diefenbacher."

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT. The driver in charge of N. C. Brock's spirit car, which was attached to a car in which two ladies were seated, carelessly drove into a crowd of young boys playing ball near the Catholic church, at Thirteenth and M streets, on Monday afternoon. The team was coming down M street at a lively gallop and without warning the driver ran into the group of youngsters. The car was so set off that the boys were knocked down and quite seriously injured. A. S. Meyers, who was passing by, rushed into the street and picked up the helplessly but still conscious boy who was lying on the nearest neighbor's house. Dr. Everett happened to pass by at the same time and made an examination of the youth, who was pronounced his badly injured internally, but no bones broken. The boy complained of a sharp pain in his chest, and was soon taken to his home near Eleventh street, where he is now recovering.

ISAC Broadwater was arrested at his home, Eleventh and Locust streets, on the charge of stealing a sewing machine from Mrs. Meecham. When the officers appeared at the house the half dozen little ones set up a howling, and as the wagon drove off Mrs. Broadwater, whose anger was being vented, rising, smashed her fists together, consigned Mrs. Meecham to the deepest depths of perdition, and expressed in language more forcible than eloquent her indignation against the whole of North Lincoln with the body of Mrs. Meecham who next they met. Broadwater is being held in the city jail, and from the complainant the machine was being returned to the state would pay for it. This the state refused to do, and as Roberts was considerably in debt to Wheeler the attorney general turned the safe over to Wheeler in payment of his obligations to that gentleman. A letter from Roberts to Wheeler last August sets forth the claim that Mrs. Meecham has against Wheeler's right to the article. The safe was elevated to the second floor yesterday by a force of men under command of the janitor, but the knight of the dust truck, possessed ignorance as to who ordered the safe to be taken upstairs. When Wheeler dismounted the safe he found it empty, and he warned under the collar and can scarcely wait until Attorney General Hastings returns from Hot Springs to demand by what right the safe was removed.

A LINCOLN ACTRESS. Miss Grace Rentfrow, the graceful little soprano of the Rentfrow company playing an engagement at the Funks, is a Lincoln girl, having been born here nineteen years ago. Her parents were residents of Lincoln then and her father was one of the men who, in partnership with Grant Douglas, started a circus here about seventeen years ago.

WON'T MARRY THE CHOICE OF HER PA. Marshal Melick was called down to the third story of the new Webster block on South Eleventh street last evening by an excited lady named Mrs. E. H. Watson, who desired information as to police prerogatives. It appears that a Miss Mills, whose parents live about a block south, had trouble with her father yesterday, and was beaten black and blue. She took refuge with Mrs. Watson, and the latter was desirous of having the woman arrested for harboring the daughter. She was assured that it

was not a criminal offense. The girl told the police some time ago that her parents were in a bad way, and that her father was anxious to wed her, but her choice was not agreeable to the parents, hence the frequent runaways in the family.

Judge Hall and a jury are engaged in trying H. W. Zink on the charge of embezzlement. The facts in the case are familiar to all readers. In the county court a certified copy of the evidence was taken, and the case was sent to the district court for trial. The prosecution finished the taking of its testimony at noon, and the defense then filed a motion to dismiss, for the reason that the evidence does not prove that he embezzled any one's money, that he never had appeared for the complaining witness as her attorney in an effort to get her out of the case, and that he never had any direct dealings with the complainant, but that negotiations were conducted through another party, to whom alone Zink must be held responsible. This point is being argued at present.

In the case of Williams vs. Jansen et al., tried yesterday, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for \$11,000, but the defendants have filed a motion for a new trial. The same motion was made in the case of Hancock & Waters vs. Stone.

Messrs. Talbot & Bryan were appointed to defend E. M. Luscher, charged with grand larceny, he being unable to pay for an attorney.

Judge Field is still wrestling with the Rasmussen divorce case, while Judge Tibbitts is a jury trying a case of the Sutton cart and carriage company vs. J. B. McCoy.

Louis Wagner had his trial this afternoon on the charge of outraging G. W. Tala's house.

ODDS AND ENDS. The case against H. S. Wagoner, charged with forgery, has been continued until Monday, the papers being released on bail furnished by his attorney.

Frank Harris is in trouble because he pawned a watch belonging to the cyanide in Jossie Bisbraw's den, who bears his name and claims to be his wife.

The Rapid Transit railway company began suit today for the return of a certified copy of the deed for the Standard Standard street railway company, for \$500.

In the district court of Douglas county Henry Livestock returned a verdict for the plaintiff as payment on \$24,000 bricks delivered on order to defendant. There had been previously \$1,424 paid to Livestock. The plaintiff secured judgment in the lower court, but the defendants today carried the case to the supreme court.

George Egan was a visitor at the state house this morning. He reports the wheat crop outlook in this county as very favorable. George A. Taylor and wife have filed papers adopting Minnie Belle Zink, the little daughter of the unfortunate woman who died several weeks since under distressing circumstances. The girl is to take the name of Taylor, and her father relinquishes his rights.

SURPRISED BUT SENSIBLE. What the Salvation Army Think of Rev. Schaub's Request. At the meeting of the board of fire and police commissioners Monday night a complaint against the Salvation Army was filed. Rev. John G. Schaub, pastor of the First German Presbyterian church on Eighteenth street near Cummins street, the complainant, Rev. Schaub asked the board to put a stop to the "non-sense and sinful doings" of the salvationists. On motion of Mr. Hartman the chief of police was instructed to abate the nuisance.

A BEE reporter asked Chief Seavey yesterday afternoon what action he would take in the matter. The chief declined to state what action he would take, but gave the reporter to understand that the nuisance would be abated. Adjutant Emer is in charge of the Salvation Army in Omaha, and said that the complaint was a surprise to himself and his people.

Continuing the adjutant said: "We have only been down in the vicinity of the Presbyterian church one night since I have been in charge here. I was not aware that we had been a nuisance to any one. If the church people had come to us and stated their grievance the matter could have been settled at once, and I would have seen that they were not troubled again. However, there shall be no more beating of drums on Sunday nights. As far as our arrest is concerned, we will quietly submit of course. I think we shall not pay a fine, because I do not think we have been guilty of any offense. This matter has been tried all over the country. In several states such cases have been carried to the supreme court and we have always been victorious."

The leader of the red coats closed his remarks by saying that the army would continue the meetings as heretofore.

MOTOR EXTORTIONS. The Walnut Hill motor line is now in operation along Military avenue to the intersection of Grant street, cars having commenced to run on the new portion of the line this morning. Trains are run on a ten-minute schedule, the same as before.

Work on the new line of the Overland is progressing. This line is a continuation of the Walnut Hill line and will be opened for travel about June 15.

THE WHEELER SAFE DIFFICULTY. Hiland H. Wheeler, late deputy clerk of the supreme court, is somewhat indignant over the removal of the Wheeler safe from the vault of the deputy labor commissioner's office to the apartments of the attorney general. Mr. Wheeler declares that the safe is being stolen by the attorney general. He declares that the safe belongs to him and shows documents to prove it. The safe was originally purchased by George H. Roberts, then attorney general, but upon the state would pay for it. This the state refused to do, and as Roberts was considerably in debt to Wheeler the attorney general turned the safe over to Wheeler in payment of his obligations to that gentleman. A letter from Roberts to Wheeler last August sets forth the claim that Mrs. Meecham has against Wheeler's right to the article. The safe was elevated to the second floor yesterday by a force of men under command of the janitor, but the knight of the dust truck, possessed ignorance as to who ordered the safe to be taken upstairs. When Wheeler dismounted the safe he found it empty, and he warned under the collar and can scarcely wait until Attorney General Hastings returns from Hot Springs to demand by what right the safe was removed.

DEAD SURE FIEND. You will meet him at the races, With a rose pinned on his coat. He smiles as blandly as the man Who wants to get your vote; He knows about the pacers, And before the bell will ring, Can give you hurried pointers on a dead sure thing.

You're innocent and take his steer—Of course you lose your stack—And explain that he was right. But the fault lay with the truck. "Better luck next time," he says, "I've a tip." The bell goes "ting," And you are not in it on his dead sure thing.

This man is at the ball games too, And is heard about the din, Talking about his "inside snaps," On which he'll let you in; His tips are always losing ones, And no money do they bring; His chance to go down below is his only dead sure thing.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

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