Dully and Sunday, One Year.
Six in arths
Three months Suming Rec. One Year Weekly Rec. One Year OFFICES.
Onada, The Ber Building.
S. Omaha, Corner N and 36th Streets.
Conneil Builds, E. Paul Street.
Chicago Other, 55 The Rookery Building.
New York, Boores 14 and 15 Tribune Building.
Washington, 513 Fourteenth street.

CORRESPONDENCE All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should enddressed to The Ree Publishing Company. tumbs. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the Com-

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors, The Ree Bilding, Farnam and Seventeenth Sts. SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Neuraska.

County of Douglas.

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee
Publishing Company, does solennly swear
that the acqual circulation of Tue Daily Bee
for the week ending April 5, 1896, was as fol-

Average... GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK, me and subscribed to in my

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in m presence this 5th day of April, A. D. 1899. [Seal.] N. P. FEIL. Notary Public. State of Nebraska.

County of Douglas. (88)

George R. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of Tara Datty Ber, for the month of March, 1880, 1850 copies; for April, 1880, 1850 copies; for May, 1880, 1850 copies; for Juny, 1880, 1850 copies; for Juny, 1880, 1850 copies; for Juny, 1880, 1850 copies; for September, 1880, 1870 copies; for Getolar, 1880, 1850; copies; for November, 1880, 1850; copies; for January, 1880, 1953 copies; for February, 1890, 1953 copies; for Month R. Tzschuck, Sworn to before me and subscribed in my

IF THE big Third district should out-

grow Mr. Dorsey's ambition, Idaho stands ready to embrace him. CITICAGO starts preliminaries for her

world's fair with a carpenter's strike, and she expects to end up with a strike of the hotel and restaurant keepers-for higher prices -all along the line.

It is said that when a Londoner is in a very great hurry to see anyone he takes a cab; if he is not in a hovey he uses the telephone. The practice might | every hand. be introduced into this country to ad-

Pronturtion organs still continue to make heart-rending appeals for subscriptions to the Nebraska fund. They propose to pulverize the rum power in Nebraska at the reduced subscription price paid in advance. Like Artemus Ward, when asked if he was in for the war, they are ready for this one and the next one, with the patriotic impulse to sacrifice all their wife's relations if the cause demands it.

THE taxpayers of South Omaha are beginning to see that their immediate and future prosperity depends on annexation. The more they investigate the advantages of union the more firmly will they be convinced that they have everything to gain and nothing to lose by joining in making both communities one in municipal interests as they are cated and none command now commercially and industrially.

Among the most needed improvements in the very near future is the extension of Tenth street southward to Missouri avenue. This will establish a direct thoroughfare between the Union depot and South Omaha and the new fort. During the summer months it will be one of the most beautiful drives, with unrivaled picturesque scenery. In due time this roadway may be converted into a boulevard,

THE prosperity of the wage workers of Omaha is strikingly shown in the surplus of funds in the vaults of the city savings banks. So large have the deposits become, coupled with a marked decrease in the demand for loans, that the managers are discussing a reduction of the interest rate both on deposits and loans. Perhaps the flat financiers of these parts will explain how this condition is possible, under she alteged shortage of the circulating medium.

Now that works of art are about to be put upon the free list our enterprising double-decker contemporary will be in condition to offer as a bonus to every person who patronizes its want columns valuable works of the French and Italian masters. While the patronizers of its free want columns who are in quest of domestics may fail to get applications from housemaids, nurses and cooks they will at least have the glorious consolation of stimulating the introduction of real works of art into Omaha regardless

THE decision of the Burlington to push the Alliance branch into the heart of the Black Hills insures direct railroad connection with Deadwood this year. It will force the Elkhorn road to close up the gap beyond Whitewood, thus giving the metropolis of the Hills the choice of two roads. The extension of both lines is of incalculable value to the commercial interests of Omaha and Nebraska, and equally so to the development of the Hills, which has long been seriously retarded through lack of transportation facilities.

A COMMITTEE of the New York legislature has concluded an exhaustive investigation of the question of overhead electric wires. The recommendations, which will doubtless be embodied in a state law, pronounce in favor of the underground system as essential to the security of life and property. Next, a limitation of the current of light and power wires to two hundred and fifty volts, and that "after the 1st of January, 1892, no overhead conductors carrying currents for light or power purposes be allowed in any street, highway or public place in any city of the state having a population of one hundred and twentyfive thousand." The evils of the overhead system are particularly menacing in the crowded eastern cities, and it is only a question of a few years when the growing western cities must follow New York in forcing the wires underground.

EASTER DAY.

Again the circling year has brought

around the cheerful Easter-tide. The

fathers and founders of the primitive church builded better than they knew when they established their feasts in barmony with material and corporeal conditions. The first of days in the Christian calendar-Christmas-comes to us when all around is gloomy and drear and when the cold and frost of winter serve to accentuate the warmth and glow of merry firesides. Easter, the principal festival of the Christian year, comes with its story of resurrection at a time when nature presents in the budding promise of field and tree a symbol of hope to man. It matters not that there were dissensions between the churches of the east and the west regarding the time of the resurrection of thrist, and that not until the fourth century after that event were the conflicting churches pacified by the agreement to make the western usage which has since prevailed universal. This does not detract from the value or the impressiveness of this anniversary to the Christian world, for a large part of which its lesson is illustrated and enforced by the renewing life of nature-the putting forth of grass and bud that are soon to enrich the earth with beauty and glory. In the new life that is beginning to adorn the fields and shoot forth from tree and shrub and vine, there is a source of strength for the faith of all who accept the miracle which is today celebrated throughout Christendom, and wherever men preach in commemoration of this festival they will find in the resurrection o nature a symbol of hope, the promise of a life beyond the grave. Thus it was that the wise men of the council of Nicæa, more than fifteen centuries ago, happily bringing into association the miraculous and the natural, gave the Christian church one of its most influential arguments of

To the faithful whom the coming of Easter releases from restraints and privations today will be most welcome, and their observance of it as a festival will be full and hearty. To a much greater number it will bring no change in their daily practices, but they should not be heedless of the story. For all, nature at this time holds out an invitation to happiness, and they are unfortunate indeed who can find none in the renewing life and the dawning glories that appear on

STEADILY FORGING AHEAD. Omaha will soon take her place permanently in all the commercial and industrial directories of the world as one of the great cities of America. For ten years, since the census of 1880, Omaha has been advertised abroad and in all American reference books as a city with a population of thirty thousand, six hundred and forty-five. This has been a serious drawback. It is only within the last year or two that capitalists at the money centers of the east have been impressed with the fact that Omaha has passed the 100,000 mile post and will, when the census returns are in, show four times the population she is credited with under the census of 1880. This marvelous growth rests upon a very substantial basis. Few cities in America are more favorably lowider range of tributary territory. As the commercial metropolis of the most prolific corn and cattle raising region in America and with all the facilities for converting these food products for export Omaha already outranks St. Louis and Cincinnati as a pork and meat packing center, and is certain within ten years to be second only to Chicago as a pork and cattle market. The industrial evolution which has followed the establishment of great stock yards and packing houses in Omaha has given a powerful impetus to other manufacturing enterprises, just as the enlargement of our silver smelting and refining works, which now boast the largest plant in America has been followed by the enlargement of the white lead works and several other factories in which lead and other smelting

works products are important factors. That Omaha is destined to distance Kansas City, her only rival in the Missouri valley, in the next decade is conceded by the most sagacious observers of the growth of these two cities. While Kansas City is still in the lead, she is now experiencing the reactionary effects of an unbealthy and overstimulated boom. Omaha, on the other hand, has had no boom worthy of the name, and is just entering upon an era of unprecedented prosperity. Her clearing house exhibit will compare with that of cities of twice her population. The proof of the pudding is in the eating,

While the spring season has been very backward this year this is the second twenty-four page edition we have been compelled to issue within two weeks to accommodate the pressure from advertising patrons. This fact alone speaks volumes for the mercantile activity of

SAW HIM EXCLUSIVELY,

While Prince Bismarek hungered in vain for a chance to commune with the outside world through the Omaha paper which parts its name in the middle, one of its numerous enjoys was bagging bigger game. We read the thrilling in formation by "copyrighted special" cabled from Cologne regardless of expense, that-

"If New Yorkers who have in their mind's eye the busy work-a-day politician, Dick Crocker, could see him as the World-Herold saw

What a wealth of pathos in the lines: The "World-Herald saw him," but the blessed privilege was denied to the rest of mankind. How it was accomplished is immaterial. Four or five thousand miles of land and water are mere triffes to the operator of the international phonoscoop. Nor is it of much concern whether Richard was in the chamberlain's office or waltzing through the echoing corridors with the chambermaid. The all-important fact is that "the World-Herald saw him" exclusively, "stretched full length on the sofa, his chest covered with poultices and his feet wrapped in rugs." Evidently Richard

anticipated the affliction of a visit. The overpowering desire of the oracles

oress of European capitals for the trans-Missouri fake, fully justifies an immediate increase of its incomparable foreign staff.

ESTABLISHING TRADE SCHOOLS. The builders' exchange of Philadelphia, which for some time has been considering the question of opening trade schools, has decided to do so. The plan of the exchange is that the pupils are to be "learners" employed by master workmen, who will have practice at their trades while they are being taught principles in the school. It has been demonstrated that in some trades at least the learner thus systematically taught and given opportunities to practice may be developed into a skilled workman more economically than where he is left to pick up a trade, or even where an effort is really made to give him instruction in the shop. The purpose of the trade schools of the builders' exchange, says the Philadelphia Ledger, is to make better workmen, and its tendency should be to elevate the trades and enable the men to command higher wages by reason of their greater

As was to have been expected, there is opposition to the establishment of these schools on the part of some of the trades of Philadelphia, but this is not likely to deter the exchange from carrving out the nurnose upon which it has decided after long deliberation. Such opposition, based as it is upon narrow and selfish motives, will not be sustained by intelligent public opinion. The fact is that everybody who has given this question of trade schools thoughtful and unprejudiced consideration has reached the conviction that something of the kind is absolutely necessary to rescue the youth of America from idleness, to put our industries in a position of independence of foreign skilled labor, and to prevent the decadence of mechanical ingenuity and inventive talent among us. The apprenticeship system having practically disappeared, what are American boys to do in order to obtain a respect able subsistence? They cannot all go into the professions, the ranks of which are now overcrowded, and in all commercial employments the supply is very largely in excess of the demand. The youth of the country must learn to work, and as they are not allowed to become apprentices in the old way nothing is left to be done but to give them such opportunities as the trade schools afford.

Next in importance to educating the minds of American boys is the duty of educating their hands. We must all live, if we live honestly, by labor of some sort, and there is no graver injustice than to exclude a boy from a vocation to which his talents lead him. Whenever this is done both the individual and society are injured, for the man who is not permitted to freely exercise his natural ability is deprived of the use of capital which would benefit not himself alone, but his fellow man as well. The gravity of the question of making provision for the mechanical training of American youth is only just beginning to be realized. It will grow upon the intelligent thought of the country as the ranks of unemployed young men increase, who in their hopelessness will recruit the army of criminals. The records of crime show that in recent years the number of American-born criminals has alarmingly increased. This must continue to be the case at a more appallng rate if our boys are turned loose upon the world without the knowledge that will enable them to earn an honest livelihood and become self-respecting men. There is very certain to come a decisive reaction from the present state of affairs, and meanwhile the trade school, properly conducted, should be encouraged. It will hardly prove to be a thorough remedy, but it is a valuable step in the right direction and if it should become general could not fail to give material relief.

NATIONAL PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

It has been proposed in the present congres that the government shall adopt the policy of constructing buildings for its own use in all cities and towns of the country where the postal ousiness has reached a certain annual revenue. There has also been introduced a large number of bills providing for the construction o' public buildings in cities where there are none, or where the government business has outgrown the capacity of the old buildings. The more than usually large demand for expenditure in this direction has encountered a strong opposition, and no proposal of a public building anywhere can now be made without meeting with an unreasoning hostility which takes no account of the necessity behind the proposal or of the practical advantages to be attained.

It is doubtless true that in the general rush for building appropriations some of the demands are extravagant and a few may not be warranted by the condition of the public business. But it may safely be assumed that in a majority of cases the buildings asked for, particularly in prosperous and growing cities, are required, and that for the most part no greater appropriations are asked for than are deemed to be necessary to provide for the future expansion of business. The great fault of congress has always been in paring down this class of appropriations instead of gauging them with reference to the probable growth of active and advancing communities. The result of this short-sighted policy has been that in nearly every city in the country the business of the government has outgrown every ten or twenty years the capacity of the government building, and a very much larger expenditure is necessary to meet the increased demand than would have been required to furnish an adequate building in the first place, with a view to the

possible growth of half a century. It is a good general proposition that the government of the United States ought never to be a tenant, that it never ought to pay rent for the premises it occupies. Of course this is subject to limitation, but it will apply to all places where the business of the government yields a revenue in excess of the cost of the service amounting to a fair rate of interest on a reasonable investment in buildings. There are many such places of the old world to ignore the provincial | where the government is now a tenant, places that are prosperous and growing, so that a continued and increasing revenue to the government is assured. Every practical consideration suggests that at such places the government should carry on its business in its own buildings, Among numerous examples that might be cited, take Sait Lake City and Ogden. In both these cities the government is a tenant. There is no good reason(why it should continue to be. Those effles have a secure position and are certain to grow and the government can with entire safety construct its own buildings there, having reference in doing so to the time when these cities will be two or three times their present population. The same is true of many

There is no way in which the government can put money into circulation with such general advantage and benefit as in constructing baildings for its own use wherever the conditions of its business make it practically desirable, on grounds of both economy and safety, to do so. This is a legitimate way of putting out the money of the government by purchasing the products of labor and giving employment to labor, which could not possibly have any ill effects, but on the contrary would help materially to promote the public prosperity, while supplying the government with a valuable permanent asset. Kept within judiclous limitations, a national public building policy can be justified as enrinently wise and practical.

THE RAILROAD OPERATOR. The agitation of the postal telegraph has incidentally drawn attention to the railroad telegrapher. In the parlance of the profession the plug operator is in the majority on the railroad lines. This also comprises raw recruits from the commercial colleges and "cubs" who have swept out the office and delivered messages and ambitious farm boys who hang around callway stations and are willing to rustle and handle freight and baggage with an occasional chance to practice on the telegraph key To these boys the railroad managers entrust the necessary railroad telegraphing at small stations as a measure of economy. While competent and experienced operators demand from \$50 to \$80 per month the railroad plug will cheerfully toil sixteen hours a day for from \$20 to \$30 a month.

A railroad operator up in Minnesota asks whether the editor of THE BEE. who is an expert telegrapher, is aware of the fact that the railroad plug has within his keeping the lives and limbs of the thousands of passengers who are traveling over our railways unconscious of their danger or the grave responsibility which rests upon the poorly paid boys, that "pound brass" night and day in the railroad telegraph offices. Certainly be was aware of this momentous fact. He was a railroad plug himself once, and he has taken occasion time and again to denounce the uneconomic system, which takes the risk of wrecking trains and destroying precious lives for the sake of saving a few thousand dollars a month in hiring plug

operators. The suggestion that the government should license railroad operators the same as steamboat pilots are licensed on navigable streams and lakes is not new. The editor of THE BEE urged this innovation upon Manager Stone, of the Burlington, during the memorable engineers strike in very forcible language. It is an outrage, as well as a great crime for any public carrier to subject the lives and property of their patrons while in transit over their roads to the care of incompetent operators whose age in itself would not justify confidence in their judgment and presence of mind in emergencies that are liable to arise at any hour and at any station.

We do not mean to assert that all railroad operators are plugs. There are many competent and intelligent young men among them. But we do assert that most of the plugs are railroad operators. and if prudence, quick perception and sound judgment-as well as sound reading are requisite in any calling, it is in the position of railroad operator.

VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS.

Nebraska City Press. The republican party of Nebraska monkeyed with a buzzsaw in submitting the prohibitory unendment and the republican ticket of Ne braska City was snowed under, largely in consequence of such action. Every democratic candidate, with one exception, was elected by good majorities.

The People Will Speak.

Kearney Hub.

It is a perversion of language to speak of some state officials as the representatives of the people. The political situation is not inviting to the agents. A mighty under-current is getting in its work, and November next will record the story. The "dear people" is the power behind the throne.

Governor Thayer's Trip.

The recent trip of Governor Thayer through the western part of the state is entirely charcteristic of the man. He is never satisfied with taking rumors or reports for anything, but wants to investigate for himself. He very properly thinks that the chief executive should know all about the needs and resources of the state and made this long and fatiguing trip for that purpose. It is such acts as this that have made Governor Thayer the popularity in Nebraska which he has possessed all his life.

May Be the Slogan. Norfolko News.

There are omens that "Reese and Leese" nay be a campaign slogan next fall. He Wasn't Appreciated Here.

"Beefsteak" Roberts, who went from David City to Oklahoms, where he was given an appointment in a land office, is after an apcointment to the supreme bench of Oklahoma. It is said that his credentials are elaborate and even calculated to overawe the president when he gets his eyes on them. "Beefsteak" must have been growing in grace very rapidly since he emigrated from Nebraska. But it may be that his peculiar talents were not appreciated here for what they were worth,

Too Early to Surmise.

Medican Reporter.

Were it not for the uncertainty of human nature we would favor Attorney General Leese for the next governor of Nebruska, but the question arises, where could the people find one as faithful and true to serve them as attorney general, for it must be conceded by priend and for that he has done his duty well

Will Hear Something Drop.

Western Wave. A close political observer remarked to us

the other day in discussing the political situ ation "that the people of Nebraska are getting tire of paying such high freight that the railroads could afford to charter special trains to take the state officials down to Mexico to witness bull fights." We believe that the election next fall will show how strong this feeling is and it behooves the state officials who want to stay in office to watch out or they will hear something drop next fall.

A Natural Born Anti-Monop.

The World-Herald is the most rantankerous

and riproarious anti-monopoly paper in the west. Its editor, young Mr. Hitchcock, is by nature and training a real anti-monop, on whose deepest sympathies go out to the toiling masses in their struggle for bread. Himself reared in poverty he knows their burdens, their hopes and their aspirations and so his heart beats in sympathetic unison with theirs. Afforded no opportunities or advantages for an education except such as the colleges of America and Europe supply, by commendable diligence in pursuit of knowtedge and by blistering his hands in waiting for the inheritance of half a million dollars which has come to him from his poor father, he now finds himself occupying the exalted position of owner and proprietor of a great anti-monopoly daily newspaper. When he looked around and saw that The Bee had amassed a fortune by fighting along the anti-monopoly lines, ever such a policy and such a result achieved by a rival concern did not deter him from pursu ing the same policy which his poverty and struggles so thoroughly prepared and rigidly disciplined him for. This shows the grand possibilities in this land of liberty for the poor but worthy young man,

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

Kansas City Journal. Ballot reform whit never be instituted in New York state while Governor David B Hill is chief executive and the republicans in he legislature have not the two-thirds maority necessary to pass a bill over his veto. The democratic newspapers in New York at empt to defend his course but it is indefens ble. Hill is opposed to ballot reform because ballot reform would operate injurious to Hill. He is opposed to an efficient high license law for the same reason, and self interest is his sole guide.

"Constitutional" Twaddle. Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.

The people would regard it as a good sign f the constitution, instead of being worshiped ke a Chinese Joss, should be stretched occamally by the senate in the interest of the people till they could hear it crack. Mr. Linin in order to preserve the nation, ripped bat venerable instrument down the back and across the middle in his first call for troops. The nation now needs sulvation from many growing cylls and gross abuses of great monopolies and giant combinations. There are senators who, at every attempt to intersee law to protect the people, plead constituloud obligations and restrictions. The coun ry is pretty tired of this form of discussion not because it does not reverence the constitotion, but because it does not believe it stands in the way of any reform legislation which the needs of the country demand.

The Good Credit of the Dakotas.

Chicago Inter-Ocean. North Dakota may be cheered by the renarkable success which has attended South Dakota's first financial venture. A loan of \$150,000, bearing only 4 per cent has been negetiated for the southern state of the old territory at a premium of nearly 10 per cent. No state in the southern tier has been able to borrow money on such favorable terms, nor has any other state west of the Mississippi even been able to borrow on such good terms. As South Dakota has done so North Dakota should be able to do. The credit of the northern state has been made good by its refusal of the spiedid bribe offered by the Louisiana Lottery company.

Western Farmers and the Tariff.

Chicago Tribune The British farmers have felt the effect of ncreased competition from America and a consequent reduction of their prices, but they have still obtained rates which seemed high to the American farmer and their manufactured goods and waves have cost them little more than one-half. Western farmers can receive benefit from congress only by such reductions of tariff on the necessaries as will lower their cost of living. That is the only way in which the tariff can be reformed to the material advantage of the farmers, and if it is not done by the republicans in this congress it will be by the democrats in the next in a radical and perhaps reckless fashion.

Canada's Divided Preferences. Detroit Tribune.

Who shall decide when doctors disagree? The New York Tribune of recent date contained two ably written articles on the Canadian question, the one written by a Dominion iournalist, who says that annexation is inevitable; the other by a border Buffalonian, who says annexation is impossible. And both articles are based largely upon what the writers believe to be the prevailing sentiment in Canada regarding annexation. And so it goes. You can get anything you want in the line of arguments for and against annexation, and of the very best quality, too. All the same, gentlemen of the jury, annexation sentiment in Canada is growing, and don't you forget to remember it.

No Occasion Now to Blush.

Minneapolis Tribune. The new extradition treaty with Great Britain is the second treaty negotiated by Mr. Blaine and ratified substantially without change by the senate. Mr. Blaine's success in this respect is in marked contrast with the lamentable failure of his immediate predecessor. Mr. Bayard tried his hand at the Samoan difficulty, the fisheries dispute and the extradition treaty matter and made a sorry mess of them all. His stupendous failure humiliated the whole country and disgusted even his own party.

Cut the Sugar Trust to the Bone. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The trust represents a few dozen refiners. while the western opponents of the trust stand for the 65,000,000 consumers of sugar, No sensible, honest person doubts that the refiners could make reasonable profits if the margin of protection extended to them were even half of that proposed by the committee.

AN EASTER ODE. Written for The Bee.

Awake, sad Earth! fling off your gloom; Now is Christ risen from the tomb; Let every heart prepare Him room-He is risen

O'er all the world the greeting flies, From starry cross of southern skles The fragrant breath of Spring replies He's risen indeed!

Of earth's ten thousand voices sweet, And heaven and earth and nature greet The risen Lord. The gates of death were barred in vain;

The morning stars the song complete

The angels catch the glad refruln, And chant in more harmonious strain, Christ is risen!

Awake, arouse from slumber deep! Awake, awake from whiter sleep! Bring hearts, and hands, and gold and keep This Easter day.

HERE AND THERE.

"I am greatly interested," said Prof. B. B. Young, "in the movement for a musical festival devoted to American compositions in this city next November. It will certainly be a good thing and inaugurate an entirely new

dependence among our musicians. "The art of music, like every other art, requires two classes of people to accomplish its development. First, there should be the artists, who, however few in number, must in the beginning at any rate make up in enthusiasm for their lack of musical strength. But they can do little without the other class, called in Europe the dilettanti, who represent the discriminating and helpful amateur ele ment from which professional musicians de rive their chief moral and financial support.

"In this country music has not been so generally unheld and cultivated as it is in Europe for obvious reasons, but in the east more of the repose and leisure of life has created a necessity for art which in highly civilized communities always takes the place of vapid social entertainments, and this necessity is gradually spreading throughout the country

"Mrs. Thurber is a wonderful woman. She has the true sympathetic art itself as well as the struggles and trials of artists, and no doubt this as well as her ambition to see American musicians properly reorganized, has induced her to take up the gauntlet in their behalf. There is no such thing as American music as yet. Our race is such a conglomeration and our climate, occupations and interests so diversified that there is, amongst us, no individual type that can be called American, and consequently there is no distinctively American music.

As I understand it, Mr. Thurber wishes to give the native born sons and daughters of this country an opportunity to say something according to their individual inspirations in the great language of music which after all is an universal art, and appeals to the world.

"Very few except those particularly informed upon the subject, realize that some of the finest musicians in the country as well as some of the most serious composers are Americans, Chadwick, Paine, Bristow, Buck are all American names. There are, of course, as many more who are of foreign born parentage that are as nearly American as far as their music is concerned. Most of our composers have studied German, and consequently are strongly under influence, so that German we may say American composers are German. paradoxical as it may sound.

"That particular class of music which beongs to the minstrel hall bears no serious relation to the art of music and of course is not included in Mrs. Thurber's scheme of coacerts. The closing concerts of the series to be given here with a magnificent orchestra and fine soloists will be the greatest musical event that has ever taken place in Omaha and will be deserving of the enthusiastic support of everybody who has the advancement of music at heart."

"Speaking about the mysterious disappearance of that \$10,000 in Chicago recently," said an American express official yesterday, "reminds me that some 'very strange things frequently occur in this business.

"Four years ago a package containing \$5,000 was turned over to our agent at Terre Haute, Ind., for delivery to parties living sixty miles out. It went directly to train and in three hours had reached its destination. When broken open there was nothing but a lot of brown paper enclosed. The money had been taken out by somebody but to this day we have not been able to find the thief. However, he will be caught. Its odly a question of time.

"It was six years ago, I think, that a similar theft took place between Chicago and Aurora. A package of \$3,000 had been sent by one of the Chicago banks and when opened by the man to whom it was addressed he found a bundle of blank pieces of paper. Nearly five years later the thief was captured and is now serving a term in the penitentiary. He was one of our own clerks in the Chicago office. When the package was handed to him for entry he simply broke it open, took out the money, substituted the pieces of paper and re-scaled it.

"I am confident that the \$10,000 robbery there last Tuesday was perpetrated in the same way. A man must be very smooth though to successfully commit such an audacious robbery."

Julian Magnus, an old New York newspaper man, sojourned in Omaha two or three days last week, and when speaking during one of his interesting talks about how staff writers do their work there, told a funny story on William Page, an old figure painter, who flourished twelve or fifteen years ago. Once a young, inexperienced reporter went into his studio in search of art notes. Page asked him what he knew about net. "I have studied it in the high school," was his reply, "Then," continued the painter, "you call on all the artists, take down every ill-natured thing they say of each other's productions, be industrious and write it up in good style. By doing so you will please your city editor so much that in time he may make you the

police reporter." "I thought that the keenest, severest bit of sarcasm," said Magnus, "that I had ever heard. Page, however, subsequently went crazy over a bust of Shakespeare and died in an insane asylum. He made himself famous painting Venuses."

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW. Kate Field's Washington of April 2 con-

tains the following from a lifelong republican: As a member of the Maine senate in 1858, two years after the original prohibitory statute had been replaced by a license law, 1 voted for its restoration, being, on the whole, inclined toward the belief in its practicability at that early period of the controversy. That belief has gradually died out, without developing and conscious antagonism toward the idea. However, I have decided views on the question whether mere intellectual education, unaccompanied by moral enlightenment, has any tendency to promote moral in any direction. Incidentally I have had occasion to point out the increase of high crime in spite of the enormously augmented expenditure for popular education, the alleged progress in the suppression of intemperance, and even the inution of moderate drinking. In connection it should be remembered that the population of Maine has been nearly station-ary for twenty-six years. Indeed, it night be said, since 1850, as the census shows—the first prohibitory law dating from June 2, 1851. Since 1851 the number of convicts has about trebled-indeed, more than trebled. remembered that in or soon after five or more jail work shops were built in the several counties into which all felons whose sentences do not exceed three years may be sent. In 1880, or thereabouts, I ascertained that about seventy such culprits were actually so imprisoned in Jail work shops, who under the old regime would have been among the is mates of the state prison; of course their number should be added.

The only answer ever attempted to this fearful revetation has been to point out the unquestioned fact that the war had a denoralizing tendency, and the assertion that there has been a diminution of lighter affences pun-ishable in Jalls. Lam not aware whether the latter assertion is true or not, but it is prope to remark that, by our law, jail seuteness are imited to a maximum of less than one year, and state prison sentences to a minimum of one year, and the former offences are de-clared misdemeanors, while the latter are termed felonies. Now the indisputable fact in Maine is, that if misdemeanors have decreased, felonies have enormously multiplied since 1851. And, the higher the crime the greater the ratio of gain; for instance, murders have multiplied fivefold. It is also true that the number of inmates of our insane hospital at Augusta has also steadily increased, although not in so

great a ratio; I refer to the reports since 1840, and a few years provious. Probably a part of that increase may be accounted for t nothing can account for the increase of fejons but a great multiplication of high crime. My point has been, not that the prohibitory law or the trebled expenditure for common schools has wrought this moral ruin, but that both have been miserably powerless to arrest or even check its progress. It is also true, I am sorry to say, that the professional leaders of the movement have never shown a disp to meet these points fairly; but I am include to think that this is about what may be erally expected of reformers in reference to facts adverse to their theories. I regard to disclosures as alarming and worthy of an at-

compt at explanation.

In reference to the success of the law in its narrowest sense, I am of opinion that probably in the rural parts of the state, the use of intexicating liquors has continued to dimi ish since 1851. But it must not be that a community must have already approached the practical limit of abstinence before it will vote for prohibition.

In the larger towns, and in the cities, I sea I think the question is largely dependent for its solution upon the sparsity of popula-tion; wherever the communities are so small

enjoy regulating other people's affair more than they do the enjoyment of their own liberty, it will flourish and nowhere else. I should think that perhaps a majority of our whole population are practically deprived of alcoholic stimulants in health and in sickness; but I am not sure that time will prove this to have been desirable; if so, it is contrary to the experience of the race. In Portland, the ity marshal's reports show that about once in from 3½ to 5½ years every adult male inhabitant averages to go to jail for drunkenness. The population was less than 35,000

If 100 of our very best citizens from the various trades and professions were selected and taken on an excursion of a week in a steamer along our coast—men whose places could not be filled—I should expect to find, before the week was out, possibly five who might take more than was good for them, possibly ten tectotallers, and eighty-five who ould indulge moderately, provided a sufficient variety of drinks was provided to suit I think that the law has been productive of

perjury, and that the increasing tendency has been to make it the motive power of a political machine. I do not think that the immediate officers of the law-sheriffs, deputies and constables - have, as a rule, much faith in the law, or really feel any particular desire to en-force it effectually. Of course, a law which renders the owner of a building who knowingly allows a glass of sweet eider to be sold and drunk on the premises, liable to imprisonment in the county jail for one year and a fine of \$1,000, is sufficient for the absolute extirpation of the traffic from the state, if it be seriously desired so to do by the authorities.

Whether prohibition is or is not the logical

deduction from the theory of total abstinence, it is clear that total abstinence must be assumed as the necessary postulate to justify prohibition. The only logical outcome of prohibition. The only logical outcome of temperance as distinct from abstinence is license, under suitable restrictions.

The fatal inherent weakness of the prohibitory law in Maine, and, doubtless, where else outside of Koran-geverned countries, is, I am satisfied, that a majority of the voters do not actually believe in total abstinence, at least for themselves. Quite likely, in a vague way, they may believe in it for "their weaker brethren," as it is fushionable to call other people whom you wish to govern, just as a large number of the influential exshiveholders of several southern states evi-dently do in reference to the ex-slaves; but they do not really believe it in regard to

I mean to say that they do not even theoretically believe in it, as every decent man, what-ever may be his practices, believes in honesty, domestic fidelity, truthfulness, sincerity honer and the like. Hence a vein of hypocrisy tinges the whole usiness from the legislature to the constable

LUCKY JIM. Terre Hante Express. Jim was my friend, till one unhappy day The usual cause—a pretty girl—came in our

From that day on we seemed to drift apart, For each aspired to win her maiden heart, And though I tried each art and winning wile, Twas not to me she gave her sweetest smile. Each day, I saw my chances grow more dim, Until-to my despair-one day she married

Ah, lucky Jim!

How I envied him! Three years passed on-long years they seemed to me And then Jim died, and once more "she"

free, Before me rose the hopes of the past, I've got my way; and now she is my wife, I know just what there is in married life; And when I think of Jim, though under ground.

Enjoying peace and quiet most profound-Ah, lucky Jim! How I envy him!

QUERIES AND ANSWERS. OMAHA, April 5.—[To the Editor of THE BEE.]—To decide a bet, please state in THE SUNDAY BEE if a man can be imprisoned in Nebraska for a newspaper debt. K. D. O. Answer-He can not.

WHITNEY, Neb., April 4.—[To the Editor of THE BEE.]—Will you kindly inform a constant reader through the columns of Tug BEE: Can a foreigner own real es tate (land or houses) in this country, pay taxes for same, etc. (2. To whom shall I write for information relative to the price of land per acre (improved or unimproved) in New Zealand? By answering you will oblige your obedient servant,

Answer-1. Non resident aliens can not acquire title to real estate in Nebraska by direct purchase, but they can acquire such property in payment of liens or judgments. They must however dispose of such property within ten

years or it reverts to the state, 2. Write to the mayor of Auckland, New Zealand.

Lincoln, Neb., April 4 .- To the Editor of --The Bre: Please inform me in Sunday's Bre when the Tivoli garden was opened in Omaha and by whom. Also names of the different proprietors of the garden up to 1876.

Ans.-The Tivoli garden was opened by William Slebelest in 1868 and was conducted by him until 1877, when Julius Thiele took charge of it.

> A Tough Conundrum. Washington Post.

Will the time never come when the disheartened, discouraged, debt-burdened agriculturists of the rich prairies of the west shall find upon the floors of congress states. manship sagacious enough to discern the causes of their hardship and honest enough to enact legislation for its relief !

Mittmann Arrested. Leavenworth, Kan., April 5.- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- John Mittmann was formally arrested today and will be given a preliminary hearing Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock to answer for murdering his wife,

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