THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER Editor.

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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors

THE BEE BUILDING.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, } ss

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BEE Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending May 16, 1891, was as follows:

Sunday, May 10	26,014
Monday, May 11	25,950
Tuesday, May 12	25,885
Wednesday, May 13	27,026
Thursday, May 14	26,455
Friday, May 15	26,082
Saturday, May 16	26,597
Average	26,960

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 16th day of May, A. D. 1891.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, } ss

George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of THE BEE Publishing company, and that the actual average daily circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the month of May, 1890, 20,180 copies; for June, 1890, 20,301 copies; for July, 1890, 20,662 copies; for August, 1890, 20,759 copies; for September, 1890, 20,870 copies; for October, 1890, 20,762 copies; for November, 1890, 22,130 copies; for December, 1890, 22,471 copies; for January, 1891, 23,446 copies; for February, 1891, 25,312 copies; for March, 1891, 24,065 copies, for April, 1891, 25,628 copies.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 2d day of May, A. D., 1891.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

REPORTS from the Denver congress show that the politicians will not capture the assembly.

THE earthquake in California had no connection whatever with the opening of the Cincinnati convention.

THE Business Men's association should not adjourn without some sort of expression regarding Nebraska's exhibit at the world's fair.

THE impression is growing that the navy department is playing for the grand stand in this alleged chase of the Itata by the Charleston.

KANSAS is the Eli of states. Senator Peffer is president of the Cincinnati convention and George T. Anthony president of the congress at Denver.

SHOULD Pension Commissioner Raum resign it is said an Indiana man will succeed him, which suggests the inquiry as to what county in that state has not yet been provided for.

AN expenditure of $100,000 in the extension of sewers and $50,000 for paving intersections means that not less than $500,000 will be circulated for wages and material during this working season.

MEMBERS of the real estate exchange who subscribed for 4,000 copies of a fake annual review of this city have just had an opportunity to see that a newspaper in the hands of an amateur is as dangerous as a loaded gun in the hands of a boy.

WITH the State Business Men's association, the Eclectic Medical society and the Lutheran Ministerial association in session, the city is touching palms with the representative people of the entire state in a manner both profitable and gratifying.

PHŒBE COUZINS was thrown out of court on her application to transfer her contest with the board of managers of the world's fair from that organization to the courts. The belligerent and talented lady from St. Louis will doubtless appeal to the people. This will not restore either her position or her salary but it will be advantageous as an advertisment and keep things stirred up among the fair guardians of the fair.

UNLESS the rhetorical zephyrs whistling through Peffer's whiskers, and fanning the smooth brow of Ignatius Donnelly are produced by local afflictions of electricity solely, the craft which is being constructed at Cincinnati will be wafted out into the deep sea of politics with the third party flag floating at its mast head. It may be remarked in passing that sailing vessels carry tremendous loads but make very poor time, and their progress is solely dependent upon wind and weather. Good crops, good prices and good times are likely to becalm this newly-built ship and leave it in the choppy sea.

CHINESE immigration into Canada is to be allowed to continue with no other restriction than the per capita tax of $50. The labor interests of the Dominion want legislation that will put a stop to this immigration, but in view of the fact that Canada is endeavoring to increase her trade with China Sir John MacDonald declined to consider any proposal for such legislation. By way of placating the labor element, the premier stated that nearly every Chinaman now arriving in Canada made his way across the border into the United States, and therefore the Dominion suffered nothing from Chinese immigration. It is to be presumed that Sir John MacDonald did not make this statement without knowledge, and if it is a fact that the law of the United States excluding the Chinese is being thwarted in this way the matter should be investigated. It is probable, however, that we shall never be able to make exclusion entirely effective so long as Chinamen are allowed to enter Canada, and there will be no change in the policy of our northern neighbor while the administration of affairs continues in the hands of the party now in power.

IMPORTED LABOR.

According to information furnished the treasury department alien labor under contract has been rather freely imported into the country recently. A few days ago the superintendent of immigration at New York detained a number of Austrian immigrants who had entered into a contract to work in Chicago, and the dispatches state that iron puddlers, glass cutters, glove makers and miners have arrived in the country within a short time having labor engagements entered into before their departure from Europe. All this is in palpable violation of the law prohibiting the importation of alien labor under contract, the terms of which are clear and explicit. The fact that the passages of the persons detained was paid by agents of the companies importing them is also a violation of the act relating to immigration passed by the last congress.

The superintendent of immigration proposes to ascertain whether the alien labor law can be enforced by instituting proceedings in the courts against the companies which have imported foreign workmen. The penalties for a violation of the law are a fine not exceeding $1,000 or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both. The duty of the treasury authorities is obviously to proceed against the violators of the law promptly and vigorously, and if sustained by the courts, as it is not doubted they will be, to put into force whatever measures are necessary to the full and effective enforcement of the law. The alien labor law of 1885 was faulty in some respects, and these defects were removed by the new immigration act, but the principle of the law is sound, and has the support of all intelligent men outside of the corporations which would like to have the privilege of freely importing alien labor in order to be able to dictate whatever conditions they please to American labor. The demand for the alien labor law grew out of the way in which corporations were bringing armies of foreign laborers into the United States under contract to work for very much less than the price of labor in this country, and building up here a system of white servitude more cruel and oppressive than negro slavery ever was. The mining districts of Pennsylvania and Ohio were filled with this class of labor, and it was largely employed in the iron mills of those and other states. Agents of the corporations were kept in Europe to induce people to enter into contracts to come to this country, and labor contingents were always ready there to be sent over whenever the corporations required their services by reason of the discontent of their employes or their determination to adopt a policy which they expected to produce disturbance. Consequently there was steadily pouring into the country a flood of the cheapest foreign labor, demoralizing the home market and adding to the population an unwelcome element which has from time to time made itself very troublesome, not always without justification. The corporations were merciless when they had their victims firmly in their grasp.

The dangerous proportions attained by this system demanded restrictive legislation, and the act of 1885 was passed with very general public approval. The importation of alien labor was checked, but the law has never been enforced as it was intended to be, and undoubtedly many thousands of alien laborers have been brought into the country under contract since its passage. The present administration is determined to enforce the law if it is sustained by the courts, and it will have the approval of the country in doing so.

OUR FOREIGN COMPETITORS.

It is presumed that no advocate of reciprocity has imagined that the United States would be allowed to go on making closer trade relations with the other American countries without being confronted by a vigorous opposition and competition from the European nations having a large commerce with those countries. It has been obvious to those who have given this subject careful consideration that this would be the most serious difficulty to be overcome. Whatever concessions European governments may be willing to make to the political policy of the United States with respect to the nations of this hemisphere, as defined in what is known as the Monroe doctrine, they are not disposed to surrrender any of their commercial advantages. These they will make a most vigorous and persistent contest to retain, and the strong foothold they have gives them a position from which they will not be easily driven. It is well to understand, therefore, that while the reciprocity policy has thus far met with unexpected success so far as arrangements perfected and promised are concerned, the signing and ratification of agreements does not necessarily insure us the trade, nor can we be certain of the permanence of such arrangements. This should cause no hesitation in pushing the policy, but consideration of it must tend to modify the more sanguine views as to immediate results. The full fruits of reciprocity we cannot reasonably expect to gather at once.

Some time ago it was reported that France proposed to ask Brazil to enter into trade arrangements similar to those made with the United States. It is highly probable she will do this, if she has not already done so. But a far more significant move has been made by the British government. According to a recent dispatch Lord Salisbury has directed the commercial department of the foreign office to make a study of the new commercial treaty between Brazil and the United States, evidently with a view to asking Brazil to grant equally favorable terms to Great Britain. It appears that the cotton manufacturers of England, whose trade with Brazil amounts to over $12,000,000 annually, and who have a large representation in parliament, are alarmed at the arrangement for admitting American cotton goods into Brazil at rates of duty 25 per cent less than are imposed upon similar goods manufactured in Great Britain, while other British manufacturers are no less concerned about the discrimination which the new arrangement makes in favor of American articles. There is an annual trade of more than $30,000,000 at stake, and such influential men as Joseph Chamberlain and Lord Hartington are demanding of the government some action to protect it. It need hardly be said that the government is most willing to accede to the demand, and it can bring a tremendous pressure to bear in the interests of this valuable commerce. Germany also has large interests in Brazil and other South American countries to protect, and may be expected to sooner or later make a demand that they shall be given equally favorable consideration with the interests of other countries. Meanwhile it is well known that the European financial and commercial houses represented or interested in Brazil are exceedingly active in their efforts to create hostility to the reciprocity arrangement with the United States.

These are the formidable forces arrayed against the American scheme of reciprocity which must be considered in weighing the chances of the permanent success of that policy. It is not difficult to understand that with the advantages they now have by reason of their strong financial and commercial foothold in South America. Were they to unite in demanding trade conditions as favorable as those granted to the United States they could bring to bear an influence which might prove irresistible.

LEAVE IT TO COMPETITION.

Mr. Frank Morrissey's interest in the well-being and prosperity of this city will almost entitle him to rank among great benefactors. He comes before the council now with several ordinances drawn by himself, for himself, and wants them to be passed forthwith. Mr. Morrissey says he is convinced that the right thing to do about the garbage business just now is to create a salaried office, which of course means an office for Morrissey, and let the city levy a tax of five cents a load on all garbage, which he estimates will yield a revenue of $8,000 a year.

This is very suggestive. When Morrissey was garbagemaster the charge was $1 a load for cesspools and 25 per cent of the cost of hauling for ashes, garbage and manure and $2 per head for dead animals. The whole income went into the pockets of Morrissey and such silent partners as were backing him in this lucrative business. To use a mathematical term if five cents a load will be equal to $8,000 a year, how much did the old rates yield at the figures above mentioned?

Now what is the use of having any salaried officer? Why not let the chief of police detail one or two patrolmen to inspect alleys and premises and compel proper cleanliness by the officers that can make arrests and bring offenders before the proper tribunal? Under such an arrangement the collection and hauling of all garbage and refuse would be open to competition, and if it is desirable to confine this work to a dozen men let them be licensed and compete with each other.

TROUBLED WITH A SURPLUS.

Whenever there is any money in the city treasury in any one of the funds there is an itching disposition to provide a scheme to do away with it. The $18,000 surplus in the city lighting fund has become a source of great anxiety for more light in certain quarters.

It is now proposed to spend this surplus for gasoline, gas or electric lights and proposals are invited. As a matter of fact the proposals are a mere sham. The surplus is to be distributed so as to yield the largest revenue to the electric lighting concern. The question naturally presents itself why the city should pay the same price for additional electric lamps that it is now paying for the first plant?

We are now paying $175 a year per arc lamp when Lincoln only pays $120 per lamp. Why can't lamps be furnished as cheap in Omaha as in Lincoln? We are paying for 2,000-candle-power lamps, but that also is a delusion and a snare. The so-called 2,000-candle-power lamps only range from 800 to 1,200 candle-power, and while the light they give is sufficient there is no reason why Omaha should be taxed more than other towns similarly situated, unless it is because the pliant councilmen that are always ready to do the bidding of the electric lighting monopoly, have to be subsidized.

JUDGE DUNDY will receive and merit the thanks of the citizens of Dawes county and the entire frontier for his leniency toward the settlers arraigned before him upon the charge of violating the United States timber laws. Technically there is very little doubt of the guilt of some or all the parties arrested. They cut timber from government land and sold it for profit. The circumstances of the settlers, however, are a sufficient palliation of the offense. The crops had failed and destitution stared them in the face. Their only resource was the scraggy cedars upon Uncle Sam's sandy domain in the hills and canons. By hard work a load of this timber could be cut and hauled to market in two days. With the proceeds food and clothing were purchased for families who might otherwise have suffered from want. The deputy marshals unquestionably did their duty in making these arrests. They will be rewarded with fees and mileage, but when the cases were called and the facts cited the tender hearted judge and the fair minded district attorney agreed that the majesty of the law required neither a costly trial nor a severe sentence, and many of the cases have been dismissed. The poor frontiersmen are put to great inconvenience and loss by their arrest, but it is worth something to them to be vindicated and to learn that a United States court is neither a cost mill nor a stern, unrelenting institution for the punishment of technical violations of the statutes.

OAT MEAL and other hygienic foods are used now upon nearly every table. Omaha alone would afford several oatmeal, farina, graham flour and cerealine mills a profitable market.

THE Omaha real estate exchange has about concluded to retire from business to make way for the Real Estate Owners' association. The latter organization will have a wide field and no competition. If it can rid itself of the notion that activity in the sale of town lots and acre property is the gauge by which prosperity is to be measured, it will take the first long step toward establishing a place for itself in the confidence of the business community.

THE council has very properly decided to submit the question of issuing additional public improvement bonds at a special election to be held within thirty days. The only thing to be guarded against is that the proposed sewers shall be where they are actually needed for draining a large section of the city already populated and not for draining acreage property owned by speculators who expect to improve it at the expense of the city. The proposition on sewers should define clearly where the sewers are to be built.

THE members of the State Business Men's association who are now in the city bring encouraging reports of the future in their several localities. Good crops and good prices are all that Nebraska needs to lift her people out of the sloughs to the macadamized road of assured and continuing prosperity.

THE board of fire and police commissioners applied the pruning knife to the police force ruthlessly. It is to be hoped the force will be rendered more efficient by their action. Omaha pays for first-class men and is entitled to the best class of nerve, physical strength and industry the city can procure.

AFTER the "young democrats" have retired all the old war horses and taken the saddles themselves they will discover that a veteran vote counts for just as much as a juvenile.

THE mayor will commit a blunder if he shall throw the weight of his veto against expediting public improvements.

Weather Predictions.

Coosa River News.

As I write, vivid lightning is darting athwart the canopy, indicative of rain.

Brevity with Vengeance.

Troy Standard.

A western paper boils down in this style the report of the New Orleans grand jury in the Mafia case: "Shots populi; vox dei."

Some Will Be Daisies, Though.

Detroit Free Press.

It is gratifying to learn that our valued contemporary, the Congressional Record, is going to have an editor. It is also gratifying to know that it is going to have a new and improved list of contributors.

Law That Isn't Law.

Harper's Weekly.

International law, of course, is not law at all. There is no international legislature to enact statutes and there are no courts to pronounce authoritative judgments. It is a system of conduct legitimated by international consent.

Even Spooks Have Farewells.

A Paris paper asserts that Mme. Blavatsky's shade appeared to the Duchess de Pomar in the presence of Mme. Adam, previous to the receipt of the news of her death. A series of these farewell appearances by Mme. Blavatsky would probably not surprise the theosophists.

Great Object Lesson.

Philadelphia Record

Where may be found another man among the rulers of nations who could take such an extensive jaunt inside the limits of his own country as that just finished by President Harrison? There is no emperor nor king who, without setting foot on foreign ground, could ride 9,000 miles from sea to sea across a continent, and meet his people face to face in unhindered intercourse. Ah, this is a great country, and we are a great people; and there is no other such country nor people under the sun.

PASSING JESTS.

New York Sun: "If all men whistled at their work the world would be a winner," said Cynicus.

"Why do you think that?"

"Well, it would stop burglary and preaching."

New York Sun: "Nature rarely wastes, but sometimes she does," said Mephitafe at the circus. "Look at the elephant for instance. To tails practically, and yet with a hide absolutely impervious to flies."

A GRIP ECHO.

Buffalo Express.

The girl who dresses in her summer clothes
Before the first of May;
The man who got out his old straw hat
On the first sunshiny day;
The fellow who opened the window
And sat all day in the draught—
All these can explain in a minute
Why the little grip microbe laughed.

New York Weekly: Mrs. Slimpurse—What is the price of this suite of furniture?

Dignified Clerk—This is not a suite, madam. It is one of our $25 sets. The suites are on another floor—$100 a piece.

Detroit Free Press: Stranger—I have 300 burglar alarms I'd like to sell you.

Hardware Merchant—Do you manufacture them?

"No, sir. I am a burglar."

New York Sun: "I hear that Mrs. Tompkins objects to devoting her pin money to dressing the baby."

"Yes; it seems there was a slight difference of opinion between Mr. and Mrs. Tompkins. She understood that it was to be diamond pin money; and he, safety pin."

ARE YOU IN IT?

Evelyn C. Roe in New York World.

You criticise your neighbor's wife,
You criticise her daughter,
You help to swell the scandals rife,
You wade in foreign water.
So stop and think before you speak;
Just cogitate a minute;
It makes all the difference in the world
If you're not in it.

You rail at playing cards and such,
You swear at "decoration,"
Society you scorn to touch,
Whate'er may be you station.
The chances are, could you get in,
You would the first begin it;
It makes all the difference in the world,
If you're not in it.

You find fault with the churches, too;
The members and the preacher;
Their creeds may seem unwise to you,
You microscopic creature.
Take off those glasses; look around
Unprejudiced a minute;
It makes all the difference in the world
If you're not in it.

A funeral went by today;
You called the dead "a sinner;"
I wonder what the world will say
When you forget your dinner;
When you ride by in such a coach,
A long pine box within it!
It makes all the difference in the world
If you're not in it.

There's not a thing upon the earth,
Or over you in heaven,
But you must weigh its little worth,
Insert the gossip's leaven.
I wonder when you view the throne
What flaw you'll find within it!
It makes all the difference in the world
If you're not in it.

EPISCOPALIANS IN COUNCIL.

Annual Meeting of Delegates for the Nebraska Diocese.

PLEADING FOR EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.

Efforts to Have Murderer Shepard's Sentence Commuted — Sudden Death—New Bank Examiners—Boyd's Case.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 20.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the council of the Episcopal church of the diocese of Nebraska began in Lincoln this morning, the first time the council has met outside of Omaha. Bishop Worthington delivered an address instead of the customary sermon. The holy communion was celebrated by Bishop Worthington and Graves. Rev. Whitmarsh was elected secretary of the business meeting with Rev. Spaight as assistant.

The following clerical delegates reported: Bishop Worthington, Revs. B. A. Brown, H. P. Burgess, M. F. Cary, Robert Doherty, J. O. Ferris, G. W. Flowers, C. H. Gardner, Samuel Goodale, John Hewitt, Isaac Houlgate, J. D. Krumm, J. E. H. Leeds, J. P. D. Lloyd, A. E. Marsh, A. G. Musson, S. A. Potter, J. A. Russell, Robert Scott, H. W. Simpson, W. H. Sparling, R. C. Talbot, M. V. Whitten, John Williams, Fred W. Wood.

The following lay delegates were present: M. W. Musselman, Falls City; E. E. Pierce and E. C. Jackson, Blair; J. E. Smith, Beatrice; Guy Livingston, Plattsmouth; C. J. Phelps, Schuyler; Henry W. Yates and O. M. Carter, Omaha; A. C. Slowell, Cedar Rapids; Joseph H. Nash, Central City; Robert Kittle, O. E. Lambertson and E. H. Monroe, Fremont; E. D. Canfield, Decatur; S. S. Fales, Horace Goddree and R. G. Lamoreaux, Ashland; H. J. Walsh, A. B. Coffroth and W. L. Murphy, Lincoln; George F. Labagh, Theodore L. Ringwalt, Joseph R. Daly and C. S. Montgomery, Omaha.

After disposing of reports and other routine business a proposed division of church funds sprang a discussion that was lively and interesting. The brethren called each to order sharply and made some cutting comments on each other. In order to relieve the bishop of the diocese of Nebraska of some of the burden of his position, the west part of the state was set off and designated as the missionary jurisdiction of the Platte. The new diocese kept all the funds which belonged to the old diocese, and now the Platte jurisdiction presents a memorial asking for a share of those funds. Rev. Williams of Omaha moved the appointment of a committee to consider the memorial and report tomorrow what the council could and should do. He did not know that he would favor the proposed division, but he wanted the memorial to receive a courteous consideration and answer.

Mr. Carter moved as a substitute that J. M. Woolworth, J. E. Smith, H. J. Walsh, Joseph Barker, Henry W. Yates and E. P. Hopkins, with Bishop Worthington as chairman, be a committee to investigate the matter thoroughly and report at the next council, a year hence. He at first named Judge Poppleton on the committee, when the bishop remarked:

"I wish you would not mention Mr. Poppleton. He hasn't enough interest in the church to attend services."

An effort to put two clergymen on the committee was defeated. A partial compromise was effected by directing the secretary to send a courteous statement of the council's action to the Platte jurisdiction and then Mr. Carter's motion was adopted.

The council tomorrow afternoon will lay the corner stone of Trinity hall, the new Episcopal college for boys.

The fifth annual meeting of the diocesan branch of the woman's auxiliary to the board of missions was convened here today. The officers are: President, Mrs. James M. Woolworth, Omaha; first vice president, Mrs. J. C. Smith, Beatrice; second vice president, Mrs. J. C. Kier, Lincoln; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Robert R. Ringwalt, Omaha.

PLEADING FOR A SON'S LIFE.

Another demand has been made on the governor for executive clemency. This time it is in behalf of Shepard and First, who are condemned to hang at Fremont on June 5. The father and mother of Shepard, an aged couple, called on the governor and with streaming eyes begged him to commute the sentence of their son to life imprisonment. The governor consented to listen to facts and arguments in the case, and fixed the hearing for Monday, May 28, at 2 p. m.

WANTS A FRIENDLY RECEIVER.

Auditor Benton and Attorney General Hastings are aglow with satisfaction over their efforts at Omaha to investigate the wrecking of the Nebraska insurance company. Their aim is to get a receiver who will assist them in getting at the bottom facts instead of locking the records in a vault and defying their authority. While they refuse to be interviewed on the matter, it is understood they will institute proceedings to force the old owners to make good the $35,000 in cash and the $50,000 worth of stock notes which disappeared at the time of the transfer.

THE SOUTHERN ALLIANCE DEMOCRATIC.

Attorney General Hastings, who has just returned from the south, ventures the opinion that the alliance will not nominate a presidential ticket next year.

"While at Hot Sprins, Ark., I met many men from various parts of the south, and they were unanimous in saying that in national affairs the members of the alliance, in common with all other whites in the south, had nothing to hope for outside of the democratic party. The great question in the south is one of color. These men said they had succeed once in suppressing the negro power in politics, and they did not care to do the job over again. They were all of the opinion that the members of the alliance in the south will stick to the democratic party in a national election."

SUDDEN DEATH.

W. W. Holmes, an old and prominent citizen of Lincoln, died of heart disease this morning. After breakfast he sat down to read a paper, and shortly afterward was found with his head dropped forward upon his chest. Deceased came to Lincoln in 1869 from Mechanicsville, N. Y. He was largely interested in various business enterprises, and his fortune is estimated at $300,000. He leaves a wife and one young son.

NEW BANK EXAMINERS.

B. R. Cowdry, ex-secretary of state, was today appointed bank examiner in the place of A. P. Brink, who resigned to take the cashiership of a South Omaha bank. W. T. Garber, recently appointed, is an additional examiner to the original number of three and the banking board is considering the appointment of a fifth.

BOYD'S CITIZENSHIP.

The supreme court of Nebraska today reviewed the writ of error allowed by Judge Brewer of the supreme court of the United States in the Thayer-Boyd case. The document closes with this command:

"We being willing that error, if any hath been, should be duly corrected and full and speedy justic done to the parties aforesaid in this behalf, do command you, if judgment be therein given, that then under your seal, distinctly and openly, you send the record and proceedings aforesaid, with all things concerning the same, to the supreme court of the United States, together with this writ, so that you have the same at Washington within thirty days from the date hereof in the said supreme court, to be then and there held, that the record and proceedings aforesaid being inspected, the said supreme court may cause further to be done therein to correct that error, what of right, and according to the laws and customs of the United States, should be done."

STATE HOUSE NOTES.

Fred S. Johnson, Edgar D. Johnson and James F. Johnson have filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state for the Nebraska State bank of Milford, capital $75,000.

The enterprising managers of the sportsmen's state tournament have worked the state officers for subscriptions and on the last day of the meeting, June 6, those officials will shoot at live pigeons for a purse of $100.

The printing board met today and awarded 5,000 copies of the report of the board of agriculture to the State Journal company for $4.65 per page. Pace, Williams & North of Lincoln got 1,000 copies of the report of the labor commissioner at 80 cents per page, and the Hunter printing company 5,000 reports of the board of horticulture at $3.98 per page.

ABOUT WOMEN.

Otero, the dancer, pocketed $9,000 while in this country.

Octavia Grace Ritche is the first woman of Quebec to take a medical degree.

A Chicago schoolma'am, about to wed, and being short of funds, called on John Wanamaker for $500.

Matilda Aston, a young lady of seventeen, completely blind, has matriculated at Melbourne university.

Women are now allowed to become notaries public in New Jersey in accordance with the privilege granted by the senate.

One of Mrs. Grover Cleveland's present occupations is to lend a helping hand in the management of a mission kindergarten.

Mrs. Carolyn S. Ober, president of the New York Society for Political Study, is said to be most gifted in governmental knowledge.

A farm of 200 acres in Ohio is owned and managed by Miss Antoinette Knaggs, a young woman who has received a college education.

The women of Blairstown, N. Y., have formed an "Indignation club," to discourage gambling and unseasonable hours among their husbands.

The King of Sweden sent a gold medal to Froken Karen Ahlin, manager of the Ahlin School for Girls in Stockholm, in recognition of the superior system of education.

Miss Pames, the new American singer now meeting with such success at Covent Garden, London, is engaged to Julian Story, an American artist residing in France.

A young woman of Birmingham, Ala., is a good shot with a rifle or a revolver. She is a real belle. The other afternoon she killed a snake and two birds, and hit a cigarette at fifteen paces.

Mrs. Proctor, widow of "Barry Cornwall," and mother of Adelaide Ann Proctor, now eighty-seven years old, is a still brilliant society woman, and keenly alive to the current topics of the day.

Miss Louise Imogen Guiney, the poet and essayist, who has been appointed city poet for the memorial exercises to be held in Boston next month in honor of General Sherman, will be remembered as the poet of the great memorial given in Boston in 1885. Miss Guiney's father enlisted as a private in a Massachusetts regiment, and by his bravery rose to the rank of brigadier general.

CHRISTIAN INVESTMENT.

Spiritual Speculation Proving Profitable in Omaha at Present.

Rev. W. J. Harsha of the First Presbyterian church, preached last night to a fair sized audience at the First Methodist church, taking a text from the twenty-fifth chapter of Mathew, which relates a parable about the man who divided his fortune amongst his three servants and went into a far country. When he returned he found that the one to whom he had given five talents had done well as also the servant to whom he gave three talents had done, but the one to whom he gave but one talent proved to be a slothful, worthless fellow and had buried the one talent in the ground.

Dr. Harsha applied the text to the natural ability of professing Christians and drew out some very valuable conclusions with regard to duty. He congratulated the Methodist people upon the erection of the splendid new church and said that it was a substantial token of triumph for Christianity in Omaha and should be hailed with joy by every denomination as a great encouragement to press forward.

"Now is the time," said the speaker, "when Omaha should be taken for Christ, if ever the work is to be done, and the churches should help each other and stand shoulder to shoulder in the struggle against sin."

M'NAMEE'S DEFENSE.

Attempts to Show That the Nichols Woman Died from Bright's Disease.

In the McNamee murder trial the state closed its side of the case yesterday afternoon and the defense introduced the testimony of four witnesses.

FRANK Hamilton, a bosom friend of McNamee's was at the King house the night of the row. He went with the prisoner and left at the time he took his departure. Witness contradicted all the witnesses for the state and denied that McNamee struck the Williamson woman that night. She was treated in a most affectionate manner by McNamee. Witness also identified letters that purported to have been written by the Williamson woman. In these she addressed McNamee in the most endearing terms. Hamilton also swore that upon several occasions when Dr. Chadwick testified that Elsie Williamson was unable to leave her room, she was at the Full Dress saloon, where she drank wine and other liquors with witness and the defendant.

Little Burglaries.

The burglars and safe blowers are doing plenty of skirmishing these fine moonlight nights; but as they make very few hauls that amount to anything it seems that they are taking advantage of the apathy and indifference of the police to do a little work simply for exercise and practice in order to "keep their hands in."

Tuesday night they visited the store of William Cummings at 1617 South Sixteenth street and waltzed away with $4 in cash. They also called at the grocery store of Hansen & Co., at Sixteenth and Webster, where they secured $1.35 in silver and 22 cents in pennies from the till.

A call was made at the office of the Fidelity Oil company at the corner of Twentieth street and the Union Pacific tracks. After getting into the place by forcing the front door, the marauders blew the door off the safe and turned the contents upside down, but finally went away empty handed.

At none of the places visited did they leave any clue to their identity.

Wants His Erring Daughter.

A sorrowing and heart-broken parent, August Noack of Farnsworth, S. D., wants the police to look up his sixteen-year-old daughter, who was enticed away from home by a procuress. He found her in a house of ill fame in Huron, but before he could get her back she left the place and has not since been heard from. He thinks she is in Omaha.

Held for Cruelty.

Jack Shepherd, charged with assault and battery and cruelty to children, had a hearing and was bound over to the district court in the sum of $650. Shepherd is the man who picked up Dr. Redford's little boy by the ears and nearly tore these members from the little fellow's head.