THE DAILY BEE.

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

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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.

Notice to Agents and Subscribers.

In order to successfully rectify any fault in the delivery of papers, it is absolutely necessary that we know the date on which papers were late or missing. If late, give the time and train on which THE BEE should have reached your town. Also state from what direction, so that we can locate the trouble and apply the proper remedy. Papers are frequently carried by a town through the carelessness of the route agents, and when this occurs, we can, with full information, place the blame where it belongs. We will consider it a favor if agents and subscribers will notify us at once when THE BEE fails to reach them promptly.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, } ss.

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending April 27, 1889, was as follows:

Sunday, April 21	18,885
Monday, April 22	18,670
Tuesday, April 23	18,605
Wednesday, April 24	18,559
Thursday, April 25	18,567
Friday, April 26	18,598
Saturday, April 27	18,597
Average	18,640

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 27th day of April, A. D. 1889.

Seal. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, } ss.

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 April, 1888, 18,714 copies; for May, 1888, 18,183 copies; for June, 1888, 19,243 copies; for July, 1888, 18,053 copies; for August, 1888, 18,183 copies; for September, 1888, 18,154 copies; for October, 1888, 18,084 copies; for November, 1888, 18,986 copies; for December, 1888, 18,223 copies; for January, 1889, 18,574 copies; for February, 1889, 18,696 copies; for March, 1889, 18,854 copies.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 16th day of April, A. D., 1889.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

OMAHA owns Deadwood; the keys of that city were turned over to the board of trade.

MUSHROOM would be a characteristic name for a town in Oklahoma. It could grow up and disappear in a single night.

THOSE must be exceptionally fine retaining walls on which the board of education proposes to spend twenty-four thousand dollars.

THERE are blooming prospects for May. The new park commissioners will be named and the new plans for the city hall are to be submitted.

FANNING AND SLAVEN are reported to have swept one million, nine hundred square yards of paved streets in April, and the month not yet expired.

WHEN the board of education enters the real estate market as buyers of school house sites they cannot be accused of any desire to depress the price of realty.

IT would appear from the report of the condition of winter grain just issued by the department of agriculture, that wheat west of the Mississippi is somewhat delayed by the dry weather. Later returns, however, are more favorable. The plant shows a good stand, and with necessary rains a marked improvement will be at once noticeable.

THE overwhelming majority of forty-five thousand votes by which the prohibitory amendment was defeated in Massachusetts warrants the belief that prohibition will not cut much of a figure in the politics of that state for some years to come. Had the vote been close, the fall election in Massachusetts would in all probability be seriously affected by this rankling thorn.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL NEEDLES, of Oklahoma, is accused of having run his friends into the new territory in order to pre-empt claims ahead of the crowd. This is a piece of sharp work which the interior department is now investigating. Tom Needles comes from Illinois, and it is quite evident that his state has nothing to be proud of in his record as marshal of Oklahoma.

THE state of Iowa, through its attorney-general, has come forward to defend the settlers on the Des Moines river lands on the ground that the original claimants never complied with the conditions of the act making them the grant. This brings the right of ownership to a focus, and Attorney-General Miller, of the United States, will be the better able to prevent the eviction of settlers from their homes until the supreme court passes judgment upon the question at issue.

ADVICES regarding the crop conditions in Nebraska are favorable. There has been enough rain to keep the ground moist for the present, and the farmers, who have been busy plowing for corn, are expected to begin this week putting in a large acreage. The newly sown oats are represented to have generally made a good stand. In northern Iowa the spring wheat and oats are all up, the rains coming just when they were needed. Not much corn planting has yet been done.

THE lower branch of the Illinois legislature has by a large majority passed a bill providing that adulterated or compound lard shall carry a label stating specifically its character and composition, and prescribing a penalty for the violation of this provision. Doubtless this bill will become a law, in which event it can be regarded as an important victory for the pure lard movement, Chicago being a leading center for the manufacture of the compound article. The actions of foreign governments in this matter would seem to be having its influence.

AN IMPORTANT INVESTIGATION.

The special senate committee on our commercial relations with Canada, which is to be in Omaha at an early day, will enter upon its investigations in New York City next Wednesday. The resolution providing for this committee directs it to inquire whether commerce originating in the United States is diverted from American to Canadian lines, and if so, to what extent and by what means. It is also to inquire fully into the question of the regulation of the commerce carried on by railroads or water routes between the United States and Canada, and to represent what legislation, if any, is necessary for the protection of the commercial interests of the United States, or to promote the enforcement of the act to regulate commerce.

The great importance of this investigation and its possible results will be apparent to the railroad and shipping interests of the country, which may not be found in sympathy in the event of attempted legislation imposing such restrictions upon Canadian railroads as would practically shut them out from all competition with American lines. Meantime there has been promulgated by by the inter-state commerce commission a decision that the law under which the commission acts extends to foreign carriers from or into the United States, so far as to require them to conform to the same regulations that govern domestic carriers, while the authorities of the treasury department are said to be considering the advisability of imposing customs duties on railroad cars crossing the border from Canada, and of revising the regulations under which Canadian lines enjoy privileges of transporting merchandise in bond. The position of the inter-state commission regarding the transportation of traffic between the United States and Canada is thus stated in the decision in the Grand Trunk case:

Whenever the carriage originates in the United States and goes to a destination in an adjacent foreign country, or comes from a port of entry or other place in an adjacent foreign country to a destination at a place in the United States, it is intended to be subject to the provisions of the act. Its origin in the one case and its destination in the other within the jurisdiction of the United States give authority to the government to prescribe such conditions for the conduct of the business as it may deem just. The carriage is of property produced in or destined to the territorial sovereignty of the United States, and the business is in competition with domestic carriers. The government has the right, and owes it to its own citizens, to say that foreign competitors in the business shall be governed by the same rules of justice and fair dealing that apply to domestic carriers. This is not, as argued by counsel, an attempt to regulate the internal affairs or to antagonize the laws of another country, but, on the contrary, is the assertion of proper control over our own business, and the protection of our own citizens against unfair practices which unjustly affect their interests. The object is that the foreign transportation agencies that find it profitable to seek business within our jurisdiction shall not abuse their privileges to the injury of the carriers whose legitimate territory they penetrate. It is expected that in return for the hospitality of entering our domain for business purposes, enjoying the protection of our laws, maintaining agencies, soliciting business, making contracts, receiving and discharging freight, and participating generally in the operations of commerce, they will observe in good faith the rules of commercial honesty that the law has prescribed in the public interests as expedient for the regulation of business.

Herein it is distinctly and explicitly announced that the Canadian railroads cannot have immunity, on the plea that they are aliens, from the law regulating American roads, and it is a very considerable step toward cutting off the damaging Canadian competition, of which American railroad managers complain, not without substantial ground, as the evidence in the Grand Trunk case disclosed. But how much farther it may be wise or expedient to go in the direction of excluding this competition is a question in which American shippers are concerned, and it will be one of the duties of the senate committee to ascertain the sentiment of the business communities most directly concerned. It is apparent that this matter has assumed very great importance, making a demand upon the thoughtful consideration of the business interests of the country generally. We might inaugurate a policy that would seriously damage Canadian railroads to the material benefit of our own, but with what consequence to American shippers of every class? It is a new complication in the railroad situation that may prove quite as perplexing as any that have preceded it.

THE BERLIN CONFERENCE.

The American commissioners to the Berlin conference are at their post, and as was to have been expected, they were received with the courtesy and consideration due the representatives of this government. It was apprehended that Bismarck might manifest some unfriendliness toward Mr. Bates, by reason of the article of the latter regarding Samoan affairs published after his appointment, though written long before, when he could have had no expectation of being selected as one of the commissioners; but it appears that the German chancellor was quite as cordial to Mr. Bates as to the other commissioners, accepting his explanation of the circumstances under which the article was published in apparently the most friendly spirit. Count Herbert Bismarck, also, was notably cordial, and, in short, the reception of the American commissioners was altogether kindly and reassuring.

In addition to this the advices are that Bismarck expressed confidence that the conference would be harmonious, that he had decided to abandon any claim of indemnity against the United States by reason of the alleged conduct of Klein, the correspondent, and that there was a quite general feeling that the conference would speedily reach a result satisfactory to all concerned. This would be gratifying if there were no doubt of the sincerity of the professed desire of the German government to deal in this matter in a fair and straightforward way, or if there were not a well-grounded suspicion of a cut-and-dried programme between Germany and England in consideration of which the latter has already received a valuable concession, and which must necessarily be inimical to the United States. We have heretofore referred to the visit of Count Bismarck to England, his conference with Salisbury, and his reported expression on his return home of complete satisfaction with the result of his mission. It was merely a conjecture that Germany agreed to pay, as the price of England's support of her Samoan plans, a desirable colony on the coast of Africa, but whether this surmise was correct or not there is every reason to believe that an arrangement was effected binding England to sustain in the Berlin conference the demands of Germany regarding Samoa. The dispatches say there is occasion to believe that England supports the principle of German demands, and we venture to predict that this will be found to be about all England's representatives in the conference will do. The probability is that they will not have a single proposal to make on their own account, their utility being simply in standing with the German representatives against any proposition coming from the American side not approved by the German government. If this shall prove to be the case the chances are great that the conference will be a failure.

The reported instructions to the American commissioners are of a character that will require decided concessions from the German government, some of which there is every reason to believe it will decline to make. Yet they are of so reasonable and just a nature that our government will not be likely to recede from them. A prolonged controversy is therefore not improbable. The conference will open, it is understood, to-day, and its progress will be regarded with widespread interest.

OFFICIAL reports from Secretary Rusk verify the facts that losses of cattle from disease, exposure and all causes during the year 1888 were very light. A mild winter and generally sufficient forage material lowered the usual death rate. For 1887 the losses were above the average. For 1888 the losses were at their minimum for a series of years. It is a matter for congratulation that the present returns make the aggregate loss, in spite of the increased number of cattle, at less than one and a quarter million head against nearly one and a half million. Singularly, the loss both by percentage and actual numbers was largest in the south. For Colorado there was a loss of three per cent, Wyoming two and seven-tenths per cent, Dakota two per cent, Montana two and five-tenths per cent and Iowa one and six-tenths per cent. Of Nebraska's one million six hundred thousand cattle, a loss of thirty-five thousand, or about two and two-tenths per cent, is reported, which is less than the average for the states and territories. The prospects, therefore, are most promising this season for the cattle industry all over the country.

THE appointment of Paul Vandervoort to be superintendent of mails at Omaha has elicited, as might have been expected, a good deal of unfavorable comment. The *Times* and the *Evening Post*, of New York, have sharply criticized the action of the president and postmaster-general, referring to the bad record of Vandervoort as totally disqualifying him for any public position. The fault with the papers is that they do not lay the blame on the right shoulders. It is not at all probable that the president knew anything about Vandervoort, or even heard of him, and very likely the postmaster-general, if he had anything directly to do with the appointment, did not seek information beyond those who urged it. The fault is with the Nebraska delegation in congress which endorsed the candidacy of Vandervoort and labored to hoist him on the public service. It is certainly unfortunate that the state has thus been humiliated before the country, and it is just and necessary that the blame should be placed where it belongs.

THE announcement of the death of ex-President Barnard, of Columbia college, will be received with deep regret in the educational world. For many years he was the head and front of the movement in New York for the higher education of both men and women. It was due mainly to his efforts after years of opposition that Columbia college opened its doors to both sexes, and Barnard college, for the liberal education of women, is the lasting monument to his memory. In his official capacity as president of Columbia college, Prof. Barnard brought that institution to a high degree of excellence in all departments. It was only last year that he retired at the age of seventy-nine from the presidency of Columbia, but to his last moments he was active in fostering her best interests.

WE PREFER not to discuss the new million-dollar depot project with its viaduct attachment until the railroad companies have formally laid their proposition before the city authorities. Omaha wants better depot facilities, and should have long since been relieved from the danger of the Tenth street crossing. But we want something more than a grand depot building with accessible approaches. We want all the railroads that terminate across the river to run in and out of that depot without hindrance, and unless such an arrangement is included in the programme of the railroad companies, we would not vote a dollar to any depot, even if it was to be built of Mexican onyx and lined with ebony.

WHILE New York City has made extensive preparations for the proper celebration of the Washington centennial to-morrow, the merchants, both wholesale and retail, have kept their eyes open for the main chance. A great crowd is expected, and undoubtedly the fond hopes of the metropolis will be realized. For, if the truth must be told, New York City proposes to make her visitors pay well for their entertainment.

THE United States is doing its share of the world's trade as told by the returns from the bureau of statistics. There has been an increase both in our export and import trade for the period covered by the last nine months of 1888 and the first three months of the present year as compared with the corresponding time of 1887-8. As the gain has been mostly made in the first quarter of 1889, it is reasonable to infer that our foreign trade will assume large proportions during the next few months.

THE people of British Columbia, smarting under the burdens of the Canadian Pacific monopoly, are said to have formed a western transcontinental railroad company, with a capital of fifty millions. Here is a project of sufficient magnitude to eclipse anything done in the United States, in the way of railroad building, for some time. It is quite evident the Britishers have taken a lesson or two from American speculators, and are going them one better.

Avoiding the Rush.

St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

It appears that everybody went to Oklahoma early to avoid the rush. This accounts for the rush.

Russian Fashion Note.

Washington Post.

The czar has returned to St. Petersburg and changed his suit of boiler-iron for a light spring suit of cast-steel.

What An Od i Place to Live.

Chicago Times.

The only living direct offspring of George Washington is in Chicago. Let New York remember this and quit putting on so many airs.

A Mystery Explained.

San Francisco Examiner.

Salem, Ore., is excited over the conduct of a clergyman who refuses to eat. Perhaps he has been accustomed to the salaries of rural parishes so long that he has forgotten what eating is for.

Our Naval Appropriations.

Chicago Herald.

No arrangements have been made for a display of the naval appropriations of the last twenty-five years in the New York naval parade, but it is understood that it will be a big affair, nevertheless.

GREAT MEN.

Jay Gould is reported not nearly so well or so strong as he was a month ago, and a doctor is visiting his house twice a day.

M. Coquelin since his return to Paris has been outspoken in his admiration of the appreciation of humor shown by Americans.

The Chinese minister at Washington has a great admiration for American women. He says they are the most beautiful in the world.

General Clinton B. Fisk emphatically denies the rumor that he intends to leave the prohibitionists and join the republican party.

James Redpath has all along claimed to be an Irishman, but somebody hunted up his genealogy a few days ago and nailed him to the broadside of a Welsh cabin.

The czar of Russia has issued an edict forbidding members of his family to contract morganatic marriages. Hereafter they must take their matrimony straight.

Samuel J. Randall used to have one of the plumpest figures in congress, but since his illness his Prince Albert coat hangs limp and loose about his attenuated frame.

President Harrison will decline all invitations extended to him in New York except those relating to the official celebration of the centennial of Washington's inauguration.

Rev. Dr. Bray, of St. Louis, who has just left the episcopal ministry owing to a severe attack of unbelief, possesses a name which which might be used to his disadvantage if his opponents wished to descend to vulgar personalities.

Mr. William L. Bright is thinking of retiring from Parliament to devote himself to business, in which he is enormously successful. He is the only one of John Bright's sons who inherits his father's rare sense of humor.

Goldwin Smith says it is absurd for any one to think that John Bright spoke extempore. He has stood close to him when speaking, and seen his notes, written on little slips of paper, in his hand. No matter how sympathetic he knew his audience to be, he told Mr. Smith that he never arose to make an address that his knees did not tremble under him. Mr. Smith says that he never heard the Bible read so impressively as he heard it read by Bright in his own household.

Secretary Blaine's present attack of lumbago is the first he has had to endure since he left Europe. Before he left this country he suffered a great deal from rheumatism in the back, but he has been free from that affliction for a great many months. There is only one mode of treatment which gives him relief. He goes to bed, perspires freely, drinks hot gin and sleeps as much as possible. It generally takes him about two days to fully recover when the attack has been a sharp one.

Russel Sage is acquiring habits of thrift which, if persevered in, will yet make him a rich man. On the plea that his own house would be fully occupied by friends whom he had invited to witness the passage of the centennial procession, he secured an invitation from Jay Gould to make himself and family at home in his house. Then the guileless Russell proceeded to turn an honest and much-needed penny by renting out his own windows for $1,200. There are no flies on Mr. Sage.

STATE JOTTINGS.

Kearney threatens to blossom with a cotton mill.

Custer county will put $16,000 in a court house, to be erected at Broken Bow.

Having sugared the right of way of a new railroad, Norfolk is now moving for a union depot.

The canal craze has struck Minden, Broken Bow and Republican City are similarly afflicted.

A count of the school children of Fremont indicates a population of 10,000, without enthusiasm.

Bassett holds down the county seat of Rock county by a majority of thirty-one votes, according to the revised count.

Central City boasts of having just completed the best bridge spanning the Platte river. It is 4,483⅔ feet long and cost $11,888,15.

Postoffice elections are becoming fashionable in Nebraska towns. The man with the largest number of votes does not always knock the postaimmon.

The watch regulation scheme will be inaugurated on the Burlington on the 1st. Every train man must arm himself with a full-jeweled, split second patent regulator, adjusted to heat and cold.

Hastings has secured an elaborate system of sewers on paper. A cheerful feature of the pictorial display is the assurance that $200,000 will put the system in practical operation.

The Plattsmouth Journal is convinced that the germs of a great manufacturing town are lying around loose in that vicinity, awaiting the proper effort to spring into life. But the effort—there's the rub.

Dave Crinklan, the tin horn sport, who hastily hustled Frank Frencher into eternity, at Hastings, last November, and afterwards jumped his bond, is now enjoying the freedom of a 6x10 in the Adams county jail.

Grand Island has sent a committee to Boston to advise with President Adams regarding the force to be employed in the shops in that city. Messrs. Rief, Gedder and McAllister will exercise their persuasive powers.

The Louisville Advertiser is the latest hustler for public favor in Cass county. If a column of eloquent intentions pave the way to success, the Advertiser will get there with both pedals.

John Bern, of Niobrara, plunged into the thick of a dog fight and whaled the animals with the butt of a loaded gun. Mr. Bern is now resting on the hillside, while the purps howl a requiem from the roadside.

Two unshackled cranks rebelled against jail fare in Beatrice and bid a silent farewell to their keepers. The officials had become so attached to them that they pursued and overtook the truants and induced them to tarry yet awhile.

The town boys of Rulo are rounded up once a week and relieved of their artillery by the authorities. In addition, the calibre of the fine is guaged by the size of the captured gun. The result is that none but the belles of the town can safely bare arms.

Fremont has invested $5,000 in a city hall site, 132x66, on the corner of F and Fourth streets. If the town council displays as much energy as the aldermen of Omaha, the prettiest will have a city building before the nineteenth century becomes a chapter in history.

Adams county will vote to-morrow on the question of issuing $75,000 in bonds for a county court house. Hastings is unanimously in favor of it, while Juniata and other towns are opposed, for no other reason, apparently, than that Hastings will be the chief beneficiary.

The wise dads of Falls City have neatly juggled the saloon license. The regular license was reduced from $750 to $500 and the occupation tax raised from $250 to $500. This divides the receipts between the school fund and the city treasury, and materially helps to pay for waterworks on the side.

A somewhat rude but impulsive embrace is wagging the gossips of Ashland. While crossing Salt creek bridge one day last week, a lady, accompanied by her daughter, was seized by a ruffian and hugged with the ardor of a lover. The embrace lasted but a moment. The ruffian left with a weird laugh, exclaiming, "O, ain't that good."

The retiring license board of Ord, having been ousted by the antis, closed the official record with the following: "Whereas, our successors in office are desirous of raising a good crop of hay in the principal streets during the year beginning May 1, all parties are hereby warned to keep off the grass under penalty of being stabbed with a meat ax."

The Nebraska Central railroad scheme gives evidence of new life. A meeting of the directors was held in Oakland last week, and a letter read from the London syndicate which proposes to invest in the enterprise. The directors decided to look up the financial status of the syndicate, and requested that a representative be sent out to look over the ground. Meanwhile the railroad will sleep on.

Perkins county is struggling vainly to discover the section corners planted there by government surveyors. The cheap mounds of earth substituted for stones have been washed away by the flood of time, and nothing now remains to prove that the work had ever been done but the large and voluptuous bills which the government paid. The county surveyor has gone to Lincoln to search the records for field notes.

There was a lively and affectionate neighborly shindig in Valparaiso last Monday night. While flying feet chased each other through cotillions and dreamy waltzes, C. J. McFarland found time to insert his knife in the ribs of S. Gustofsen, and cut a wide, crimson gash under his left eye. Gustofsen galloped cheerily after Mc with a gun, but did not get a chance to ventilate his carcass. Joy continued unconfined until the silvery streaks of dawn fretted the eastern hills.

Gum chewing is the prevailing mania in Albion. The disgusting habit has become so general that parents and preachers inveigh against it, but to no effect. During services in church last Sunday, the dominie delicately insinuated that the congregation looked like a corral of munching cattle, so industriously did the jaws wag. While the preacher was rounding an eloquent peroration on the beauties of the echoless shore, a mighty yell rent the rafters. It came from the paralyzed jaw of a Mr. Cato, who was suddenly smitten with lead colic, caused by chewing adulterated gum. Cato was taken home and the congregation dismissed. Next day a ton of second-hand gum was plucked from the pews and dumped into the raging Beaver.

WASHINGTON'S INAUGURATION.

Subject of the Rev. Willard Scott's Sermon Last Night.

Rev. Willard Scott delivered a sermon last night at the St. Mary's avenue Congregational church on the inauguration of George Washington as presidest of the United States a century ago.

The congregation that heard the discourse was a large one.

"By the proclamation of President Harrison," commenced the reverend gentleman, "we are about to observe this week, two days hence—the centennial of that day when, by the inauguration of George Washington as the first president of our country under the constitution of the United States, we began to be a nation. Until then we had been only colonies. Surprising as it may seem upon recollection, every step which had been taken by the American people previous the particular events to which this day recalls us had been taken not as a united people in a common government, but rather as a people united by pressures from without—the Dutch, the Indians, French and British still remaining as individuals in their governments when they were established on the James river, Massachusetts bay, New York harbor, Charleston and Savannah, with leagues of miles of unknown woods and marshes between. Indeed, after most of them had been 150 years on the ground they had never been truly confederated. For all that long period—longer than the century we now celebrate—they had remained separate and peculiar, letting alone for the most part and being let alone. They liked themselves and disliked others.

"New England was England, and Puritan Pennsylvania and Delaware were Quaker and Lutheran. Virginia and the Carolinas were mixed in population, and their religion was that of England in form, though free from its burdens. New England lived under a charter, while Pennsylvania, Virginia and the south lived under the rule of the best class—land-owners and proprietors—an aristocracy to which the making of a democracy of New England was distasteful. The quaker would not fight at all. The southern aristocrat loved his ease and acres and was little inclined to war.

"The wonder of to-day is that Washington was inaugurated on April 30 and not on March 4, the day appointed by congress. The reason was that congress did not have a quorum present in either house. On March 4 cannons were fired, bells rung and then came together twenty-one out of about seventy legislators. These remained four weeks to secure a quorum. This was caused by the distance to be traveled, a general lethargy and their lazy methods of doing businasss."

Rev. Mr. Scott dwelt at length on the confederate relations, hostilities of the Indians and French, their wars, the stamp act of 1765, levying certain duties on the colonies, and its repeal within a year; congress becoming an executive body, not by right, but by necessity; raising an army and electing a chief—George Washington; his fight and victory, and the reading of the declaration of independence on July 4, 1776.

Death of Rev. James Patterson.

Rev. James Patterson, secretary to Bishop Worthington, died at his home, 912 South Twelfth street, last night. His ailment was kidney disease. Mr. Patterson was sixty-three years of age.

MOVING ON THE MINISTERS.

The Georgites Resolve to Convert the Congregational Parsons.

The Omaha Single Tax club held its weekly meeting in Gate City hall yesterday afternoon. After an address by Mr. Cyrus Becket, the club, as is their custom, choose one of their number to answer questions. The disciples do not by any means agree on all of the side issues and matters of detail, and the battle raged fast and furious for an hour or so.

As Henry George has been shown many courtesies by the leading Congregational ministers of London lately, the club has resolved to see what could be done with that element in Omaha, and a committee was appointed to call upon the preachers of that persuasion in the city.

IRELAND AND HOME RULE.

James Redpath Tersely Tells of His Visit to the Green Isle.

HARMONY AND UNITY PREVAIL.

The People Less Enthusiastic But Stronger and More Determined—Victory in Sight—Cheers Are Useles But Dollars Count.

An Interesting Interview.

Friends of the Irish struggle for home rule remember with pleasure and gratitute the splendid service of Mr. James Redpath in exposing Irish landlordism five years ago and familiarizing the American people with the evils which underlie English rule in Ireland. He has just returned from another tour of that country, and gives the results of his investigations in the following interview with a New York Press reporter:

"Have you any objection to being interviewed?"

James Redpath—Well, as I have been doing little else than "interviewing" for the last two months, and never was refused, it would be rather ungracious for me to decline a similar invitation. I suppose a dentist ought to submit once in a while to having his own teeth pulled. Go ahead.

Reporter—Well, while you reported what the Irish leaders thought or said, you have never given your own opinions, excepting by way of inference or indorsement. I want to ask you precisely the same question that you asked John Dillon.

AN ANECDOTE AND ITS APPLICATION.

James Redpath—The reason I withheld my own views was that I was every day reminded of an anecdote told about the Duke of Wellington. Some one related an improbable story in his presence, and he remarked: "Well, if you saw it, that ends discussion; we must believe it; but I am bound to say that if I had seen it I would not have believed it." If any of my Irish friends, just returned from an Irish tour, had reported to me, before I left New York, the actual facts about Ireland as I found them, I would not have believed them. I should have thought that his sympathy with Parnell's policy had caused him to exaggerate. So, in order that the Irish in America might truly understand the changed conditions, and fall into line once more with the "men in the gap," I preferred to call unimpeachable native witnesses—men foremost in the fight and known by all to be in Parnell's confidence and councils—before I gave my own impressions or opinions.

Before I had interviewed all the men whom I had selected for that purpose, the space I had contracted for was exhausted, and I did not know whether the Press would care for more. But I will give you all the matter you want—from a stickful to a hundred columns—and be glad of such a chance to help rally the stragglers from the Irish movement over her and urge them to take a hand in the last round—to be "in at the death" of tory tyranny in Ireland. Go on.

Reporter—How is Old Ireland, and how does she stand? Are the people as united as they were on your previous visit in 1880, in the early days of the land league?

James Redpath—The Irish to-day are less enthusiastic, perhaps—less sunbursty—than they were in 1880; but they are as determined as then and vastly more hopeful. If you are old enough to remember the feeling of the north for a few weeks after Fort Sumter was fired on—the boyish enthusiasm for "the flag," the frothy denunciation of "the south," the braggard boastings of putting down the rebellion in from thirty to ninety days, that "we uns" all indulged in, then you will have a parallel, on a bigger scale, of the national sentiment and sentimentality of Ireland in 1880. To-day the situations corresponds more to the state of feeling in the north after Sherman telegraphed to Lincoln that he "sent home as a Christmas present the cities of Augusta and Savannah." We had got rid of our patriotic foolishness, but were a more dangerous foe than ever, because although we had learned to respect the warlike south, we yet saw that the beginning of the end of the war had come; that however stubbornly the confederates might still contest the battle, our triumph was absolutely sure and within sight.

POPULAR IRISH AND ENGLISH POLITICIANS.

Now the Irish, to-day, of all shades of nationalist opinion, firmly believe that England will yield home rule within three or four years at the furthest. Therefore—as the long prayed for boon is so near at hand, and as they can only get it so soon with the aid of the English liberals—the old hatred of all England and of everything English has disappeared, and the traditional detestation of "the Saxon" is now confined to the tories and the liberal unionists. Next to Parnell, no man living is more honored and trusted in Ireland than Gladstone. Next to him, the most popular English politician is Earl Spencer, who, as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland only a few years ago, imprisoned and hanged more Irish patriots than any one of his predecessors for generations had ever thus punished during a similar period.

Gladstone, in his time, imprisoned during a single year, over twelve hundred Irish patriots, among taem Parnell and John Dillon, not one of whom had committed any act which would have been a criminal offense, if it had been done in England. Even "Buckshot" Forster, who was detested in 1880, is spoken of rather kindly to-day. So is Trevelyan, who was hated when he was in power, only a short time since.

As compared with Balfour, "Buckshot" Forster is now regarded as having been rather a decent ruler. The reason of the change of opinion regarding these men is that they have changed their policy and are, to-day, or were recently, the advocates of home rule. They admitted that they had done their best, or their worst, to suppress Irish aspirations for self government by force, but they declared that it was impossible, and therefore they recommended home rule. Like the schoolmaster in the comedy who ordered his unruly pupils to "sit down," and when they refused, said: "Stand up, then; I'm bound to be obeyed." The English liberals are still in favor of order in Ireland.

So much for the spirit of national unity. Ireland is united, hopeful and determined.

ENGLAND'S DESPOTIC RULE IN IRELAND.

As for the government, it is more cruel and despotic than it was even under Forster. The present coercion bill practically abolishes all civil law and establishes martial law, without the protection that the professional pride and self respect of the military throw over the legitimate enforcement of the martial law.

Whoever the chief secretary wants to throw into jail is imprisoned—with evidence or without.

Trial by jury is abolished and the machinery of the law is administered by corrupt and "offensive partisans."

Over four thousand persons have been thus imprisoned since the present coercion law went into effect.

More than half of Ireland is proclaimed—that is, the right of free press and of free speech is denied in one-half of Ireland.

Over one-third of the Irish members of parliament have been imprisoned. Not one of them did any act that would be illegal in England to-day.

Men have been arrested and condemned to months of imprisonment with hard labor for peacefully attending peaceful meetings; for publishing, without note or comment, the most matter-of-fact and commonplace reports of peaceful meetings.

Reporter—What excuse is given for such imprisonments?

James Redpath—That these were reports of branches of national leagues that had been "proclaimed" as "suppressed," and that to publish the fact that they still existed and were flourishing tended to "sedition?" More than that, newsdealers and newsboys have been imprisoned for merely selling papers that contained such reports. Father Costello, at Ballinasloe, County Galway, pointed out to me a constable who happened to be passing the shop in which we were standing, and said: "Look at that constable! He arrested our people on the charge of 'inciting to riot,' and when he was asked in what the incitement consisted, said that 'he (the prisoner) called for three cheers for Gladstone!' The defendant's counsel asked him if he thought that calling for cheers for Gladstone was an illegal act, and," added Father Costello, "with my own ears I heard him say he thought it was!"

And on that evidence the man was sent to jail with hard labor.

HOW COERCION WORKS.

Other men have been similarly sentenced for calling for cheers for William O'Brien, and still others for "boh-ing" for Balfour. Blacksmiths have been sentenced as criminals for refusing to shoe horses for unpopular neighbors, even although the prosecutors were not regular customers; shopkeepers have been condemned to jail and plank bed for refusing to sell goods to police spies, and even young girls have been consigned to jail for cheering or waving handkerchiefs or shawls in honor of popular leaders!

Yet the National league in Dublin holds its meetings regularly and openly, and denunciations of the government are not only spoken but fully reported and published in the daily papers with impunity. There is no established rule even in castle despotism; just as the whims or the caprice of the secretary dictates free speech and free press are tolerated or they are suppressed—tolerated in one district and suppressed in others.

A hopeful sign is that the most tyrannical enforcement of this law has not only not cowed the people, but it has stimulated their spirit; in fact, it seemed to me that I was the witnesss more than once of open violations of the Castle rule suppressing free speech that were deliberately intended to dare the secretary to arrest the speaker.

It helps a public man in Ireland to have been in jail for the sake of Ireland, and prison life has rather a charm than a terror for every one who desires to be conspicuous in the national contest. Women and girls are as defiant as the men and boys.

In this respect the Irish to-day are far more courageous and even more reckless than they were ten years ago. Coercion has absolutely no terrors for any one.

Doneral is entirely under military rule. Every cabin in Gweedore has been searched by the soldiers. A cordon of soldiers beat the entire parish with locked hands, as effectually as hunters beat the covers for game. Not one informer appeared! All this would be discouraging—all except the gallant spirit of the people I mean—if there were not a thousand proofs to be seen on every hand of the fact that this is probably the last round of the long fight between the castle and the cabin, and that, although Ireland may be pretty badly "punished" by the Saxon Sullivan, John Bull, yet he will soon throw up the sponge, and forever.

HARMONY AMONG IRISH LEADERS.

Reporter—Are the Irish leaders as much in real concord as in 1880?

James Redpath—More so. I was thoroughly convinced, and I took especial pains to find out; and as I know very intimately so many of the leaders, I should have discovered the real state of the case, no matter what attempts might have been made to conceal the truth. Yes, there is more "real union" among the leaders now than there was in 1880. Then, although John Mitchell's body lay smoldering in his grave, his soul still inspired the masses of the people—a spirit of irreconcilable antagonism to England and to all attempts to try to get justice from the English parliament. Parnell himself was not distrusted, but there were many good men—true patriots—who distrusted Parnellism. They were simply willing to give it and all parliamentary policies a last trial. Although they did not proclaim their doubts of Parnell's policy, I know that many of them felt doubtful of its success. Now, excepting an Irish bourbon here and there, every intelligent man talks as if confident that not only is Parnell to be trusted, but that Parnellism will be successful.

Gladstone and Parnell have taken the place that ten years since was held by John Mitchell's spirit. But John Mitchell's fierce ghost is laid at rest at last.

No man attempts to rival Parnell. He stands absolutely pre-eminent and alone. He shares his pedestal with no man. The popularity of other men—O'Brien, for example—does not endanger Parnell's popularity or diminish it—rather, it increases it.

1880 CONTRASTED WITH 1889.

Another hopeful fact of to-day is that the same men who were patriotic leaders in 1880 are abler men and better leaders than they were then. They have grown. Some who were comparatively obscure then are conspicuous now.

Still another peril of the future then has been removed during the past ten years. If Mr. Parnell had died in 1880 the Irish party would either have gone to pieces or have been badly demoralized. There was no one then who had the peculiar ability or who enjoyed enough of the people's confidence to have taken his place.

When Daniel O'Connell died his party disappeared forever. If Parnell was to die now it would be a great national calamity, but the party would still have able, unselfish and competent leaders—men whom the people would trust and follow, and who would save the movement from even temporary disintegration.

If Gladstone should die, John Morley would be almost as satisfactory to the Irish. He would be trusted as much; and from all I could learn, he would hold together the English party, also, until home rule was established.

However, although Mr. Parnell, a few months ago was very seriously sick, much worse off than was generally thought, he is now in good health, and there is no reason to fear that the Irish movement will need any other leader until an Irish parliament meets at College Green.

PARNELL'S PROUD DISTINCTION.

Reporter—Is Parnell as popular and as much trusted as he was in 1880, in spite of the Times' charges?

James Redpath—More so. Everybody trusts and respects him. No Irishman that I met was ever influenced, even for a moment, by the Times' charges. If Parnell had even secretly believed that a little touch of terrorism would have helped the Irish movement the history of the past ten years would have been clotted with English offical blood.

But Parnell knows that assassination in politics is "worse than a crime—it is a blunder," and even if it were neither, as in Russia, it is for Ireland an impossible policy.

There! The interview is long enough! Let me sum up:

The Irish are engaged, with every hope of speedy victory, in their last political struggle with England as an enemy. Their English allies are strong, determined, and to all appearances, perfectly honest in their expressions of friendship, but if they should prove recreant, which I don't fear, then all hope of a peaceful solution of the Irish question will disappear, never to come back into Irish politics, leaving only a last resort to unpitying terrorism as a remedy. But I believe that Parnell and Gladstone will be sustained by the English and Scotch constituencies, and that there will be an Irish parliament in Dublin within three or four years. Parnell and his policy enjoy the confidence of the Irish people, and those who believe in home rule for Ireland should sustain him liberally until at least the next English election.

And let me add that praising Parnell doesn't help ireland; passing resolutions of sympathy doesn't help Ireland; cheering the Irish patriots doesn't help Ireland. Ireland can be helped now by her American friends in one way only—by dollars.

Pass around the hat once more; it will be for the last time.

A Word About Catarrh.

"It is the mucous membrane that wonderful semi-fluid envelope surrounding the delicate tissues of the air and food passages, that Catarrh makes its stronghold. Once established, it eats into the very vitals, and renders life but a long-drawn breath of misery and disease, dulling the sense of h