THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (Morning Edition) including Sunday Bee, One Year	$10 00
For Six Months	5 00
For Three Months	2 50
The Omaha Sunday Bee, mailed to any address, One Year	2 00

OMAHA OFFICE, NOS. 914 AND 916 FARNAM STREET. NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOMS 14 AND 15 TRIBUNE BUILDING. WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 513 FOURTEENTH STREET.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the EDITOR OF THE BEE.

BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMAHA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors
E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglass, } s.s.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending April 13, 1888, was as follows:

Saturday, April 7	20,000
Sunday, April 8	19,200
Monday, April 9	19,950
Tuesday, April 10	19,275
Wednesday, April 11	19,090
Thursday, April 12	19,090
Friday, April 13	18,825
Average	19,319

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 14th day of April, A. D., 1888. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglass, } s.s.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of April, 1887, 14,316 copies; for May, 1887, 14,227 copies; for June, 1887, 14,147 copies; for July, 1887, 14,093 copies; for August, 1887, 14,151 copies; for September, 1887, 14,349 copies; for October, 1887, 14,333; for November, 1887, 15,226 copies; for December, 1887, 15,041 copies; for January, 1888, 15,206 copies; for February, 1888, 15,992 copies; for March, 1888, 19,689 copies.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 16th day of April, A. D. 1888. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

WHY can't Dan Lamont play Bismarck's role and put his foot down on the coming marriage between Secretary Bayard and Mrs. Folsom?

THE Louisiana election returns are coming in, but the counting is progressing slowly. It is said that tissue ballots stick closer together this year than ever before.

THE great Keely motor has again been dragged into the Philadelphia courts. The judge wants to know what makes the wheels go round. From the array of legal talent for Inventor Keely it looks as if the lawyers' tongues supplied the motive power.

THE trousers, which Balfour took from Editor O'Brien last fall when he was confined at Tullamore jail, are worn out. This explains the reason of Mr. O'Brien's recent arrest. The queen's secretary for Ireland is in want of another pair of pantaloons of Mr. O'Brien's particular fancy.

NO BETTER way to beautify Omaha and to increase the value of property at a small expenditure can be found than by planting trees along the curb. Many property owners are already doing their duty in this matter. As Arbor day falls on the 23d, the holiday could not be celebrated in a more fitting manner than by a general observance of tree planting throughout the city.

THE course of political events in Ohio, while generally favorable to Mr. Sherman, is such as to suggest an undercurrent that the friends of the senator have reason to fear. A great deal will undoubtedly depend at Chicago upon the fidelity of Governor Foraker, and there is a possibility of this failing. There is great danger that the experience of Senator Sherman with Ohio politicians may be repeated.

ALTHOUGH the American hog is tabooed in the Syrian markets, American petroleum will again supply the oil for every lamp from Dan to Beersheba. For two years the Russian merchants imitated our cans and labels so closely that the dark-eyed Syrian was deceived into buying the inferior crude naptha of Russia for the pure oil of our Pennsylvania wells. But they found out their mistake, and the order comes from Beirut for thirty thousand cases of prime American petroleum.

THE medical profession has suffered a loss in the death of Dr. Agnew, of New York, who held a prominent place as a specialist, being widely known to the profession not only of this country but of Europe. He was among the first physicians called to attend Mr. Conkling when his illness became serious, but was compelled by his own illness to leave the case to other hands. Dr. Agnew made a record of great usefulness to the cause of medicine.

THREE tailors in Tooley street once upon a time resolved that "We, the people, demand," etc. A dozen hoodlums and bums hired by political and personal enemies of the editor of the BEE, resolved that "We, the central labor union, condemn and denounce a certain journalist." These cowardly backbiters, who hadn't manhood enough to name anybody or paper in their great resolutions, furnish a great deal of ammunition to the monopoly hacks and readerless sheets who subsist on subsidies from the Burlington railroad and crumbs thrown by jobbers and ringsters.

THE deal between the fillibusters and anti-fillibusters in the democratic party over the direct-tax bill by which the dead-lock was so readily broken is now explained. The fillibusters have agreed to permit a vote to be taken upon the direct-tax bill in December on condition that they can tack an amendment to the bill to remove the existing limitations upon the payment of further claims under the captured abandoned property act. The amount of claims under this act, which are now barred, aggregate about $15,000,000. So that if the direct-tax bill as amended be passed in December, the north would get about $17,000,000 and the south $15,000,000. The brigadiers would be pleased with this "even trade" although the north would get a million or two more out of the bargain.

The Opening of the Debate.

The country will not derive any great encouragement from what was said in the house of representatives Tuesday for and against tariff reduction by the champions of the opposing forces put forward to open the debate on this subject. So far as the spirit of the speeches of Mr. Mills and Mr. Kelly is concerned, it is simply in accord with the political affiliations of those gentlemen, and to this extent may perhaps be accepted as foreshadowing the character of the debate throughout. It cannot be regarded as a wise or fortunate fact for the democratic leader to have occupied so much of his speech in the effort to depreciate what had been done by the republicans in reducing taxation. There was in this portion of what he said too much of that sort of political diatribe which, while admissible on the stump, is not well suited to the hall of the house of representatives in inaugurating the discussion on a measure of great practical and national importance. If it be unwise to debate this issue on purely political or party grounds, it is still more unwise to make it in any degree a subject for antagonizing classes. Judicious men will not think well of an argument in support of tariff reform that might have this effect. In another respect Mr. Mills appears to have gone too far for the good of his cause, and that was in making too apparent the free trade sentiments which he is known to cherish. It was an imprudent statement, to say the least, that "not more than ten per cent of the goods consumed in the United States would be imported if all the custom houses were torn down and the government supported by direct taxes." It was an assumption which the necessities of the opening debate did not warrant, and which gave no strength to his argument. It simply showed that the force of Mr. Mills' real sentiments regarding the tariff was too strong to be kept entirely in abeyance.

The speech of Mr. Kelly followed the lines which he has made familiar for twenty-five years. If somewhat less political and partisan than that of the democratic leader of the house, it was characterized by a much closer adherence to the old ruts of argument. Perhaps nothing different was to be expected of Mr. Kelly, whose life work has been the advocacy of high-tariff protection, and who has grown too old in this service to be influenced by the changed conditions. On this ground his selection to open the debate against tariff revision and reduction was perhaps not a mistake, but in so far as he may be regarded as representing the general attitude of republicans the selection was unfortunate. It very likely would have made little difference, however, if any other of the republican members of the ways and means committee had been put forward to open the debate, since their report shows them to be in full accord.

The course of the debate will undoubtedly develop an abler and more judicious treatment of the tariff question, from both points of view, than is shown in the speeches of Mr. Mills and Mr. Kelly, but these may be regarded as foreshadowing the line of argument that will be presented for and against tariff revision and reduction. There is nothing in this promise that is reassuring. It will simply be fighting over the old battle, with every probability of a like termination as in the past.

The National Banking System.

After the questions of taxation and revenue, just now the most pressing, shall have been disposed of, assuming that they at some time will be, the next most urgent matter to command public attention and call for legislation will relate to the money of the country, with particular reference to the national bank currency. This subject has made its appearance in a casual way at every session of congress, and at the present session with rather more prominence than for several years. In every discussion in which the currency figured the future of the national bank note has received consideration. A few days ago when the bond purchase bill was before the senate Mr. Sherman found opportunity to say a good deal in defense of the national banking system, which he believes it to be the purpose of the democracy to overthrow. On that occasion the Ohio senator said: "But the national banking system has proved to be the best that ever was adopted in the history of mankind. It is copied by other nations, and the principles upon which it was founded, though it was established in the midst of civil war, have grown stronger and stronger, and its whole life has been a vast benefit to the people of this country. It has furnished a local circulation in almost every town in the United States, and this circulation has fed the fountains of business at home. It is the means by which money has been made active, by which crops have been moved, by which trade and industries have been carried on. Its benefits have been untold to the people of the United States." The charge that the system has cost and is costing anything to the people of the country the senator denied.

The character and relations of the banks, and the duty of the government with regard to them, were again discussed in the senate on Monday. Senator Farwell, of Illinois, spoke on his bill providing for the investment of certain funds in the treasury, and gave notice of amendments intended to secure the continuance of the national banking system. One of these directs the secretary of the treasury to issue and sell to national banks, at par, for United States notes, bonds of the United States, bearing interest at two and one-half per cent., redeemable after fifty years, such bonds to be used as security for the circulation of national banks; the other amendment provides that the secretary of the treasury may, in order to enable the banks to maintain and increase circulation, and to prevent their destruction by the purchase or payment of the national debt, receive as security for circulation state, county or municipal bonds bearing not less than four per cent interest, having a market value equal or greater than their face value, and upon which the interest has been promptly paid. Senator Farwell advocated the refunding of the national debt at two and one-half per cent, allowing national banks circulation on such reduced bonds at par. Opposition to any legislation for continuing the national banks was voiced by Senator Reagan, of Texas, who declared that the banks had been "guided by a policy peculiarly their own and at war with the best interests of the country," and by Senator Stewart, of Nevada, who characterized the bank note currency as "mushroom stuff" which had already brought distress upon the country.

Under present conditions the banks cannot outlive the national debt. Unless legislation is provided for their continuance the limit of their existence, as banks of issue, will be 1907, the brief period of nineteen years. But many of them will not wait to reach the period of natural death. Undoubtedly more or less of them will from year to year surrender their privilege of issuing currency, so that it may be expected nearly all of them will cease to have circulation several years before they will be forced, under existing conditions, to abandon it. It is claimed there is at present no profit to the banks in this circulation. If that be so there is no reason to suppose there will be profit hereafter. The advancing value of the bonds necessary to secure circulation is a fact against the organization of new banks. In short, all the circumstances of the situation forbid the idea that the national banking system will be enlarged, but on the contrary assure its gradual decline.

The question of universal interest to the people is, therefore, shall provision be made for continuing the national banking system, or shall it be allowed to expire and the circulation thus lost to the country be replaced by other forms of currency, as gold and silver certificates, coin or greenbacks? This question is surrounded with difficulties which it will be the duty of congress to wisely and thoroughly consider when other matters of greater urgency are out of the way.

THE death of Roscoe Conkling will doubtless renew discussion as to several matters concerning which there has been controversy. One of these relates to his views regarding the presidential election of 1876, and the method adopted to determine the result. It was freely claimed at the time by the democrats that Mr. Conkling believed Mr. Tilden to have been elected, and this claim seemed to gain strength from the fact that Conkling manifested no sympathy with the plan of an electoral commission, preserving throughout a studied silence with regard to the election and to that project for determining the result. The republicans were more solicitous regarding his opinion than that of any other man in congress, and it is well remembered that great pressure was brought to bear to induce him to make some expression on the matter. When the electoral commission plan was being formulated, and the greatest anxiety prevailed throughout the country, it was reported from day to day that Roscoe Conkling was preparing a great speech on the subject, and never was promised utterance awaited with greater solicitude by men of all parties. The speech was never delivered, and very likely none was prepared, though it is probable Conkling did at one time seriously intend to speak on the matter. Had he done so, there is very little reason to doubt that it would have been in opposition to the electoral commission, on the ground of its unconstitutionality. Is it not more than likely that the counsel of General Grant dissuaded him from doing this? The other matter of controversy relates to whether there was an understanding between Garfield and Conkling in 1880 by which in consideration of the latter engaging actively in the campaign he was to be allowed to control all appointments under the administration, in the event of Garfield's election, in New York. The friends and adherents of Conkling have always insisted that there was such an agreement, and charged Garfield with betrayal of a solemn compact in appointing Judge Robertson—an ardent supporter of Mr. Blaine, who refused to be bound by the unit rule in the convention of 1880—collector of customs at New York. A great deal has been said on both sides of the controversy, but so far as we know Mr. Conkling never gave any intimation that there had been such an agreement. The inference, however, was supported by strong circumstances, and there are doubtless very few who do not believe that the price of Conkling's support of Garfield was his control of the New York appointments. With regard to both these matters history can make no authoritative statement, since the only man who could have remedied all doubt was silent respecting them to the end. Perhaps it is well for his own fame, and for the fame of others, that he was silent.

THE collapse of the American exchange in London and the disclosures incident thereto, will not improve the foreign estimate of American character for honesty. The object of the institution was good, and had it been honestly managed it would have been of great service to Americans abroad and profitable to those in charge of it, but it is shown to have been conducted solely with reference to plundering its confiding victims, some of whom are heavy losers by its collapse. The concern was given a reputation by the connection with it of several reputable men, among them Senator Hawley, who was the president, but these men appear to have really known very little about its operations. There is perhaps some excuse for their not being better informed regarding it, but they will nevertheless have a share of the blame for the collapse. Already the matter is being referred to as likely to be a disadvantage to the presidential chances of Senator Hawley, foreshadowing that in the event of his being nominated for either place on the national republican ticket his connection with the exchange would be used against him. Yet no fair man will doubt that General Hawley was entirely innocent of any suspicion that the concern was being managed in the unscrupulous way which the disclosures show. It will probably be some years before another attempt is made to found an American exchange in London, for which there is perhaps no urgent need, but the most serious feature of the matter is the added stigma which the collapse fixes on the American character for fair dealing.

There are some very trenchant writers connected with the central labor union. They know how to use the English language so as to leave no doubt as to their meaning.—*Republican.*

Those trenchant writers do their work principally with the venomous pen. They are men who labor off and on in the manufacture of screeds and slanders against the editor of the BEE, and have their headquarters and hindquarters in the office of the great dilapidated on lower Douglas. The applicants' pigeonholes in the BEE office are choked with appeals for employment from these disgruntled writers of trenchant English, who delight in playing the bushwacker from behind the screens of the so-called central labor union.

THE stronger the prohibition laws are made in Iowa, the weaker her officials become. Some time ago a quantity of liquor was seized in a wholesale house at Des Moines. But the constables who took it manifested a disposition to be bought off. The liquor dealers acted on the hint and then turned around and had the men indicted for receiving bribes. It will now be in order for Iowa to call a special session of the legislature to pass laws dealing with official crookedness.

POLITICAL POINTS.

The Mississippi republicans held their state convention. The sentiment was said to be in favor of Sherman's nomination at Chicago.

The Tribune is working so sincerely for the nomination of Depew for president that we are in daily expectation of seeing it present a sketch of his career as a census taker.

Mayor Hewitt went into a Park row restaurant the other day and ordered an Irish stew. "One anti-Hewitt," screamed the waiter, who failed to recognize his customer.

It is a remarkable fact that a free trade club of 250 workingmen was formed at Braddock, Pa., Wednesday night. This is the heart of the iron region and hot-bed of protectionism.

The Cincinnati Enquirer is one of the democratic newspapers that appears to prefer Gresham to any other possible nominee of the republicans. It may be remarked that the Enquirer has never approved Cleveland's policy.

Dialect stories about the presidential aspirants are now in order, and a neighbor of Judge Gresham is the first to be heard from. "Quick and strong as lightnin' and straight and squar' as a window pain," is his characterization of the judge.

William H. Barnum is said to have become thoroughly dissatisfied with Cleveland, and it is believed he will endeavor to secure a delegation from Connecticut to the national convention which will support the ridiculous pretensions of David B. Hill.

The Cameron club of Philadelphia adopted a resolution endorsing Don Cameron for the presidency. A prominent member said that during a recent trip passing through eleven southern states, he found Senator Cameron the favorite among republicans for the presidency.

Congressional Delegate Voorhees of Washton territory has declined to represent that promising bit of country for another term. Papa Dan should look after that young man. A Voorhees who declines an office has something wrong with him.

The Cleveland Leader declares, at the close of a political review, that "Ohio is for Sherman; every republican paper in the state, with possibly two exceptions, is supporting his candidacy, and the Ohio republican delegation will vote for him solidly at the Chicago convention."

Senator Hale, of Maine, is now accused of presidential aspirations, and the Washington Star thinks "he is laying plans to capture the Blaine following in the east, and that his resolution to investigate alleged disregard of the civil service law by the present administration is a carefully played trump card in this presidential game."

Cleveland's majority over Blane in New Jersey was just 4,412. The narrow margin of democratic safety in that state is made still narrower by the return to the republican ranks of thousands of temperance republicans who have been acting temporarily with the prohibitionist organization; and that man is a fool who can not foresee the inevitable result of any attempt to force upon the democrats of this great manufacturing and protectionist state a free trade platform and a free trade candidate.

An Immigration Ad.

New York Star,

Judge Shields of Omaha, has decided that when an attorney doesn't charge more for his services than his client has the fee is not unreasonable. An immediate emigration of lawyers to Omaha may be expected.

An Old Trick of the South.

Philadelphia Press.

Colonel Shakspere is running for mayor of New Orleans, but even if he were elected Ignatius Donnelly would probably claim to show by a cipher in the tally sheets that the votes were meant for some other man.

The National Horse Market.

Chicago News.

For several days the Washington correspondents have been confining their dispatches mainly to descriptions of the horses of members of congress. If the statesmen do not begin to bestir themselves soon they will be completely overshadowed by their own live stock.

A Gentleman and a Soldier.

Atlanta Constitution.

General Alfred H. Terry may be the republican candidate for governor in Connecticut. The general was stationed in Atlanta during reconstruction times, and he is remembered here as a gentleman as well as a soldier.

A Trust is Bad For Farmers.

St. Louis Republican.

Mr. Walter N. Allen, president of the "Farmers' Trust" in Kansas, undertakes to demonstrate that competition is a disease and monopoly controls the only natural and healthy way of doing business. Mr. Allen's proposition is that it is not only possible but laudable for the farmers to corner the grain and produce markets. We do not believe that it would be laudable. We are sure it is impossible. It is tolerably certain, however, that if "a national farmers' trust" existed the president and board of directors would be in luxuriant clover.

The Real Facts in the Case.

Boston Advertiser.

The revelations made concerning the affronts offered our citizens in Morocco show clearly that the affronts were intentional. Such outrages are not put upon other foreigners by the Moors, because they know that the result would be a naval force in the harbor of Tangier. Our demonstration has been the appearance of the wretched little apology for a war vessel, the "Enterprise." It provokes nothing but derision. Our government plainly ought either to withdraw from all relations with Morocco, or else compel by force some attention to our treaty rights.

An Eastern View of It.

Springfield Republican.

The Iowa legislature, which adjourned, had an exciting session, but did not accomplish much of permanent value. Prohibitionists are grumbling because more radical temperance measures were not passed, and on the other hand there is complaint that the new pharmacy law puts a stigma on druggists, and makes it almost impossible to get liquor and spirits for even necessary purposes. A bill to regulate railroad fares failed and the only thing that was done in the way of railroad legislation was to apply the principle of the interstate commerce law within the limits of the state, and to make the railroad commission elective.

Volunteers Wanted.

Philadelphia Record.

The Tariff Reform club, of New York, has issued a circular which contains the following points for the consideration of the people of the United States:

1. That the prices of all the necessaries of life which are affected by tariff laws are higher than they would be under a properly revised tariff.

2. That the existing tariff enables combinations of men. "Trusts" and monopolies to levy a continuous toll upon a vast number of articles consumed by the masses, thus benefiting a small minority at the expense of the whole people.

3. That the amount of these exactions—being the difference between the prices paid by consumers and prices which would be paid under a proper revision of the tariff—exceeds $500,000,000 a year.

4. That the wages of those engaged in the "protected industries," so called, are in no manner increased by the tariff, and that the artificial stimulation of prices through "Trusts," combinations and monopolies produces no benefit or advantage whatever to the workingman.

The club promises to lay the evidence of these facts before the voters of the country, and it calls for volunteers to assist in carrying to a victorious conclusion an issue in which the welfore of the whole people is involved.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

Plattsmouth's pontoon bridge is under way.

The dog poisoner is at large in Aurora.

Broken Bow is trying to secure the Northwestern road.

The Greely News and Independent has been consolidated.

A Beatrice fireman lost a hand in oiling the engine at the waterworks:

Eight thousand three hundred acres of land in Cheyenne county sold in one day.

Mr. Hildebrand, of Pawnee City, we understand, has purchased the St. Paul Free Press.

Plattsmouth has organized a pontoon bridge company with eighteen sections and $50,000 capital.

Prosser is the name of the new town on the Missouri Pacific road on the west side of Adams county.

Mrs. Saxon is delivering lectures in favor of down-trodden woman, and demands that they be given their rights.

Fremont offers an interest in the golden streets of the hereafter for a few slices of ordinary pavement for present uses.

Charley Green, the Burlington white horse blonde, is trying to scare the strikers of Plattsmouth with threats of of arrest for conspiracy.

The press of the state is filled with cards of thanks from the B. & M. to those who exerted themselves "so zealously" for the company's good during the strike.

Mrs. Briney, of Alexandria, Thayer county, who was supposed to have been bitten by a mad-dog, after going to several places and trying the virtues of a mad-stone discoved that the dog had only scratched her face instead of biting her.

Iowa.

Dubuque has a directory population of 35,000.

There are six licensed dealers in bogus butter in the state.

Mitchell county rolled out 2,018,625 pounds of butter, worth $587,456, last year.

The Catholics of Barnum, Webster county, have contracted for a church building, to cost $3,000.

The liquor business in Clinton is now confined to the bootleg and back yard. The private jug is also flourishing.

Contractors are holding off from large jobs in Dubuque because the mechanics are asking more wages than the builders feel able to pay. The plans for the improved Julien house are now ready, and it was expected work would be begun right after the 2d of May, the date of the democratic state convention, but this difficulty between the bosses and the men interferes.

Dakota.

County warrants are 14 cents below par in Deadwood.

Huron owes $70,000 in bonds and outstanding warrants.

A number of Indian churches are being constructed on the reservation at Fort Bennett.

Sioux Falls is short on houses and long on tenants. Rents are higher than the price of salvation.

McPherson county cattle have passed through the winter in good shape. Very few losses are reported.

The republican territorial convention to elect delegates to the national convention will be held at Jamestown May 16.

More final proofs have been made at the Yankton land office during April than for the same time during two years past.

The Black Hills papers say that with the pleasure of nearer railroad communication is mixed the pain of book agents.

The young son of William Summers, of Rapid City, grabbed a bottle of benzine and took a long pull. Death followed in an hour.

Less wheat than usual will be sown in Sully county this spring, as the farmers are turning their attention to cattle, hogs and the coarser grains.

Some farmers who left Mandan for Washington territory a few weeks ago are coming back as rapidly as they can. They say that things are overdone on and near the coast, and the happy medium is, in their opinion, somewhere on the Missouri slope.

A Jealous Thrust.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Edwin Watterson, son of Henry Watterson, proprietor of the Courier Journal, was arrested last evening, charged with assault with intent to kill Mrs. Unker, a widow, who boarded at his boarding house. Watterson asked Mrs. Unker to break an engagement she had made, and when she refused he drew a penknife and cut her in the wrist. Jealousy was the cause. There will probably be no prosecution.

QUARRIES OF COLORADO.

The Immense Granite and Sandstone Output.

The rapidly increasing consumption of Colorado stone for building paving and curbing purposes, combined with the demand for this stone coming from Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri, induced the Denver News to interview Mr. James O'Reilly, assistant superintendent of the Union Pacific stone department, for the purpose of ascertaining the magnitude of shipments for the year past and to secure an estimate of shipments for the year to come. Mr. O'Reilly was found at his desk at the Union depot, busily reading a telegram from Lincoln, Neb., making inquiries with reference to dimensions and prices of 90,000 feet of paving and curbing stone, upon which the author of the telegram, an extensive contractor, desired estimates and prices.

"I have been in the business ever since I was sixteen years old, and I am now sixty-six years of age," said Mr. O'Reilly. "However, my experience with Colorado quarries is confined to a very limited period, having come to Denver to assume the duties of assistant, under Superintendent A. C. Beckwith, early in March last. Therefore, I am not in a position to give the News a great deal of specific information in the absence of Superintendent Beckwith, who is now in Wyoming. My experience of fifty years in this branch of business induces the statement, however, that the shipment of stone from the Colorado quarries is as yet in its early infancy. In ten years from the present it will have reached a magnitude far beyond the expectations of any one not thoroughly acquainted with the rare good and enduring qualities of Colorado sandstone and granite.

YET TO BE DISCOVERED.

"When I say the business is yet in its infancy I mean to be understood as affirming that there is an empire of wealth of a still better quality of stone yet concealed in the rock-ribbed mountains. There is stone there that will withstand the mutations of any climate and endure through ages. When it is discovered and adequate facilities given for its shipment, I believe it is within easy range of the possible for Colorado to supply St. Louis and even Chicago with the best grade of building stone at rates that will displace the native stone of Missouri and Illinois from extensive use. The building stone of these states gradually yields to climatic influences, and it is especially susceptible to the effects of frost and intense cold. Colorado stone is of a composition that defies the corroding influences of time and climate, and there is practically an unlimited field for its use for building material, paving and curbing, in the states of Kansas and Nebraska, neither of which states possess any adequate stone supply for the purposes indicated.

THE QUARRIES.

"The Union Pacific quarries are located at Buckhorn and Stout, in Laramie county. The company is at present giving employment to 300 men, but this force will soon be increased to 500 or 600, since we are in receipt of extensive orders every day from Omaha, Kansas City and Topeka. You see the Colorado quarries enjoy some advantages over those of Illinois, Iowa and Indiana. In the latter states work can be prosecuted only five or six months in the year. When cold weather approaches the quarries have to be flooded in order to protect the exposed strata from frost. This involves a large extra cost, which is seriously augmented by the expense of pumping this water out in the spring. In the Colorado quarries work can progress all winter without cessation, owing to the mild climate. Notwithstanding these great advantages we are far behind in filling our orders for last year. Why, the demand from Omaha was of such magnitude that we are 26,000 cubic yards behind in our orders from that point on the demand for last season, and here is a telegram from the same parties calling for an additional supply of 40,000 cubic feet. The great bulk of our present shipments are to Kansas in general and Topeka in particular. The demand from this source is so urgent and extensive that we find it impossible to fill Kansas City orders.

DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED.

"While the stripping at our quarries is comparatively light, averaging about three feet of dirt, violent upheavals of nature and probable volcanic action has forced the strata of the mountains out of horizontal position and left the layers resting on an incline that makes quarrying quite difficult. The stone taken out at Buckhorn and Stout varies from four to thirty inches in thickness. We avoid blasting as much as possible, preferring to use the drill and wedge. By the latter method a great deal of waste is avoided and, again, it assures getting the stone out in better condition. It comes out solid and square, instead of shattered and cracked, as would naturally ensue from blasting. As a general rule the ledges run into the mountain in even stratas, but occasionally we find places where, in ages long gone by, volcanic action has scarred, cracked and broken the ledge, until they have been seriously impaired This is the exception and not the rule.

SHIPPING FACILITIES.

"We enjoy the best of facilities for getting this stone to market. The road runs directly to the quarries, about seventy miles distant. Two trains are kept constantly in this service, and as the grades are easy an ordinary engine of forty tons weight can easily haul fifteen to eighteen loaded flat cars to Denver. The aggregate value of our shipments last year? Let me look at the books." After a pause: "Well, we keep the record by months, and I have not the time to make an accurate examination, but taking several monthly aggregates and making a rough estimate, I will place the value of shipments last year at $275,000. The supply? There is enough building and paving stone in Colorado to supply the world for centuries yet to come. The wealth of her stone product is equal to that of her gold and silver mines. Vast quantities of this stone are used in the construction of our state capitol building and Denver school houses. The demand this summer will be greater than ever before, and when the quarries are fully developed and good shipping facilities provided the annual product ten years hence will run into the millions of dollars in value. I could give the News a great deal of interesting and valuable information, were it not that Superintendent Beckwith has with him some of the more important statistical records of the Stout and Buckhorn quarries. So soon as he returns, I will be pleased to furnish material for an elaborate statement of Colorado's stone business."

A Wet Pastor.

While two Chicago policemen were out with a 300-foot chain marking the saloons that were in the prohibited distance of churches and schools the other day, they went into Fred Younger's saloon, corner of Garfield and Lincoln avenues. "You will have to quit business here; that's orders," said Policeman Bartlett. "Why?" "Because the First Lutheran Plattdeutsche church is upstairs, and after this you can't keep a saloon within 200 feet of any church, much less run a saloon in the same building." "But, mein Gott, I am the pastor of the church," answered the astonished saloon-keeper. The officers retired to present this new phase of the case to Capt. Shaack.

Infamous Resolutions.

The prominence given by the local press to the so-called resolutions purporting to have been adopted by the Omaha Central Labor Union impels me to make a statement over my own name with regard to the construction of the BEE building. Before doing so I brand those resolutions as a tissue of malicious falsehoods unworthy of any honorable or decent member of the building craft. Whoever the Central Labor Union may be, the parties who have given publicity to these slanders are not reputable mechanics, but hirelings or designing political and personal enemies. I need only cite four of the eight sections of these infamous resolutions to convict the authors thereof as unmitigated liars and scoundrels:

Whereas, The Central Labor Union, comprising the federated trades of Omaha, view with shame and humiliation the actions of a man, who professes outwardly and through the medium of a great journal his friendship for workingmen, and,

Whereas, Through the medium of his journal he has presumed to teach us that organized labor should be encouraged and fostered, and,

Whereas, The only job now being erected in Omaha where carpenters are compelled to work more hours per day than other contractors demand, being the one which the aforesaid journalist is himself erecting, and,

Whereas, He has and still refuses to accept union labor on the brick work of said building, and by so doing allows it to be erected by "scab" labor.

This is a dead give-away on its face. The BEE building is to be a strictly fire-proof structure. Up to this day not a foot of lumber has been used, and not a single carpenter is at work on the building, nor has there ever been a carpenter on the building, and no contract has yet been made for the carpenter work, which will be necessary in finishing. This ought to dispose, effectively, of the malicious charge that the carpenters employed on the BEE building are compelled to work longer hours for less pay than any others.

It is a downright falsehood that I have refused, or "still refuse to accept union labor on the brick-work of said building." I have never employed a single mechanic, bricklayer, stonecutter, iron-molder or hod-carrier at work on the building, for the very best of reasons, namely, that the granite work is being done under contract with Jackman & Sherman of Chicago, who are to furnish the granite and place it in the walls for a fixed sum of money under a contract made last September; that the brickwork in said building is being done under contracts made in September and December, 1887, with John F. Coots, and the iron work is being done by Paxton & Vierling, under a contract made last October. I have no control whatever over men employed by these contractors, nor can I interfere with them without laying the BEE Publishing Company liable to damage suits for breach of contract. While I should prefer to see union men employed by Mr. Coots, and have repeatedly told him so, and urged arbitration with the union bricklayers, I can only hold him responsible as contractor for the work he does. I certainly derive no benefit from inferior work, if any such is done.

When Mr. Coots commenced to erect the walls with non-union bricklayers, a committee of the bricklayers' union called on me and warned me against inferior work. I told them I was not a competent judge of brickwork, but would at once send for Mr. Beman, the architect. I telegraphed Beman the same day. He was sick at the time, but reached Omaha within four days thereafter. The committee of bricklayers asked that I should employ a superintendent, but expressed preference for a non-resident who would show no partiality to the contractor. On my request Mr. Beman engaged as superintendent Mr. J. S. Baker, of Milwaukee, who had been the superintendent of the Northwestern Mutual Life insurance company's building in that city, planned by Mr. Beman. Mr. Baker has been here since last week Friday and receives $200 per month for supervising the work. Does this show treachery and want of faith on my part? Can reasonable and fairminded workingmen ask any more?

A few days after the bricklayers' committee had called I was invited to go before the executive committee of the Knights of Labor to explain the situation. I did so, to their apparent satisfaction, by not only answering all their inquiries, but also by placing in their hands the contracts with Mr. Coots to show that I was powerless to interfere with the employment of non-union men on the BEE building.

In view of these facts I submit to an unprejudiced public whether there is any ground whatever for the "roasting" which my Omaha would-be rivals have taken delight in administering to me over the shoulders of organized labor. If there ever was anything more contemptible and villainous, both on the part of the self-constituted mouthpieces of organized labor and rival editors and publishers, I do not remember to have seen it.

E. ROSEWATER.