THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. OFFICES:

OFFICES:

Omaha, The Ree Building,
South Omaha, Corner N and 25th Streets,
'ouncil Bluffs, 12 Fearl Street,
Thicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce,
New York, Rooms 13,14 and 15, Tribune Building
Washington, 533 Fourteenth street,

CORRESPONDENCE. 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 Bee Publishing Company. Omaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the com-

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors THE BEE BUILDING.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. Fublishing company, does solemnly swear that the netual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending May 2, 1891, was as Sunday, April 96.

Saturday, May 2 ...

Average..... 25,416
GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 2d day of May, A. D. 1801. N. P. Feit, Notary Public.

No. P. FEIL.

Notary Public.

Finte of Nebraska,
County of Bouglas, 188

George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bre
Publishing company, that the actual average
daily circulation of The Daily Bre
for the month of May, 1890, 20,180
copies; for June, 1890, 20,01 copies;
for July, 1890, 20,062 copies; for August, 1890,
20,759 copies; for September, 1890, 29,570 copies;
for October, 1890, 20,762 copies; for November, 1890, 22,130 copies; for December, 1890,
23,471 copies; for Junuary, 1891, 28,446 copies;
for February, 1891, 25,302 copies; for March,
1891, 24,055 copies for April, 1891, 23,232 copies;
Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my
presence, this 2d day of May, A. D., 1891,
N. P. Fetta,
Notary Public.

In the newspaper business Brag is a good dog, but Hold-'m-fast is a better

THE Omaha man who thinks he could beat Citizen Train on a Whirl around the globe is not familiar with the capacity of Train as a whirler.

THE irreverent Chicago papers call her "Colonel" Phoebe Couzins. This is a mean stab at the lady because she comes from St. Louis.

SENATOR CALL is still on the anxious seat. He has endorsed the sub-treasury scheme and executed several other relitical somersaults, but the farmers hold off suspiciously.

A LARGE irrigating ditch has just been completed in Scott's Bluff county. It is the beginning of the end which shall make all western Nebraska defy the possibility of drouth.

It is cruel to call it up again, but we are still looking for the capitalist who was induced to locate in Omaha by reading the \$500 advertisement inserted in the Arkansas Traveller by the board of

THE anti-Boyd democrats elected S. M. Brass chairman of their little delegation at Hastings. John M. Ragan was clearly entitled to the distinction in fact, but the other gentleman's name was better suited to the occasion.

PRESIDENT POLK of the southern al liance is an organizer. He wants to appoint 35,000 lecturers on salaries to be paid by the farmers to advance the cause of the alliance. With an army of this size even Polk himself might become a candidate for president.

TWO STRIKE, the leader of the Brule hostiles in the late Sioux campaign, has written to Captain Pratte of the Carde school that he has had all the war le cares for. Two Strike knows when e has had enough. Wounded Knee was a terrible accident, but it opened the aborignal eyes to a state of facts not supposed by them to exist.

A MAD dog bit General Lopez the Mexican who betraved Maximilian and he died of hydrophobia. A more horrible death could hardly have overtaken the man who had betrayed his best friend, and who has ever since been despised by his countrymen and scorned by his relatives and hated by his former army associates for his per-

WHEN Prof. Bacon refused to vacate the superintendency of the State Blind asylum some years ago, uncharitable people expressed the opinion that he was acting the hog. And now Prof. Bacon's successor cannot see his way out of the blind asylum because Governor Boyd's title is in dispute. This only illustrates the adage, there are none so blind as those who will not see.

THAT horny fisted anti-monop, John M. Ragan of Hastings discovered that the Second district democrats were not ready to be delivered to the independents and therefore he kept well out of sight during the progress of the May party at Hastings. As between a railway attorney posing as an anti-monopolist and a real democratic governor, the bourbons were for the governor by a large majority.

THE BEE has never been a boaster. Each issue speaks for itself. Its patrons have never been confidenced by fictitious claims of circulation or mystified by statements gotten up to deceive the credulous. Its press rooms and books have always been open to inspection and its columns exhibit the exact state of its subscription list year in and year out. These fluctuations, like those of a barometer, are a reflex of the conditions that create greater or less demand for news. It goes without saying that the patrons of our advertising columns, knowing just what they are paying for, always get their money's worth. In this respect THE BEE has for years held and continues to hold a monopoly in Omaha, notwithstanding the underhanded methods of inprincipled would-be competitors.

AN ENCOURAGING OUTLOOK.

The season is now advanced to that most delightful period in Nebraska when prairies are green, trees in leaf, and fruits in flower. The small grain is peeping out of the soil and farmers are hard at work planting corn, trees and late vegetables. The Nebraskan who can travel over the state at this season and be dissatisfied with his citizenship will be a triffe unhappy in paradise. There is no sight on earth more serenely beautiful than a farming settlement on our prairies just at this period.

beauty of the landscape for congratulating oneself that Nebraska is his home. The season has been peculiarly favorable for the farmer. The soil is moistened by snow and rain to an unusual depth. The spring showers have been timely and abundant, but not too much so. The seeding was all done in good season and the later corn planting is well under way. The pastures are green and stock is thriving. In fact the outlook for a successful crop year has never before been more encouraging. The long night of agricultural adversity is breaking away at the dawn of a renewed era of peace, plenty and prosperity.

In Nebraska the business prosperity of people in all other walks of life is so related to the condition of the farmer and his crops that adversity to the latter means close times if not business reverses to all others. The whole people of the state therefore rejoice with the agriculturists in the prospect, feeling as they do that an era of good crops means a general improvement of trade and commercial activity in every direc-Good crops alone will improve the

commercial conditions, but good crops and good prices for a single year in this state accomplish a financial revolution. This team will draw the mortgaged farmer out of impending bankruptey, will stock his farm, build his graceries, improve his dwellings and awaken new energy in his whole being. It will make him forget hard times and look forward instead of backward. Good prices promise to rule. Assuming that no disaster will befall our crops and that the yield will be large, it is fair to expect better prices than have been enjoyed for perhaps ten years. Failures in Europe, in South America and Australia all point to a demand from foreign lands not known be fore for a long period. The home market, too, has no surplus to carry over into next year. It is almost safe, therefore, to bank on good prices and prosperity, even at this time before all the seed is in the ground.

A NEW CONVERT GONE WRONG.

About the time the legislature adjourned the new government director of the Union Pacific railrod, Major Paddock, fell in line with Paul Vandervoort and young Mr. Hitchcock and announced himself now, henceforth and forever as an uncompromising foe of monopoly and particularly of the railroad cormorants. It was expected therefore that Government Director Paddock would give practical proof of the new faith that is

within him at the very first opportunity. That opportunity presented itself at the Boston meeting of the Union Pacific directors at which Sidney Dillon publicly oudiated the contract for a union depot and reciprocal bridge transfer at Omaha which he had personally urged upon the managers of the Milwaukee and Rock Island roads, and to which he had affixed his official signature. But so far ,we are unable to learn that Major Paddock made any remonstrance against this flagrant breach of faith or against any other measure, method or policy which Jay Gould has forced on the Union Pacific.

This is a very sad disappointment to the independents who have pinned their faith in Major Paddock's rather abrupt conversion to anti-monopoly principles. It has always been customary for new recruits to the ranks of any creed to be loudest and most aggressive. Major Paddock is evidently not up to the role which he has decided to play during these piping times of agrarian war.

FREE EDUCATION IN ENGLAND. The result of the movement which the conservative party in England is mak-

ing for free education will have great interest for the American people, for although the plan proposed falls short of what the friends everywhere of free education would desire, and nothwithstanding the reasonable presumption that the motive of the conservative party is political, the movement is in the direction of progress, and therefore to be welcomed. It is not very tong ago that the present chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. Goschen, was one of the most pronounced and vigorous of the opponets of the policy which his party, largely at his own instigation, has now proclaimed as a leading feature of its platform, upon which it may deeide to make an appeal to the country during the present year, and it must be regarded as a very decided gain to the cause of free education to have secured the support and services of so able and influential a man in English affairs as Mr. Goschen. It may be true, as his political enemies charge, that he is inspired by a desire to give his party, on the eve of a general election, a great popular issue that the enthusiasm of the masses and induce them to support the party that offers them this valuable boon. It may be a fact that it is more anxiety for party success than concern for the welfare of the people that would be benefited by free education which has prompted the conservative party to espouse this policy. Still it is a step forward, and it is one from which the party cannot recede. It is the recognition of a sound principle and although, as has been said, what is now proposed to be done stops far short of a full realization of what is understood by free education in the United States, nothing is more certain than that if the contemplated step is taken others will follow until the principal becomes operative in its broadest sense and widest application. Movements of this nature do not go backward, though they may be checked and retarded, and the promise

to be fulfilled. It is not important,

has prompted it.

The budget recently submitted by the chancellor of the exchequer showed a surplus revenue for the year of nearly \$10,000,000, largely derived from liquor traffle, and it is this surplus which it is proposed to apply to the cause of free education. As the plan of the government merely contemplates free education in the primary grades; it is estimated that not more than half of the sum stated would be needed for the ensuing year, There are reasons aside from the But if the entire surplus should be required it could not be put to a better use. There is dense ignorance among the millions of poor folk in the United Kingdom, and the testimony is that illiteracy is not decreasing. There would seem to be, also, in view of the steady increase in the consumption of liquors, very urgent necessity for the free school house as a restraining influence upon the dram shop. The present ministry has proposed nothing so creditable to it as its plan of free education, despite its limitations and the motive that is presumed to have prompted it; and its successful accomplishment will be hoped for by the friends everywhere of educational

THE MAGIC CITY.

In 1884, when the first spadeful of soil was turned upon the excavations for the Exchange building and stockyards at South Omaha the editor of THE REE was present. There was not a building in sight except the old Drexel home stead, used as an office, and a few farm houses at a distance. The new enterprise was begun on the raw prairie, and where the city now stands was a corn field. The wonderful results which have rapidly followed that important purchase of farms and announcement of a purpose to create a great packing center and stock market upon the homesteads of the farmers can only be appreciated by those who have witnessed them.

A city of 10,000 people has grown up where there were not 25 seven years ago. The assessed valuation of the city is nearly \$2,000,000. In a single year more than two-thirds of a million dollars have been expended in buildings. It is the third packing centre of the union and is fast striding forward to second place. It has waterworks, gas, electric light, sewerage and all the conveniences of metropolitan life. Where only a single railway track passed through the valley in 1884, now there are 12 trunk lines and acres upon acres of side tracks. The banking business reaches \$2,000,000 per day. The two sides of the city are connected by viaducts crossing the railway tracks and what was five years ago a vil lage sunk in the mud is now a city with paved streets, motor cars, and an air of thrift promising large increases in population and a steady prosperity, backed by industries, capital and enterprise, which cannot permit a halt in the onward march to financial greatness.

The schools are well graded, well supported and a credit to the community. The various religious denominations are represented by 13 churches. The banking capital is over half a million and the deposits last year were nearly seventeen hundred thousand dollars. There are daily, weekly and monthly newspapers The annual receipts of stock have grown from 36,808 cattle, 1,863 hogs, 4,198 sheep, and 466 horses and mules in 1884 to 606,699 cattle, 1,673,314 hogs, 156,186 sheep and 5,318 horses and mules in 1890. South Omaha has become the great central market of this interior and grows with the de velopment of its tributary territory. The four great packing houses slaughtered 1,404,798 hogs, 317,010 cattle and 54,193 sheep in 1890. These figures are phe nomenal and surprise even those most

sanguine of results at the outset. South Omaha has not only grown marvelously herself, but she has stimulated the growth of Omaha proper. Within the corporate limits of that bustling little city are by far the most important elements of this city's prosperity. Great is South Omaha and may she continue to grow until the boundary line between herself and the greater Omaha is obliterated and the union of interest shall be complete.

MAY DAY AT HOME AND ABROAD, May I passed with less of the alarming demonstrations on the part of labor than had been apprehended both in Europe and in the United States. In this country the decision of the executive board of the organized coal miners to defer the proposed strike for an eight hour day relieved the threatened situation of its most serious danger. Strikes of miners were inaugurated in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Iowa, in some eases for a reduction of hours, and in others for an advance in wages, but these are local outbreaks, and while they involve a considerable number of men their general effect will not be particularly serious. It is possible that their tendency will be to draw others into conflict and thus hasten a general strike which otherwise might have been held in abeyance for months, and perhaps for another year, but this is improbable in view of the statement regarding the financial resources of the organized miners. Strikes in the building trades were numerous and in New York, Pitts-St. Louis, Chicago other places a large number men are idle, an eighthour day being the issue. The movement, however, was by no means general with these trades, and in a number of the larger cities there was no demonstration of a hostile character. With a few trifling exceptions the day passed without violence or lawlessness and with fewer utterances of an incendiary nature than might have been expected.

In Europe there were some serious troubles, and at several places the day was marked by bloodshed, but on the whole it passed with fewer difficulties of a serious nature than had been feared. The various governments had adopted unusual precautions against popular outbreaks of violence. In most of the continental countries every kind of open air demonstration, such as labor parades or mass meetheld out to the English people will have | ings, was prohibited, and large bodies of troops were concentrated in the cen-

therefore, what the motive may be that | ters of industry be enfore the order. In Hungary, Italy and Austria indoor as well as outdoor observances of the day were forbidden, and the ministers of the interior at Vienna and Pesth issued notices that abstention from work on May day would be regarded as a breach of contract, punishable by the laws as such. These repressive measures had the desired effect in most of the countries where they were adopted, but there were deadly conflicts between the workingmen and the authorities in Rome and Florence, while desperate rioting marked the observance of the day in a number of French cities. In England the day was not obthe labor demonstration served. having been postponed until today, preparations having been made for immense meetings in London and elsewhere. The workingmen of Berlin have also arranged to hold meetings today and demonstrations are expected in other cities where May day

was not observed. It would be hazardous to predict what the outcome of this movement for an eight hour day will be, but it evidently has the powerful support of organized labor everywhere, and if this remains united and makes a peaceful and persistent fight for a reduction of hours, ulti mate success is bighly probable. The movement may be retarded, but will not be suppressed by the repressive measures of governments and on the other hand it cannot be carried to success by violence and a disregard of the just rights of those who employ labor. There should be intelligent and candid discussion of the subject on both sides and in all its relations. It is to be said to the credit of American workingmen, so far as the testimony of this year's May day demonstrations show, that they appear to take this view of it.

THE RAILWAY PROBLEM.

When a prominent railroad official condescends to admit that the American railway system under present methods of management is a menace to the commercial and industrial prosperity of this country, it is a concession which anti-monopolists must be gratified to receive from an unexpected quarter.

Mr. A. B. Stickney, one of the directors of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City railway, has ventured to grapple with the railway problem in a book of over 250 pages that cannot fail to prove instructive and interesting. It is, in fact, the most candid and exhaustive review of the methods, defects and abuses of the railway system that has ever emenated from the pen of a railway

Inasmuch, however, as Mr. Stickney's book is not within the reach of the masses we deem it not out of place to quote his views and conclusions:

The railroad problem, says Mr. Stickney, has grown upfrom conditions never before existing. The commerce of the world prior to the advent of steam as a motive power found no such sharp competition as required the attention of legislation and developed no such discriminations as aroused public sentiment. Caravan and sail were alike too slow and too dangerous to develop a commerce which should invite capital from all walks of life and engage the attention of speculators as well as merchantmen.

In the United States the railway de velopment has been phenomenal. The canal boat and river barge has been crowded out by the locomotive. Our waterways are practically useless so far as they affect domestic commerce. The great system was scarcely begun when the war broke out. The advantages of rapid transit were just beginning to be appreciated, but the commercial centers had not adapted themselves to the new order of things. The railway was a luxury and not a necessity. We cheerfully permit our grocer to overcharge us for early strawberries, but we resent an attempt to increase the profits upon staples. So in the railway world. As long as railroads were a luxury we quietly and even joyously welcomed them to our midst, subsidized and petted them and acceded to their demands upon our purses without remonstrance. When they began to compete with each other and to prove to us by their own methods that they were necessary to commerce they at the same time revealed the fact that the profits of railroads were very handsome and the people began to complain of their oppres sion. This was the first step.

Having made themselves necessitous and built up a tremendous internal traffic, the competition between the companies grew sharper. Stations which had the benefit of two or more railways experienced immense advantages over those not so fortunate. Here the discriminations began which led to discontent among shippers. The railways were short sighted in allowing it to be true that a station solely de pendent upon one road should be mercilessly sacrificed to the growth of a fortunate competitor which secured two railways. The discriminations were so glaring and unjust as to demand the attention of degislatures. If our railway managers had grown in wisdom as rapidly as our systems grew in mileago this cause of dissatisfaction might have been avoided.

The era of construction was marked by wonderful activity. The management of the new system of transportation was developed out of the conditions. Credit Mobilier constitution companies exploited stockholders and entailed a fictitious capitalization that has enormously increased fixed charges and consequently forces, over-capitalized roads to exact excessive tolls from their patrons. Ambitton and avariee combined to make competitors cut each others' throats. Tariffs and agreements followed rate wars, but the non-competitive points were overlooked and the people through their representatives began to murmur. Then followed a step taken slowly but which on citation rapidly became a crying evil, viz: the issuance of passes to legislators, public officials and all other persons to whom railways might look for reciprocal favors or from whom they might reasonably fear antagonism. The abuse of the pass system was the last straw which broke the camel's back of the people. They felt that the corporations were not only

ruining their trade centers by unjust discrimination, but actually debauching their public officers by bribes and the granger legislation began with the first

law in Minnesota.

The author traces the effects of the legislation and describes the memorable legal contests which finally established the right of the legislatures to regulate transportation charges and correct manifest abuses in the management of railway corporations. The managers, the senate, the supreme court, the ablest financiers, the most astute lawyers and the public fought over the ground with the result that railways are declared common carriers subject to the general laws governing them and amenable to the lawmaking bodies of the country. This was the first victory of the people and the first blow to the arrogance of the railways.

The grangers enacted fair laws. They brought the railway people before them and patiently weighed their arguments. It was within their power to have made the low rates from competitive points the basis of the maximum rates for the entire state. They did not, but reduced the maximum to the average rates charged. The railways resented even this interference and resorted to pools and agreements for the maintenance of rates. The people have nevertheless been fair-minded. In no state thus far have the rates by law been fixed so low as to be unfair. The grangers are entitled to credit for their moderation in the face of great provocation and the immense odds of corporation influence and oppression.

Following on this line and discussing he interstate commerce act and portraying its inadequacy as a force with which to revolutionize against the active opposition of the managers, the methods of conducting transportation on more than 125,000 miles of railroad valued at over \$7,000,000,000, earning annually over \$823,000,000, carring over 334,000,000 passengers and over 400,000,000 tons of freight annually, the little book leads to the subject of fixing rates. On this topic he is especially interesting, showing by diagrams how it is possible for the gov ernment to legislate upon the question intelligently. His conclusion is that competition, having failed and combination being dangerous, there is nothing left but government control, not of the properties but their charges. This in his judgment should be the aim of railway managers as well as people. It recognizes railroads as natural moappolies, which make competition impossible because the lowest rate charged by one company at competing or common points must also be the rate charged by its competitors. A standard rate established and maintained under governmental control and supervision would abolish all discrimination and extertion. while at the same time it would prevent ruinous rate cutting that benefits the shipper or passenger temporarily, but for which the people must pay in the

Coming from a railroad expert, Mr Stickney's conclusions should command more than passing attention at the nands of railroad managers. To outsiders, who have studied the railroad system in all its bearings, it has long been manifest that our railroads must inevitably either submit to rigid gov ernmental supervision with rates based upon the cost of service and reasonable returns upon actual values of the roads, or national ownership and oper ation. The former is the most practical under present conditions, but if railroad monarchs are bat blind and persistently continue

to obstruct and resist the demand for uniform and reasonable tariffs and stoppage of all favoritism and discrimination they will share the fate of the bourbon kings of France, whose stubborn resistance to popular demands for relief brought on the French revolution.

Why We Prosper. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

No other administration within the past twenty years has dealt with so many unportant international questions in the same ength of time as the present one has, and all of them have been dealt with intelligently and satisfactorily.

Standing Army Talk. Free Press.

The humorous suggestion of Mr. Henry Watterson, that the state of Pennsylvania maintain a standing army for the suppression of its own disorders, has a sting in its tail There is no state more corporation ridden and none more strike ridden. In addition to this it is remembered that, on the occasion of an inauguration at Washington, not more than four years ago, the militia of the Keystone state disgraced themselves by rowdy ism and were restrained by companies from elsewhere. By all means, have a standing

His View of It.

Howe in Atchison Globe. People should not fear death as much as they do. Physicians will tell you that the mearer a man approaches death the more reconciled he is to go, and m many cases he s giad that his trouble is over. The old time death bed repeatances, confessions and visions are passing away. Either men are pecoming more heroic about meeting punishment for their sins or they are more cor vinced that there is no future punishment In olden times the first question asked of a dead man was, "Did he repent?" You never hear that question asked nowadays. Neither do you hear of death bed visions.

SUNDAY RHYMES. New York Herald.

There's the girl with dark and laughing eyes

Who hasn't much to say, And the girl that, when I meet her, sighs And looks the other way. There's the girl who talks and laughs with And the one with hair acurl, But of all the girls I love the best

My darling Sunday girl In Church.

There's an angel up by the pulpit stair, Of marble white and cold, saint of goodly deeds so rare That in history they are told. But whenever I look his lips are dumb And his eyes are turned away, And I find that my heart and mind are numb, And I cannot think to pray.

In most demure surprise She looks my way and her eyes meet mine With a smile so sweet and faint That I find in my heart a prayer divine To this pretty modern saint. And I vow old vows in my childhood made, As I sit in the new alone like a saint that is tailor-made robbing them by extertionate rates, Better than one of stone

A girl sits down in the new beneath,

With serious, saintly eyes, That gaze from under her hat's flower wreath

HUTCHINSON STILL AT LARGE,

Marshal Melick Returns from Ashland After a Fruitless Search.

BELIEVED TO HAVE TOO MANY FRIENDS.

Eloper Beck Discharged from Custody -Funeral of Eugene Heaton-State House Gossip-Other Lincoln News.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 2 .- [Special to THE BEE.]-Marshal Melick returned last evening from Ashland where he had gone to run down old man Hutchinson, whose presence is badly wanted in Lincoln. Mr. Melick entered on the case with his usual enthusiasm. but Hutchinson had too many friends in and around that place who believed that the old man had been illy treated by his boys and who would assist in secreting him. Consequently Mr. Melick gave up the search and came bome. It is thought that Hutchinson has been or will be smuggled out of the country, and the officers who have thus far been working for glory have about given up the chase.

Hutchinson's wife lives on the homestead. about a mile from Memphis, on the banks of the creek. He has a brother living near by

It is said at Ashland, where Hutchinson's business transactions are known, that his speculations ruined him completely, and he mortgaged the homestead for \$7,000. The interest on this mortgage became due some time ago, and the old man was unable to meet it. The son claims that he made his father the proposition to assume the mortgage if he would deed the land to him. On the other hand the old man claimed to his friends that the property, which consists of 480 acres of the finest farming land in the Wahoo valley, was worth a great deal more than the mortgage, and that in consideration of the deed being made the old man was to get \$4,000 in notes besides the canceiling of the obligation. He said that after the deed had passed, however, the son refused to make the notes, and the old man went down with a revolver and compelled the deliverance of the same. The notes were brought to Lincoln and

The notes were brought to Lincoln and placed by Elder Hutchinson in the safety vault, but that through Mrs. Green and a party in Ashland, aided by an Omaha attorney, the notes were secured by the woman and finally reached the maker at a cost of \$1,000. This is the story as told Melick in Ashland. Hutchinson was almost penniless, as before leaving Ashland he borrowed \$40. Mrs. Greene, Hutchinson's victim, is still bovering between life and death, but her physicians say that she cannot possibly re-

Emil Pepperkorn, an ex-convict, whose courtship of Mrs. Maria Brown in prison, and their marriage a few weeks ago, after the release of the pair, was detailed in these columns, was arrested by Officer Bob Maione yesterday afternoon. Pepperkorn had in his possession a lot of silverware, which he was endeavoring to dispose of. He is charged with peddling without a license, but the police suspicioned that the goods were stolen somewhere. Pepperkorn asserts that the goods belonged to his wife, now living at Gibbon, and that he was selling the same for

Since getting out of the penitentiary Pen perkern has had a hard time to get along and has had to sell what few valuables his wife possessed to get along. Pepperkorn is a man of collegiate education and was sentenced to the penitentiary for eloping with a seventeenyear-old girl. As she was under the age of consent the girl's parents out of revenge had him sentenced to the penitentiary for seven

In speaking of his arrest yesterday Pepper-korn says: "If a man has been in the peni-tentiary once, even though unjustly, every ellow wearing a blue coat and brass bu and browbeat him and do everything he can conceive of to send the unfortunate fellow ack to the earthly hell known as the 'pen. THE ELOPER DISCHARGED.

Bart Beck was put on the stand yesterday afternoon in his own defense. He said that he had not intended to steal the mules, an after he had carried the trunk to DeWitt h wanted to return the horses to near Sprague wanted to return the horses to hear Sprague and turn them loose, but on acvice of his companion, Mary Zimmerman, he let them loose at Wilber, tying a note on the harness to the effect that they belonged to Sprague. This story was corroborated by Miss Zimmerman. The jury found him not guilty and he was ordered discharged. Beck says he is going back to Sprague to settle up accounts and then go to Missouri to square matters with his wife if he can.

The Van Diest;Brothers, who were out the use of the team from April 12 were also compelled to pay the \$25 reward, are anxious to know what kind of a deal they got in this matter. The Zimmerman girl has promised her father to stay home in the future. Beck told Deputy Sheriff Hoagland that he

expected to go to Sprague, but would not go near the girl. He proposed to get a divorce from his wife and then if Mary was willing they would marry. Mr. Hoagland antici-pates that Beck will be roughly handled if he visits Sprague, as the people down that way are very worm. TALKED TO THE JURY.

Mrs. Gertrude Edney filed a motion for new trial today in her case against J. E. Baum, in which she secured a verdict for \$500 instead of the \$2,500 asked for quest is backed up by a number of affidavits, in which it is charged that J. E. and D. Baum would make it a point to intercept the jury on its way down town and speak to them in a kindly way and sympathize with them in their long trial; that the jury was forced to a verdict and that the court erred in allowing the jurymen to separate at night. The charg is also made that W. Dahlstrem, one of th jurymen, after vociferously announcing his belief that the woman was cheated out of at least \$100 a lot, he suddenly changed his opinion after the Arbor day re-cess and afterwards believed the transaction was all right; that William Barr, one of the jurymen, had professional relations with one of the attorneys for the defense, who was his attorney; that in open court J. H. Copperstone announced that the verdiet was not his.

J. H. Copperstone, Peter Luther, D. Eastman and M. F. Frisbie, jurymen, say that was all right; that William Barr, one of the man and M. F. Frisbie, jurymen, say that they grew tired and wanted to go home, and agreed among themselves and did elect one

WATCHING SALOONS AND NOT CRIMINALS. James Reed, an old fellow with the appearance of a hard drinker, was up before the

nan to cast the ballot for the whole, which

excise board this morning. Reed was ar rested last Thursday evening by Office Schmitt just as he was coming out of Glot felter's saloon, Twentieth and O streets, about 11 o'clock Another man who had been drinking with him escaped by running away. Reed's affidavit to the effect that he and been drinking in the saloon from 6 Il o'clock was taken down and sworn to be fore Mayor Weir. Reed was evidently too full to know when he got the last drink and about the only damaging fact brought out against Glotfelier was that he allowed men it his place after closing hours. After Roed had gone out he wanted to call Glotfelter aside for a private conference, but the latter gave him a vindictive answer. Glotfelter all receive notice when the board will hear his case.

WORK OF THE THUNDERBOLT. During the storm last night the lightning played some queer freaks in and about the city. The house of Prof. Barber, on the northwest corner of D and Eighteenth streets, is surmounted by an iron railing and the bolt struck that, run completely around it, smashed the chimney, next dedged under the caves, sending shingles flying, and jumped down into an upstairs room where it knocked over a stove and then disappeared. Another sportive bolt struck the cupola on the old Park school house, a frame structure situated on the north side of the block where the big brick now stands. The f building was completely tern off.

MISREPRESENTING NEBRASKA. A number of the farmers in the drouth stricken districts insist on advertising their needs, or, as the state relief commission be-lieves, exaggerating them. The commission has managed to get held of a circular from Fureas county, signed by Representative Stevens and a number of citizens in Arapa box among which are a minister and an ed hoe, among which are a minister and an editor. The circular is worded in such a man ner as to create the belief that the people of that county are actually starving. Rev. Ludden expresses great surprise that such men are willing to misrepresent the actual condition of the farmers. He is inclined to believe that it is ignorance of the real condi-tion of the farmers rather than a wilful per-version of the truth.

One farmer in Hitchcock has been enjoying a nice little trip in lown His neighbors contributed enough money to pay his expenses in Iowa for a month for the purpose of soliciting money for the alleged starving farmers in Hitchcock county. He starving farmers in Hitchcock county. He remained there over four weeks, came back looking remarkably robust and well fed an turned over only \$57 to the county treasurer The treasurer writes to Rev. Ludden askinwhat he had better do with that small amount.

PUNERAL OF EUGENE HEATON. The last sad rites over the dead body of Eugene Heaton were performed this afer noon at the family residence, 1119 K street The friends and acquaintances of the deceased were present in large numbers to pay their respects to the memory of the departed The floral offerings were very profuse, many handsome pieces from friends in various parts of the state having been sent as tokens. One of the handsomest was a magnificent seroll from an uncie in St. Joseph. The casket was a massive one and one of the finest ever manufactured, being of a kind that the deceased had requested he be in terred in. The funeral cortege was a long one, and the remains were placed in a vault

with appropriate ceremonies.

Among the persons who were present from other cities were Messrs. M. O. Maul, P. C. Heafey, H. K. Burkett and C. W. Green of Omaha. These gentlemen contributed a large floral pillow with the word "Rest" in immortelies in the center. STATE HOUSE GOSSIP

E. R. Burchell, Editor of the Merna Record, was at the state house this morning The order of the Iron Hall has, after a somewhat stormy debate between representa-tives and Deputy Auditor Wheeler, been authorized to transact business in the state Governor Boyd, Secretary of State Allen,

Land Commissioner Humphrey and State Treasurer Hill returned from Kearney at at 2:15 p. m. today. The case of Willett L. Islah vs. John F. O'Haulan et al., in error from Douglas county, was filed in the supreme court this morning. The case involves the payment of a lumber bill amounting to \$392.

DISTRICT COURT. In the case of Sarah G. Gibson vs the city of Lincoln, detailed yesterday, the jury re-turned a verdict this morning after remaining out an hour, finding for the city. Judge Field overruled motions for new trials it the case of Wohlenbery vs Melchert. Johnson vs Munford and

Bowers. Motions for a new trial was filed in the case of Belknap vs Stewart. Judge Field overruled the motion to strike certain names off the Sheedy information and allowed the endorsement of Dr. Lymon, Dr. Brower, A. C. Langdon and Mike Mooney thereon. The coroner was ordered

to file his inquisition papers.

Lawrence Heiskell was allowed \$75 for defending H. W. Zink.

The Burlington this morning filed its answer to the petition for \$5,000 damages filed by Charles F. Boyer. They claim that it was his own negligence which caused the jury, but that to avoid litigation they compared to the property of the promised the case with him by paying him

ODDS AND ENDS.

Perry W. Hampton, city editor of the Call, oft last evening for a short trip to Missouri The new city directory which was delivered recently seems to be a great disappoint ment, if the word of the business men is any criterion. It is printed on inferior paper and alleged to be so full of errors that as an authority it is practically worthless.

The old folks concert at Trinity Methodist Episcopal church last evening was a very pleasant affair and the attendance large. Th quaintness of the costuming and of the song were the chief charms of the entertainment

Detective Malone leaves tomorrow for the Iowa state prison at Anamosa where he will meet one J. F. Carin and escort him back to this city. Carlin is wanted here for forging a bill of exchange and securing H. A. Eusign's endorsement thereto for \$100. Car in was formerly a traveling man, but has been in the lowa prison on a similar charge.

Rosa Beasley, a young girl of about sixteen, who has severaltim a been the recip cut of extensive advertising because of moral obliquities, is reported to be missing from her home on South Fourteenth street. She went to visit friends in South Lincoln Wednesday, since which time she has not been seen. Rosa has probably taken it in to her head that she needs a change of scene and has gone after it.

The jury in the case of Charles Melson, charged with grand larceny, came into the court yesterday afternoon at 4:2; and announced that it would be impossil is for them to agree on a verdict. The court questioned them as to the matter, and then discharged them. Melson was then held in \$300 ball to appear June 1 next. The jury on the last appear June 1 next. The jury on the last bailot stood nine for acquittal to three for conviction. At the start five were for con-viction, but three of these never changed. On account of the muddy condition of the ball grounds there was no game today.

Detective Maione was fined \$5 and cos's this morning for pounding Editor Littlefield,

To Escape:

To escape the worthless abominations offered under the title of Flavoring Extracts, and force them out of the market, rests wholly with consumers. They are the ones that have to suffer. Look upon cheap goods as evidence of their worthlessness. Pure articles cannot be sold as cheap as adulterated ones.

Dr. Price's Delicious Flavoring Extracts

are acknowledged to be the purest and the only scientifically prepared Flavorings in the market. Now used in a million homes and daily increasing in popular favor.