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

BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Ber Publishing Company, Omana. 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. Btate of Nebraska, County of Douglas, Ss. County of Douglas, County of Douglas, County of Douglas, County George B. Tzschuck, secretary of the Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Dathy Bee for the week ending March 9, 1889, was as follows:
Sunday, March 3 18,856
Blonday, March 4, 18,856
Tuesday, March 5, 18,872
Wednesday, March 6, 18,845
Thursday March 1, 18,873 Saturday, March 9......18,913 Average......18,867

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 9th day of March, A. D. 1889. Seal. N. P. FEIL. Notary Public. Seal. N. P. FEIL Notary Public.

Bate of Nebraska,
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 or March, 1888, 19,689 copies; for April,
1888, 18,744 copies; for May, 1888, 18,181
copies; for June, 1888, 19,243 copies; for
July, 1888, 18,033 copies; for August, 1888,
18,183 copies; for September, 1888, 18,134 copies;
for October, 1888, 18,934 copies; for November, 1888, 18,235
copies; for January, 1889, 18,574 copies; for February, 1889, 18,996 copies.
GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 2d day of March, A. D. 1889. N. P. FEIL Notary Public.

SUNDAY FEATURES.

Some of the Interesting Articles Prepared For Bee Readers.

For Twelve Dollars a Year-Carp tells, in his own interesting style, how the Chinese coolle works in his native land. (Copyrighted.) Surveyors in the Rockies-Exciting experiences in the location of the Union Pacific, related by Andrew Rosewater.

Let the Blue Laws Rest-Ehzabeth Cady Stauton expresses her views on the Sunday newspaper and amusements with her customary frankness, and in a manner which will challenge the attention of the clergy and Sabbath Early Reminiscences of Omaha-Dr.

Miller tells of General Sherman's arrival and excursion over the Union Pacific. Minstrelsy in the Old Times-Burnt cork artists fifty years ago and the fortunes that

Mimic Earth, Sea and Sky-A dramatic critic talks of matters both before and behind

Charley Fischer's Boys - The old-time Omaha fire chief and the able fighters who helped him control the flames before the days of paid firemen. Fortunes in Horse Flesh-The fine trot-

ting stock owned in Om aha and where they In the Barbers' Hands-Peculiarities of some well known Omahans in the parlors of

the tonsorial artists. Caught Jack in the Box-An old baggageman's experience with a boxed-up robber, and other thrilling episodes on the rail.

A Complete Sporting Department-The events of the week given in detail, with a forecast of coming attractions. Local Denominational Features-What

is transpiring in Omaha religious circles. Omaha's Labor Societies-Walks and talks with the officers of the local organiza--The spring outlook In Parlor and Ball Room-The notable

social events of the week described, and the movements of society leaders. Echoes From the Ante-Room-Interesting

occurrences among the fraternities. Other Features of Interest-The New York Herald's cable dispatches from European centers; our own special service from the na-tional and state capitals; all the happenings in Nebraska and Iowa gathered by our special correspondents; complete trade reviews; fresh and well selected miscellany, and the brightest and most complete local news.

BRING on your union depot and all will be forgiven.

"COLD TEA" will be a common beverage hereafter on the first day of the

THE absconding confidential clerk is a bird that is foreign to Omaha. He should be plucked.

PERHAPS the county druggist could be induced to compound a remedy for the chronic looseness in county affairs. THE legislature has at last made a

bill. Easy sailing is now assured for that measure. THE swindles of the Chicago Post cast a huge shadow over the financial operations of Cleveland's city treasurer. Even Kentucky's honest Tate must hang his

head in shame.

HURON, Dak., wants direct railroad communication with Omaha. Is there a town within a radius of two hundred miles of Omaha which does not ask the same privilege?

An Arizona rustic toyed with the real estate boom in Denver, dropped a roll of ten thousand dollars in an hour, and committed suicide. Death was preferable to being photographed as a chump.

THE Omaha councilmen are examining the subway system in Chicago and growing enthusiastic as the operation progresses. Chicago has a subway of generating enthusiasm that cannot be resisted.

THE Republican and World are engaging in a sickly debate upon their respective circulations. They handle the subject pretty much as a man would an infernal machine. One is afraid and the other "dassent."

"TIS AN ill wind that blows nobody good." The Sunday closing order, if it effectually bars the back door, will cause a weekly stampede to South Omaha, Council Bluffs and other rural retreats where the foaming beaker blooms.

PROHIBITION in Maine is progressing with great alacrity into the hands of the druggists. The legislature passed a law permitting druggists to sell liquor in quart doses, on their own prescriptions. In their anxiety to rule or ruin, the disciplies of Neal Dow compromised on free rum.

THE GARNISHEE SHARKS. One of the most important bills pending in the legislature is that introduced

by Hon. Richard Berlin, providing that the creditors of employes of corporations living in one state shall not garnishee their wages earned in another state. The evil which this bill seeks to remedy is an aggravating one. For years the justice sharks living on the Iowa side of the river have preyed upon Nebraska employes of railroads operated in both states, and bled them for hundreds of dollars of costs. Omaha railroad employes have been particularly annoyed by the school of sharks whose headquarters is in Council Bluffs. Every time a grocery or dry goods store or saloon fails in this city, these sharks are on hand to buy up for a trifle all claims against railroad men. Garnishee attachments follow and the victim is compelled to settle the claim and costs before he receives his wages from the company. It is useless to plead that the claim is exorbitant, that he does not owe the amount, or that he cannot pay it in a lump without doing an injustice to his family. The officers of the compony cannot give him relief, and he is forced to go to Council Bluffs and settle the claim, or give bond and fight it in the home courts. This involves lawyer fees, loss of time and other expenses, and annoyances which few men care to undertake. The worst feature is that the company will not tolerate the garnishee annovance, and the victim is liable to discharge.

The proposed law does not place a premium on swindlers and dead beats. It simply provides for the collection of debts, contracted in the state, under the laws of the state, and protects the good and the bad alike from the avaricious sharks of Iowa. The bill is a good one and should be passed.

SUNDAY SALOON CLOSING. The order of Mayor Broatch, requiring that all saloons be closed on Sunday, is in pursuance of the law, which in this particular has been violated ever since its passage. This is a sufficient justification of the order. It has been the duty of the mayor for the past two years to enforce the Sunday closing provision of the Slocumb act, but he explains that he has not done so for the reason that he desired to bring about a gradual compliance with the laws, to educate the people to obedience by a conservative course, trusting to the good sense of those engaged in the liquor traffic to

cheerfully and voluntarily acquiesce in

the requirements of the law. This policy, of course, failed to produce the desired result. It has always failed wherever tried, for it is not original with Omaha's mayor. Many of the cities of the country have had a similar experience. Everywhere the saloon element makes the mistake of not yielding a cheerful and voluntary obedience to laws enacted for its regulation. Were the fact otherwise there would very likely be less of a popular demand to deal with it summarily and severely. Its persistent hostility to the laws naturally incites a vigorous opposition and strengthens the cause of its most uncompromising opponents. Obstinate neglect to comply with the will of the majority is almost as bad as to evidence than now appears. The fact openly rebel, and the final result is that Platt has been asked to the White pretty certain to be the same in either | house, and Miller has not, is hardly case—the majority will use its power to enforce obedience.

It was unnecessary for Mayor Broatch to present any other reason for his order than the requirements of the law and the duty he is under to see that it is enforced. He was not called upon to cite extraneous considerations to justify or explain his performance of a plain executive duty, and we think it would have been quite as well, perhaps even better, to have omitted these. They suggest something in the nature of an excuse or apology, when nothing of the sort was needed. THE BEE advises the saloon-keepers to comply with the mayor's order fully and faithfully.

DISPOSING OF THE PATRONAGE. The understood purpose of the president to rely largely upon the recommendations of senators and representatives in making appointments to offices in the states which they represent is criticised as a return to the old plan which was one of the strongholds of the spoils system. The civil service reform agitation and the legislation resulting clear passage for the Omaha charter therefrom were due mainly to the abuses of the public patronage by members of congress, and it is apprehended that if they are again permitted to fully control appointments there may be a return to the old abuses. As a matter of fact senators and representatives have never been wholly deprived of this privilege, but the limit of its exercise has been materially reduced, and there is no reason to suppose that this will be extended under the present administration. Indeed it is not apparent how it can be, unless congress consents to extend it, and nobody anticipates any such thing.

The president's reason for depending, in the main, upon the recommendations of state congressional delegations in making federal appointments in the states, to some extent also in the departments, is the impossibility that he or the heads of departments can have a personal knowledge of the character and capacity of all applicants for office. It is a reason, the force of which everybody must admit. If the president and the department chiefs undertake the task of investigating the record and qualifications of everybody who seeks an appointment they would have no time for anything eise, and even then the term of an administration would expire before half the changes desired to be made in the public offices could be effected. It is manifestly impossible for the federal offices to be distributed at present on the plan of fifty or sixty years ago, when their number was not one-fourth what it now is. The president must have advice, and to a greater or less extent rely upon somebody's recommendations, and obviously the senators and representatives are the

only persons he can properly in such a matter call to his counsel. It is perhaps not to be expected that the president will wholly escape imposition. All those who may volunteer or may be invited to give advice as to

appointments will not "exercise consideration and fidelity." Un worthy men will get into the DUDlie service under this administration as they have under all others, and the president will have to take the responsibility. This he cannot expect to avoid, but he can guard against a repetition of deception from the same source, and he should, as he very likely will, make it an inflexible rule that the senator or representative responsible for the appointment of an unfit person, should thereafter be debarred from all recognition in connection with appointments. Meanwhile there is every indication that it is the purpose of the administration to proceed with proper caution and care in the distribution of the patronage.

EXPECTANT BONDHOLDERS.

It is reported that the holders of government securities are expecting s material advance in them, basing their faith on a recent incidental remark of the president. This was to the effect that an extra session of congress will not be necessary to provide for reducing the surplus, as there would be no surplus if the public debt was reduced, which should be done as rapidly as bonds could be paid. It is quite possible, it may be admitted, to infer from this that it is the intention of the administration to press the policy of buying bonds with the surplus, which, if carried beyond a certain limit, would have the effect of appreciating their price, but we venture to predict that if the bondholders withhold their bonds in the belief that the administration is determined to get them at almost any price, they will be badly disappointed. We believe it entirely safe to say that there will be no purchase of bonds under the present administration except on terms that will be advantageous to the government.

Thus far there has been no change in the treasury policy, as to this matter, from the course pursued under the late administration. The purchase of bonds has consisted of the acceptance of all the four-and-a-half per cents offered at the price established under the preceding administration, and the rejection of all the four per cents offered. In eastern financial circles the belief is said to prevail that it will be the aim of the secretary of the treasury to devise some means of forcing larger offerings of four-and-a-half per cent bonds to the government without material advance in price, and encouraging banks, trust companies, savings banks and other moneyed institutions to buy four per cent bonds for their own purposes, and to sell their shorter term bonds to the government. It may not be found practicable to do this, but in any event it is not at all propable that the administration will adopt a policy calculated to encourage speculation in the bonds of the government, the tendency to which is said to be already apparent.

If report is to be credited, the administration has decided to recognize the Plattfaction in New York and, of course, ignore Miller and his followers. Statements to this effect should not, however, be received with unquestioning credence until supported by some better conclusive proof that the president has determined to recognize the former to the disregard of the latter, but may simply mean that he is endeavoring to bring them into harmony, and selects the less placable of the two to labor with first. Mr. Harrison is on record as saying that he would not accord any consideration to factions, and it is too soon after having announced that decision to change it. We have no doubt it will be found that he is endeavoring to arrange matters in New York so that the republicans can work together there harmoniously, and if there is a way that this can be done the president may safely be expected to accomplish it. Naturally his first efforts would be directed to bringing Mr. Platt into line.

Ir is the purpose of the committee of the city council now inspecting the electrical subways of Chicago to pay a visit to several cities in Illinois where brick is used for street pavements. Our taxpayers will be extremely interested in the result. If it be satisfactorily proven that brick pavement is both durable and cheap, there can be little question but that our taxpayers will prefer brick to either wooden block or asphalt, especially on residence streets. The adoption of brick will stimulate the manufacture of vitrified brick at home, and a new and valuable industry will be added to our resources. The merits of brick pavement should therefore be most carefully looked into not only by our city council, but by the board of trade. The report of the latter would supplement the investigations of the city authorities and would settle beond dispute whether brick pavement is adapted to the needs of Omaha.

THE Omaha charter bill has passed both houses of the legislature and is now before the governor for approval. There is no reason to fear delay in that quarter. All warring interests were harmonized by the senate amendments. and no reasonable objection can now be made to the charter becoming a law. Its provisions will enable the authorities to proceed expeditiously with great public works. The enlarged powers which were denied the city two years ago have been granted, and all stumbling blocks on the path of progress have been removed. The authority given to condemn or acquire land and perfect a system of public parks is of incalculable advantage to the people. In addition the construction of the city hall is placed in friendly hands, insuring rapid work on the building, consistent with economy and safety.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S selections for territorial offices are well received, particularly in Montana. Men of commanding ability and popularity have been appointed to the leading offices. and the party greatly strengthened thereby. Montana is on the threshhold of statehood. The people, being equally divided between the two parties, makes it a fair pattle ground, with the

odds slightly in favor of the republicans. The character of the president's appointments gives the republicans an advantage which the democrats cannot overcome at the organiza-

tion of the state. THE announced intention of the railroads to curtail local train service in Iowa, smacks of retaliation for the reduction of rates enforced by the state railroad commission. The assertion that a reduction in rates can only be met by a corresponding reduction in accommodations to the public is too transparent to mask the real purpose. The railroads are determined to aggravate the people and make regulation as odious as possible, hoping to secure a modification. This spirit of revenge, if carried into effect, will be met with similar weapons, and in the end the railroads will be the losers.

THE growth of trusts in every department of human activity is one of the most dangerous signs of the times. The organization of the steel rail trust, with a capital of twenty million dollars, is the latest addition to the grasping monopolies which afflict this country. It illustrates the widespread determination of capitalists to control products and prices and defiantly rob the consumer of the benefits of competition. The regulation of these monopolies presents a problem which must find a prompt and effective solution in con-

district elections from April to June will, if passed, effect a much needed reform in the management of country schools. Under the present law the election of new directors in April tends to demoralize the discipline of schools, and in many instances seriously injures their usefulness. By making the term of office of directors conform to the school year these annoyances are done away with, and uniformity of annual reports secured.

would undoubtedly have prend.

THE Lower California gold fields turn out, as predicted, to be speculative frauds, concerted by real estate boomers in Los Angeles and San Diego. San Francisco papers denounce as criminal 'the exaggerated stories of rich finds sent out by unscrupulous people eager to make money from the outfitting business." An army of prospectors have gone to that region, and the result is that much suffering prevails there.

murderer, mystifies the Mindenites by playing opossum. He is a shrewd, calculating scoundrel, and will take desperate chances to avoid the gallows if given an opportunity. The authorities must exercise the greatest caution in guarding the prisoner. A weapon in the hands of a desperado is suggestive of funerals.

THE twine trust is swelling to the proportions of a colorsal toad. The price of binding twine has been advanced from nine to twenty-five cents a pound, and the farmers of the north- ventente cordiale of the triple alliance. The west are naturally alarmed. Fortunately several months must elapse before harvest, and by that time the grasping monopoly will have secured rope enough to hang itself.

brazenly exposes the corporation dollar on every occasion. The indefinite postponement of the bill providing for listing railroad property for taxation, during the absence of its friends, was a display of shameless anxiety to serve their masters by defeating a measure of public relief.

demands that stringent measures be chalk swiftly and severely punished.

for housekeepers to do-throw up your purse and look pleasant. THE country will breathe easier now

tenderfeet. The Candidate's Song.

Chicago News. At night, at noon, and every time of day The candidate is very wide awake, And to the voter smilingly doth say, In his own matchless, jovial, winning way "What'll you take!"

Who toss their hats and cheer him loudly In liquid sounds his speeches gayly flow!

> "Setemupagain!" Jay's Evil Eye.

Chicago Herald.

dress, has served to strengthen the good and convincingly argumentative effort, full of the zeal and earnestness of the man, but an exhibition all men would have pardoned. The popular enthusiasm in behalf of Mr. in its expression of sympathy with the occafeat of the Times the tory government shall ever venture to offer any, will aided and abetted one

THE bill changing the time of school

THE raid on Oklahoma is almost certom to result disastrously to the raiders. The attempt to drive the president to hasty action will fail. Surrounded as he is with the difficulties of reorganizing the various departments of the government, he cannot act on the laws passed by congress until the secretary of the interior has brought system out of the prevailing chaos in the department. Meanwhile the lamentations of the boomers will be lost in the cries of the officeseekers.

BUTLER' bogus claim for \$50,000 received its death blow in the house. The prolonged fight over the bill and the closeness of the vote on the various amendments and the final test shows that the immaculate farmer of Pawnee has lost none of his force as a shrewd and tricky lobbyist. Had there been the slightest foundation for the claim it

MATT ZIMMERMAN, the captured

THE railroad gang in the senate

THE determination of the futhorities to suppress the sale of impure milk will be heartily seconded by the people of the city. The health of old and young adopted, and the venders of diluted

THE combine of local butchers has made an early insertion in the vitals of the ice trust, but the "cut" will not fatten the family freezer during the summer months. There is only one thing

that assurances have been received, in a roundabout way, that our navy is not rolling at the bottom of Apia bay. Californians can discontinue their warlike preparations, shelve their gans, and proceed peacefully in pursuit of eastern

A statesman he, as all the people know

"Give us a dozen whiskies!" "Don't be alow!"

Jay Gould has been looking over several western railroads, and the stockholders are falling over each other in their eagerness to

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS. The great speech of Parnell at the recent immense meeting in London, at which John Morley also made a remarkably strong adopinion of the world toward the great Irish leader. His speech was a dignified, elevated exhibiting no bitterness of feeling toward those who have persecuted him, though such Parnell manifested on this occasion was extraordinary even in the great city of London, and Mr. Morley remarked of the assemblage that he never seen one larger or more carnest sion. This event showed what the effect had been upon the popular mind of the vindication of Parnell, and it cannot be doubted that it will continue to grow. With the dewhich stood behind that journal, to the extent at least of giving it all practicable moral support and encouragement, also suffered, and no explanation which it can make, if it relieve it of the odium of having basest conspiracies ever concected against a great and just cause and its leaders. The commission having adjourned until April 2, to consider the question of enlarging the limit of its inquiry, it is more than probable it will decide on reconvening not to proceed any further. Certainly if tory influence can effect that result it will be done, for if the commission is permitted to go on as Parnell desires there can be no doubt a conspiracy

will be clearly established which may com-

promise more than one member of the gov-

ernment. It is to be expected therefore,

that if a plausible way can be found to ter-

minate the work of the commission the

world will see the end of it early in April.

To divert attention from the Parnell matter the government is urging national defonse, and the subject, as its importance deserves, is being widely and very earnestly discussed. The revolt of Lord Randolph Churchill and his allies against the army and navy bills has given rise to the suggestion that the tory ministry may be defeated, after all, on an issue not connected with the Irish question. This, however, cannot be called probable. Churchill is well aware of the difficult situation of the Salisbury government, and is availing himself of its difficulties to enforce his own demands Probably he will be able to dictate the policy of the ministry in these regards; for the tories will not risk a rupture on such a point as this. Nor would the result of a government defeat on these questions be of particular advantage to the Gladstone liberals. Nothing short of a new general election of parliament could give Gladstone control, and the sentiment of the English constituencies on the home rule question is still to much in doubt to make an appeal to voters desirable at the present time. Lord Salisbury is undoubtedly in a most uncomfortable positton His government suffers all the disadvantages of a coalition ministry without the advantages of an actual thorough going coalition. That is to say, the liberal unionists, who hold the balance of power, will stand by him on questions of Irish policy, but are not pledged to sustain him on any other measures. This puts the tory ministry completely at the mercy of legislative freebooters like Churchill.

Bismarck, in the declining years of his life, appears to be encountering the experiences which have clouded the close of the careers of other great statesmen in history. Two years ago the chief man in Europe, perhaps in the world, was the Iron Chancellor, Backed by Kaiser and peasant, by the army and the state, the diplomatist of his age, he made or unmade kingdoms, and kept Germany, by the irresistable force of an unbending will, at the head of Europe. He, as Reichs-Kanzler, playing the nation like pupoets on a wire, against each other, keeping an iron grip on his power in the state, and pushing his empire into Africa and the Pacific islands, knew no obstacles, and every plan he made he finished with success. there seems to be a change. When "the Englishwoman" came to power, for three months he saw his power slowly slipping away. He saw Prince Herbert his chosen successor openly refused admittance to court; he saw the rise of Boulanger; of the Battenbergs; and when with the accession of Wilhelm II., he came into nower once more, he found his prestige broken. Since then, his every move seems to have miscar ried. Russia, the cloud on the eastern horion, grows more and more threatening. Prince Herbert, by his maladroitness in the Morrier case, not only showed his unfitness to be the next reichs-kanzler, but injured the cold reception of the young kaiser in Vienna is too recent for comment. The outbreak of the natives has pushed back the German advance in Africa. The Samoan affair has apparently checked the tide of aggression in the Pacific ocean. Success has been his for years, and now the very magnitude of his former achievements makes his later failures the more significant. Is it the beginning of his decline?

The revocation of the decree of exile against the Duc d'Aumale by the French assembly probably has no other significance than as an act of reparation to a citizen who had been most unjustly dealt with by his fellow-countrymen. The duke had the misfortune, from the point of view of expediency, of being the representative of the Orleanist branch of the French royalty, whice lost the sovereignty by the precipitate flight of Louis Phillipe in 1843. Since that event he has lived peaceably upon his estates, and has discreetly refrained from meddling with polilies. Many observant Frenchmen have believed that he would be called to the throne by the legislature itself. This was in the highest degree conjectural; but its likelihood wes much increased by the foolish decree of banishment against all the French princes in 1885. This action gave the Duc d'Aumale the advantage of a distinct grievance, which he wisely rendered more impressive by the gift of his magnificent Chantilly estate to the French people. There is no more probabinty of his restoration now than there was three years ago; but it is certain that an Orleanist prince on French soil, treated like any other French citizen, is far less dangerous to the republic than a legitimist heir driven from his own country by a vote of the legislature.

The French tribunals have made up their minds that the stringing of wires over a house is an injury to the proprietor of the house, for which he should be paid. An electric lighting company, finding that the shortest route for its wires to a place which it wished to reach was over the roof of a house, proceeded, as such companies generally do, to string them across it, without

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

asking the owners' leave. In this country the company would probably have put up poles and frames on the roof, or would have fastened the wires to a chimney, without paying any attention to the protests of the proprietor, but in France the right, or the habit, of appropriating other people's property is not so highly developed as here, and it ventured only to place supports on the neighboring buildings, so that the wires swung free over the house in question. The owner, however, chose to consider the wires an annoyance, and sued for an order to have them removed, and for damages for the injury they had already done him. The company resisted, on the ground that the owner of the house under the wires had no rights in the space through which they were stretched, and that, moreover, they did him no harm. The court decided that the owner ship of a piece of ground carried with it the ownership of all the space above it capable of being utilized. As to the damage caused by the wires, it held that the possible danger from the current to persons in the house. even if it existed only in imagination, was an njury, while the sound of the wind through the wires was a real annovance, and the necessity of allowing workmen to walk over the roof, together with the chance that the wires might be broken by a storm and trail over the tiles, constituted a risk of damage which would not exist if the wires were not there. For these reasons it ordered the immediate removal of the wires.

the national gods, was never more strikingly shown than in the recent assassination of Viscount Mori, the minister of education. Thirty years ago the assassin's name would have been honored throughout Japan as one who had fulfilled a worthy duty. Now the narrow-minded fanaticism of the act is recognized by all parties except the small chouge that object to foreign customs and government reform. There is no question that the minister was killed because of his disrespectful conduct in a temple three years ago and of his efforts to secure nonsectarian instruction in the public schools, These latter were bitterly resented by many ardent believers in Shintoism, but the most enlightened public men in Japan have long abandoned all faith in the heathen gods and were in sympathy with the minister. although they may not have dared to openly espouse his cause.

FIGURES VS. MORTGAGES.

ance Memorial. THE BEE: Since the appearance of that remarkable paper, "The Alliance Memorial," I have been looking into it. I confess my astonishment that it should have received any attention by our congressional delegation, except an indignant remonstrance, at its misrepresentations of the good name of our state. It is not surprising that Church Howe should denounce it as untrue.

Improved Unimproved	No. Acres. 5,504,702 4,440,124		
Total	9,944,826		
Showing an ave \$10.65.	rage value	per acre o	

Alliance memorial \$150,000,000

My estimates (very high) 65,254,456

As per Burrow's letter 57,431,370

Bureau of labor and statistics 32,637,223 In that year the total value of the amounting to \$45,742,480 in 1888, is more real and personal wealth of Kansas and than enough to pay off the mortgages

Nen	raska s	unc	is thi	is in	compa	101201	1;
Neb	raska.	C	Per pita.	Kan	sas.	C	Per ipit
1880. 1870.	\$290,000 60,297	,000 ,483	\$6.41 5.63	1880. 1870.	\$575,00 188,89	00,000 92,024	\$5.7 5.1
Inc.	\$220,702	,517	.78	Inc.	\$385,10	7,976	.,
Per In		319	.14	Per In	cent c.	.204	

wealth of the two states, with the diference in favor of Nebraska. In 1884 the crop area of Nebraska had risen to 8.094,356, with the home value of the crops estimated at \$49,745,760. This, of course, brought a large area of cheap land under cultivation, and, if any-thing, cheapening the average value per acre. Accept the acreage of improved lands for that year at the value per acre ruling in 1880, and let the acreage of unimproved land remain as it was, and we have this result:

But as every one knows, the unim- | New Hampshire is next door to Maine.

proved land decreases, while the im proved increases, it will be seen the above is a very liberal estimate. This shows the increase in valuation of 6 per cent per annum, or 54 per cent in nine years, which, if also applied to the acreage, will result as follows: Increase...... 5,870,206 Possibly a better estimate can be reached by the percentage of increase in the area of improved land in the past nine years, which will give a better showing as to the material wealth of the farmers, viz.: Increase..... 4.623,949 This makes an increase of eighty-four percent in the area of improved land, and but fifty-four per cent on the total value of our farms. By applying the last on the aggregate wealth of Nebraska, as shown by the census of 1880, and we have the result which eastern

No. acres.

capitalists desire to know, viz.:

Aggregate wealth, real and personal.

1880...... 290,000,000

Increase......\$156,600,000

alliance memorial says we owe on Ne-

braska farm mortgages. To make the altiance still more absurd the bureau of

labor and industrial statistics says one-

half of the farms in Mebraska are mort-

gaged. Here is the result on both the

aggregate and farm value.

Aggregate, \$446,000,000 times 40
per cent equals \$178,640,000,
divided by 3/6 equals. \$189,320,000

Farms value, \$163,136,144 times 40

still more glaring, take the estimate of

\$600 for every quarter section, or \$3.75

per acre, as given by J. C. Burrow's let-

ter to you last night and here is the

Alliance memorial \$150,000,000 15,315,033 acres at \$3.75 57,431,370

Which is right? Here are the figures

If the last, the home value of the Ne-

braska wheat; corn and oat crop alone

Prohibition and Crime.

Iowa has an exceptionally stringent prohib-

itory law, and unusual energy has been dis-

played in enforcing it. Yet the fifth mur-

er trial of the state this year has just ende

and in each instance the intoxication of the

prisoner was the mitigation circumstance

The Office-Seeker's Weakness.

Kansas City Journal.

The judicious and fetching mean between

result:

in brief:

on Nebraska farms.

urged in his defense.

ousiness men to form an estimate.

This is close enough for ordinary

Farm Mortgages.

Farm Mortgages.

E. F. TEST.

\$ 92,568,630

\$163,136,114 \$105,932,541

Now, start from the fact that we The decay of the old spirit in Japan, which have an estimate classified as follows: regarded as worthy of death any insult to Total, real and personal......\$446,600,000 Difference.....\$283,463,886 You can see what an absurdity the alliance memorial is, when it says, if it says the farm mortgages of Nebraska amount to \$150,000,000. This would be 92 per cent of the value of the land and 34 per cent of the entire valuation of Nebraska. Is anybody crazy enough to believe this? Still the alliance asks it. Eastern capitalists base their loans on 40 per cent of the value. This would be in comparison to the "alliance Alliance Memorial value...... 65,954,456 \$178,640,000, or \$28,640,000 more than the

General E. F. Test Attacks the Alli-

OMAHA, March 15 .- To the Editor of

In the absence of any reliable data of a late date, the United States census of 1880 gives the acreage and value of Ne-

Improved Unimproved	No. Acres. 5,504,702 4,440,124	Value.
Total	9,944,826	\$105,932,54

stands thus in companison.

Nebraska.	Per Capita.	Kansas,		Per
1880, \$290,000, 1870, 60,297,	000 \$6.41 483 5 63	1880. ₹ 575,00 1870. 188,89	0,000 2,024	85. 5.
Inc. \$220,702	517 .78	Inc. \$385,10	7,976	
Per cent Inc.	319 .14	Per cent Inc.	.204	
This show	s the ra	pid increas	so in	th

12,534,480 \$10.65 \$133,592,212

those two dangerous extremes, persistent importunity and nocuous inactivity-that is what the anxious office-seeker is endeavoring to attain. But in nine cases out of ten he leans to persistent importunity. It is his na-

As Nebraska is to Iowa. Chicago Times.

A prohibition amendment to the state constitution has been defeated at the polls by the people of New Hampshire. And yet

Spring Is The Time

To Cure Agonizing, Humiliating, Itching, Burning, Scaly, and Pimply Humors of the Skin, Scalp and Blood. Psoriasis 8 years. Head, arms and | Bad Sore Leg. Skin entirely gone

breast a solid scab. Back covered with sores.est decters and med icines fail. Cored by Cuticura Remedies at a cost of \$3.75. I have used the CUTICURA REMEDIES with the best results. I used two bottles of the Cu--

FIGURA RESOLVENT, three boxes of CUTICURA, and one cake of Curicura Soap, and am cured of a terrible skin and scalp disease known as psoriasis. I had it for eight years. It would get better and worse at times. Sometimes my head would be a solid scab, and was at the time began the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. My arms were covered with scabs from my elbows to shoulders, my breast was almost one solid scab, and my back covered with sores varying in size from a penny to a dollar. I had doctored with all the best doctors with no relief, and used many different medicines without effect. My case was hereditary, and I becan to think incurable, but it began to heal from the first application of Curreura. ARCHER RUSSELL, Deshler, Ohio.

I am thankful to say that I have used the Cu-TICURA RESERVES for about eight months with great success, and consider myself entirely cured of salt rheum, from which I have suffered for six years. I tried a number of medicine and two of the best doctors in the country, but found nothing that would effect a cure until I used your Cuticuna Remedies. MRS. A. McCLAFIN, Morette, Mo.

I have been troubled with a skin and scalp disease for seventeen years. My head at times was one running sore, and my body was covered with them as large as a half dollar. I tried a great many remedies without effect until I used the Curtouna Remedies, and am thankful to state that after two months of their use I am entirely cured. I feel it my duty to you and the public to state the above case, L. R. McDOWELL, Jamesburg, N. J.

Cuticura

as the Catricula Remedies.
Cuticula, the great skin cure, instantly allays the most agonizing itching, burning, and in-flammation, clears the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and restores the hair. Curicuna Soar, the greatest of skin beautifiers, is indispensable in treating skin diseases and baby humors. It produces the whitest, clearest skin Flesh a mass of disease, Leg diminished one-third in size. Condition hopeless. Cured by the Cuticuia Remedies.

For three years I was almost crippled with an wful sore leg from my knee down to my ankle; tne skin was entirely gone, and the flesh was one mass of disease. Some physicians pro-nounced it incurable. It had dimin's hed about one-third the size of the other, and I was ina hopeless condition. After trying all kinds of remedies and spending hundreds of dollars, from which I got no relief whatever, I was persuaded to try your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and the result was as follows: After three days I noticed a decided change for the better, and at the end of two months I was completely cured. My flesh was purified, and the bone (which had been exposed for over a year) got sound. The fiesh began to grow, and to-day, and for nearly two years past, my leg is as well as ever it was, sound in every respect, and not a sign of the S. G. AHERN. Dubots, Dodge Co., Ga.

It gives me great pleasure to inform you that our Curicuna REMEDIES have made a great change in my child. I gave them a fair trial. I sed about four bottles of Curicuna RESOL-YENT, and three boxes CUTICURA, and four cakes Cuticuna Soap, and she is now cured of the disease. Nobody would take her to be the JAMES BRISCOE, 404 E. 72d St., New York.

Your CUTICURA REMEDIES have done great things for me. They cured a skin disease of many years standing. Have tried many other remedies, but nothing did me any good until I commenced using your CUTICURA REMEDIES. I

can recommend them to all, Mas. C. W. BROWN, Sturtevant Building, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Remedies

Spring is the time to cleanse the skin, scalp and blood of every impurity and disease. To accomplish this great work, no agency in medi-cine is so speedy, economical and never failing

and softest hands, free from pimple, spot or blemish. Curicula Resolvent, the new blood PIMPLES, black-heads, chapped, rough, red and only skin prevented by Curicum.

purifier, cleanses the blood of impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the CAUSE. Hence the Coticona REMEDIES cure every species of torturing, humiliating, itching, burning, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, and all humors, blotches, eruptions, sores, scales, and crusts, whether simple, scrofulous or conta-Sold everywhere. Price Currouga, 50c; SDAP.

25c; RESOLVENT. 81. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, BOSTON. sel Send for "How to Cure skin Diseases," 6

pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testamonials, BABY'S Skin and Scalp preserved and beauti-