THE DAILY BEE.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the EDITOR OF THE BEE.

BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMAHA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors.
E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

Notice to Agents and Subscribers.

We will consider it a favor if agents and subscribers will notify us at once when THE BEE fails to reach them promptly. In order to successfully remedy any fault in the delivery of papers, it is absolutely necessary that we know the date on which papers were late or missing. If late, give the time and train on which THE BEE reached your town. Also state from what direction so that we can locate the trouble and apply the proper remedy. Papers are frequently carried by a town through the carelessness of the route agents, and when this occurs, we can, with full information, place the blame where it belongs.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, } ss.

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of the Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending April 20, 1889, was as follows:

Sunday, April 14	18,800
Monday, April 15	18,702
Tuesday, April 16	18,620
Wednesday, April 17	19,015
Thursday, April 18	18,625
Friday, April 19	18,611
Saturday, April 20	18,656
Average	18,718

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 20th day of April, A. D. 1889.
Seal. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas. } ss.

George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the month of April, 1888, 18,744 copies; for May, 1888, 18,183 copies; for June, 1888, 19,243 copies; for July, 1888, 18,083 copies; for August, 1888, 18,183 copies; for September, 1888, 18,151 copies; for October, 1888, 18,081 copies; for November, 1888, 18,986 copies; for December, 1888, 18,223 copies; for January, 1889, 18,574 copies; for February, 1889, 18,986 copies; for March, 1889, 18,854 copies.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 16th day of April, A. D., 1889.
N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

WHAT is the matter with Omaha's clearance record? It's all right.

MAYOR GRANT, of New York, keeps on chopping down the telegraph poles regardless of the way the chips fly.

NOW let us see which of the two street car rivals will be the first to carry out its promises of extensions and improved facilities.

BOTH branches of the Connecticut legislature voted down the dressed beef bill. The old nutmeg state has preserved its common sense up to the present day.

A WAGON load of coffins was one of the first in line to cross into the promised land of Oklahoma. There must have been a mistake somewhere, boomers will be planted with their boots on.

THE sale of Secretary Tracy's expensive stud of trotting horses would indicate that the head of the navy has abandoned the trotting course and centered his affections upon building ocean grey hounds.

THE county commissioners have adopted a resolution requiring the county physician and the druggist employed by the county to make stated reports of the business done at the county drug store. Small doses of reform are welcome to the taxpayers.

A RAY of hope is brightening up the horizon of the Des Moines river lands settlers. Not alone the Iowa state authorities, but members of the cabinet are moving in behalf of the evicted settlers, who will eventually be restored to full and undisputed possession of their lands.

AND now some of our local contemporaries profess to be alarmed over the prospect that the construction of the city hall building will be delayed by THE BEE. This borders on the comical, in view of the fact that the city hall would be completed to-day had it not been for the malicious warfare of those papers.

WITH the superabundance and cheapness of brick there is no longer any reason why our citizens should not build brick structures instead of frame fire traps. A city built of brick and stone creates an impression of stability and goes far toward inspiring the confidence of foreign investors. That fact has been demonstrated by the growth of Kansas City.

PROPERTY owners who will soon be called upon to select paving material for streets fronting their lots should not fail to inspect the cedar block pavement on upper Farnam street laid bare by the digging of trenches for water mains. They will be able to judge all the better after the inspection whether it is economic to select wooden block on the score of cheapness.

THE business men and newspapers of both parties of the City of New York unite in commending the appointment of Mr. Marvelle W. Cooper for appraiser of the port. The post is of great importance, not alone to that city, but to the whole country. Mr. Cooper is spoken of as a business man of good standing and high personal character.

THE California papers state that advices regarding the growing crops in that state indicate that this is going to be a banner year. The prospect for wheat is most favorable, with a considerably increased acreage, and it is estimated that the crop may reach a million eight hundred thousand tons. It is yet too early to speak with confidence regarding the fruit yield, but unless some accident occurs it is expected to be exceptionally large. Altogether the outlook for the farmers and fruit-growers of California this year is represented to be very satisfactory.

A PROHIBITION WATERLOO.

The prohibitory amendment was overwhelmingly defeated in Massachusetts yesterday. It was expected that the effort to engraft prohibition upon the constitution of the state would fail, but the most sanguine opponent of the proposed amendment could hardly have hoped for a more signal defeat than it received. The prohibition forces were thoroughly organized, and fought their campaign with a vigor and earnestness seldom equalled in a similar contest. Every influence they could bring to bear in behalf of their cause was utilized. The weather was favorable to their getting out every vote on their side. Yet they were beaten by a majority of from forty to fifty thousand.

It was a victory of sober reason. It was the triumph of facts and experience over mere sentiment. It was the recognition by a large majority of the people of the truth that prohibition does not prohibit. This had been demonstrated in Massachusetts as elsewhere, and most of her intelligent and thoughtful men long ago decided against a policy which had been proven not only incapable of accomplishing its intended purpose, but inevitably productive of evils no less damaging to society than those it was designed to cure. With far more temperance of speech, and with more regard for the logic of facts and the lessons of experience, than the advocates of the amendment, its opponents appealed to the reason and judgment of the people, and the result is a victory, the ultimate fruits of which will do more to advance the cause of temperance than could possibly have been accomplished with constitutional prohibition.

The effect of this result will be far-reaching. It will have a decisive influence in Pennsylvania, where the people are soon to vote on the same question, and its lesson will be heeded elsewhere in states where a like issue is receiving public attention. The example of the intelligent states of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, which have tried prohibition and demonstrated its failure, will not be lost upon the thoughtful and unprejudiced people of other states. It will strengthen public opinion everywhere in favor of high license and local option as the only practicable and certain policy for restricting and regulating the liquor traffic, and thereby promoting temperance. Within two years seven states have rejected constitutional prohibition, and the indications are that Pennsylvania will increase the list to eight.

THE STRIKING TRENCHMEN.

We print an appeal from a leading workingman of Omaha for the striking laborers of the waterworks company to stand firm in their demands for fair wages. On that score no fault can be found. THE BEE has always encouraged workingmen in every legitimate effort to better their condition and in any endeavor, by united action, to enforce fair pay for their labor. Workingmen have as much right to withhold their labor or fix a price upon their time as the capitalist has to withhold his money or fix a price upon his wares. But there is a sharp line between peaceful and lawful means to enforce the demands of labor and an effort to compel compliance with these demands by force or violence. No matter how reasonable the demands of labor may be, the employer is at liberty to reject them, and workingmen cannot resort to violence or the destruction of property without subjecting themselves to severe penalties as law-breakers, besides losing popular sympathy.

The breakage of water mains, the flooding of streets and the damage inflicted upon property places the men engaged in the waterworks strike in a very bad light, and deprives them of sympathy which they would otherwise receive from all classes of our citizens. They may deny complicity with this piece of vandalism, and ninety-nine out of their number may be innocent. The break of the water main was not an accident. The question is, who did it? Does it stand to reason that the managers of the waterworks would conspire to have the company's own property destroyed and lay the company liable to pay heavy damages to property owners and the city? Is it reasonable to suppose that the malicious breaking of that pipe was committed by an outsider who had no grievance? Other parties besides the striking workingmen may have had grievances against the waterworks company, and it is possible that such parties have committed this crime. Unfortunately, however, the suspicion rests upon the strikers, and they will be held responsible unless they can furnish positive proof to the contrary.

TROUBLESOME COMPETITORS.

The competition of the Canadian railroads with American lines is a troublesome and perplexing factor of the railway problem which is receiving serious consideration. The subject has recently been presented to the inter-state commerce commission, and both sides have been heard. Ever since the passage of the inter-state law there has been more or less complaint of the disadvantages suffered by American roads from the unrestrained competition of the Canadian roads, and since the inauguration by the commission of a more vigorous policy in enforcing the law, followed, it would seem, by a more aggressive competition on the part of the foreign corporations, the matter has become one of grave importance. The issue discussed before the commission arose between the Michigan Central, which controls the Canada Southern, and the Grand Trunk, and related mainly to the transportation of anthracite coal, large quantities of which are carried into Canada by both roads. The Grand Trunk, being free from the restraints imposed by the law upon the Michigan Central made special rates to the principal points for large shipments and the latter road appealed to the commission for protection against this disadvantageous competition, claiming that inasmuch as the coal is taken for shipment by the Canadian line on the American side that road is subject to the restraints of the law. The answer of the Grand Trunk was that the coal could be delivered to it on the Canadian side, and its transportation of it being thus wholly within its own territory no restraint could be placed upon it in the making of rates. It is thought to be more than likely that the inter-state commission will decline to interfere in the matter in which case the question will arise what regulations, if any, can be adopted to relieve the American road from its disadvantage? In the consideration of that question the interest of the coal companies would have to be taken into account, the special rates operating to encourage large shipments of our coal into Canada.

But the competition of the Canadian roads has a much broader scope than this, and the decision touching the particular issue presented to the commission will have a far-reaching effect. The Canadian roads are carrying large and steadily increasing shipments of American commodities from the west eastward at rates lower than those of our transcontinental lines, and are showing a disposition to take the largest possible advantage of the freedom they enjoy from the restraints imposed by law upon American roads competing for the same trade. Notwithstanding the denial by the president of the Canadian Pacific of the charge that his road is an aggressive competitor of the other Pacific roads, Mr. Joseph Nimmo, jr., very conclusively shows that it is so. He cites the fact that when the American trans-continental lines, two years ago, made a seventy-five cent rate on sugar from San Francisco to the Missouri river, the Canadian Pacific made a sixty cent rate, and he notes, also, that about eighty per cent of the exports of cotton goods from the New England states to China and Japan are going by the way of the Canadian Pacific railway and its subsidized steamer line from Vancouver, evidently due to lower rates than are offered by American roads.

Obviously this Canadian competition presents a very serious question as affecting American railroad interests, and how it shall be treated is a matter of no small difficulty. Our government can exert no control over the Canadian roads, and any regulations designed to exclude them from competition would likely encounter vigorous opposition from a large body of American shippers. It is an important and perplexing phase of the railroad problem.

THE SIOUX COMMISSION.

The president has appointed the members of the commission who are to negotiate with the Sioux Indians for the opening of their reservation. They are General Crook, ex-Governor Foster, of Ohio, and Hon. William Warner, of Kansas.

The selections have been wisely made, and the commission may safely be expected to conduct, judiciously, the delicate duty it will have to perform. No man in the country is more familiar with the Indian character than General Crook, and none would more fully command the respect and confidence of the Indians. His long and successful service among them gives him a thorough acquaintance with their mental characteristics and the best method of dealing with them, while it taught them to know him as a man worthy of their entire confidence. Ex-Governor Foster is a man of practical affairs, shrewd, careful and intelligent, and Mr. Warner is equally well fitted for this duty. The commission will receive instructions early next month, and proceed at once with its important task, the general character of which the public is familiar with.

The most trustworthy advices are favorable to the success of the negotiations. The better terms offered the Indians by the new legislation are understood to be satisfactory to a very large number who opposed the first proposals, among these being some of the most influential chiefs. Certain strong influences, also, that were operative at the time of the negotiations last year have been removed, or, at any rate, checked, while in the meantime the Indians have become aware of the fact that the public sentiment of the country demands the opening of the reservation, and that a further perverse resistance would be more likely to work them harm than good. These circumstances warrant confidence in the success of the new negotiations, and this feeling will be increased by a knowledge of the character and qualifications of the commissioners. The opening of the reservation will give eleven million acres to white settlement, most of it superior land, and undoubtedly the demand would be such as to enable the government to dispose of it as rapidly as practicable, adding largely to the population and material welfare of South Dakota. It is quite possible that this result may be attained coincident with the admission of South Dakota to statehood.

THE refinery established at Watsonville, Cal., for the extraction of sugar from beets has proved a much greater success than was expected at the outset. Four thousand tons of sugar were produced last year, which was nearly double the amount of the previous year, and a new company, with a capital of five million dollars, has been formed to prosecute this industry on a more extensive scale. There is a growing interest being manifested in sugar beet culture, the farmers of Florida and some other southern states having become imbued with it, and a few years may find this industry developed to large proportions in the United States.

WE ARE reminded again by one of the disinterested patriots who wants to dispose of a quarter block to Uncle Sam for two prices, that Mr. Linton made his report on the postoffice location five weeks ago, and that report has not yet been acted on. It is now four years since the citizens of Omaha located the city hall on Eighteenth and Farnam streets, and voted two hundred thousand dollars in bonds to erect it. But now we are still waiting for the architects to present their plans. It would seem as if public buildings are neither built in a day, nor a year for that matter.

THE inter-state commissioners have called upon certain railroads to report the number of free passes issued by them. It had come to their ears that roads discriminate by issuing passes to favored shippers. The probing, however, is not likely to go very deep. The giving of passes is so openly carried on by all the railroads of the country that the law prohibiting it is practically a dead letter, and one which the commissioners are well aware will never be strictly enforced.

THE news of the safe arrival at the Azores of the passengers and crew of the abandoned steamer, Danmark, relieves no little anxiety. For nearly two weeks the fate of the four hundred souls on board that vessel was wrapped in mystery. Happily the fears entertained that one and all had found a watery grave turn out to be false, and anxiety has given way to joy in thousands of households.

SOUTH DAKOTA has been apportioned into twenty districts, and the election to choose delegates to the constitutional convention takes place within three weeks. The polling of a strong vote may be expected. It is the opportunity of a life-time to be able to have a voice and a vote in the business of state making.

HITS AND MISSES.

The Deadwood papers insinuate that stages and horses are a superfluous part of the equipment of the Omaha board of trade excursion, and that transportation facilities are ample in that section. This is a cruel thrust at Modoc Jim's royal "Tally-hos." They are as far above the old stage coach as a Pullman is above a second rate smoking car, and will give the Deadwood people a sample of metropolitan luxury on legs and wheels.

In the language of Prof. Test, "Hurrah for Omaha."

"It is an ill wind that blows nobody good." The upper Farnam street flood laid bare the rottenness of cedar block pavement.

When Superintendent Chase turned his Indian band loose on President Cleveland with "Hail, the Conquering Hero Comes," the people of Omaha rejoiced that civilization was a success in teaching poor Lo how to blow his own bazoo. Few people suspected that it was a private investment, or that the Indian base ball club which gathered shekels throughout the state was playing a profitable engagement for the superintendent. The inside history of Chase's management of the Genoa school proves that he was a patriot for revenue only. The youthful aborigines are to be congratulated on preserving their hide and their scalps. They are the only trophies left of the Chase.

The clearings of Omaha banks continue piling up proof of the remarkable progress of the city. Last week's records shows that the total is safely anchored above the four million point, an increase of thirty-five per cent compared with the corresponding week of last year. The per cent of increase is greater than that of any city in the west or northwest, except Denver, whose total is half a million less than that of Omaha. No city in the east approaches it. And what is still more gratifying is the fact that the jobbing business, the real estate transactions and building permits issued show a substantial gain over last year. Omaha is all right.

The following note has been received at this office:

"To-day's World says, under the head, 'THE BEE Crawfishes,' that 'THE BEE can't show where the World throws its paper in a yard where they did not subscribe for it,' or words to that effect. They left it at my place, 3304 Meredith avenue, for a whole week, until I told them I had not asked them to leave it and would not pay for it. I also found a dozen or more of their papers thrown in the weeds."

This is no surprise. We have received the names of other parties who never subscribed, never paid anything for it, and cannot induce it to stop its free delivery.

Missouri's Consolation.
Globe-Democrat.

Missouri isn't getting much from the administration just now, but, thank God, Ohio isn't getting anything.

Harrison's Southern Policy.
Denver News.

Harrison's southern policy will destroy the color line. This in itself will be a great favor to all classes of people in the states of the south. The tariff line is many steps in advance of the color line, with abundant room for argument on either side of it, and no violation of southern traditions. Henry Clay was the exponent of the American system.

On the Quiet.
Philadelphia Ledger.

The Governor of North Carolina and the Governor of South Carolina are to room in the same hotel in New York during the Centennial celebration, but what the one says to the other after the manner of their historic predecessors in office is not to be a public part of the ceremonies.

Codfish Boats.
New York World.

There will be 400 vessels in the Centennial naval parade. The number suggests that the vessels will be codfish boats.

They Get Them Filled, Too.
St. Paul Globe.

Some of the Iowa courts have in hand the question whether a tax on sleeping cars can be collected in that state. The question whether beer or wine bottles can be opened in passing through the state has been settled in the affirmative by numerous experiments.

BLAIR, Neb., April 22.—To the Editor of THE BEE: A Blair special in THE SUNDAY BEE says:

"It is reported on the streets to-day that the applicants for the Blair postoffice, George S. Cook and Denna Allberg, are to determine who shall be the successful one by an election."

Presumably this refers to Joe S. Cook and the undersigned.

Through THE BEE columns I desire to say that such "report" is wholly without foundation in fact. The intelligence of Blair has already indicated its preferences. Personally, I have neither the time, means nor purpose to enter upon a "boodle" campaign to determine a question that may be better determined otherwise. DENNA ALLBERY.

Suspicious Work.

The watchman at the Jones street dump reports that Sunday night about 10 o'clock a man and woman approached the river bank at that place and suddenly he heard a splash as if a bundle had been thrown into the river. He states that he could hear the woman's sobs quite distinctly as the couple retreated. Just what the package contained that was disposed of is a mystery.

Celebrating With Morton.

Among the Omaha people who left yesterday to attend the Arbor day exercises at Nebraska City were Dr. George Miller, Hon. J. M. Woolworth, John Heath, Stockton Heath, J. C. Calhoun, jr., and a number of young ladies from Brownell hall. The most important feature of the exercises is the presentation of the park to Nebraska City by Hon. J. Sterling Morton. Dr. Miller and Hon. James M. Woolworth will both make speeches.

Dr. Gluck eye and ear, Barker blk.

TERRORIZED BY VIGILANTES.

Life Made Burdensome For Sheridan County Citizens.

THEY APPEAL FOR PROTECTION.

Many Innocent Persons Said to Have Suffered Gross Injustice On the Strength of Mere Suspicion.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMAHA BEE, 1020 P STREET, LINCOLN, April 23.

A citizen of Sheridan county writes Governor Thayer, under date of April 20, that vigilance committees in that part of the state are going clearly beyond decency in taking the law into their own hands for the punishment of horse and cattle thieves. Notice is given suspected settlers that they must leave the country within a certain specified time or suffer the consequences. Frequently, the writer states, these notices are served upon peaceable and law-abiding citizens, and that they are thus kept in constant fear for their lives. "To be under suspicion," he further states, "is sufficient to provoke violence and a species of intimidation that makes life almost unendurable." The complaint led the governor to address the following letter to the sheriff of Sheridan county to-day:

My Dear Sir: Complaints have reached me of the doings of vigilance committees in your counties. I know nothing of the truth of them, and have no means of investigating; but I write to say that I look to you for the enforcement of the laws, and the protection of the life and property of every peaceably-disposed citizen. Acts of violence and outrages must not be permitted. If parties commit offenses, they must be arrested and tried by due process of law.

If the people of your county are robbed by horse or cattle thieves, use the whole power of the county to hunt them down and bring them to justice. Let the law be enforced. Justice must be administered by the execution of the law. Neither cattle and horse thieves on one side, nor mob violence on the other, must be tolerated.

JOHN M. THAYER.

Lincoln's Government Square.

Three or four hundred trees will be planted in the government square in a day or two. Ex-Governor Furnas has agreed to furnish the trees and take his chances of getting a government appropriation to pay for them. The agreement, however, was made upon the condition that Postmaster Watkins would see that they were properly planted and cared for. It is said that this can not be done for less than $100, which Mr. Watkins has consented to pay and take chances of reimbursement from the government. Mr. Furnas will arrive here to-morrow to look the ground over and decide upon the kind of trees it will be best to plant. It is learned that trees as large as it will be safe to "set out" will be used, and the kind best calculated to make the square a bower of beauty in future years. This is considered a commendable move here, and it is possible that the gentlemen who have taken the scheme in hand may feel themselves amply repaid in time to come for the monument they may build unto themselves. But the chances are favorable that they may be paid in both ways.

Some Slick Fakering.

Wirick & Hopper is the name of a firm that does a trunk business in this city. This firm, however, does not conduct a manufacturing business, as has been supposed by many, but hires its work done in the state pen; or, it might be said, deals in convict labor in a small way. It is learned to-day that Messrs. Wirick & Hopper have been victimized by one of the guards at the pen for some time past. It has been a difficult matter, however, to locate the party. But assurances were made sure, this morning, by the arrest of David Stevens, and a warrant was sworn out for him. Since its service a convict confesses that he helped David get away with the trunks, which have been sold to dealers in the city, but the mystery still is, how? But, however, David and his pal got away with the trunks, and it is generally considered here a pretty slick piece of fakering.

City News and Notes.

J. B. Haynes, managing editor of THE BEE, was in Lincoln to-day for the first time in nearly two years.

The state house was as quiet to-day as the still hours of night. The governor and secretary of state, only, were at their posts during the afternoon.

The board of secretaries of the state board of transportation spent Sunday with their families. They were at their homes in different parts of the state. The enjoyments of Arbor day were also enjoyed by them at home.

Governor Thayer goes to Omaha to-morrow to participate in the speech-making exercises at the fireman's tournament.

Workmen are tearing down the Metropolitan skating rink. That old eye-sore will soon be replaced by a stately building. It will be one of the creditable structures of the city.

The Arbor day exercises at the public schools were very creditable. It is safe to say, however, that the little folks enjoyed their outdoor sports more than anything else. Thousands of sprigs, that may sometime become trees, were planted in all parts of the city.

Mr. Waters and Mr. St. Clair, of Omaha, found their run-away children at Crete yesterday. The little fellows were glad enough to return home. They frankly state that they have had all of the "dime novel" glory they want.

Klock's audience at Bohanan's hall, last evening, was not very large. Some fifty or seventy-five people gathered to hear what he had to say about Pastor Minehart and his followers. While somewhat rabid in his utterances, his auditors have no fear of taking hydrophobia. Mr. Klock is certainly a spiritualistic disciple.

WILL PROBABLY CLOSE.

April 30 May be Observed by Banks as a Holiday.

The national bankers of Omaha, as well as elsewhere, seem to be in very much of a quandry just now as to whether they will be compelled, under the proclamations of the president, to close up and observe the 30th instant as a legal holiday. C. W. Hamilton, William Wallace, Ben B. Wood, A. P. Hopkins and other officials who could be found were interviewed on the subject, but were not prepared to offer any decided opinions. The law designates certain days, and also provides that any other named by the president for thanksgiving and prayer come under the same head. "That being the case," said Mr. Wallace, "there is no doubt that the 30th will be a legal holiday and we will have to close. It will not interfere much with our business. We can close on any day except Saturday and Monday without much inconvenience."

The others expressed themselves in a similar manner. They have been discussing the matter rather extensively, and will decide within the next day or two what to do.

Death of a Traveling Man.

A traveling man by the name of Moody, of this city, died at Nashville, Tenn., Saturday afternoon. He was in the employ of the Carter White Lead company, and was a son of H. S. Moody, 1553 North Eighteenth street. His ailment was pneumonia. His remains have been sent from Nashville and are expected to arrive Tuesday morning.

Killed in the Storm.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 22.—It is reported that two men were killed and several others injured during the storm of Saturday night at some distance from Bedford Station.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

WHAT PEOPLE TALK ABOUT.

Views and Interviews Caught in Hotel Corridors and Elsewhere.

Colonel J. Wood Smith, the duke of Callaway, brings very encouraging reports from Custer county of prospects for big crops this season. The colonel said last evening that there had been an abundance of rain, and the plant of small grain is growing most satisfactory. "I have oats and wheat on my place that are three inches high now," said he. It was learned in a short conversation with him that a stretch of country between Albion and North Platte, is greatly worked up just now over the probability of securing a new railroad named the Missouri River, North Platte & Denver. The towns along the line, such as Ord and Callaway, have raised money to pay for having it surveyed, a strong company has been organized, and and work will be commenced at once. He thinks that it is a scheme of the Illinois Central, and will undoubtedly be built this year as far as North Platte.

The interview with Judge Poppleton, printed in these columns three or four days ago, seems to have caused quite a flutter among the exposition people. The declaration made by him that, if his lots were vacant and free from lease incumbrances, he would erect upon them a hotel costing not less than $300,000, has induced some of the association directors to express themselves, rather vigorously, and in favor of giving the Judge a call on his proposition. Mr. Wm. Wallace said yesterday: "If he was quoted correctly, and means it, I am satisfied there will be no difficulty in clearing the lots. Furthermore, if Mr. Poppleton agrees to erect a $300,000 hotel there, I will not only turn over all my stock in the exposition building and grand opera house, but in addition give him my check for $1,000. I am satisfied too," he continued, "that there are other stockholders, who will gladly do the same."

Senator Church Howe, of Auburn, said, last evening, that if this quality of weather continues six weeks or two months longer, Nebraska will produce the greatest crops of every kind ever heard of. "The farmers down my way," said he, "are fully three weeks ahead of all former seasons with their work, and cattle are going to grass fifteen days earlier than usual."

Arthur Moreland, the famous interlocutor of Dockstader's minstrel company is a regular crank on base ball, but the game he witnessed yesterday between Omaha and Minneapolis, very nearly cured him. Said he, "I never knew before why it was that some men couldn't appreciate the sport of the diamond. All I have got to say is there's not a single man in the Minneapolis team who can play ball."

"Oh, yes, the third baseman is a pretty good player," interjected a bystander.

Moreland looked at him and replied: "Well, I suppose if muffing an easy one and letting in five runs is good ball, he's all right," and walked away.

April 30 is perplexing the bankers. To close or not to close—that's the question; and they can't decide it. A. U. Wyman says it is a very important matter. They are at a great loss to know what to do with notes and checks that should go to protest on that day. "I suppose, however," considered Mr. Wyman, "we will be governed by the decision of the solicitor of the treasury."

STAND BY THE STRIKERS.

A Workingman States the Case of the Waterworks Employes.

OMAHA, April 21.—To the Editor of THE BEE: Knowing you to sympathize with any just and honorable movement in the cause of labor, I wish to say a few words through your paper in behalf of the striking employes of the waterworks company. We have the example before us of a corporation that a few days ago boasted through the public press of this city that during the last year it had cleared, over and above all expenses, a half a million of dollars, reducing the wages of its laborers 25 cents a day, and making open boasts also that the next year would show its net profits to be over a million of dollars. I want to know what reasonable excuse this corporation has to offer for reducing the wages of its common laborers. I attended a meeting of these men at Green's hall on Farnam street on Saturday evening last, and found them to be honest, honorable, sober and intelligent, most of them men of families, and nearly all of them citizens of this city; men chiefly of German and Scandinavian nationality, and determined to carry their point by all honorable means. The writer of this felt interested in their cause, and with the assistance of others will endeavor, by all honorable means, to assist them in carrying their point. Now, Mr. Editor, we solicit your assistance in this movement in behalf of these men. All of them are peaceable, law-abiding citizens. Those that know our German and Scandinavian citizens cannot say otherwise, and we solicit the moral support of all fair-minded men for these, our fellow-laborers, in their struggle for their rights with this corporation. They deny with one voice the malicious charge of interfering with or injuring the company's property, and they claim that it is to their interest to protect and defend it, and will do so to the best of their ability. They hereby request all laboring men to stand by them in this, their struggle for their rights, as American labor at the present day is ground down by those corporations, and would request all men to keep away from this work until this question is settled.

Brothers of the Knights of Labor of this city, I address you in behalf of those men—we whose chief principle is charity for our fellow-man. I ask of you to give to these men your moral support. Their cause is our cause. It is an unjust reduction in these men's wages. Lend to them the aid and assistance that is necessary to carry their point by giving them your moral support. Let this corporation know that it cannot with impunity impose on the workingmen of this city. We will not have Boston prices or pauper rates for labor in this city. We speak with no uncertain voice, and we mean to be heard.

To the press of this city I would say a few words. Gentlemen of the press, treat the cause of these men with moderation and discretion. They ask of you to hear their side of the story. The majority of them cannot speak to you for themselves, as they speak nothing but their mother tongue, and we, as laborers and brothers, address you for them, promising you that they are law abiding citizens, and that they deny the crime laid to their charge and condemn it. If such were not the case I would have nothing to do with their cause, neither would I take the trouble to present it to you. I put the question fairly and squarely to them, and with one voice they denied and condemned any interference with the property of this corporation. Hoping that this explanation will be satisfactory to our citizens at large, I remain, yours very truly,

A WORKINGMAN.

CELEBRATING THE HOLIDAY.

Some of the Omahans Who Remembered Arbor Day.

The hinges of the bank doors were granted a quiet day for the contemplation of Arbor Day, and the employes of Omaha's financial houses played ball and other pranks in pretty much the same spirit.

In furtherance of the proclamation of George B. Lane, state superintendent of instruction, the schools of the city exerted themselves.

The rooms of Park school acted independently in the observation of the day, and there was no general programme. The tree planted by the pupils last year, in one corner of the yard, was flourishing and all the rooms gathered around this bay tree and spontaneously emphasized arboriculture.

The head of each room of Central school, containing pupils old enough to understand the subject, showed how great was the benefit conferred by tree culture upon climate and humanity, having particular reference to the object lessons of the ornamental foliage of Omaha and their civilizing influence with the community. The evolution of arbor day in the west was also treated.

At Lake school the non-appearance of trees that were to have been set out, and at Long school the near removal to larger grounds, precluded public exercises, but methods similar to those followed in Central school obtained.

At Leavenworth school Fred Knickerbocker, of the class of '89, in the presence of the whole school and many of the parents of the children, briefly outlined the programme to be followed and connected it with a sketch of the tree planting movement. As each scholar threw a shovelful of dirt on the class tree "Stanley," an honor to the explorer, he relieved his muscles of strain by reciting a verse.

"The Battle Cry of Freedom" was dressed as follows and sung:

We have planted here our little tree,
And hope it strong may grow.
Shouting the battle-cry of freedom!
May its branches flourish,
When away from school we go,
Shouting the battle cry of freedom!
Old Leavenworth forever!
Hurrah! boys, hurrah!
Long may her spirit be our guiding star,
When we, the class of '89, will move upon the Hill,
Where stands the goal of our ambition.

Edith Schwartz and Emma Levi essayed and recited the advantages of timber.

"America" was the vehicle of these stanzas:

God bless our little tree!
Firm may it ever be,
Through storm and night,
When the wild tempests rave,
Ruler of wind and wave,
Do Thou our tree then save
By Thy great might.

For it our prayer shall rise,
To God above the skies,
We wait on Thee;
Thou who art ever nigh,
Guarding with watchful eye,
To Thee aloud we cry,
God save our tree!

Farnam school, grade seventh B, had this arrangement:

Paper—Object of Arbor Day ..... Frank Thomson.
Reading—Woodman, Spare That Tree ..... Ross Towle.
Reading—The Pine Trees' Dream ..... Thanie Auspacher.
Noted Trees of the World—The Charter Oak ..... Carl Aoltorf
Queen Elizabeth Oak ..... Sadie Gibson
Cedars of Lebanon ..... Charles Detwiler
The Ash, the Witch's Tree ..... Alice Andreesen
William Penn's Tree ..... Marie Valentine
The Hickory, Tough and Staunch, the Tree of Our Country ..... Will Haney
Emblem—Flowers of the World—Great Britain: The Rose, Shamrock, Thistle ..... Gretchen Crounse
France—The Lily ..... Mannie Briggs
Switzerland—The Eidelweiss ..... Georgie Chapman
Germany—The Corn Flower ..... Susie Colpetzer
United States—The Golden Rod ..... Mabel Taylor
Planting the Woodbine in Memory of Louisa M. Alcott ..... Whole School
Quotations About Trees ..... Whole School
Song—Hurrah for the Oak ..... Whole School

YOU may have observed how in time the effectiveness of paintings seems to fade, and the colors lose their brilliancy and tone. It is mainly the gradual accumulation of dust, so it is a very simple matter to restore them, with IVORY SOAP, clear water, just as it runs from the faucet, and a soft brush; scrub carefully, rub off first with a wet flannel and then with a dry one, and the colors will show up in all their original beauty. Never experiment with ordinary soap on a painting of value; you may destroy it. IVORY SOAP may be used with safety, for, as Prof. Cornwall, of Princeton says, "The IVORY SOAP is very well made, no greasy fats being left in it, while the alkali is thoroughly combined, so that it will not injure the most delicate article."

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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