The report that Queen Victoria is seriously

considering the step of abdicating would be

likely to receive more credence if it came now

Weekly Bee, One Year. Omnha, The Bee Building.
S. Omnha, Corner N and 20th Streets,
Council Builds, 12 Pearl Street,
Chicago Office, 26 The Rookery Building,
New York, Rooms 14 and 15 Tribune Building,
Washington, 513 Fourteenth street.

CORRESPONDENCE. communications relating to news and rial matter should be addressed to the BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Ree Publishing Company, Onesha. Drafts should not Omaha. Drafts, cheeks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the Com-

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors. The Bee Pilding, Farnam and Seventeenth Sts.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska. (88. County of Douglas.)
George B. Tsschiek, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemily swear that the actual circulation of Tur Datay Ber for the week ending Merch 25, 1890, was as fol-

lows: Sunday, March 23, Monday, March 24, Tuesday, March 25, Wednesday, March 26, Thursday, March 26, Friday, March 28, Saturday, March 29,

Average GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. .20,920 e this 29th day of March, A. D. 1800, N. P. FEIL. Notary Public.

State of Nebraska.

State of Nebraska.

County of Douglas. [88.

George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Paluishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Daily Bee for the month of March, 1880, 18,534 copies; for April, 1880, 18,535 copies; for May, 1880, 18,138 copies; for Angust, 1880, 18,138 copies; for Angust, 1880, 18,138 copies; for Angust, 1880, 18,138 copies; for November, 1880, 18,236 copies; for September, 1880, 18,140 copies; for Cotcher, 1880, 18,256 copies; for November, 1880, 19,340 copies; for February, 180, 19,541 copies.

Geomes B. Tzschuck, Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this lat day of March, A. D., 1890.

[Seal.] N. P. Frii, Notary Public.

THE assessor is abroad in the land, enveloped in an air of wisdom, sprinkled with a broad three-dollar smile.

THE election in South Omaha convinces the taxpayers that their only escape from the grip of the jobbers is by annexation.

A FRENCH treasurer who emptied the worthy of a prominent place among the southern group of defaulters.

Paristan objections to Chicago as the world's fair city must not be weighed on Kniekerbocker scales. The rankling wounds of New York tend to magnify the Mutin's squeat.

THE surest method of ridding Virginia of its murderous horde is to encourage the Hatfields to "get together" at frequent intervals, Every meeting insures a funeral.

PARTISANS are struggling vainly to glean satisfaction from the municipal elections, Republican gains in demoeratic Missouri are offset by democratic gains in republican Illinois. Honors are about even.

THE force of public opinion on trust legislation has a gratifying effect on the | of 1891, senate judiciary committee. It was a trumpet of resurrection in that grave yard of anti-monopoly measures.

DEMOCRATIC congressmen will do the country a notable service If they test the quorum question in the supreme court. The people are anxious to know whether a minority can block legislation by refusing to do their sworn duty.

SENATOR VEST's silence in the Montana debate is as pathetic as it is audible. In this particular case the senator doubt less prefers to let his letters speak for themselves. They refute the position taken by the democratic minority,

WHAT has become of the great rate reduction promised by Mr. Charles F Adams a few weeks ago? Will Congressman Dorsey or Auditor Benton please enlighten the farmers of this state why the promised reduction was not made

ANOTHER gentlemen's agreement among western railroad magnates insures a lively summer war of rates. Experieuce shows that the stronger the compact the more desperate are the efforts of the railroad managers to vio-

BISMARCK in retirement is more respecied than Bismarck in office. How different in a republic. Men acquire a reputation in private life, go into office to sink all and retire after a brief season, followed by the jeers and kicks of whilom admirers.

A SIGNIFICANT result of the new extradition treaty is the movement in the Ontario legislature for "closer trade relations between the United States and the Dominion of Canada." The lost glories of Canada as an asylum for American boodlers necessitates the adoption of new measures to make up the deficit.

THE revolt of the Baltimore Sun the polities of Maryland is of national significance. The Gormans and the Higginses have for years held undisputed sway in the state. They controlled the democratic machine and dietated local, state and congressional nominees, Oppositions to their plans within the party insured political death as swift and effective as a czar's decrees against his enemies. Like all political bosses they ignored all demands for reform in state affairs, and made the government an aggregation of subservient tools. The uprising of independent democrats last fall made a serious breach in the fortifications of the Gormanites. The defeat of Congressman Compton was the fruit of that revolt. Treasurer Archer's defalcation, showing criminal recklessness in the management of state affairs, will go far toward uprooting Gorman and restoring the government to the people. This feeling is voiced by the Sua in its demand for the retirement of the ring politicians. Behind the movement, however, there is evidence of a hand determined to crush the democratic sulkers of 1888. And the hand bears a close vocates of the plan in the United resemblance to that of Grover Cleveland. States, while where it has been

A CONSTITUTIONAL BILL.

Contrary to expectation, the reference of the anti-trust bill to the judiciary committee of the senate did not prove to be the burial of that measure. The committee was requested to report within twenty days, but stimulated, probably, by the charge that it was "the mausoleum of senatorial literature," it appears to have addressed its attention immediately to this subject, with the result of having prepared a bill within about one-fourth of the time in which it was asked to do so. The new measure reported, it is to be presumed, is free from the constitutional objections that were urged against the bill that was sent to the committee, though it will be most surprising if the felends of monopoly in the senate do not find some flaws in the new measure upon which they can ground opposition to it. But the judiciary committee was almost evenly divided regarding the constitutionality of the Sherman bill, and the new measure has the unanimous approval of the committee, which is supposed to include the leading constitutional lawyers of the senate, it will very likely be accepted by a majority of the senate as a sound and safe measure. The new bill applies only to contracts

or combinations in restraint of trade or confmerce among the several states or with foreign nations, which are declared to be illegal, and penalties provided for the punishment of every person convicted of being engaged in them. It asserts the authority of congress only with respect to trade combinations in whatever form whose operations affect interstate or foreign commerce, leaving with the states the duty of dealing with combinations of their own citizens or of corporations under their control, the operations of which are wholly within the state and affect wholly or chiefly the local trade of the state. There is no invasion of the rights of the states, as it was claimed would be the case under the Sherman bill, but simply an assertion of the power of congress to deal with trusts, combinations, and conspiracies in restraint of trade on the same principle that it regulates railroads engaged in interstate commerce. There can be no doubt that this is entirely defensible under the clause of the constipublic purse of one million francs is tution giving congress sole authority to regulate commerce among the several states and with foreign countries.

It is very probable this measure will pass the senate, and there ought to be no question of its passing the house. In the event of its becoming a law it will be necessary to supplement it by state legislation in order to make the barrier against monopolistic combinations complete, and this undoubtedly will be very generally done. The demand of the producers of the country for anti-trust legislation appears in a fair way to be complied with.

A PUBLIC SCANDAL.

The supervising architect of public buildings expresses the opinion that work on the new postoffice building will necessarily be delayed for several months and may not begin under a year. That means that not a stone will be haid on the foundation before the spring

Who is responsible for this damaging delay? Who engineered the job by which out of the seventeen sites offered the only site that had to be acquired by the tedious process of condemnation, was accepted? It will be remembered that the secretary of the treasury asked for bids from the owners of land suitably situated for a public building. It was manifestly the duty of the department to reject all proposals that were not out and out offers to sell and convey the property. Otherwise, why ask for bids?

If it was proposed to exercise the right of eminent domain the Planters' house square was by no means the only ground available.

But, as we have always charged, the whole proceeding was a piece of jugglery and jobbery. The only pretense by which the promoters of this job sought to justify the irregular course pursued by the department was the desire to expedite the construction and avoid delay.

How does it look now? Who has elogged the progress and growth of Omaha? Who is causing all the damaging delay? Does anybody dare centend that the building would not now have been under way had honest and regular business methods been parsued in the purchase of our public building site, instead of underhand scheming and reckless and high handed disregard of the interests of the government and the people? As a matter of fact this is the most scandalous transaction that has been perpetrated under the present administration in this section of the country. Not only has there been uncalled-for delay in the acquisition of the site, but the government is paying sixty thousand dollars more for a square twenty by two hundred and eighty-four feet narrower than another site more available and of greater value in the realty market could have been bought for outright. If ever this deal is investigated by congress it will reflect more seriously upon the integrity and business methods of the treasury department against the power of Boss Gorman in | than anything that has yet been brought

to public attention. THE QUESTION OF SUBSIDIES. The advocates of steamship subsidies have succeeded in obtaining from a majority of the house committee on merchant marine approval of a bill providing for a tonnage subsidy, and this measure will doubtless be considered in the house within a short time. A minority report on the bill has just been presented, in which strong ground is taken against the granting of subsidies. This report holds that if subsidies are to be granted upon the assumption that the business of navigating ships does not pay without government aid. the farmer has an equal right to demand that the government pay him a subsidy, or bounty, upon the products of his farm in order that his business may be more profitable. The policy pursued by other countries relative to subsidies is fully reviewed, and the conclusion drawn that where the merchant marine is most prosperous subsidies do not obtain in the sense claimed by the adtried the experiment has not been suc-

cessful. The subsidy advocates ask that a bounty of at least thirty cents a registered ton be paid for every thousand miles of voyage, and it is proposed that this bounty shall be given to every American built ship, whether of wood or iron, steam or sail, fast or slow, with or without mails or freights. The postmaster general in his annual report suggested generous compensation to American built steamships for carrying the mails, but this was too considerative for the subsidy hunters. They could not see in it sufficient inducement for building ships. At the minimum rate of bounty they propose, a steamship of three thousand tons register plying between New York and Liverpool would receive fifty-four hundred dollars for the round trip, or fifty-four thousand dollars for ten trips a year. This would be the annual interest on nine hundred thousand dollars at six per cent, a very liberal inducement, certainly, to ship building that would doubtless stimulate great activity in that branch of industry. It would be merely necessary to build the ship, send it affoat and draw the bounty. Such an investment could hardly fail to attract capital in abundance, and in a few years we should have a merchant marine that would obviate all danger of the country being troubled about what to do with a surplus revenue. The difficulty would rather be to draw from the people enough to meet the bounty de-

mands. There is very little probability of the success of the subsidy policy in the present congress. The men who are proposing it would seem to be ignorant of publie sentiment, but there is a sufficient number in congress of those who are not either ignorant or indifferent to that sentiment to make safe the prediction that there will be no subsidy legislation. No western representative will vote for ship bounties while the industry and business of his constituents are depressed and they are asking relief from the burden of taxation. There has never been a less propitious time than the present to advocate subsidies of any sort, and the party in control of congress could make no greater mistake than to show any favor to the proposed policy for reviving the merchant marine.

THE attitude of members of the Chicago board of trade, regarding the proposed legislation by congress for suppressing speculation in food products, is hardly consistent with the professed virtue of the board in its fight on the bucket shops. Those grain and provision gambling institutions were pursued by the board on the ground that the speculation carried on through them was demoralizing to the trade of the country, and public sentiment approved this view, but when it is seriously proposed in congress to put an end, if possible, to all speculation, the members of the board take alarm and send representatives to Washington to oppose the proposed measure, on the ground that there is some speculation, presumably that which is practiced on the board, that is a good thing for trade and for the producer, Perhaps this Is tenable, but there is a quite general impression that the real anxiety of the Chicago board of trade to do away bling places interfered a good deal with its own speculative practices, and the solicitude of the members to defeat the proposed legislation by congress will be very likely to confirm this view. To the ordinary apprehension the wealthy board of trade speculator is more dangerous than the little operator who can command only a few dollars, and the very general popular opinion is that all speculation is more or less an evil.

DEMOCRATIC opposition to the admission of Wyoming illustrates the party habit of persistent blundering. Denouncing the territory as a "rotten republican borough" is as false as it is unust. A democrat represented the territory in congress for a number of years and the present legislation is about squally divided between the two parties. As a matter of fact neither party can claim a decisive majority of the voters, but democratic opposition to admission will go far toward making the new state solidly republican,

AND we still insist that Omaha brickmakers stand in their own light when they ask more than six dollars a thousand for common brick. There is no doubt whatever that the era of frame houses will passaway just as soon as brick can be procured at reasonable rates. It is in the power of the brickmakers to increase the demand materially if they take a broad gauge view of this matter.

THE beauties of prohibition are aptly illustrated in the efforts of Council Bluffs to extract a fifty-dollar monthly fine from saloons. Legally the saloon-has no existence; practically it blooms like a green bay tree under the prehibition law. The municipal problem, however, Is how to collect a Heense under the local 'pop" law without rasping the frayed | the result of such acconflict. edges of prohibition. SHEET SHOPS NAMED IN

THE activity of the Union Pacific in acquiring oriental steamship lines and in arranging for extensions to Puget Sound, to Los Angelos and other points, indicates an uncommon amount of vitality in the company's treasury. The in its closet is now stalking among the producers along the line.

THERE is a very large increase in the circulation of bogus anti-monopolists and they are the fellows who are raising the greatest racket about the insufficient volume of the eurreney.

THE anxiety of non-residents to secure a slice of Omaha realty by litigation or purchase reflects credit on their business tact and shrewdness.

THE odoriferous carcass of the Credit Mobilier has been dragged in view in the Omehe courts.

The Tenacity of Victoria.

Chicago Times.
The weasels all will be asleep, And figs from thorns you'll surely reap, And cats will go on roller-skates, When Queen Victoria abdicates.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

for the first time, and if it were not for the well known fact that her majesty is a woman of remarkable thrift who would not be likely to voluntarily give up any part of the genersus revenue which she enjoys as queen of England and empress of India. So far as the power and dignity of the throne are concerned, Victoria doubtless cares very little for them, but financial considerations are strong with her, old and infirm though she is, and she will need to be assured that her revenues will not be impaired before she will consent to lay aside the crown, or more properly transfer it to her son. It might be supposed that the maternal instinct would induce her to desire to see her son crowned king of England and emperor of India, but there is a stronger feeling than this that rules her. As to the prince of Wales, if reports regarding his physical health are true he would probably wear the crown but a very short time. Although not fifty years old, he is said to be a feeble man and falling rapidly. The truth is the English people cannot look forward to having a successor to Victoria who will be likely to reflect any credit upon the nation or bring any advantage to it, and yet any proposal to give up the form of monarchy, and it is little more than a form, is received with very general disfavor. The optimism which looks for a rapid advance of republicanism in Europe must leave England out of the calculation for a long time to come.

One of the most remarkable features in onnection with the resignation of Prince Bismarck is the universal expression of regret which his disappearance from political life has called forth in the Paris newspapers. It is strange that the very man who planned, prepared and carried out a war which led to the greatest military disaster ever experenced by France, and who subsequently laid a heavy hand upon her treasury, her commerce, her industry, and even her territory, should have ended by winning the honest admiration of her people and their sincere regard as the principal guardian of the peace of Europe. The public avowal of such sentiments as these do honor not only to the great statesman who is made the object thereof, but also to the generous and magnanimous nation which has given such noble and forgiving utterances thereto, The Paris Temps, which alludes to the exchancellor as the "greatest glant of modern times." declares that his disappearance "leaves a void in Europe that is full of uncertainty and trouble, that, too, at a time when the need of his large mind and sagacious power could least be dispensed with by Eurone." All the other leading French papers pay similar tribute to the wisdem of the influence which he has exercised on the continent, and point out that no amount of youthful energy and ability on the part of Emperor William can supply the place of the mature and rare experience of the pilot whom he has

The Berlin labor conference has its chief significance in the fact that it marks the beginning of an epoch in the history of the working masses of Europe. Other assemblages of a like character will doubtless follow, until some of the most embarrassing problems relating to the social condition of Europe shall have been solved. Not however, until the European workingmen shull hold their own international conference, with power to enforce its decrees, will the rights of labor be fully established. The first step in the programme of such a congress would be a demand for a general disbandment of the vast standing armies which consume in idleness the carnings of the toiling millions of Europe: European workingmen have no ambitious or antipathies to gratify through the maintenance of these armies. To them the due to the fact that those gam- matters little to the workingmen of Europe whether Alsace-Lorraine shall belong to the German empire or to the French republic. Their material or moral interests would not be affected whether the Balkan peninsula should I e appropriated by Russia or Austria. But it is of the utmost moment to the working masses of Europe to dissolve the vast military establishments which their labor support, and to restore to productive pursuits the millions of sturdy soldiers loitering the year round in camps and garrisons. This, more than any other scheme of international legislation which statesmen and political economists could devise, would give relief to the overworked women and children in the industrial centers of Continental Europe. When the soldiers shall have gone to work it will no longer be necessary for women to toil from dawn till dark in the fields, as in Hungary and Belgium, and to perform the hardest manual labor of men, as in Vicuna and other European capituls. With his labor rescript. the Emperor William, of Germany, has taken hold of the business by the wrong end. Let him begin anew by insisting upon general disarmoment; and with this many of the worst evils that afflict labor would be mitigated or removed. But so long as the continent of Europe shall consist of a vast military camp, any permanent or substantial amelioration of the social condition of European workingmen will be extremely difficult of accomplishment, if not quite impossible.

China is concerned about the possible designs on her frontier of Russia, and a collision between those powers is a possibility of the future. China and Russia resemble each other in more than one important particular. Both are empires of boundless extent, whose resources are wielded by a single potentate. Of both the vast population is intensely patriotic, the one with the fervor of new-born aspirations, the other with the unchangeable convictions of a res of conservatism. When they meet, therefore, we shall have an answer to the famous question of the schoolmen as to the result when an irresistible for re encountered an immovable object. A generation since there would have been no doubt as to

A hundred thousand Russians could have laid all China at the feet of the exact. But it would be very different now. The "On to Pekin!" would be far from a junketing tour. The Cossaelis would find the road blockaded by vast primies trained and manconvered by English and other European officers. And a Chinese army so officered is not to be despised, as the French found in skeleton of poverty which so long rloted | Tonquin. And then so vast is the population of China that it might almost be said that the loss of thousands of men in the buttle would but give ethan-room to the countless hosts that would be ready to take their places. And with each battle lost they would have learned something. Each defeat would bring

And with each battle lost they would have learned somethins. Teach defeat would bring them nearer to victors. And in the end the Car of all the Russians would find that, like Charles XII., he had taught Asia the ar.s of Europe.

Railroads in I crain have not yet assumed either a present or an I name liately prospective magnitude great enough to make of vast financial consequence the reported privileges granted for five years to Russian capitalists for their contractors for the first short railroad in that country, built not many years ago, must have been a queer one, since to suit the shah, as was reported, the work was begun at the wrong end, or the one farthest away from the place to which the principal materials had to be brought. Since then the locur of the had, as hereful to the chectors of the state in words as follows: "The manufacture, sale and the legislature shall also at said election be separately submitted to the elections of this state for their approvalor rejection an amendment.

Section 1. That at the general election to be held on the Taesday are coding the first Monday of November, A. D., 1980, there shall be submitted to the chectors of the state for interesting of interesting and telephone and the contractors for the reported privileges granted for five years to Russian capitalists for their construction. The experience of the contractors for the first short railroad in that country, built not many years ago, must have been a queer one, since to suit the shah, as was repurted, the work was begun at the wrong end, or the one farthest away from the place to which the principal materials had to be brought. Since then the locur of the chectors of the state in words as follows:

The manufacture, sale, and the legislature shall also at said election be state for their approvalor rejection an amendment of this provide by law for the unforcement of this provide by law for the end into the constitution of the state in words as follows:

The manufacture, and provide by law for the end into the faction

yet be the most promising field imaginable for railroad enterprise. The political significance of the present concessions is not noteworthy as showing the continued satisfaction of Persia with Russian means and influences. The shah is between two fires, or at least finds England and Russia rivals in pulling at him for privileges on the one hand and the other. It must be confessed that this position does not appear to disturb his personal enjoyment of life; indeed, his policy seems to be the simple one of playing one off against the other. On the southern coast, particularly on the Persian Gulf, England receives the commercial concessions; on the northern frontier, particularly on the Caspian Sea, Russia makes her gains: And she probably looks forward to uniting her steam lines with those of Persia and controlling both.

Heedless of the ominous signs of the times Russia, the ezar continues to give almost daily proofs of his increasing intolerance and despotism. The most recent act of tyranny which he has perpetrated is the issue of an imperial ukase disqualifying Jews from renting or cultivating land, from mortgaging it, or from having any dealings whatsoever in real estate. When it is taken into account that the majority of the 6,000,000 Jews who life in Russia have in one way or another invested their capital in land, the effect which the new law will produce upon their economic condition can be more readily imagined than described. Fervent prayers are being offered up in all the synagogues in the so-called 'Pale of Jewish Settlement," imploring Heaven to cause the emperor to reconsider his decision with regard to the measure. which the people concerned look upon as a national calamity. The "Pale of Jewish Settlement," it may be added, is a narrow stretch of country in the west and southwest of Russia beyond the borders of which the Jews dare not venture except when provided with special government permits.

Make a General Application.

Norwich Bulletin If ignorance is the reason for disfranchisement, then white ignorance deserves as much as black ignorance.

Where the Responsibility Rests.

Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette There will be a good deal of howling about trusts in the coming national elections, and it will be worth remove beging that of the thirtyone votes that sent the Sherman bill to the judiciary committee twenty-four were cast by the democrats and only seven by republicans.

> A Sign of Fair Weather. St. Louis Post-Dispatch

The people of New Orleans are foolish to get augry over Sergeant Dunn's prediction of terrible calamities from the floods. They should bear in mind that Sergeant Dunn belongs to the signal service and congratulate themselves.

Had Been There Before.

Chicago Inter-Ocean, Ballard Smith, one of the editors of the New York World, was on the City of Paris when the accident occurred last week, but he wasn't frightened. As Mr. Cleveland's personal friend and political adviser, Mr. Smith stood very near the wheel-house of the democratic ship when it went down two years ago Shipwreck had no terrors for him

Immigration.

Albany Daily Press. At a recent joint meeting, in Washington, of the house and senate committees on in migration and naturalization, Mr. Edward Rosewater, editor of The Omana Bee, representing a number of German and other socicties in the west, addressed the committees at much length in favor of immigration, setting forth its beneficial effects upon the development and industries of the country. Pinally he proceeded to argue against the termination of immigration of desirable persoas, especially Scandinavians, when he was with the bucket shops was "balance of power" is a mere fiction. It interrupted by Chairman Chandler, who stated that it was not the purpose of any member of the committee, so far as he knew, to propose or favor the passage of any bill that would prevent the immigration of any class of persons likely to prove desirable citizens. He asked Mr. Rosewater to state if he was opposed to the regulation of immigration so as to exclude undesirable immigrants, or to any change in the immigration laws.

Mr. Rosewater said he believed that the present laws were sufficient to keep out undesirable classes. All that was needed was a more rigid administration of the laws, a closer inspection at the ports of entry. Every class that has sought to be excluded by the bills before the committee was already excluded by existing laws,

Mr. Rosewater struck the keynote of the entire question when making this declaration. The policy of the government at its founds tion should be continued for all time. Good, honest, industrious and fragal people, of other countries, should be welcome here always, for good and sufficient reasons, and none but such would ever obtain access if existing laws were duly administered.

ALLIANCE RESOLUTIONS.

At a regular meeting of alliance No. 1069, held at Valentine April 1, the following was ananimously adopted:

unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We believe the present aritation by our state officials is for the purpose of securing their own re-election; and

Whereas, We believe that the farmers are more interested in securing money at 6 percent to carry their cops and thereby save the murious charge of 20 rd percent per month than we are in the re-election of men whose sole husiness is politics; therefore be it.

Resolved, That we ask the state officials to cease their present agitation which is resulting in our serious loss by stopping all work of internal improvement, and by driving eastern capital from our locality; and that if our state officers were as anxious to indvertise our prosflicers were as anxious to advertise our pros-erity and the advantages of this state as they are its disadvantages and our poverty, it would result in the bringing of eastern capital to our midst and purchasers for our surplus lands. Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to The Oxatra Bik and to our official or-gan, the Alliance, and to the state board of gan, the striction transportation George Kemmersker, Pres. R. HOWARD, See

PROHIBITION OR LICENSE.

OMANA, April 4. To the Editor of The

the submission law providing for a vote by

igh license or prohibition? I ask this for THEE LAWS An act to submit to the electors of the state for rejection or approval an amendment to the constitution of the state to probable the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of intexicating liquors as a haverage, and providing for the manner of voting on such amendment; and an amendment to the constitution of this state to license and regulate the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of intexicating liquors as a boverage, and providing for the manner of voting on such proposed amendment.

Be in emeted by the legislature of the state of Nebraskay.

sale or keeping for tale of intoxicating liquor

e or keeping for tale of intoxicating liquors a beverage." There shall also be written printed on the ballot of each elector voting the proposed amendment to the constituinthe words.
For proposed amendment to the constituinthal the manufacture, sale and keeping sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage his state shall be licensed and regulated law," or "Against sald proposed amendation the constitution that the manufactures as a beverage shall be licensed and ulated by law."

see 3. If either of the said proposed amend-ments shall be approved by a majority of the electors voting at the said election, then it shall constitute section 27 of article 1 of the constitution of this state.

THE SUPERIOR ELECTION. SUPERIOR, Neb., April 2 .- To the Editor of

THE BEE: Today's edition of THE BEE contains a special regarding the city election which reflects upon the actions taken by the present city council during the past year, stating that it has in many ways endeavored to retard the city's growth. In 1888 C. E. Adams was elected mayor of the city, and during the year the councilmen plunged the city so heavily in debt that taxes were very nearly doubled, and contracted a number of debts which they failed to liquidate during their term of office. In the spring election of 1889 the voters of the city defeated Adams as a candidate for a second term as mayer, and the entire ticket which he headed. The c climen chosen to represent the ety concluded that some of the claims contracted by their predecessors were unjust and illegal padiated them, but proceeded to pay the one they thought just and legal. At yesterday's election Mr. Adams for the thir time headed the ticket for mayor, and was elected by a majority of six votes, while the rest of the ticket, with the exception of the councilman of the Third ward, was de feated. As it is the council for the coming year will be composed of five members whewere elected by the party opposing Mr Adams, and the one councilman elected yes-terday on the ticket headed by Adams. Great confidence is placed in this council as being ever ready to work to the advantage of the city, legally and justly, but being equall ready to protect her citizens from unjust an illegal exactions.

IGNORE PARTY DICTATION. OAKLAND, Burt County, Neb., April L.-To

the Editor of THE BEE: Now that there is some prospect of getting better men into office through the efforts of the alliance, there seems to be a disposition on the part of a few leading democrats to draw party lines closer, probably with the hope or expectation of getting themselves into office. As a democrat I do not propose to be governed by such advice. If the alliance runs Semitor Van Wyck for governor I shall not only vote for him myself, but advise all my democratic friends to support him. It is a lamentable fact that Van Wyck is the only representative in congress from Nebraska who ever made a determined and manly fight against made a determined and many light against the greed and exactions of monepolists, railroads and trusts. He is not only able and qualified to fill any position to which he may be elected, but is disposed to be independent and also thoroughly in sympathy with the movement on the part of our farmers to get their wrongs righted and to be relieved of some of the burdens and extertions which have f the burdens and extortions which have borne so heavily and unjustly on them since the war. It is the duty of all good citizens and especially tax payers, to support the best men for all offices, regardless of party dicta-tion, and when the people are thoroughly aroused to a proper realization of this fac we will secure needed reforms and relieve the over-burdened tax payer. A. E. Wells.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION. It Will Be a Factor in Illinois and

Wisconsin Polities. Chicago, April 4.—[Special Telegram to The Bre.]—In a leader editorial today the Herald (dem.) of this city reads the follow-

ing lecture to Wisconsin democrats: ing lecture to Wisconsin democrats:

The democrats of Wisconsin seem to be on the eve of a stupendous blumber. The election of their ticket in the recent Milwankee municipal election appears to have turned their heads, and they are now contemplating the polley of staking everything in the approaching state election on their opposition to the Bennett bill and compulsory education. Nothing could be more shortsighted and saticitial.

There is little doubt that the warning of the democratic organ will be disregarded by the democrats, not only of Wisconsin but of Illinois Ex-Governor Palmer of Springfield who aspires to succeed Farwell in the United States senate, is coquetting for the Germ and Catholic vote and there is little doubt h favoring the repeal of the compulsory educa tion law. At Springfield, his home. The St. Bonifice and St. Vincent Catholic societies have adopted resolutions denouncing the computarry education law and de-cluring that the members will support no candidates for the legislature who will not agree to work for a repeal or at least as amendment to the measure. The position ssumed is that the law has worked a hardship to the Catholic schools and interferes with their religious doctrines. In this conection it might be well to note the section the Bennett law so obnoxious to its opponents and the provision of the Illinois statute rela-

The Bennett law says:

No school shall be regarded as a school unr this net unless there shall be taught erein as part of the elementary education children reading, whilms, arithmetic and a United States history in the English lan-

The section of the Ellinois law is as follows: But no school shall be regarded as a school under this act unless there shall be taught therein the English language reading, writ-

and geography.

and geography.

Those opposed to the Bennett law claim that the statute of Illinois is more obnoxious than that of Wisconsin. The circular of protest sent among the German Lutherans of Wisconsin and Illinois was prepared in German by Christ Koerner, esq., of the Milwankee bar and editor of the legal department of the Germania, the church organ. Thousands of these circulars or pamplicts have been sent into Illinois, and their effects will probably be seen when the synods of the will probably be seen when the synods of the German Latheran church meet during the summer. There is little doubt that the comg campaign in both these states this issue, and it will mark the political era ever known in the northwest. THE TRAPPINGS OF WAR.

Some Changes Suggested by the Trial

of Smokeless Powder. [Copyright 1890 by James Gardon Bennett.]

Panis, April 4.-[New York Heralt Cable-Special to The Bur. |-The trial of smokeless powder at the Champigny manuau yers and the problem that has arisen from them, whether the red trousers of the French infantry of line are to be abolished or not Bin: Will you please print the full text of continues to attract public attention. Among the experts who have been consulted all are of the opinion that red is a bue most ensily the people on the question of constitutional distinguished at short distance, but at a long the information of myself and a number of distance, say 1,000 meters, red, especially when seen against a light background, is less prominent than more sombre bucs. Conse mently the experts do not consider it abso tely indispensible to change the color of the French infantry trousers and forage cap-lact consider, nevertheless, that steel gray would be better adapted to the require ments of modern warfare. The military authorities, as a result of the Champigny nœuvers, are also considering the questio bronzing the barrels of rifles and also youets and replacing the shining buttons y ones of horn or bone, as it is well known at the gleaming of bayonets, scabbards and attons is what reveals the presence of a ridden for somer than anything else.

> Buffalo Bill Entertaining Milanese. (Copyrigid 2320 by James Gardon Bennett.)
> MHAN, April 4.—[New York Horald Cable

Special to The Ber. |- Buffalo Bill's Wild West show still continues to excite Italy. Twenty-two thousand Milanese assembled today to witness the opening performace and gave them a great reception, and the bucking horses, stage coach and Indians kept the great audience wild with excite-

The fact should be borne in mind that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is intended es-pecially for acute throat and lung diseases such as coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough and is pre-eminently superior to other known remedy for those diseases.

THE SUNDAY BEE.

Sheet Iron Jack-A mountain terror on horseback who made it lively around the Shastaand Trinity mines in California's early his-

tory. The Workshops of Congress - This week Frank G. Carpenter, the famous Washington jour-nalist, whose letters are a feature of Tun-SUNDAY BEE, explains how the real work of the congressional sessions is done, and draws

a picture of the workers and their qualific Gossip About Patti-How the diva preserves

her voice and beauty. Spring Poetry-The rules have been temporararily waived and a few choice poetical genit have been rescued from the vawning waste-

The World of Fair Women,-Here is a rare collection of gossippy matters especially interesting to the fair sex. One young dame divulges the secret of her success to retaining ber husband's love.

Bottle Field and Ball Room-Frederick Villiers, the famous war correspondent, tells of deeds of daring performed by ball room dudes. A man who faced death as he tailed of his premier dansuese.

The Story of Standing Bear - How Judge Dundy overcame land sharks and missionary influence and declared the Indian a man

The Postal Savings Banks—A contributor who has made a thorough study of the system presents its results in Canada and England The story of the origin of the idea by the rector of Wendover, who taught thrift to his poor parlahleners.

Special Telegraphic Service-Every important event in Nebraska, Iowa, the two Dakotas and the entire west, and northwest will be covered completely by our own correspondents.

New York Herald Cables-A complete resume of the situation of affairs in Europe, with the news and gossip of the English and continental capitals. Wired specially to Tun Bun. The Associated Press Dispatcher—News of the world gathered and prepared by the largest, most careful and efficient corps of trained

Heath's Washington Letter-One of the noteworthy features of THE SUNDAY REE. Our reliable and newsy Washington letter has made The Ber sought for all over the west. It is standard goods.

Our Society Column-This department is in the hands of a specialist who has the entre into the better exclusive circles of this city. and who writes from personal knowledge of all events chronicied. Local fancy shops and millinery stores have been drawn upon for the latest fads and fashion designs.

Culled From Contemporaries-A careful selection of the freshest and brighest feat- . ures of the best papers of the country. In the Field of Sports-In The Sunday Bena half page is devoted to local and miscella-

neous sports, being a carefully prepared review of the week, with gossip of coming bur Labor Department-The Sunday Ber is the only daily in this state which maintalus as a regular feature a labor department in which is given news and gossip of

different labor organizations. Echoes From the Ante-Room-The department of THE SUNDAY BEE devoted to secret societies has long been a feature. Members of the various secret societies look to Tide Senday Bre for such knowledge as they may want of the doings of fraternal societies.

Our Market Page-One great feature of The

BEE is its full and complete market report Our correspondent in Chicago compiles and transmits the Chicago produce and live stock market reports especially to The Bee. On New York correspondent telegraphs daily the stock market report especially to Thir BEE. A special reporter of large experience provides daily most accurate reports of the Omaha live stock markets, and our cor morcial reporter prepares daily the only Omaha wholesale market report worthy the name published. In addition to the above our commercial editor prepares especially for The SUNDAY BEE a resume of the condition of local trade, and his statements and predictions have made for this paper a great reputation for reliable market quotations.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

plus appears to be a sinking fund. Chicago Tribune: The distinguished renator should spell his name Blace

Peoria Transcript: John M. Palmer is like a boll on the nose to the democratic party of Illinois. It hurts, but they must grin and bear him. Providence Journal: The trouble with the

Hon, Daniel W. Voorhees of Indiana the wings of his cloquence are not balanced by the tail feathers of his judgment. Sionx City Journal: Grover Cleveland should observe that Bismarck, although out of office, is not writing any letters on reform for publication.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: One of the best evidences of Bismarck's greatness lies in the fact that he has not yet said a word about entering the lecture field.

Washington Post: A Washington dispatch asserts that Samuel J. Randall reads the Congressional Record. This makes at least two men who peruse that interesting chronicle of conversation. The other is the proofreader.

St. Paul Pioneer-Press; The Brooklyn Eagle is trying to patch up a compromise be-tween Grover Cleveland and Governor Hill. Possibly the Eagle might have smoothed over atters between the monkey and the parrot. Washington Post: Contributions to the conscionce fund are becoming quite frequent and extensive. But Crayon E. Silcott still

exhibits a delicacy about addressing the fund. Minneapolis Journal: The Chicago Times ten up by General Schenek as a partial obitonotice of that gentleman. The poker sthat men make live after them; their skill is oft interred with their bones.

Washington Post: "Susan B. Anthony, U. S. S.," wouldn't look so bad on a packus of garden seed or on the cover of a publ ocument. There are worse men than Susan the state of Wyoming may do. Young woman

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