

THE DAILY BEE
E. ROSEWATER Editor.
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ADVERTISEMENTS:
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editorial matters should be addressed to the
Editorial Department.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION
State of Nebraska, ss
County of Douglas, ss

Average: 24,761
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my
presence this 6th day of June, 1891.

THE Alton boycott may not be effective,
but its staying qualities are phenomenal.

COMMISSIONER TIMME should not give
up his search for information in regard
to post-mortem expenditures in the cor-
ner's office.

THE experiences of Philadelphia and a
few other cities in this country suggests
the question whether or not a bank ex-
aminer really examines.

A NEW electric light company in Den-
ver offers to furnish arc lamps at \$8.75
per month. The old company demands
\$12.50. Omaha pays \$14.50 per month.

No doubt Mr. George Hicks would make
a competent member of the board
of public works, but unless one of the
two democrats will resign his politics
bars him from membership.

DENVER street railway companies are
removing unused tracks from the streets.
This is a hint for the Omaha company
which the council might emphasize by
a resolution or ordinance if necessary.

The most important question now before
the new Chicago appellate court is
whether or not the judges shall wear
gowns. If the judges consult the senti-
ment of the community at large they
will omit this antiquated dummery.

ACCORDING to dispatches from
Iquique the principal merit of the Chilean
government vessels is the superior
speed whereby they can keep out of the
way of the war ships of the insurgents.
These ships appear to believe it is bet-
ter to fight and run away than not live
to fight another day.

THE one idea prohibitionists were de-
feated in the Ohio convention and the
party which has never been able to
carry its single item enters the fight
loaded down with declamations upon all
the controversial topics now before the
American people, including woman's
suffrage and the income tax.

COUNCIL BLUEFS is in earnest in her
efforts to secure a union passenger depot.
Council Bluefs ought to be successful in
securing this convenience. She has
done enough for the railways centering
there and has a sufficient volume of busi-
ness to warrant the confidence with
which her citizens are asserting them-
selves on this proposition.

RUSSIA may find that the expulsion
from Moscow of Hor Goldberg, the
eminent Jewish financier and diplomatist
of Belgium, was a most impolitic act. It
is likely to arouse the sentiment of the
world against Russian intolerance, and
Russia is not great enough in resources,
reputation or area to defy the public
sentiment of the nineteenth century.

IF THE southern alliance will keep its
word and refuse to support Grover
Cleveland for the presidency, the
"stuffed prophet of Williams street"
will not give the democratic national
convention a chance to snore him under.
The southern alliance is democratic and
its wishes will be respected. The only
hope of the democrats in 1892 is in the
alliance, south and north.

THE defaulting ex-city treasurer of
Philadelphia has pleaded guilty on 17
counts to the indictment against
him. The aggregate penalty of these
will be about sixty years imprison-
ment. In view of these facts the good-
natured prosecuting attorney has de-
clined to prosecute him upon those re-
maining, at least until after the penalti-
es on the 17 have been worked out.
It is possible to satisfy even a
Philadelphia lawyer.

THE board of trade should not be
satisfied with a resolution and a commit-
tee in favor of making an effort to
secure one of the great party conventions
for Omaha. The committee should get
right down to business and post itself on
what ought to be done to enable this
city to accomplish its purpose. Every
national committeeman in the country
should be told that Omaha is alive and
anxious to have a hearing when the
time comes to select the meeting places
of these national political gatherings.

OMAHA'S OPPORTUNITY.
Cheap fuel is a vital factor in the
growth and permanency of manufactur-
ing industries. Every great manufactur-
ing center in the United States owes
its strength to the abundance and cheap-
ness of fuel. Pittsburgh's pre-eminence
as a city of factories was reared on a
foundation of cheap steam-making
power. The convenience of coal, the
abundance of petroleum and later the
infernal seas of natural gas discovered
and made subservient to man's will, all
combined to make the Smoky City a
manufacturing center of the first mag-
nitude. The history of other cities show
that where the raw material exists in
abundance, the disadvantage of costly
fuel is partially overcome, but when
both are concentrated at a given point,
the number and character of manufact-
ories depend on the energy and enter-
prise of the people.

The question of cheap fuel is one of
the main obstacles confronting every
movement calculated to increase the in-
dustries of Omaha. The bulk of our
steam making coal comes from Iowa and
Kansas, but its cheapness is apparent
only in weight. Measured by the quanti-
ties consumed to produce a given amount
of power, the margin of profit over the
cost of superior coal from more distant
points is slight. We must look to other
sources for better and cheaper coal.

In abundance and variety of steam-
making power Wyoming possesses de-
cided advantages over any section tribu-
tary to Omaha. The coal treasures of
the state are inexhaustible. Develop-
ment is in its infancy, yet it has
established itself as the household fuel
of the west. Excessive cost of transporta-
tion prevents more extensive use, and
years must elapse before it can become a
factor in Omaha's industrial growth.
But the vast oil basins of the state afford
a permanent solution of the fuel prob-
lem.

The importance of this great sea of
petroleum to Omaha's industrial future
is beyond question. There is no longer
any doubt of the extent and value of the
basins or the superiority of the oil in
quality and quantity, over that
which in little over a generation
added millions upon millions
to the nation's wealth, multi-
plied industries, stimulated prosperity
and placed Pennsylvania in the front
rank of manufacturing states. Practical
demonstrations have dispelled all doubts
and established its character. All this
preliminary work was carried on by men
of moderate means, who had their re-
sources soon equal to their luck, and ere
this have placed Wyoming oil on
the markets of the world. Thorough
and systematic development requires
greater capital, but all efforts to secure
sufficient means from outside sources
have heretofore been frustrated by mercen-
ary influences.

The value of this product as a
steam-making power is but one of
the leading elements. It is an article
of universal use and the city which
controls the output and applies it in
creating new and sustaining oil indus-
tries not only fortifies itself against com-
petition but secures a strong lead in the
race for supremacy in the west.

Nebraska men and means practically
control the field. They command all
avenues of approach to the best basins.
But they cannot maintain their grip
without substantial assistance. It rests
with local capitalists whether Nebraska
and its metropolis shall reap the
full benefits destined to flow from
the Wyoming oil fields. Omaha
must lead and anchor its interests
in the field. The energy and sagacity
which in seven years made Omaha
the third stock market of the country,
should be pressed into harness again and
with the addition of enterprising new
comers, found a western Standard oil
company. There is nothing of a specula-
tive nature in the investment. It is a
golden opportunity demanding men with
the ability to grasp and the means to
execute an enterprise of such magnitude.

John Rockefeller had but little means
at his command when he purchased
his first oil refinery in Cleveland. The
seller chuckled over the fancy
price obtained. But Rockefeller com-
prehended the vast possibilities of
the business, pressed to his sup-
port less aggressive investors, and
reared a fortune, the amount of which
he could not determine, under oath, by
a title of twenty millions. Wyoming
offers today far more tempting induc-
ements than confronted Rockefeller 20
years ago. Omaha is to Wyoming
what Cleveland was to Pennsylvania.
The conditions are favorable for the
birth of several Rockefeller and the
upbuilding of colossal commercial
and industrial interests in Omaha.
Prompt action is necessary to permanent
success.

MR. ROSEWATER AND AMERICAN LABOR.
It is not necessary to say to the older
readers of THE BEE that its editor has
always been the friend and champion
of American labor. For 20 years he
has advocated its cause in the columns
of this paper and battled for its interests
in the political arena. As an employer
he has always paid the union scale of
prices, and in every relation with labor
has complied promptly with its reason-
able demands. In the prolonged con-
flict between the Burlington railroad
company and its engineers THE BEE was
on the side of the men, and in no contest
between labor and capital in which labor
appeared to be in the right has this
paper failed to advocate its cause. No
man in this country, certainly no editor,
has done more to advance the welfare
and uphold the rights of labor than
Mr. Rosewater, and he is as earnestly and
heartily its friend now as at any
time in the past.

The position of THE BEE regarding im-
migration has been so frequently
stated that it is presumed all of its
readers fully understand it. It is simply
that worthy foreigners, able and willing
to earn a livelihood and well disposed
to our laws, should have no barrier put
in the way of their coming to the United
States. Such people, THE BEE thinks,
there is still room and opportunity for
here, and it believes their coming will
increase the general prosperity. There
has been for the last two or three years
a great outcry against immigration,
recently intensified by the af-
fair at New Orleans and the fact

that the number of immigrants this year
has been considerably larger than for
the corresponding period of last year.
THE BEE has no sympathy with this
nor with the proposition that the gov-
ernment should extend unskilled labor.
It believes that this labor is needed
here to perform work which American
labor will not do. The latter cannot be
had for the grading of railroads, the
digging of sewers and work of this char-
acter, and without the supply of foreign
unskilled labor willing to do this work
very little of it would be
done. THE BEE honors that spirit
in the American workman which
leads him to refuse such menial employ-
ment. It is this spirit which has had
most to do with elevating labor in this
republic and with making the American
worker the most prosperous and com-
fortable of any in the world. Only those
who would debase American labor are
willing that it shall perform the menial
work at any price, which is now done by
foreign labor.

The enemies of THE BEE and of
its editor undertake a losing task
when they attempt to make it
appear that Mr. Rosewater is not a
friend of American labor. The record
of 20 years of conflict in the interest
of that labor—conflict that demanded in-
delegable courage and intense work-
ing is so overwhelmingly against them
that their puny assaults can no more prevail
against it than could the missile from a
toy gun penetrate a steel armored ship
of war.

THE returns of the assessor of the
First ward reveal glaring inequalities
in the matter of valuations for taxation.
The assessor in that ward is an experi-
enced man and has performed the duties
of the office for a long period. His
light is therefore taken as an example of
the tax-shirking of corporations and the
inequitable methods of making valuations.
In other wards similar lapses of
judgment will be discovered in the mat-
ter of assessing corporations, though it
is to be hoped there are no such glaring
inconsistencies.

January 1, 1891, when THE BEE made
up its annual showing of the improve-
ments for the year 1890, the Thomson-
Houston Electric Light company vouch-
safed the information that it had ex-
pended upwards of \$300,000 within
the preceding twelve months upon
its plant in this city. It was then
supplying light for 5,000 incandescence
lamps and 120 arc lamps. Its pay-roll
contained the names of 60 employes. It
was then as now receiving \$175 per
2,000-power arc light from the city and
it was admitted on all hands to be a well
equipped electric lighting establish-
ment. About April 1, the date for
which the present assessment stands, the
president repeatedly claimed that the
company had invested \$700,000 in Omaha
and he pleaded with councilmen to
protect their investment against a
smaller concern which was seek-
ing a franchise. The company
has \$500,000 of paid up capital stock and
has issued bonds amounting to \$400,000.
The franchise itself is also of great
value. In 1890 seventy-five miles of wire
were put up and a large amount of new
machinery was added.

Yet in the face of these facts admitted
by the company, known to the public and
to the assessor, that official upon his sol-
emn oath values its personal property at
\$15,445 and the real estate on which the
power house is located at \$9,000!
It is known of course that the whole
city is valued at not less than \$200,000,
000. In other words, the average tax-
able valuation of property is about one-
tenth of its cash value. On this basis
the electric light property should be as-
sessed at \$70,000 at least, for the plant is
certainly worth what the president says
it cost.

The assessor's judgment is not so de-
fective in assessing private property.
The Metz brewery, built years ago, is
rated at \$18,000. The building of the
Goodman drug company at \$10,000; the
Bemis bag factory at \$11,000; and the
Ames building at \$9,000. The Electric
light company's building is one of the
best in that part of the city, and covers
three lots. It is assessed at \$9,000. The
Moline Millburn building cost less money
and stands upon one lot. It is assessed
at \$10,900. The Bushman building cost
\$35,000 and occupies less than a full lot.
It is assessed at \$10,000. The
Omaha hardware company's stock goes
in at \$13,000. The entire personality of
the electric light company including
its expensive machinery, its miles upon
miles of wire, and other property is said
by this assessor on his oath to be worth
\$15,445. Against this is the personal
property of the Omaha Elevator com-
pany listed at \$29,860, and that of Fair-
banks, Morse & Co., at \$15,000.

What a farce! How long will the peo-
ple of Omaha tamely submit to these
impositions, these discriminations, this
favor of corporate monopolies, these
false returns of values?

COUNCILMEN DONNELLY and Eisner
knock a great hole in the mayor's
message vetoing the bond election or-
dinance, in their report upon that docu-
ment. According to their well digested
conclusions instead of having \$1,000,000
available for street improvements with-
out voting bonds as claimed by the
mayor, the aggregate is but \$270,000.
Mayor Cushing now has the better.
The discussion between him and the council
may throw light upon this very inter-
esting subject and eventually lead to the
establishment of some sort of intelli-
gence office where all parties interested
can go for reliable information.

THE Minneapolis Tribune calls this
great city "little Omaha," and in the
same paragraph expresses the fear that
we are big enough to capture the
republican national convention. The
epitaph does not hurt and simply puts
us on our mettle to make it interesting for
the Minnesota metropolis in the cam-
paign for the convention.

DES MOINES is a city of 50,000 people.
The information to be obtained there
by the board of public works is doubtless
very valuable to Omaha, but while the
city officials were absent learning how
Des Moines paves her streets, the public

work in Omaha languished and the cedar
boards of Spaulding street continued to
float toward the Gulf of Mexico.

IN spite of the large number of new
buildings and other enterprises estab-
lished within a year in the first ward the
total valuation of personality shows a
gain of but \$15,000 over last year. The
first ward grows in wealth faster than
in taxable value. The other wards
probably grow likewise.

THE next time the city contracts for
street finger-boards it should provide
that they be maintained in good order
for a term of years. The name of every
street should be shown at intersections so
that strangers may be able to find
themselves.

WHERE is the principal business office
of the Electric Light company? Under
the ruling of the county commissioners
should not this corporation return its
personal property to the Fourth ward
instead of the First?

WHAT excuse can the board of public
works give for the present condition of
the pavement on Spaulding street?
Why should that street remain prac-
tically impassable for ten days.

THE Omaha guards ought to go to
Indianapolis but complimentary resolu-
tions will not pay for railroad tickets.

A Discordant Note.
No, no, Mr. Brice! The national conven-
tion ought to come to St. Louis, but whether
it does or not, it must not be held in Tam-
many hall.

Water We Here For?
Irrigation Age.
Silver is a question of much moment to the
west, but irrigation is a deeper and bigger
question. When you talk of irrigation you
talk of gold.

A Drive at Chicago Bosses.
Chicago Herald.
The secret ballot was assured to the peo-
ple of Illinois. Electors can hereafter go
to the polls free from the feeling that po-
litical spies can find out exactly how they
vote.

Prospective Rejoicing.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
The great political battle ground this year
is Ohio, and the result will be a republican
victory of ample dimensions and a season of
long rejoicing on the part of all good and
patriotic citizens.

One Will Obset the Other.
If the farmers of Nebraska are as success-
ful in the political field as they will be in
the harvest field this year, everybody may
as well prepare for a granger governor this
fall by a large majority.

Ask Something Easy.
Denver Sun.
Some people are wondering how long
Chauncey M. Dape will be obliged to wait
before he will be able to fit one of his ad-
mirable speeches to a great monument much
nearer home than Ocala.

Missing Oceans of Fun.
Minneapolis Tribune.
A Sioux City politician has committed sui-
cide. He was short sighted, to put it mildly,
for Iowa is just entering upon the liveliest
campaign in her history. This Sioux City
man will miss oceans of fun.

A Big Bill to Foot.
Globe-Democrat (Rep.).
The alliance proposes to have hundreds
of speakers at work throughout the country
during the next four months. This looks as
if the democratic national committee had
agreed to foot a pretty large bill for third
party aid and comfort.

PANING JESTS.
Washington Star: Swell English society
circles are dead against the Canning man.

Philadelphia Record: The price of party,
it seems, went to the races and backed horses
when they didn't backact.

ADVANCE NOTE FROM NYVES.
The swirling storm swirled swifelywise,
The moaning wind moaned sadly on;
A traveler swoogled through the slushing
sloughs;
The last street car had gone.

Richmond Recorder: It is curious how
much faster a street car humps along when
you are running after it than when you are
riding on it.

"Grinner has a falsest voice," said Nobbs.
"Yee, and a falsest set of teeth," said Hobbs.

Washington Post: To the eye of the
sportsman the fishing worm presents an as-
pect of wriggle aplendid.

THE LONELIEST THING.
Boston Courier.
A wee dion of water by chance one day
Went down a Kentuckian's throat;
And by itself that poor little drop
In loneliness had to float.

But the loneliest thing in this whole great
world,
Whoever a search you make,
Is the poor little strawberry saltire,
That comes in the restaurant cake.

Detroit Free Press: Lord Dunlo-Well,
Belle, doesn't it seem odd to be a member of
the aristocracy?
Belle Hilton—Ho, bless your heart, not a
bit. I've played in burlesques a good bit
in my time.

Fliegende Blätter: Plausible, at Least—
"Look! There goes Dr. Mueller's young wife!
I am surprised that so sensible a man as he
should have married a girl with eight sons
and a 'daddy'!"
"And why, pray, I always supposed he
did it so as to have his mother-in-law bet-
ter distributed."

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ter distributed."

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Notwithstanding the famine threatening
the people of Europe, the governments of
Germany, France and Italy obstinately
maintain their barbarous systems of taxation on
bread. There is little doubt that the inter-
ests that have speculated largely upon a rise
in the prices of wheat and other cereals are
exercising a potent influence in preventing
even a temporary suspension of the grain
duties. If these duties should be suspended
wheat and corn would pour into Europe from
the United States and other regions in an
abundant stream, and this would be speedily
followed by a decline in prices. The Ger-
man, French and Italian governments seem,
however, to prefer that their people should
starve rather than that those who are
speculating in the prices of bread should
suffer a loss of profits. But if this policy
shall be persisted in much longer in the
condition of the grain markets there is
reason to believe that it will produce not
merely bread riots, but much more serious
conflicts between the people of Europe and
their rulers. A more radical ground for po-
litical revolution could scarcely be found
than the reduction by a policy of government
which taxes the bread of the toiling masses
in order to maintain vast standing armies.
Every day the popular murmurs against this
policy are assuming a more menacing tone.
The patient German workmen who have
been making fists in their pockets will feel
with terrible energy when they shall feel
the power of revolution and the people will
clearly recognize that their sufferings are
largely due to the pig-headed and perverse
obstinacy of their imperial government.

For more than half a century Venezuela
has been protesting against British encroach-
ment. Commissioners have been sent to
London to press her claims, but without
avail; and just as steadily as the sea
encroaches on the land and sweeps away old
landmarks, so Great Britain has continued to
survey territory, establish posts, raise flags
and overawe all opposition by a display of
superior force. A few years ago Guzman
Blanco, ex-dictator of Venezuela, was sent
as ambassador to England, where he still re-
mains; but it soon became evident that he
was false to his trust and he was burned in
effigy in the Venezuelan capital. The
discoveries of valuable gold deposits in the
debatable territory are undoubtedly at the
bottom of Great Britain's movements. Last
year the British commissioner seized mineral
rights near the Orinoco, where he still re-
mains; but it soon became evident that he
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Nowhere in Latin America is the experi-
ment of self-government being conducted
under such disadvantages as in Hayti.
French and negro blood combine as badly
as French and Indian. Its main product
is ignorance and worthlessness, its collateral
product is cruelty. There are just enough
exceptions to this rule to invite the hope of
improvement and not enough to assure it.
Hayti is a particularly bad place for such a
combination to live in. The land enriches
any one who is content to sit still and let
things go, and that is a condition which
almost necessarily leads to public disorder.
The less that a headstrong and excited
people have to do and the less they
need to do, the more surely do their
tendencies toward excess overcome
prudence and morality. Hayti is a natural
garden where crops must grow at the least
provocation. Money comes easily to all and
as easily they throw it away. Politics is the
natural resort of every adventurous disposi-
tion, and the step from ambition to bloodshed
comes easily at once. The history of Hayti
presents little that is encouraging to those
who have hoped to see the island develop
into an orderly, independent community. It
has been a record of murders, like the war
which have been reported by cable within a
fortnight. It should be noted that they occur
at a time when the Chinese government and
authorities in most provinces are appar-
ently displaying unusual friendship
for the "barbarians." The official
representative of the latter in the
treaty, in order to assist the Chinese dur-
ing the famine of 1890, the efforts of the com-
mittee were officially recognized by the vic-
eroys of the two Kiang provinces, which sent
to the members of the committee exceed-
ingly complimentary letters. Unfortunately,
the majority of the Chinese people do not en-
tertain the "foreign" Kiang provinces, the friendly
feeling shown by their government and high
officials. They are especially infuriated
when they see foreigners penetrating
farther and farther into the interior. The
lower classes are also incited by Chinese
merchants, jealous of seeing a portion
of their business passing into the hands of
foreigners. The Celestial authorities are com-
pelled sometimes, though it would seem un-
willingly, to stop the advance of the fore-
igners inland. For instance, though the Ten-
Go convention authorized English steamers
to go up the Yang Tsé Kiang river, popular
sentiment was so strongly opposed to the
British that the British consul was
wary to start a boat was compelled to
stop the enterprise, and it has recently sailed
up the river.

THE PACKERS' SAVINGS BANK.
The Packers' Savings Bank of South
Omaha is the latest financial institution in
the state asking for public patronage. The
company backing it are, A. C. Foster, H. H.
Keady, W. M. Babcock, E. A. Clifton, W. L.
Miles, S. Cotner, A. Gates, A. W. Trumbull
and C. M. Hunt.

THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.
Doctors Allen, Holdman, Stuart and Beech-
tel, secretaries of the state board of health,
met this afternoon in the governor's office
and held their first meeting. Each of the
members, before the meeting, had written
each other. No business of any importance
was transacted.

THE AMERICAN CEREAL COMPANY OF OMAHA
has filed articles of incorporation with the
secretary of state. The object of the organi-
zation is to do a general milling business.
The authorized capital stock is \$100,000. The
incorporators are Daniel Farrell, Jr., Dudley
Smith, Edgar Allen, William J. Cartan,
Charles L. Saunders.

WESTERN PENSIONS.
WASHINGTON, June 12.—(Special Telegram
to THE BEE.)—Pensions have been granted
as follows: Nebraska: Original—John W.
Rife, Thomas Hootcroft, William F. Younan,
Richard A. Turner, John G. Mebeler, Roy-
ston Smith, Nathaniel T. Smith, William C.
Thompson, John C. Nelson. Additional—
Absalom W. Yost, William Snyder, In-
crease—Stephen K. Keys, Samuel White-
house, Samuel Hallett, Cincinnati C. Mun-
ford, Samuel M. Myers. Reissue—Henry B.
Hill. Original—James Danaherty, Frank
Lowe. Original—Loren Woodcock, George
Gibson, Charles E. Polk, Charles H. Over-
holser, Francis M. Lane, Jacob D. Barnhart,
Edward Burke, Daniel Snyder, Charles M.
Wilson, John Booria, Samuel Weaver,
Daniel H. Klug, Fritz Landan, B. H. Slatter,
Hermann Schmidt, John Johnson, John Nel-
son, William G. Berry, Robert Liezgett, E. E.
Peterson, George B. McDermery, Wesley Tay-
lor. Additional—James Daugherty, Edwin
M. Carpenter, Increase—Josiah Davis,
Andrew Webb, Navy—Charles J. Berger,
Alphons Palmer, Alex. Church, Thomas M.
Lane, E. C. White, Henry Hobbs, John Ovington, John Planinship, Benjamin Dick-
inson, James D. Freeman, John McGuff,
George Howes, Andrew Stone, Marion Long,
William C. Carter, Abel Meesch, Reissue—
Nathan Gregory, William H. Irwin. Original
withhold—Catherine G. Wadley, Thos. Mc-
Clanahan, Sarah P. Atwater, Julia F. De-
catur, Mary Cardell.

HE KILLED HIS GRANDMOTHER.
BAYONETTE.
He killed his grandmother.
He was hanged in the jail yard this morn-
ing for the murder of his grandmother on
the night of May 3, 1890.

OBJECTS TO BEING BOUNCED.

Lincoln Office Hunters Fight Over a Soft
Snap and Fat Salary.

CARRYING THE CASE TO THE COURTS.
Drowned in a Pond—Peculiar Death
of a Fourteen-Year-Old Boy—
Interest in the Heimrod-
Carnes Contest.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 12.—(Special to THE
BEE.)—Lincoln has a fight of its own which
resembles somewhat the noted Heimrod-
Carnes oil inspection case now pending in
the district court of Douglas county. The
row is over the chairmanship of the board of
public works. Mr. Marshall was appointed
chairman of the board last year by Mayor
Graham. He has therefore served only one
year of his three year's term as a member of
the board. But the new mayor, Mr. Weir,
has appointed Prof. Higgins to the position of
chairman and wishes to reduce Mr. Marshall
to the position of a common member of the
board. As the chairmanship is worth \$1,300
per annum and the other two positions but
\$300, Mr. Marshall objects to being thus de-
prived of \$2,000, and declares that there is no
power to remove his office for just cause.
He cites as cause for his action the
precedents established in regard to the
chairmanship not only in Lincoln, but also in
Omaha. He refuses to surrender the office
and has appealed the case to the city council
and that body has referred the matter to the
judicial committee. A report on the same
will be made next Monday evening. The
matter will be decided whether it is learned
that the defeated person will bring quo
warranto proceedings and have the supreme
court pass on the matter.

THE BOY DROWNED.
Ray Anderson, the fourteen-year-old son of
Helen B. Anderson, Twenty-ninth and "Hot"
dressed streets, met his death yesterday
by falling into a deep hole in a pool two blocks
east of his home. There is a culvert at the
place, but the hole is so small that the re-
cent rains have made it inadequate for the
purpose for which it was intended.
The kicking up of mud was called to
the formation of a small pond and the
lad was wading in it when he suddenly
struck a place beyond his depth and
drowned. He was carried to the city
new culvert by the swift current, but saved
himself from being carried away by grasping
himself near the Orinoco, where he still re-
mains; but it soon became evident that he
was false to his trust and he was burned in
effigy in the Venezuelan capital. The
discoveries of valuable gold deposits in the
debatable territory are undoubtedly at the
bottom of Great Britain's movements. Last
year the British commissioner seized mineral
rights near the Orinoco, where he still re-
mains; but it soon became evident that he
was false to his trust and he was burned in
effigy in the Venezuelan capital.

Mrs. Bond has secured an injunction
against Paul F. Clark to restrain him from
selling, leasing or encumbering or inter-
fering with her interest in certain real
estate near the Orinoco, where he still re-
mains; but it soon became evident that he
was false to his trust and he was burned in
effigy in the Venezuelan capital. The
discoveries of valuable gold deposits in the
debatable territory are undoubtedly at the
bottom of Great Britain's movements. Last
year the British commissioner seized mineral
rights near the