THE DAILY BEE

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The Bee Publishing Company. Proprietors THE BEE BUILDING.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION Sworn State of Nebraska, 58
County of Douglas 58
George R. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee
Tublishing company, does solemnly swear
that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee
for the week ending June 6, 1801, was as unday, May 31 Finday, June 1.
Thesday, June 2.
Weinesday, June 3.
Friday, June 4.
Friday, June 3.
Faturday, June 6.

Average GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 5th day of June. 1891.

N. P. Fert.

Notary Public.

No. P. FEIL,
Notary Public.

Itate of Nebraska.
County of Donglas,
Ceorie B. Taschuck, being duly sworn, deces and says that he is secretary of THE BER
INTISHing con party, and the actual average
dry circulation of THE DAILY BER
for Ly couth of June, 1800, was 2.101 copies;
for July, 180, 20,602 copies; for Angust, 1800,
16,130 copies; for Soptember, 1900, 20,570 copies;
for October, 1890, 20,562 copies; for November, 1810, 22,100 copies; for December, 1890,
2,471 copies; for January, 190, 28,446 copies;
for February, 1801, 25,322 copies; for March,
1801, 24,065 copies, for April, 1801, 13,528 copies,
for May 1801, 25,840 copies.
Exorn to be fore me, and subscribed in my
presence, this 2d day of June, A. D., 1891,
N. P. Fert,
Notary Public.

THERE is comfort in the thought that

it will be at least a year before the presidential campaign opens. IF CLEVELAND wants to be sure of his

unpopularity in New York he should enter the lists as a candidate for governor against Jones-he-pays-the-freight.

THE Italian diplomatic incident has passed out of the public mind, but 4,100 dagoes landed in New York on a single day last week. The Italian fears Judge Lynch in America less than poverty and King Humbert in Italy.

WITH rye selling at famine prices and crop prospects discouraging it is not strange that the common people of Germany are becoming menacingly anxious for a reduction of the tariffs of the empire upon breadstuffs.

THE people of the north will not consent to the canonizing of Jeff Davis. All this talk of southern orators to the effect that time will prove the archtraitor to have been a political saint is useless. The facts of history can never be distorted into such an untruth.

AND now a "member of parliament insists that the baccarat scandal is brought upon the prince and people because that somewhat eccentric heir to the throne has consented to associate with wealthy persons not of royal blood. As proof that this is true the deplorable fact is announced that Mrs. Arthur Wilson, the baccarat hostess, is the daughter of a postmaster. Too bad!

BACCARAT can be played for larger stakes and with more bettors, but the classic cowboy game of "Blue Pete" with its four points is far more exciting and less humiliating to the bartender. Blue Pete introduced to the country houses of Great Britain would save Wales the trouble of carrying baccarat counters and the countrymen the losses they are likely to sustain in playing with that expert gambler and all-'round sport. The cowboy game is convivial in its incidents, but does not tend to bankruptcy, and there is scarcely a possibility of cheating. It would elevate the morals of Tranbycroft and save the hostess, guests and country a repetition of the Gordon-Cumming incident.

THE Council Bluffs Nonpareil insists that the recent enumeration of population is erroneous and it sustains the position admirably by comparison of the school with the national census. According to its figures Council Bluffs had at the date of the enumeration nearly thirty-eight thousand people and is subsequently the second city in Iowa. The enumerators reported but 21,474, placing our prosperous neighbor as sixth in the list instead of second. Omaha people who have watched the growth of Council Bluffs in the last 10 years are satisfied more than 3,500 people were added to its inhabitants during that period in spite of the census returns to the contrary. The Nonparell is right in standing by its estimate of 37,830 and all statements published to advertise the city should contend for second place among the prosperous cities of the Hawkeye state.

THE course of political events in Canada, in the near future, will have uncommon interest for the people of the United States, and doubtless also for English statesmen. The death of Sir John Macdonald removes the one man who had the political tact to so administer affairs as to retard the growth of a sentiment hostile to the condition of colonial dependence, and whoever his successor may be he will find it extremely difficult to continue on the lines pursued by the dead premier. There was a great respect for Macdonald's ability which enabled him to exert an influence greater than that of any other man, or perhaps half a dozen men, in the Dominion. The Canadian people were rather proud of his political skill and his aggressive character, while he was their best example of sturdy loyalty. The conservative party has no leader who can quite fill his place, and it will hardly be possible for it to hold its strength against the strong liberal tendency among the Canadian people.

DENYING THE NEW PARTY.

The southern alliance organs insist that no new party was created at Cincinnati. The leading journal of this class, the National Economist, recently made this declaration, observing that the Cincinnati meeting "simply provided for education on the Ocala platform, for co-operation with the conference to be held in February, 1892, and, if necessary, to call a convention to institute the party in June, 1892." This organ of the alliance goes on to say that it is necessary that the fact that no party was created at Cincinnati be recognized and emphasized, "because the partisan press of the south, where the conflict is now very bitter, will teem with falsehoods about the capture of the alliance by a lot of sorehead politicians," Another organ says the southern alliance men in the Cincinnati convention did all and everything in their power to prevent or postpone the organization of a new political party, and heartily commends them. "The southern alliance men," says this paper, "are the backbone of the demoeratic party. If they can secure relief in the old party they greatly prefer doing so, and will prove as loyal in the future as in the past." These atterances are commended to

the thoughtful consideration of the western alliance people who entertain the opinion that a new party was created at Cincinnati, and who contemplate giving it their support. The members of the southern alliance, being loyal democrats, want no new party in their section, however willing they may be to encourage one in the north, where it would menace republican success. They propose that the south shall remain solidly democratic, and they will tolerate no deporture which might change that political condition. The organs threaten that in case the democratic party fails to recognize the demands of the farmers a revolt may happen, but this is meaningless. The great majority of southern alliance men would abandon the alliance before they would the democratic party. Allegiance to the democracy is stronger with them than their religion and as strong as their devotion to family. It embraces all they recognize of the duty of citizenship and all they know of patriotism. In their view not to be a democrat is to merit social ostracism. It' is not surprising that the southern democratic leaders feel no solicitude regarding the new party so far as their section is concerned. Their only concern will be with reference to the strength it may develop in republican states. When the alliance men of these states fully understand the position of their southern brother, it is highly probable that the hopes of the democracy regarding the new party will not be realized.

· THE VOLUME OF CIRCULATION.

The last monthly statement from the reasury department of the volume of circulation showed a decrease during May amounting to a little over twentyfive million dollars. But the circulation on June 1 was \$73,000,000 greater than at the corresponding date last year, and is given in the statement as being a little over one billion five hundred million dollars. The increase during the last 12 months has more than kept pace with the growth of population and business, and it is not easy to understand why there should be a closeness in money, except as a lack of confidence induces caution on the part of capital,

Calling the population of the country 64,000,000, the present circulation is about \$23.44 per capita. The country has been more prosperous than it is now with a smaller circulation for each inhabitant. In an article in a recent issue of the New York Tribune regarding circulation in past times it was stated that at the time of the resumption of specie payments, January 1, 1879, the amount per capita was about \$17, and it has never been as low at any time since. From 1870 to 1880 the circulation was never less than about \$17 nor more than about \$20 for each inhabitant. Prior to 1870 the actual per capita of circulation never exceeded \$20, though the advocates of more currency claim that at one time it reached \$37, and in order to make this claim good they in clude in the circulation the seven-thirty notes, a part of which for a time served that purpose, but most of which were hoarded by the banks and capitalists for the high interest they paid. But even reckoning these notes as a part of the circulation it did not reach, as the advocates of currency inflation assert,

\$37 for each inhabitant. The truth is that the circulation at present is larger per capita than it was at any time in the past, and as already remarked the country has been more prosperous than it now is with less money for each inhabitant. The volume of circulation is not necessarily the measure of national prosperity. Just how much money the country ought to have for the proper transaction of its business is a question on which intelligent opinion may widely differ, but all will agree that the amount should be regulated by considerations of soundness and stability. The people who are demanding that the circulation shall be doubled by the issue of government promises to pay do not trouble themselves about these very important conditions.

THE ASSESSMENT ROLLS. Every citizen of Omaha who has given the subject intelligent thought knows that our whole assessment and valuation system is radically wrong. It is founded upon error and is rotten throughout. A city with \$200,000,000 worth of property assessed at \$20,000,000 goes before the world with a lie in its mouth. It is on the defensive in all financial circles. The fiscal agents who market our bonds feel the evil which we put upon ourselves when we vote a bonded indebtedness equal to one-eighth of the valuation of all our property and then have the assurance to claim that our credit is first class. We are placed at a decided disadvantage in all the money centers of the country by our own short sightedness. We can never satisfactorily prove that our assessment is ridiculously low and therefore our apparently high tax rate is really very much below what the

figures of other cities show theirs to be. This is not the only evil in our system, however. Corporations and in-

dividuals shirk their share of the public burdens. Small property owners pay more than their just proportion of the taxes imposed. Institutions in Omaha rated in commercial circles at \$300,000 pay taxes upon less than one-twentieth of that sum. The assessors will turn in their rolls to the county clerk today. They become subject to public inspection as soon as returned to the county clerk. The rolls of every ward will contain glaring irregularities which ought to be exposed. Now is the time for the people to see how they are imposed upon. Every ward should hold a public meeting and appoint a responsible committee to investigate the work of its assessor. It may do no good now, but it will be the nucleus around which public sentiment can center for reform next year. THE BEE stands ready to perform its duty in this matter. Let the taxpayers perform theirs and we shall be able to rout tax shirkers and correct other evils of the present unconscionably bad system in time for the next assessment.

TO REDEEM SOUTH CAROLINA. A number of prominent Massachusetts republicans met in Boston a few days ago to consider missionary work in the south in the interest of the republican party. It was decided that South Carolina offers a favorable field for such political labor, and a fund was subscribed to be used there in disseminating republican doctrines. There is an organization of republicans in that state, but it seems to exist simply for officeholding purposes. It exerts no influence, and is only heard of in connection with the distribution of federal patronage. No republican state ticket has been nominated in South Carolina for many years, and practically there is no repub-

lican party in that state. The encouragement for the movement started in Massachusetts is found in the revolt which resulted in the defeat of the democracy in South Carolina last year, and in the fact that there has recently been organized in that state a number of republican clubs which have formed a state league. Men hitherto active and prominent democrats are now identified with this republican league, and it is said that the accessions to it of former democrats have been so numerous that democratic success in South Carolina is no longer a certainty. In these circumstances it is believed that if thorough work is done the republicans may be able to carry a majority of the congressional districts, even if they fail to elect state officers.

Certainly the conditions appear rather more favorable for the republicans than they have been for many years, and it is undoubtedly wise to put forth every possible effort to secure the advantages which the situation offers, but it is difficult to repose much faith in any promise of republican success in South Carolina. The "independents" who routed the democracy in the last state contest are still democrats at heart and if they thought there was serious danger of the state being carried by the republicans they would not hesitate to renew their old allegiance. No harm will be done by the missionary work which the Massachusetts republicans propose, but that any great good will come of it is questionable.

THE Pottawattamie county republican convention meets on the 10th inst. at Walnut, Ia. The delegates to that convention have been chosen. Omaha should send a delegation of citizens to Council Bluffs to interview these delegates and request them to secure the endorsement of the convention for Omaha as the place in which to hold the national republican convention. A little judicious effort on the part of this city now will help greatly Cedar Rapids on the 1st at proximo, when the state convention meets. Council Bluffs is friendly. The Iowa republicans are friendly and the Iowa state convention will cheerfully fire the first gun for Omaha. Will one of the Omaha organizations for the general good of the city take up the matter

has repeatedly been remarked Omaha will lose nothing by making an effort for the national convention. Assuming that the two physicians of the Omaha medical institute now incarcerated in the county jail are guilty as charged by the coroner's jury, the indignity of placing them in irons is inexcusable. They are not desperate characters and could not if they bad wished have escaped the officers going from the jail to the police court. There is a maignity in the prosecution of these men which is almost certain to react in their behalf. Until they are shown to be guilty they should be treated with the

and follow it to a successful issue? As

accused prisoners. MAJOR FURAY of the board of public works, in his official place openly charges the sidewalk inspector with dereliction of duty, and an investigation has been ordered. The sidewalk inspector will take notice that the controversy between him and the Cuming street gentleman cannot be settled in the newspapers. The material laid in sidowalks and the bills passed by the inspector are the only proper tests of the truth or faisity of the statements.

ordinary courtesy and civility accorded

TRAINING school graduates ought to be able to stand any test of qualifications applied to other applicants for positions sin the public schools of Omaha. The teachers' training school is a home industry, but it needs or should need no protection from outside competition. It is proper that the regular board of examiners should participate in the final examinations of the graduates of that institution and pass upon their qualifications.

WHILE the soft-handed and addlepated political farmers are pottering away at the third party foolishness the horny-handed agricultural farmers are busy pushing the cultivators through the cornfields and gleefully watching the small grain mature into money and prosperity.

OMAHA needs a public vault in which the remains of the dead may be placed pending investigations as to causes of death or 'evidences of crime. Without

it the remains are almost wholly beyond the control of the authorities. Oftenpreservation for days or even weeks which is almost out of the question at

GENERAL NATHANIEL P. BANKS of Massachusetts is one of a very few publie men who tetice from active politics wholly without means of support. It is the custom to point to such instances and insist that unswerving integrity has prevented these servants of the government from acquiring wealth. This notion is erroneous. General Banks' legislative life is certainly above reproach. and in spite of his Red River cotton expedition people believe his military career is untainted by any sort of personal corruption. Nevertheless it was not honesty, but poor management, want of economy and foresight and an utter lack of thrift and business abbity which leaves him stranded upon public charity in his old age.

THE pursuit and capture of the Itata is not likely to be much to the credit of this country. Aside from the grand stand performance of dispatching the Charleston after her and the failure of that fleet warship to overtake the little steamer it now appears that the arms and ammunition were not taken from San Diego, but on the high sea. The craft will be hurried back to San Diego for trial and the chances are the trial will be as much a fiasco as the rest of the business has been from the beginning to the present.

A CALIFORNIA capitalist has just married his sixth wife. Only a California capitalist could afford five funerals and six weddings.

IT would be a great waste of earth needed elsewhere to cart that from the Douglas street grade to the river.

THE cabbies of London have struck. This makes the walking in London worse than ever.

Kansas Isn't in It.

Springfield Republican, Speaking of financial "heresy" the Philadelphia brand is the rankest on exhibition these days. The poor, "deluded" Kansas farmers are not in the race with Marsh, Bardsley and that crowd.

A Paucity of "Noblest Works." Washington Post.

The late Mr. Diogenes and his lantern would never have been able to work up such a lasting reputation had they been compelled to fish out an houest man from among the peculiar Philadelphia bankers.

Political Flapdoodle.

Washington Republic. Democratic papers are squabbling over the juestion who started the silly flapdoodle of talking about "the billion congress." As it is the nearest approach they ever make to argument, they think there is some honor attached to inventing it.

The Lesson of Experience. Dr. Arthur Greaves at Boston. The indian can only be an Indian. All the ceaching in the world could make no difference. The best way to solve the Indian problem is not to bother with it at all. Leave them all to the western people and they will treat the red man fairly and keep him in his place at the same time. Eastern philanthropists, who meddle with affairs of which they have no accurate knowledge, do

Futil ty of Wills.

more barm than good.

Chicago Inter Ocean. The late Samuel J. Tilden's will is now be fore the court of appeals for another decision. It is five years since Mr. Titden died and left the bulk of his wealth to the city of New York to found a great public library. He was considered one of the ablest lawyers of his time, and he was careful to draw up his last testament so as to discourage any who might attempt to take it into the courts When such lawyers as Mr. Tilden are unable to make wills that cannot be broken, and leave their property as they would have it used, there would seem to be call for sweep ing amendments of the statutes relating to wills.

A Large, Blooming Country.

New York Sur We are often reminded of the fact that this is a large country and that it has many varleties of climate. We learn from Texas that wheat harvesting has begun there, and that the crops are abundant throughout the state. We learn from Kansas that the grain and corn crops there are growing well under the May rains and give promise of good harvests We learn from North Dakota that the grain is up and sprouting there, and that the pros pects are favorable thought harvesting will be late. We learn from some other parts of the northwest that wheat is not yet out of the ground.

Thus, while the farmers of Texas are gathering in their crops at the close of May, those of the far north are awaiting the harvests that will be reaped months hence. It is a large and blooming country.

THE HEIR'S RAKE OFF.

New York Tribune: Whatever may be the ssue of the baccarat trial the prejudices of democratic England will be strongly excited against the vices and excesses of aristocratic society.

Washington Post: How long are the "plai people" of Great Britain going to stand the false system which makes of this gambler, debauchee and idler their destined ruler and exalts him to the headship of both the church

Chicago Times Sir William Gordon-Cumming, the plaintiff in the baccarat suit, denies emphatically that he is engaged to marry a New York heiress. New York has had a narrow escape, and Chicago congrat-ulates both her and the young woman who has been slandered.

New York Herald: The gravity of the revelation lies in the fact that these boozing, revelation lies in the fact that these boozing, horsey, gambling creatures are the hereditary rulers and legislators of their sober, thrifty, intelligent and God-fearing superiors. That is England's disgrace. In this country the like class drink, bet, loaf and gamble themselves out of their fortunes in two or three generations. They have no material effect on the fortunes of the country.

The Broken Rose. BROKEN Bow, Neth; June 6. - To the Ed

tor of THE BEE: Governor Thayer, in his official communication of the 3d inst. to Sheriff Milliken of Dodge county, in the matter of his refusal to commute the death sentences of Furst and Shepherd, reported in THE BEE of the 4th inst., has perpetrated an injury upon the residents of our city and Custer county, unintentional, we think, but an injury still, in referring as he did to the recent execution of Hawanstine at this place We didn't need that official notice to assure us that our governor is a law abiding citizen and that he deprecates the violation of law by our citizens individually or col ectively. Of course the governor, like the king, can do no wrong; but we think he was illy advised. Many unfavorable comments have been made concerning this anfortunate affair by the scribes of adjacent towns, but the communication from the throne o'ertops

them all. With the two sentences left out of the official document of the 3d inst., which refer to Broken Bow, it would have been as dignified, cautious and timely a state paper as any that ever proceeded from the pen of an executive. The good fame of our city and community has been stabbed by our gov-

This is not the pandemonium nor the abode of "Satan's seat" that such documents and criticisms would indicate it to be. The citizens of Custer county are as peaceable and law abiding as those of any county in the state and the average of intelligence morality and religion is as high. The mean of grace abound on every side (north side and south side). The spires of seven churches point heavenward, and on one day in sever their bells call sinners to repentance and en-join the righteous to "quit their meanness." We have church socials and entertainments

In further proof of our plous life and holy trend we affirm that THE BEE is the most widely read of any of our state papers. Prior to the political effervescence called the "alliance movement" we were largely and intensely and loyally republican But from the dispatches and comments on the Hauenstine affair, official and otherwise. strangers would suppose that a large demo-cratic majority prevailed and that we were as reliably and hopelessiy democratic as Texas or "poor old Missouri."

In the opinion of some of our best citizens

the breaking of Hauenstine's rope was purely accidental and was the result of over testing and not of tampering. In the opinion o others it was a dispensation of Providence in whose decree it was ordered that the con demned man should hang twice, once for each victim killed. Not for a moment is i contended that the tearing down of the stockade which hid the gallows from view was justifiable. This act of lawlessness was participated in by not to exceed fifteen or twenty men. We hope our governor will take time between the preparation of officia documents to read this and profit by it.

EYE WITNESS.

NEBRASKA NEWSPAPER NEWS.

Ray Scofield is the editor of a bright new paper at Dodge, called the Index. The Imperial Republican will suspend publication this week, so it is announced, The McCook Tribune is ten years old, just

the age of the lively little city in which it is printed. C. T. Condet has relinquished control of the Mead Advocate and has been succeeded by P. O. Landon.

F. M. Currie, editor of the Sargent Times. has launched out into the agricultural implement business on the side. After a vacation of ten months F. Springsteen has resumed control of the Gothenburg Independent.

Wayne has a new paper, the Journal, which made its first appearance last week with C. W. Simon editor.

The editor of the Cozad Messenger, who is also a minister of the gospel, recently im-mersed three converts in the Platte river. The editor of the Cortland Herald has a

new name for his paper. He calls it "The moral furnisher of bustles for beauties and great family decorator of pantry shelves.' The editor of the Cambridge Kaleidoscope announces: "Parties wishing our autograph announces: to paste in their albums, can cut it off of a to accommodate our subscribers in this man

J. A. Smith, editor of the Wahoo Wasp J. A. Smith, editor of the Wahoo Wasp, has established a business college at Ogden, Utah, and will go there about July 1. He offers his interest in the Wasp for sale. Mr. Smith's able editorial work on the Wasp has made that paper one of the most widely quoted weekly journals in the state.

Bill Barlow's Budget, published at Dong las, Wyo., pays the following compliment to a late Nebraska "journalist:" "Editor Austin of the Lusk Herald has severed whatever connection he is presumed to have had with that publication and gone east. He is succeeded by Reese Mayes, who has been 'conceeded by Reese Mayes, who has been con-nected with a dozen or more small news-papers in Nebraska during the past six or eight years, and has a repu-tation as a newspaporial mud-sling-er, local dead beat, and all-'round Ananias athlete of which he is very proud. He will doubtless turn his guns on the Budget as soon as he gets the bottom of his editorial doubtless turn his guns on the Budget as soon as he gets the bottom of his editorial chair well warmed, and give the readers of his little paper a sample of his 'ability' in the line of personal abuse."

PASSING JESTS.

Puck: Jack -I know Ethel loved me. Tom-But you had no show with her father, ch! Jack-O, didn't I? I had a regular circus with him. That's where the trouble came in

Lewiston Journal: An Oakland man is paying an acquaintance a dollar a week not to speak to him for a month. A hustling merchant never "busts'

When his motto's "Cash; no trust:"
And the fellow who gets up and "dust a Is the one who gets the "dust." The oatmeal trust suggests a gruel end. New York Telegram: First boarder (pleas

antly) -Strawberries seem to be quite plenti Second boarder (flippantly)-Yes, Miss, tell you they're pushing hash hard!

The business man remarked, "I'll seek The base ball game so gay; Se pray hang out the sign which reads 'This is my busy day.'

New York Herald: Mr. Summerboarderwas startled by the dishonesty of these people last night.
Mr. Citicaller—Indeed. Mr. Summerboarder-Yes. I saw them watering the cows before they milked them.

New York Recorder: Deacon Jones (relating a city experience)-The bunco man then took me into a parlor and reached under the parlor table and drew out a bungstarter. Deacon Brown-A bungstarter under a par-

Deacon Jones-Yes. This was in Milwau-Washington Post: The only kind of a ourry allowable in this kind of weather is

thirsty man's jug trot. WHERE ARE YOU GOING? Detroit Free Press. Where are you going this summer! Where are you going to roam?

We are going-going-going-We are going to stay at home. Brooklyn Life: "Whatever became of hat greyhound you had!"

'Killed himself.' Really "Yes, tried to catch a fly on the small of his back and miscalculated. Bit himself in

two.

Texas Siftings: "Those firemen must be a frivolous set," said Mr. Spillkins, who was reading a paper. "I read in the paper that after a fire was under control the firemen played all night on

the rains. Why didn't they go home and go ible men, instead of romping about all night like children! New York Sun: Brobson -You look all What's the matterf broke up, old man. What's the matter! Craik-I called on Miss Pruyn last night,

nd no sooner had I entered the parlor than her mother appeared and demanded to know my intention Baobson-That must have been rather em

barrassing.
Craik—Yes, but that was not the worst.
Just as the old lady finished speaking Miss
Pruyn shouted down the stairs: "Mamma, mamma, he isn't the one!"

EVERY DAY LIFE. Detroit Free Press.

They strolled along in a quiet way, And neither one with a word to say. He wasn't morose, exactly, nor Was she in the bouts or tantrums, for The sun was bright and the sky was blue In a lovely way above these two: And the roses bloomed in her fair young face, While in his there wasn't the faintest trace Of the faintest sorrow or the slightest care; But mout the couple there was the air Of something intangible—don't know what a kind of a was, and I wish there was not, As they strolled along in a quiet way, And neither a one with a word to say. Indifferent: Maybe. Unsatisfied! Yes Though weither one would care to confess So much as that. It was simply a case Of what you will find in every place, Be it country or town, or large or an They two were long married. That was all,

SCHWEINFURTH THE SAVIOR.

Long Sermon by the Massiah to His

Kansas City Congregation.

THREE HOURS WITHOUT A PAUSE. His Hand Not the Hand That Touched

Peter's Ear, But His Spirit the Same Some Hard Experiences.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 7 - (Special to Tur BER. |- The visit of "Messiah" Schweinfurth to Kansus City and some of the accideats attending it, have been heralded to the country, but some of the features have been omitted. The "Messiah" made his head quarters at the residence of Mrs. Ward, and it was there he preached his first sermon on Sunday last. The event had been announced, and when the bour of service arrived the house was foller than a street car when the home team is winning. The parlor and sitting room were jammed, and all sorts and conditions of hu nanity peered in the windows, clung to the handrail of the front porch and blocked the sidewalk,

George Jacob Schweinfurth, who claims to be Christ on his second visit to earth, was

preaching.

Standing in the "dim, religious light" that struggied through the curtains of the south bay window, pouring forth a steady stream of words in a strong, loud voice, slightly out of pitch, was a man of medium height and slight build. He were a black suit, an obtusive white tie, and looked the conventional parson in everything but the cut of his hairpompadour. His carefully trimmed full beard was red and his hair brown. Not a feature of the face would attract attention. It is neither repellant nor assuring, certainly not benign. The eyes, small and gathered at the corners, might be called a trifle shrewd; they are certainly not soulful and kindly, but prejudice even could not brand them as crafty and wicked.

Samples of the Sermon. From 11:30 a. m. till 3 p. m., without a pause, he spoke right on with unabating energy, save a slight moderation of tone dur-ing the last half hour or so. And through it all, while apparently throwing himself into his subject with the fullest abandon, while his bands clinched and his features were lit with animation, he carefully pronounced every syllable of every word with almost painfully noticeable distinctness, a constant

eminder of lessons in voice culture.

The vocabulary of the man is remarkable and he displays it much the same as a young woman with plenty of petticeats parades her gowns. Its the same thing over again very often, but the idea wears a new suit of verbl age each time. The burden of the sermon was a defense of

the theory of human perfectibility on earth and an arraignment of the world generally and the orthodox church in particular. The difference between himself and followers and orthodoxy was: "We say 'now.' They say 'tomorrow.'" Modern ministers, like the Scribes and Pharisees of old time, dealt in fair words, but their lives were not mod-els to be imitated. Christ told His disciples to do as the Scribes said, but not as they did. Christ's life and teachings both were good Christ was perfect, free from sin; His words were treasured; His life was the model for His disciples. So it was with him (Schweinfurth.)

He (Schweinfurth) was the "Messian of the fullness of the Gentiles" who had been promised, and anyone who should take up People had been trying to worship the "spirit" and had made a failure of it. A personal God, not a ubiquitous abstraction, was the need of human nature. For hundreds of years men had been striving and yearning for a closer walk with God, but who could say he had communed with the Maker at any time; who could say he had a message from the Almighty to His people! Not one; none but Schweinfurth.

Since the departure of Jesus, down the bysses of time sadly the centuries had rolled, and men looked in vain for one to lead them who was righteous and infallible, who knew God." Then Schweinfurth, without turning a hair, looked that intellig semblage of men and women full in the face

and said he was the man. Senweinfurth's cardinal doctrine is perfect holiness here below. Self-reformation is the only road to happiness. Every man has the making of his own heaven or hell. If he is good and keeps on in the path of rectitude forever striving, then like Goldsmith's saint, "All his prospects brightning to the last, His heaven commences (re the world be past."

On the other hand, if man persists in the ways of evil, then evil shall be his portion. When he dies his body moulders into dust: that is the end of the wicked. The carnal man has no soul; he is animal only. Only the good have souls. By becoming righteous a man gets an immortal soul. That can never die. The body is of the earth and must return to it. So the wicked, being altogether mimal, having nothing immortal in them to live, perish, are annihilated. If it were not for the claim of divinity one

night listen to Schweinfurth as a sort of eclectic ecclesiastic. One of Schweinfurth's most devoted dis-ciples testified to having seen him bring a little girl back to life.

An Experience Meeting. The sermon was closed with a simple and brupt "amen." There was no bending of

heads and no benediction.

A tall, gray-haired, feeble old man arose and asked if the "Messiah" had any objections to answering a few questions. Very brusquely the old man was told that schweinfurth didn't propose to let the meeting run into contention. The old man put nis hand to his ear and had him repeat the answer. It was given again, curtly as before. The old gentleman seemed thunder-"May you be seen privately!" he "Texpect to leave Kansas City tomorasked. row," was the reply. The ancient looked at Schweinfurth a moment and then murmuring something about wanting to get out, tottered to the door and turned his back on the

Then followed a testimony meeting, lasting but a few minutes, during which several told of their faith in Schweinfurth and the great blessing he had been to them. After this the assembly crowded around and the "Messiah" held a levee. Eager questioners pressed him on all sides and the faithful looked their adoration. All sorts of conundrums were fired at Schweinfurth and he was never at a loss for a reply. His reusal to be a mark for the congregation letting anyone ask him a question while he stood, as it were, in the purpit, was good actics. Although he was now showered on all sides with problems he was down among the people; if he tangled himself it wouldn't be noticed because of the crowding and babe of tongues, and then where a dozen spoke at once he could select the question which suited him best to answer. His answers showed more skill in parrying than they gave satisfaction. If the plain statement of scripture didn't suit him he statement of scripture didn't suit him he spiritualized it and then molded it to suit Unlike most preachers Schweinfurth

seemed to regard his text as a mere incident in his discourse and did not mention it until after he had talked a long time. Then he renarked casually that his text was the fiftysecond chapter of Isaiah. An idea of his way of interpreting scripture may be gathered from his explanation of the thirteenth and ourteenth verses of the text:

"Behold, my servant shall deal prudently,

He shall be exalted and extolled, and be very

"I am prudent; I am that servant nerd said Schweinfurth. meant," said Schweinfurth.

"And many were astonished at Thee; His visage was so marred more than any man, and His form more than the sons of men," was also interpreted to be a description of

The press, the wicked press, had spoiledhis beauty. What man had been so maligned as George Jacob Schweinfurth? His visage had been marred more than the sons of men. (The local press had been palming off cuts on their readers that justified a kick.) His ideas and his words had been distorted and his character assailed more than anybody's.
This then was what Isaiah the seer saw.
This was a description of George Jacob
Schwenfurth. The apparent contradiction
of scripture in the manner of his coming was ed of in the same way. All was poetry, myth and symbol.

Faith of a Baptist. A strong-featured, white-haired old man walked up close to Schweinfurth, and, looking him directly in the eye, said: "I am a laptist. I believe in the second coming of the Lord. I have been praying for his return for a long time, since 1844. Tell me, am I to seep on looking or shall I look to you

"Do the latter!" smiled Schweinfurth.
"Do you mean that you are the Messiah?"
"Yes: I am the Messiah; follow me and you will be all right. The old man was staggered. Schweinfurth took him by the hand. The smiled in a baffled way and said:

satisfied. I have been looking for Christ to come in the clouds, heralded by a great shout. When he comes I shall be caught up to meet him. I am not satisfied." One of the disciples explained that the bible description of the second coming was figurative. The cloud was error, which figurative. The cloud was error, which shadowed the world. The great noise was the talk which Schweinfurth's claim had There would be lots of con, Here, the "Messiah's" caused. Here, the "Messand dying bad been just dying and noise soon. Here sister, who bad to say something, simpered and reminded the old man that He would come as a thief in the night. Sisters of common mortals can hardly look to the young lady as a teacher. She is a very ordinary appearing miss of about twenty, and smiles and smiles and puts in whenever there's a chance. She also warned the aged seeker that he should not reject the Savior, now that he had seen

Him. The old gentleman did not leave under the impression that he had seen the Messiah. Schweinfurth's Personality. A man asked: "Is this the same Christ the preached to sinners 4,800 years ago!" "If you mean is this the same hand which

touched Peter's ear, no; but I am the Messiah," was the reply. Schweinfurth has been blacksmith, book gent and Methodist preacher. About twelve years ago, while he was preaching somewhere in Michigan, a Mrs. Beckman, from this city, who was laboring under the hallucination that she was to be the bride of Christ, met him and told him that he was the Messiah. He believed her and started out on his career. The Methodists fired him meontinently.

He talked freely, even volubly, of his life.

and emotions as a boy and young man-had always been good, very good. mother was a very good woman. He had all the temptations of other boys, but he was glad to say that he had the remembrance or never yielding to thom. When his youthful companions said bad words and did evil things he left them. Ho grew up pious and virtuous and expected to find everybody else of the same stamp. He was saddened when he saw things as they really were. He had venerated ministers. He had regarded them as like the prophets of old. He was shocked when he found them out. For a time he was "too modest" to tell people he was the Messiah, but finally overcame his diffidence and let his ! shine. He was getting wiser constantly;

God revealed things to him.

A little boy came to Schweinfurth and asked him to cure his crippled leg, saying his father had told him he could do it. Schwein-furth asked the child if his father had faith The boy said the father had and would give \$50 if the miracle was performed. Schwein-furth told him to go and say to his father that he did nothing for money, but that if he had faith he would cure the son's lamoness. The boy returned with the assurance that his parent had faith. "Why didn't he come with you, then!" was asked. Italy by know. Finally, looking at the cripple, he said: "If you believe, I can cure you. Pick up your critches and walk home." "Mayn't you, then!" was asked. The boy didn't I wait till I get down stairs !" asked the boy. Schweinfurth said, "Yes." The little fellow got to the bottom of the stairs, when his father carried him home. The boy is still He had no faith. ame.

This is the version of a devout disciple. The story, as told by the profane adds that the boy attempted to walk and fell. Sort of Pentacost Meeting.

Thursday night services were again held in Mrs. Ward's house. Schweinfurth had leparted and the meeting was conducted by a Mr. Ford, who is to be his representative here. He read one of Schweinfurth's sermons, commenting on it, and the giving of testimony followed. Schweinfurth's sermons are taken in short hand, copied and sent to the various churches to be read. As he usually preaches from three to four hours, they are the principal features of the service At 7 p. m. a mob of three or four hundred

men, women and boys had gathered before the Ward residence, some in the hope of seeing Schweinfurth and others to make trouble. Monday's mob, however, was a pointer to the police and Thursday night seven guardians of the peace were on the ground. At 8 o'clock Mr. Ford lit the gas in_ Mrs. Ward's parlor and the services com-menced. Then the heatnen on the outside began to rage. They crowded the porch, rattled the deer knob, kept the bell ringing continuously, shouted in the windows and raised Cain generally.
While the crowd hooted and jeered, some-

times threatening, the little band of Schwein-

furthans were as quiet as the real estate boom; in their faces was no anger or trepidation. Their peaceful, expectant looks were hardly reassuring to the children of iniquity who were present because of their curiosity. It looked too much as if they expected to be martyred and were prepared for "Say," whispered a sinner, "I wonder if that gang outside would know we're all right?" Every one of the "carnal minded" miled. Each one had been wondering about Several times matters serious. Once there was a scuffle at the front door. About 10 o'clock a Times reporter made many a heart jump by climbing through a back window. The young man landed in such a precipitous manner soldier leaping the ramparts, that everybody thought he was the leader of a storming party. He glared around defiantly, as if siz-ing up his victims, put his hand in his pocket and drow out his note paper. The tension

was over that instant. Most people who people who heard Schweinfurth preach are puzzled. They take very little stock in his claim to divinity. What puzzles them is why he should believe it himself, for with all his faults he seems sincere. ciples, who look and act like rational and truthful men, and who have known him for ten years and more, declare that he is the at man they have ever known, without sin He declares that for twelve years, since he was fired out of the Methodist church, he has never asked anyone for our cent and no collections are taken at the meetngs, yet he lives well. He appears to have no ear of mob violence. He is not insane. It fear of mob violence. He is not insane. It is hard to believe he is a conscious biashemer. He seems to have come to his be-lef in this manner: "There never was but "There never was but One who was perfect. That One was Jesus Christ, the Messiah. He came to show thers the way to perfection. They crucifled He arose from the dead and gave the world His word that He would come again. I am perfect; no one eise is; therefore I am the Messiah." Then Mrs. Beekman met him, pronounced him the Savier and that set-He claims about a thousand followers.

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