

THE DAILY BEE.

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THE OMAHA DAILY BEE, Proprietors. E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss. George B. Tschuck, secretary of the Bee Publishing Company...

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 25th day of March, 1890, J. P. FILL, Notary Public.

THE DISREPUTABLE HAUNTS ON CUT-OFF ISLAND SHOULD BE SUPPRESSED.

HAS THE SPRING FEVER ATTACKED THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE?

BUTLER, STOUT AND KENNARD—THE THREE GRACES—BURIED IN A COMMON GRAVE, NOW FOR HATHAWAY.

EVERY THIRD MAN IN SOUTH OMAHA IS A CANDIDATE FOR POLICE JUDGE. THIS IS EVIDENTLY SOMETHING IN THE JUD.

THE LAST HOPE OF THE LOBBY IS TO RIDE THE BOGUS CLAIMS THROUGH THE LEGISLATURE ON THE BACK OF THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

THE GENERAL DEFICIENCY BILL BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE HAS THE APPEARANCE OF BEING HOSEY-COMBED WITH TOO MANY "EXTRAS."

TWO CAPTURED FLAGS BELONGING TO A PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT WERE RECENTLY SMUGGLED ACROSS THE MASON AND DIXON LINE AND DELIVERED TO MATT QUAY WITHOUT DISTURBING THE FIRE BOLLS OF THE NORTH.

THE RAILROADS OF IOWA COMPLAIN THAT THEY HAVE LOST MONEY BY SHIPPING LIQUOR INTO IOWA UNDER THE NAME OF "WINEGAR." HEREAFTER WET GOODS WILL WEAR THEIR OWN SMILE OR NOT GO AT ALL.

PRESIDENT HARRISON PROPOSES TO CONVERT WEST VIRGINIA BY LIBERAL DOSES OF PATRONAGE. WHAT THE STATE HUNGERS FOR AT PRESENT IS SOME EFFECTIVE MEANS OF REDUCING THE SURPLUS OF GOVERNORS.

IF THE LEADING BUSINESS MEN AND TAXPAYERS OF OMAHA COULD FOR ANYTHING, THEIR REMONSTRANCE AGAINST THE LINTON CHOICE FOR A POSTOFFICE SITE SHOWS WHICH WAY THE FORCE OF PUBLIC OPINION MOVES.

THE DOUGLAS COUNTY MEMBER WHO HAS VIGOROUSLY OPPOSED THE STATE PRINTING SHOP SHOULD NOT BE FRIGHTENED FROM THE PATH OF DUTY BY THE THREATS OF THE CHIEF BENEFICIARY. HATHAWAY'S CLUB IS STUFFED WITH WIND.

SOME DELUDED WOMEN IN WASHINGTON ARE PRAYING THAT ONE BUT PIOUS MEN MAY BE APPOINTED TO OFFICE. THE NEBRASKA CONTINGENT MUST ADOPT HEROIC MEASURES TO SUPPRESS THESE MISGUIDED FEMALES.

THE BOODLERS' OWN, OF LINCOLN ADVISES REPUBLICANS TO "NOMINATE" HONEST AND CAPABLE MEN AND THROUGH REPUBLICANS FOR CITY OFFICES. "NONE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR TRADE MARK STAMPED ON THE FOREHEAD."

CALLING A SPECIAL ELECTION FOR SCHOOL BONDS IS A NECESSARY EXPENSE TO THE TAXPAYERS. THE QUESTION CAN BE SUBMITTED AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR MEMBERS OF THE SCHOOL BOARD AND A SAVING OF SEVERAL HUNDRED DOLLARS EFFECTED.

MR. HITCHCOCK'S WILD OUTRIES ON THE POSTOFFICE SITE TEND TO CONFIRM THE SUSPICION THAT LICITIOUS LUNACY HAS BROKEN OUT IN THAT QUARTER. THE PROSPECT OF THE LOSS OF A LARGE HAUL ON THE GOVERNMENT SURPLUS THREATENS TO PRODUCE CONVERSION OF THE BRAIN.

THE SUBSTANTIAL AID AND ENCOURAGEMENT GIVEN IN THE NORTH TO THE MOVEMENT TO ESTABLISH A NATIONAL CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS' HOME AT AUSTIN, TEX., IS STRONG PROOF THAT SECTIONALISM FINDS NO LODGING IN THE HEARTS OF THE MEN WHO FOUGHT FOR THE UNION.

AN IOWA MAN WHO CANNED THE JUICE OF THE APPLE AND SLAked THE THIRST OF HIS NEIGHBORS AT SO MUCH A THIRT, WAS ARRESTED AND FINED THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS. THE PEOPLE MUST BE PROTECTED FROM THE SLEAZY PIPPIN, WHEREIN LURKS THE WORM THAT INFESTS THE MASCULINE RACE.

THE RETIREMENT OF SENATOR CHASE ON ACCOUNT OF SMALL PAY AND CHRONIC DYSPEPSIA HAS PRODUCED A LARGE CROP OF PATRIOTS IN RHODE ISLAND. THE NUMBER READY TO SACRIFICE THEMSELVES AND THEIR FAMILIES FOR FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS A YEAR AND INCIDENTALS SHOWS THAT THE SUPPLY OF RAW MATERIAL IS UNLIMITED.

BALLARD, OF ILLINOIS, IS SO ANXIOUS TO SECURE AN OFFICE OF SOME KIND THAT HE IS WILLING TO SACRIFICE HIS CONSTITUENTS AND THE STATE FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMBINE. THIS MANIA IS NOT CONFIDED TO BALLARD. IT IS THE CHIEF CAUSE OF THE REIGNING DEMOLITION IN THE HOUSE.

SUGAR CULTURE IN NEBRASKA.

The legislature having passed the sugar-bounty bill, it is to be expected that the cultivation of the sugar beet in Nebraska will be immediately and vigorously stimulated. There is good reason to believe that this may be made an extensive and profitable industry.

Beets grown at Grand Island were found on analysis to contain sixteen per cent of sugar, and the late commissioner of agriculture, Mr. Coleman, expressed the belief that the sugar beet could be very profitably cultivated in that section of the state. The area, however, in which this beet can be successfully grown is shown by investigation to be very large, capable of producing a supply of beets not only sufficient to furnish all the sugar consumed in Nebraska, but a considerable amount in addition for shipment.

If the industry, however, did not more than supply the home market it would necessarily be a very large and important one, assuring an unflinching revenue to hundreds of farmers, for the sugar beet is said to be a sure crop under almost any circumstances, and requires comparatively little labor in the cultivation.

The bounty to be paid by the state is for sugar from sorghum as well as beets, but it is probable that not much advantage will be gained from attempts to cultivate sorghum. The opinion of those well informed in the matter, among them the late commissioner of agriculture, is that sorghum cannot be profitably cultivated north of Kansas, and while something might be done with it in the southern counties of this state, the uncertainties attending its cultivation do not warrant extensive experimenting with it. The farmers in the sections of the state where the soil is favorable to sugar beet culture have now a sufficient inducement offered them to go into this industry on a generous scale, and there appears to be no good reason why Nebraska should not in time count this as one of the most important of her agricultural products and one of the most profitable for her industries.

THE POSTOFFICE SITE.

The measures of obstructing the editor of THE BEE of obstructing the settlement of the postoffice site, are themselves to blame. They conspired with Special Agent Linton to carry out the instructions given him in Washington that the Polham estate should receive a benefit from the proceeds. During his stay in Omaha Linton was dined and wine and his footsteps dogged by the Jefferson square combine, who packed the meeting in the exposition building, and steered the agent against every man known to be friendly to the Planters' house site. The opposition to that selection is not confined to Mr. Rosewater. He is one of the hundreds who demand the rejection of a prejudiced report and the unbiased consideration of all propositions submitted. The board of trade, city and county officials, and such leading citizens as Congressman Connell, John M. Thurston, Thomas L. Kimball, George W. Holdrege, Doctor George L. Miller, ex-Governor Saunders and scores of others equally prominent, cannot be accused of selfish motives, or of conspiracy to needlessly delay the settlement of the question. They favor the Eighteenth and Farnam street site, and their wishes are entitled to proper consideration from the authorities. Their disposition to effect a speedy settlement was shown when they offered to submit the question to a vote of the board of trade, or to a vote of taxpayers owning not less than five thousand dollars worth of property. Both propositions were rejected by Senator Mendenhall, who is determined to ignore the wishes of three-fourths of the best patrons of the government. The only alternative was to demand a rehearing from Secretary Windom and the appointment of an unbiased agent to examine the sites offered. These facts explain the selfish cries and hypocritical howls of the Hitchcock crowd, whose anxiety to "serve the public" is intensified by the prospect of a bonus of fifty thousand dollars from the government.

PACKERS THREATENED.

There is a proposition before the Canadian parliament to impose a duty on American lard, which would practically prohibit its importation into the Dominion. The purpose appears to be to exclude all lard made in this country, no discrimination being made between the pure and the adulterated. In view of what has been said in this country regarding impure lard, and the efforts made in congress to procure legislation to prevent the sale of the adulterated product as pure, it is not surprising that American lard should have fallen under suspicion in Canada, but that country is the first to propose its absolute exclusion. This extreme step has not been seriously contemplated by any of the European governments which have debated the question of how to deal with lard imports from the United States.

The loss of the Canadian market for American lard might not of itself be a very serious matter, though the trade must be considerable, but it would be a very grave matter in the influence it would probably have upon other countries where there is a sentiment not favorable to this product of the United States. It is not questionable that there is a very large amount of imitation lard manufactured and sold for a pure article. Statistics of the lard trade at Chicago and other centers, which were submitted to a committee of congress, remove all doubt of the charge that the manufacture of fraudulent lard throughout the country is enormous. This product is not confined to the home market, but is sent to other countries, and doubtless in relatively large quantities to Canada and Europe. There is annually shipped to foreign ports about one million barrels, and a considerable percentage of this is undoubtedly of the impure article. Obviously this entire trade is thus endangered, and the proposed action of the Canadian government, if carried into effect, will increase the peril.

Several of the states have pure lard laws, that is, laws

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providing that lard imitations shall be branded, so that the consumer can know what he is buying. An effort was made to secure a national law for this purpose, but congress did not act. It is understood that the matter will be presented to the next congress, and the Canadian proposition, if it carries, will have a great deal of influence toward inducing congress to provide for the branding of compounded lard. The matter is certainly of great importance both to the producers and packers of hogs.

THERE WILL BE NO STAMPEDE.

It appears to be evident that the work of restoring the offices to republicans is to be prosecuted gradually and carefully. A few days ago the president was reported to have said that if he were bothered less by office seekers he could make appointments more rapidly, but later advices indicate that neither the president nor any of the heads of departments is in a hurry in this matter. It seems to have become the settled policy of the administration that the offensive partisanship is to play a very small part in effecting changes in office. In extreme cases it will doubtless count against an incumbent, but the rule will be to make removals only upon sustained charges of incompetence or neglect of duty. Under this policy perhaps not to exceed one-half the offices will go to the republicans during the first year of the administration, and there are commissions held by democrats that will not expire before the third or fourth year of President Harrison's term. Those who obtained office under the government late in the last administration may therefore congratulate themselves upon being more fortunate than those who preceded them, provided they prove themselves competent and attentive to duty.

It is not to be doubted that the policy which it is said the administration will observe will disappoint a great many republicans and be widely disapproved, but reflecting men will understand that the vast machinery of the government cannot be turned over to new hands at once without endangering its efficiency and producing more or less demoralization in the public service. The promise of a thoroughly business administration would thus be defeated. Unquestionably the president and every member of his cabinet would prefer to have all the offices filled by republicans, and doubtless there will be very few not so filled before the term of the administration ends, but it is absolutely impracticable to do this all at once, and it would not be well for the impression to go out that those now in office are to be stamped. Furthermore, the administration is pledged to regard a principle in the matter of appointments which is of republican origin, which was explicitly reasserted in the last national platform, and which cannot be ignored without stultifying the party. The president has at no time since his election permitted a doubt as to his intention to conform to the civil service law in letter and spirit, and though understood not to be in sympathy with the extreme reformers he may be expected to give no encouragement to the spoilsmen.

The appointments thus far made have been satisfactory to republicans generally, and with a few exceptions have drawn no unfavorable criticism from democrats. They have attended the desire of the administration to make integrity and capacity the essential qualifications. In a word, President Harrison is proceeding as he was expected to, and undoubtedly he will preserve this course to the end. Republicans who have regard for the credit of the administration and the future welfare of the party will commend him in doing so.

The secretary of the interior should take great care in selecting the members of the commission to negotiate with the Sioux Indians for the opening of their reservation. The duties to be performed requires men of the soundest judgment and discretion, qualifications which all the members of the last commission did not possess. Doubtless any commission would have failed to secure the assent of the Indians to the arrangement proposed last year, but the course pursued by the commission, rather aggravated the difficulties, arousing a feeling of hostility at the outset that could not be allayed. They went about their business in a way that invited opposition, thus giving those whose interest it was to defeat the arrangement the fullest opportunity to influence the Indians. The proposal to be submitted is more liberal than the first, and if the matter is judiciously managed there is a much better chance of success. It appears that there will be no difficulty in finding men to serve, there being already a score of candidates, but it may not be entirely easy to secure just the right men.

THE BEE has been criticized for printing one or two communications from parties who take issue with the statements made in the alliance memorial to congress with reference to farm mortgages in Nebraska. We print elsewhere in this issue a letter censuring THE BEE for "the position" it has taken. Now this is all gratuitous. THE BEE has undergone no change of sentiment with respect to the laudable principles for which the alliance contends. It has printed communications on the subject of the memorial, pro and con, and will continue to do so, provided they be brief and confined to the merits of the case. In doing this THE BEE simply conforms to a rule of practice which has always been maintained. It is only fair that both sides be given a hearing. The editorial opinion upon questions discussed by our correspondents is a matter of our own, and is not of that character which precludes from our columns all opinions in conflict therewith.

REPRESENTATIVE HAMPTON, of Webster county, is entitled to share with Mr. Cady the credit of fighting the extravagant appropriations and bogus claims engineered by the combine. He took a bold stand against the reckless raids of the claim agents and was largely instrumental in cutting down the inflated salary list and abol-

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ishing sinecures. Next to Messrs. Cady and Hampton stood Mr. Delaney, the honest democrat from Butler county, and Nick Satchell, the true blue representative of the yeomanry of Cass. Their successful fight for economy in state affairs deserves hearty commendation.

Chanctancy and the British.

The rumor now is bruited that Gotham's charming Chanctancy Denew has been deputed to go to England. Fawcett! This he-Scheherazade, well versed in tale and fable, will cheer each Lord Tomnoddy while flows the yellow ale. He'll meet Lord Salisbury at lunch or after dinner, and win him if a hussy, as sure as his a sinner.

Ground Hogs and Coal Hogs.

In the east the ground hog is not accepted as a prophet in connection with the coming of spring, nor are the birds, the flowers or the trees. The coal hogs are the only recognized authority. They having reduced the price of coal 50 cents a ton in Boston, it is announced that the fact may safely be interpreted as removing all chances of another prolonged cold snap this season. If the people of Colorado had to wait for the same sign, it would be midwinter the year around with them. The sign would never come. That is the reason why they believe in the ground hog. In comparison with the other class of hogs it has some humanity.

A Doubtful Compliment.

Howells, the novelist, says that he makes a fresh study of his wife for every one of his heroines. This is probably a joke, for Mrs. Howells is a bright and interesting woman.

Hungry as Tramps.

A great many of the boys are getting back their old places under the new administration. Sitting out in the cold for four long years has only whetted their appetites for public food.

NEBRASKA JOTTINGS.

W. O. Todd has sold the Union Ledger to L. J. Mayfield, of Lowell.

It is said that liquor is furnished the Indians at Valentine upon condition that they will not drink it until they have left town.

The Benkelman Republican is a new journalistic candidate for the editorship of the county, with Frank Israel as editor and proprietor.

Burglars entered a hardware store at Omaha, stole \$100 worth of cutlery and failed to leave a clue. The thieves are thought to be amateurs.

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Rev. Kline Not a Crank. CARL, Adams County, Ia., March 24.—To the Editor of THE BEE: In a recent issue of THE BEE you have published a notice referring to Rev. Kline, of the Adair county, as a religious crank.

This does Mr. Kline and the people who are engaged with him in this work, as it is. We have attended and heard Mr. Kline preach, and know the parties who are helping in the work to be honest and conscientious Christians; men who would not on any account be a crank or a fraud. ELIJAH RICE.

The Oldest Soldier. ELLINGTON, Mo., Feb. 29.—To the Editor of THE BEE: I see in your issue of the 13th that David Aurlie, of Iowa, claims to be the oldest soldier of the rebellion known to be living. Captain James Stockton, of Illinois, was born in 1770, and was on the 29th of October, 1797; will be ninety-two years old next birthday. Captain Stockton raised the 1st company of soldiers in that county, enlisted in Genry county in the spring of 1801, and served until the fall of 1865. Yours truly, D. NORMAN.

THE ALLIANCE MEMORIAL.

A Farmer Makes Reply to "The Bee's" Criticisms. CORNELL, Neb., March 23.—To the Editor of THE BEE: An article in your paper of March 20, severely criticizing the memorial of the Nebraska State Farmers' alliance to congress, requires some attention. Adverse criticism by the corporation tools was not unexpected, but THE BEE, which in former times has been considered a friend of the farmers, should not be allowed to rest under such grave mistakes as appear in that article. In regard to the statement in the memorial that the farms of Nebraska were mortgaged for \$150,000,000, the writer says, "The statement would now be wildly erroneous."

Now let us see what kind of an investigation has led to that conclusion. He further says, "The number of farms in Nebraska may be stated approximately at 100,000."

Now, the writer, I know, never came to that conclusion by an investigation of his own, but has relied on the guess-work of interested parties. There are in this state about 300,000 quarter sections of land. More than two-thirds of these are mortgaged, and proved-up claims, which may be mortgaged. This makes at least 300,000 quarter sections that might be mortgaged.

The question at issue is how much of this land is mortgaged, and for how much per quarter on an average?

A survey of the best counties of the southwestern part of the state, last fall, after a full examination of his books, reported that about nineteen-twentieths of the land in that county was mortgaged. I have made careful inquiry during the past two years in counties in different parts of the state, both east and west, and have never been best informed in regard to the matter, and the lowest estimate I have arrived at for any one county was three-fifths, and I do not believe any reasonable man who would carefully examine the subject will conclude that the average of mortgages is less than four-fifths of the land in any of the states. This would make the mortgaged land at least 100,000 quarter sections. Now loans of \$500 and upwards are readily made on a quarter section of improved land in the western part of the state, while it is not unusual in the middle and eastern parts of the state for loans to be made of \$1,000 on one quarter section, and that amount is constantly being repaid by a second mortgage for half that sum. The exact figures cannot be determined, but a survey of the best counties of the state are of course constantly changing, but no man who will take reasonable pains to inform himself will fail to concede that the amount of the mortgage is constantly increasing, and that the interest in many cases is not being paid. If we take into consideration the large chattel mortgage indebtedness at from 1 to 3 per cent per month interest, with which the people are also weighed down, we may well say the worst was not said when it was said that the mortgage debt of the state is increasing, and that the statement of these facts in the memorial will injure the state, I do not believe it. States are injured by a surplus of money, and not by a surplus of debt, and by information in regard to the actual condition of the people. Such deception may lead to temporary prosperity, but it is a sure sign of a declining state.

Nebraska has, I believe, as fertile a soil and as salubrious a climate as any portion of the earth as large as an extent. Give the farmers and laborers of the state the right to the fruits of a great western people, and the state will prosper; whether eastern capitalists wish to buy the best of the state, or whether the people and prosperity of the state are most certainly imperiled.

But the writer further says: "The assertion that the number of tenant farmers is rapidly increasing is untrue." Mortgages are constantly being foreclosed and the land is being sold by auction. The writer thinks the farmers all leave the state when they are sold out, or go into some other business! If so, he is mistaken. They, as a rule, remain, serve in lands which should be right by their own. Unwilling to become vagabonds on the face of the earth, and unable to procure any other means of support, they are forced to become tenants on the same system of debt which has compassed their final ruin. He further says that the reason so many of the tenant farmers are in a want of business capacity and imprudent management, and a want of the knowledge, experience, and industry necessary to successful farming, is that persons or persons who make such assertions in regard to any considerable portion of the farmers in this state are either ignorant of the facts or willfully pervert the truth.

In regard to increasing the volume of the currency the writer evidently misunderstands the nature of the currency, and the facts indicated in the same, which is, not to issue money to the corporations and money lenders, but to the working people who need it and who can best use it.

And suppose it does increase prices. The prices of produce of the farm are now, and have been for the last four or five years, low, and that is the cause of the distress of every other agricultural state in the union, cannot by the strictest economy and industry be remedied, and the farmer is forced to pay their debts. We may economize in what we buy, but we must have money to pay our obligations. Hence, if we increase prices it is just what we need. We can do without coffee and tea and sugar and we will not increase our cost of living, but we cannot long endure the burden of

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THE OMAHA DAILY BEE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1890.

deb which we, as a class, are now carrying. In conclusion let me say in behalf of the Farmer's alliance of Nebraska, "We do not intend to misrepresent facts or to injure any honest industry. But we do intend to demand our rights, and to procure them by such just and orderly means as may be necessary. And by the help of God, our strength, we will persevere until we succeed." J. H. POWERS.

A Lenten Litany.

Oh, thou, dear Lord, my sins forgive— [Humph! There comes dowdy Ditt!] And make me humble while I live— [How ill her clothing fits!] Oh, take from me all worldly pride— [A dark brown trimmed with blue!] And keep me ever by thy side— [Her last year's bonnet, too!]

Make me put my trust in thee— [The kid's a hussy, such a taste!] Protect me from all vanity— [Nice pattern for a waist!] Oh, bless me with thy folding love— [I wish I owned that silk!] But keep me meek as my lowly plea— [She looks like soiled skinned milk!] Teach me forgiveness day by day— [Oh, how I hate that sting!] And lead me to the promised way— [My knees begin to tingle!]

Please cleanse my heart of wrong desires— [I wonder if he'll flirt!] With love for thee my soul inspire— [I'll keep one eye alert!] [She looks like soiled skinned milk!] [I think I caught his eye!] That I may 'scape thy chastening wrath— [Could he have heard me sigh!]

And when temptation nareth me— [I thought he looked angry!] Bid those who love me not