THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors. The Ree R'iding, Farnam and Seventeenth Sts. SWORN STATEMENT OF CHRCULATION. County of Douglas. Second B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Be-

Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Daily Ben for the week ending April 5, 1899, was as follows: Sunday, March 20 Monday, March 31 Tuesday, April 1 Wednesday, April 2 Thursday, April 3 Friday, April 4 Saturday, April 5

20.786 Average..... GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed to in m. presence this 5th day of April, A. D. 1890, N. P. FEIL. Notary Public.

State of Nebraska.

County of Douglas.

County of The Douglas.

County of The Coun Sworn to before me and subscribed in m presence this 8th day of April, A. D., 1890. [Seal.] N. P. FEH, Notary Public.

HAVING played the hog with the American boodler, Canada now proposes to put up the bars on the genuine porker.

Ir is estimated that Chicago gamblers rake in ten million dollars a year. And this does not include the receipts of the board of trade games.

THE general depletion of southern state treasuries promises to bring about a desirable reform. A disposition is already manifested to retire barnacles who consider the offices personal prop-

IF the democrats attempt to talk on the Montana case to the end of the term, the republicans should promptly press Senator Blair to the front. One or two regulation speeches from the New Hampshire senator would drive the opposition to the woods.

ONE great obstacle to the annexation of Cuba is the opposition of tobacco raisers in Connecticut. They have worked up a very profitable industry in raising "Cuban" tobacco, which would be seriously affected if brought in direct

COUNCILMAN LOWRY declares that pay one-fifth of the assessed damages. provided the north side pays the remaining four-fifths. As a specimen of matured generosity, this is entitled to a cart-load of prize chromos.

THE declaration of the Pan-American congress in favor of arbitration of international disputes will be heartily see onded by all friends of republican institutions. Republics have a common destiny. They are bound together by ties of human liberty. Peace and prosperity should be their aim, and every means consistent with honor should be adopted to prevent exhausting and disastrous wars among themselves. Arbitration will not only strengthen the band of friendship between American republies, but it will diminish the necessity for large standing armies and prevent aggressive action on the part of European mon-

It is a little over six months since Judge Groff took charge of the government land office, yet in that brief period he has displayed uncommon activity and usefulness. Besides disposing of routine business coming before him, the commissioner has reduced the number of pending entries by sixty thousand. Gratifying as this industry is to the patrons of the land office, it is the least important of the reforms which mark his administration. He has vigorously stamped out land thieves, cancelled every entry lainted with fraud, made claim jumping anprofitable, and vigilantly protected the rights of honest settlers. These reforms, conspicuous in all his rulings, are distinguishing features of Judge Groff's record in the land office-a record that will become a model for all future com-

THERE is no excuse or justification for the leniency shown by state officials in enforcing the banking law. The law was designed to protect the people from irresponsible concerns. It was intended as a safeguard for depositors by providing for frequent examinations by competent accountants into the condition of the banks. No financial institution honestly conducted can object to the reasonable requirements of the law, yet the fact is notorious that its provisions have been evaded or entirely ignored. Examinations have been made by state bank examiners, and the capital and securities of the bank made to conform to some extent to the law. but this is about all that has been accomplished. The important provision requiring banks to make not less than three reports annually of their condition and publish a summary of such reports in local newspapers has not been complied with. In view of this condition it is worthy of note that the state banking board has been aroused to action. The safety of depositors as well as public security demand that the law be rigidly suforced and the penalties visited upon those who fail to observe its provisions. Every precaution should be taken to protect the people from reckless conzerns like those which robbed hundreds extravagant scale, and the government of our people in 1888.

FLATISM RAMPANT.

Abraham Lincoln once declared, "you can fool all of the people some of the time, and some of the people all the time; but you cannot fool all of the people all the time.'

mountebanks to impose on the credulous doctrines about finance and currency as was the Holland bulb mania of the last century. As a sample brick of the flat virus with which the ignorant money quacks

are trying to inoculate their dupes, the following from a local contemporary is

reproduced: As a large majority of thinking, unprejudieed men, of all parties, agree that we have paid interest on the bonded debt of this nation (now amounting to about \$1,700,000, 000) long enough without the use of the money the bond represents as a circulating medium, and demand its immediate payment in absolute money-gold, filver and papera direct issue of the United States government, that it may aid in increasing the volume of money necessary for the wants of the

It takes just such bold and barefaced imposture to unsettle the minds of people who are not posted as to the actual condition of our national finances.

On the first day of April the comptroller of the United States treasury certified that the interest-bearing public debt amounts to eight hundred and two millions one hundred and twenty-two thousand five hundred and thirty-two dollars. Of this amount sixty-four millions represent the bonded debt of the Pacific railroads, on which the government is an endorser. So that instead of seventeen hundred millions the bonded debt of the government at the present time is seven hundred and seventy-eight millions.

This debt never can be converted into a circulating medium by the govern-

But the flat quack does not simply exaggerate the national debt by nearly one thousand millions. He proceeds to apply his patent nostrum for restoring prosperity in the following fashion:

"How will you get the money into circula tion, and in the bands of the people, which the government would pay to the present owner of the bonds!" The only answer needed is that the money would go into circulation in the same manner that the national bank bills and gold and silver is now placed in circulation. The owners of it would loan it on good personal notes, real estate and chattel securities, to those who desire to use it employing labor and purchasing the products of labor the mines, the factories and the farm.

This is very ingenious and Peter Simple is expected to swallow that fint dose at one gulp. But every intelligent person that will reflect for a moment must realize what rot this crank is trying to palm off on the producers who are in want of more ready money.

In the first place the government cannot compel the bondholders to surrender their bonds before they mature. A government bond is a mortgage and cannot be paid off before it is due. The only chance to get the bonds would be to pay the premium which they command in the market. But many of these bonds competition with the genuine article, are held as trust funds by life insurance and trust companies for orphans and estates. Some are held by various states as investments for school the property owners on the south side of | funds. One third perhaps are held as the Tenth street viaduet are willing to investments by capitalists in England, it is an evil to be removed if possible, Jermany, Holland and France. Less than 20 per cent are held by the national banks, who are surrendering them very rapidly and withdrawing their bank notes from circulation.

But suppose that the government could redeem all its bonds at pleasurewhat would be the effect? The total cash in the United States treasury, including gold, silver, greenbacks and silver certificates on the first of April was a fraction less than six hundred and thirty millions, or one hundred and fortyeight millions less than enough to pay off the entire bonded debt. Suppose then that the government dumps out every dollar now in the treasury, where would the money go to? One-third of that money would flow to the bondholders in Europe, which would drain this country of gold and actually decrease our fund of coin by perhaps one hundred and fifty millions. The balance of the purchase money realized by bondholders would go to the money lenders of the country. How would the farmer be benefitted by that? Meantime the national treasury would be empty. Specie payments would be at an end, and instead of a surplus to meet appropriations for public buildings, harbor defenses, pensions and the building of war ships, we would have a deficit that would compel a revival of stamp duties

and war taxes. But the flat money maniac cannot see beyond his nose. He wants the government to create money out of nothing and distribute it for nothing.

AN EXAMPLE FROM ABROAD.

The Argentine Republic is on the verge of what threatens to be a most sevious financial crisis. Gold has reached a premium of three hundred, the effect of an enormous inflation of paper currency, and a general collapse appears to be inevitable. The government, whose wild financial policy is responsible for the existing state of affairs, is intensifying the difficulties of the situation by making heavy reductions in expenditures and suspending guarantees and concesslons to new undertakings which would increase present obligations. It is proposed to at once institute a policy of contraction. The issue of mortgage bonds, of credit paper and all exterior loans are to be suspended, and banks of issue will not be allowed to increase their note circulation, while the issues made will be diminished. A general labor strike is apprehended, and all classes of business are prostrated, the land and stock speculators suffering the

severest from liquidation. The explanation of this condition of affairs is in the policy of reckless inflation and extravagance that has prevailed. For several years the Argentine Republic has apparently been the most prosperous country of South America. Enterprises of all kinds have been pushed with great vigor, development has been urged forward with little regard to cost, public Improvements have been advanced on an

most liberal inducements. This high progress demanded steadily increasing supply of currency, and the government went on issuing depreciated paper, every fresh issue of which necessarily decreased the The fools are not all dead yet, and value, or purchasing power, of the whole hence it is easy for political volume. In a few years the government trebled its own debt and by its example made the contraction of debt popular. which are as impracticable and visionary | Everybody who owned anything that could be hypothecated borrowed money on it. The American consul at Buenos Ayres, in a report to the state department a few months ago, said that probably there is no country in the world where the hypothecation of real estate prevails to a greater extent than there. It seemed to be a part of the economic system, and pervades the entire superstructure of the government. The government looked upon the hypothecation of property as something to be fostered, encouraged and assisted, and even makes the business a national matter. The Argentine congress established by law a great national mortgage bank, whose special function is to make loans on the hypothecation of real estate. The operations of this institution extend to all portions of the republic. As only real estate can be mortgaged and personal property can only be pledged or pawned, the government, in its paternal concern for the convenience of the people, also engages in the pawnbroking busi-

> Under this pernicious financial system the contraction of debts was carried to the greatest possible excess, and as must inevitably be the case with such a system, the sittuation grew steadily from bad to worse. Credit was expanded beyond all safe limits, overtrading and speculation ran riot, the inflation of a depreciated currency created a corresponding inflation of the prices of all property and commodities, and this unnatural and unhealthy financial and business condition was mistaken for substantial progress and prosperity. The Argentine government did address itself last year to the task of discovering what course had better be pursued in order to avert a catastrophe, but the disease had become so general and deep seated that the only safe thing to do was to await the inevitable reaction which appears to have come. Its effect can hardly fail to be very severe upon the Argentine government and people, but such an experience seems to be necessary to all new countries. At any rate few of them have

escaped tt. There is an obvious lesson in this Argentine experience which is worthy of the thoughtful attention of those people who are proposing that the government of the United States shall go into the mortgage loan business and that congress shall issue an unlimited amount of paper currency. This country, it may be conceded, is much richer in resources and much farther advanced in development than the Argentine Republic, but we can no more disregard sound economic principles without paying the penalty than that or any other country, however relatively inferior to us in material con-

HOW IT OPERATES

Intelligent discussion of the effects of speculation in the food products of the country is enlarging the opinion that and if it cannot be wholly extirpates that something should be done to check and regulate it. The New York Commercial Bulletin, a most well-informed witness of the effects of speculation, after citing a few of the conditions to which the depression in prices of farm products is more or less due, says: "But after all reasonable allowances have been made, there would seem to be some ground for the complaint so common among farmers of the west, that the operations of the speculative exchange tend in the long run to deprive farmers of a healthy market. When these exchanges are inactive or stagnant, as when the operators for an advance get beaten and are forced to liquidate, prices sink to unnaturally low figures. The exceptional and unnatural advances, which speculation from time to time brings about, are not contrived for the benefit of the farmers, and are as a rule so timed and so managed that farmers get but little benefit from them.

Everybody who is at all familiar with the processes of speculation, which for the most part is gambling pure and simple, knows that the pretense that under any circumstances it can be of any real benefit to the farmers is absurd. The whole system is entirely independent of every law of trade and contravenes every sound principle of legitimate business. Supply and demand, says the report of the committee on agriculture accompanying its bill providing a special tax for dealers in options, lie at the base of all legitimate trade and commerce. But no account is taken of this fundamental law by the bucket shop and grain pit speculators. It is not required that they shall have. receive or deliver one ounce of any of the acticles of which they ostensibly buy and sell millions of pounds. It is nothing more than a matter of betting on the turn of the market, just as a card gambler bets on the turn of a card, but there is this difference, in the two forms of gambling, that while the card gambler can not influence the course of the cards the gamblees in products may by their manipu-

lations keep prices continually unsettled. There can be no question as to the evils of the speculation at which the bill before congress is aimed, and if it ever under any circumstances brings any benefit to the farmers it is so small as to be of no consequence. A healthy market is impossible when speculation in products is carried on to the extent it is at present, and if it can be suppressed the welfare of both producers and con-

sumers will be subserved. Congress has passed the bill requiring that purchasers of Pawage Indian reservation lands shall pay the balance due within two years, or the land will revert to the government, to be sold at public auction. The bill is particularly important to Nance county. Under the act of 1876, the Pawnee lands offered for sale amounted to two hundred and sev-

sand acres have been patented, leaving over sixty thousand unpatented. The act equired the payment of one-third of the price in advance, but contained no provision for enforcing the payment of the remainder. The speculative purchasers have had the use of the land for fourteen years at six per cent interest and have not troubled themselves about patents as long as the government granted such reasonable terms. Furthermore, they ejoyed the benefits of the growth of the state and the increase of values without contributing a dollar in taxes to maintain the local or state governments. This injustice to the people of Nance county and the state the law will remedy by compelling a settlement with the national government and the issuing of patents, which will add sixty thousand acres to the taxable area of the state.

THE selection of Howard Baldridge for the position of assistant United States district attorney is a creditable one. Mr. Baldridge was strongly endorsed by members of the bench and bar, and there is no doubt that he is thoroughly competent to perform the duties of the posi-

THERE is nothing to prevent the board of public works from pushing work on streets ordered to grade by the council. Seventy-six thousand dollars worth of work will give employment to a large force of men.

reports become actualities, the present year will be a record-smasher in railroad building in this vicinity.

IF ONE half the railroad rumors and

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

European journals, more particularly those of France, continue to discuss with a great deal of concern the retirement of Bismarck, and facts are coming out which appear to show that the break between the emperor and the prince is widening. Bismarck's organs, for instance, have been revealing some of the causes which led up to the differences between himself and his master, and the emperor is quoted as saying that further efforts to induce Bismarck to withdraw his resignation would be useless, to which the reply was made that the prince was never requested to withdraw his resignation by the emperor. It is quite evident that the rupture between the two is too great to make it easy for either the emperor or his advisers to go to the late chancellor for advice in events of future necessity. Whatever the crisis, it seems questionable if the young emperor will ever be able to again command the services and experience of his former adviser. The result is that the difficult task of statecraft passes almost entirely from tried and experienced hands into those untried and inexperienced. Europe cannot, therefore, but look on with some anxiety. The young emperor does not appear lacking in ability or self-reliance; but his ambitions and future plans are not known with certainty. Germany is now under the rule of two men of military education and proclivities, untrained in diplomacy or the arts of peace, and who could win greater glory in the field than at the capital. Meanwhile, European affairs are still in a delicate position, and as no greater peace power existed in Europe than that wielded by the former chaucellor, his retirement thus becomes the more serious.

Illustrations multiply that it would be for

the advantage of Russia, especially the czar of

all the Russias, if a change in the government of the most enormous of the empires could be effected. It would be money in the pocket of the czar and comfort in his household if he could be relieved of the strain of excessive responsibility, to say nothing of the appechension of assassination. An Asiatic despotism tempered by assassination is an unhappy style of adjustment of relations between the rulers and the ruled. A great deal that is coming to us nowadays as Russian news is, no doubt, rumor and exaggeration, but there is a basis of fact, certainly, for the swarm of sinister stories. There is trouble in the universities and an agitation that is serious in Finland, while the remorseless purpose of murdering the ezar is no doubt entertained by the advanced unarchists with increasing animosity and intensity of parpose. There is unfor tunately a duel to the death between the ezar and the assassins of his father-if not the same men, those who enherit their spirit. The deadly violence with which he has been pursued has driven from him all sentiments that might have led him to consider the expediency, if not to recognize the duty of liberalizing his gov ernment. As the case stands, he and his hold that a movement toward popular concessions is an admission of defeat and a confession of humiliation. These he is not likely to make, and so it happens that he to whom has been committed the power to do more for humanity than any other man, sees nothing but dis honor and reformation and is constrained to be an oppressor and go on hardening his heart. Enough is known of the activity of the anarchists and the capacity they have shown to prove that the personal perils surrounding the exac are by no means imaginary He has had wonderful escapes, but the chances are against him. We do not see that the killing of more exars could possibly do any good. There are plenty of grand dukes, f the enterprise several times undertaken of killing the whole of the immediate imperial family should at last be successful. The worst feature of Russian imperialism is corruption. If the emperor business is the right thing in government, Russia should be the best governed country in the world, and it is one of the worst. The remedy must be by growth toward popular institutions, and anarchism is not in that direction. Nor is socialism. One of the important distinctions to be preserved in reading modern history is that between anarchy and socialism. They are related and associated, but unlike.

There has always been considerable rivalry between Servia and Bulgaria with regard to Macedonia, a country which each regards as its legitimate prev. Both governments devote considerable sums of money toward the education of the Macedonian youth, with the object of enlisting thereby the sympathies of the fellow countrymen of the students Within a few weeks after the rupture of the treaty of commerce negotiations the Bulgarian envoy at Belgrade began a propaganda among the Macedonians attending the colleges and schools there with a view to their migration to Sofia. Moved by his offers of larger subsidies and more extensive favors than those they were receiving from the Servian govern ment the entire body of Macedonian students saddenly quit Belgrade and betook themselves to Sofia, publishing far and wide in their native country the superior generosity and friendship of Bulgaria for Macedonia to that displayed by Servin. The authorities of the latter were exasperated by this move on the part of Prince Ferdinand's envoy, as it serious y injured Servia's prospects in Macedonia, and they demanded the immediate recall and disavowal of the Bulgarian Plenipotentiary. To this request M. Stambuloff made no reply, and accordingly the Servian government after obtaining the necessary assurance of Russian support, adopted the decisive step of breaking off diplomatic relations with Bul

were it not that Russia and Austria are ceram to become involved in any hostilities between Servin and Bulgaria. Sofia is as much a center of interest and influence for Austria as Belgrade and Celtinge are for Russia, and It is significant, that the withdrawal of the Servian envoy from Bulgaria should have followed so shortly after the return to Belgrade of M. Patchitch, the powerful and influential president of the Skuptchina. A bitter enemy of Bulgaria, he was received during his recent stay at St. Petersburg with distinguished honor by the czar, and was assured, both by the latter and by the imperial ministers, that Russia would manifest her friendship toward Servia "by acts."

Brazil appears to be moving along tranquilly upon lines of fair prosperity. The bloodless revolution which deposed Dom Pedro has not been followed by any domestic tumult or by any attempt at interference from abroad Kings have too much difficulty in keeping their own crowns in place to give themselves much concern about the cause of a denosed monarch, and when Dom Pedro returned to Portugal, the home of the Braganzas, the situation was quietly accepted by his royal relatives. Brazil was much too powerful to be attacked merely to compel its acceptance of a monarchy. The provisional government has done admirably under the circumstances, preserving domestic tranquility and pursuing quietly and effectively the task of preparing for the popular government which the revolution was brought about to insure. A constitu tional convention has been called, and for the purpose of facilitating matters a draft of a constitution will be submitted thereto. It is the design manifestly that the great South American nation shall be formed in its repub lican state upon the model of the great republic of North America. The subdivisions of Brazil already correspond in some degree to the states of the union, and, allowing for difference of education, there ought not to be any great difficulty of managing the country as a federal republic. Having a vast and productive tertitory, embracing more than 3,000,000 square miles, with a population of some 14,000,000, Brazil under popular government is susceptible of decided material as well as political progress. These, indeed, go hand in hand. If immigration is encouraged and the export tax is abolished the Brazils may become a mighty and prosperous nation

Polar enterprise at present seems to be confined to Scandinavia, and these three northern lands are all contemplating a renewal of the research in the ice zones. In Norway the conqueror of the Greenland inland ice, Dr. Nansen, is now developing a plan for an expedition having the north pole for its goal. He thinks the route through Behring sea offers the best chances for success. After steaming to the new Siberian islands his project is to force his vessel among the ice floes and drift wherever the ice takes him. He has plenty of faith that the ice drift will carry him almost due north, and that after two years he will have passed somewhere near the pole and reached open water between Spligenbergen und Greenland. In Denmark Lieutenant Ryder of the navy, who has long been engaged in mapping the flords of west Greenland and studying the inland ice, is preparing for an expedition to the wholly unknown part of east Greenland. Between the most northern part of this coast attained by Captain Holm and the southern limit of the explorations of the Koldewey expedition in 1869 there are about 450 miles of the east Greenland coast line that have never been visited It is the purpose of Lieutenant Rider to explore this unmapped coast. He expects to devote about two years to the work, to have only nine picked men with him and to travel along the coast in small boats, providing also sledges for use when navigation fails The natives whom Holm met knew nothing of the existence of human beings in this unexplored stretch, and the region probably has no human inhabitants. If Ryder succeeds in carrying out his enterprise the entire coast line of Greenland will have been studied. some parts of it much more minutely than others, except that portion which extends between Koldewey's highest point on the east and Lockwood's furthest on the west coast. For a long stretch, however, in Melville bay, on the west coast, the shore line is known only in a general way. The third expedition, which Baron Nordenskield is arranging in Sweden, has the unexplored area of the Antarctic ocean for its goal. Some of the Australian colonies and Dr. Oscar Dick son, the liberal promoter of polar enterprises, will provide the financial backing for this exploration. Whether Nordenskiold will lead the expedition himself is not yet certain. He does not expect to have the expedition reach its field of operations before the Antarctic summer next year.

The ties of relationship which unite the ezar to the king of Denmark appear to have exercised a diplomatic effect upon the latter and to have imbred him with his son-in-law's horror of constitutional government. He has for the last fifteen years maintained in office a conservative cabinet which is opposed by an overwhelming majority in the folksthing; he has levied and collected taxes without parliamentary sanction, and during the last week he suddenly dissolved the newly-elected legislature because it had refused to authorize the raising of a sum of 12,000,000 crowns for military purposes by means of a tax on beer. Not content with these manifestations of autocracy and despotism, he has now issued a royal decree ordering the immediate dis missal from government employment of all officials, and even sans. suspected of sympathizing with socialism. Unfortunately, the latter is synonymous with liberalism in the narrow minds of the obstinate old king and of his prime minister, M. Estrup. Consequently, every man who is known to have voted against the government candidate at the general election in January last will be dismissed from the service of the state. This new act of tyranny has aroused a storm of popular indignation throughout Denmark, and the situation is regarded as extremely critical.

The Lowest Circle.

Chicago Tribune, Sinners of exceptional wickedness and corruption will probably go to Tammany when

The statesmen and newspapers which are

engaged in selecting the republican presiden-

tial candidate for the next canvass are show

Don't Be Previous. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

ing more zeal than sense. A good many things may happen to alter the chances of today's favorite before the coevention of 1892 What Hurts Editor Dana. Kansas City Journal In a double leaded editorial the New York Sun declares the admission of Idaho and Wyoming to be "the outrage of the year." Simmered down, the indignation of the Sun

tendencies of the two territories. Does Mr Dana regard a republican majority as a valid objection to the admission of a new state? Chicago's Mora! Depravity.

seems to be caused simply by the republican

Chicago Sens.
Chicago is on the moral down grade. The mayor shuts his eyes, stops his ears, stands mute, dumb, motionless. There are none so dind as those who are determined not to see, A dress-parade chief of police, who has the physical stature of manhood, says nothing, extravagant scale, and the government enty-eight thousand acres. Of this The rupture in question would be regarded thinks nothing, does nothing, but draw his has encouraged immigration by the amount two hundred and eighteen thou- with indifference by the remainder of Europe salary. A fat-witted inspector, a beggar on

horseback morally obtuse, saturnine, nonchalant, deflant, blinks his dull eyes and says Chleago is in good police condition. Gambling inspectors sworn to do their daty and then ordered by their superiors not to do it stand around in the way shielding and accepting gratuities from the criminals they are set to

Transcendental and the Real.

New York World. The musical critic of a contemporary says that Patti and Tamagno have not produced "a spark of appreciation or reverence for the opera as an art form." That may mean anything or nothing. At all events the artists named have increased the reverence of a great many people for the opera as a setting for wonderful voices and as a medium for the bestowal of pleasure through the agency of entrancing harmonies. That's about what an opera is intended to be,

The Late William H. Craig.

Kansas City Journal. In the death of William H. Craig Kansas City loses an influential man in her business and social life. Mr. Craig came to this city a poor man. His confidence in the place backed by his energy and business judgment soon enabled him to secure a competency and even a fortune. His influence in the conservative business world was great and well deserved. In social and religious affairs he belonged to the radical type of men, and was uncompromising in his hostility to all influences he believed to be evil. When enlisted in a cause approved by his judgment and conscience, he was untiring in labor and liberal in the use of his means. He was a large contributor to church and charitable purposes, and was particularly interested in assisting young men is making an honorable start in life. He said little in regard to his charitable work, but those who knew him best say that his ambition in making money was to make it do the most good in the world.

VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS. Only Honest Candidates Wanted.

Hoyes County Republican. Shady politicians who are rubbing up their noral characters preparatory to making a lash after a seat in the legislature may as well spare themselves the trouble. The peaple are out with lanterns looking for honest candidates, and no others need apply.

Corporation Rule Doomed. Howell's Journal

For years the farmers of Nebraska have een slumbering, but they are now most thoroughly awake, and their influence will be felt in the coming campaign as it never has been felt before. If we can read the signs aright the days of corporation rule in Nebraska are drawing to an end.

Let it Be Their Turn.

Monopolists begin to tremble as they see their supporters falling back in the rear and the alliance with thousands of recruits each day marching to the front. The strangling grip of the monopolists upon the producer and consumer is weakening, and ere long it will be their turn to cry for mercy,

He Fooled 'Em.

Fremont Tribune. John M. Thurston, who is on his way to Philadelphia to orate at a banquet, stopped off at Washington long enough to say that railroad rates are at bed rock. This leads to the suspicion that Charles Francis Adams was gaving Remesentative Dorsey and Auditor Benton in his promise of a 50 per cent reduction in corn rates on the Union Pacific.

Norfolk News. Whether the high license victories in the recent municipal elections shall prove effective against the amendment now pending, will depend entirely upon the use that is made of the victories. Should the saloons, emboldened by their success, cvince a disposition to run things with a high hand and override the moral and law-abiding sentiment. of the communities in which they are located, prohibition sentiment will grow instead of receive a back-set. If the prohibition amendment carcies in Nebraska it will be the fault of the saloonkeepers themselves.

The Great Conflict.

Nebraska is upon the threshold of the greatest and most momentous political convulsion that ever a commonwealth passed through Many eleventh hour converts, in the journalistic ranks, will spring to the front and yell the loudest and make the most profuse and fulsome professions of love for the people, and ery with brazen effrontery, "do this," "do that," "come this way," "like the spider to the fly." Many of them will be wolves in sheep's clothing. Corporation manipulators begin to see the handwriting on the wall, but cannot decipher it. Hence they have to resort to subtility and deceit. The plan will be to send their agents and servile tools into the ranks of the people, as decoy ducks to draw them cinto new snares and entanglements. concocted and devised to anew forge the fetters that shall enslave a free people. Hence it behooves the people to be on their guard, and trust none but those who have been through the fire and proven to be of the . pure stuff. The people have the power in their hands, and if they do not allow the enemy to divide them and lead them captive into the different political camps, will sweep every corporation capper out of official position, and elect only true and trusted friends of the relgong.

Senator Washburn's Position.

MUNNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 11.- Specia Telegram to The Bee. |-In an interview today Senator Washburn expressed himself in favor of putting manila jute and sisal grass on the free list. When his attention was called to the contrary action of the Minneapolic board of trade on this subject, he said. There are other interests to be considered besides those of Minneapells." If Senator Washburn adheres to this position it will pu him in opposition to the McKinley bill as i

Anti-Carlist Rioters Disperse.

VALENCIA, April II. - After midnight the pe sons who took part in the anti-Carlist demon stration dispersed and the city was quiet Most of the troops have returned to their bar racks, but pickets patrol the streets. The military guards have been stationed at the Carlist club house and Jesuit church and col-lege, all of which buildings were seriously damaged by the rioters.

Canada Hard on Polygamy.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 11.-The Mormon nestion was ventilated in parliament last ight. The house took up Sir John Thompon's bill to amend the criminal law, and poygamy is included in the list of offenses o clause relating to polygamy was ended, raising the penalty from two to five years' imprisonment

Stern Measures with Students. St. Petersauro, April 11.—The Official

Messenger says that the students at the various public institutions of learning in Russia. who took part in the recent agitation had no grounds for dissatisfaction. Friendly solvice proved unavailing to stop their demonstra-ions and the authorities were compelled to adopt stern measures to subdue their haubo

Carpet Manufacturers Protest.

Washington, April 11.—The carpet manufacturers of Philadelphia, representing a producing capacity of 4,000 carpet looms, had a hearing before the republican mombers of the ways and means committee today, in which they opposed the proposed increase of duty on

Embezzied a Million Francs. Brane. April 11. Owing to the recent embezzlement of 1,000,000 france by the state treasurer of the canton of Tremo the liberals propose to impeach the canton government.

IN THE ROTUNDA.

"Politicians are already waking up with a

vengeance in Nance county," said Editor

James Tanner of the Fullerton Post to the rotunda lounger last night. "Of course everything is republican up our way, but there's no telling how long that condition will hold if the factional quarrels are kept up In that party's ranks. The opposing forces are known as the Dorsey-Slaughter factions and Meiklejohn men. To give you an idea of the situation a little history must be repeated Formerly there were two republican papers published at the Nance county scat, the Journal and Sentinel. The former supported Dorsey and the latter Meiklejohn in the last campaign for the congressional nomination Dorsey saw that something must be done to stop the unfavorable comment of the Sentine! and through Brad Slaughter as agent he ad vanced \$300 and secured \$500 from Gideon Wheeler to buy out the paper and induce iteditor, Mr. Bixby, to leave the coast clear. The scheme worked and Bixby left, and Wheeler's \$500 was offset by Dorsey securing the appointment of his (Wheeler's) son as postmaster. Dorsey as you know, secured the nomination, but not the good will of the people of Nance county. They considered that Mr. Meiklejohn was not given fair treatment and they propose to see what they can do for him in the coming fight. The Journal is against him but he is so popular with the rank and ble of the party that in spite of the newspaper's hostility Nance county will send a solid delegation to the congressional convention in his

"The Farmers' alliance is very strong in Nance county. There are fully 1,400 mem bers in the county and the organization igrowing daily. Leese and Van Wyck are very popular and the feeling is strong in favor of nominating one of the gentlemen for governor. If either one is nominated the Farmers' alliance vote in our county will be solid

"Prohibition will surely fail to carry in our section. The issue was made directly at the recent village election and there is no quetion in regard to the sentiment. While the general feeling is against the saloon there is great fear of the blighting influence of prohibition on the state in general. The same feeling exists in Platte, Boone, Howard and Merrick counties and they can all be apended on to give a substantial high license majority.

"No, the opening of the new mill at Fullerton with a big blowout has not been abus doned. A delegation of prominent businesmen from our town will arrive in Omaha on Thursday next to make final arrangement for a large reception to Nebraskans May 21 when the dedication and celebration of the opening of the mill will occur. The cost of the construction is placed at \$50,000. The capacity is 1,000 horse power, the greatest in the state. Less than one year ago this same mill was demolished by a flood and was rebuilt partially by the donation of the citizens of the county. All the residents in our setion of the county are very proud of their en terprise and propose to celebrate the occasion in an appropriate manner. A special train will run out of Omaha to bear the guests to the scene of the celebration.

SPECULATORS ALL EXCITED. An Immense Business Transacted in

Wheat Options in New York City.

New York, April 11.-There was great excitement in the wheat market today and by I o'clock there had been transacted the extraordinary business of 20,000,000 bushels in options. Traders were feverish. All were anxious to cover contracts, while outside speculators were attracted the possibilities of big profits in the rapid changes of prices. Wall street, the west and foreign houses were taking up large blocks of May, June and July options at impe blocks of May, June and July options at a radical advance in prices, while the Decem-ber option jumped up 2%c. As covering the new crop the whole position is simply affected by the government crop re-port. Its estimate was much under the margins are being called for, but there is no sign of any trouble in a financial way options sold at 90 1-16\(\alpha\) 3-16\(\chi\) back to 91\(^3\alpha\). June at 90\(\alpha\)91 1-16\(\chi\) and down to 91\(^3\alpha\). July at 90749074c; December at 917409274c, back to

92560. A Monument to Dr. Cronin. CHICAGO, April II.—[Special Telegram to THE BRE.]—Before the close of the year a handsome monument will mark the spot where Patrick H. Cronin lies buried. The committee which was brought into existence by his untimely taking off and which has eye since preserved its organization, has had several meetings during the past few weeks and it has been decided to hold a memorial meeting on May 3, the first anniversary of his murder. On the following day, with a great escort of Irish and secret societies, the casket will be interred with honors in a lot purchased by the association on the Sheridar

drive, in Calvary cometery. Experts Examining the Books.

NEW YORK, April 11.-The books of the Philadelphia house of George K. Sistar & Sons, lately assigned, were brought here this morning and placed in the hands of experts for examination by the assignce. A state-ment of affairs may possibly be had tomorrow.

Cannot See His Dead Wife.

SING SING, N. Y., April 11.-Convict Ferdinand Ward is deeply affected over the death of his wife. He hinted to the warden that he would like to take a last look at his dead wife, but the warden assured the oner that the rules wouldn't permit him to grant the request.

Silcott's Stealings Made Good. Washington, April 11.—The president to day approved the act making an appropria supply the deficiency occasioned by the defalcation in the office of the late ser-

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tress from Dyspepsia. In-digestion and Too Hearty Rating. A perfect rem edy for Dizzinesa, Nausea Drowsiness, Bad Tast a the Mouth, Coated ngue, Pain in the Side. CORPID LIVER. They

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