Omaha, The Ree Building.
South Omaha. Corner N and 26th Streets.
Council Bluffs. 12 Pearl Street.
College Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune Building
Washington, 513 Pourteenth 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 Etate of Nebraska.
County of Douglas.
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 23, 1891, was as
follows:

Tuesday, May 20 Wednesday, May 20 Thursday, May 21... Friday, May 22... Enturday, May 23.... 26,205

Average..... GEORGE B. TZ\*CHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscril ed in my presence this 2 rd day of May A. D. 1801.
N. P. FEIL.
Notary Public.

Notary Public.

County of Douglas, [88]
George B. Tzachuck, being duly sworn, deroses and says that he is secretary of The Bee
Publishing company, and the actual average
daily circulation of The Daily Bee
for the month of May, 1860, 20,101 copies;
for June, 1800, 20,101 copies;
for July, 1800, 20,62 copies; for August, 1800,
20,758 copies; for September, 1800, 20,70 copies;
for October, 1800, 20,762 copies; for August, 1800,
22,471 copies; for January, 1801, 28,446 copies;
for February, 1801, 28,302 copies; for March,
1891, 24,005 copies, for April, 801, 23,228 copies.

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

N. P. Fetta,

Notary Public.

MINNEAPOLIS will make a strong bid for the next republican convention, which is another argument in favor of Omaha likewise making an effort.

REPORTS from Kansas, especially the

northern tier of counties, are very encouraging for a large crop. The agricultural west is a unit on prospects for a bountiful yield of cereals. MERELY by way of reminiscence it is

stated that the Florida senatorial contest is still unsettled. The caucus effort having failed the race is now a free-forall in which the tiresome Call has great hopes. PLUTOCRAT SENATOR LELAND STAN-

FORD aspires to become the peoples' candidate for president. Such a political hoodwinking is unprecedented. Why should the party not nominate Jay Gould? THE Chinese minister to Paris and

London is said to be "fast" in the financial world. He has borrowed some hundreds of thousands and made his disappearance ostensibly for China, but his whereabouts is unknown. Truly the "Heathen Chinee is peculiar."

THE district court of Lancaster county decides that Patrick Egan must pay his subscription to the St. Theresa cathedral, notwithstanding the refusal of Bishop Bonacum to administer the sacrament to the minister to Chiti. This is likely to stir up a slight insucrection at Santiago in the Egan family.

THE Chicago Herald in discussing Chairman Terry's speech on the silver question at Denver hits the nail squarely on the head when it says, "owners of bullion, whether of gold or silver, have no vested rights. They can claim no rights under the act of 1792 or any subsequent act. "

BRAZIL promises to furnish the next unhappy example of a flat currency. Her government is carried away with the Cincinnati notion that a nation can make itself rich by creating more debt. Unless there be a change in policy Brazil will by 1892 be in the deplorable condition of the Argentine Republic.

PROF. BRYCE, who made his great record in America by his "American Commonwealth," has found space in the London Speaker to speak with the most caustic disrespect in regard to Secretary Blaine. This only proves that Bryce may not be so well acquainted with the American commonwealth as he thinks he is.

PLENTY HORSES, by the help of the Indian Rights association, is making a game fight for his liberty at Sioux Falls, S. D. In slaying Lieutenant Casey he committed a cold-blooded wurder. He should be given a fair trial according to the forms of law, and no technicality should shield him from the penalty of his crime.

SENATOR PEFFER, who has the inside track for the independent nomination for the presidency, is quite frank in admitting that the independents will not win in 1892. Ho does not so frankly admit, however, what is equally true, that the movement is in the interest of the democratic party. The next president will be either a republican or a democrat, and independents who have withdrawn their allegiance from the republican party upon local and state issues must see beyond question that their votes for the third party candidate for president are votes for the democratic nominee.

EASTERN newspapers are giving greater prominence to the free coinage resolution of the Denver congress than the facts in regard to its adoption warrant. The convention elected a silver man chairman by a majority of but two votes and the resolution had but two votes more than a bare majerity in spite of the fact that it was a gathering of western men in a silver state. When it comes to the money question the east will find the west on the right side. It may be less opinionated as to the proper relations of the two metals but it will never give its voice or its vote to any measure likely to impair the credit of

from life one of the rugged pioneers who helped to lay the foundations of this commonwealth. As the first governor of Nebraska after her admission into the union, he was largely instrumental in the location of the capital and may be truthfully regarded as the founder of the city of Lincoln. That city will remain a perpetual monument to his foresight and indomitable pluck. He was not only the godfather of the city of Lincoln, but the founder of its leading newspaper, the Journal, which he generously donated to its present editor as a mark of his esteem and good will.

A self-made man in the fullest sense of the word, David Butler rose from the poor plowboy to the governorship of this state by the sheer exertion of irresistible will-power, coupled with natural talents of no mean order. Without a liberal education and with very limited means at his command he trained himself to be a forceful and impressive speaker, and by his innate magnetism drew to himself the following which for years was devotedly attached to him. In 1868-69 he came within two votes of being nominated United States senator in a republican legislative convention, where a nomination was tantamount to an election.

David Butler's public career would have doubtless raised him to the highest position within the gift of the people of this state had he not succumbed to the pernicious influences of political associates who imposed upon his impulsive generosity and led him astray from the path of duty.

THE natural sympathies of David Buter were always with the common people, and he strongly favored many of the social and political reforms for which the toiling masses are struggling, and among his immediate neighbors he always had a host of warm friends.

CLEMENCY TO CRIMINALS. In the Fremont jail two murderers await execution under sentence of death for the crime of murdering a neighbor for money. The evidence at the trial was conclusive as to their guilt and no palliating circumstances were shown. Able attorneys represented the condemned men in the lower courts and carried their cases to the supreme court of the state. That tribunal affirmed the verdict of the lower court, and now nothing but the governor of the state or the hand of God can prevent them from expiating their awful crime upon the gallows.

Executive ciemency is asked for the murderers. The appeals of a brother of one of the murdered men secured a numerously signed petition, and among the names attached are those of eleven of the jurors who convicted them. Of course counter protests have been circulated, and as few men will refuse to sign a petition when presented by a friend, it

likewise contains a long list of names. There is now altogether too much uncertainty about the law. Men are willing to take chances of punishment for the very reason that the processes of the courts are neither swift nor sure. The frequent mistakes of courts and juries involving new trials at great expense and the tendency to leniency for criminals in the courts are eniefly responsible for the appeal to lynch law so deplorably common. There is a general letting down of severity in the courts of our land and a disposition among the people to condone criminals where trial occurs months after the crime is committed.

The eleven jurors undoubtedly folowed a human instinct in signing a petition for executive interference, but there is too much weakness of this character displayed by jurors, prosecuting officers and the bench. The law should take its course where guilt is unquestioned and no palliating circumstances intervene. Jurors should not nullify their own work after the trial by asking the governor to protect a criminal from the just consequences of his crime and the proper results of their verdict. The majesty and dignity of the law can only be maintained by its impartial enforcement. So long as death on the gallows is the pen alty of murder it should be impossible, except in such rare instances as rouse a whole community in behalf of the condemned on account of palliating circumstances, to avert it. Punishment should inevitably follow conviction, especially where conviction is the result of incontrovertible evidence of guilt.

ADDITIONS TO THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY It is understood that the five land court judges to be appointed by the president have been selected, and that their names will be announced this week. It is also said that two of them will be democrats, an arrangement that would meet with very general approval. President Harrison has been commended by men of all parties for the high character of his judicial appointments thus far, and he will certainly increase his claims to the esteem of the country if in the selection of judges he has yet to make he gives his political opponents a minority representation. From the partisan point of view it may not be of very great importance whether the judges are republicans or democrats. It is to the honor of our federal judiciary that partisan politics has rarely exerted much influence upon it. The republican supreme court of the United States is a conspicuous example of this, even down to its latest decision maintaining the rights of the states as firmly as a democratic court could have done, while several conspicuous instances it has annulled the acts of republican congresses, regarded at the time as being vital to party interests, as unconstitutional. It has been demonstrated that as a rule republicans and democrats alike, when elevated to the federal judiciary, put aside their partisanship and

modify, if they do not abandon wholly, the prejudices incident to it. With men worthy of such a position its effect is to elevate and broaden their mental vision and free their judgment from the crampthere have been very few in not been thus affected. It is, therefore, not of very vital concern which party our federal judges are taken from, but

a republican president may very prop-The death of David Butler removes erly recognize the party in opposition, comprising about half the people of the country, by giving it representation in his judicial appointments. From every point of view it would be judicious, and President Harrison will make no mistake if he avail himself of the opportunity to set so valuable an example. With regard to the appointment of the nine judges for the new circuit courts of appeal, there is no definite information as to the intentions of the president. It was stated a few days ago that he had determined not to make the appointments until the names of those selected could be sent to the senate for confirmation, and as he is not likely to call a special session of the senate for the purpose this would postpone the appointments until next December. The law provides that the courts shall be organized on the third Tuesday of June, 1891, which is the 16th of next month, and it would seem to be desirable that the judges should be appointed before that time, has been held that this is not absolutely necessary; that the organization of the new courts can be effected by the member of the supreme court in each circuit and the circuit and district judges. If the president has abandoned the theory urged early in the discussion regarding the appointment of these judges, that they could be selected when the senate is not in session by virtue of the authority given the president to fill vacancies during the recess of congress, it is highly probable that the appointments will not be made before next December, and perhaps this will be the wiser course to parsue. It would be something of a hardship to senators, only to be justified by very urgent necessity, to call a special senate for the sole purpose of confirming the appointment of these judges, and there are valid objections, constitutional and otherwise, to appointing them when the

senate is not in session. Hardly any work done by the last congress was more important than that for enlarging and strengthening the federal judiciary, and there is every reason to expect that the president's appointments will meet the approval of the country.

THE ORIGINAL PACKAGE DECISION. The decision of the supreme court of the United States affirming the validity and constitutionality of the original package law passed by the last congress, establishes some important principles hitherto in doubt or in dispute. One of these is embraced in the proposition that the constitution does not provide that interstate commerce shall be free. The power to regulate this commerce belongs exclusively to congress, and it cannot be interferred with by a state in the exercise of its police power, which is also exclusive, but congress may provide that any article of commerce, which the legisiature of a state declares to be injurious to the health or morals of its people and excludes from its territory, shall be subject to the state law. It is only in cases where congress fails to exercise its power that state laws which would be a restraint upon interstate commerce are inoperative, the presumption being that the failure of congress to act is an expression of its will that the subject affected by state legislation shall be free from restrictions or impositions. It being admitted that intoxicating liquors are subjects of commerce like other commodities, it follows that congress may go to any length in giving warrant to states in imposing restraints and burdens upon articles of commerce which their legislatures declare to be prejudicial to the health or morals, the good order and prosperity of their people. There is, of course, no danger that congress will ever go to extremes in the exercise of

its power in this direction. Another principle established by the decision is, that a state law of the character involved in this case does not require to be reenacted when the obstacle to its operation is removed by act of congress. It was one of the contentions of the defendants in this case that the Kansas aw must be re-enacted to be operative against liquors brought into the state before the original package law of congress went into effect, and this view was sustained by the United States circuit court. But the supreme court decides that the law of congress was not permissive to the state to act, but simply removed an impediment to the enforcement of a law which it was competent for the state to pass. The power of the state was already complete so far as the enactment of the law was concerned, and it was only necessary for congress to place the property where jurisdiction could attach, and this it did by passing the original package

The decision is explicit in its enunciation of the exclusive police powers of the state, and it is to be noted as unusual that the court was unanimous as to the conclusions reached. The immediate effect of the decision will probably be a more vigorous movement in the prohibition states for the enforcement of the law against the importation of liquors, with the result of increasing popular sentiment against that policy. It is well that the question has been settled, and the powers of the states and of congress in relation to it have been closely defined.

THE BLACK HILLS. Within the 3,500 square miles of territory embraced in the Black Hills exist almost all the treasures of the earth. The claim is boldly made, and susceptible of proof, that no other section of the continent, of equal area, approaches it in variety and abundance of

natural resources. A variety of obstacles operated to prevent an aggressive continuous development of the region. Wrested from savages by force, its virgin valleys baptized with the blood of pioneers, it remained for 10 years practically isolated from the rest of the world. The dangers incident to a stage journey checked the influx of people which fleoded ing influence of party allegiance, and other camps. The weak and timid were restrained, but the strong our judicial history who have and vigorous poured in and laid broad and deep the foundations of a score of

flourishing communities. No better proof of the richness of its

precious metals could be furnished than that the output solded a handsome return to the mountafter paying the enormous cost of transportation to the railroad. The tribute levied by primitive Officials of State Institutions Called Down transportation companies was a severe drain on the diergies of the people. It virtually prevented the development of all but the richest mineral bodies. As a consequence work was restricted, low grade wes and the baser metals left baltouched, and the growth of the country materially enecked. These conditions have disappeared. Two railroads now penetrate the Hills, on the east and west sides, and their operation have given a marked impetus to the country. The one great need-prompt and adequate transporta-

aged, and industries increased and strengthened. The opening of these highways to the heart of trade and industry naces the Black Hills on the high road to prosperity. The effect is already apparent in the confidence displayed, the activity prevalent in the mining camps and vigorous energy shown in the development of mines and reduction of minerals heretofore untouched. Not only are the gold and silver interests developing splendidly but the tin, copper, coal, iron, lead, mica, zinc and other minerals

are attracting enterprising investors. Prominent among the mineral resources of the Hills are the vast deposits of tin ore. To the outside world the extent and importance of these deposits were practically unknown until South Dakota became a sovereign state. Its senators and representatives in congress, during the tariff debate, not only demonstrated their importance as a factor in the industrial progress of the nation, but succeeded in placing a duty on the foreign product. The extent and variety of the deposits, comprising 600 known lodes, coupled with the encouragement accorded by the national government, will go far toward giving the Black Hills a practical monopoly of the country's tin supply before many years.

The resources of the Hills are not limited to the metals. It is self-sustaining agriculturally and borders on a vast area of grazing land capable of supplying the wants of several million beef eaters. Building stone abounds in inexhaustible quantities, as well as marble, cement and clay. In fact this favored region contains in lavish abundance the resources necessary to rear prosperous industrial communities. All obstacles to their development are removed, and the Black Hills enters actively upon the career of prosperity a bountiful nature designed for its people.

THE purchase of the Salt Lake Herald by a democratic syndicate probably means that the gentiles will no longer form a distinct party in opposition to the Mormons. Republicans and democrats will wage warfare on each other and each will seek the Mormon vote. This is encouraging, provided Utah is American enough to divorce the church absolutely from politics. Once this is demonstrated the territory will be welcomed into the union.

THE Kansas gentleman with whiskers who draws pay as the successor of John J. Ingalls deliberately told the aggregated discontent at Cincinnati that there are 9,000,000 farmers in the union loaded with mortgages. The extravagance of this statement is fully appreciated when placed along side of the fact that there are but 4,008,300 farms in the United States. As a juggler with figures the Kansas reformer is a whopper.

THE state board of transportation can not afford to allow the Doty statement to remain uncontradicted. The people of Nebraska want to know either that Doty has stated an untruth or the name of the member of the state board of transportation who enjoyed one-third of the benefits of the Elkhorn contract. The board ought to relieve itself of the stigma put upon it by Doty's affidavit.

LESS than two weeks remain in which to complete the assessment rolls of the city. Millions of dollars' worth of personalty will not be levied upon next year because it has not been found by the assessors. Other millions of valuation will not appear in the totals because the corporations who own it must not be oppressed and because the aggregate assessment is not to be increased.

OMAHA will give General Benjamin Butterworth a cordial welcome to her citizenship, should the business of the company which himself and five Omaha citizens have incorporated, require him to reside here. General Butterworth is one of Ohio's "big four" congressmen. The democracy gerrymanded him out of congress, but did not kill his reputation or impair his ability.

THE directors of the Bank of England contemplate a complete organization of the banking system of the country making subsidiary joint stock banks. This would seem to indicate that the English have found our system of banking to be the most convenient as well as the one which will most effectually avert great financial stress.

So long as Omaha consents to the ridiculously low assessed valuation of property in the city, just so long will capital fight shypf her. Men of the east who loan money at four to six per cent per annum do net take kindly to the idea of paying a six per cent tax on permanent investments.

WHY is it that nearly every office holder in the city and county carries an annual pass good on all lines of the Omaha street railway company? And of all others what right have assessors to demand this courtesy of the street railway people?

TAX-SHIRKING corporations exhibit ne uneasiness over the fact that the assessors are already turning in their assessment rolls.

HEREAFTER it will be contempt of ourt to exchange hats in Judge Dundy's LEARNING THEIR BUSINESS.

for Usurping Authority.

GUARDING AGAINST A DEFICIENCY.

Work of the State Relief Commission Drawing to a Close-The Last Order for Supplies-State House Notes.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 26 .- Special to THE Beg. |-Officers of state institutions who may think they have a license to run affairs with a free and easy management should consult tion facilities-is supplied. The sluggish the new board of public lands and buildings channels of trade have been invigorated, before contracting any debts without positive prospecting and development encourauthority. The officers of the Hastings hospital for insane are the latest to have made this discovery. J. W. Liveringhouse, the steward, has been buying things without the knowledge or consent of the board and having them charged to the hospital. He sent in the bills the other day and the board refused to audit them. The law provides that certain supplies shall

be bought on contract after bids have been advertised for, and for other articles there must be an order of the board. The Hastings steward has set aside both provisions. The board not only objects to his usurping authority, but it doesn't like the looks of his accounts. The contract for groceries was let to Raymoud Brothers & Co., of Lincoln, but Liveringhouse sent in vouchers for \$320 worth of groceries bought in Hastings or elsewhere. The board bas figured out the bill at contract prices and found that there has been au overcharge of \$54. The item of sugar is a sample. Sugar was selling at \$4.60 per hundred wholesale and twenty pounds for \$1 at retail, but Livinghouse sends bills for sugar bought in 100 pound lots at \$7 and \$7.50. This has been since April 1. Among the other items is \$375 for a span of horses and another of \$50 for a preacher. Another peculiar charge is one of \$70 for making an inventory of the property at the time of turning it over to Governor Boyd's appointees. Among the items of this charge is one of \$10 for Campbell, who was to be the democratic steward, and the board is trying to figure how he got in on the deal. The board looks on this charge for invoicing with suspiction, maintaining that there were enough officers and employes at the hospital to make the inventory without hiring extra help. These are sample instances. The board has remonstrated with Mr. Livering

house, and he has responded with letters that are considered disrespectful if not insulting. The legislature made an appropriation for fence and other improvements at this hos-Superintendent Test was in the city Saturday and asked to have an expensive board fence put around the whole 160 acres belonging to the institution. Members of the board gave him to understand that they did not intend to spend the whole fund on that fence. The hospital came to the fast legisla-ture with a deficiency of \$20,000, and the board means to watch its affairs closely. DRAWING TO A CLOSE.

The work of the state relief commission is drawing to a close. Word was sent last Saturday to the desks of the clerks of all counties receiving aid that after this week no sup plies would be sent except on special request Today the commission has made out its last order for supplies except such as may be needed for special cases. The order calls for flour in lots of 4,000 and 6,000 pounds, corn meal in lots of 2,000 and 4,000 pounds, meat in lots of 500 and 1,000 pounds, beans in six and twelve bushel lots, rice, hominy and oatmeal in one and two barrel lots. These supplies will be shipped within a day or two to the following places Mason City, Custer county; Eddyville, Daw son; Benkelman, Dundy; Curtis, Frontier Arapahoe, Cambridge and Oxford, Furnas Franklin and Riverton, Franklin; Burnwell, Garfield; Wallace and Brady Island, Lincoln; McPherson, McPherson; Loup City and Hazard, Sherman; Thedford, Thomas. The commission has seen some strange

phases of human nature. On the recommendation of Bishop Bonacum and John Fitzgerald it sent a supply of corn and about \$125 worth of other articles to Eddyville, a small town in the northern part of Dawson county. The commission eccived two annonymous kicking letters The authors have been hunted down and found to be transient residents 'Citizen in and Around Eddyville," written on a letterhend obtained surrentiiously from the postmaster and read as fol-

"The committee here do not demand so much of the state aid as you are sending here. Most people that are getting aid live nearer Lexington and other towns than they lo here and a great many never have any thing more than they have this season do not raise a crop if the season is good. The aid is a curse to the country." The other letter, signed "Suffering Human-

ity," tries to be facetious:
"We are very thankful for the relief you have already sent us, and now if you can only have already sent us, and now if you can only send some tobacco, a few suits of summer clothing, a few nammocks, one dozen fishing tackle and a little of Paddy's eye water an other necessaries of life you will confer a great favor."

Adopting its established policy, the commission investigated the matter. It found the people deserving relief and the supplier were properly distributed by M. D. Billimey. er, who was appointed by the county offi

Noticing in THE BEE that C. P. Thompson arrested near Benkleman for moonshining, was reported to be a distributor of relief suppites, Secretary Ludden went through all the records but failed to find that he had received any supplies from the commission. The distributor for the precipet in which Thompson lived is W. J. Barney. Thompson may have handled private donations, but he distrib uted no state supplies.

PLANS ACCEPTED. The board of public lands and buildings has accepted the plans of F. M. Ellis of Omaha, for the proposed additions to the Hastings hospital for insane. They call for two wings and a kitchen, which will add accommodations for 244 patients. The legislature appro priated \$80,000, but the members of the board think the work can be done for less mon y. STATE HOUSE NOTES.

The case of the Merchants National bank of Omaha, vs. E. S. Jaffray & Co., has been carried to the supreme court. Jaffray & Co., got a judgment in the district court at Omaha ist Henry Eiseman & Co., and the Merch ants' bank sought to intervene to record on notes for \$3,500 given by Eiseman & Co., but its petition was denied.

Patrick Scoilard got a judgment in Dixon county for \$850 against G. W. Cassell and W.

H. Filley in an action on a note. Filley has brought the case to the supreme court on error.

The Mutual lean and trust company of Omaha has filed articles of incorporation

with the secretary of state. The capital stock is \$125,000, and the incorporators are F. W. Miller and J. D. McCormick of Fremont and J. W. West of Omaha. The directions of the complex o mont and J. W. West of Omaha. The direc-tors are John N. Woodfin, Edwin S. Rowley and J. W. West.
The Farmers' Exchange of Schuyler has filed articles of incorporation. The capital is \$50,000 divided into \$10 shares. The exchange is organized to deal in general merchandise and farm products. No indebtedness of any kind is allowed. No dividend of more than

earnings in excess of such dividend shall be

divided between the stockholders who pur chase goods at the stockholders who pur-chase goods at the store in preportion to the amount of the purchases. The incorporators are Orlando Nelson, James Coventry, Norton Prayn, Christian Funk and Charles A. Morian.

Secretary Allen has returned from Me Cook and reports that in all his cleven years out there he has never seen the country look so fine at this season of the year. Commis-

Some at this season of the year.

Sioner Humphrey reports a good prospect in Custer county, and the merchants at Broken Bow say business is improving.

Samuel K. Davis, John Orr and Charles F. Hickman have filed with the secretary of the Barties. state articles of incorporation as the Beatrice oatmeat company. The capital stock is ontment company. \$30,000.

\$80,000.

L. Snow, B. H. Miller, J. C. Wheeler, R. B. Gregg, C. H. Richey, T. Lyons and George E. Austin of Marsland, Dawes county, have incorporated the Marsland irrigation and improvement company with a capital of \$100,000.

The governor has issued notarial commissions to Arthur R. Green, Kearney: William H. Mitchell, South Sionx City; J. L. Kaiey, Omaha; E. A. Pettibone, Fremont; Herbert E. Gates, Omaha; Danier Althen, Bestrice; O. P. Fulton, Bestrice; F. S. Burr, Lincoln; John E. Greer, Johnson; E. P. Brown, Grant; Orlando B. Price, Holdrege; J. S. McFadden, Shelby; George B. France, York, The foreclosure suit of Neille Figley vs J. F. Bradshaw et al. has been carried to the F. Bradshaw et al. has been carried to the supreme court from Nuckolls county.

The adjutant general has ordered Company F, stationed at Hay Springs, to call an elocation of the supremental statement of the stationed at Hay Springs, to call an elocation of the stationed at Hay Springs, to call an elocation of the stationed at Hay Springs, to call an elocation of the stationed at Hay Springs, to call an elocation of the stationed at Hay Springs, to call an elocation of the stationed at Hay Springs, to call an elocation of the stationed at Hay Springs, to call an elocation of the stationed at Hay Springs, to call an elocation of the stationed at Hay Springs, to call an elocation of the stationed at Hay Springs, to call an elocation of the stationed at Hay Springs, to call an elocation of the stationed at Hay Springs, to call an elocation of the stationed at Hay Springs, to call an elocation of the stationed at Hay Springs, to call an elocation of the stationed at Hay Springs, to call an elocation of the stationed at Hay Springs, to call an elocation of the stationed at Hay Springs, to call an elocation of the stationed at Hay Springs, to call an elocation of the stationed at Hay Springs, the stationed at Hay Springs at the stationed at

tion to select a successor to Second Lieutenant E. H. Holden, resigned. The governor has appointed Charles Net-tleton and James B. Braman of New York as

commissioners of deeds.

The attorney general is in Omaha today engaged on the affairs of the Nebraska

A delegation of twenty ministers from a German Presbyterian convention held at Hickman called on the governor this morn-

ing and presented a short address, to which ae responded Charles Babcock, receiver of the McCook land office under Cleveland, was a capitol visitor today.

CITY NOTES. The action of Mrs. Joana Nichols against the Lincon rapid transit company for \$10,200 damages is on trial. She was permanently injured in a runaway last July. She sets up injured in a runaway last July. She sets up that the company had no right to run a steam motor through the streets, causing her horse to take fright. The company answers that the motor was stopped when the conductor saw the horse jumping, but she whipped him to make him pass the motor, and he turned, etting the carriage.

In the suit of Fred W. Gray et al. against The city of Lincoln for \$30,000 due to paying, the plaintiffs have filed cojection to the court considering the claim of the city against H. T. Clark, a member of the paving firm, for bonds en trusted to him for sale; or, if that be done they ask a judgment against Clark for the

John Morrison, the well known Knight of Pythias, left eleven heirs and an estate valued at \$3,200. His widow has applied for tters of administration. A. B. Morton, the Davey man who thought there would be money in a jurorship in the Sheedy murder trial, has had his case post-poned till Tuesday. He is charged with

perjury.
Curt Clark of Hastings and E. B. Mockett of Lincoln are arranging for a race in this city Saturday night for the championship of the state. Both claim the title. Clark dethe state. Both claim the title. Clark de-feated Mockett in a thirty-five mile race at Grand Island last December and Mockett won the six-day race in Lincoln last month. FLAGS AT HALF-MAST.

By order of the governor the flags on the state house are flying at half-mast out of re-spect to ex-Governor Butler, and all the of-fices at the capitol will be closed tomorrow. The state officers will attend the funeral in a body, a special train for that purpose leaving Lincoln at 9 o'clock in the morning.

ROBBED AN UNCLE. N. Fogleson runs a pawn shop opposite the B. & M. depot. While out at dinner today a thief got in at the back door and stole sixteen watches.

REWARD FOR A MURDERUR. Governor Thayer has issued a proclamation offering a reward of \$200 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer of Mrs. Fannie Cowles. The crime was con Merrick county February 4 last.

PASSING JESTS.

Epoch: Arabella-Is it true that Grace Stedley has eloped with her father's coachmanf Felice-Oh, no; she didn't do as well as that; he was only the footman!

THE POOR PRIEND. The one who regrets ne has to borrow And regrets that borrowing gives him pain, Who promptly comes to time on the morrow And regrets he must pay me back again. Indianapplis Journal: "Will you love me?"

asked the aged husband, "will you love me "I'll love you as long as you live," answered think?" wife, "That's enough, don't you

Continent: Wife-John, you often think of your birdie during business hours, don't you? Husband-I did today. A button came off my vest. New York Herald: Ethel-George, do you

know who you remind me of so much! George—No. Somebody nice, I hope, Ethel—Yes, Gallagher. THE PICKLE PRIEND.

The one who insists that he is most steady Of all the friends that I own, But when my back is turned is ready To break my character dow

Detroit Free Press: "I bought this broadbrimmed hat to keep the light out of my eyes," she said confidingly. "Nothing can do that," he answered gallantly, and the world revolved on its regular twenty-fourhour-a-day system just as usual.

New York Herald. O, summer maiden, when we meet, I know my heart I'll lack. But past experience teaches me You soon will give it back.

EXPERIENCE.

New York World: The flying-machine people have a big advantage over the rest of With them it is never fly-time.

Brooklyn Life: Napoleon Jackson-Is de lle woman wery sick, Bass?

Bass Jones—Yis; terrible gnawin' pain in de stumjack! Napoleon J .- Wha's the causation! Bass Jones-She jist swallud her false

> Patriotic to the Last. New York Sun.

We regret to be unable to determine whether Shakespeare is a bigger man than old Bacon or Bacon a bigger man than old Shakespeare in Chicago. All that is clear is that Chicago has no use for Homer, thinks a great deal of Shakespeare, and will not allow any impertinence to Bacon.

Knows When They're Well Off. New York Sun.

Hon William Rufus Morrison, according to the report of the Pittsburg Dispatch, looks at coming politics with unsurpassable wisdom and genuine longing for immediate democratic success. "The tariff," said Colonel Morrison, while discussing candidates in Pittsburg the other day, "will keep,"

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





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