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E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.
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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.
State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss.
George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, solemnly swears that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending April 14, 1892, was as follows:

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 18th day of April, A. D. 1892.
N. P. Felt, Notary Public.

RESOLUTIONS will not clean the public streets.

THE owners of the proposed park tracts evidently maintain an efficient lobby.

THAT Buffalo, Wyo., wire which refuses to work seems to have some sort of method in its obstinacy.

HASTE in the park matter contrasts strangely with the want of it in paving, grading and other public improvements.

THE boulevard donations would no be withdrawn on account of condemnation proceedings to secure park lands. Such threats are merely made to bolster the scheme to foist park lands upon the city at extravagant prices.

HERB MOST has just emerged from his country residence on Blackwell's island, where he has been serving his sentence for a year. He is the same red hot anarchist as of yore and his mouth will soon recover its wonted volume and vigor.

THE notorious Ehrenpfort, a democrat, who was repudiated by his neighbors at the polls last fall and who has since been on the pay roll of the Union Pacific railway company has been made deputy by a republican successor. What does it mean?

RAILROAD rates are now the sole obstruction to the upbuilding of a grain market in Omaha. Milling-in-transit rates on all other lines as well as the Union Pacific are all that is needed to place the movement for a grain market fairly on its feet.

STEALING political pabulum from copyrighted books and circulating it at public expense under the guise of speeches by congressmen is a contemptible trick, of which only a conscienceless democratic or independent member would be guilty.

CAPTAIN HAYES seems to be the coming man for president of the Union Pacific. His selection would indicate a compromise between the Gould and conflicting interests, for he was many years a trusted lieutenant in the southwest of the Wizard of Wall Street.

REPUBLICANS of this city should make it their business to vote at the primary elections tomorrow. These elections are the first step in the pending presidential campaign and it behooves men who are interested in the supremacy of the party in the impending struggle to manifest their interest in the selection of delegates to the nominating conventions that will reflect their sentiment and choice.

WITH the city attorney's elaborate opinion before him clearly pointing out the provisions of the law under which the city has the power to exercise the right of eminent domain for the purpose of acquiring parks and boulevards, will Mayor Bemis join with the majority of the council in the scheme to pay out \$400,000 for park lands that could be bought for 25 per cent less if the city did not enter the real estate market as a compulsory purchaser?

SENATOR HILL refused to respond on the first call of the vote upon Senator Kyle's amendment to the Arizona funding bill substituting the words "lawful money" for "gold coin" in the clause providing for the payment of interest bonds provided in the act. When the point of no quorum had been made he voted for "lawful money" and against gold coin. He discovered that the vote would not be a real test of sentiment and so he felt safe in throwing out a crumb of comfort to the few silver men who sought to make the amendment have some bearing upon the free coinage question.

OREGON democrats have passed a resolution favoring Governor Penney for vice president. Penney has achieved a world-wide reputation for his monumental self-conceit. His popularity among web-footed democrats is nothing to their credit. It was Penney that proclaimed himself the poor in official position of the president of the United States and declared that he would not greet the presidential party at the Oregon state line, but would wait for them to pay court to him at Salem. He became ashamed of himself later and journeyed to the state line, but the people have not forgotten what a fool he made of himself.

TWO REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.
The republican state convention of Pennsylvania was unequivocally a Harrison convention. The platform adopted declares unbounded confidence in the president and commends in the heartiest terms the course of the administration on international questions, giving to Secretary Blaine just credit for his share in the achievements of American diplomacy. The efforts of Senator Quay and the comparatively few republicans in Pennsylvania who are unfriendly to President Harrison to turn the party against him signally failed. They were successful in controlling only three or four counties, while in all the rest the sentiment was overwhelmingly in favor of the president. The expression of the convention is therefore the practically unanimous voice of the republicans of the state in favor of the renomination of President Harrison, and although the delegates-at-large named by the convention were not instructed, there can be no doubt that their action at Minneapolis will be in accord with the will of the party as manifested in the county and state conventions. The Pennsylvania delegation will vote unanimously for the president's renomination.

The Massachusetts state republican convention was equally strong in its endorsement of President Harrison and his administration, which was commended for its vigor, justice, efficiency, freedom from scandal and brilliant diplomacy. The republican delegates from Massachusetts to the national convention are not instructed, but they, also, reflecting the sentiment of the party in the state, will undoubtedly be unanimous for the renomination of President Harrison.

On all national issues the platforms of both these conventions are sound, clear and unequivocal. They declare against free silver, demand the maintenance of protection, and endorse reciprocity, the Massachusetts republicans declaring that "any changes in the tariff necessary from time to time should be made by the friends of protection, not the enemies." Every republican state convention thus far held has been favorable to the renomination of President Harrison, and there is every reason to expect that those to follow will be equally pronounced in support of the chief claims of the president to be again the standard bearer of his party. There are still a few dissatisfied politicians, governed wholly by selfish motives, who endeavor to create disaffection in the party, but their influence is not widely felt and will have no weight at all in the national convention against the counsel of such distinguished republicans as Sherman, Allison, Aldrich, Cullom, McKinley and others who acknowledge the propriety and justness of renominating President Harrison. The intelligent masses of the party understand and appreciate the excellent work of the administration, and while they are willing to accord to every member of it a just share of the credit for what has been achieved, they know that to the president belongs much the largest share. Both in the management of our domestic affairs and in the conduct of international controversies the ability and sound judgment of President Harrison have been conspicuously shown, and no department of the executive branch of the government has been without his constant, careful and vigilant attention. The endorsement of republican conventions is therefore not mere perfunctory approval, but a just recognition of the wisely directed and successful work of the president.

SENATOR HILL'S DESIGNS.
Although it is the general opinion that Senator David B. Hill will not be nominated at Chicago, he is still regarded as a rather interesting and important factor in the democratic situation. When Mr. Hill finds, as it is practically certain he will find, if he has not already, that he has no chance of being made the candidate of his party, to whom will he throw his influence? This is a question which is receiving attention in democratic circles. Some persons who evidently have an entirely erroneous idea of the character of Mr. Hill as a politician have suggested that it would be a master stroke if he should go to the national convention and put Mr. Cleveland in nomination. The senator is capable of almost anything in the line of political chicanery and tergiversation, but it is hardly conceivable that he could be induced to do this. His hostility to Cleveland is so inveterate and implacable, and is so fully understood, that Hill with all his capacity for juggling and false pretenses could not bring himself to stand before the delegates of the national democratic convention and pronounce the words that would put Grover Cleveland in nomination. This would demand a measure of self-satisfaction which even Hill is not equal to. It is possible that he may conclude before the meeting of the convention not to actively antagonize the nomination of the ex-president, but this is not probable. Nor would it be to the advantage of Cleveland to get the nomination under such conditions, since it would imply a bargain with Hill and Tammany.

There can be but one conclusion from the situation as it now stands, and that is that Hill intends to defeat the nomination of Cleveland if he can do so. In order to accomplish this he must make a combination with some other one of the possible candidates. It is said that just now he is playing with Palmer, and that some of his friends are talking of a ticket with the Illinois senator at the head and Governor Russell of Massachusetts in second place. It is also said that the second choice of some of the Hill men is Gray of Indiana, of others Senator Irwin of Ohio, while some are favorable to Boies. These various reports show that Mr. Hill has not yet made up his mind where to throw his influence, but it also indicates that the matter is receiving serious consideration from himself and his friends. It was thought for a time that Senator Gorman had a certainty of the Hill support in the event of the latter pulling out of the race, but the Maryland candidate has developed strong Cleveland tendencies.

The one thing assured is, that Hill will continue to the end to antagonize

the nomination of Cleveland, because obviously he has nothing to gain by doing otherwise. Can he hold his followers under such control as will enable him to exert an effective influence in behalf of any other candidate? Will he be able to deliver the New York delegation to a candidate outside of that state? It is somewhat doubtful, and yet every man in that delegation is practically pledged to oppose to the last the nomination of Grover Cleveland.

PROGRESS OF IRRIGATION.
The interest manifested by the country at large upon the subject of irrigation and the experiments in progress throughout the country by states, districts, individuals and the general government are rapidly solving the great problem of utilizing our arid lands. Statesmen are endeavoring to devise a plan whereby the work may be undertaken upon a scale of magnitude commensurate with its importance. Thus far no crystallization of legislative opinion has been reached. The western states and territories have informally assented to a plan which shall give them control of the arid lands within their boundaries. It may be said, however, that this is still a crude sentiment with many difficulties in the way of harmonizing the diverse views entertained by the people of the communities directly interested. The immense expenditure involved in the idea of having the national government develop the lands stands as a bar to the prospects of early legislation upon that line.

The American people are equal to the solution of gigantic problems, however, and, though it may take time, eventually this one will be simplified and the best results possible will be finally attained. Special Agent Hinton, who has been for two years at work investigating the question of irrigation, will shortly issue his report. It is voluminous and exhaustive, and promises to be a valuable contribution to the literature of irrigation, as well as a basis for future action. Mr. Hinton's duties were confined to investigating conditions, and he may not make any specific recommendations, but owing to an antagonism of long standing between himself and Major Powell of the geological survey it is quite likely the report will favor the idea of ceding the lands to the states, inasmuch as this plan is opposed by the latter official.

Mr. Hinton finds that more land than is now under cultivation in the entire country lies in what is known as the arid regions. In the last seven years the area of irrigated land has increased by 3,500,000 acres. By the opening of the World's fair the United States will be cultivating at least 17,000,000 acres that within a decade has been declared by learned authority to be wholly irreclaimable. Under projected works partially constructed 5,000,000 acres more are soon to be reclaimed. The discovery of artesian water in many localities is aiding the reclamation of vast areas. The era of development for the arid regions is approaching.

MARKING A GRAIN MARKET.
Although our Board of Trade has labored under great embarrassment, gratifying progress has been made within the past year toward making Omaha the grain market for this section. Within eighteen months successive steps forward have been taken. The legislature was induced after a bitter contest to enact into a law the measure known as the warehouse bill prepared under the direction and supervision of the secretary of the Board of Trade. The board devoted some time to securing the success of the measure and when it finally went into effect the board took another long step. It admitted the grain men into the organization with special privileges, and members of the board of directors generously resigned to make places for the new element. The grain buyers and operators were next induced to take offices in the Chamber of Commerce building where the business is now concentrated. The open board followed. This was not an unqualified success, but it is not hopeless and the call will be resumed within a short time. The headquarters of the grain department has been established in this city and the chief inspector and necessary warehouse have offices. Nebraska grades of grain have been adopted and Nebraska inspection has been accepted in eastern markets. A public warehouse has been opened and the beginnings of large transactions in grain realized. A State Grain Men's association was recently organized in this city with a view to combine the interests of buyers and shippers.

The warehouse law went into effect August 1, 1891. The developments in the direction of a grain market were all dependent upon that measure. Consequently it has been less than nine months since the enterprise could take definite shape. We should feel reasonably satisfied with the progress made, especially in view of the obstacles in the way. The beginning of the last year saw Nebraska almost prostrate from crop failures. Money has been hard to get and enterprise has not yet recovered from the misfortunes of the preceding years. For these and other reasons large warehouses, malt houses and mills have not been built, though now there are capitalists turning their attention to these investments with inquiry and interest. There is, however, one serious obstruction which must be removed before another step forward can be undertaken. Only one railway centering here concedes this city a milling-in-transit rate. So long as this continues interior shippers are forced by the discrimination in favor of eastern markets to ship through. This milling-in-transit rate is now the key to the situation. When that is conceded by all the lines passing through Omaha there is no excuse left for capital and enterprise to remain apart upon the proposition of building a grain market in Omaha.

REPUBLICANS who desire to see this district and state represented by men who are for Harrison without an if or and or but should vote for men at the primary election known to be in accord with their sentiment. The dark lantern politicians who want to go un-instructed should have no place on the national delegation.

Among the recent prominent victims of the grip fever is John Lytle King, said to be one of the best trial lawyers of Chicago's bar. He was 67 years of age.

A prominent New Yorker, recently deceased, had left property valued at \$50,000 to his son, and the relatives of the deceased are now endeavoring to prove that he never had more than a few dollars in his pocket.

Senator Morrill was 81 years old last Thursday. He has been thirty-seven years in congress.

Dr. Keeley was now at the head of the famous Dwight Institute, was once a poor boy. He learned the painter's trade in his youth and tramped through Illinois looking for a job. To 1871 he landed in Chicago, but as he could get no work and had no money he was compelled to walk out of town. He has since made a fortune as a doctor.

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In a Political Sense.
Governor Boyd of Nebraska attended a prize fight the other night, but the news comes too late, for the fight had already taken place. The Supreme court has closed the case.

The New Republican Gun.
Four years ago Oregon registered a republican victory at a time when it was particularly damaging to the democrats, and she will render a like service this year.

American Beef Extractor.
American beef is certainly cheaper in London than it is in Philadelphia, but what the home article lacks in the way of a tender price it makes up by its increased toughness and wondrous quality.

Prospective Millionaire.
When Mr. David Bennett Hill arises in a national democratic convention and places Mr. Grover Cleveland in nomination for the presidency there will be a great jostling for ascension robes, for very few will be left.

Bain for Their Wounds.
If the terror-stricken capitalists of Europe find the dynamite explosions too frequent and destructive they will take their money bags and flee to the customary asylum. Let us endeavor to be reconciled. There is no help for it. They will come to this country.

A Chunk of Congealed Truth.
Carrying a state convention and carrying a state at the same time is not an essential money-making. Here is another indictment against a college education. There are millions of dollars in the pockets of the country who will never have anything more than a modest though sufficient competence, while a few come Partridge of Chicago, with a college education at all, and by a simic twist of the wrist, so to speak, rakes in \$2,000,000.

Francis Wilkie, a well known Chicago journalist, first opportunity to see the writer was given him by his enlistment in the First Iowa infantry; his first newspaper was a volunteer sheet issued from a deserted camp in the mountains of the West, and he was engaged, led to his connection with the New York Times as a correspondent. He died young and without having seen the war, and in 1863 began the real work of his life on the Chicago Times, remaining in the city until 1882. He was 60 years of age when he died.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch (dem.): The victory in the Nebraska democratic convention for an unpledged delegation to the national convention is a great democratic triumph. The warning not to permit their enthusiasm for one man to run away with their discretion is well expressed.

New York Sun (dem.): The Nebraska democrats have made a grim attempt at involving the ghost of Samuel Jackson in support of Grover Cleveland on the platform which the great democrat made for the treacherous Mugwumps' benefit in 1864. The efforts of the Stuffed Prophets are not only humiliating, but repulsive.

Kansas City Star (ind.): Young Mr. Bryan of Nebraska, who has made a great hit as a tariff reformer in congress, was tempted to leave his post of duty this week and return to his state to officiate in the democratic convention. He was not to be so easily won away. He declined the offer and watched an opportunity and sprung his resolution, when lo and behold, it was greatly to his chagrin and mortification, defeated. It is a lesson to the young statesman.

Philadelphia Ledger (ind. rep.): Last year the Nebraska democrats resolved that "we favor the free coinage of silver and that it should be made a full and complete issue of the public and private." This year the Nebraska democratic convention rejected a similar resolution in favor of free coinage by a vote of 247 to 229. The margin was not great, but it represents the complete conversion of a state assumed to be in favor of free coinage.

Chicago Herald (dem.): It is surprising that such a man as Mr. Bryan should advocate the project for the abatement of the monetary standard. A man who is so strongly sound and so clear a thinker on the tariff question should be no less sound on the money question. The same kind of economic reasoning that conduct him to right conclusions respecting the tariff should conduct him to right conclusions in regard to money.

Filegarden Blatter: Sultor-I have come to ask for your daughter's hand, and at the same time I would like to see your property of 50,000 marks in your bank.

Banker: What? And to such a reckless man you expect me to trust my daughter?

Konische Welt: Schauburg-You have called me a swindler. If you don't take that back this minute I'll make you smart for it.

La Tribune: He (at the dinner table to you wife) My dear wife, I begin to think that there are a few misprints in your cookery book.

London Tidbits: "Why, Jackson, this isn't a bit the kind of a man I supposed you were," said a certain aristocrat to another, "but the architect is very well satisfied."

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In congress, he has served longer in the national legislature than any other man now living, and he is the oldest in years of any member of that body.

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Dr. T. L. Flood, editor of The Chautauquan, was nominated for congress by the republican party in the Crawford, Erie, district in Pennsylvania last week. The Crawford system of nominating is peculiar. There is a number of delegates, but every voter in the republican party votes direct for his choice. There were nearly 12,000 votes cast, and Dr. Flood received a majority of 3,907. It is a very unusual method and the nomination is equivalent to an election.

For a quarter of a century Thomas A. Garfield, the only brother of the martyred president, has lived in a small town in the north near Grand Rapids, Mich. It is claimed by friends that he remained poor all his life because of early sacrifices made for his great brother and for the single-minded grandeur of Garfield. His, they say, was a heroic and loyal and noble as that of his brother.

Partridge of Chicago, who is said to have made \$2,000,000 in the last few days on a trip in wheat, gives it as his solemn opinion that "the education is not an essential to money-making." Here is another indictment against a college education. There are millions of dollars in the pockets of the country who will never have anything more than a modest though sufficient competence, while a few come Partridge of Chicago, with a college education at all, and by a simic twist of the wrist, so to speak, rakes in \$2,000,000.

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FAVORS FOR GRAIN SHIPPERS.
Milling in Transit Rates Conceded by the Missouri Pacific.
OTHER ROADS EXPECTED TO FOLLOW.
Rules Under Which the Recent Arrangement Will Be Operative-Nebraska Farmers Will Reap the Benefit-Other Lincoln News Items.

Lincoln, Neb., April 20.—[Special to THE BEE.]—After an earnest agitation extending over a period of more than three months the members of the State Board of Transportation believe they have succeeded in gaining a concession from the railroad companies that will within a short time give to the grain shippers of Nebraska points the full benefit of milling in transit rates. The entire wedge came today in the shape of an order from the general manager of the Missouri Pacific Railway company directly affecting the privileges desired by the Omaha elevator men. The Missouri Pacific will in the future permit grain to be stopped in transit for a period of six months and then reshipped to its destination, giving the shipper the benefit of the through rate from the original shipping point to the final destination, with no additional charges. The regulations governing these privileges may be summarized briefly as follows:

Grain in carloads may be shipped from any station on the Missouri Pacific in Nebraska and Kansas to be cleaned or shelled at any station on the lines in a direct route to a market on the coast. Such grain must be consigned to an elevator located on a direct line between the shipping point and the final destination to the east or south of St. Louis.

Shippers must note on their shipping bills the elevator point to destination, billing may be, and billing agents must make like note on their bills. The Missouri Pacific will bill agents will bill bill grain at local rates from point of shipment to elevator point, and to destination to be the rate of freight paid.

Tariff rates will be charged on the grain from the elevator point to destination, billing agents issuing regular bills of lading therefor. The Missouri Pacific will bill grain at local rates from point of shipment to elevator point, and to destination to be the rate of freight paid.

Prominent members of the State Board of Transportation are of the opinion that this action by the Missouri Pacific will eventually bring the same concessions from roads running into Chicago. The secretaries of the board have conducted the correspondence with the Missouri Pacific and other roads in the belief expressed by the members of the board.

National Guards May Go to Omaha.
Adjutant General Virginia today issued the following circular in reference to the national competitive drill at Omaha in 1892. Permission is hereby granted companies of the Nebraska National guards to attend the drill at Omaha, Neb., on the 25th and 26th of May.

The attendance must be voluntary, as no claim whatever against the state will be entered. Permission is hereby granted to troops of other states to pass through Nebraska en route to the drill at Omaha.

County Attorney Hoopner of Adams county appeared before the secretaries of the State Board of Transportation and made a verbal complaint to the effect that one G. W. Hill, a road overseer of a road district west of Omaha, had caused the B. & M. Railroad company to put in two crossings over a laid out road in his district.

Superintendent Calvert, to whom the matter was referred, replied that upon looking up the record he does not discover that the roads referred to have never been legally laid out and that they are not public roads. In each case it would cost a great deal of money to make the crossings, as they would have to be on very high hills or go underneath the track.

Mr. Calvert is of the opinion that the road ought to be legally laid out before the parties interested ask for crossings. If the Adams county people still wish it in the face of the opinion of the superintendent, they will never be laid out and is not a public road a day will be lost for hearing the case by the board of commissioners.

Superintendents State Association.
The Principals and Superintendents Association of Nebraska will hold its annual convention at the office of the superintendent of public instruction at the state house in Lincoln on Friday and Saturday, April 29 and 30. The program is as follows:

On Friday, a discussion of the Nebraska Columbian educational exhibit.

On Saturday, a discussion of President Eliot's report regarding grammar schools, reports of committees and reception and discussion of queries.

Superintendent Gandy states today that there is every prospect of a large and enthusiastic attendance, the discussion of the

proposed educational exhibit at the World's fair being a matter in which every town and county is especially interested. Members of college and university faculties are invited to attend the convention and participate in the proceedings.

Gossip at the State House.
The Omaha and South Texas Land company was incorporated this afternoon. It has a capital of \$400,000, with its principal place of business at Omaha with a branch at Houston, Tex., and such other places as the board of directors may determine. The general nature of the business to be transacted will be the buying and selling of real estate.

The incorporators are O. M. Carter, Phillip Potter and C. S. Montgomery. Commissioner Humphrey returned from Washington this afternoon. Attorney General Hastings is expected home this evening.

Hon. J. H. Cosens of Hastings transacted legal business at the capitol this morning. The oil inspection department inspected 7,250 barrels of oil during the month of March.

More Rock Island Officials in Town.
W. C. Purdy, second vice president of the Rock Island and the treasurer and secretary of that company, has been in Lincoln today, arriving at 1:30 this afternoon from St. Paul, Minn., on a special train.

He expressed himself as being well satisfied. He also visited other parts of the city. His visit has revived the rumors that there is business at Omaha with a branch at St. Paul. He also visited other parts of the city. His visit has revived the rumors that there is business at Omaha with a branch at St. Paul.

Wants Twenty Thousand Dollars.
James A. Estes was injured last July by having his right arm caught in the machinery of the American Biscuit Manufacturing company of this city. Amputation was necessary and now Estes has instituted a suit for damages against the company, placing the amount at \$20,000. He was an employe of the company at the time and alleges that the accident was caused by a defective character of the machinery which he was compelled to work with.

More Sympathy for Mayor Weil.
The following resolutions were adopted last night by assembly No. 573 Knights of Labor:

Resolved, That we condemn the action of the majority of the above board as detrimental to the interests of the company, placing the most hearty approval of the stand taken by the executive committee of our city.

Mrs. Pierre's Strange Story.
Mrs. Charles J. Pierre is the defendant in a suit for divorce instituted by her husband some time since, but she does not propose to allow the case to go against her through lack of a proper defense. She tells the court a story which upon a threat of sensationalism that will give it an interest. She alleges that after enduring his cruel treatment for months she went to her former home in Michigan in order to recuperate her shattered health. Acting upon her husband's advice she entered a private insane asylum and remained there five months, when she was pronounced entirely cured. A lack of money prevented her return to her husband ever since. She claims that her husband sent her away and kept her away for years. She alleges that the doctor's treatment of poisoning her mind for the further purpose of obtaining a divorce on grounds of abandonment. She asks for a divorce upon her own action, together with the custody of her three children.

Heard in the Court Rooms.
The jury in the case of Bell against the B. & M. railroad in which the plaintiff sued for damages for injuries received while in the employ of the company, returned a verdict of \$750 for the plaintiff.

Charles Warner, the half crazed individual who attempted to assassinate the president, and so nearly succeeded, will have a preliminary hearing on the charge of shooting with intent to kill next Saturday.

Mrs. Sarah C. Richards was made happy with a divorce from her husband, who she had alleged had mistreated her since 1875.

Sarah C. Hooper asks judgment against G. R. Hooper for the recovery of \$200 on a note which defendant had assumed.

The case against Mrs. Rizes for keeping a house of ill repute was dismissed, this morning, the state being unable to secure the necessary testimony to convict.

CALL FOR FUNDS FOR IRELAND.
National Federation of America Issues an Appeal for Aid.
New York, April 20.—An appeal by the National Federation of America to the friends of home rule for Ireland has been issued. In part it runs thus: "The sorry government has been driven finally to bay. Advice from the other side point inevitably to an early dissolution of parliament. The general election following immediately will decide the home rule question for our generation, if not forever. Friends of Ireland in America, will you aid the Irish people now? Will you give the necessary material support, without which the battle cannot be won? The Irish party has arranged to contest every seat in Ireland, and it is necessary to have our people knowing their poverty. The heavy statutory fees must be deposited when nominations are made. The necessary funds should be our treasury for the purpose of the dissolution of parliament in order to be available at once. The hour for final effort is upon us."

The appeal is signed by Thomas A. Emmett, president, and it is requested that contributions be sent to Treasurer Eugene Kelly, 22 Cooper Union, and that they be acknowledged by receipt, and through the press.

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