a representative to ascertain for whom the unknown had worked, and what was his name.

Before leaving the city, and after he had received his money for his stock, Neil walked into the store of Mr. Baldwin, and, it is alleged, beat the latter out of $3 worth of underwear. He offered a check on an Omaha bank for that amount. The paper was refused. Neil, who had assumed another name, said he had plenty of money in the bank, and told Baldwin to satisfy himself over the telephone. Mr. Baldwin, it is said, talked with the bank and was convinced that Neil had money in this city. When later he discovered that his customer was an imposter, Mr. Baldwin tore the check into a thousand pieces.

Neil bought a solid gold ring before he left South Omaha, also a pair of highly polished horns which he displayed in Tom Hack's saloon. He then, it is asserted, started for the motor and has not since been seen in that city.

Saturday night, however, a man named Weimer, but whom some call Martin, who formerly did some blacksmithing in South Omaha, returned from Mexico. At Fort Scott he met a man whose clothes and appearance answered to the description of Neil. The latter was trying to jump a train from the yards with the intention of going to Mexico. He spoke disparagingly of Omaha, while Weimer tried to dissuade him from going south. He at length became distrustful of Weimer and suddenly disappeared. The stranger as described by Weimer answered fully to that of Neil, who, by this time, the latter fears, is in Mexico.

Neil was paid by Davis in ten $2 bills, four $10 bills and two $5 bills.

He left at Davis' livery an old coat, quite worn and faded, the ownership of which is not yet known.

SUSPECT KING.

How He Came to be Arrested for the Great Crime.

At Millard on Saturday last Sheriff Boyd arrested F. King, whom, the residents of the suburb suspected to have been connected with the murder of the aged pair. The suspect was brought into town and placed in a cell in the county jail.

This arrest had been occasioned by the fact that he was a stranger in the town, and that he was one of the first on the ground after the murder had been discovered.

In response to a number of inquiries he said that he had worked for Mr. Spearman for some time in a gravel pit at Springfield. He left the work in December and secured the position of traveling salesman for a St. Louis cigar house, which he held just about a week. He had made a fizzle of the business, and the proprietors had no further use for him.

One week ago last Wednesday he claims he came to Omaha and on that night attended the Eden Musee. After the performance he asked a policeman to direct him to a cheap lodging house, and was accordingly shown to that across the street from the Musee, where he lodged that night. The following day he went to the residence of a family named Peterson on Thirty-fourth street. Later he went to the house of Mr. Albright, on South Thirteenth street and remained until Thursday afternoon of last week. He then left and went to Papillion, as he claims, in search of work, and endeavoring to work his way to Denver. He paid his way to Portal, a few miles out, and beat his way on a freight to Papillion. At that point he expressed, he claims, his grip to his brother in Denver, the address being the last one at which he knew his brother resided, namely, 2404 Market street. The valise, he claimed, contained a few articles of clothing, a pair of shoes and a hat. The express receipt, he said, he gave to Deputy Grebe, who had later given it to the sheriff. The latter, however, could not be found to verify the transfer.

King reached Millard Friday night and stopped in a hotel south of the track.

The next morning, Saturday, he let his tongue wag, and among other things said what has above been ascribed to him, that he had been among the first on the ground after the discovery of the murder. This assertion naturally attracted to him a great deal of attention, and when pressed upon the subject he changed his mind a great deal.

He was asked by County Attorney Mahoney if he had made such a remark, and why he made it. His answer was: "I don't think I ever could have said it. If I did it must have been a misrepresentation."

King has lived near Sigourney, Keokuk county, Iowa. He has also worked in What Cheer, a mining town in the same vicinity. He also read law and lived for a time near Lincoln, Kan. In fact it would be difficult to state what he has not, at one time or another, done to keep from starving. He is a man about twenty-eight years of age, unmarried, it is claimed, 5 feet 7½ inches in height, between 135 and 140 pounds in weight, with dark hair and a moustache. There is little reason to believe that he is the man who has already been described as having sold the Pinney property in South Omaha.

Last night County Attorney Mahoney telegraphed to Denver to the chief of police to secure King's grip and hold it until it could be investigated.

Offering a Reward.

"What will Douglas county do to aid in arresting the murderer or murders of old man Jones and his wife?"

The question was propounded to Commissioner O'Keeffe, who, after a failure to find some other members of the board, was discovered at his residence last night.

"Under the law, I do not think that the board of county commissioners," he said, "can offer a reward for the arrest of the murderer. But such a reward, I think, should be offered. We could, of course, take the money out of the general fund, but it would not have to be paid unless the murderer was arrested and convicted. The governor is the only one who can offer a reward under the law, and he is limited to $200. If we should offer a reward and the murderer should not be apprehended, we should be called upon to pay nothing. But, after offering the reward, if the murderer should be arrested and convicted, I would like to see the man in Douglas county who would object to the payment of a reward for the arrest of such a fiend.

"I think the county could well afford to offer a reward of $500, and that the city of Omaha could do the same thing. I don't see why South Omaha, even, couldn't do something, because all of us are interested in discovering the murderer.

"I haven't seen the other commissioners on the subject, but I don't think they would differ radically from me on the subject."

"Could not a meeting of the commissioners be called to consider the subject?"

"I think it could, and will do what I can to have it called. I think the other commissioners will be anxious to do what they can to bring the murderer to justice."

Mr. Davis Explains.

Ed Davis, the South Omaha liveryman who purchased the stolen horses, feels that THE BEE did him an injustice yesterday morning in saying that the men to whom he applied for the money with which to purchase the stock refused to let him have it on the ground that they had suspicions that the animals were not all right. It is a fact that none of these men so expressed themselves to Davis. If they had, he says, he would certainly have been placed on his guard and made more extensive inquiries into Neil's character and antecedents. He only asked Messrs. Anderson & McMillan for the required funds, and did not see P. F. Barrett at all. Neither Andrews nor McMillan dropped a hint, even, to him that they were at all suspicious about the ownership of the horses. The actions of Neil threw Davis completely off his guard, and he had no misgivings whatever but that he was actually what he claimed to be.

Another Suspect.

Last night word was received by the county authorities that on Friday last a man answering the description of Neil had asked at Clarks, on the Union Pacific, for a through ticket to the Pacific coast. The agent could not sell a through ticket to the coast, whereupon the man asked for a ticket to Grand Island. The pasteboard was furnished him, and the fellow took the first train for his destination. The sheriff has telegraphed to Grand Island for his detention.

The Inquest.

The inquest will be held this morning at 10 a. m.

AN ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Fred Johnson Receives the Contents of a Double Barrelled Shot Gun.

Fred Johnson, a plasterer, who lives at Central Park, and a man named Hoffke, who is a nephew of Charles Neber, a Tenth street saloon keeper, met in Smiley's saloon, at Brighton, about two miles north of the belt line, last evening about 6 o'clock, and renewed an old grudge. After talking for some time Johnson asked Hoffke to drink with him. The latter refused. Then Johnson took his drink and left the saloon. Hoffke followed him with a double barreled shotgun, the contents of which he emptied into Johnson's back and left arm.

Both men were brought to the police station in the patrol wagon. The city physician was called and found that Johnson was very painfully though not seriously hurt.

CUSTER CITY.

A Thriving South Dakota Town with a Bright Future.

CUSTER CITY, S. D., Feb. 16.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The opening to settlement of 9,000,000 acres of the famous Sioux Indian reservation naturally turns the public eye to the region immediately west thereof, known as the Black Hills. Many who come to the great Sioux reservation will not be satisfied, even though the government were to deed each one a quarter section of land free. Some will drift back, others westward. The Black Hills are noted for diversified resources. The Black Hills region comprises an area of about 3,500 square miles and forms one of the most prominent natural subdivisions of the state of South Dakota and is located in the southwestern part of the state. One of the chief and most prominent counties composing the Black Hills region is Custer county, named in honor of that daring and intrepid Indian fighter, General Custer. Custer City, also named after the same hero of a hundred successful battles, is now attracting widespread attention as the coming city of this region.

Custer City is the county seat and leading town of the county. It was first surveyed and platted as a town on August 10, 1875, by men who were forced to bid farewell for a short time to the fruits of their labors by General Crook at the head of United States troops. But they returned in a few months to resume operations for good. Custer, though at one time having a population of 5,000 souls is now a small town. Yet the advent of the working and milling, the large tin mines adjacent to Custer and of which Custer is the natural center will make a city of considerable importance. The scenery is magnificent, and the climate delightful. It is twenty-eight miles from Buffalo Gap, the nearest railroad point, by which it is connected by a daily stage and telephone line. Forty miles southwest is Newcastle. The B. & M. have surveyed several times from Newcastle to Custer. The grade stakes are set and it is said work will begin this coming spring. Thus railroad connection will be afforded with the great outside world directly. The milling of the tin ores alone in the city will afford a big revenue to the first railroad. The mines are being rapidly developed. Millions of capital have already been expended in acquiring and developing them. English capitalists are largely interested in them, but do not, as has been recently reported, hold a controlling interest therein.

'FRISCO PUGS IN A RAGE.

Sudden Departure of Costigan and McCoy for the East.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 16.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Denny Costigan, who for many years has been Champion Dempsey's sparring partner, trainer and second, has had another quarrel with his former idol, and, together with Pete McCoy and Ed Conners, left for the east last night. The superstitious lover of ring sports will now come to the surface and predict a defeat for Dempsey at Billy McCarthy's hands on Tuesday night next. Costigan fairly worshiped the "Nonpareil" and up to the time La Blanche delivered that knockout blow on Dempsey's nasal organ, Denny was considered as mascotte as Jack's ancient suit of fighting "togs" and a great deal more useful in many ways. Pete McCoy's departure is a complete surprise to the sporting fraternity here, and Charley Turner and Denny Kelliher, who were after his pugilistic scalp, are biting chunks out of tables and chairs in their rage. Two athletic clubs had offered to match Turner or Kelliher against the ex-champion middle-weight for tempting purses, but McCoy was either homesick or afraid of these men. Kelliher, while suffering with a broken right hand, was grossly insulted by McCoy in the presence of Dempsey and several other sports and longed to get revenge on the Bostonian. They have fought two draws in the ring and Kelliher is on the "improve," while Pete is growing "silver threads among the gold." McCoy narrowly escaped defeat last Wednesday night at Charley Gleason's hands, and probably thinks he can find easier game than Kelliher or Turner.

Knocked Out in the Third.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 16.—Tommy Sexton of this city and Jemmy Fortan of Waterbury fought this morning. Sexton knocked out his man in the third round. Three ounce gloves were used. After the fight McDonald, Norton's second, challenged any one present to fight him. Gerald, Sexton's second, promptly stepped up and knocked McDonald down. This is expected to lead to another fight.

Congress This Week.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The house will have an old-fashioned suspension day tomorrow for the first time since the present congress met, the result of the new code of rules.

The world's fair committee will probably request the house to adopt its programme for the disposition of its bill, and as simply a majority vote is necessary to make this the order it doubtless will be secured.

The pension appropriation bill will probably be reported to the house Tuesday.

Sherman has given notice that he will ask the senate this week to consider his bill declaring trusts unlawful, and tomorrow Platte, from the committee on territories, will report favorably the bill for the admission of Idaho.

Elections in the Hawaiian Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 16.—The steamer Zealandia, from Australia and Honolulu, arrived today. A general election was held on the different islands of the Hawaiian group on February 5. When the steamer left the returns indicated that the present party in power is defeated and that at least a majority of the national reform party had been elected. In general the native and labor elements favored the latter party. Wilcox, one of the leaders of the late insurrection against the government, was one of the representatives elected.

French Elections.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—Elections were held in a number of divisions today for members of the chamber of deputies. Naquet and Mery, the two Boulangists whose election was quashed by the chamber last December, again headed the poll in two divisions of the Seine department, but second ballots were necessary. Three Boulangists were re-elected in the divisions of St. Denis and one in the first division of St. Claux.

Sunday Law Enforced.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 16.—In accordance with the opinion of the supreme court that the state had the right to close the saloons in this city on Sunday, all those places, with one or two exceptions where liquor is sold in restaurants, closed their doors at midnight last night and will be closed until Monday morning. This is the first time the law has been enforced in Denver.

A Steamer Sunk.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 16.—The steamer Louise of the Jacksonville and Macport line ran into an obstruction early this morning near Hunter's mill on the St. John river and sank. One man was drowned. The other passengers and crew escaped with difficulty.

GOSSIP FROM THE CAPITAL.

Two Extradition Treaties Not Likely to Be Ratified.

WE WANT OUR BOODLERS BACK.

But Will Not Give Up Irish and Russian Patriots—Count Skovanioff's Shrewdness—A Government Loaning Scheme.

The Extradition Treaties.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Extradition treaties are receiving much attention from the hands of the senate. England is trying to have a treaty ratified which will enable her to extradite her Fenians, and in connection with it we are trying to get a treaty with England which will enable us to call back our bank cashiers from Canada. There is also a treaty pending with Russia which the white czar wants ratified so that he can break up the haven which this country affords for his nihilists.

While every law-abiding citizen of the United States is opposed to acts of violence against the crowned heads of all countries, there is great opposition to both the Russian and English treaties, because it takes out of the hands of the oppressed the last weapon that can be used in the struggle for new forms of government. The prospects are that both of these treaties will remain for some time unratified.

The friends of the Irish in the senate would very gladly ratify the English treaty so as to give back her runaway defaulters, if it were not for the fact that the English could take from this country all the Irish conspirators who are struggling for home rule in Ireland. It would be a death blow to politicians catering for the Irish vote to put a stop to the home-rule movement.

There is not so much sympathy entertained here for the people who are struggling to get a new form of government in Russia, because there is very little relation between the United States and the Russian empire. There is simply a general sympathy for the general subject of a constitutional form of government. Speaking about the Russian treaty and the principle involved in the treaty I am reminded of a very good story which was recently told to me by a native connected with the Russian legation. It illustrates the remarkable detective qualities of the officers of the Russian army and navy and shows how an important movement in war strategy was made by the use of detective ability on a social occasion:

In 1876, during the Russian-Turkish war, the sympathies of the English government were on the part of the enemies of Russia. At that time there were in England two rival chiefs, namely, the famous D'Israeli, Lord Beaconsfield and the Grand Old Man, Mr. Gladstone. The former was in power and the latter striving to oust him out of power. Lord Beaconsfield sounded the keynote throughout Great Britain that through the success of the Russian arms in the Balkans the British interests were in danger, while on the other hand the Grand Old Man made speeches that "the Turks must go, bag and baggage, out of Europe."

Each and every success of the Russian arms in Turkey so alarmed the tory government that it was resolved at last in a cabinet meeting to aid the Turkish government in arresting the victorious Russians from marching on Constantinople, and negotiations were opened with the Turkish government for that purpose. This came to the ears of the famous Count Skovanoff, the then Russian ambassador to the court of St. James, who was determined in order to find out more fully of the nefarious design of England on Russia, to give a quiet dinner party in honor of the English foreign secretary, Lord Darby. Invitations were accordingly sent out and the earls of Darby accepted the same. Here follows the strange story. Count Skovanoff, the Russian ambassador set out a table at the dinner party in superb manner, the plates and other accessories of the costliest value. Lord Darby being the guest of honor, sat at the right of the Russian ambassador. During the repast Darby, who is a well-known kleptomaniac, helped himself to the costliest spoons, salt cellars, etc. This was observed by the steward, who, with amusement informed the Russian ambassador. He said that the foreign minister, his guest, had stolen some of the best ware from the table.

"Hold on," said Count Skovalonff, "don't say anything; keep quiet, for we have bagged the enemy."

The dinner was over finally, and the party retired to an adjoining room for the purpose of smoking. Count Skovalnoff inquired of Lord Darby of the truth of the report that the English government was going to send a fleet to the Bosphorus for the purpose of arresting the forward movement of the victorious Russian army in the Balkans, and aiding the Turks. Naturally, the English foreign secretary had little to say on the subject.

On the departure of Lord Darby the Russian ambassador escorted him to his carriage. While opening the door of the carriage the Russian ambassador was approached by the steward who whispered something in the former's ear. The ambassador immediately turned around to Lord Darby and said: "My lord, something dreadful has happened, so the steward informs me, and your lordship's attention will be called for a few minutes to the anteroom." Lord Darby acquiesced, and upon his arrival there was confronted by the steward and charged directly with the theft of small gold spoons and salt cellars.

"What," exclaimed Lord Darby to the steward; "how dare you insinuate that against my person!"

In reply the steward said, "I have seen you put the gold spoons in your trousers' pocket, and the salt cellars in your dress coat pocket. I am responsible for these costly plates, hence I watched you closely. Please hand them out of your pocket."

"Villian!" exclaimed Lord Darby; "search me, and your falsehood will be branded, and for that insult you will pay dearly."

"I dare not," replied the steward, "put my hands on your excellency's person; but pray do it yourself."

"I will," said Lord Darby; and putting his hands into his pockets so unconscious was he of his kleptomaniac propensities, he drew forth the gold spoons and salt cellars. In a complacent manner he handed them to the steward as if nothing had happened.

"Hold," said Count Skouvaloff; "it proves to me that your excellency abused my hospitality as a host and committed a gross outrage on society as well as against my person. I will have to send for the police and have your lordship arrested."

"No," replied Lord Darby, "do not disgrace me and my official position."

"Well," said the count, calculatingly, "it can only be done if your lordship will promise me on the honor of a minister of her majesty, the queen, that you, as a foreign minister, who has the greatest voice in the cabinet, will oppose the sending of the English fleet to the Bosphorus in order to hamper Russia."

To this Lord Darby assented, and, true to his promise, he opposed the proposition of sending the fleet to Bosphorus, and, on that account, he had to resign his office, and Lord Salisbury, the present premier of England, was put in his place.

This is the reason why Lord Darby left the conservative party and joined the liberal party.

* * *

The farmers who have been groaning under the burden of taxation and interest on borrowed money have a gleam of hope in sight in the proposition to loan the government's surplus upon real estate at a low rate of interest—say 2 per cent.

This proposition was petitioned for by the farmers' organizations throughout the country at the convening of this congress, and at first was the subject of ridicule. It was not believed that there was warrant to proper security for such action; but investigation has caused the opponents to stop and think. The idea of loaning the government's millions to the people upon real estate security was at first scouted, on the ground that real estate was too fluctuating in value to guarantee a stable security. It was thought that the millionaire cormorants who hold bonds of the United States were the only persons who could properly secure the payment to the government. But not so.

The government, it is presumed, once owned all of these lands hereabouts. It was held by the government, before it came into the hands of the people, security for the amount at which it was originally sold—$1.25 to $2.50 an acre. Why cannot the government now, when it is worth several times more, in an improved condition, loan to the present owners the amount for which the land was originally sold? In the constitution there is no provision forbidding these loans. It is true that $1.25 or $2.50 an acre—$200 to $400 on a quarter section—would not relieve many from all their indebtedness, but it would more than relieve all as a whole. And who would not borrow this amount, to lend to somebody, to help a friend, when he could get it for a long term at 2 per cent? The project is feasible.

* * *

The next election case that will be taken up is the Atkinson-Pendleton contest, another one from West Virginia. Mr. Pendleton will be unseated without trouble whatever. Indeed Mr. Crisp, who is the leader of the democratic party in all election contests, is finding it a difficult thing to find any democrat on the election committee who will consent to speak for the contestee. Mr. Pendleton, from a democratic standpoint, or indeed from the standpoint of any party morality, has been playing a very small game. During all the world's fair votes, Mr. Pendleton coquetted with the Chicago men, in the hope of obtaining the vote of the republican members from Illinois in his contest. He even advised Jackson, his colleague, to be smart, and play the Illinois crowd, as he expressed it. Mr. Jackson scorned the contemptible proposition and voted with the friends of Washington always.

But the paltriest piece of business, from a party standpoint, this person Pendleton performed on last Thursday at Vice President Morton's first "at home." It is stated by two thoroughly reputable witnesses that Mr. Pendleton elbowed his way through the crush to Speaker Reed, and shaking him by the hand congratulated him on his conduct that day.

"There are many of us young democrats," he said, "who admire you, and would be very glad to support you in the fight, but the old men make us follow them."

Mr. Reed dispises party trickery, and recognizing Mr. Pendleton's despicable attempt to curry favor turned away from him without deigning a reply. The story became known, and Mr. Wilson, the leader of the West Virginia delegation, was notified in a quiet way that "young Mr. Pendleton needed looking after." He will be unseated; but there is a general feeling among both democrats and republicans that a firm grasp of the Pendleton collar, together with a handful of the looseness of the Pendleton trowsers would be the most worthy way to fire him out of the house of representatives.

PERRY S. HEATH.

BIG BLAZE NEAR BELLEVUE.

The Union Rendering Works Totally Destroyed By Fire.

BELLEVUE, Neb., Feb. 16.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Union rendering works, located three and a half miles south of this place, caught fire from the dryer about 11:25 last night and were entirely consumed. The loss is $15,000 to $18,000. The property was insured. A Chicago, Burlington & Quincy car loaded with barrels and dead stock standing on the side track running to the works was also burned.

Farewell Banquet to Hon. B. S. Baker.

FAIRBURY, Neb., Feb. 16.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The board of trade complimentary banquet to Hon. B. S. Baker, on his appointment as United States district attorney for Nebraska, came off at the Commercial hotel Saturday night and was the event of the season. Mine Host Fink did himself proud in the arrangements. Covers were laid for fifty, and every seat was occupied. The menu was excellent and elegantly served. J. C. Kesterson, president of the board, occupied the head of the table, while to his right was the guest of the evening, and to his left, the mayor of Fairbury, Hon. S. M. Bailey. After the company were through feasting and cigars had been lighted the chairman called on Hon. S. M. Bailey, who responded to the toast, "The Occasion." He expressed the sentiments of the people that while congratulating our guest upon his well earned, well merited appointment he regretted it would cost us a citizen who had done so much for us, a friend who could always be depended on, a lawyer of wonderful push, energy and ability; a self-made man in every particular, well deserving the high position to which he has been appointed. Mr. Baker responded to the toast, "Our Guest," in a ringing speech, thanking the board and the citizens for the honor of this farewell banquet and predicting bright things in the future for Fairbury. The other toasts were, "Our Laborers," A. S. Sowdy; "Our Board of Trade," J. M. Barry; "Western Men," W. P. Freeman; "The Press," J. M. Hawkins. Short speeches were made by J. B. McDowell, S. W. Hansen, J. D. Rubble, George E. Jenkins and others. Mr. Baker leaves here the coming week for Omaha, his future home.

Business Activity at Holdrege.

HOLDREGE, Neb., Feb. 16.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Last week an enthusiastic meeting was held at the court house in which many prominent citizens expressed themselves in favor of substantial aid to the Northwestern railroad, the Santa Fe, the Missouri Pacific or the Northern Pacific. A committee was appointed to confer with the committee from the board of trade, and these men are now at work. A finance committee was also appointed to secure funds for an active and aggressive campaign for Holdrege. The frame rookeries on Hayden street opposite Frederickson Brothers' store have been ordered vacated and a brick block of eighty feet frontage will take their place. Rev. Crosby of the Baptist church is building a fine residence on Hayden street three blocks west of the postoffice.

Postmaster Shrenk will build a residence at once.

Howard & Co. have just completed a commodious two-story carpenter and paint shop on Hayden street.

A new brick factory will begin operations in the southern city limits in a few weeks. The town is full of strangers and business in all branches is booming.

En Route to the Reservation.

ATKINSON, Neb., Feb. 16.—[Special to THE BEE.]—A large number of boomers have been passing through here for several days on their way to the Sioux reservation. Advices just received from the mouth of the Keya Paha river state that there are still plenty of choice claims open in that region, north and south. A few miles east of this point the Indians have taken claims and it is not safe for a white settler to squat in that locality. He is likely to be unceremoniously escorted across the river and to have his property confiscated or burned.

Many settlers who undertook to reach the reservation by going north of O'Neill found themselves compelled to travel twenty or thirty miles further to get across, as there is no bridge and the river cannot be forded. The only good crossing west of Niobrara is the county bridge, twenty-five miles north of Atkinson, and that is free to all. This route takes the settler directly into the best part of the reservation and also into the neighborhood of the Keya Paha silver mining district. Several men who are well acquainted with this country are in readiness to guide and locate all who may desire their services.

First to Float the Flag.

AURORA, Neb., Feb. 16.—To the Editor of THE BEE: We noticed in THE BEE several days ago a controversy between the schools of this state as to which was the first to float the stars and stripes from their school buildings. Some school claimstr to lead in this matter gives February 5 as the date of hoisting its flag. It will have to take second place, however. Prof. Corbett of the public schools handed us the following paragraph, and said he was willing to make affidavit to it if necessary:

"The Aurora board of education completed arrangements for erecting flag staffs on the school buildings December 14, 1889. Bad weather interfered somewhat with the work, but the flags were flying January 20, 1890."

Accidentally Killed.

AURORA, Neb., Feb. 16.—[Special to THE BEE.]—A sad accident occurred yesterday in Otis precinct, seven miles north of Hampton. Paul and Herman Hudrick were returning home from town, where they had been with corn. Some ducks alighted in a field close by, so they took their guns and went over. The two boys got separated and the ducks arose between them; both shot and Paul fell dead. The charge struck him in the back of the head, crushing the skull and passing through over the right ear. The coroner went to the scene of the accident, but did not hold an inquest.

Wallace Improvements.

WALLACE, Neb., Feb. 16.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Ground was broken today for a $5,000 hotel at this place, to be completed within sixty days. The Congregationalist society has also commenced building a new church, to cost $3,000.

Sittler Surrenders.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Feb. 16.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Ernest Sittler, the young murderer of James King, returned to the city last night and gave himself up to Sheriff Wiltmam. He returned upon the advice of friends, but has nothing to say.

Marshal Connelly Resigns.

CRAWFORD, Neb., Feb. 16.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—James Connelly, the city marshal who shot a soldier here two weeks ago, resigned last night. He is under $1,500 bonds to appear at the district court. Feeling is high against him, and for that reason he resigned.

A GREAT PROJECT.

The Northern and Canadian Pacific to Be Connected.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—It has now become a certainty that the great Northern Pacific and Canadian Pacific systems are to be connected by a line running north from Seattle, Wash., to a junction point in British Columbia.

The proposed movement of the Northern Pacific to continue its line through the northern part of Washington to the boundary and there make connection with the Canadian trans-continental line, tapping Vancouver and New Minster and possibly to reach a good harbor point on the Pacific ocean is now understood to be definitely settled. Proceeding north west from Seattle the line will run to Snohomish, then to the Skagit river, passing through Cedro, from which point it is probable that a branch will be built to some ship harbor. The line will then run west of, parallel to and very close to that of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern until the British boundary is reached in the vicinity of Blaine. Among the proposed feeders to secure traffic is that into New Minster and Vancouver across the line, and the branches to Whatcom and Bellingham bay, and it may hereafter be decided to run a branch into Linden. When the fabulous cost of constructing a railroad northward through the mountains of Washington is considered the immensity of this undertaking of the Northern Pacific is appreciated.

It is stated that the construction of the new line will begin from Seattle in about three weeks, although it will require about three months to finish the preliminary survey. The entire work of construction, Engineer Hudson states, can be finished by the end of the year and the road will be in condition for business. The company will shortly begin the construction of extensive railroad yards at Seattle. The estimated cost of these yards will be between $400,000 and $500,000.

If the intentions of the Union Pacific and the Canadian Pacific are to push matters as fast as the Northern Pacific states its intention of doing, a great era of railroad building may be looked for in Washington.

JACOB'S REVENGE.

A Sensational Murder and Suicide in New York City.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Isaac Jacobs, a resident of Brooklyn, killed Herman Royozinsky at daybreak in a stable at 47 Ridge street. From there he went to the murdered man's residence, 54 Ridge street, to kill his wife, Johannah. She was coming through the doorway as he approached and shot her with a revolver. The ball entered her neck. The woman's eighteen-year-old son, Otto, bounded from the room and leaped at the murderer. Jacob turned and fled. When near the corner of Broome street Jacob turned on the young man and aimed his revolver at him. Otto dodged behind a wagon and Jacob seeing two policemen approaching placed the muzzle of the revolver to his own head and fired. He died in a few minutes.

Mrs. Royozinsky was taken to the hospital in a very critical condition.

Various causes led to the shooting. The trouble began three years ago. At that time Jacob is said to have smuggled a lot of diamonds into the country, which he placed in the murdered man's keeping. When the danger was over Jacob asked for the return of the diamonds. Royozinsky, it is said, refused to give them up. This led to a quarrel. Another cause is found in the fact that Jacob was enamored of Royozinsky's neice. His suit prospered until it was learned that he had a wife and children living with him in Brooklyn, when Royozinsky refused him the house. Frequent and bitter quarrels ensued. Jacob went to the house at 4:30 this morning, knocked on the door and told Royozinsky that somebody was stealing his horses. Royozinsky dressed himself and went out and the tragedy followed.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 16.—William Dohn, a tinner, this morning while intoxicated attempted to kill his wife, shooting her in the arm, and then suicided.

THOMAS RYAN, a saloonkeeper of Georgesville, shot and killed Napoleon Lever, aged nineteen, Saturday night and also fatally shot Joshua Stephens. The trouble arose over a game of cards.

HASTINGS, Minn., Feb. 16.—Lewis Sommers tonight shot and killed Mary Dietzen because she refused to marry him. The murderer escaped.

INDIANS SUFFERING.

La Grippe and Starvation Decimating the Mille Lacs.

WHITE EARTH, Minn., Feb. 16.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—La grippe and starvation are carrying off the Mille Lacs Indians by the score. Indian Agent Shuler has been telegraphed for and is now on his way to the scene of the suffering, though he has no government money to relieve the sick and destitute. There are 1,650 Indians on the Mille Lacs reservation who expected to receive money from the government within a month or two of signing the treaty with the Chippewa commission last fall. On this account they neglected to make preparations for the winter and now have almost no clothing or food. The ravages of la grippe have been simply frightful. Among those who have died within the past two days was the venerable mother of Hole-in-the-Day, late chief of the Mille Lacs band.

More Destitute Red Men.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 16.—Indian Agent Cranzie of the Devil's Lake reservation, North Dakota, told a Pioneer Press reporter today that the destitution among the Indians of that agency has been understated. The winter was very severe and in his opinion if the $3,000 recently authorized for their relief by the president had been delayed longer there would have been few Indians to have received any benefits therefrom. He further says that unless more help is quickly furnished it is doubtful whether all the 900 Indians on the reservation will live until spring. Already a number of deaths have resulted from starvation.

Control of the Nevada Bank.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—A syndicate of capitalists, among whom are I. W. Hellman of Los Angeles, School Brothers of San Francisco and New York and Levi Strauss has acquired a controlling interest in the Nevada bank of this city. The ownership of the bank since the death of the late James G. Flood has been entirely held by John W. Mackay, James L. Flood and Senator Fair. The syndicate have control of five-sixths of the capital stock, which is $5,000,000, leaving one-sixth, or $500,000, retained by Mackay & Flood.

Demand of the Parnellites.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Parnellites propose to press the government for the payment of the expenses attending their defense before the commission. The demand will be made on the ground that the report of the commission acquitted the accused.

The Death Record.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Sir Robert Kane, M. D., is dead.

NOT A BAD PLACE TO LIVE IN

A Correspondent's Opinion of the New State of Washington.

A RATHER ROSE-TINTED PICTURE

Beauties of Climate and Soil—Wealth of Mineral and Lumber Resources—A Land Flowing with Milk and Honey.

Washington's Advantages.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 31.—To the Editor of THE BEE: In THE DAILY BEE of December 9, I saw a letter written by A. H. Ball, in which he says that the state is divided "from south to north near its center by the Cascade mountains." This statement is not strictly true; only about two-fifths of the state is west of the mountains, but this two-fifths contains about three-fifths of the population and wealth. Your correspondent says that in western Washington "there is plenty of rainfall and in general, instead of one crop there are, at least two crops during the year." Well, two crops each year will do very well, especially when these crops can always be marketed at a good price, which is not the case with Nebraska crops. He also admits that the growth of grass is wonderful, and in this he is correct. The mild winters and cool summers produce a growth of grass. He makes the further admission that the country west of the Cascade mountains is "a great fruit country, apples, pears, prunes and all kinds of small berries doing well, and all very juicy and fine flavored."

Now, if this state can produce two crops in a year, can produce grass to perfection and is the natural home of all sorts of berries and in addition to all these good qualities, has 30,000,000 acres of the finest timber lands on the globe, has coal enough to supply the needs of the world for ages to come; has iron in sufficient quantities to supply any possible demand; has gold and silver, lead and copper, limestone, granite, marble, kaolin and fireclay; it certainly is not such a bad place, after all.

We have cranberries, both wild and cultivated; we have oysters, clams and crabs; also halibut, salmon and all the common varieties of fish, both fresh and salt water. The products of our lumber industry, though in its infancy, reached a billion feet in 1889. Ship timber is being shipped to Europe, and lumber to Australia, California, South America and other places. The hop lands of the Puget Sound region are the best in the union. Two trains of twenty-five cars each have been sent from here to Baltimore for shipment to Liverpool. Your correspondent thinks that the soil here is not as rich as it is in Nebraska. Now the truth of the matter is that only a portion of western Washington is called farming land, but what is considered suitable for farming is as rich as it is in Nebraska or anywhere else. The mountains and rough land, of course, are not suitable for farm land, but it is generally covered with heavy timber and is good for fruit and grass. A state presenting so many natural advantages surely presents an inviting field for live, energetic men. Yet in your comment on the letter of Mr. Ball you say "Nebraskans stay at home." Now, if a man wants to raise "twelve cent corn on a mortgaged farm," dodge lightning in the summer and face blizzards in the winter, I myself, think that Nebraska is a very good place to stay in. Here the results of agricultural labor bring a good price and crops in western Washington never fail. Nebraska is a "one crop state" and cannot present the diversified industries that this state can. All the real estate that I own is composed of Nebraka farm land, yet I am fully aware of the facts that Nebraska does not contain all that is good on earth. Justice to all is my motto. You say that "wages are lower than in Nebraska, rents higher and the cost of living greater. I admit that rents and living are somewhat higher than they are in Nebraska. They always are in a live, progressive place. But as to wages being lower than in Nebraska, you are badly mistaken. Wages are at least 50 per cent higher here.

You say that "the talk about the greater value of the timber in Washington is all bosh." You may think so, but the syndicate of capitalists, whose leader is a republican presidential possibility from Michigan, think differently. This syndicate "by ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" have been trying to "gobble" this valueless timber. Queer that these men would act so, in order to get to buy worthless timber. You say "all lands near railroads is taken up" and will cost more than improved farm land in Nebraska. Now the truth of the matter is that nearly all of the timber land is taken up under a special law, passed in 1858 and applicable to California, Nevada, Oregon and Washington. Under this law a person wanting to buy timber land gives public notice of his intention to purchase a certain tract and the names of the witnesses by whom he expects to prove that the "land is more valuable for timber or stone than it is for agricultural purposes." If this fact is established and there are no prior rights, the person is permitted to purchase the land at $2.50 per acre, to the amount of 160 acres. You say that all the land near railroads is taken up. Now the Northern Pacific has a large amount of land for sale, at reasonable prices and on good terms of payment. Why, sir, there are twenty-three million acres of land in this state that has never been surveyed. Fourteen million acres of this is classed as agricultural land and 9,000,000 acres, as rough and mountainous. A few years ago, a great portion of the farming lands of Nebraska were remote from railroads, but the railroads have found them and such will be the case in regard to the timber lands of Washington. We have about 1,700 miles of railroad now, the shore line of Puget Sound is 1,700 miles and there are also many rivers and smaller streams on which logs can be conveyed much cheaper than they can on railroads. You say that "the mineral and agricultural wealth of Washington is unquestionably great, but it is the worst of folly to exchange a farm or town lot in Nebraska for the fleeting prospect of a competency in Washington." A great many Nebraskans think differently. Many of them are here, more are coming.

"By trampling crowds they onward come,
To make this glorious land their home."

I do not advise any man to change his residence until he has made a personal examination and is fully satisfied that he can better his condition by doing so. R. A. WHITE.

ROBBED OF HER TRESSES.

An Old Industry Revived in Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 16.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Miss Cora Brandenburg of Peoria, Ill., now on a visit to friends in Minneapolis, on Bloomington avenue, has had a rather sensational experience. Last evening she had occasion to go to Hicks' drug store on Franklin avenue to procure a prescription for one of her friends who is ill in the house. After finishing her purchase she started back toward the house and after proceeding some distance found that a short, heavily built man was following her. Becoming startled she started to run and the man took after her, catching her just as they reached the church at the corner of Bloomington avenue and Twenty seventh street. Seizing her roughly, in spite of her resistance he wound a cloak tightly over her mouth and dragged her into the shade of the church. Here the wretch took deliberately from his pocket a pair of shears and cut off her hair, close to her head. He then retreated hastily around the corner of the building and no trace has been since found of him. The young lady was terribly frightened at the time, and feels her loss keenly as she was the possessor of a head of beautiful blonde hair reaching below her waist.

Agent Bonticou Dies.

LARAMIE, Wyo., Feb. 16.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—P. D. Bonticou, the Union Pacific station agent at Hanna, who was shot by Louis Hahn Friday afternoon at Medicine B