THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of February, 1895, was as follows:

1	20,195	15	19,787
2	20,496	16	19,660
*3	20,650	*17	20,520
4	20,180	18	19,756
5	19,612	19	19,766
6	19,901	20	19,686
7	19,903	21	19,775
8	19,859	22	19,671
9	19,799	23	19,633
*10	20,600	*24	20,190
11	19,664	25	19,617
12	19,816	26	19,641
13	19,750	27	19,548
14	19,700	28	19,632
Total			557,633
Less deductions for unsold and returned copies			6,020
Net sales			551,613
Daily average			19,701

*Sunday.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 2d day of March, 1895.

(Seal) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Nebraska will gladly dispense with all further amusement in the form of lynching bees.

Now watch President Cleveland make up for lost time in wielding his appointing power.

The bank failure in Kansas City only serves to emphasize the solidity of Omaha's banks and bankers.

Where were the Douglas county senators when the lieutenant governor made up the list of names for the senate sifting committee?

The people would willingly pay for those four ebony gavels for the two houses of the legislature if they but served to keep the tumultuous solons in order.

We recommend that General Colby be ordered to the northern boundary with 1,000 men and clean out the cattle rustlers and horse thieves that infest that region.

It is to be noted that St. Patrick's day this year passed off without the customary noisy contention as to whether or not Erin's flag should float over the New York city hall.

The New York Evening Post thinks the president ought to have the power to veto individual items in the federal appropriation bills, and the Post is not alone in this opinion.

If the city of Lincoln isn't supplied with pens and penholders for two years to come it is not the fault of ex-Secretary of State Allen, who made the requisition for legislative supplies.

What are the records of the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners good for if they are to be altered to suit the demands of every disgruntled ex-policeman who has been dismissed for cause?

Just on the eve of a mob's fiendish murder of a helpless woman up in Keya Paha county the Woman's club of Omaha goes on record as being in favor of the abolition of capital punishment.

Speaker Richards' brass inkstand cost only $17.50. Its inexpensiveness is to be accounted for solely by the protracted financial depression which has brought prices down lower than ever before.

Senator Allison managed to pass through Chicago on his way home from Washington the other day without encountering the ubiquitous interviewer. As a consequence his presidential boom has thus far escaped unharmed.

The fact that one of the candidates for mayor in Chicago has been made the subject of a pen picture will not prevent him from resorting to lithographs, photographs, wood cuts and all the other mediums of political advertising.

We suggest to home missionary societies that they transfer the seat of their operations from Indian reservations to the northern boundary of this state. This section has disgraced the good name of Nebraska. It needs the bible badly.

Another pooling association of the western trunk lines has fallen asunder. It is a grave question whether the railroads would be able to maintain a pooling agreement even if they were legalized by amending the interstate commerce law.

The charter tinkers at Lincoln have original ideas of what salaries of municipal officers should be. They have cut the salary of Omaha's next mayor to $2,000 a year. These policital economists are making a wretched mess of charter revision. The time will come when the mayor's salary and powers must be made proportionate and sinecure officials be dispensed with.

The Commercial club is awake to the importance of the proposed electric tramway between Benson and Fremont and will be represented at the Bennington meeting next Monday. While this project has been inaugurated by citizens of the county outside of Omaha, it is of no less importance to this city than to the farmers along the proposed line. The latter are reported to be enthusiastic in their advocacy of the scheme; in fact no public enterprise hitherto discussed has met with the degree of favor that is shown for the projected tramway.

MENACING FOREIGN COMPLICATIONS.

The attitude of several of the European powers, and particularly Great Britain, toward some of the countries in this hemisphere, of which the United States government feels bound to take notice, threatens complications which may have serious consequences. The position of the British government regarding the territorial dispute with Venezuela may lead to war, unless the efforts of our government to have the matter submitted to arbitration shall be successful. There does not appear to be very favorable promise of this, however, the British government being willing to arbitrate as to a small part only of the territory in dispute. Our government has taken an active interest in this controversy, with a view to reaching an amicable settlement, but its efforts have seemed to make little impression upon the British government.

Another complication has now arisen in the demand of the British government upon Nicaragua for a large indemnity for having expelled a British consul from Bluefields at the time of the disturbances there last year. To enforce this demand, which calls for the payment of the indemnity within seven weeks, a British ship of war has been sent to Nicaragua. It is stated that our government will take notice of this to the extent of representing to the British government that Nicaragua is not now able to pay the amount demanded and will also ask for an explanation of the purpose of the British government. It is also reported that other European powers, following the example of Great Britain, are pressing some of the South and Central American states for the payment of debts due Europeans and of indemnities claimed, and that coercive measures are contemplated for the enforcement of these demands. All this is viewed in diplomatic circles as being ominous of trouble, and it is easy to believe that it is causing the State department no little perplexity.

It is the policy of the United States, if it be not also its duty, to concern itself with the course of European powers toward the smaller republics of this hemisphere, and it is presumed that the present administration will carry out this policy. The United States cannot afford to complaisantly permit the nations of Europe to coerce American states into submission to whatever demands those nations may be pleased to make, because to do so would be a sacrifice of national influence and prestige and would invite conditions dangerous to our peace and welfare. It is quite conceivable that Great Britain would like to increase her possessions in the western hemisphere, and it is by no means improbable that Germany desires to possess American territory. If these countries should be allowed to pursue unchallenged their own policy here they could readily gain a foothold in Central America, and perhaps in South America, that would enable them to establish there British and German political institutions and gradually enlarge their power in that portion of the hemisphere. The United States cannot permit any steps to be taken by European nations which can be regarded as tending in this direction or as making such a result possible. Whatever looks like an encroachment on the part of those nations must be met by a determined opposition on the part of the United States.

It is to be hoped that the existing complications will be disposed of without serious trouble, but the spirit manifested by the British government is certainly menacing. It may be that the Rosebery ministry, having failed with its home program, is disposed to try what can be done to save it from utter ignominy by an aggressive foreign policy. If so it may find that it is making its play in the wrong quarter.

THE PROPOSED MONETARY CONFERENCE

There is no public information as to whether the German government is doing anything with reference to calling a monetary conference to consider silver. It is announced that the state council has adopted Chancellor Hohenlohe's declaration on the currency question, with an important omission, which it is explained in the dispatch is not to be regarded as indicating that Germany has been converted to bimetallism. The declaration of the chancellor acknowledges that "the differences in the value of gold and silver continue to react on our commercial life," and announces the readiness of the government to consider, with other countries interested in maintaining the value of silver, remedial measures. There is no intimation in this of a purpose on the part of Germany to call a conference, but the government having been asked to do so by a vote of the Reichstag will undoubtedly comply. Besides, it is the understanding of the nations that Germany will take the initiative and that country is not likely to disappoint the other countries interested in the silver question and hopeful of reaching a solution by failing to call a conference. An invitation to the nations to send delegates to an international monetary congress may, therefore, be expected at any time, and it is presumed it will provide for the meeting of the congress some time during the coming summer.

A matter of great interest and importance in connection with the silver question is the position that France is likely to take. The fact is noted that as yet the French government has done nothing looking to representation in the proposed conference. While our congress made an appropriation and named six of the nine persons who will represent this government if a conference is called, and the British government has stated that it would send delegates, France, which is supposed to have a strong interest in the subject of bimetallism, has given no intimation of what she will do. Undoubtedly she will be represented in the conference, but it would seem that she would have before this manifested some concern in the matter. But while the government has said nothing the French press has not been silent on the subject and its utterances are not altogether encouraging to the hope that a conference may find a way to improve the condition of silver. The general view of the Paris newspapers that have discussed the matter is that nothing will be accomplished by a congress unless the British government or the German government shall propose a plan which one or both can be relied on to carry out, and which will embrace the abandonment of the gold standard and the practical adoption of the bimetallic standard. Of course nothing of this kind is possible. The British government has plainly stated what its attitude will be and there is not the slightest probability that Germany will agree to an abandonment of the gold standard. As to France, one of its leading journals says: "Either there will be free coinage in England, or France, adequately supplied with gold and silver to meet all conditions, will maintain its present admirable position."

Nevertheless, there is still reason to believe that the proposed international monetary conference may be able to do something for silver. It is not to be expected that the nations of Europe will agree to any radical change in their monetary systems, such as would probably be proposed by a majority of the American representatives, but this does not preclude the possibility of finding a way for a larger use of silver as money. Of course this would not be satisfactory to the free silver men, but it would at least be a step toward the solution of a most perplexing problem.

EX POST FACTO LEGISLATION.

The late deceased change of venue bill, which succumbed to the timely veto of Governor Holcomb, is now ancient history, but it may perhaps be revived for a moment in illustration of a controverted point which it involves. The learned constitutional lawyer who occupies the position of attorney general of the state of Nebraska has taken pains to describe in a public interview the huge amusement afforded him by the allusion in The Bee to the fact that so far as the Barrett Scott cases were concerned the proposed change of venue law could not in any event come into application, because of the prohibition of ex post facto legislation contained in the federal constitution. The law, Attorney General Churchill is quoted as saying, would apply solely to the trial, and as the trial had not and has not yet taken place it could hardly be ex post facto legislation.

The first and most authoritative definition of ex post facto legislation which we have from the United States supreme court is that enunciated by Justice Chase way back in 1798 in the case of Calder against Bull, which has formed the basis of all subsequent federal decisions on this point. Justice Chase enumerates with great precision the classes of laws which he considers to be ex post facto within the words and intent of the constitutional prohibition:

> First, every law that makes an action done before the passing of the law, and which was innocent when done, criminal, and punishes such action.
>
> Second, every law that aggravates a crime or makes it greater than it was when committed.
>
> Third, every law that changes the punishment and inflicts a greater punishment than the law annexed to the crime when committed.
>
> Fourth, every law that alters the legal rules of evidence and receives less or different testimony than the law required at the time of the commission of the offense in order to convict the offender. All these and similar laws are manifestly unjust and oppressive.

The most comprehensive treatment which the subject of ex post facto legislation has received at the hands of the federal supreme court was that accorded the case of Kring against Missouri in 1882, in which the opinion was handed down by Justice Miller. There had been a number of intervening decisions, some of them apparently not altogether consistent, but in this opinion the learned justice attempted, after tracing minutely the history of the prohibition of ex post facto legislation and reviewing numerous decisions of state and federal courts, to lay down the rule as then recognized. With reference to changes in the law governing the trial of persons accused of crime he makes this explicit statement:

> It cannot be sustained without destroying the value of the constitutional provision that a law, however it may invade or modify the rights of a party charged with crime, is not an ex post facto law if it comes within either of these comprehensive branches of the law designated as pleading, practice and evidence. Can the law with regard to bail, to indictments, to the trial jury, all be changed to the disadvantage of the prisoner by state legislation after the offense was committed and such legislation not held to be ex post facto because it relates to procedure, as it does according to Mr. Bishop? And can any substantial right which the law gave the defendant at the time to which his guilt relates be taken away from him by ex post facto legislation because in the use of a modern phrase it is called a law of procedure? We think it cannot.

This decision has been repeatedly cited and affirmed by the supreme court. The question raised by the change of venue bill was whether the defendants in the Barrett Scott cases, after having been arraigned and having entered pleas at the preliminary hearing, had not secured a substantial right under the laws and constitution of Nebraska to a trial in the county in which the information was filed. That right, if it exists, is not to be brushed aside as beyond the constitutional prohibition simply because it concerns the trial rather than the definition or the penalty of the crime.

AS TO POLICE SALARIES.

Should the proposed charter amendment fixing a new schedule of salaries for members of the police department be enacted into a law as reported from the house committee the expense of maintaining the metropolitan police in Omaha will be greatly and unnecessarily increased. Under the pretense of lowering the upper limit of patrolmen's pay the amendment in reality makes an increase in the salaries prescribed. It does this by depriving the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners of the discretionary power now exercised by them of employing men at any rate between $70 and $85 per month and establishing an immovable and indiscriminating rate of $80 per month.

As a matter of fact Omaha has never paid patrolmen more than the minimum prescribed in the present charter. She is now paying them $70 per month or $840 per year. The proposed amendment, if carried, would mean that she would be compelled to pay $80 per month or $960 per year for the same service that she is now getting. That the salaries now in force compare well with those in force in other cities of Omaha's size and financial condition is shown by the statistics supplied in the last annual report of Chief Seavey, from which it appears that the patrolmen's salaries in fifteen representative cities range from $690 to $1,095 per year, with an average less than $900.

Nor is this all. If the charter fixes an unchangeable salary for members of the police force the commissioners will be prevented from adjusting the pay to the efficiency of the service. The commission has been inclined to give favorable consideration to the plan for classification according to length of service, commencing with $50 per month for the first five months and reaching up to a maximum of $75. The proposed charter amendment will raise all up to the same plane of remuneration, the inexperienced beginner, the dull plodder and the most efficient and faithful officer.

Omaha has never had any difficulty in getting all the policemen she might want at the rate of pay now offered. Why should she be compelled by the legislature to offer more?

After the decision just handed down by the supreme court through Justice Brewer pension attorneys will find themselves on an entirely different plane from that of their brethren who practice before the regularly constituted courts. The judge declares that congress has power to circumscribe its offer of pensions to veteran soldiers with any reasonable regulations it may see fit and that it may limit the charges of pension attorneys in any way desired. No man need practice before the pension department, but if he does he must conform to the rules laid down by statute and become subject to the penalties prescribed for their violation.

The Georgia Cotton Growers association is out with a circular advising cotton growers to devote some of their energies to other crops. This is the old plea for diversified agriculture and it holds good on the same grounds as the argument for diversified industries of all kinds. The question of alleged insufficient currency does not enter into the matter at all, because the policy would be just as commendable if the circulating medium were doubled or trebled. There is no doubt whatever as to the soundness of this part of the proffered advice, but whether it will be followed is something altogether different.

Officials in the State department profess to believe that the recent international complications between the Italian and United States governments over the lynching of a number of Italian subjects by a mob out in Colorado has really served to strengthen the friendly relations between the two nations rather than to weaken them. On this theory the more the unpleasant complications the firmer the friendship. There must be a screw loose in this kind of reasoning.

There is not a woman member of the Board of Education, but its members are just as capable of changing their minds as if they all belonged to the gentler sex. One meeting they indignantly spurn any money derived from fines and licenses as too base for their touch. At another they declare that they are not getting all the fine and license money they are entitled to and reach out for more.

The Cuban insurrectionists could hope for no better luck than that the report of the sinking of an American merchant vessel by a Spanish gunboat should be verified. The Madrid government, however, will not purposely commit any act that would subject that nation to a tilt with Uncle Sam. The Cuban rebellion is about all Spain can handle at one time.

Some of our legislators seem to be laboring under the impression that the voters of Omaha are incapable of selecting their own city comptroller for the coming year, and they therefore kindly offer to make the choice for them. This is home rule with a vengeance. If it is desired to change the term of the comptroller, why not commence with the man to be elected next November?

That's the Stuff.

Chicago Tribune.

When entirely free from butterine competition the makers of strictly pure cow butter will be relieved of the necessity of making a uniformly good article.

Speed Their Coming.

Globe-Democrat.

A pleasing feature of this gold drift to the treasury is that the gold which gets in sticks. This means that the scare has ended. Business confidence is returning, and those long-wished-for "better times" are close at hand.

Lively Times All 'Round.

Indianapolis Journal.

With Spain insulting our flag, England and Italy asking protection for their citizens against mobs, and Germany, France and Denmark excluding American cattle and meat, it looks as if Mr. Cleveland might soon have all Europe on his hands.

A Dishonored Grave.

Washington Star.

Some Iowa young men have pre-empted a sand bar in the Mississippi and are going to work to recover some Kentucky whisky that was lost on a sunken steamship. This is an enterprise which every loyal citizen of the Blue Grass state will applaud to the utmost. It is bad enough to lose Kentucky whisky at all, but lose it in a watery grave is too much.

The Cuban Revolution.

Indianapolis Journal.

Evidence increases that all the official news from Cuba concerning the insurrection now in progress there is doctored and unreliable. The news which is smuggled into the United States by way of Tampa and Key West puts a very different face on affairs. The attempted revolution may not succeed, but it is evident it is not a mere uprising of a few "bandits," as the regular dispatches persist in calling it. The Spanish government would not be sending shiploads of troops to suppress a few bandits.

THE GAME OF GRAB.

Detroit Free Press: It would be a fine example of Satan rebuking sin should Great Britain forbid Japan from acquiring additional territory because of her triumph over China. Of all the land grabbers on earth England has been the most avaricious and persistent and any attempt to interfere with the purposes of Japan would be as despicable an exercise of arbitrary power as could be conceived.

New York Tribune: Up to the present date it has always been a standing rule on the part of the London foreign office to abstain from any intervention whatever in the questions that have arisen between British speculators and investors and the republics of Central and South America. Hence this new departure requires our attention all the more when it is borne in mind that England's present illegal occupation of Egypt is entirely and exclusively the outcome of the interference of the British government in behalf of the English holders of Egyptian bonds. It is doubtful whether at the outset of the troubles which led to its taking possession of the land of the Nile the English government had any intention of adopting so radical a step. But it was the inevitable result of official intervention, and inasmuch as there are a large number of South American republics which have left in the lurch their English creditors any such policy as Great Britain appears now to be on the point of inaugurating in connection with Guatemala may, without watchfulness on our part, lead to the conversion of the central and lower portion of this hemisphere into a British dependency.

Washington Post: Great Britain having moved upon Venezuelan territory and persisted in the occupation of that territory by brute force, now claims proprietorship through the very act of usurpation. Fifty odd years ago, before the mouth of the Orinoco became desirable as a British possession, the alleged boundary ran a little to the west of the Essequibo river. In 1841 an Englishman named Schomburgk ran an imaginary line south from the Orinoco delta, cutting off one-fifth of the entire Venezuelan territory and including the island of Barima, which commands the entrance to the great fluvial artery of the republic. In response to vigorous protests Great Britain abandoned this boundary. Purely perfunctory, however, was the withdrawal from these pretensions. Not for a moment did Great Britain cease her encroachments. She crept with her colonies westward along the coast and finally planted her flag, some fifteen years ago, once more upon the island of Barima. There she is today, with a station fully equipped and surrounded by English settlements. Having so long occupied this territory, blandly remarks Sir Edward Grey, England must of course be regarded as in rightful possession. Any arbitration must relate to territory still further beyond the Schomburgk line. Could anything be more truly English?

THE IOWA GOVERNORSHIP.

Des Moines Leader: Hon. B. F. Clayton of Indianola, formerly of Pottawattamie county, announces that he has withdrawn from the contest for the republican nomination for governor. Hon. Ben evidently sees he is not "in it" this time and very sensibly retires in time to save worry and shekels. Years ago the Hon. Ben, then a representative from Pottawattamie, went back upon his election pledges and contrary to the wishes of a large majority of his constituents voted for the oppressive prohibitory law. Without his vote and influence that law would not have passed the house.

Sioux City Journal: Iowa needs for governors men likes Grimes and Kirkwood and Gear—men of sound judgment, let it be repeated; men who are not inflated with egotistic assumption of originality; men of the people; men who do not confuse the opportunities of the chief executive with the duty of hiring a hall; in short, men who distinguish between the common sense of the great mass of the people and the insistence of vain cranks. A man like Grimes or Kirkwood or Gear or Allison or Harlan would be about the best kind of a man to make governor, even in quiet times, and for the particular reason that he would be content to represent the best thought and judgment of the people of Iowa, without making the desk of the chief executive a pulpit for "introducing" peculiar notions of his own.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Henry George is remembered in another man's will. His realizations in that line heretofore have not come up to expectations.

Dr. Rainsford, an advanced New York clergyman, pronounces in favor of making Sunday fit the man, not man to fit the Sunday.

A Pittsburg judge rules that a baby may be held as security for its own board. The landlady may put it down occasionally, however.

Back of the discords growing out of the reform wave in New York lurks that political Senegambian who sees nothing but party disaster because his share of the spoils do not come up to his capacity.

Orders have been issued by the commissioners prohibiting Washington policemen from communicating news to reporters. Now let the reporters retaliate and the capitol will enjoy the spectacle of a force unable to catch a clew.

Thomas B. Reed intends to take a long vacation this summer and fit himself to wrestle with a dangerous majority next winter. Perhaps Mr. Reed does not intend to take a vacation in 1896 and deems it wise to crowd two years' recreation into one.

After all has been said that is worth saying regarding the meager caliber of New York's inferior courts, they occasionally display wisdom worthy of a Solomon. One of them recently agreed to lop off a few sections of John Dreissigackerpreis' name.

Although the Indiana legislature expired somewhat vociferously, the members did not lose sight of number one for a moment. Everything went except what was spiked to the floor. Lamps, chairs, stationery, waste baskets and porcelain cuspidors disappeared in the confusion. The bare walls of the state house are still visible.

Because London has 20,000 fire hydrants, against 8,500 in New York, 7,400 in Philadelphia and 6,400 in Chicago, it claims to have superior fire fighting service. But it has been demonstrated that American fire companies can reach the blaze and turn on the water while the Londoners are hitching up.

Missouri bachelors are safe from taxation for the present. The bill proposing that they contribute a money consideration for the alleged joys of celibacy was laid on the shelf. It is a suggestive fact that the bachelor author of the measure has been deluged with proposals to change the condition he laments.

France has lost in M. Auguste Vacquerie one of her wittiest knights of the pen. He was born in 1819 at Villequier, Normandy, and began his journalistic career at an early age. Before the fall of the empire he started the Rappel, a radical newspaper, which he edited until his death. He published a number of his poetical effusions and wrote some plays. He was Victor Hugo's great friend and companion in exile.

The liveliest municipal fight of the budding spring is on in Denver. The main issue is reduction of water rates, which are about double those of Omaha, and two tickets are already in the field, with several aspiring parties to hear from. Under the terms of the contract with the company the city has the right to revise and reduce the rates this year, and the power is vested in the city council. As a result the battle between the corporation and the taxpayers will be a furious one. The plant is stocked and bonded for $15,500,000, pays taxes on a valuation of $535,000, and besides gives much of its time to the management of city affairs. It collects $1,000,000 a year from private consumers and over $100,000 from the city. The purpose of the opposition is to turn some of the water in stock into the reservoirs and reduce the schooner rate from 10 to 5 cents. Although Denverites take water sparingly, they resent being held up at the trough.

URGED TO KILL SCHWEINFURTH.

George Coudrey Told It Would Be a Christian Act to Slay the Pretended Christ.

CHICAGO, March 19.—George Coudrey, the Chicago stencil and dye manufacturer, who is suing George Jacob Schweinfurth for $50,000, asserted today that he had been urged by many prominent church people, clergymen and laymen to kill the pretended Christ. Coudrey's case against Schweinfurth for breaking up the Coudrey family was set for trial today, but the defense again secured a continuance. The persistent delaying of the trial angered the plaintiff, who is an old man, and in a burst of wrath he declared that if he had followed the advice of his friends he would have gone to Schweinfurth's "Heaven" at Rockford and tested the "Messiah's" immortality with cold lead. The old man's excited declaration created a sensation among his hearers.

"Some of the most prominent ministers in Chicago," he said, "have told me that the killing of that man would be a Christian duty. Only the teachings and advice of Dwight L. Moody have prevented my following such counsel. Schweinfurth has broken up my home and taken my family away from me, and it is becoming only too apparent that I cannot get redress through legal channels."

Coudrey's wife and five children are now living at the Rockford "Heaven" and have resisted all efforts to secure their return, being unduly influenced, he claims, by Schweinfurth.

WAHLBERG HAS VIOLATED NO LAW.

Even the Charge of Perjury Cannot Be Made to Hold Against the Captain.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—The charges against the schooner H. C. Wahlberg made by the Hawaiian government are untenable, to the disappointment of the Hawaiian government officials, who were confident that the United States would prosecute the captain and seize the vessel on the evidence adduced. A charge of perjury will not lie against Captain Martin, according to United States District Attorney Foote, and according to the decision of United States District Judge Ross in the Itata case there was no breach of the neutrality laws.

The Wahlberg cleared on a sea otter hunting cruise, and in his manifesto Captain Martin said he had eight repeating rifles and the necessary ammunition aboard. In his affidavit he promised to inform the collector if any additional arms or cargo were taken aboard at the first opportunity. He took the rifles and ammunition aboard at Sausalito and immediately sailed. The cargo was discharged into a small steamer off the island of Molokai and the Wahlberg came back to California. She was not in port from the time she left San Francisco until she reached San Diego, and there has been no breach of customs laws. The schooner will now be released and turned over to her owners.

BRUTALLY TORTURED BY ROBBERS.

Bound the Family and Tried to Force the Father to Give Up Money.

NEWCASTLE, Pa., March 19.—Word has reached here that four masked robbers entered the house of John McMillin near Watts Mills, bound and gaged the hired man and three women and then waited nearly two hours for the return of McMillin. When he came he was bound to a board and leaned head downward against the wall while the robbers threatened him with instant death unless he divulged the hiding place of his money. McMillin had deposited $1,000 in a bank the day previous. After burning his feet with hot coals and whipping him unmercifully the ruffians finally believed his story and departed. Mrs. McMillin and daughters, who were compelled to witness the torture of McMillin, are in a very serious condition from fright.

SLAIN FOR SLAYING HIS WIFE.

Vincent Silva, the San Miguel Robber, Murdered by His Followers.

SANTA FE, March 19.—The body of Vincent Silva, chief of the San Miguel band of robbers and assassins, and that of his wife, Telsfora Sandoval, have been brought into Las Vegas. There were rewards for Silva's capture dead or alive aggregating $7,000.

When the officers got on his trail, Silva, who was suspicious of his wife, fearing that she had betrayed him, stabbed her through the heart with a bowie knife and buried the body in the sands. Boasting of this crime to some of his followers they in turn murdered him and buried him in the same grave with his victim.

Osage Citizenship Is Valuable.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The delegation of Osage Indians, which has been here for several days, had a final interview with Commissioner Browning concerning their business. They want the roll of their tribe examined, and those persons who, by fraud and false testimony, have obtained admission to the tribe, stricken off. Osage citizenship is worth about $50,000, and it is claimed that many persons have obtained admission who were not entitled thereto. The commissioner assured them that as soon as possible an unprejudiced agent would be sent to make the examination requested.

Three-Masted Schooner Ashore.

ORIENT, L. I., March 19.—The three-masted schooner, Mary A. Hull, Captain Veasey, of New York, is ashore at Orient point. She was outward bound. She lies west of Plum Island lighthouse. There are rocks on each side of her. The vessel is loaded with lumber, and it is impossible to land the crew owing to the heavy sea. The wind is blowing very hard.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

The Genoa State bank has been reorganized with a woman as president.

The Free Homestead Colony association of Gibbon will hold its annual reunion April 6.

The Buffalo County Horticultural Society and Farmers' Institute will be held at Gibbon March 23.

Mrs. John Lenson of Fairfield was thrown from a buggy by a runaway horse and received injuries that may prove fatal.

Leigh business men are making an effort to raise enough funds to secure the building of a fifty-barrel flour mill at that place.

Thieves broke into a carload of relief goods standing on a sidetrack at Lawrence and carried away several sacks of flour, some tea and other articles.

An infant was born to Mrs. Charles Orr near Niobrara that weighed, when fully dressed, less than three pounds. A finger ring was easily slipped over its foot, and passed up as far as the knee.

Vandals broke into the school house at Holbrook, destroyed the furniture, tore up the books and painted the blackboard and woodwork a brilliant red. The directors are making a vigorous search for the miscreants.

Mrs. Martha A. Janney, one of the pioneers of Nebraska, died at her home near Beemer, in the 82d year of her age. She was the widow of Rev. Lewis Janney, who came to Nebraska from Massachusetts in 1864.

As the result of a neighborhood quarrel, George Wilcox, an Antelope county farmer, shot some horses belonging to Coridine Taylor. A justice of the peace fined him $5 for his fun, but this was not satisfactory to Taylor, and the case has been appealed to the district court.

In Franklin county a married woman and her married daughter each gave birth to a baby the same day. Both were boys, same complexion, size and weight. When the neighbors came in they of course took the babies, and in some way got them mixed. Now neither mother can tell which baby belongs to her.

BEGONE, DULL CARE.

Galveston News: Popular rights are those that are coming our way.

Brooklyn Life: "Why on earth is Mrs. Robertson studying law?" "She intends hereafter to secure her own divorces."

Philadelphia Record: "The nearest I ever came to being married," said the old bachelor, "was when a shopkeeper gave me a bad 50-cent piece, and I went back and tried to get a better half."

Philadelphia Inquirer: Mrs Homer—It pains me to spank my children. Mrs. Roamer—Me too. I always turn them over to my husband. His hands are harder.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Be neighborly. Never accuse a friend of his shortcomings. Go and tell them to his wife.

Boston Transcript: It was only when Eve expected to be invited out that she discovered she had nothing to wear. It has been the same with the sex ever since.

Indianapolis Journal: "Villain," she hissed. "Deep-dyed villain."

The tattooed man looked hurt. "Indeed, ma'am," said he, "I hasten to assure you that it is only skin deep."

Puck: Penologist—Our prisons and penitentiaries are a disgrace to civilization. The convicts are abused, uncared for, and poorly fed. Can you suggest a remedy?

Philanthropist—Yes; let 'em keep out of such places.

Detroit Free Press: "Why don't you wind that clock and set it goin'?" asked a bad customer at a country grocery store.

"That clock is a sign," said the grocer, and the customer studied it out for himself before he left the store.

Atlanta Constitution: "Don't pull yer gun in this here court," said the judge. "You've got to respect the dignity what you see lyin' roun' loose here, an' if you kill a man while court's in session I'll fine you fer contempt!"

Chicago Tribune: Customer—Fifty cents for filling this prescription? Why, at the drug store down the street they charge me only 25 cents.

Druggist—That's all it's worth at that store, ma'am. They put about 4 cents' worth of drugs in the bottle and then fill it up with water. I put in the same drugs and fill the bottle with the finest aqua pura. Thanks. Anything else?

DON'T MAKE THE WORL' WUSS.

Boston Courier.

Don't worry, don't hurry,
Don't git inner stew;
Don't mumble, don't grumble,
Whatever yew dew.
Don't wrangle, don't jangle,
Don't stir upper fuss;
Don't peddle, don't meddle,
Don't make the worl' wuss.

INDICATIONS OF SPRING.

Somerville Journal.

The vernal robin's primal note
Has not as yet been heard.
The robin, after all, is a
Discreet and foxy bird.
He doesn't risk pneumonia
By coming back to sing
Before it's time; and yet without
His tune we know it's Spring.

There is a softness in the air,
And also in the mud,
That bids a man blithely to rejoice,
And purify his blood.
The buds are starting on the trees,
A haze lies on the hills,
'Tis time to pick out garden seeds,
And take some liver pills.

The noonday sun is getting high,
Your coal is getting low;
Your outside windows are a bore,
The dust begins to blow.
The grass is starting here and there,
Life shows in everything,
And baseball betting has begun—
Hail to thee, gentle Spring!

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

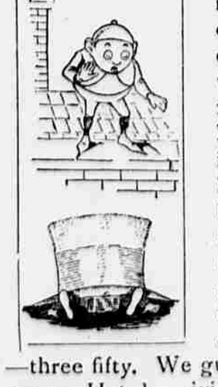
Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

BROWNING, KING & CO.
RELIABLE CLOTHIERS

Your Money's Worth or Your Money Back.

Under the Hat—



It depends a good deal what's under the Hat, as to whether the Hat looks well or not. Mr. Arthur, who is in charge of our Hat department, has a wonderful faculty of putting men under the right kind of a Hat. But pick it out yourself, if you want to—hundreds of styles—the whole store is before you—but we lay particular stress upon our "Stetson Special" better than a five dollar Hat for four fifty and the "Browning-King Special," for which many would pay more than three fifty, because it's really worth more, but we can't consistently take more than we ask—three fifty. We guarantee it to wear and look as well as any Hat, by giving you another if it don't. There's another thing that looks well under the Hat and that is a Spring Overcoat. Sensible men have discovered their desirability and utility as health preservers and comfort makers as well as a luxurious garment for any gentleman to wear. New ones at all prices, every one extra well made, fresh from our tailors' hands.

BROWNING, KING & CO.,

Reliable Clothiers, S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas Sts