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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. For the week ending April 5, 1890, was as follows: Daily, 18,000 copies; Sunday, 10,000 copies.

Average, 20,786. GEORGE B. TSCHECH, Notary Public. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas.

Having played the long with the American hoodler, Canada now proposes to put up the bars on the genuine porker.

It is estimated that Chicago gamblers rate in ten million dollars a year. And this does not include the receipts of the board of trade firms.

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 office personal property.

If the democrats attempt to talk on the Missouri 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 competition with the genuine article, duty free.

COUNCILMAN LOWRY declares that the property owners on the south side of the Tenth street viaduct are willing to pay one-fifth of the assessed damages, provided the north side pays the remaining four-fifths. As a specimen of nature's generosity, this is entitled to a cart-load of prize chromes.

The declaration of the Pan-American congress in favor of arbitration of international disputes will be heartily seconded 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 republics, but it will diminish the necessity for large standing armies and prevent aggressive action on the part of European monarchies.

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 tainted with fraud, made every jumping unprofitable, and vigilantly protected the rights of honest settlers. These reforms, conspicuous in all his culture, are distinguishing features of Judge Groff's record in the land office—a record that will become a model for all future commissioners.

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 banks 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 enforced and the penalties visited upon those who fail to observe its provisions. Every precaution should be taken to protect the people from reckless concerns like those which robbed hundreds of our people in 1858.

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."

The fools are not all dead yet, and hence it is easy for political mountebanks to impose on the credulous doctrines about finance and currency which are 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, unprejudiced 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, silver and paper—direct issue of the United States government, that it may aid in increasing the volume of money necessary for the wants of the people.

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 government.

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 circulation, in the hands of the people, which the government would pay to the present owners 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 in 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 flat dose at one gulp. But every intelligent person that will reflect for a moment must realize what rot this crank is trying to pump out 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 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 funds. One third perhaps are held as investments by capitalists in England, Germany, 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 pleasure—what 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 forty-eight 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 purchases money realized by bondholders would go to the money lenders of the country. How would the farmer be benefited by that? Meanwhile the national treasury would be empty. Specific 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 mania 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 serious 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 concessions 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 other 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 extravagant scale, and the government has encouraged immigration by the

most liberal inducements.

This high pressure progress demanded a steadily increasing supply of currency, and the government went on issuing depreciated paper, every fresh issue of which necessarily decreased the value, or purchasing power, of the whole volume. In a few years the government trebled its own debt and by its example made the contraction of debt popular. 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 business.

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 situation 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 it.

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 further 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 conditions.

HOW IT OPERATES.

Intelligent discussion of the effects of speculation in the food products of the country is enlarging the opinion that it is an evil to be removed if possible, and if it cannot be wholly extirpated 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 unaturally low figures. The exceptional and unnatural advances, which speculation from time to time brings about, are not counterbalanced 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 commerce 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 articles of which they ostentatiously 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 gamblers in products may by their manipulations 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 consumers will be preserved.

CONGRESS has passed the bill requiring that purchasers of Pawnee 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 seventy-eight thousand acres. Of this amount two hundred and eighteen thousand acres have been patented, leaving over sixty thousand unpatented. The act required 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 enjoyed 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 will be remedied 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 Baldrige for the position of assistant United States district attorney is a creditable one. Mr. Baldrige 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 position.

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.

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 making 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 governing a vast empire, and of carrying out the policy of peace and order which he has adopted 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 which the former chancellor, his retirement this 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 possibility of assassination. An Asiatic despotism tempered by assassination is an unhappy style of adjustment of relations between the ruler 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 swarms of slanders, untruths and calumnies which are being circulated to say nothing of the possibility of assassination. An Asiatic despotism tempered by assassination is an unhappy style of adjustment of relations between the ruler 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 swarms of slanders, untruths and calumnies which are being circulated to say nothing of the possibility of assassination.

The ties of relationship which unite the czar to the king of Denmark appear to have exceeded a diplomatic effect upon the latter, and to have imbued him with his son-in-law's horror of constitutional government. He has for the last few years maintained in office a conservative cabinet which is opposed by an overwhelming majority in the folketing; 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 the estate of the 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.

Sinners of exceptional wickedness, and corruption will probably go to Tammany when they die.

Don't Be Previous.

The statements and newspapers which are engaged in selecting the republican presidential candidate for the next canvass are showing more zeal than sense. A good many things may happen to alter the chances of today's favorite before the convention of 1892 meets.

What Hurts Editor Dana.

In a double column editorial the New York Sun declares the admission of Idaho and Wyoming to be "the outrage of the year." Simpered down, the indignation of the Sun seems to be caused simply by the republican 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 Moral Degradation.

Chicago is on the moral down grade. The mayor shuts his eyes, stops his ears, stands mute, and motionsless. There are some 50,000 a dress-parade chief of police, who has the physical stature of a manhood, says nothing, thinks nothing, does nothing, but draws his salary. A fat-witted inspector, a legger on

where it not that Russia and Austria are certain to become involved in any hostilities between Servia and Bulgaria.

Sofia is as much a center of influence for Austria as Belgrade and Cettigne 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 Scluptchina. 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 turmoil 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 deposed monarch, and when Dom Pedro returned to Portugal, the home of the Braganças, the situation was quietly accepted by his royal relatives. Brazil was much too powerful to be attacked merely to comply with the 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 constitutional 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 republican 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 differences of honor, there ought not to be any great difficulty of managing the country as a federal republic. Having a vast and productive territory, 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 to make up the chief reasons why the emperor and the emperor's advisers are so anxious to see the emperor's resignation accepted, 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 governing a vast empire, and of carrying out the policy of peace and order which he has adopted 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 which the former chancellor, his retirement this becomes the more serious.

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 ice-land, 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 toward the ice takes him. He has plenty of faith that the ice drift will carry him almost due north, and that after he will have passed somewhere near the pole and reached open water between Spitzbergen and Greenland. In Denmark Lieutenant Ryder of the navy, who has long been engaged in mapping the fiords of west Greenland and studying the inland ice, is preparing for an expedition to the wholly unknown part of east Greenland, the most northern part of this coast attained by Captain Holm and the southern limit of the explorations of the Koldewey expedition in 1859 there are about 450 miles of the east Greenland coast line that have never been visited. It is the purpose of Lieutenant Ryder to explore this unmaped coast. He expects to devote about two years to the work, to have only a small party with him and to travel along the coast in small boats, providing also sledges for use when navigation fails. The natives who 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 of Greenland will have been explored, 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 Dr. Nansen is contemplating is an expedition in the Arctic region of the Antarctic ocean for its goal. Some of the loudest and most profuse and full-sounding professions of love for the people, and 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.

Nebraska is upon the threshold of the greatest and most momentous political convulsion that ever a commonwealth passed through. Many eloquent 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 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.

Whether the high license victories in the recent municipal elections shall prove effective in the coming campaign, it never has felt in before. If we can read the signs aright the days of corporatism 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 year marching to the front. The straggling 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.

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 saying Representative Dorsey and Auditor Benton in his promise of a 50 per cent reduction in coal rates on the Union Pacific.

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Anti-Carlist Rioters Disperse.

VALENCIA, April 11.—A riotous mob of persons who took part in the anti-Carlist demonstration in the city was quiet. Most of the troops have returned to their barracks, but pickets patrol the streets. The military guards have been stationed at the Carlist club house and desert church and college, all of which buildings were seriously damaged by the rioters.

Canada Hard on Polygamy.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 11.—The Morning question was ventilated in parliament last night. The house took up Sir John Thompson's bill to amend the criminal law, and polygamy is included in the list of offenses. The clause relating to polygamy was amended, raising the penalty from two to five years imprisonment.

Stem Measures with Students.

ST. PETERSBURG, 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 advice was given to all who were guilty of offenses, and the authorities were compelled to adopt stern measures to subdue their insubordination.

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 members of the ways and means committee today, in which they opposed the proposed increase of duty on carpet wools.

Embosized a Million Francs.

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TRANSCENDENTAL AND THE REAL.

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 vocal and dramatic talent, and by entrancing harmonies. That's about what an opera is intended to be.

The Late William H. Craig.

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.

VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS.

Only Honest Candidates Wanted. Shady politicians who are rubbing up their moral characters preparatory to making a dash after a seat in the legislature may as well spare themselves the trouble. The people are out with lanterns looking for honest candidates, and no others need apply.

Corporation Rule Doomed.

For years the farmers of Nebraska have been slumbering, but they are now most thoroughly awake, and their indignation is felt in every corner of the state. It never has felt in before. If we can read the signs aright the days of corporatism in Nebraska are drawing to an end.

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IN THE ROTUNDA.

"Politicians are already waking up with a vengeance in Nance county," said Editor James Turner of the Pullerton Post to the rotunda luncheon 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 faction and McKeljohn men. To give you an idea of the situation a little history may be repeated. Formerly there were two republican papers published at the Nance county seat, the Journal and Sentinel. The former supported Dorsey and the latter McKeljohn in the last campaign for the congressional nomination. Dorsey saw that something must be done to stop the unfavorable comment of the Sentinel and through Brad Slaughter as agent he advanced \$500 and secured \$500 from Gibson Wheeler to buy out the paper and induce its editor, 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. McKeljohn 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 file of the party that in spite of the newspaper's hostility Nance county will send a solid delegation to the congressional convention in his favor."

"The Farmers' alliance is very strong in Nance county. There are fully 1,200 members in the county and the organization is growing 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 for him."

"Prohibition will surely fail to carry in our county. The issue was finally decided at the recent village election and there is no question 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 Merriek counties and they can all be depended on to give a substantial high license majority."

"No, the opening of the new mill at Pullerton with a big blowout has not been abandoned. A delegation of prominent business men from our town will arrive in Omaha on Thursday next to make final arrangements for a large reception to Nebraskaans May 21, when the dedication and celebration of the opening of the mill will occur. The cost of the construction is placed at \$30,000. 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 section of the county are very proud of their enterprise 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 1 o'clock there had been transacted the extraordinary business of 30,000,000 bushels in options. Traders were feverish. All were anxious to secure contracts while outside speculators were attracted to the possibilities of big profits in the rapid changes of prices. Wall street, the west and foreign houses were taking up large contracts, and many of the options at a rapid advance in prices. While the December option jumped 2 1/2 cts. As covering the new crop the whole position is simply affected by the government contract report. Its estimate was much under the calculation of the most extreme bulls. Heavy margins are being called for, but there is no sign of any change in the market. The options sold at 90 1/2-100 1/2-110 1/2, back to 91 1/2-101 1/2-111 1/2, and down to 91 1/2-101 1/2-111 1/2, July at 92 1/2-102 1/2-112 1/2, back to 93 1/2-103 1/2-113 1/2.

A Monument to Dr. Cronin.

CINCINNATI, April 11.—Special Telegram to THE BEE: 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 ever since preserved his memory, has held 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 that day a large number of a great escort of Irish and secret societies, the contest will be interred with honors in a lot purchased by the association on the Sheridan drive, in Calvary cemetery.