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George B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BEE Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DALLY BEE for

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presence this 10th day of December, 1892. [Seal] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my

AN IMPORTANT CHANGE. Beginning tomorrow a very marked change will take place in the make-up and contents of THE OMAHA EVENING BEE. Up to this time the evening edition has reprofluced the bulk of the dispatches, local news and all the editorials that appeared in the morning edition, to which was added the later current news of the day and brief edi Corial comment on local affairs.

Hereafter the two editions will be dis finetive in every respect. The morning edition, as heretofore, will contain the full Associated press dispatches. Bennett cablegrams, commercial news, political reviews, correspondence, latest city news and editor ial discussion of the issues of the day.

THE EVENING BEE will be made as much as possible an Omaha paper for the home and the family. While it will contain all the latest news up to the hour of going to bress, the general news will be boiled down, and local news will be given greater scope. A large portion of the paper will be of a literary character-short stories, crisp and racy miscellany, departments devoted to subjects of special interest to women, applied science for mechanics, and matter relating to workingmen generally.

The editorials in the evening edition will be limited to topics of local interest, and political discussions will be excluded, excepting in the midst of a campaign. New features will be introduced from time

to time that will make THE EVENING BEE more popular than ever. On the other hand THE MORNING BEE will remain as it is, the greatest metropolitan dally west of Chicago this side of San Francisco. Patrons of THE BEE residing in this city

will find it to their advantage to take both | politics .... editions, which, including THE SUNDAY BEE, If THE BEE has a self-imposed mission will be delivered by carrier at 25 cents a

GRETNA remains even in Nebraska a place to which elopements are made just as it is on the Scottish border.

THE new state administration in Kanhas will omit the inaugural ball from the ceremonies. There's nothing like Kansas populist simplicity.

COTTON continues to be king in the speculative market and is the only staple in which the market shows any uncommon activity. Millions of bales are changing hands every week, but the \*peculation does not help the producer. In spite of a short crop the price shows to upward tendency.

THE news comes from Boston of the finding of Volney B. Cushing, the late prohibition candidate for governor of Maine, who had left his home some two weeks ago. Drink caused his downfall and disappearance. Only ten years ago Mr. Cushing, who is a brilliant, brainy man, was an Unitarian minister in Iowa.

UNDER the "sweating" system in Chicago I cent apiece is paid for finishing vests, and the poor women who are compelled to resort to such work to keep body and soul together are suffering bitter privation. Two of these wretched women who work together have stated that by toiling all day and far into the night they are able to earn \$1.50 per week between them. There are various reasons why the "sweating" system ought to be suppressed, but the maker of clothing who will grind poor women down to such wages ought to be obliged to work under the system a few months before it is outlawed.

THE statement of Miss Lillian Russell that she was offered the privilege of posing for the Montana silver statue of justice to be exhibited at the World's fair upon the condition that she should pay \$5,000 for the advertisement which it would give her is supposed to mean that Miss Adn Rehan, the gifted actress who has posed for it, must have paid that sum. This is denied by Miss Rehan's friends, but she, herself, declines to talk about the matter. It is not easy to understand why Miss Russell refused, and on the other hand it is difficult to believe that Miss Rehan accepted such terms; but it is at least certain that those Montana people are

THE lynch law sentiment is still strong in Mississippi and the Winchester continues to be popular as a means of disposing of objectionable people. A mob of 500 citizens in pursuit of a man who shot another in a quarrel is reported from Carrolton in that state. The pursuers are friends of the man who was Killed, and judging by their numbers he must have been a general favorthough he was the aggressor in the quarrel by which he lost his life. The law is too slow to suit these reckless southerners and seldom gets a chance to deal with offenders. It is chiefly this disregard for the dignity of the law and this readiness to appeal to armed force that retard the prosperity of many portions of the south.

BOARD OF TRADE REORGANIZATION. The consensus of opinion among the active business men of Omaha is that the Board of Trade as now organized is of very little practical use for premoting the commercial interests of Omaha. Without disparaging the efforts that have been made from time to time by its board of directors and secretary to make the board on influential factor in stimulating commerce and industry by the location of new jobbing houses, the establishment of new mils and factories and the maintenance of an open grain and produce market, it has long been manifest that the board has been a failure in its most essential functions. Its usefulness and influence have been almost entirely confined to the reception and entertainment of distinguished visitors, junkets to attractive tourist and health reports and an occasional advertising scheme. Outside of these features and the collection of rents from the Chamber of Commerce building the board has been for years a dead letter. Its meetings have been slimly attended and the members who are most prominent in trade have turned their backs upon it and ignored it.

This unpalatable state of faces stares the board in the face and must be dealt with at an early day, not only for the sake of Omaha's reputation, but as a matter of vital concern to the mercantile growth of this city.

The Omaha Board of Trade can only be made a true representative of her commerce and industry by a radical change in its directory and policy. The board must, if possible, enlist the live business men and make its influence felt wherever the commercial supremacy of Omaha is assailed or her rights as a shipping and jobbing center are abridged, either by discriminating railroad tolls or by favoritism to competing points. The new directory should be aggressively active. It should not be content with collecting rents and circulating second-hand statistics. It should concentrate its influence and remove every barrier and embargo that keep people residing in tributary territory from trading in Omaha. It should organize and maintain a freight bureau with a man at its head who knows the ins and outs of railway traffic jugglery and who will fight the battle of Omaha and not merely be a tin can to the railroad hog.

With such a program and the earnest co-operation of all the business men the Omaha Board of Trade can exert a farreaching influence toward pushing this city on its race toward the 200,000 population quarter-stretch.

WE MUST CLOSE THE CONTROVERSY. A house divided against itself cannot stand. A community embroiled in sectarian contention and turmoil cannot grow and prosper. Everything that tends to divide a community into warring factions and arrays neighbor against neighbor must seriously retard its material progress. Nothing so embitters men toward each other as a feud engendered by religious fanatics and no explosive, not even dynamite, is so dangerous as religion mixed with

it is to help build up Omaha and contribute toward the development of the vast and varied resources of this magnificent state. The bitter and relentbeen in progress in this city and state Every intelligent man and woman iaterested in the future prosperity of Nebrasks and her metropolis cannot fail to realize that a continuance of this sectarian feud would cause incalculable damage without corresponding benefits.

To rake up the embers of religious hatred and fan the flames of bigotry on either side seems to us suicidal if not criminal. The cruelties of the inquisition or the horrors of St. Bartholomew cannot be condoned, neither can the burning of witches at Salem, the persecutions of dissenters by the Puritans and the Connecticut blue laws. Let the dead past bury its dead. In the republic founded by Washington and saved by Lincoln there is no place for intolerance or social or political ostracism by reason of creed. There is no danger from an invasion of America by the pope of Rome and there is no danger that our next president will be an

Orangeman. If any serious wrong or abuse has crept into our system of government it can and will be eradicated by the force of that patriotic sentiment which has for more than a century sustained our free institutions and the rights guaranteed to each citizen by our national constitution in the face of sedition, conspiracies and rebellion. The safety of America is in the political equality of her citizens, regardless of race or creed. So long as the republic rests upon this bedrock of liberty there can be no serious danger or menace to its existence and perpetua-

In conformity with its time-honored custom to permit a full and free discussion of questions that agitate the public through its columns, THE BEE has given considerable space to the deplorable Catholic and auti-Catholic controversy. The debate has now progressed far enough and its further continuance would in our opinion be detrimental to the public interest. We therefore serve notice upon all concerned that we shall decline hereafter to print any further letters on this subject. We sincerely hope that the agitation will cease and that our citizens of all creeds will join with each other in every enterprise that tends to promote the public welfare and let Omaha and Nebraska leave the religious war for the Canadians, Mexicans and

South Americans.

IMPROVING PUBLIC ROADS. The first state congress ever assemnied in the interest of good roads opened in Indianapolis on Tuesday. The improvement of public highways was ably discussed and a great variety of views as to the best methods to be followed were presented. The one point upon which there was entire unanimity was the pressing need of a uniform and offeetive system of road building to take

the place of the present worthless plan. The National League of Good Roads was represented by General Roy Stone of New York, its vice president and

which he strongly advocated a national system, which he believed could be established by a general organization of the friends of road improvement, and the co-operation of the national, state and local authorities. The plan of the league is to combine the efforts of all interested in the reform, and it does not propose to interfere in any way with local or state organization. In the discussion which followed General Stone's paper it was shown that the views even of those who are actively interested in road improvement are as yet very much unsettled. Some believe in a national system, some in state and others in county supervision, while still others think that the present plan would serve the purpose if it were effectively enforced. This convention of public road enthusiasts, in fact, afforded abundant proof that such conventions are needed as a means of crystalizing public sentiment into a form that will be effectual when legislation is at length asked for. What is true of the roads of Indiana

is true of those of many other states. Some of the western states in particular, owing to the mellow quality of their soil, can show as bad roads as any that were described in the congress at Indianapolis. The same urgent interest that called that body together should be the cause of similar assemblages elsewhere. In these days little is accomplished in the way of important reforms without agitation and organization, and in the case of a reform of such magnitude as this the agitation may need to be continued for years. It was by this means that England began more than 100 years ago to build up her present magnificent system of public roads. Her road system was then similar to ours of the present day, but when it was taken out of local control and a substantial turnpike plan was adopted it only took thirty years to build 30,000 miles of just such roads as the people of the United States are beginning to demand at the close of the nineteenth century. The conditions are different in this country, and the \$20,000,000 annually expended to maintain the highways of England and Wales would not be laid out on the same number of miles here. That it pays to expend money liberally for this purpose is shown by the experience of England and France for many years. France has 150,000,000 miles of hard roads and pays \$18,000,000 annually for keeping them in repair. The money goes back into the pockets of the people in numberless

It will not be easy to reconcile the American people to the expense that must necessarily attend the carrying out of a public roads system so widely different from the wretched one to which they have so long been accustomed. The reform will move slowly at first, but will proceed rapidly when its benefits begin to be appreciated. There has been talk of holding a public roads convention in Nebraska similar to that of Indiana. If all the states would do this the interest of the people in the subject would be quickened and the day of definite action would be brought nearer.

A NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

The opinion expressed by President Harrison in his annual message that the whole subject of quarantine regulaless religio-political warfare that has tions should be taken into national control and adequate power given to the executive to protect our people against plague invasions, has been very generally acquiesced in. It is not questioned that quarantine regulations should be uniform at all our ports, nor can there be any doubt that the president is right in the view that under the constitution such regulations are plainly within the exclusive federal jurisdiction when and so far as congress shall legislate. It would be manifestly absurd to assume that th's most important matter of providing against an invasion of contagious and infectious diseases must be left entirely in the control of the states, for the obvious reasons that such an arrangement would render uniformity of regulations almost impossible, a proper vigilance on the part of all the states would be difficult to secure, and indifference or carelessness by the authorities of a single state might render worthless all the efforts of the others to exclude diseases.

The necessity of establishing a national system of quarantine being conceded, the next question is as to the best method of accomplishing it. movement toward the solution of this question has already been made in congress by the introduction in the house of representatives of a bill to create a national board of health as a bureau of the Treasury department. This measure provides that the bureau shall consist of a commissioner of quarantine, a commissioner of sanitation,

commissioner of vital statisties, who shall constitute an executive commission, and that there shall be an advisory commission composed of the surgeons-general of the army and navy and of the marine hospital, together with an officer of the Department of Justice. The duties of these officials are implied in their titles. The bill forbids merchant ships from foreign ports to enter any part of the United States except in conformity with the rules established by the commission, the penalty for a violation being a heavy fine. It is also provided that vessels clearing for an American port shall be required to obtain a consular bill of health, which is to be a part of the ship's papers.

The general plan contemplated by this measure is practicable, though in order to insure its being absolutely effective it ought to provide more fully than it does for the complete supremacy of the federal authority. Any legislation on this subject that leaves anything for state authorities to do will inevitably provide a way for conflicts and difficulties which in an exigency might be found very embarrassing to the work to be done. If a national board of health is created its powers should be so clearly and broadly defined that there could be no misapprehension or conten-

tion regarding them. There may be objection to creating a bureau of this kind on the score of the expense, but no partisan considerations will or should enter into the discussion of the proposition. All the people, with-

against plague invasions. As to the cost of providing such protection it will undoubtedly to large, for there would have to be a numerous force of agents and inspectors, but for the purpose of safeguarding the country against an epidemic of cholera no expenditure can be too great. Even a Holman might be expected to concede this.

BETTER THAN COLONIZATION

An effort is being made in Georgia to interest the negroes in a great project of emigration to Africa, and many of the preachers of that race are presenting to their congregations highly colored pictures of the improved condition that awaits those who seek homes in the dark continent. There are agents at work among the colored people as heretotore when similar emigration schemes have been set on foot, but the eloquence of the colorea ministers appears to be doing its work. The alleged discrimination against the negroes on the railroads in Georgia has stirred up much feeling among them, and an order issued by a street car company in Atlanta assigning seats to the colored people has added fuel to the fire. Recent political events have also had something to de with the prevailing feeling of discontent among the colored people of the south. Past experience in negro colonization

in Africa has not been such as to offer much encouragement to the present movement. Within a year past some of the most hopeful of those who have gone to the dark continent expecting to find it a land flowing with milk and honey have returned with entirely changed views. No doubt the colonization idea is fascinating to the ignorant because it seems to offer a remedy for all the evils which they now suffer, but as a matter of fact the condition of the colored people is not likely to be improved by such a means. They might gain civil rights, but they would lose nearly everything else. Education and industrial training will do more for the colored man right here in the United States than all the African colonization schemes.

GIVE THE PEOPLE A CHANCE.

The action of the Central Traffic association at its meeting in Chicago on Thursday was not such as to afford much ground for the hope that the railroad companies will make any important reduction of fares during the World's fair. All of the roads in the territory empraced by the association were represented, and after a discussion of the subject two committees were appointed to make recommendations. One reported in favor of a 2 cent rate for round trip tickets on regular trains from the principal points to Chicago and return, and the other recommended a reduction of rates only for special excursions, to be agreed upon by the lines directly interested, and that the regular tariff rates be charged on trains equipped with sleeping or parlor cars from points east of the eastern boundery of the association. These reports will be considered by the managing officers of the various lines next week.

The position taken by the Central Traffic association on this subject may doubtless be fairly assumed to be that of the rate-makers generally. The public has been led to expect that reductions of some importance would be made in consequence of the immense passenger business assured for the months during which the exposition will be open; but it now appears to be a matter of doubt whether any cut whatever will be made from the regular rates on desirable trains. A reduced rate for excursion trains is of no consequence; the railroads have always conceded that, and as a rule those who have patronized such trains have not made anything by their investment. It pays the companies to make a reduced rate if people will consent in consideration thereof to be handled like cattle. To be packed, and jammed, and suffocated, and sidetracked, and subjected to delay and worriment generally is too often the fate of the excursion train passenger, and during the exposition these evils will be far more prevalent than usual.

Why cannot the makers of railroad rates look at this question from a rational point of view. The railroads would make money as well as friends by giving the public a first-class service at greatly reduced rates during the World's fair. The regular rates, or even a slight reduction from them, will not be paid by many thousands of poor people who would find the means to go to Chicago next summer if a reduction were made in proportion to the magnitude of the traffic. A reduction on tickets good for two or three days on occasional excursion trains will not by any means satisfy the people.

THERE is perfect willingness on the part of the taxpayers of Douglas county to provide for the paupers who may rightfully claim relief from cold and hunger at the expense of the county, though there are always some who abuse public charity; when people of this class flock in from other states to be cared for here it is time to draw the line. It appears that many are new coming here from South Dakota enjoy our hospitality for the winter, and if their statements are to be depended upon they are encouraged to do so by the officials of the counties from which they come. This practice should be stopped by proper steps on the part of the Douglas county authorities. It is an old trick that has often been worked, and this county has paid out money every winter for the support of paupers that should have been taken care of eisewhere. Douglas county has not a very great number of dependent poor, but she has enough. It is time to restrict this kind of immigration.

THE work of the state relief commission, apart from all consideration of charity and humanity, has produced good practical results during the past year in increasing the agricultural production of Nebraska. The value of grain raised from seed furnished by the state aggregates \$7,049,181. Possibly the system may be subject to some abuses, but it cannot be doubted that secretary, who read an able paper in out distinction of party, want protection | upon the whole it is valuable.

THE RELIGIOUS WAR

OMARA, Dec. 10 .- To the Editor of THE BEE: With your permission I will say a few words through the columns of THE BEE relative to an article in its Sunday issue, en titled "The Religious War," by T. W. Black-

That title surprised me, as I was not aware of the existence of anything of the kind in this city, except that which is prevalent everywhere throughout christendom, between the multitudinous Christian sects, as to baptism, transubstantiation, the Trinity original sin, the real Sabbath and a thousand and one others, which quarrels, or disputes, are, at least, bloodless, if not entirely harmess, and to which we are all so much accur tomed that they excite in us no other emo-tion than that of pity for the stupidity of the triffing wranglers.
My surprise was intensified on learning

that this religious war had assumed such proportions as to make it imperative that Mr. Blackburn should enter his public protest in order to stay the seething, sangui billows raised by the church militant in our usually quiet, peaceful city, and the query presented itself: Who is this doughty knight to whom such a debt of gratitude is

due for his timely interposition to call off the unleashed dogs of war?

He may not be "a prophet, nor the son of a prophet," but he assures us that he is a Protestant and the son of a Protestant, and -what seems of more importance than al else—the son of a Protestant minister and that he married the daughter of a Protestant minister, none of which matters of family history can be of great public interest (how ever much they may redound to the honor and glory of Mr. Blackburn) except in con-nection with the great public service ren-dered this city by his timely protest.

He says, "No Catholic has appealed to me for sympathy or suggested that I should say a word in his behalf," which does not seem to me at all strange, as the Roman Catholic priesthood is, to say the least, as well edu-cated as Mr. Blackburn, and generally bet-ter trained in polemical theology than he, and consequently more capable of defending their peculiar religious system, but it exhibits in strong light Mr. Blackburn's magnanimity in thus voluntarily and, without solicitation, gratuitously championing a religious system which brands all Protestants as hereties, their marriages as invalid and a system of concubinage, with all which that inplies, and which has ever been the most offer, virulent and relentless enemy not of Protestantism but of human liberty and equality since those principles became manifest in its history, and since Martin Luther, shocked at the claim of Rome of power to forgive sin and at its shameless traffic in indulgences, uttered a protest that shook the whole papal system from center to circumference, and whose fructiferous power is manifest in the mil-lions of Protestant churches that dot the earth all over in the grand civilization, resplendant in so many lands today, and in the bright light of modern science which the papacy cannot extinguish, and which its characteristic conservatism can only hinder

I most cheerfully concede generous motives him, while at the same time I cannot exclude from my mind the idea that that course bears a very marked resemblance to the dominant characteristics of the hero of the story written by Cervantes, entitled "Don The incubus that rests with such crushing

weight upon the mind of this protesting Protestant is characterized by him as an un-American secret political organization." He is not as explicit as he might be in its designation, but, presumably, he refers to the American Protective association, com-monly known as the A. P. A., and in his

mind this patriotic society

Is come to ope

The purple testament of bleeding war.

In some way very soon after the order became established here suspicion was rife that there was something in it inimical to the Roman Catholic faith.

Its advent was herelded by you flourish of Its advent was heralded by no flourish of

trumpets. It was quiet and orderly in all things and at all times. It interfered in no way with the rights of any, and yet Roman Catholics climbed upon roofs, ascended fire-escapes, whausted all possible means to look in at windows to witness its regementes or to hear some portion of its ritual, that they might discover some of its secrets. They assaulted and beat members on the street when leaving a place of meeting. They burglariously entered the house of the secretary of an A. P. A. society in Council Bluffs. in the night time, in his absence and that of his family, and stole the records of that society, obtaining, thus, a list of its mem-bers, and on the next day, which was the Sabbath, read these names on the stage of

the crowded opera house, giving the residence and occupation of each. I was present at that meeting and, as the nar read, Romans present shouted: "Bicott'em! Bicott'm!" and during all this time not a ripple of disturbance was raised by any member of the A. P. A., except when as a name was called the owner of that name promptly answered, "here!"
When contemplating the manifold outrages

perpetrated by Romans upon members of this unoffending patriotic American organization, I am constrained to say with Macbeth:

And overcome us like a summer's cloud Without our special wonder.

Who commenced a boycott in Omaha? Surely it was not the A. P. A., and, so far as my knowledge extends, not a single assault was ever incited or perpetrated by a member of the A. P. A. upon a Roman Catholic And now will the Protestant champion of an organization that brands him and all

others of his faith as heretics, and worse, against whom the strongest anathemas of that church are fulminated, tell us of one ingle belligerent act on the part of the A. toward his dear friends? If I mistake not, he has made no definite or specific charge, but by implication the trouble would seem to lie in the neighbor-hood of the elective franchise. I desire to

now just what is the matter.

If he is a democrat it would be strange if he voted to any considerable extent for republicans; and, if a republican, the democrats for whom he casts a ballot would be like angels' visits, few and far between.' And why? Because he believes the princi ples of the adverse party are inimical to the best interests of the country, and being a good citizen he votes as his conscience and

udgment admonish him is for the best in-

terest of his country—yet there is no war, no thought of any insult, or wrong, done

to a political adversary.

Is any wrong done a Catholic because a Protestant prefers a Protestant to a Catholic for office? And can a Catholic be blamed for prefering a Catholic? If the Catholics of this city resolve to vote for no man for any office who does not belong to their church, is it any of my business, or

If Protestants resolve to vote for none but protestants, should a Catholic object? Whoever heard of a democrat becoming embittered against a republican because he voted for none but republicans, and can any one point to a republican who ascribed any degree of turpitude to the proud boast of a democrat that he never voted anything but

have I any right to complain?

a straight democratic ticket? It is one of the dearest rights of the freemen of this republic, a right guarded by law with the most jealous care, that they can cast a secret ballot and express their choice for public servants "without let or hind-Mr. Blackburn says: "I protest against

the reckless, relentless and unreasonable warfare which is now being waged in this city against my Catholic fellow citizens." With such an array of ponderous adjectives preceding the word "warfare," I regret that he gave us no light as to the manner in which the recklessness, relentlessness and unreasonableness of the warfare was mani-

fest, as, in the absence of such light, we are left wholly to conjecture. Two years ago the Catholics of this city, although a minority of the population, held a large majority of the offices.

It is not so now. If that is what causes the lachrymal tide to deluge the checks of Mr. Blackburn, I can offer him no consolation, as his fellow Protestants in the interest of fair play and American institutions changed the program by the aid of that American weapon, the ballet, upon which the members of the A. P. A. rely exclusively for the advertice of this remebility.

for the salvation of this republic-A weapon that comes down as still As snowflakes fall upon the sod, But executes a freeman's will As lightning does the will of God. By the reckless exercise of their rights as

reemen they relentlessly elected a few men o office who were not Catholics, for which unreasonableness they are execrated.

If that is the burden of Mr. Blackburn's grief it really seems to me that it would be petter for him to dry his tears, take a more

optimistic view of the situation and submit

It is believed protty generally in the Protestant world that Catholicism contem-Protestant world that Catholician content plates the ultimate control of this govern-ment. The whole Catholic world is making a most desperate struggle to restore tem-poral power to the pape. I read the follow-

ng in a Catholic paper:
"Recent events in Rome have revealed to the world the intolerable and harassing position of the holy father, subject to the surveillance and enmity of the Italian govrnment.

That would seem to confirm the opinion which has been rapidly gaining ground in Protestant circles, that the pope contem-plates removing to the United States. I read again from a Roman source the fol-

lowing:
"It is time for the Catholic laity of the "It is time for the Catholic laity of the United States, following in the wake of the American hierarchy in the third pienary council of Baltimore, to boldly and loyally declare for the temporal power."

The allegiance of a Catholic to this or any other government is secondary and subordinate to his allegiance to the pope. Catholican have more except except.

Catholicism has many secret societies and equipped for service. I am informed that among these organizations are the Hi-bernian Riffes, the Robert Emmett guards. the Knights of Father Mathew, the Knights of the Red Branch, the Mafia and Clan-na-Gael, for membership in any of which no Protestant need apply

It is said that the available military trength of the Roman Catholic church in the United States is 800,000 well disciplined

men.

The Catholic church in the past has carried fire and sword and famine and desolation wherever it has seen an opportunity by those means to reach the ascendant. It murdered or drove from Spain over 1,000,000 of its best inhabitants. The Jews and Moriscoes, tolerant of each other's diverse religious opinions, wrought harmoniously togetherthey established schools, libraries and work shops. The valleys produced abundant grain. The hillsides were covered with grain. The fillsides were covered with luxurious vineyards, and from the Pyrenees to Gibraltar, from Cape Ortegal to the Gaudalquivir, the land was resonant with the sounds of productive industry. Roman Catholicism came, expelled those who had made Spain a garden, and transformed it into a descert into a desert.

Chambers' Encyclopedia estimates the

number of Protestants slain in France on S Bartholomew's day at 20,000 and says: "Th pope celebrated the events of that day by a procession to the church of St. Louis, a grand Te Deum and the proclamation of a year of

What has been, may be. History is continually repeating itself. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." One word more. Mr. Blackburn says the

pest citizens of Omalia are members of the Catholic church. If he had said some of the best citizens of Omalia are members of that church I should not question it, but don't like to see that superlative adjective confined to any particular class of religion know many members of the Catholic

church whom I hold in very high estimation, and whom I am pleased to consider my friends. I have known some Catholic priests, with whom I have been on terms of intimacy, and whom I regarded as among the very best and most conscientious of men but I never believed in their peculiar re-ligious doctrines. Belief is not a matter of volition, and I have the most profound respect for every man's honest opinions, however divergent or antagonistic they may be

The Reverse View of It. OMARA, Dec. 10.-To the Editor of THE

BEE: I am an Episcopalian by heredity and by personal principle, but stimulated by Mr. Blackburn's noble example I cannot refrain from expressing my disgust at the ignoble methods adopted by the American Protective association in antagonizing the Roman Catholic element.

I fail to see that any inimical antagonism is called for, but even be it so it seems to me, and to all Episcopalians whose views I have heard, to be a narrow and contemptable admission of weakness that it should be felt necessary to resort to the underhand workings of a secret society, the leaders of which at least in this section of the country, are at he present moment bringing those seets of Christianity, which they profess to defend, into disgraceful shame and contumely. It is time that Protestants should enter a vigorous protest against the enemy that is in their midst. Mr. Blackburn in being the

first to assure the Roman Catholics that we respect and thanks of all sincere Protest Is there any one of us who really believes that because a person is a Roman Catholic he must necessarily be vile? Yet this is what this organization would have us believe.

Whilst accusing them of every kind of selfishness and evil principle these very Christian A. P. A's ignore, or, what is more probable, are utterly ignorant of the fact that the Roman Catholics the world over are foremost in missionary work, in charity and in self sacrifice. While we are holding sensational revivals and so on, making hysterical converts of

nursing the sick, giving meat and coal to the poor and holding open the doors of their hospitals to all. Whether infidel, heretic or Roman Catholies. They give alike to all charities, all churches—we have so many in-stances of it right here in Omaha. Mr. Froom triumphantly refers to the equisition. How very wearisome! The in-pution was founded centuries ago with a

view only to Christian welfare, although a sadly mistaken one. It was the fanaticism of an unculightened and violent age that it acquired, and not the tenets of the church

itself, as these intelligent A. P. A.'s would

have us believe.

Why speak of the inquisition, however, Why speak of the inquisition, however, when we have before us in comparatively recent times equally harsh instances of the abuse of Protestant power? Let Mr. Froom read a reliable history of the English Reformation, of the time of Titus Oates (who, by the bye, much resembled an A. P. A. leader), of Judge Jeffreys in England, of the persecution of Roman Catholics in southern Germany. It will give him food for reflection and probably enlighten his ignorance.

It is absurd to bring to bear such a fossil-It is abstra to bring to bear such a lossi-ized argument as the inquisition. It shows the miserable weakness of Mr. Froom's po-sition, that he has to go back to the Dark Ages to find a Roman Catholic iniquity on which to base his camity. He should have introduced this thrilling reference at the time of the Columbus celebration.

It is true that we cannot accept certain tenets of the Roman Catholic church, and would not have them thrust upon us, but this applies equally to every sect that differs from another. Does that, then, justify us in forming secret societies that adopt the very same methods that the A. P. A.'s, in their insuffererable Pharisceism, accuse them of

racticing.
Mr. Froom's assertion that a Roman Catholic dare not vote for a "heretic" is too ridiculous, too childish to call for rebuttal. He does not believe it himself; if he does his ignorance is so gross that he had better for-ever have held his peace.

It is not true that they capture every pub-

lic office; but suppose they did, have we not the same means to attain victory—the Amer-ican's pride—his free vote! If our votes won't carry the offices we have no right to them, for we are in the minority and the

them, for we are in the minority and the majority must rule.

The fact is, the prime movers in this organization consist of disappointed office-seekers and broken down politicians who have falled to make a success in any decent line of conduct, and the sooner this is understood by all Protestants the better. The position of a certain section of Protestants toward these leaders resembles that of laborers whose delegates have incited a strike—the former half have incited a strike—the former half starved and shut out on all sides, while the latter are urging them on and fattening on

their credulity.

Let all Protestants give this matter careful thought and they cannot but conclude that the A. P. A., so-called, is an un-Ameri-can organization, and that it behooves every decent Protestant to raise his voi If there are public issues to be fought out

between factions and parties let it be done openly and above board. Let them be well ventilated in the public press till they go to the polls, and then let the best man win I enclose my card. I remain respectfully

A BUDGET OF BRIGHT ONES.

New York Tribune: "Brother," says a Georgia editor, "don't stop your paper just because you don't agree with the editor. The last cabbage you sent us didn't agree with us either, but we didn't drop you, from our subcription list on that account.

Boston Transcript: Hicks-Hamfatter is bound to rise in his profession.

Wicks—At any rate he's got an excellent chance. He can't get any lower than he is now unless he digs a hole in the ground and crawls into it. New Orleans Picayune: It does not follow that the ocean swell is a high roller,

exclaimed an uptown tariff debater. "Or, for that matter, let us take tobacco. Or, better still, let us take whisky!" And the chair immediately declared a recess at the debater's

Budget: "Let us take cotton as an example,"

Chicago Tribune: A little leaven leaveneth the whole lump, but a great big 'leven maketh the other fellow's cake all dough. Pittsburg Chronicle: A San Francisco house s trying to restore whaling in the southern was, but it cannot be revived in the public.

Ram's Horn: It is hard for a philosopher to understand why foot ball should be called play as long as shoveling coal is considered hard work.

Harvard Lampoon: Friend—It seems to me that I have seen something like that before, What is that painting after? Impecunious Artist—At present it is after a purchaser.

A Canadian newspaper calls attention to a pusing-bottle advertisement which conclude with the w. 'ds: When the baby is done drinking it must be unscrewed and laid in a cool place under a tap. If the baby does not thrive on fresh milk it should be boiled.

AN EXPLANATION.

"Twas the smart boy doing the talking,
Who of reverence had a lack—
"It must have been slippery walking."
When the prodigal son went back."
"And why was it slippery walking?"
But the small boy still was on deck—
"We are told when his father saw him
That the old man fell on his neck."

THE WAY OF LOVERS. New York Herald.

IN THE PAST. A beautiful custom had lovers
In the days over which all poets weep.
A coin they would break when parted,
And each lover a fragment would keep—
Would keep it and deem it a token
With a message of destiny fraught;
How slight disunited their value
Each fragment unceasingly taught.

IN THE PRESENT. IN THE PRESENT.

But their favorite trick in the present
Is one that is bardly as sweet;
I sigh with regret as I write it.
They now break a bill when they meet;
They break it on concerts and suppers,
On operas, theaters, flowers,
And that's why on the love of the present
Each bard who has tested it sours.

Great fall



Of snow we had last week created such big demand for warm and serviceable clothes that we have had about all we could do to fill orders. The "broken lot" sale is still going on with the sizes a little more broken, but the prices

are cut accordingly The cut includes odd sizes in overcoats, ulsters and suits for boys and men. You can save from \$5 to \$10 on a suit and \$10 to \$15 on an overcoat if you buy at this sale. Every one is a dead sure bargain.

BROWNING, KING & CO.,

1 S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas Sts