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
WEEKLY BEE, One Year 2 00

OMAHA OFFICE, Nos. 914 and 916 FARNAM STREET.
CHICAGO OFFICE, 567 ROOKERY BUILDING.
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, } ss.
County of Douglas, }

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of the Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending February 23, 1889, was as follows:

Sunday, Feb. 17.	18,755
Monday, Feb. 18.	19,350
Tuesday, Feb. 19.	18,862
Wednesday, Feb. 20.	18,920
Thursday, Feb. 21.	18,770
Friday, Feb. 22.	18,825
Saturday, Feb. 23.	18,855
Average	18,914

State of Nebraska, } ss.
County of Douglas, }

George B. Tzschuck, being 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 February, 1888, was 15,992 copies; for March, 1888, 16,699 copies; for April, 1888, 18,744 copies; for May, 1888, 18,183 copies; for June, 1888, 19,244 copies; for July, 1888, 18,033 copies; for August, 1888, 18,183 copies; for September, 1888, 18,154 copies; for October, 1888, 18,084 copies; for November, 1888, 18,098 copies; for December, 1888, 18,223 copies; for January, 1889, 18,574 copies.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 18th day of February, A. D. 1889.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

THE inaugural waltz is becoming the fashionable step for every body about Washington except democrats.

NEW YORK is always a doubtful state. It is doubtful whether President Harrison will recognize it with a cabinet appointment.

THE venerable Hannibel Hamlin is visiting Minnesota for the purpose of finding out whether it is cold enough to wear an overcoat.

WILL the committee on public lands and buildings tell the legislature why two-thirds of the state buildings are ramshackle structures?

MONTANA'S anti-gambling laws just signed by the governor are peculiarly significant. They prohibit all games of chance "except faro and roulette."

WILL the council hand the streets of our city over to the electric overhead wire companies when every other city in the country is putting the wires underground?

NEXT to a revised charter Omaha must have a rigid registration law to protect the purity of municipal elections. The Douglas county delegation should keep this well in sight.

WHILE there is general rejoicing over the early admission of North and South Dakota, it will be remembered that Montana and Washington Territory have greater cause for congratulations.

SENATOR CHANDLER'S ear was not pulled by Senator Blackburn after all. This will relieve the country of the great tension to which it was drawn at the first report of the quarrel.

IT does not speak well for the local butchers of Saint Joe to protest against the dressed beef of packing houses, and then be caught slaughtering and selling lump jawed cattle for home consumption.

A SUBURBAN train to Papillion is promised on the Missouri Pacific. Undoubtedly the Union Pacific will extend its South Omaha service to the same village. It may be that Papillion will some day become a fashionable suburb of our city.

THE festive book agent is at work, and has succeeded in getting a proposition before the board of education to change music text books at a cost of sixteen or eighteen hundred dollars. The taxpayers, of course, will be expected to pay the fiddler.

JAY GOULD'S retirement from the directory of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, coupled with the well defined rumor that he is about to step out of the Missouri Pacific, gives color to the reports that he is ready to pass over the active management of his affairs to his son, George. And George is a young man fully as keen in the race after wealth as his father ever has been.

IT was to be expected that Wyoming would be spurred on to renewed zeal in pushing forward her claims to statehood by reason of the admission of Dakota. There can be no question that the next territory to be clothed with sovereignty will be Wyoming. Her rapidly increasing population, her rich mineral resources, her advantages as a stock raising country and the development of her railroad and commercial enterprises will all combine to force congress to an early recognition of Wyoming's fitness to govern herself.

THE Oklahoma bill in all likelihood will receive its death blow in the senate. Despite the fact that the house has passed the measure, there is a prevalent feeling that the measure as passed for the opening of the Oklahoma lands to settlers is but a thin disguise in the interest of land grabbing syndicates, railroads and boomers. The bona fide settlers would be crowded out and the purpose of the bill to open a large area of public lands for actual homesteaders would be defeated. The bill sent by the house to the senate is called a curious crazy quilt of legislative quackery. It had to deal with a complicated situation from the start, and to satisfy a multitude of clashing interests. For that reason the measure is looked upon with suspicion, and will fail of becoming a law at this session.

THAT PLEDGE TO THURSTON.

The country at large, and the citizens of Nebraska in particular, have been let into a profound state secret concerning the invincible influence which John M. Thurston will wield with the incoming administration. The startling revelation is made by the double-barreled local contemporary which holds the patent as the only paper in America that straddled all the issues in the late national campaign and supported Harrison and Cleveland at the same time, without seriously impairing its usefulness and influence.

The story as given to its credulous patrons reads as follows:

"During the Chicago convention at a time when Harrison and his friends were straining every nerve to get votes Mr. Thurston secured from General Harrison an absolute pledge that in the event of the latter's nomination and election certain Nebraska gentlemen should have nothing whatever to say about Nebraska's patronage. As a result of that pledge Mr. Thurston not only gave his vote to Benjamin Harrison but secured other votes for him * * * * The unfortunate Nebraska gentlemen who were mentioned in General Harrison's pledge include the Hon. E. Rosewater, Hon. C. H. Van Wyck and Hon. Alvin Saunders."

This would be very interesting if it were true. On its face it bears the unmistakable ear-marks of the professional liar.

General Harrison was not present at the Chicago convention. If he had been present he never would have thought of making such a pledge, even if Thurston's support had been essential to his nomination. Nobody authorized to speak on behalf of General Harrison at Chicago ever made such a pledge and General Harrison would promptly have repudiated it if it had been made. General Harrison would not be guilty of base treachery to personal friends, least of all, to Alvin Saunders, the only prominent man from Nebraska who at Chicago talked and worked for Harrison first, last and all the time. His loyalty to Harrison will hardly be called in question.

General Harrison is under no obligations whatever to John M. Thurston for anything he said or did in Chicago in his behalf. Thurston was opposed to General Harrison from the very outset and did all he could to keep members of the Nebraska delegation from giving their votes to Harrison until after the crisis when Harrison had votes enough in the convention, and some to spare. That fact affords sufficient refutation of the story about Harrison's pledge to Thurston.

The only services Thurston rendered to General Harrison in the last campaign were in the capacity of stump-orator. In that service, Mr. Thurston was on an equal plane with scores of campaign stumpers, who, like him, consider themselves well paid when they can gratify their ambition for notoriety. While Thurston and other stumpers were talking to from two thousand to five thousand people once or twice a week, every leading republican daily in the country was talking to tens of thousands every day from the 5th of June to the 5th of November. Thurston's claim upon President Harrison scarcely reaches the proportions that would entitle him to dictatorship in Nebraska political affairs, to the exclusion of republicans who stand much higher in the confidence of the president-elect than does the general attorney of the Union Pacific.

STATE TARIFFS ON BEEF.

The latest expression of the hostility to western dressed beef that has been exhibited in proposed legislation to exclude such beef from the eastern markets, is in a bill introduced in the New York assembly. This measure is intended to supplement one previously presented providing for meat inspection, and it proposes that residents of the state of New York shall be permitted to sell the meat of animals raised by them without such inspection as is required in the case of meat or cattle brought from another state. Ridiculous as such a proposition clearly is, it has been seriously made in the legislatures of several states, and will very likely be enacted into a law by some of them, though it is hardly to be supposed that it will in New York.

Inspection bills, designed to exclude western dressed beef, are now pending in the legislatures of quite a dozen states, so that this menace to a most important business has a very serious aspect. In all these states the cattle growers and the butchers are firmly united in the effort to obtain legislation that will so far as possible shut out western beef from their home markets, and every selfish argument they can invent is being urged to that end. The politicians are not insensible to this influence, and as there is no organization of consumers to present their side of the question it will not be very surprising if the combination that is warring against western dressed beef succeeds in accomplishing its purpose. The contest is being carried on chiefly by the butchers, and their complaint is that the western meat is sold at so low a rate that eastern-killed beef cannot compete with it. They therefore demand the enactment of laws that will practically shut out western beef, for the proposed inspection bills can have no other effect, since it is well known that the western meat is carefully inspected before being shipped and that the beef sent to the eastern markets is of excellent quality. The pretext that it is not, and that diseased meat finds its way into the eastern market from the west, will not stand the test of honest investigation.

The New York *Times* says of all this proposed legislation that its aim is to raise the price of beef to the consumer in the east by methods that would at the same time lower the quality of a considerable part of the supply—that part furnished by the importation of live cattle from the pastures beyond the Mississippi. These results would inevitably follow the enforcement of such inspection laws as are proposed in a number of the eastern states, but the question is, can public sentiment be so forcibly brought to see the certain consequences that it will assert itself with sufficient vigor to defeat the ambition of the butchers and political demagogues? What shall be the fate of this proposed legislation, and a decision must be soon reached in most of the states where it is pending, is a matter of very great importance to the western dressed beef interest, and indeed to the entire cattle interest of the west, and no less important to the millions of eastern consumers.

EASTERN ANXIETY.

Some of the eastern papers represent that there is a feeling of anxiety in that section caused by rumors that it is the intention of General Harrison to adopt a western financial policy, and to emancipate treasury management and the national finances from the domination of New York ideas. Washington correspondents of certain papers report that leading republicans of the east view the situation with alarm, as threatening political consequences likely to prove disastrous to the party returning to power in New York, Massachusetts, and some other eastern states. To name the channel through which this information is imparted would be sufficient to show that it has no more substantial foundation than a desire to awaken distrust of the new administration at the outset, and thereby if possible compel it to give heed wholly to eastern counsel in shaping the policy of the treasury. If the financial and business interests of the east could be led to believe that the next administration is likely to adopt any radical changes in the government's financial policy a vigorous pressure would probably be brought to bear to prevent any such departure, but a leading and very intelligent organ of these interests says they "show no indication of being disturbed by the reports of a contemplated departure from conservative and sound financial policy, because they are convinced that political influence, if no others, will prevent such mistaken and dangerous action." The reported anxiety in the east regarding the future administration of the national treasury is doubtless a pure invention.

It is undoubtedly to be expected, as it certainly is to be desired, that the financial policy of the government will not be so entirely dominated by New York during the next four years as it has been for the last four, but this possibility does not involve the substitution of any distinctive western financial policy. It is an entirely gratuitous assumption that the west, considered as a whole, has a financial policy differing in essential respects from what is desired by other portions of the country, and it is an injustice to the west to imply that it wishes any departure that might impair the soundness and the smooth and healthy operation of the financial system. There is no reactionary sentiment as to this matter in the west at large, whatever there may be in limited sections of it, but on the contrary it will be entirely satisfied with a continuance of that republican policy in the administration of the national finances which in the past contributed so largely to the general prosperity, to sound and stable conditions, and to the upbuilding of the nation's credit.

The west has no selfish purpose to subserve, so far as a rational financial policy is concerned, at the expense of any other section. Whatever influence it may have in the next administration will be exerted with reference to the general welfare. It believes that no section should dominate the financial policy of the government, but that that policy should be formed on a broad national basis, with a judicious and conservative regard for the interests and welfare of every section. The west is as practical as the east, and understands thoroughly the necessity of pursuing a course that will not shake confidence and create distrust. Its progress and prosperity are dependent upon a sound, stable and healthy financial condition, and it will not imperil its future by demanding anything inimical to the continuance of this condition.

There are no wiser, sounder, or more conservative financiers in congress than the men who represent the financial views of the west, and these will exercise a very great influence upon the financial policy of the next administration, whoever may be at the head of the treasury. The fact that General Harrison invited one of these, Senator Allison, to be secretary of the treasury, is in itself evidence that no radical departure in the financial policy of the government is intended. With Allison and Sherman as counsellors of the administration there need be no anxiety anywhere that the policy of the national treasury for the next four years will be far removed from the lines which have been found safest for the interests of the government and the welfare of the country.

A CORRESPONDENT asks an explanation of the direct tax bill. An act was passed by congress in 1861 providing that direct taxation to the amount of twenty million dollars annually should be collected from the people of the United States by assessment upon real estate, and that these taxes should be apportioned according to population, as required by the constitution. All of the northern states and a few of the southern states paid the tax in whole or in part, the aggregate amount thus received by the government being about twenty million dollars. The direct tax bill provides for refunding to the states and territories the sums thus paid to the general government, and for remitting and relinquishing all moneys due the government under the act of 1861.

THE Chicago board of trade has at last filed its report with the interstate commerce committee to the effect that the railroads are discriminating against that city in charging higher rates for the transportation of live hogs than for packing house products. All the lines leading from the Missouri river to Chicago are charged with the offense of violating the provisions of the interstate law which forbid unjust discrimination and of giving undue advantages to a particular locality. It was hardly expected that Chicago, favored so long by railroad discrimination, would carry out the threat of running into court with its complaint. For, if the truth be made known, Chicago can be shown to have been benefitted by unjust railroad discrimination to the detriment of every other city within a radius of five hundred miles of it. There is nothing for the pork packing centres along the Missouri river to fear from the investigation. It has already been demonstrated that discrimination does not exist in their favor as against Chicago. The difference of rates on live stock as against packing house products is one which railroads are bound to make on account of greater cost and risk of transportation. It would appear, therefore, from the undignified stand taken by Chicago that the pork packing industry is slipping through its fingers and in desperation Chicago catches at straws.

A CITY minister yesterday scored the press for catering to the appetite of the public it serves. Incidentally he wandered into politics, but while this was in questionable taste, it was not without precedent. But why should ministers score the press for doing what they themselves do? Only yesterday a $250,000 church was dedicated in Washington. To meet a debt, $25,000 in cash was raised there in a few minutes. This church will be for long purses. The rich will be the minister's constituency. He will cater to them. He will not find fault with their weaknesses. He will not teach humility, but it will be his part to help them squeeze through the eye of the needle without disturbing their figurative pumps. Perhaps we are all poor creatures anyhow.

FORTUNATELY the differences between the master and journeyman plumbers have been satisfactorily settled and no interruption in their business is anticipated. It appears that the whole difficulty arose from mutual misunderstanding which was quickly corrected the moment the two parties came together to discuss the question in dispute. The agreement of the plumbers is to be commended. With a desire on each side to come to amicable terms, the difficulty was adjusted promptly in a businesslike manner by mutual concessions. The action of the plumbers in reaching a satisfactory arrangement as to a scale of wages will undoubtedly influence the other crafts in the building trades in fixing their schedules for the season.

THE stir made by the death of Flood was hardly noticed outside the apartment where the event occurred. The bonanza king on a death bed is only a poor, weak creature, and his fellow men seem to realize the fact.

THE people of Nebraska have a right to know who was responsible for the recent boiler explosion at the Lincoln insane asylum.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

It has been decided to organize a Y. M. C. A. at York.

There are 1,100 members of the Farmers' alliance in Antelope county.

Another large wildcat was killed by Weeping Water sports last week.

The Nebraska City papers are advocating a rock pile, on which tramps can be utilized.

A number of Crete young men have banded themselves together to organize a social club.

E. D. Canfield, the Decatur banker, is preparing to go to Chicago to be treated for a cancer.

A Schuyler young lady is said to have been the recipient of $1,000 as a birthday present from her father.

While playing football at Indianola one day last week Orin Cramer had his arm broken by a kick.

A detachment of the Salvation army is about to move on Wymore, barracks having already been secured.

A meeting is to be held at Beaver City Wednesday to organize a Furnas County Sunday School association.

A dog with pronounced symptoms of hydrophobia attacked William Oswald, living near Odell, and badly lacerated his leg.

Wymore is in need of many new residences, new arrivals being obliged to domesticate in hotels, owing to the scarcity of houses to rent.

At the meeting of the executive committee of the State Sunday School association the next convention was located at Tecumseh, to be held on June 11.

There are 7,190 members of the G. A. R. in good standing in Nebraska, composing 254 posts, and $1,543.51 has been spent in assisting needy veterans during the year.

The citizens of Tamora are making an effort to secure the removal of the county seat from Seward, and will endeavor to raise $50,000 to have it located in that town.

Willis Record, of Paxton, who was a member of General Harrison's regiment, is circulating a petition for his appointment as receiver of the North Platte land office.

The Woman's Relief corps of the state has a membership of 1,160, has expended during the year $722.13 in charity, turned over to posts a balance of $600 and has a reserve relief fund of $1,000.

The buffalo grass along the track at McCook was ignited by a spark from an engine and a number of cars were set on fire. The flames, however, were extinguished before much damage was done.

Iowa.

There is something over $2,500 in the city treasury at Cherokee.

A raid on a gambling house at Oskaloosa resulted in the arrest of fifteen inmates.

It is expected that the new Edison electric light plant at Carroll will be in operation in about two weeks.

Charley Ashley, a sixteen-year-old boy living at Boone, was sent to jail for thirty days for stealing a revolver.

Mrs. Judd, of Dows, has filed the necessary papers to commence action against G. C. Jameson, a banker of that place, for $500 for slander.

Sixty civil cases, one murder and one rape case, and four actions for divorce compose the docket of the district court now in session at Jefferson.

Clerk Collins, of the city of Creston, has been exonerated from the charges that were brought against him and has sued two of the daily papers for $5,000 damages for libel.

The Perry District Agricultural society has amended its charter so as to leave out Boone and Greene counties, and have the district confined to Dallas and Guthrie counties.

Wyoming.

An effort is being made to secure the location of a plaster mill at Laramie.

The Colorado and Wyoming G. A. R. encampment will be held at Greeley, March 13.

There are fewer prisoners in the Laramie county jail than at any time during the past five years.

It is estimated that $88,175 will be required to run the city of Cheyenne during the present year.

The stock raisers of Uintah county have united in offering a reward of $1,000 for the conviction of every thief during the next year, for mutilating brands, killing cattle or stealing horses or cattle.

The Green River stock association has elected officers for the ensuing year and will take active steps to bring to justice the organized band of cattle thieves which now infest Carbon, Sweetwater, Fremont and Uintah counties.

SERVANTS OF THE MASTER.

Words Spoken by Them in Local Pulpits Yesterday.

MUCH WHEAT; LITTLE CHAFF.

One Divine Speaks of Heavenly Mansions—The Press Gets a Scoring—An Address to Pythian Knights.

God and Mammon.

"You cannot serve God and Mammon" was the subject of the sermon delivered last night at Central United Presbyterian church by the Rev. John Williamson: "for the love of money is the root of all evil, which while some coveted after, they have erred from the faith, and pierced themselves through with many sorrows."

"Many persons seem willing to illustrate the impossibility of which the Saviour here speaks," said the reverend gentleman, commencing his talk. "The wisdom of his words they cannot doubt; yet they enlist as the servants of Christ and then make the chief effort of their lives the service of the world. Money, money, with all thy getting get money. Whatever else you may fail to get, I beseech you fail not to get money. And yet with all their purposes set in this direction they will turn aside, in body at least, upon the Lord's day, to enter the sanctuary and to be reminded that there is something else for a being created with immortal powers, and designed to serve and enjoy the God in whose image he was created that is infinitely better than all the wealth after which they are striving.

"I want to speak mainly of some of the tendencies of public thought, as these tendencies exhibit themselves in the public press to-day, that show a decided purpose to cast off all pretenses at serving God, and to enthrone mammon. I wish it distinctly understood too, in what I say, I neither wish to underrate the power, nor the blessing of the press of the land; and I presume I could do no better than to acknowledge that I do not, and so far as I know the church does not pray for this mighty director of human energies, as we all ought to do. I believe this is largely true, that the press gives to the public what it wants to read. When we see what it dishes out to them day by day, we surely cannot form a very exalted idea of the public appetite. But I fear the press forgets that there is a reflex influence, that people are influenced by that upon which they feed: that giving them unwholesome reading vitiates their taste; that the press is the molder as well as the propagator of public thought. Many immoralities are decried by all our daily papers. Some of them seem never to weary in denouncing trusts and monopolies because they are greedy and grasping, and because they grind and oppress the poor. And the masses of the people are ready and in many cases rightfully too, say amen. God's disfavor, as well as that of men, rests upon the man or that company that oppresses the poor or robs the hireling of his wages. Yet we may well doubt from what we see in other directions, if these same papers would denounce these things were it not popular to do so, in short did it not make money for the papers. How many of the daily papers of our land are ready to take a stand for any question of right, assured that they will lose money by so doing? I will not say none will dare do it. But how many do you think you could name? What constitutes the ethics of the daily press to-day? Or may we not ask, what has lowered the ethical standard of our dailies throughout the land, and shall I say of Omaha in particular? Is it not the tendency to worship at the shrine of Mammon? Let us take a single and living illustration. The legislature of our state has, after a severe struggle, by a barely sufficient majority, agreed to submit the question of the constitutional prohibition of the liquor traffic to a vote of the people. Though the republican party, which is in the majority in the legislature pledged itself to submit this question in its platform, how uniform was our city press in opposing that submission. What was the great argument brought to bear upon our legislators to induce them to prevent the people from letting their voice be heard through the ballot box on this question. Why should anyone labor to prevent the people from being heard, in an orderly way, upon any question of public interest? Is not this a government of the people, by the people and for the people? Yet every step toward the submission of this question was persistently opposed by all our large and influential dailies, even of the party that in its platform was pledged to submission.

"What are the arguments brought forward to defeat this movement? By the force of what persuasion is it thought to turn the minds of men against voting for this proposed amendment? Is it the best good of society? Should this prohibitory amendment be adopted, will it have a tendency to degrade society; to lower its moral tone; to imperil the peace of communities, endanger life or morals? Will it unsettle or render insecure the homes and home life of our land, close our churches and pollute the minds of our children? Will it tend to increase crime and pauperize the masses by cultivating idleness and by opening the doors more widely into the haunts of vice? Is there danger of its bringing upon the people the displeasure of God, and so closing the windows of heaven and inviting disease and pestilence, since the God of heaven who loves holiness has forbidden the adoption of any such measure? Some of these things are likely to be considered by thinking men, who wish to act wisely and are disposed to meet their responsibilities as citizens. And these are prominently the questions which the all wise God is constantly pressing upon the consideration of men to influence them in all their lives and acts, public and private, as citizens of the realm and as subjects of his authority. But instead of these or such as these receiving consideration with the press, it is simply and constantly a matter of money. 'It will impoverish society;' 'it will prevent the growth of our city;' 'it will drive out capital;' 'it will empty our houses and depopulate our streets;' 'it will unsettle business;' 'see the vast amount of money invested in this business and the number of men they employ; what is to become of all these?' 'It will divert the flow of money to other places where these industries are encouraged;' 'the anger of Mammon will be turned against us and we will be ruined.' The press will close its eyes to the direful results of the traffic, to the number that it brutalizes, the homes it destroys, the poverty and disease it engenders, the prisons that it fills, the courts that it is crowding, and even the taxes that it forces upon an unwilling people, the murders that it daily perpetrates, and the eternal ruin into which it plunges its victims, for the God of truth declares that 'no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God.' It considers not that 'sin is a reproach to any people, while righteousness exalteth a nation.' The one chord it sounds in the ears of people is 'it will endanger our wealth.' It will dethrone Mammon. And as one that believes that morals are worth as much as money, that purity is more valuable than pelf, that righteousness is worth more to a people than riches, I maintain that these should have some consideration even from the secular press in the discussion of this question. And if they cannot have then must the pulpits, even though they be charged with preaching politics, cause their voice to be heard! Manhood is worth something to society. What is society without it? It would perhaps be an uncharitable view, and I never want to be so uncharitable as to accuse the press of being influenced unduly by the patronage it receives from the traffic; but when papers will publish advertisements that are calculated to delude, and are contrary to the spirit of the laws, both state and national, even if within the letter, they certainly invite suspicion. For surely they who advertise lotteries do this for the money there is in it. Yet the state laws prohibit them from advertising lotteries within the state. And the law will not permit these lotteries to send their own advertisements through the mail, yet some of our papers will advertise for them and send their papers through the mail, doing for these gambling schemers what they cannot do for themselves without throwing themselves subject to prosecution. Is it the money they hope to make for their readers, or the hope of deluding their readers into the loss of their money for the sake of the money they make for publishing the deluding scheme? Great is Mammon!"

To Pythian Knights.

Last night Trinity church was thrown open to the Uniform rank of the Knights of Pythias who attended in a body, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of their organization. There were no spare seats in the edifice, and those present were amply repaid by the sermon of Rev. Whitmarsh, brigade chaplain of the order. He chose for his text the words in Ephesians 2-4:

"God who is rich in Mercy." Speaking of the order he said: "Looking from the hilltop of our twenty-fifth anniversary, we can look back on the rich mercy of our God and estimate what is evidently within reach of our order in days not far remote. As an instrumentality of good to ourselves, usefulness to others, we can thank God that our order has been permitted to attain so marvelous a growth. Twenty-five years ago our founder gathered seven friends around him, and under pledges of secrecy, for the first time read the ritual of what he considered a brotherhood, and on the 19th of February the first Pythian lodge was formed, Judge Rathbone, with his friends, acknowledging their vows on his mother's bible. Since then what do we behold! A quarter million of our citizens bearing the Pythian flag in every state and territory of our union, with one member in every 250 of our entire population. All of unsullied character and white blood are welcomed and side by side stand in its ranks, the mechanic, the clerk, the merchant, the man of leisure, the artist, soldier, Arctic explorer, advocate, physician, divine, teacher, legislator, judge and governor. What marvelous results of a twenty-four years' history! Pythianism is not a religion, and is no rival or substitute for the church of Christ. Unselfishness, self-sacrificing interest in a brother's cause, friendship proved by sacrifice in a brother's need, is the lesson taught by the order we love, and is the demand it makes of those who join its ranks. Personal experience proved that the lessons so taught were not heedlessly forgotton. Once it was the speaker's duty to watch by the bed side of a dying knight. He was a stranger in the town in which he died, and while endeavoring to aid a stranger brother had risked his life and contracted an infectious disease. How truly he had risked it was proved by the life he gave up in a few short hours, and his devotion to the order was shown by his fidelity unto death. Once it was the burial of a young man who died far from the home of his childhood, where he had left two young sisters. How lovingly the Pythian brothers hastened to his solitary room! How the castle hall was draped in crape and adorned with flowers when he died! How carefully the body was guarded day and night by the brothers in that hall! And then when the mourning sisters arrived, they were tenderly welcomed by the knights, and instead of being given the cold comfort of a hotel, were taken into the home and family of a brother knight. They came to meet strangers, but found kindred for their brother's sake. A third time was when a knight was taken sick away from home, and for eight long months, night after night, month after month, was watched by knights he had never before seen, and whose names he did not know. When at last he died, the same brothers sent one of their number to accompany his wife and child to take a last fond look at the one they had lost. The ritual of the Pythians is no empty form, and the question "Does any one know of a sick brother, or of a brother's family in distress?" as it is asked in the lodge room, is one that every member awaits with the full determination to go and aid the afflicted if need be. We may bless God for the rich mercy in which he has reared up such an instrumentality, to set an example of unselfishness and self-sacrifice upon the altar of friendship. Judging by the twenty-five years we can see ahead possibilities grand and glorious, we see the order growing in numbers, influence and moral strength, and spreading on either hand those influences of brotherhood and fraternal love. We see it standing as no other association of men, save only the church of Christ, can stand as an arbiter between contending classes. It may be said the aims of the society are Utopian, but they will be only so, if the members of this society are false to their principles and negligent in extending their influence for good. It is no easy task. To fight with selfishness is no child's play, but each member has enlisted for that war. The battlefield is wide, and the battle is to be waged between right and wrong, truth and falsehood, justice and injustice, selfishness and love and loving care for others, and it is the Pythians who have voluntarily placed themselves as champions of the right, the true, the just and the unselfish.

In conclusion the speaker said: "You are banded together in order that in that war your power may be the greater for the union. Read your obligations. Go back to the hour when the sprig of myrtle was placed within your hands, remember the solemn vow you took that vow repeated and yet again renewed, and be true—true to honor, to your word before God and man, and to yourself."

THE HEAVENLY HOME.

Dr. A. R. Thain Begins His Pastorale In Kountze Place.

Dr. A. R. Thain, recently of Galesburg, Ill., but now pastor of the Plymouth Congregational church in Kountze place, in this city, preached his first sermon to his new charge yesterday. The members of the church were delighted with the effort and there is every indication that he will be as popular here as he was at his late charge. A number of graduates of Knox college who, while students were regular attendants at his church, were present, and with the members of the congregation extended a hearty welcome to Mr. Thain at the close of the discourse.

Dr. Thain is a tall, somewhat angularly built man of possibly fifty years. His features, frame and voice are all indicative of strength. His eyes are keen but kindly in expression and there is a quiet reserve in his manner that is probably born of modesty. His locks are almost raven, but his moustache is gray. He possesses all the elements of an orator and his voice, which is one of rare excellence, is deep, resonant and splendidly moderated. It is in this gift that his power, to a great degree, lies. Added to this a sincerity and kindliness that wins the auditor. He was pastor of the First Congregational church of Galesburg for twelve years and the great majority of the Knox college students were regular attendants at his church.

The reverend doctor took for his text yesterday, "In My Father's Home are Many Mansions." He said in brief:

"J. Howard Payne struck a chord to which every heart vibrates when he wrote "There's no Place Like Home." The home to which his memory looked back was very humble indeed, yet it inspired him to write these sweet words which have sung their way to millions of hearts. The home feeling is so strong in us that we set up our household gods in almost every place and call it home; but the home of all homes to us is the place where we passed our childhood. The roof tree may have fallen, not a vestige of the home may remain, the spot where it stood may be thousands of miles distant, but there is room in the memory, where every post and beam and rafter is restored, where even broken panes of glass are reproduced, where a mother knits and a father reads and brothers and sisters laugh and play."

Then followed a graphic and poetical description of the chilhood home of the speaker, and the minister continued:

"That ample fire ceased to burn long ago, that father and mother are hymning their Creator's praise in the upper courts, the family is scattered, but they all carry in their memories an idealized copy of home, father, mother and all the influences there. The text has a homelike sound. It speaks of a father, of a father's house and of the mansions or rooms in it prepared for his children. This homelikeness runs all through christianity. We find in it all the endearing terms of home; its discipline is parental, and its object is to gather the human family under the high roof tree of an eternal home. Some religions are far away and mysterious like that of the Persian fire worshipper, whose temple was the vault of heaven and where gods were the sun and stars. Other religions are savage and brutal like that of the Goths, who were taught that animal courage is the chief virtue, and whose ideal of heaven was an immense hall where, in company with Thor and Odin, they were to drink strong mead out of the skulls of slain enemies. Others, again, are gloomy, like the Druidism of the ancient Britons, poetical like the mythology of the Grecians, or political like the religion of the Romans. Christianity alone has a strong home element in it. The first grand fact is that God is our father. Were it not for God's fatherhood, our feelings toward Him would not be what they now are. We might reverence Him but would not love Him. He has taught us to say "Our Father," and straightway we are brought near Him. We worship the God none the less because we love the Father. He is a Father in love. No love save a father's could stand the strain to which we have subjected the love of God. He is a Father in care. He gives us golden harvests and ripening fruits, and causes all forces in nature to contribute to our benefit in answer to our prayer. He is a Father in forgiveness. What love save a father's could say to rebellious children, 'Come, now, let us reason together, saith the Lord; though your sins be as scarlet they shall be as white as snow.' The homelikeness of christianity is seen in the fact that Christ is our brother. When He came on earth He took not on him the nature of angels but bodies like ourselves. He was made so much like us that the Jews would not acknowledge that He was anything more than a man. But this only shows the more clearly the reality of His brotherhood. He was not ashamed to call us brethren and would not ignore even the thief on the cross. Another important point of the subject is that the present life is our Fathers' family discipline. In governing His children God has ever shown Himself to be a kind and wise father. The homelikeness of christianity is seen in the fact that all of God's redeemed children are to be gathered together in their Father's house there to abide forever. Some of the sacred writers—more particularly the Apostle John—describes heaven in language of great sublimity and beauty, but much of the language is evidently figurative. The result is far from satisfactory. Heaven is described as glittering with gold, and gems and cold material splendor. Everything is on a grand scale. Individuality is swallowed up. Familiarity is impossible. Now this may please the imagination but it does not warm the heart. Don't the perpetual song sometimes become a little wearisome and monotonous? Do the feet of the angels never become tired and cold standing so long on the golden pavements? The trouble with these pictures is the home element is left out. Christ said: 'In my Father's home are many mansions; if it were not so I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you.' Ah, that satisfies the heart. Heaven is my Father's house. Heaven is a home—the dearest spot in God's wide universe."

THE WESTERN TRAIN ROBBERY.

A Very Slight Clue Furnished by Three Tramps.

TULARE, Cal., Feb. 24.—On receipt of intelligence, Friday night, of the train robbery at Pixley, a special car was ordered immediately to carry officers to the scene. A pool of fresh blood was found several yards from the track, where one of the unfortunate passengers had been shot down. There were indications of horses having recently been hitched to one of the telegraph poles near by. Two tramps were found who told the following story:

"We were waiting for a train to ride out to Pixley, and noticed two more men who seemed to be waiting for a train. We went up and commenced talking to them."

"They acted in a peculiar manner.

"It was so dark that we could not tell exactly how they looked, but think both were good sized men. Both wore overcoats and white shirts. Both had what appeared to us to be shotguns. They asked us where was a good place to get on a train, as they were going to Delano to shoot jack rabbits. We asked them what was the matter with shooting jack rabbits at Pixley. One of them said he had a ranch at Delano. Just then the train came along and the men jumped on the front part of the engine."

One of the tramps continued: "Something seemed to warn me that all was not right. As the train passed a third man jumped out from somewhere and boarded one of the passenger cars. I felt uneasy and walked over to the depot and told some one what had happened. I was only laughed at, but it was not long till we heard what had happened."

A man who was riding on the blind baggage said: "The train commenced to slow up when we got some distance beyond Pixley. When it nearly stopped I discovered that there was trouble of some kind and jumped off. When they commenced shooting I ran and jumped a wire fence and laid down in a field near by. I heard some one say, 'My God, I am killed.' Then more shooting occurred, and then I heard an explosion of some kind. When the robbers had gone I skipped out and got among the passengers. One of the men shot had his side torn all to pieces with buckshot. The train backed up to Pixley, where one of the passengers claimed that he saw a man fall some distance from the track. The train went back and we searched for the man. We soon found him. He had evidently been instantly killed. The shot entered near the temple. He had a ticket in his hat for Poso."

From people at Pixley and other sources it was learned that when the train was stopped, and as soon as the express messenger found out what was the trouble, he barred the doors of the car, but the robbers threw a bomb under it and gave him such a shaking up that he was glad to open the doors. The amount taken is variously estimated, some placing it at from $50,000 to $60,000. Men are searching the country, though there is no clue as to the direction taken by the robbers.

Kelly, the messenger for Wells, Fargo & Co., on the train robbed last Friday night, says that there was something less than $300 in the safe at the time of the robbery. The amount was small owing to the money order system now in use. He opened the door and let the robbers in only because the latter threatened to kill the engineer and fireman, whom they also forced to beg the messenger to open the door. Kelly says there were only two robbers, but Baggagemaster Lehn says there were five at least. Kelly says the robbers were undoubtedly novices.

Detectives of the Southern Pacific left here last evening for Pixley. A description of the robbers has been obtained and it is thought they will soon be caught. A special dispatch from Los Angeles to the local papers here says:

"When it became known that the train was in the hands of highwaymen a scene of wild confusion occurred in the Pullman sleeping coaches. The porter locked both doors, while the inmates of the car hastily hid their valuables in places where they would escape detection. One of the men threw a diamond ring in a spittoon, and the idea proving catching, cuspidors were rapidly converted into safe deposit boxes. The party then prepared for the attack. Two revolvers comprised the ordnance, and the owners were stationed at each door. The second Pullman car was equally barred. The people in the regular coaches being unable to lock the doors, were in the very worst of a dilemma, and when one, more weak-kneed than his companions, crawled under his seat, the others took the cue, and there was a general and systematic diving under benches."

A dispatch from Delavo states that E. Bentley, a deputy constable of that place, and one of the men shot last Friday night near Pixley by the train robbers, died to-day.

Stolen Diamonds Recovered.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Feb. 24.—The diamonds lost by Mrs. Snyder, daughter of ex-Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, were recovered yesterday. The valuables had been mislaid by the person accused of stealing them.

Constitutional Catarrh.

No single disease has entailed more suffering or hastened the breaking up of the constitution than Catarrh. The sense of smell, of taste, of sight, of hearing, the human voice, the mind,—one or more, and sometimes all, yield to its destructive influence. The poison it distributes throughout the system attacks every vital force, and breaks up the most robust of constitutions. Ignored, because but little understood, by most physicians, impotently assailed by quacks and charlatans, those suffering from it have little hope to be relieved of it this side of the grave. It is time, then, that the popular treatment of this terrible disease by remedies within the reach of all passed into hands at once competent and trustworthy. The new and hitherto untried method adopted by Dr. Sanford in the preparation of his RADICAL CURE has won the hearty approval of thousands. It is inst