

THE DAILY BEE. E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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ADVERTISING RATES All communications relating to news and editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor. Department.

BUSINESS LETTERS All business letters and notices should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha, Nebraska, and Postoffice address, Omaha, Neb., care of the company.

THE BEE ON THE TRAINS. There is no excuse for a failure to get the Bee on the trains. All newspapers have been notified to carry a full supply.

THE DAILY BEE. Sworn Statement of Circulation.

Table with 2 columns: Date, Circulation. Rows for various dates from March 21 to March 29, 1890.

Average... 20,020

GEORGE B. TSCHECH, County of Douglas, ss.

George B. Tschesch, secretary of THE BEE Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending March 24, 1890, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Date, Circulation. Rows for various dates from March 21 to March 29, 1890.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 24th day of March, A. D. 1890.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

The weekly bank statement shows the reserve has increased \$915,000. The banks now hold \$4,332,000 in excess of legal requirements.

The business and building season opens auspiciously in Omaha. A current of vigorous activity pervades all departments.

The best and most profitable way of settling the boundary dispute is to submit to a vote of the people the question of wiping it off the map.

The county hospital contractors will find it exceedingly difficult to identify the remains of their bill of extras. A cyclone has toyed with their vitals.

The weekly business review of the whole country shows that Omaha is holding up her end of the beam very well in the improvement noted in the volume of trade.

The Western States Passenger association in trying to reorganize with a number of the principal roads unrepresented is like the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out.

The loss of the dummy line business will not affect the actual receipts of the Union Pacific managers. It is simply a transfer of money from the railroad hip pocket to the motor pocket-book.

The charge of hoodlumberism made against certain councilmen of Minneapolis has not been sustained. The vindication, however, does not prove that the Minneapolis alderman is like unto Caesar's wife, above suspicion.

The organization of a company in Chicago for the manufacture of plate glass indicates the rapid transfer of eastern industry to the west. Pittsburgh has enjoyed a monopoly of glass making for years. With Chicago as a competitor, Pittsburgh will soon find her field of activity circumscribed.

Public franchises are valuable. They are the property of the people and should not be granted gratuitously. If the franchisees already granted by the city were taxed in proportion to the value placed upon them by the owners they would go far toward paying the cost of the city government.

The Reading railroad has taken an advanced position with regard to temperance among its employes. It requires that employes shall not only be entirely sober while on duty, but also orders the discharge of any man found visiting drinking resorts when off duty. The rule is reasonable and commendable, beneficial alike to the company and men.

The supreme court of Wisconsin follows a long line of precedents in deciding that the bible is a sectarian volume and therefore has no place in the common schools. The decision removes in that state the only objection that could be rationally raised against the public school system. It emphasizes the fact that popular education must be thoroughly secular, leaving to the home and church the religious training of the young.

The fools are not all dead yet, even in this enlightened country. Scores of deluded mortals are gathered near Rockford, Ill., at what is called "Heaven," where one George Schweinfurth is playing lord of all. Schweinfurth has proclaimed himself the "Christ," and with a retinue of shrewd sharpers for apostles has succeeded in raising over one thousand followers, mostly women. The venture has proven "a blessing" for Schweinfurth. His followers obey him implicitly and turn over to him their earthly possessions in return for a guarantee of salvation. As a result his earthly stores have vastly increased, a grand palace has been built in the center of "Heaven," and troops of wingless angels flock around to do his bidding.

A TIMELY APPEAL.

The appeal of representative republicans to the rank and file of the party, urging them to throw off corporate domination and make a united effort to remedy the abuses which the people of Nebraska suffer at the hands of corporations is timely and commendable.

The arraignment of subservient party leaders who have become active factors in making this state a mere province of railway corporations is fully justified by the political history of the state. It is a lamentable truth that the machinery of the republican party has for years been in the hands of monopoly henchmen. The methods by which they have made and exercised this control are well known.

Corruption in its most repulsive form has been openly and shamelessly practiced, and every unscrupulous device known to the basest politics has been freely employed, in order to seduce public men from their duty and strengthen the grip of the confederated monopolists upon the throat of the public. How successful the reprehensible influence and methods of the railroads have been is known to every one acquainted with the politics of the state. The baneful consequences have been felt by the people for years and are forcibly attested in the shameless disregard of the public interest by our legislature. The masses of the republican party of Nebraska are opposed to monopoly rule. The wrongs and abuses that have been perpetrated are due to the baseness and treachery of mercenary leaders. It is in the power of the rank and file to apply the remedy.

The work of freeing the republican party from the misrule of the corporations must be done at the caucuses and primaries. The capture of these caucuses by the railroad cappers and strikers has been chiefly due to the failure of anti-monopoly republicans to take part in them. This class of republicans are largely in the majority in nearly every county. It is manifestly their duty to assert themselves and redeem the party. This is the key note of the appeal and we heartily second it. If the hoodlums and political tricksters are overthrown in the caucuses and primaries they are very sure to get no standing elsewhere. It is at this initial point in political contest that the people must assert themselves.

There never was a time when the republican party in this state needed purging more than it does at this hour. But wise counsels should prevail. If anti-monopoly republicans abandon the party, instead of battling manfully to redeem it, they will simply surrender the state into the hands of its worst enemy.

The appeal for concerted action should be heeded, and the call for a general conference of republicans who desire to redeem the state and place the party in position to redeem its pledges should meet with a warm response.

DIVERSIFIED INDUSTRY. Every period of industrial stagnation, whether local or general, is productive of economic quacks and cure all remedies. Every political mountebank has a ready nostrum sure to relieve the wants of every class and make everybody prosperous and contented. The present depression in the west has brought forth an abundant supply of public saviors. Some insist that the government should issue several billions of money, others recommend that Uncle Sam establish a general loan agency with supply depots for the storage of grain on which money is to be advanced at two per cent a year. Others clamor for the general distribution of the surplus, and others still demand the abolition of gambling in provisions and grain. Doubtless some of these remedies might afford temporary relief. But they give no assurance that the conditions complained of at present can be averted in the future should the earth yield as bountifully as it did in 1889. The stern fact is brought home to the producers of Nebraska that diversification of crops is essential to permanent prosperity. Conceding that corn must continue the chief staple of the state, intelligent and enterprising farmers cannot depend upon the market price of the raw product to annually yield a fair interest on the means and labor invested. Grain must be converted into beef, pork or flour to insure better returns, by a decrease of bulk and reduced cost of transportation. This is the highway to permanent relief.

What we need most is mills and factories designed to consume the raw products. We have made a great deal of headway already. In the ten years between 1870 and 1889 the number of factories in this state increased from six hundred and seventy to fourteen hundred and three. It is safe to say that the increase during the past ten years has surpassed that of the previous decade. Taking the manufactures of Omaha for 1889 the figures show a larger amount of capital invested and a greater number of men employed than the entire state in 1880. The importance of factories is fully recognized by every city in the state, as is shown by the energetic efforts of all to secure their location. The establishment of packeries in Omaha has been the means of saving the farmers of the state millions of dollars, besides affording employment to thousands of workmen, increasing the urban population and enlarging the home market. Similar results in a smaller way followed the establishment of creameries and cheese factories, of which there are now one hundred in the state. The best sugar industry opens a new avenue of industrial development, and other projected factories promise to contribute materially to the welfare of the state.

These facts are suggestive. The motive power in the progress of the state must be the reduction and manufacture of the raw materials and a diversity of farm crops, coupled with stock-growing and feeding. The former directly enhances the prosperity of cities by furnishing permanent employment to labor and enlarges the market for farm products. The latter affords security from severe

losses in periods of depression and converts an unprofitable crop into a profitable meat product. The running streams of the state furnish ample power for mills and factories, while the valleys of Wyoming, Colorado and Montana afford an unfailing source of cattle supply.

AMERICAN COMPOSERS.

Mrs. Jeannette M. Thurber, whose indefatigable efforts for the promotion of musical culture in the United States merit the very highest commendation, has evolved a new idea that cannot fail to have gratifying results. This is to give in a number of the principal cities of the country concerts consisting entirely of music by American composers, the season of distinctly American concerts to conclude with a grand three days' festival with a grand three days' festival with a grand three days' festival.

The unique idea of a series of concerts in which only American compositions will be rendered will have results both educational and stimulative of musical effort. It is probable that very few persons, even among well-informed musicians, were aware of the fact that musical composition in this country, of a meritorious character, had attained sufficient proportions to supply acceptable material for a three days' festival. The general impression is that the American people has made less progress in this direction than in almost any other, and perhaps this is the fact, but it is nevertheless an agreeable revelation to find that so much has been accomplished. Doubtless a great deal of this music is not American in the sense of having been composed by persons of native birth, but its claim as a distinctly national product will be none the less secure if it found here its inspiration and character. In the other respect of stimulating musical effort in this department of literature, so it may reasonably be expected that musical compositions will multiply as soon as there shall be developed a market for such productions. As in the case of the drama, undoubtedly the greater part of this effort will go for nothing. There are hundreds of plays written annually which are doomed never to be heard except by the admiring friends of the ambitious authors, and so there would be a multitude of musical compositions whose refrains would be known only to the restricted circle of the composers' friends. But if the result is to develop only two or three really worthy American composers, who shall produce something that will be accepted in Europe as well as by our own people, as have been the plays of a few of our dramatic authors, the generous and patriotic American woman who has given practical form to an original and most excellent idea will have accomplished an inestimable service to her country.

The selection of Omaha for the festival which is to conclude the series of concerts is a compliment to this city which its people will heartily appreciate, and we venture to predict that there will be no cause of complaint on the score of popular support. The proposed event will take place in November, and it will be anticipated with great and general interest.

THE CIRCULATING MEDIUM.

ASHLAND, Neb., March 28.—To the Editor of THE BEE: It is all the discussions of the day upon the hard times and concerning the agricultural depression the statement is made that with the circulating medium of the country increased the people of these depressed sections would be greatly benefited. The writer fails to see how immediate or great relief would come from this brought about and what the true relation of circulation is to commerce affecting the farming class. How will an increase of money in the hands of the government increase the farmers' supply of this useful article. Can anything but his labor, or its product, bring him one cent of this money and does he not receive cash for his grain, cattle and labor now to the full amount of its market value?

There seems to be money enough, for when government, state or city bonds are offered for sale they are quickly taken at a good premium and cash paid therefor. The Omaha papers (some of them) are either trifling with the farmers' ignorance or are deceiving them by the heresy that increase of circulating medium will remove all their ills.

Please in next Sunday's issue explain this whole subject so that a man not versed in these functions of money and commerce can understand, and that the demagogues of this question will be shown up in their own forcible style. J. A. BARR.

Mr. Barr has presented the subject as forcibly and clearly as it can be presented by anybody. There is an abundance of money in the commercial centers of the country for all legitimate purposes. This is proven by the fact that money is loaned freely in the principal cities at much lower rates than prevailed during the era of inflation after the war.

Our mints have coined two million of silver dollars every month for the past ten years. Two hundred and thirty millions of these silver dollars are now lying dead in the vaults of the United States treasury. If our mints should coin two hundred millions more within the next twelve months the western farmer would derive no other benefit than the rise in the relative value of silver bullion caused by the enormous purchase of that metal by the government. People who clamor for more circulation labor under the delusion that so many actual dollars for every man, woman and child in the country are needed to make good times. In other words, they insist that there must be so much circulating medium per capita in order to prevent a tight money market and low prices. As a matter of fact the bulk of all money transactions in this country is done with checks, drafts and money orders. The Omaha banks handle an average of four million dollars per week through the clearing house, but nearly the entire volume of this business is done by check and draft. A man sells his

farm or his team. Does he get his pay in coin or paper money? Does not the purchaser usually pay him with a check or draft? And in turn the farmer deposits his draft or check in the bank and draws out the most, if not all, of this money in the same way. Billions upon billions of exchanges are thus made. This substitute for the circulating medium does away with the necessity of printing and printing so much money per inhabitant and shows the utter fallacy of the theory that there is not money enough in the country to do business with. The trouble with the farmers is that their products command a low price, and the market price of their products is governed by the law of supply and demand, coupled incidentally with the charge for carrying these products to market. To inflate the currency would not help them out of the dilemma. This may not be quite as popular as the buncombe dealt out by political agitators, but it is the truth, and intelligent farmers will not allow themselves to be deceived.

The cloud-burst and tornado which caused the dreadful havoc at Louisville was far from being a local disturbance of the elements, as one might surmise from the fury and suddenness of the descent. Disasters from numerous localities as far south as Georgia and as far north as Ontario, Canada, bringing the news of the destruction of life and property, confirm the belief that the storm extended over a vast area, and for violence has been unparalleled in the history of meteorological observation. The signal service department will collect the data and make a lucid map of the exact path, velocity, sweep and spiral evolutions of this aerial monster in due time. More than this, unfortunately the weather bureau can not do. Its range of sight is limited and its voice of warning is dumb. In the face of an engine of destruction coming unheralded at night or at day, implacable in its madness, remorseless in its fury, striking down the young and old, the strong and the helpless, crushing like egg shells buildings of iron and stone, tossing the debris like chaff, men with their appliances is helpless. What avails his knowledge of science, of electricity, of steam, of engineering in dealing with the resistless cyclone.

ASSOCIATIONS of retail merchants have been organized in many states for mutual protection and to secure as reasonable legislation as hotel keepers and mechanics enjoy against fraud and imposition. Thirty states have various laws to help not hinder the merchant in the collection of his pay for his wares. Anxious to profit by example the retail merchants of Nebraska propose to organize a state business men's association and have called the first meeting to take place in Omaha the latter part of May. The objects of the association are stated to be offensive and defensive. If the association makes war upon dead beats, food adulteration and dishonest dealers they will not only benefit each other but confer a blessing on every patron who expects fair dealing and is willing to pay for what he buys.

The urgent need of more hospital accommodations in Omaha is unquestionable. Perhaps no other city in the country of equal population is so poorly off in this respect. Some three years ago the Rev. E. A. Fogelstrom enlisted in the entirely charitable undertaking of obtaining means for the construction of the Immanuel hospital. He has devoted himself to this work with untiring industry and in a wholly self-sacrificing spirit, but the results have not been as satisfactory as he reasonably hoped for. The hospital is not yet finished, and Mr. Fogelstrom makes another appeal to the public for financial assistance to complete it. The response should be prompt and generous. The institution is unsectarian, and the policy to be pursued in its management is such as to commend it to public favor and support. It is hoped this appeal in behalf of Immanuel hospital will be responded to so generously as to preclude the necessity of again enlisting for public aid.

JUST AS AMUSING.

Washington will not have a base ball nine this season, but congress will sit all summer probably. Her fame is secure.

DRAW A LINE SOMEWHERE.

Let us hope that the pension business will stop short of giving a pension to everyone who staid away from the war.

MORE MONEY IN THE RING.

When a prize fighter weighing only 134 pounds can make \$22,000 by the simple process of playing the role of Atlas for the people of Plattsmouth to Omaha, the mother of hotels. As an incubator of balloons our contemporary is not more prolific than an inventor of new phrases. "Mother of hotels" is strictly original and entitled to copyright.

RETRIBUTION AT LAST.

It is reported that the army of authors of "Beautiful Snow" is dying in want at New York city. There is, then, such a thing as retributive justice.

MAKING OUT A CHECK.

We will pay for all the gin and ginger ale Mr. Deanna H. Eaton can drink during the next twelve months if that venerable hero will promise us faithfully to stop writing letters about civil service reform. They don't agree with the health of our cat.

THE WIDOW OF GENERAL CROOK.

The proposed pension of \$2,000 a year to the widow of General Crook should be doubted and passed by a unanimous vote of congress. General Crook was no duds martinet relying upon "influence" to keep him soft places, but a sturdy, hard-fighting, hard-thinking soldier who had seen more service than almost any other man of his rank in the army. He earned more than he received in life and his widow is entitled to something more than scant justice.

THE O. O. FOR FEAR REVISION.

If the tariff bill be not presented to the house before the middle of April, as is reported to have been decided on, a vote can

not be reached in that body by June 1, the time said to have been fixed upon, without cutting down all recent records. The Mills bill in 1888 went to the house on April 3, but the final vote was not taken on it by the house until July 21.

A CONSOLATION TO THE POOR.

William Waldorf Astor will build bronze doors to Trinity church, costing \$100,000. They will be adorned with scenes from the life of Christ. Shivering and starving wretches who wander the streets of New York will find these doors very instructive and entertaining, and will no doubt be allowed to look at them occasionally.

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

Have Had Enough of Cleveland.

His strength in the state of New York has already been amply demonstrated, and shows that he is not a weakling. In 1887 for governor he had 122,000 majority. In 1894 for president he had 1,047. In 1888 even this trifling majority had disappeared, and was converted into a minority of over 14,000. Further experiment is unnecessary, and, besides, the New York democracy are radically opposed to his nomination for any office. They have had enough of him.

Senator Sherman's Measure.

Senator Sherman is wise in opposing all schemes to lift his anti-trust bill down with amendments. The measure is directed against an obvious and flagrant abuse, but one which has been found difficult to strike by ordinary repressive enactments. The weakness of such measures in the past has lain in their attempt to cover too broad a field and to accomplish too much.

A Danger Signal.

What will become of American liberty if ordinary men learn to consider it a trifle to hold their opinion and their vote at the disposal of the highest bidder? What if this is to be a country where the wealthy accumulate and men decay? A very big red lantern is flashed toward nationalism, but it is only fair and right that some danger signals should flash in the direction of millionaires. Let us hear all the objections to proposed social schemes and let us beware of their dangers, but let us not forget that the greatest of social dangers is indifference to improvement, not that the greatest of political dangers is a false sense of security.

Montana and Her Democrats.

Instead of passing to lawful processes, the democrats preferred to wait upon a bogus house of representatives and stalk their all on illegal certificates issued to the five democrats who claimed to be elected in Silver How. That policy was fatal. It was denounced by the supreme court of Montana. It resulted in confusion and distress at home. It left the state in such a condition that were the people less wealthy and prosperous it would be driven into bankruptcy. It was a policy of force, a movement toward revolution and anarchy. To ask the senate to justify it is to ask approval of a colossal criminal conspiracy which, though it failed of its object, has yet been fruitful of great public disasters in Montana.

COUNTRY BREEZES.

Taking a Mean Advantage.

The News never clicks on the Herald when that paper gets a "scoop" on it in a legitimate way, but when the Herald, in its issue of March 21, announces a birth on March 22 it is taking advantage of "inside information" in a manner that it didn't ought to.

The Fighting Herd in Charge.

The editor started for the capitol yesterday to be absent during the session of the teachers' association of Nebraska. The individual who does the thumping act and adjusts all disputes can be found at headquarters. Call any time before next Saturday morning if you want satisfaction.

How We Shine.

The Republican office is being painted white upon the inside this week, we being our own artist. We must have more light you know. Call and see us when we get fixed up and see how we shine. The ladies especially invited, so says the boss—our wife.

At the H. H. Again.

The "sole man" is now on deck again, and can generally be found in his luxurious sanctum when not otherwise engaged in saying wool or shoveling snow. We're out of the land office. Now we have tried most everything except the insanum asyrum, and some of our "very dear" friends are making strenuous efforts in our behalf to increase our varied experience in that direction.

We Fear No Fox.

A villain always has hangars on who are as deep in the mire as he is in the mud, and when once he is there they are all up in arms. We expect to look your patronage, but will gain the support of two reputable citizens for each one of them we lose—a good chance. This outfit belongs to us, and we intend to run it according to our own ideas, and when we think a man needs a scaring he is going to get it. We are not going to stand by and see rogues subsisting on county funds and use official positions to screen them from their just deserts.

ON THE SIDE.

There is nothing like having a heaven born genius employed as a paragrapher on a great daily. One highly-inflated contemporary object, in playing the role of Atlas for the people of Plattsmouth to Omaha, the mother of hotels. As an incubator of balloons our contemporary is not more prolific than an inventor of new phrases. "Mother of hotels" is strictly original and entitled to copyright.

In the new and novel parliamentary evolution of Chairman Anderson there is no provision for entertaining a substitute when offered by the minority.

Four fresh and full-blooded doctors have been turned loose on suffering humanity in Omaha. At the same time preparations have been perfected to keep Prospect Hill in good order.

If a man holds a small object close enough to the eye it will shut out the world. So says a sage contributor to the Omaha World View. You are eminently correct. A sample object, no bigger than THE OMAHA BEE, held in front of the eye will make a total eclipse of the World—as the newsboys call it, and shut it out of view so that nobody would discover it, with the most powerful telescope.

quite upset the dignity of that grave body and induced a miniature panic. If this had been a women's suffrage convention the event would be quite easy to understand, but it was hardly to be expected from a body of brave men, and British men at that.

HERE AND THERE.

The telegraphers' tournament soon to take place in New York, is attracting considerable attention from knights of the key everywhere.

"We are doubtless more deeply interested," said Jacob Levin, manager of the Western Union office, "than any other force not having a representative entered for the contest. That fact is due to the belief that in Walter Cambell we have the fastest operator on this continent.

"This message was written by Chauncey M. Dewey. It contains altogether 2,968 characters. Besides the 500 words there are thirty periods and four commas. Here is one of its novel paragraphs:

"The Colossus of Rhodes to which our thoughts naturally are lowered from a bright island of the Mediterranean seventy cubits or about one hundred and five feet in to a sky so serene that according to an ancient proverb there was sunshine every day at Rhodes."

"These tournaments," resumed Mr. Levin, "are a good thing and I would be favorable to the idea of holding one in Omaha for the accommodation of western operators. We could easily offer \$500 worth of prizes. Propose to agitate the scheme.

"A managers early experience is what I will entertain you with next," said Dave Hayman, to some friends who were interested in hearing narratives about the dramatic profession.

"My first venture," he continued, "was a snap company organized to do what we call the pay town. I started out with just \$14 in my pocket. We were to go on, each stand providing us with enough money to pay our board bills and buy railroad fares, till we reached Des Moines, Ia., and there the bottom dropped out.

"I woke up one morning to the painful realization that there was not sufficient in the treasury to buy a lunch counter breakfast, and ten or twelve people on my hands who had not seen one cent of salary. I had to tell you that the feeling of a man ever got bluer in the same length of time than mine were that day.

"However, fortune favored me before night, and it was a funny thing too. A gambler happened to meet me on the street and the first word he spoke was, 'You're a hard luck old fellow, and need assistance.'

"After acknowledging the fact that he was on my condition the fellow took a \$10 bill out of his pocket and proposed that we chance it against fate.

"All right, said I, anything to get out of this."

"Half of whatever I win," said he "belongs to you."

"That was good enough and cheered me up wonderfully. I accompanied him to a gambling house and watched the play. In twenty minutes he had won \$200 ahead of me. "I thought it was time then to quit and begged him to cash in. But luck was favoring him and he wanted to keep on. My pleadings were so persistent though that he counted out \$10 worth of chips to me. I got the money for them and left the place in a hurry. My friend lung on, however, until he won \$100, which gave me \$50 altogether. With that I bought railroad tickets to New York and never again started a moneyless, or any other kind of a snap on the road."

"I was quite intimate with General Crook," said Mr. Thomas L. Kimball, "and he has impressed me as being an extraordinary man. He was extremely modest, always appeared to be looking for the right line of duty and was as firm as a rock when he made up his mind that he was right."

"We times I dined at his house with him and General Sherman, when the latter was going out on a tour of the northwest, and can't now remember any incident in the whole course of my life, more interesting to me. They were great friends, and when together seemed to appreciate and enjoy each other's society more than any two men I ever saw."

SOME NEW BOOKS.

"The English-American," by Emma Howard Thayer, is a bright enterprising story written with purpose and full of interesting incidents and character studies. Strong in her idea of dissuading, intelligent, cultivated, independent American girls from marrying any stray Englishman of title or fortune, who might chance to present himself, she yet pictures faithfully and well the undisputed charm of English country life. Here, however, her descriptions lack the sympathy which moves her to some very attractive word paintings when Colorado stretches out before her loving eyes.

"The Hero Howard Winters as an Englishman of the mid die class, elegant bred, made in by his father's close application to trade, lately refined and much in love with heart and home ways until an affair of the heart makes him long for something broader. A sweet and winsome American girl, the "other side" unconsciously implants this idea while she is lighting up the sky of his best friend, Clarence Watson. The romantic love story of the story are English people, and with the exception of two families, who consider birth alone as the passport to marriage, are all unpretentious, kind-hearted men, and men. Howard with the impetuosity of his nature falls in love with Elmore Watson, a fine old-fashioned English gentleman. Being received as a gentleman by his friend's home he rather encourages that discourages the tender leading until one day he explains his history, whose eyes hitherto have been blind to the true state of affairs, arrogantly and rather brutally discussing the subject with his son. There is opened before him a new world, a new life, a new life and in the consequent misery, England and English ways of thinking appears to him in an odious light.

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OMAHA LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

Subscribed and guaranteed Capital, \$500,000 Paid in Capital, \$100,000

Omaha Loan & Trust Co. SAVINGS BANK