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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska.

County of Douglas.

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee
Publishing Company, does solemnly swear
that the actual circulation of The Datty Ber
for the week ending April B. 1890, was as foliows.
Sunday April 13.
Monday April 14.
Thesday April 15.
Weinceday April 16.
Trursday April 16.
Trursday April 17.
Friday April 18.
Saturday April 19.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed to in presence this 10th day of April, A. D. 180. [Seal.] Notary Public

State of Nebraska.
County of Douglas.
(88)
George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average duly circulation of The Dany Bee for the month April, 1889, 18.52 copies; for May, 1889, 18.29 copies; for Juny, 1889, 18.29 copies; for August, 1889, 18.53 copies; for September, 1880, 18.71 copies; for October, 1889, 18.10 copies; for November, 1880, 19.10 copies; for December, 1889, 20.348 copies; for January, 1800, 19.55 copies; for February, 1800, 19.55 copies; for February, 1800, 19.51 copies; for March, 1800, 20.51 copies; for January, 1800, 19,335 copies; for February 1800, 19,551 copies; for March, 1800, 20,845 copie Geology B. Tzschuck. Sworn to before me and subscribed in a presence this study of April, A. D., 1800.

(Sent.) N. P. Fett, Notary Public.

THE Tekamah incident foreshadows the fate of intolerance at the ballot box.

EARTHOUAKES, fogs and slugging matches give a lively cosmopolitan charm to life in San Francisco.

How much actual eash will the New York boomers put into the proposed scowline? Don't all speak at once.

The proposed limitation of general debate on the tariff bill to six days is the most popular feature of the measure

THE best argument in favor of the passage of the anti-option bill is the fact that its opponents are men who have grown rich by gambling in the necessaries of life.

JUDGE CLARKSON will survive the indignation of the discordant Tekamah fanatics who were too intolerant to allow a man to defend himself against slander and calumny.

reminiscence.

DEMOCRATS are needlessly nlarmed about the fate of the mational surplus. Republicans made a surplus possible and they can be depended on to disburse it to the best advantage of the country,

DURING a few months' campaign of moral suasion in Iowa Francis Murphy brought about more genuine temperance reform than prohibition has in five years. Twenty thousand persons signed the total abstinence pledge.

THE conclusion of a reciprocal treaty - between Omaha and Council Bluffs for the benefit of teamsters should be supplemented with a schedule of rates which will save their patrons from involuntary bankruptey.

COMPARATIVE ment-packing statistics are slightly favorable to Omaha's record, but the increase is not as great as the extent of the territory tributary to the market would warrant if the business was energetically and persistently worked.

THE state banking board appears to have suffered another relapse in the enforcement of the law. If there are any state banks complying with the law in publishing their quarterly reports, the fact should not be conveniently hidden in an obscure corner of the press,

THE split in the gentile ranks in Salt Lake City is not surprising. The alliance of the democrats with the progressive elements was so unnatural that permanency was out of the question. Affiliation with their old allies, the Mormous, is only a question of time.

The attempts of the South Omaha buildozers to work up public sentiment against annexation has not been a howling success. The intelligent voters know that their immediate and future | dian railroads and vessels with those of prosperity depends on a union of all in- | the United States,

terests for the common good. An investigation committee should be appointed to investigate the charge of Councilman Wheeler that some of his colleagues cannot read nor write. This is a vile and uncalled for assault on our reform administration, which should be officially refuted. Send for persons

and papers. PROHIBITION goes into effect in South Dakota on the first of May. The success of the law may be inferred from the fact that the Omaha revenue office, which embraces Nebraska and Dakota, laid in an extra stock of stamps to supply the - increased demand for liquor dealers which invariably follows prohibition.

WHILE our local lawmakers are tightening the cords around the pawnbrokers, they might profitably extend police supervision over the chattel mortgage sharks. The revelations recently made in the courts show that the pawnbrokers spectable surrounding &

INTOLERANCE REBUKED.

The outcome of the stupid and maliclous prosecution of the editor of THE BEE by the Tekamah fanatics is a timely and merited rebuke to intolerance. Free speech is embedded among the foundation rocks upon which the whole superstructure of this republic is supported. The right of any man to defend his reputation when assailed in a public place is as sacred as the right to life and liberty. And these privileges and rights our courts must uphold whenever they are

denied or abridged. No organization or society that seeks to promote political reforms can enter the domain of public discussion hedged in by the laws that are framed for the protection of religious worship from intrusion or disturbance. Helen Gougar was hired by the state prohibition committee to deliver a number of temperance lectures in Nebraska. The object of these lectures was political. She addressed herself alike to men of all creeds and no creed. Her lectures were simply campaign speeches, and were so advertised. Attention was called by posters and papers to her effective work as a political agitator in the woman's suffrage campaign. She spoke in the Tekamah rink, which is certainly not dedicated to religious worship. Under such conditions the lecturer, be

t man or woman, was amendable to ordinary political usages. If a campaign speaker anywhere singles out any individual, however obscure or prominent, and charges him with disreputable or criminal conduct, that person is always privileged to demand that the speaker produce his authority for such charges. Helen Gougar went out of her way to publicly retail and repeat a vile slander for which she had no proof or justification. And it was the guilty consciousness of this fact that made her shout: "Rosewater can't speak in this meeting!" Had she been able to sustain her charge she would have challenged any question that could be asked. Had she been an honorable campaigner she would have admitted that her charge was based on mere heresny. But Helen Gougar is not built that way. She had uttered a calumny and she was determined to gag and choke off the man who had the temerity to face her.

In this outrageous conduct she was supported by the misguided prohibitionists of Tekamah. Not only did they create a most disgraceful disturbance but as was testified to by their most active swashbuckler, Dr. Pierce, several* of their most zealous crusaders, notably Judge Wade Gillis, had actually used profane epithets in an assembly which held in the treasury purchased they all claimed to have been a religious

It was of course the privilege of this band of fanatics to pass a vote of censure upon the editor of The Bee, just as they have censured the district judge. But they did not stop with resolutions of censure. They took it into their heads to make an example of the editor of THE BEE by a criminal prosecution. They had his name prominently inserted in the criminal docket of Burt county and sought to cast a stigma upon him by associating his name with forgers, burglars and common thieves. With the assistance of a Now that the council has passed the sap-headed county attorney they sought Ordinance to change the grade of Doug- to carry to its full length their scheme las street, the last and most unsightly of persecution by piling up costs through "hog-back" of old Omaha will soon be a witnesses subprenaed from all parts of amount of the outstanding notes and the the state.

But when the erucial test came they utterly failed to show that the society under whose auspices Helen Gougar had delivered her abusive harangue was a religious society, and the prosecution fell to the ground. But even if the W. C. T. U. was a religious society their charge of disturbing a religious meeting could not have been sustained. Any number of precedents would have been cited from supreme court decisions to show that unless there was a meeting for worship or a meeting to arrange for religious exercises the law for the protection of religious societies did not

CANADIAN DISCRIMINATION. The senate committee which investigated the relations of the railroads of the United States and Canada has completed its report. From the brief reference to some of its conclusions conveyed by telegraph it presents a strong statement of Canadian discrimination, which may be expected to lead to the proposal of decisive legislation looking to a removal of the difficulties complained of. It represents that there is unjust discrimination against American vessels passing through the Welland canal to American ports, which it is held is a violation of the treaty of Washincton. This is an old complaint which has many times been presented to the attention of the government, but, although efforts have been made to correct the injustice they have not been successful, or only temporarily so. The report asserts that for many years our competitor on the north has been exploiting upon American commerce and is doing so now on a more high-handed and extensive scale than ever before. It is evident from the tone of extracts from the report that the committee is prepared to recommend radical legislation for checking the competition of Cana-

The facts elicited by the investigation certainly showed that the advantages enjoyed by the railroads of Canada in their competition with the roads of this country, being practically free from all the restrictions imposed upon our roads, the alien corporations were turning to the best possible account, necessarily to the loss of the American lines, But it was shown on the other hand that this resulted in very material benefit to a large number of our own people, who consequently were found to be strongly opposed to any interference with the Canadian competition. The people of the northwest and of New England were in full accord in declaring that this competition was most essential to their mutual interests, and that its destruction would result in was tendered and declined. The reforcing them to pay a large and jection of this very liberal offer anunjust tribute to American lines gered the corporation forces, and

for

tect American roads against the compe-tition of the Canadian corporations. The expediency of requiring the alien roads doing business in this country to conform to the provisions of the interstate commerce law so far as that can be made applicable was admitted, but there was strenuous opposition to the proposal of any new legislation intended to cut off Canadian competition.

There is no reason to suppose that this sentiment has undergone any change, and if the senate committee shall recommend legislation of the character to be, expected from the tone of its report so far as made public, it will hardly fail to encounter the vigorous hostility of New England and northwestern interests. The people of those sections are confirmed in the belief that they cannot without suffering great loss have their business placed wholly at the mercy of the American railroads, and no considerations of patriotism are likely to dissuade them from this practical view of the situation. Nevertheless, some legislation in restraint of Canadian competition is highly probable. The matter is one of very great importance in its bearing upon the interests and welfare of millions of our people, as well as upon the prosperity of important railroad interests, and also in the influence it may have upon our future commercial relations with Canada.

AN AGREEMENT REACHED.

The silver question appears to be at last in a fair way of settlement. The joint committee of the senate and house have reached an agreement which it is probable will be approved by a majority of both houses, and in that case very likely by the administration. This was brought about by a concession to the senate demand regarding the redemption of the notes to be issued against silver bullion. The issue between the committees of the two houses was whether the notes should be redeemed in silver, either bullion or coined dollars, or at the option of the government in gold, as provided for in the house bill, or redeemed in lawful money, either gold, silver or legal tender notes, as contemplated in the senate bill.

The agreement reached is that the silver bullion notes shall be redeemable on demand in lawful money, and when so redeemed may be reissued, "but no greater or less amount of such notes shall be outstanding at any time than the cost of the silver bullion then by such notes." Assuming this to be correctly reported, it is evidently intended to maintain as far as practicable a constant equality between the amount of bullion on deposit and its paper representative in circulation. Thus if at any time the redemption of certificates should reduce the amount below the cost of the bullion they represented an equalization would be re-established by the reissue of the certificates, while on the other hand a decline in the deposit of bullion would require withdrawal of certificates from circulation. There would of course be times when either of these conditions | tive's. might happen, and it is obviously impertant that there should be maintained, as nearly as possible, an equality in the cost of the bullion represented by them. It is also provided that the secretary of the treasury may refuse to receive bullion if in his discretion it would appear unwise to do so, the object of this being to prevent the withdrawal of silver for purely speculative purposes. The bullion notes are to be receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues, but not as legal tender, though practically they would have this quantity for all ordinary transactions.

As the secretary of the treasury is required to coin such portion of the silver bullion purchased as may be necessary to provide for the redemption of the treasury notes issued for such purchase, the agreement is regarded as a victory for free coinage, although it appears some of the advocates of that policy do not deem it so, and these are likely to continue to fight for free coinage, however unwise and hopeless such a struggle may be. Other objection to the agreement is that it does not provide for making the bullion certificates a legal tender, but if they are made redeemable in lawful money the absence of a specific legal tender quality will not be found a serious detriment. There seemed a strong probability a few days ago that the difference between the two houses might result in defeating all efforts to secure silver legislation at the present session, but this agreement greatly improves the situation and warrants the hope that this subject may be speedily disposed of.

EVERY senatorial campaign in the vestern states has been more or less influenced by the corporations. They have invaded conventions, forced the nomination of pliant candidates, supplied liberal bundles of the sinews of war, and maintained a horde of tobbyists during legislative sessions. But it remained for the young and guileless state of North Dakota to furnish the exact value of a senatorship to the railroads, and the price they were willing to pay for a representative in the house of lords. The report of the bribery investigating committee of the legislature, just given to the public, is a revelation. This interesting official history shows that the two leading corporations of the state had decided to divide the two senatorships. Whether the Northern Pacific secured its man is not known. The Manitoba, however, did not have a walkawny. The republican caucus nominated Pierce without opposition, and after a long struggle awarded the second prize to Maurice N. Johnston. According to the testimony, Johnston was first offered a consulship to withdraw from the race. Then a cash consideration of ten thousand dollars for himself and fifteen thousand dollars for his followers greatly increased charges they decided to defeat him at any cost. transportation, besides the Johnston swears that the political attors damage to their business from re- new of the company, W. E. Dodge, while are honorable compared with the leeches | ducing the outlets for their products, | privately assuring him of eight votes, who ply their usurious trade amid re- The sentiment in both sections was most | declared publicly that "the Manitoba pronounced against the proposition that | road could not afford to let me go to the

there should be any legislation to pro- United States senate if it cost the company one hundred thousand dollars." The investigators failed to discover whether this sum was paid out. The record shows that Johnston was defeated One hundred thousand may seem an extravagant sum to pay for a Linited States senator, but It'lls a trifling draft on the "miscellaneous expense fund" of the corporations and a mere bagatelle compared with the advantage of having an active representative in the upper

> In view of the elements controlling the political destinies of New York, the country will be suppelsed to learn that a measure of doubtful election reform received the approval of Governor Hill. The "corrupt practices" act, which is now a law, requires that every candidate who is voted for at any public election in the state shall file, within ten days after the election, a detailed itemized statement of all moneys expended by him, directly or indirectly, in aid of his election. He is also required to state under oath the specific purpose for which the money was used and the names of the persons receiving it. The law is modeled after the system in vogue in England, which has been the means of diminishing the abuses of the election system in that country. It is scarcely possible that the law will materially purify the political atmosphere in New York. The men who use money for other than legitimate election expenses will not scruple to pile up false statements and add perjury to their crimes. The law, with its severe penalties, does not strike the root of the evils in the Empire state. As long as the voters are denied a secret ballot the power of the bosses remains undisturbed.

ONE fact is clearly established: That prohibition agitators cannot masquerade under the cloak of religion to slander those who differ with them.

ADVOCATES of Missouri river navigation will learn something to advantage by consulting the men who have buffeted the sand bars and snags in years gone by.

ANOTHER hotel scheme has been sprung on the town without warning, but we do not propose to discount the

Unearthed a Pompetian Gent. Boston Glob

A skeleton has recently been discovered in Pompeil with pants on.

As Might Have Been Expected. Boston Advertises

The Canadians are exceedingly prompt with their retaliatory tariff measure

A Political Elixir. St. Paul Pioneer-Press

Every Iowa governor since 1859 is alive and hearty. The Iowa gubernatorial chair would seem to have distanced Dr. Brown-Sequard.

How Long, O Lord, How Long. St. Louis Globe-Democra

While Mr. McKinley has been predicting that the session of congress would close by the beginning of June, Scaator Hoar put that event in September 1. There is a wide margin of time between these dates, but the chances are that the senator's guess will be far nearer the mark than the representa-

The Hastings Patriots. Kansus City Journal.

The Hastings, Neb., aldermen in a burst of public spirit have adopted a resolution to do est endeavor to devise a remedy. Every nate their services to the city. Their patriotism has gone to even greater lengths and they have cut down the salary of every city official 10 to 25 per cent. This latter exhibition of public spirit, however, is aking to that of the man who would sacrifice his wife's relations on the altar of his country.

STATE JOTTINGS.

Nebraska. Table Rock wants a flouring mill. A land and investment company has been

ganized at Columbus with a capital stock of The State bank of Gothenburg has bought

a site and will erect a large two-story brick building.

The contractors who will construct the B belt line around the city of Grand Isand have begun work. The \$4,000 bonus raised at Gothenburg for

ecrection of a 89,000 hotel is still open for some enterprising man. C. H. Hoge, recently editor of the North Platte Telegraph, died at Bellefontaine, O.

ged twenty-nine years. The Davenport ereamery manufactured ad shipped 234,750 pounds of butter from

and shipped 234,750 pound. April 1, 1889 to April 1, 1890. The boller and iron for the waterworks standpipe have arrived at Minden and the work will be pushed to completion. The engineers of North Platte are making

extensive preparations for their eighth an nual May day party which occurs next Thursyoung people of the Presbyterian

church at Waterioo gave a successful enter-tainment last week to raise funds to build a John Harris of Garrison was attacked and

verely bitten by an enraged stallion the other day. T The timely arrival of assistance While the children of Rev. Mr. Williams of Scotia were playing with a hatchet, one of them struck the other's hand and nearly

severed three fingers. Ray Stickly, a ten-year-old boy living ten niles north of Columbus, was bitten on the land by a rattlesnake, but his father sucked he poison out and the boy is thought to be

out of danger. The boller in the creamery at Stanton exploiled Wednesday, one of the flues tearing a hole through the wall and landing outside the building. No one was hurt and very little

ulted.

The three year-old child of Jacob Garber, a farmer near Duncan, waile playing about the house fell from the second story into a boiler of hot water on the cook stove and was so terribly scalded that death ensued in a few A. T. Bosley, living near Bower in Jeffer

son county, last year sowed two acres of land to onions, off which he pulled 500 bushels, which are selling in the market now for \$1.35 hel, making the gross receipts of on John Rystrom, who was accidentally shot

in the knee, died at his, home in Stromsburg ten days after the accident, the direct cause of his death being hemocrhage. The deceased was a native of Sweden and one of the oldest es in the county. He leaves a wife and Two boys named Brown and McMullen hile herding cattle near Sheldon ate what they supposed were articholes, but which proved to be something of a poisonous nature, resulting in the death of Brown. McMullen

eived medical assistance and recovered. Hamilton county banks reported deposits to be amount of about \$500,000 at the end of Sebruary, about two thirds of ers on certificates, and this at the season of the year when farmers are short of funds. In a month from this time the fat cattle and hogs have been mar keted, bankers expect to see the farmers' de

Iowa Items. A \$13,000 hotel is being built a Eldora. Maynard will build a \$3,000 opera house.

osits increase to a million.

There are 11,000 Knights of Pythias in Johnson county farmers are establishing a

binding twine factory at Iowa City. Twine will be put on the market at 11% cents per

A new system of waterworks will be put in

The contract has been let for rebuilding Western college at Toledo. The A. O. U. W. grand lotge of Jowa will meet in Council Bluffs May 20 to 23.

The board of the Iowa Baptist state convention meets in Ottumwa May 6 and 7 Grandma McCoy, living near Garrison rebrated her hundredth birthday last week Marcy, alias Williams, convicted of passing counterfeit money at New Hampton, has been

entenced to three years in the Anamosa pen centiary. This is his second term for a sim John Kroesch and Mebel Hatfield of Bur lington were married Saturday, celebrated Sunday by getting drunk, and Monday were

sentenced to a twenty days' boneymoon in Vernie Mayne, a ten-year-old Clinton

urchin, has been bound over to the district court on a charge of burglarizing a confec-tionery store. His love for cigarettes was the chief cause of his downfall. The largest sawmill in the world is located at Clinton. It cost \$290,000 and is capable of sawing 450,000 feet of lumber in eight hours. It has seven band and three gang saws and two batteries of ten boilers each

Rev. Mr. White, pastor of the Congrega-tional church at Waverly, has tendered his resignation to accept a missionary appointment to Japan. He will start for his new field of labor about the middle of June. Suit has been commenced in Poweshiek

county against ex-Sheriff Hogan and others

vered half still presents a youthful and

who shot an allered burglar. The burglar turned out to be a respectable farmer who was lured to the place where he was killed. A Clinton county couple were divorced in 1873, the wife being allowed alimony in the shape of an annuity during her lifetime offered at the time to settle for \$5,000 spot cash, but the husband refused. Up to the present time it has cost him \$8,500,

iealthy appearance. Mrs. Alice Morrison of Creston has brought suit for \$5,000 damages in each case against four saleonkeepers of that city. The com-plaint alleges that the defendants are saloon-keepers or owners of buildings in which liquor is sold, and cites that her husband was discharged from the employ of a railroad company on account of drunkenness caused by liquor sold by the defendants.

An artesian well near Belle Plaine is the cause of considerable anxiety to the people in the vicinity. A rock had become fixed in the well, and to get the rock out the casing was hauled up and so left the water to go where it pleased. The water did not rise to the top of the well, but spread out through a layer of quicksand and saturated the ground for rods around. It spreads out beneath the surface around. It spreads out beneath the surface and forces its way up through the soil, form-ing hundreds of little springs and turning the meadow into a lake. The waste of water has affected a number of wells in Belle Plaine and the country adjoining and it is feared that unless the water is shut off the artesian well system in the vicinity will be destroyed.

NATURAL RIGHTS OF MAN.

His Mental and Moral Gain Increased by Co-Operation.

At the People's church recently Dr. Thomas laid down the principle that the natural right of every man to selfsupport was another way of stating his duty not to be a burden upon others, so that individualism necessarily involved altruism, says the Chicago Tribune. The greatest gains socially mentally and morally has been attained by co-operation. "When one looks back over the long and sad history of the race," said Dr. Thomas, "one sees how much unnecessary, suffering, slavery, cruelty and oppression there have been simply from the failure to observe the law of reciprocity. This last social order is far from being perfect. Lofty ideas float around us but they are un When we see the fabulous realized. wealth of the few and the pitiful poverty of the many; the ignorance, the intemperance, the unnatural and the unnecessary suffering, we cannot but feel that even the nin teenth century has not reached perfection. In all ages thoughtful minds and tender hearts have expended their highday the world is becoming more and more philanthropic—that is loving man

Dr. Thomas then gave a sketch of the young skeptic, so called, of the eighteenth century who wrote "Volney" He told how the genius in the Ruins. vision had replied to the young Frenchman's query as to why the great civilizations of the past were but mere ruins "Ignorance and Cupidity." Then in the Then in the vision the seer had seen the people separate themselves into two classesuseful and the useless. On the one side the laborers, the mechanics, the merchants, the business men, the artists, the many; on the other, priests, monks, the royalty, the aristocracy, the few, who made their wealth by governing the many. "We are mediators," said they. "But your mediation is too expen-ve," said the people. "We do all the

sive," said the people. work and you share in the profits, "All is lost," lamented the few. "The people have become intelligent."
"All is saved," rejoined the many.

The people have become intelligent. Thomas then reviewed the religious part of "Volney's Ruins" until he came to the last words, "Live for thyelf, moderate thyself, and live for fellow-citizens that they may live for thee. The progress of German socialism

from the feeble beginnings of 1863, when there were but 1,000 of them, prescribed and oppressed by Bismarck and the German Empire, until in the last election they voted nearly a million. "There are other shapings of this movement in Russia, in France, in England and in our own country," said the speaker. "Christianity must look on this movement with a friendly eye, though it is not without its extravagances and its errors. If in the past Christianity had not given too great cause for the suspicion that it had ent itself to the ends of royalty and oppression, and had been known as the friend of truth, of reason, of liberty, of uan, the helper of the needy, how heart of the people would have gone out to it! Yet this was the mind that was in Christ Jesus. What the world needs ca new heart which will regard such questions as the carpenters' strike from he moral standpoint. Let us be willing to labor for each other, to help each other, to look at other men's affairs, and to have in us the mind that was in Needed Political Reforms.

Editor Dana Cites Some Scripture for our representation we must silence the howl of the claims of locality, says Chauncey Depew in his "After Dinner Then when a man has shown exceptional ability, patriotism and useulness, if he fails in one district, his party can return him from another; thus dt his time and talents will be given to the republic; thus will the honor become so great that its possessor, without for-tune or other means than his salary, will occupy the foremost place among als fellows; thus will we escape the danger of having public service filled by those who are simply fourth-rate attoror mutton-headed millionaires

largest prosperity.

The civil service, with most beneficial

esults, is doing its work in the adminis-

trative branches of the government. In

And I trust also that in the politics of the future some voice will be given to our wives, our sisters and our daughters. An active and intelligent interest on their part in the vital questions of the day will give to the politics of the future that purity and higher tone and earnestness by which the loftiest patriotism and the most intense materialism can supplement and support each other, giving to the country the best of governments and the

NOT RUNNING FOR CONGRESS.

Attorney General Leese Contradicts the Seward Rumor.

PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF MISSIONS

Close of the Women's Convention Clark Succeeds Davis in the Lincoln Land Offices A Hitch in Teeter's Confirmation.

Lancoux, Neb., April 24 - Special to THE Beg | - A Seward special to one of the Omaha papers, published this morning, states that Attorney General Leese has abandoned the idea of "running for governor on the antimonopoly republican ticket, and that he will attempt to capture the nomination for congress" from the Second congressional district, thus creating a rapture between himself and Mr. Nettleton of Clay county, who is understood to be after Laws' brogans. The special also states that Nettleton, who is one of the prime movers in the May convention now refuses to have anything to do with it and that he proposes to wait for the "regula tion republican convention" and go in for the congressional nomination as an old-time re-

"Say for me," said the attorney general "that there is not a syllable of truth in it. I am not a candidate for congress and never have been, and the relations between myself and Mr Nettleton are of the most friendly character. We are both working for the success of the May convention and I believe that our anticipations will be fully realized. In this connection I desire to say that the convention called for May 20 will consider principles and not men.

LAND OFFICE CHANGE, W. H. Clark succeeded Tom B. Davis as

register of the United States and day. Mr. Clark received his commission yes terday evening, and the office was formally turned over to him this morning.

It seems that there is some break in the ap pointment of Joe Teeter as receiver, and he has hied himself to Washington to patch up his fences and thus insure confirmation. It is said, however, that he can not do this, as the Nebraska delegation is not a unit for MALONE ON TRIAL.

Policeman James Malone is on trial before Judge Stewart for committing an unprovoked assault on the person of Orrin Snyder a few weeks ago, particulars of which were pub-lished by The Bre at the time. The case is provoking considerable interest, for this office provoking considerable interest, for this officer has been accused of cruelly treating prisoners a great many times and there has been a consequent demand for his removal. His friends, however, think that he has been maligned and a supreme affort will be made to vindicate him. The case will hardly be con-cluded today, for there are nearly seventy witnesses in all to be examined

CAPITOL INTELLIGENCE.

John Jenkins, deputy commissioner of labor ad industrial statistics, commenced today to distribute sugar beet seed throughout the state. He will send out 800 pounds of seed

for experimental purposes.

Mrs. Judge Gilchrist and daughter, Miss Mary, of Vinton, Ia., are the guests of the state treasurer and Mrs. J. E. Hill. Miss Mary and Miss Carola, Mr. and Mrs. Hill's second daughter, were classmates at Luke Forest seminary, 11l. Auditor Benton spent the day in Omaha. Before going be gave it out that his purpose

was business that had nothing to do John F. Rice, assistant manager of the Union San Francisco insurance company, of Chicago was at the state house this morning.

NEW NOTARIES PUBLIC. The governor today made the following notarial uppointments: George H. She Trumbull, Chy county; Jacob Kiefer, ney, Cheyenne county; Charles M. Hopkins, Chadron, Davis county; J. A. Trommer-shauser, Ewing, Holl county; John H. Tate, Omana, Douglas county; John B. Sawyer, Pawnee City, Pawnee county; B. G. Bur bank, Gmaha, Douglas county.

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS.

The convention of the Woman's Presbyte rian board of missions closed this evening.

Devotional exercises were held at 9 o'clock this forenoon, led by Mrs. J. Rhea. A number of attending delegates participated in them. The principal paper of the morning service was on the subject of "Fly Wheels," by Mrs D. B. Wells. The comment was both inter-esting and profitable. Synodical and foreign reports took up most of the time of the day. letters by Mrs. W. G. Crair and Miss Sophia Rhea were exhaustive and eminently satisfactory to the convention. Mrs. Mary E. Pratt and Mrs. A. A. Fulton delivered in teresting missionary addresses. The five minute talks on special phases of the meeting by Mrs. C. O. Van Cleve, Mrs. J. S. Oliver and Miss L. W. Irwin, however, were the ment of the programme of the day. Everything considered, the convention was

Mrs. Herrick Johnson delivered the "Good Bye" address.

SUPREME COURT CASES The following cases were filed for hearing before the supreme court today:

State ex rel William W. Wilson vs Willard E. Stewart, county judge of Lancaster county re Louis W. Stricklett. The relator. Stricklett, alleges that he is untawfully de-prived of his liberty-by Frank Harriman, sheriff of Washington county-and upon showing asks the supreme court for a writ of habeas corpus. Stricklett was arrested upon the information of Henry Lucas, who charged that he assaulted him with intent to commi murder, and at the April term of the district court, just closed, he was tried and found guilty as charged, and the court sentenced him to serve a term of three years in the state penitentiary. The relator, who was de-nied a new trial, seeks release and final dis-charge from custody through a writ of habeas corpus as indicated.

CITY NEWS AND NOTES. S. C. Gregory of Talmage and Ira Conger of Syracuse, prominent stock and grain men, were in the city today. Rumor has it that Louie Meyer is a candi-

date for the state legislature and will seek the nomination at the Lancaster county republi-W. Scott, assistant general manager

of the Union Pacific railway company, is in the city. It is said that he is here on im-portant railroad matters. It is learned from the inner circle of the conneil that Ed Holmes will be appointed

dry attorney, Judge O. P. Mason is improving. His inistained when thrown from his buggy few days ago were more severe than was at Hon. T. M. Cook expects to have his ap-

pointments of chunicrators for the various precincts of his district all made on or before Work on the new Adventist college is under vay. It is expected now that the building will be ready for occupancy September 15.

The rumor goes that Kitchen Brothers in-

tear down the old Capital hotel build

ing and erect a new one on its site. THE IDEAL NEWSPAPER.

the Edification of Journalists. "The Ideal Newspaper" was the theme

of a very interesting discussion in a recent meeting of the Presbyterian union. No more important subject could have engaged the thoughts of the company, every newspaper should be an ideal religious newspaper, and until the ma-jority of them become such religion cannot do its perfect work in the world says the New York Sun editorially Unless the greatest engine for moving public sentiment is employed in the ser vice of true and genuine religion, the spiritual regeneration of mankind is yet

The Rev. Dr. Dexter, the editor of the Congregationalist, was right, therefore, when he said that all the daily papers should be religious journals; and e showed his confidence in the ultimate and complete triumph of religion by expressing his belief that they would be The Rev. Dr. Wayland, the editor of the National Baptist, had much reason also for his suggestion that if St. Paul were now living he would be edit-

ing a religious newspaper. The great apostle, throughout his Christian ministry, made use of means and methods for the publication of his teachings corresponding to those supplied by the modern newspaper. He taught by the pen as well as orally, and transmitted his written expositions and injunctions to dis-tant churches, to be published for the benefit of the world, and to remain until

now the basis of Christian theology, St. Paul, too, laid down principles and maxims for the guidance of editors and other religious teachers which are of immortal truth. Let us call the atten-tion of our brethren of the newspaper fraternity to a few of them:

He that giveth, let him do it with simpli-city; he that ruleth, with diligence; he, that showeth mercy, with cheerfulness.

Abhor that which is evil; cleave to that Be not wise in your own conceits Provide things honest in the sight of all

If any man think that he knoweth any ing, he knoweth nothing yet as he ought

Know we not that they which run in a race run all, but one receiveth the prize! So run, that we may obtain. Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall. I had rather speak five words with my understanding, that I might teach others also,

than ten thousand words in an unknown Be not children in understanding; howbeit in malice be ye children, but in understand-

Let us not be desirous of veinglory, provoking one another, envying one another.

If a man thinks himself to be something when he is nothing, he deceiveth himself. Put on the whole armor of God, that ye may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil. For ye wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against pow-

ers, against the rulers of darkness of this

rld, against spiritual wickedness in high Stand therefore, having your loins girt

about with truth, and having on the breast plate of righteousness. Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think of these things.

Beware lest any man spoil you through Beware lest any man philosophy and vain deceit.

Let no man judge you in ment, or in drink, or in respect of a holy day, or of the new moon, or of the Sabbath days, Put off all these: Anger, wrath, malice, blasphemy, filthy communication out of your

Whatsoever ye do, do it heartily, as to the Lord and not unto men.

Let your speech be always with grace, seasoned with salt, that ye may know how yo

ought to answer every man.

Charge them that are rich in this world's good that they be not high minded, nor trust in uncertain riches, but in the living God, who giveth us richly all things to enjoy.

Study to show thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth. Foolish and unlearned questions avoid. Preach the word; be instant in season, out of season; reprove, rebuke, exhort with all long-suffering and doctrine.

These are maxims which every editor should study and lay to heart as guides for his daily conduct. Truth, honesty, sincercity, courage, justice, should always abide with him. He should write in the fear of God and without fear of men. His thought should not be of himself, but how best to influence the judgment and move the hearts of the In other words, his writing public. should be without self-consciousnes, a prime vice. He should deceive in noth ing, bear false witness in nothing, give due credit for what he borrows, and print nothing as his own unbiased opinion for which he has been paid as an advertisement. He should not lead men into temptation, but ward them from wrongdoing; not bribe people to commit offences and then try to railroad them to the prison in which he should be him He should do good to all men, and evil should be hateful to him. His onestion should be: Is it the truth? not, Is it the popular delusion of the present,

profitable to gratify? So conducted a newspaper becomes the ideal religious newspaper, of which our Bentist Congregationalist and Proshy terian friends have been talking. It is not religious merely in the "religious department," so designated, but in the secular department" also. It is relig-

ious throughout. To be such a newspaper is the constant aim of The Sun, and when in any respect at any time it fails to attain so lofty an ideal, and so far as it fails, it bows its head in humility, confessing the weakness and short-coming of man and his

powers. Irving and Cooper.

I believe that in the second century there will be but two names that will live to be enshrined in the temple that it passes down to the third, of all that it received from the first, and those two names will be Washington Irving and Fenimore Cooper," says Chaunce Depew in his After-Dinner Speeches." And that will be for the fact that they are simply and only of America—that they have occupied their genius with things that are entirely and only American. By that time the Indian race will have dissappeared from the continent to be remembered only as a dream, the poor Indian, will then have been therealized to a form in which he would not know himself. And Fenimore Cooper will live, not because his romances are the equals or the superiors of Scott's or of Thackeray's or of Dickens's, but because they represent the Indian as the second century will love to recreate him, and will paint him in its pictures, and will present him in its comedies and tragedies. And Washington Irving will live because the Hudson will live. So long as the Rhine is the inspiration of Europe so

long will the Hudson be the inspiration of the romance and the poetry of America. And every spot upon the Hudson the centuries roll on, will be more picturesque and more beautiful, because around it centers so much that will carry the undying fame and memory of Washngton Irving, the father of American literature.

The grounds on which the white house now stands were once the orchard of David Burns, an old Scotch farmer, whose cabin still stands in lonely obscur ity a few squares back from the executive mansion. It is said that Washington, when engaged in laying out the city had many a long and better quarrel with Burns before he could persuade the old

Quarrelled With Washington.

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man to sell the land, even though

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