THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, checks and post-office orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors
THE BEE BUILDING.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

State of Nebraska, } ss
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 30, 1891, was as follows:

Sunday, May 24	20,211
Monday, May 25	26,023
Tuesday, May 26	26,052
Wednesday, May 27	26,128
Thursday, May 28	26,170
Friday, May 29	26,385
Saturday, May 30	26,637
Average	26,744

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 30th day of May, 1891.

N. P. FEIL,
Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, } ss
County of Douglas, }

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 June, 1890, was 24,601 copies; for July, 1890, 24,062 copies; for August, 1890, 24,759 copies; for September, 1890, 24,750 copies; for October, 1890, 24,762 copies; for November, 1890, 22,132 copies; for December, 1890, 22,471 copies; for January, 1891, 23,146 copies; for February, 1891, 23,532 copies; for March, 1891, 24,065 copies; for April, 1891, 23,928 copies; for May 1891, 26,840 copies.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

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

N. P. FEIL,
Notary Public.

THE real estate market is improving.

BECAUSE no mention has been made of it for a few days, it must not be supposed the fact that the warehouse bill goes into effect July 1 has been forgotten.

FROM the investigation of the baccarat scandal thus far it is clear that William Gordon Cumming was as inexplicable a winner as Bret Harte's famous Heathen Chinee.

IN SPITE of prohibition and the *Journal*, Sioux City whisky joints prosper. Forty-eight saloon-keepers paid their monthly fine on Monday, and all the others will walk up to the captain's office later in the present week.

THE Turkish train robber wrecks the train, steals everything he can carry off and holds the passengers for a ransom. In this industry Turkey can give Missouri and Texas valuable points as to how it may be made most profitable.

AN oatmeal mill trust has been formed with headquarters in Akron, O. This again calls up the fact that a cereal food factory in Omaha would be a profitable investment whether it should go into the Ohio combine or remain independent.

REPORTS from 15 points in Nebraska representing all sections of the state, confirm the previous favorable news as to the crop conditions. As the weeks come the prospect grows more and more assuring. This is to be a great crop year in Nebraska.

REFERRING to certain post-mortem discoveries of a somewhat sensational character in this city brings up the question: What sort of reputation would the physicians of Omaha obtain if every patient who dies under their treatment were examined by their Council Bluffs brethren?

ENGLAND is now apparently in dead earnest for an amicable settlement of the Behring sea difficulties. If her parliament will act in time the seals of the disputed waters will go unmolested for a year. This will probably increase the cost of sealskin sacques, but it will aid greatly in preserving this important industry from destruction.

WHAT would Americans think of a trial before the United States supreme court brought to settle a question of honor between poker players? What would become of a cabinet officer who should figure as banker in a private game of faro? To what station along salt river would a leading politician in this country be consigned by the people if he should figure as participant in a quarrel over winnings at a game of cards.

AFTER gerrymandering Ohio most disreputably and gouging the republicans out of all the congressional districts possible in half a dozen other states, the democratic howl over the proposed reapportionment bill in Massachusetts whereby 11 of the 13 districts would have been republican is about as cheeky a piece of political sputtering as has yet been brought to public attention. The fair-minded republicans, however, in the face of the democratic example in other states, declined to follow their gerrymandering tactics and gave their enemies a fair show in the apportionment.

A SILLY sort of attempt at a daily newspaper published a special telegram from Omaha recently to the effect that Mr. E. Rosewater, editor of THE BEE, took out his final naturalization papers two days prior to his departure for Europe. A number of local newspapers have accepted the statement as a fact. To those and such others as may care to know the truth it may be of interest to be informed that Mr. Rosewater came to America with his parents when he was but 13 years of age; that his father was naturalized in 1861 and in 1864 went to Europe with passports issued by the state department setting forth the fact of his citizenship, and that Mr. Rosewater has been a citizen of the United States ever since his 21st birthday.

THE BEE'S CLAIM BUREAU.

Attention is invited to the announcement elsewhere in our columns of an enterprise in the interest of persons in Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa and South Dakota having claims against the government under the pension laws, the Indian depredations act passed by the last congress, and the land, mining, patent and postal laws. The proprietor of the San Francisco *Examiner*, Mr. Hearst, impressed by the frequent complaints of unjust exactions practiced upon claimants by attorneys and claim agents conceived the plan of establishing at Washington city a bureau to prosecute all claims for which congress has made a provision at a nominal cost to the claimants, that is, simply what will cover the necessary expenses of the service rendered. Desiring to associate in the enterprise a newspaper in this section, Mr. Hearst selected THE BEE as the paper having the largest circulation among the class of persons interested, and the arrangement has just been concluded by which THE BEE and the San Francisco *Examiner* will maintain a bureau in Washington through which all claimants under the laws above cited may, by complying with the conditions stated in the announcement elsewhere, have their claims promptly and faithfully attended to through the law offices of THE BEE at a moderate charge.

The purpose of this arrangement is to protect persons having just claims against the government from the rapacity and extortion of legal sharks. The abuses practiced by this class of lawyers at the national capital upon unsuspecting claimants have long demanded a remedy. Fortunes have been made by unscrupulous lawyers and claim agents, and although their methods of plundering claimants, flagrantly carried on for years in prosecuting pensions, have been repeatedly exposed, the sharks still find victims and a profitable business. The bureau established by THE BEE will enable a numerous body of claimants to secure prompt, efficient and honest attention to their claims with the certainty that they will be required to pay for the service only the necessary expenses. Persons having a legitimate claim may feel assured that it will receive intelligent and careful attention, that it will be expedited as rapidly as it is practicable to do so, and that it will not be consumed in extortionate fees. Those who have not good claims will be so informed. The gentlemen connected with the claims bureau are thoroughly conversant with the duties that will be required of them and will devote themselves constantly to their performance.

THE BEE expects that this enterprise will be appreciated by the thousands of persons in Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa and South Dakota who may have legitimate pension, Indian depredations, land, mining, patent or postal claims against the government, and it promises all such who may comply with the simple conditions necessary to membership in the claims bureau association, that every stipulation made in the announcement elsewhere printed will be faithfully carried out. The position and responsibility of THE BEE and the San Francisco *Examiner* are an ample guarantee of good faith, and all who avail themselves of the arrangement they have entered into can feel assured of receiving prompt consideration and fair treatment.

AN ORGAN'S INJUNCTION.

The New York *Sun* advises the democracy to look after New York. That journal, which is in the habit of seeing facts and discerning tendencies more clearly than other democratic organs, does not attach much value to the idea that there is a hopeful outlook for the democracy in the west by reason of the third party movement. It tells its party that there is no certainty of securing the 31 electoral votes of Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska, "but in the effort it would be necessary to risk the loss of the state of New York." These western states, it remarks, always hostile to democracy, "could only be brought into the democratic column by concessions which would prove fatal to the party in every sane and conservative community." The *Sun* urges that the democracy does not need for its candidate in 1892 the electoral votes of the extreme granger states, and that to lay "sound and deep the foundations for democratic success in 1892 in New York is the first duty of the democracy."

Doubtless this is sound advice, and particularly so in view of the fact that the chances of the democracy carrying New York in 1892 are likely to be no better than they were in 1888. Obviously the course of the party in that state would be rendered absolutely hopeless if it should give any countenance to the financial vagaries of the third party. But how will the democracy lay sound and deep the foundations for success in the Empire state with the warring factions of its two aspirants for the presidency at one another's throat? The *Sun* can hardly expect a reconciliation of these bitterly hostile elements while the leader of either is in the field as a candidate, and there is no probability that one of them will yield. Would the situation be materially improved by going elsewhere for a candidate? Could Gorman of Maryland, or Campbell of Ohio, or Gray of Indiana, or Palmer of Illinois, so harmonize the democracy of New York as to enable it to lay sound and deep the foundations for success in that state? Probably not. No one of these men would be likely to create any enthusiasm among the New York democracy, or indeed with the party anywhere outside of their immediate constituency. The nomination of either of these men would almost certainly insure New York to the republicans. The nomination of Cleveland or Hill, if there is not a radical change from present conditions, will make the republican chance of success nearly as good. Still there is much greater possibility of the democracy carrying New York next year than securing the electoral votes of Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska, and as the stake in the Empire state is larger, it is manifestly the part of wisdom to make the play for it, and as matters now stand the democracy manifestly has a difficult and unpromising task before it.

THE PUBLIC WORK.

It is not necessary for THE BEE again to express its regret that bonds for public improvements will not be voted until November. We shall be obliged to wait and take our chances at a general election with no certainty that the people will give public improvements enough attention at that time to carry the bonds.

There is hope, however, in the statement of the mayor based upon detailed facts and figures furnished by the city engineer, that a very large amount of public improvement may be undertaken and accomplished. He places the cost of the work contemplated by unfinished contracts left over from last year and that incident thereto at a round million dollars.

A million dollars expended for labor and material in Omaha at this time is a valuable contribution to our circulating medium. It will greatly add to the comfort of hundreds of workingmen sadly in need of employment and it will help every retail merchant in the city. It will be a tonic whose invigorating effect will be immediate and lasting.

The people have known in a general way that there were a large number of unfinished contracts but they did not appreciate the amount of money involved in their completion. They are impatient to see the graders, pavers, curbers and gutterers earning money and improving the appearance of the city.

The various branches of city government have been calling each other hard names because this work is not now under way. The people demand that the shilly-shallying shifting of responsibility shall cease. There is no reasonable excuse for the delay which has already occurred and any further neglect of their plain duty deserves the severest condemnation. The board of public works is primarily to blame. Let it clear its skirts by doing its full duty. The other branches of the city government will then come in for their share of criticism. The season is one-third gone. We must not waste any more time.

A PRACTICAL SUGGESTION.

Kansas City is feeling the evil effects of the reaction from her unexampled prosperity. Times are dull as they are here, except that the nervous exhaustion has been greater, and the sick city responds to energetic treatment less readily. Nevertheless our down-river neighbor is not asleep. Kansas City has never been somnolent. She is built out of enterprise and lives and grows upon this upbuilding element. She, like Omaha, has been casting about for a plan upon which her large and small property owners can unite in a grand effort to help the city on to renewed prosperity, and has not only adopted the idea of our Real Estate and Property Owners' Association, but has added a feature which is commended to the attention of that organization.

The Kansas City association is a stock company with a paid up capital of $1,000,000. This capital is not to be donated to manufacturing enterprises in the way of bonuses, but is to be invested in them on behalf of the association. Each shareholder of the Kansas City organization becomes a shareholder in such manufacturing concerns as may be induced to locate their plants in the city. The association cannot contribute more than 50 per cent of the capital of such manufactory and the manufacturing company is given the option at any time of purchasing the association stock at par with 6 per cent interest.

The association will also interest itself in securing donations of lands from property owners. The lands go into the common capital and are a part of the assets of the concern benefited, the association stock receiving its proportionate benefits with the outside capital.

The idea is a practical one and offers a definite form of investment for those anxious to see a return for their money, and rightly managed can become a powerful means of pushing the city's interests. Cash in the strong box, whether it be $1,000,000 or $100,000, talks in more persuasive tones than advertisements or personal letters to capitalists informing them of the resources of the city. An association upon this plan is able to meet most effectually that old question: "If the chance is so good for making money out of the proposed investment, why don't you go into it yourself?"

IOWA WARMING UP.

Within the next thirty days four political party conventions will be held in Iowa, and four tickets will be placed before the voters. The ball will be started by the independents who convene at Des Moines on the 3rd inst. The prohibitionists will meet in the same city for a similar purpose a week later. On the 24th the democrats get together at Ottumwa, and finally on the 1st of July, Cedar Rapids will entertain about 1,000 delegates to the republican convention.

It was supposed when the independent call was issued that the managers would make up a ticket upon which dickers could be made with the democrats for a fusion of interests. The Cincinnati declarations for a third party, however, have changed the complexion of the convention very materially and as the opponents of a third party movement among local alliances are largely refusing to send delegates it is entirely probable the mongrel crowd of ex-greenbackers, Calamity Wellers, and walking delegates will carry the independents into the Cincinnati departure. The democrats will therefore be benefited only in an indirect manner, if at all, instead of by fusion.

The prohibition sentiment of Iowa and the third party prohibitionist organization are by no means identical. The party numbers about fifteen hundred, most of whom will be at their convention. While the temperance question will be a paramount issue in the campaign, the distinctly total abstinence party will not cut much of a figure unless it is braced up by the literary and personal solicitation campaign which the New York *Voice* is organizing.

The democrats will go into the fight with the ticket of two years ago mainly renominated. It has back of it the prestige of partial and unexpected success and will be headed by Governor Boies, whose personal popularity with his party is believed to be very great. The democrats count upon the anti-liquor vote, and in the event of large defections of independents and prohibitionists from the republican fold may squeeze through.

The republicans hold the last of the series of conventions. This of itself is a striking fact, for Iowa has prior to 1889 been so safely republican that the old party generally set the pattern for its old time enemy. The late convention is wise in the present situation and affords the opportunity to profit by the mistakes of those held in the present month. Although temporarily repulsed and very nearly vanquished two years ago, the party is not dead by any means, but will make a bold foray and seek to recover its lost ground.

The temperance issue will in all probability be relegated to the local elections and no very positive plank will appear in either the republican or independent platforms. It is not a question for state officials, but must be settled by the legislature, and therefore it is not inconsistent with the action of former years to refer the subject to the county conventions. Taken all in all, the prospect for a lively campaign is good, with the parties so nearly matched in resources as to render the result extremely problematical.

AMERICA invites no religious antagonisms. As between sects she is absolutely neutral. It is the glory of this country that under the star spangled banner the citizen and the alien may worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences, or may question or deny the existence of a supreme ruler. There is absolute freedom of conscience. It is not strange, therefore, that the press and people of America, both Protestant and Catholic, are irreconcilably opposed to the Lucerne scheme for providing Catholic emigrants with priests and schools of their own language in parishes of their own. Such priests to be sent from the old countries. It is not necessary to the preservation of their faith and it opens the way for a foreign interference wholly at variance with the American policy. All the people of America will unite in sentiment with Archbishop Ireland in his patriotic protest against this proposed intermeddling of a foreign hierarchy with religious affairs of this country.

THE duties of the city physician or sanitary commissioner should be defined accurately enough to remove all doubts of their number and extent. It is unfair to leave him stranded at 2 o'clock a. m. with an uncertainty as to his duty staring him in the face on the one side and a man dying from a sudden injury on the other. The ordinary individual would fly to the relief of distress forthwith and settle the technical difficulties at leisure, but this is hardly to be expected from a physician who is paid but $2,000 a year as head of the health department. Such a dilemma is especially trying when the physician believes that another man is legally responsible for the care of the case called to his attention at this unseemly hour.

WITH the suspension of the publication of the *Alta California* at San Francisco goes down the oldest newspaper on the coast. It was started in the days of the argonauts and for 30 years was the favorite newspaper of San Francisco. The *Chronicle* captured its republican patronage and the Southern Pacific made it a democratic newspaper, with John P. Irish, formerly of Iowa, as its editor. It succeeded no better in the democratic ranks than as a republican organ, the *Examiner* outstripping it as a newspaper. The railway company wearied of carrying it and so it dies of suspended animation or heart failure. As a reminiscence it was interesting, but as a news purveyor it has long since been wholly useless.

RUSSELL B. HARRISON finds about as many thorns as roses in his bouquet of prominence as the son of the president. The fact is that the young man conducts himself with becoming dignity upon all occasions. The interviews sent out in which he is placed in awkward attitudes are usually fakes. His partner in New York is inclined to bank a trifle on their relationship, much to the younger Harrison's annoyance, but beyond his part ownership of the *Judge* and *Frank Leslie's* and the foolish stuff which Mr. Arkell gets into those papers, Russell Harrison's public and private behavior are beyond adverse criticism. He does not get the credit he deserves for his good sense and good judgment.

OUR police force continues to keep up its hospital record. Sixty days were lost on account of sickness in May. In contrast with Chief Seavey's report to this effect is that of Chief Galligan of the fire department, who informed the board of fire and police commissioners that the firemen did not lose a single day.

THE register of deeds and the county commissioners are again quarreling. This time the copying of the indices is the bone of contention. In all these conflicts of authority the taxpayers pay the piper, while the warring officials dance.

NEXT Monday the assessment book of each ward assessor must be in the hands of the county clerk. After that date the assessment books are open to the inspection of all persons. Let them be examined by citizens while the subject is in mind.

WHETHER by a minority or a majority report is immaterial, but in some way the west side of the high school grounds should be made presentable. In their present condition they are a disgrace to Omaha.

WYOMING women have votes at elections but no dower in the estate of their husbands. The exchange of dower for suffrage is paying high for a privilege.

THE next congress will be a marked contrast to the last. It will do nothing but wrangle, it will create no new laws of value to the country. The party situation of the majority is such that no aggressive movement forward can be made without great danger. The democrats have an overwhelming majority and will carry with them most of the independents. They could pass any measure they choose through the house, but they will not agree upon anything of consequence.

THE proposition that the site of Fort Omaha be donated to the city for a park meets with general approval in this city. The land was originally donated by citizens to the general government. There is no reason why it should not come back to us for public use as a gift from the national government.

A Child is Born.

Philadelphia Record.

The third party having had its borning, now comes the harder matter of the bringing up.

Taffy for Subscribers.

Lakeville (Ore.) Star.

Two Indian policemen, Garfield Jack and John Morgan, visited the office Monday and subscribed for the Star. They can read and write, are brave and intelligent, industrious and progressive, and therefore as good as anybody in general, and a whole lot better than any white man who is eternally sitting around the saloons and waiting to be treated.

Beats Hypnotism.

Grass Valley Tidings.

South Grass Valley was the scene of an exciting episode. A well known resident of that vicinity was caught in an intoxicated condition and was taken in charge by several parties, who wired the inebriate to the ground, flat on his back, and filled the bosom of his shirt with toads. The incident created no little excitement and thoroughly sobered the victim.

Literature in Journalism.

New York Independent.

But the journal's purpose is not good literature and ought not to be. Literature must have good expression, and the journal is not after good expression, particularly, but it is after facts and thoughts. They say that Butler's "Analogy" has no style. The Columbian college professor of English literature refers his scholars to the newspaper editorial as the typical example of writing without style. That is hardly true, perhaps, and we would put the zero mark against the compact news item; but it illustrates the facts that the journal, whether it be literally a journal, that is diurnal, or a weekly or monthly, is after something else than literature, and properly so. A literary quantity will help an article, but is not at all indispensable.

PASSING JESTS.

Rochester Talisman: "See here, my friend, that dog of yours killed three sheep of mine last night, and I want to know what you propose to do about it!" "Are you sure it was my dog?" "Yes." "Well I hardly know what to do. I guess I had better sell him. You don't want to buy a good dog, do you?"

Philadelphia Record: Two employers were exchanging notes about their employes. "I think Mr. Daybook must be a Mormon." "Why?" "He's been off three afternoons since the baseball season opened to go to the funeral of his mother-in-law."

The maiden had a silvery laugh,
A wealth of golden hair,
But hadn't a nickel wherewith she
Could pay her street car fare.

New York Journal: "What costume do you wear when mountain-climbing?"
"A fatigue suit, of course."

New York Journal: He—Where can we find a quiet retreat for an uninterrupted conversation!
She—Let's go to church.

St. Joseph News: He—I am inclined to think it is a girl and not a man in the moon.
She—And why?
"Because there is so often a ring around it."

A touch of nature makes the whole world kin,
And, searching deeper, you will surely find
That touching pockets for the surplus tin
Makes mankind more than kin and less than kind.

Baltimore American: The people's party ought to be an advocate of women's rights, as it is reported to have been born with a hoop.

"Don't judge me by my malting grain,"
The humble barley said;
"Think of the straw by which you gain
The harmless lemonade."

New York Recorder: This is what a woman says: "Some women are born fools, some achieve folly, but the most of them marry fools."

Philadelphia Record: Mrs. N. met Mrs. Y., who was in a street car enroute to the seashore. "I'd like to go," said Mrs. X., "but I dread the trunk packing." To which replied the other: "That's why I go ahead of my trunk. I think the salt air will brace me up to go home and pack it."

We couldn't buy beef last year,
Because the ice was too high;
And now, this year, when we have the ice,
The beef costs too much to buy.

New York Press: "And you think I will never tire of you, George? Never cease to regard you with affection?" "You never will. You are altogether too sweet to sour on me." She smiled, blushed, cast down her eyes and the kiss he had been begging for was granted.

THE VOYAGERS.

Edgar Fawcett in New York Independent.

Ho! for dreamland's happy harbors!
Who's for dreamland by the ferry!
Who's to breast the waves that bind it,
Breast the fairy waves and find it,
Rich in flowering groves and arbors,
Tho the boat's a timorous wherry
And the sailors, vague in features,
Are the shadowiest of creatures!
Ho! for dreamland! Heigh! for dreamland!
Who's for dreamland, by the ferry!

Here are scholars pale with musing;
Revellers that no more are merry;
Maids whose loves were cupty anguish;
Lovers that for life must languish;
Patriots passionately choosing
All the haughty hopes to bury;
Sculptor, painter, bard, musician
With unreached ideals elysian . . .
These for dreamland, those for dreamland!
Straight for dreamland, by the ferry!

Off they push, and out they wonder
Faring fleetly toward the very
Mindmost heart of that great curly
Cloud that roseate and yet pearly
Haunts the dubious distance yonder—
Bound where blossoming sprays of cherry,
Apple, and all trees are vernal
With a springtide pomp eternal!
Ho! for dreamland! Heigh! for dreamland!
Halcyon dreamland, by the ferry!

DIED A HORRIBLE DEATH.

Elmer Young of Lincoln a Victim of Glanders.

AMUSEMENT FOR INCURABLE INSANE.

Contracts Awarded by the Board of Public Lands and Buildings —Wants Five Thousand Dollars Damages.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 2.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Elmer Young, a farmer aged twenty-six years, who lives with his mother just east of University Place, died last night from the glanders, which disease was contracted from some horses which he was treating. The animals were kept in a pasture near University Place belonging to a man named Baldwin. Young's horses have had the glanders for two or three months and one day while he was caring for one of them the horse blew the pus from his nastrils into Young's face. It is believed that the poison was absorbed by a pimple on the young man's cheek. For several weeks the deadly blood disease has played havoc with his nasal passages and his physicians supposed until a day or two ago that he was suffering with an uncommonly virulent form of catarrh. When it was discovered that his horses had the glanders and their owner had contracted the disease from them it was to late too administer the proper remedies to save him.

STATEMENT NO. 4,

Showing the number of miles, the assessed valuation per mile and the total assessed valuation of railroads in the state of Nebraska, as determined by the state board of equalization, 1891:

NAME OF RAILROAD.	NO. OF MILES.	ASSESSED VALUATION PER MILE.	ASSESSED VALUATION TOTAL.
Burlington & Missouri River	191.51	$11,800	$2,250,618.00
Omaha & Southwestern	50.81	6,800	345,512.00
Nebraska	123.13	5,500	677,215.00
Republican Valley	552.43	5,000	2,761,750.00
Atchison & Nebraska	107.50	5,000	537,500.00
Lincoln & Northwestern	75.15	4,900	368,085.00
Nebraska & Colorado	440.71	4,000	1,762,840.00
Chicago, Nebraska & Kansas	5.28	4,000	21,120.00
Union Pacific	407.22	11,400	3,941,936.80
Omaha & Republican Valley	414.15	4,500	1,863,675.00
Kansas City & Omaha	130.78	4,500	588,510.00
Missouri Pacific	195.65	5,000	978,025.00
Missouri Pacific, Crete branch	58.18	3,500	203,630.00
Pacific Railway Co. in Nebraska	71.22	3,500	249,270.00
Missouri Pacific, Springfield & Pappillion branch	7.88	3,500	27,580.00
St. Joseph & Grand Island	117.53	5,500	646,415.00
Sioux City & Pacific	26.55	5,500	150,920.00
Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley	980.73	5,000	4,903,650.00
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha	260.16	5,000	1,300,800.00
Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska	141.28	4,600	649,888.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	54.63	4,000	218,520.00
Republican Valley, Kansas & Southwestern	8.50	4,000	34,000.00
Grand Island & Wyoming Central	352.64	3,500	1,234,240.00
Omaha & North Platte	80.78	6,600	533,148.00
Kearney & Black Hills	157.88	3,500	552,580.00
Oxford & Kansas	59.61	3,500	208,635.00
Lincoln & Black Hills	65.74	3,000	197,190.00
Republican Valley & Wyoming	9.71	3,500	33,985.00
Kansas City & Beatrice	20.00	3,500	72,100.00
Nebraska & Western	129.16	3,000	387,480.00
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	3.22	5,000	16,100.00
Totals	5,418.15		29,265,917.80

Average assessed valuation per mile, $5,401.45.
Total assessment, palace cars, $158,514.42.
Total assessment, telegraph company, $220,184.04.

PREACHING AN AMUSEMENT.

The board of public lands and buildings today adopted the plans of George W. Shafer for the new structure on the grounds of the home for the friendless. The building will cost $45,000.

The bill of $50 presented by Dr. Britt for services as chaplain at the asylum for the insane at Hastings, created considerable debate. Finally Dr. Test came to the rescue and delared that preaching came under the head of "amusements for the insane," and therefore should be allowed from the fund set apart for entertaining the lunatics. A roar of laughter followed, but the bill was allowed as the result of Test's reasoning.

Joseph Burns of Lincoln was allowed $1,400 on the contract for the water supply for the institution at Kearney. Mr. Burns also submitted a proposition to furnish a water system for the asylum at Hastings and the deaf and dumb institute at Omaha.

WANTS FIVE THOUSAND.

Today Judge Tibbetts is hearing the evidence in the case of Josephine Stevens vs the Lincoln street railway company. Mrs. Stevens wants $5,000 for a tumble she took from a street car near D street, which was caused by the driver starting the horses suddenly while she was getting off the car.

MASON A CANDIDATE.

It is reported that O. P. Mason is anxious to get the world's fair commissionership since he failed to make connections as secretary of the state board of transportation. As Mason was one of the governor's attorneys in the Thayer-Boyd contest it is reported on fairly good authority that Thayer will reward him with the desired appointment. Mason has constantly haunted the executive departments and passes considerable of his time in Thayer's private office.

THE SHEEDY ESTATE.

The kindness and favor shown by ex-Marshal Melick to Mrs. Sheedy during the late murder trial have been rewarded by Mrs. Sheedy deciding to resign as administratrix of her husband's estate and have Melick appointed instead. A request to that effect will be presented to the county judge.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Auditor Benton will not return to the city until June 15.

Governor Thayer was not in his office today.

State Treasurer Hill is not in the city.

CONDITION OF CROPS.

Very Favorable Reports from a Number of Nebraska Points.

MADISON, Neb., June 1.—We are having a little rain here this morning, but as yet it has only laid the dust. We have had lately two little showers which have all told wet the ground to a depth of about an inch, but it has done a great deal of good.

NORTH LOUP, Neb., June 1.—Most of the corn is up, but the top of the ground has been too dry for the past ten days. A light rain last night wet the ground down one inch. Most small grain is looking well.

BRAINARD, Neb., June 1.—There is plenty of moisture in the ground and small grain is doing splendidly. The corn is a little backward on account of cold weather, but the prospect was never better for a good crop than at present.

MILLARD, Neb., June 1.—In this vicinity corn is almost all planted and coming up a good stand. The heavy rains of last week did wash the ground a good deal. Many farmers are replanting the washed spots. Small grain looks well.

BLUE SPRINGS, Neb., June 1.—The condition of the growing crop is good. The weather is all that could be desired with plenty of moisture in the ground. Wheat is all headed out and very promising. A good stand of corn and growing fast.

HOLMESVILLE, Neb., June 1.—Crop prospects are good. Corn is all planted and nearly all up, with a good stand, except in some few fields where the cut worms and squirrels have done some damage. These fields will be replanted. The past seven days has been fine corn growing weather, the best we have had this season. The ground is in good shape, with plenty of moisture to keep crops growing. Wheat is looking finely, has commenced heading out, there are a few pieces in bloom. Oats are looking well and will be a good crop if we have another good rain. Rye is all headed out and looks well, prospects favorable for a good crop. Flax is in good shape, but very little sown here this year. A good acreage of millet has been sown, but none up yet.

SHERIDAN, Neb., June 1.—Wheat, mostly winter, is in good shape and looks well, there ought to be several car loads shipped this fall. Oats look well. It rains almost every night. Corn is all planted and most of it up. Flax is a poor crop. We want lots of rain yet.

PRINCETON, Neb., June 1.—Wheat is in better condition and prospects for a crop are better than they ever were before. Oats are in good condition. Corn is looking good so far. The ground is plenty moist enough for the growing crops.

AGNEW, Neb., June 1.—Corn is all planted and coming up a better stand than last year. Wheat, oats and rye good. Splendid rain this morning. Ground in good condition for the growing crops.

OSCEOLA, Neb., June 1.—The general prospects for the growing crops are very favorable. Small grain is doing nicely. Corn, with a few exceptions, is a good stand. There is some complaint of cut worms, and some have replanted where the worms took the first planting. We are having plenty of rain and the farmers are very much encouraged, but there are some kickers as usual.

MONROE, Neb., June 1.—Wheat is looking fairly well just now. Oats suffered badly during the dry spell, but the recent rains have caused much improvement. The prospect is better than at this time last year. Corn is nearly all planted and coming up well, but the grub is doing some damage. Barley looks well but not much has been sown. Raining nicely today.

PAPILLION, Neb., June 1.—We have plenty of moisture in the ground. The growing crops are in good condition. Wheat, barley and rye are looking well. Oats were hurt some by the dry weather but are reviving rapidly since the late rains. Corn is mostly up, a good stand and looking well. We are having more rain than is needed.

PLATTE CENTER, Neb., June 1.—Our crops are in fair condition but we have not had rain enough, that is where the ground was not in good condition, but in places where the ground was attended to crops look to be in fair condition. In some places corn is not up and if we do not get more rain it will have to be replanted. Oats are short in some places and so is wheat but upon the whole it looks as if a fair crop would be harvested.

YUTAN, Neb., June 1.—The weather is fine and crops look well, especially corn.

WOOD RIVER, Neb., June 1.—The crops are looking well. We had a nice rain last night. The rains could not come nicer if they were made to order. Crops never looked better.

TRIED TO SAVE HIS SISTER.

Harry Doxie Tells a Touching Story to the Federal Grand Jury.

A bright-eyed, black-haired boy about sixteen years of age has been seen about the federal building for the past few days waiting to be called before the grand jury. He attracted more than ordinary attention on account of his youth and generally intelligent appearance.

Well directed questions drew the boy's story from him and he unfolded a tale in simple language which shows him to be a lad of good hard sense and mature ideas.

His name is Harry Doxie and he has lived at Callaway, where his father and mother kept a hotel, the only other member of the family being a sister of the boy, aged about twelve years.

Among the boarders at the hotel was a man who had not been in the house long before he began to show more attention to the rather handsome landlady than was necessary or even proper. The husband protested against such proceedings, but without effect, and the intrigue continued.

Finally the husband became disgusted and left home, going to some point in Kansas, and about the same time the boarder who had been the cause of all the trouble went to Laramie, where he started a saloon.

Mrs. Doxie remained in Callaway with her two children and her mother. In a short time a letter arrived from Laramie, written by the absent lover to Mrs. Doxie, asking her to come to him and bring the little girl with her.

Harry intercepted the letter, his suspicions having been aroused by the postmark, and opened it. He then decided to keep it from his mother, but it was found by his grandmother who upheld her daughter in her course and thereupon the old woman lodged a complaint against the boy, charging him with interfering with the mails.

The boy was arrested and brought before the present grand jury for hearing. He told his story in a simple, straightforward way, which excited the most lively sympathy in the minds of the grand jury. He said he kept the letter because he was afraid his mother would take his sister with her and he did not want the little girl to be subjected to such evil influences as would surely surround her under such circumstances.

As the little fellow told his story to the grand jury suspicious looking drops of moisture dimmed many of the jurymen's eyes and the expressions concerning the mother and grandmother of the children were far from flattering.

There was no indictment returned and one of the grand jurymen, a banker from McCook, decided to adopt the boy forthwith. The disposition to be made of the girl has not been settled.

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