THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska.
County of Douglas.
George B. Tzschuck, sceretary of The Bee
Pablishing Company, does solemnly swear
that the actual circulation of Tue Danty Ber
for the week ending April 12. 1896, was as fol-

Sunday April 6 Monday April 7 Tuesday, April 8 Wednesday, April 9 Thursday, April 10 Friday, April 11 Saturday, April 12 20,710

Average GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 12th day of April, A. D. 180. [Seal.] Notary Public

State of Nebraska.

County of Douglas.

County of The Bank of The Bank of The Bernard State of The Dank of The Bank of The Ban Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 5th day of April, A. D., 1800. [Seal.] N. P. Fett., Notary Public.

THE weekly bank statement shows the reserve has decreased \$990,000. The banks now hold \$452,000 in excess of legal requirements.

IT is within the power of Omaha brick makers to check the demand for frame structures by selling their products at reasonable prices.

CHIEF SEAVEY'S detective force must have been out on a wild goose hunt last week, while the burglars, footpads and sand-baggers were enjoying the freedom of the city.

There are not as many candidates for governor now as there were six months ago, but there is a stable full of dark horses waiting to be struck by chain-lightning.

IF MR. KILPATRICK will kindly favor young Mc. Hitchcock with a marked copy of THE SUNDAY BEE he may be able to convince him that he has a great deal yet to learn about national finances.

PEOPLE who are afflicted with a long felt want can have the same satisfied by dropping a quarter into the free want slot of the Omaha W .- H, and receive a flye-cent copy of a famous painting. We do like enterprise.

THE reports of business depression throughout the country are exaggerated The weekly trade reviews issued by the commercial agencies show that the volume of basiness is larger than for the same period last year, and the tone of all departments of trade is one of strength and confidence.

THE doleful predictions of the Shoshone soothsayer are entitled to high rank among the weather prophecies of the day. He shows a depth of reckless reasoning, an eloquence of expression, and cheerful disregard of physical and astronomical conditions that cannot be surpassed by paleface Wigginses. The Shoshone medicine man ought to be attached to the weather bureau.

IN PROMULGATING the findings in the ease of Lieutenant Steele, General Schofield serves notice on officers that selfcommand is an essential qualification of commanders of men, and that the abuse of subordinates by words and blows will got be telerated under any circumstances. There was no reasonable justification for Steele's conduct.

A NOTABLE feature of the Edinburg exposition, which opens next month, will be an exhibit of American corn. Notwithstanding the immense quantities of this cereal sent to Europe annually, it has not become very popular as an article of food. There appears to be a widespread prejudice against it even among the poorer people, who subsist on inferior food, and this prejudice is fostered by the farmers. The exhibit of corn at the Paris exposition excited a lively interest among the French people.

HALF a dozen prohibition organs in the east are pulverizing the rum power in Nebraska and passing around the contribution box, to raise a fund for prepaying several thousand papers that are to be circulated premisenously in this state. One of these mendicant rum power pulverizers claims to have already raised over six thousand dollars and another claims to have raised twenty-eight hundred dollars. It goes without saying that pulverizing the "rummies" at this rate is a paying vocation. If it were not for the Nebraska prohibition campaign these mercenary battle axes of prohibition would have to close their print. shops.

A FEW months ago the press of Milwaukee ridiculed and denounced the statistics of the growth of Omaha and other progressive western cities. The attack smacked of jealousy or ignorance, or both. In the light of recent events it is not surprising that Milwaukee could not comprehend the marvelous growth of Omaha or grasp the forces which propel it onward. While Omaha enjoys the convenience and comforts of hundreds of electric lights and thirtytwo miles of electric motor railway Milwankee has just discovered that there is such a potent force as electricity. No wonder the benighted press of the Cream City cannot understand western progress. The papers as well as the town are twenty years behind the times.

WRESTLING WITH MONEY SHARKS.

The uprising of western farmers which is just now attracting universal attention, has been stimulated largely by the merciless exactions of the money lenders in the rural districts. The clamor for more money which affords capital for "fake" financiers and political mountebanks finds a ready ear in every Farmers' alliance, because most of the western farmers are ground between the upper and nether milistones of low prices for their products and high interest on loans,

The wildest schemes of relief are heartily endorsed and formulated into petitions to congress. The farmers do not realize that wealth cannot be created by law, but by labor. They do not realize that a revolution of our whole financial system is not to be brought about in a day or in a year. They forget that the entire industrial fabric of the country rests upon the stability in money values and national credit, which It has taken more than twenty years to establish.

The trouble in this country today is not a lack of money. We have two hundred millions more of money-gold. silver and paper-than we had three years ago when everything was booming, But the producer can only get money by parting with his products or by borrowing. To increase the volume of money will not make money cheaper. The legal rate of interest in Nebraska was twelve per cent during the inflation period, and merchants as well as farmers paid that rate. Now there are millions of dollars lying in the vaults of our banks and trust companies seeking responsible borrowers at from six to eight per cent.

But this superabundance of money affords no relief to the western farmer. When he mortgages his farm, he is made to pay double interest. The broker who negotiates his loan makes him sign a mortgage note at eight per cent and then charges him a commission of four per cent, which he embodies into a note and places on record as a second mortgage.

When a farmer needs money to carry his crops, he is almost bled to death by the country money shark who takes all the way from two to four per cent a month, interest paid in advance out of the loan. With the prevailing low prices of grain and cattle this is simply ruinous and drives the farmer to desperation.

In wrestling with these leeches the farmer is confronted with a problem. The money lender tells him that money is high because it is awfully scarce, and the farmer very naturally jumps at the conclusion that the only way to get re-Hef is to increase the volume of currency by an act of congress.

This is a delusion which THE BEE proposes to dispel.

The report of the secretary of the treasury showed on March 1, 1878, a total circulation of eight hundred and five million seven hundred and ninety-three thousand eight hundred and forty-seven

The active circulation on the first day of the present month was composed as follows: \$ 373.624.48s Gold coin Standard silver dollars

absidiary silver coin. National bank notes. 31,437,494,052 This is exclusive of money and bullion

the national treasury, which on the first instant amounted to six hundred and sixty-six million six hundred and forty-three thousand two hundred and sixty-one dollars.

The whole amount of circulating medium at that time, coin and paper together, was two billion fifty-five million six thousand four hundred and eighty-six dollars. Deducting the gold and silver held in the United States treasury as a basis for gold and silver certificates, the volume of currency in and out of the treasury aggregates one billion six hundred and one million five hundred thousand dollars. This is an increase of thirty-one million dollars in the last twelve months, and over two hundred millions within three years,

In a word, the circulating medium of the country has nearly doubled in twelve years, while the population increased thirty-three per cent. The character of the currency has also largely changed. A third of the national bank notes have gone out and there has been an immense addition of gold coin and gold and silver certificates to the circulation. Where we then had eighty-two million dollars of gold we now have three hundred and seventy-three million dollars, and two hundred and ninety million dollars of silver certificates makes a new factor in the medium. Gold certificates, also, have increased from forty-four million to one hundred

and sixteen million dollars. The factor is on the wrong scent in hunting after more currency. He should hunt down the money sharks. No matter how much the volume of currency is in creased, the farmer will not be able to, borrow a dollar of it cheaper than he does now. His true remedy is to enact laws that will make usury a misdemeanor or felony, and will cause the forfeiture of the principal as well as the interest when the money lender exacts more than the legal rate, either in the shape of interest or commission.

If the Farmers' alliance desires to ac complish anything it should confine its efforts to measures of relief that are within their reach. They cannot hope to reading the finances of the nation They can accomplish something by contering their influence upon the state legislatures.

ARBOR DAY.

April 22 will be Arboy day in Nebraska. Governor Thayer has by proclamation called the attention of the people of the state to the duty and inportantance of a general practical observance of the day, and suggested some of the benefits to succeding generations to be exepected if the purpose of this most useful and interesting holiday is faithfully carried out by our people. The state superintendent education has supplemented the appeal of the governor by counseling the teachers in the public schools to interest the pupils in the occasion so that they may be induced to plant trees in the school grounds. It is to be presumed

school children the beautiful and useful character of the custom which Arbor day has instituted not alone in Nebraska but in many other states. The youthful mind should be found peculiarly susceptible to the sentimental suggestions of this day, and teachers will find in the apparently simple theme of tree planting a subject richly suggestive of poetic thought and pleasing farcies with which enthusiasm of the children. With such an army of earnest devotees of Arbor Day as the pupils in our public schools may be induced to become, the cause for which this day was instituted will never want popular support.

The fact that this day had its origin in Nebraska bear repetition, if only for the purpose of stimulating the interest of our people in it. It has proved to be a most wisely conceived and a widely appreciated institution, for it has been adopted in a number of the states and will ultimately be, it cannot be doubted, in all. Pennsylvania proposes to devote two days in the year to tree planting, and if we are not mistaken New York and Massachusetts either have already done so or have it in contemplation, As to Nebraska, the good that has resulted from the observance of Arbor day has been very great, almost, it may safely be said, beyond computation. Yet only a small part of the possible benefits to be derived from continuing a general and generous observance of this annual tree planting has yet been secured. There is room for immeasurable development in this direction, and every advance has with it a guarantee of reward vastly outweighing whatever cost may be involved. It is to be hoped that the observance of Arbor day this year will show no abatement of popular interest.

A QUARTER OF A CENTURY. On April 14, 1865, there was enacted in a theater at Washington city a tragedy that shocked the world. Abraham Lincoln, the great emancipator, was by the assassin's bullet made the immortal martyr of the republic. The nation was still rejoicing over the termination of the great rebellion but a few days before in the surrender of Lee to Grant at Appointtox, when its happiness was suddenly turned to profoundest sorrow, its bright hope transformed into gloomiest apprehension. That darkest and most thrilling chapter in our national history is familiar to all.

Twenty-five years have passed since that event, a period of extraordinary progress for the nation, in which its onward course has not been disturbed by a single obstruction. None of the fears that followed the murder of the first republican president have been realized. Steadily and vigorously the republic has gone forward toward the fulfillment of its great destiny. Few of the great men, soldiers and statesmen, who were active on that fateful day when Lincoln was struck down, are now living. Call the roll of the loyal warriors who stood with Grant at Appoinattax and marched with Sherman to the sea and tens of thousands will not auswer to their names. Goover the list of mighty state snear who stood by the goverament and added strength to the constitution for making the union more secure, and few will be found still mingling in the affairs of this world, What a magnificent galaxy it was of wise and heroic menthe nation possessed in that day of its triumph over treason, and standing above them all in imposing grandeur the plain and patriotic citizen.

Abraham Lincoln. Those who had attained manhood when the civil conflict ended and could appreciate the full significance of the events of that period, including the great tragedy of which tomorrow will be the twenty-fifth anniversary, can hardly realize that a quarter of a century has passed since the rapidly succeeding episodes of that time were vividly impressed upon them. Yet it is true that in no other equal period of our history was so neigh accomplished in material progress as in these last twenty-five years. It has been an era in every way marvelous for the republic. It is intended to commemorate the death of Lincoln, which occurred April 15, 1865, at Springfield, Ill., next Tuesday, with elaborate caremonies belitting the occasion, and elsewhere the memory of the martyred president will be honored It would be well if such commemoration were general. There is a lesson in the life and death of the great patriot and martyr which the Amerinan people cannot hear too often.

ALIENS IN THE NAVY.

The fact that the crews of our naval ressels are in large part composed of foreigners, or of men whose nationality suncertain, was made known in the annual report of Secretary Tracy, but the proportion of aliens to natives appears by the report of the house committee on naval affairs to be much larger than had been supposed. According to this less than half the enlisted force of the navy was born in the United States, the excess of foreign born being six hundred and ten in a total force of seventy-nine hundred and forty-six. Referring to the large number of aliens in this service Secretary Tracy said it could not be expected that crews so composed will be a safe reliance for the country if their services should be needed in way, "Such men," he said, "are held by nothing but their contract of enlistment, and subject at the first temptation to desert the flag of a country in which they have never resided, and to which they are bound by no ties of birth or allegiance. To them the flag represents nothing. The American who deserts must expatriate himself, but the foreigner who deserts the American

service goes to his own home,' The secretary of the nrvy doubtless did not in the least exaggerate the importance of having in the naval service only men who are interested in defending the flag by reason of some stronger consideration than their monthly pay, and the bill which has passed the house of representatives to prevent the enlistment of aliens in the naval service is a proper meas-But when refuse to any longer receive foreigners into

obtain all the form that will be required for that service who are citizens? If the policy of enlarging our naval establishment, until it equals or exceeds that of any other nation, is carried out, the number of men that will ultimately be employed in this service will outnumber those in the army, and Americans of this day do not take sea as readily as they to interest the attention and awaken the did in the earlier years of the republic. It will evidently be necessary to encourage by more liberal inducements than at present the young men of the country to acquire a knowledge of naval seamanship, and this would be one of the advantages to come from a revival of the ocean merchant marine. It would afford a splendid training school in seamanship, from which the government could readily draw, whenever an exigency should arise, all the experienced seamen it might need to man ifs naval vessels, and for the most part a more intelligent class than the average of seamen. The fact that so many aliens have found their way into the navy is good evidence that Americans, native or foreign born, are not to any extent seeking this employment, and in order to draw them into it the government will have to offer better inducements than it now does.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

A bill is pending in congress which provides for international copyright. The subject is not new. For years congress has been asked for legislation of this kind, on the ground both of justice to foreign authors and protection to our own. American authors have petitioned congress after congress to give them the protection of an international copyright law. Foreign authors have assailed us continually for pirating their works, Meanwhile publishers, or a certain class of them, have until within a year or two zealously fought the proposal of such a law. Pirating the productions of foreign authors and flooding the American market with cheap reprints was formerly a more profitable business than it probably is at present, or it may be that American publishers generally have become more conscientious. At any rate there is no longer the formidable opposition of publishers to international copyright that there formerly was. Two or three years ago a copyright league was formed which now includes in its membership all the principal authors this country and nearly all of This organization the publishers. brought all its influence to bear upon the last congress in favor of the bill now pending, and it is doing the same with the present congress.

There are two sides, both strong, to

this question. Those who oppose international copyright insist that its effect would be to materially, increase the cost of books, both of foreign and home production, to American readers. They assert that under the operation of such a law English authors and their pet American publishers could charge what they pleased for their books, and American authors and publishers would be enabled to do the same. If it be admitted that this might be the result, and it is possible, there is a strong case from the point of view of the interests of American readers. On the other hand is the consideration of dealing fairly with foreign authors and protecting those of our own country. It is not creditable to us as a people that we have been for years pirating the products of foreign brains and making use of them as freely as though they of natural right belonged to us. A few American publishers have, indeed, had the sense of justice to pay something to foreign authors whose productions they used, but most of our reprinted foreign literature has not been paid for, so far as those who created it were concerned. Probably it has for this reason cost the readers somewhat less, but this gain has been at the expense of some national self respect. As to the effect upon American authors, it is claimed that the flood of cheap European litcrature has necessarily operated to their injury, and it seems entirely reasonable to suppose that it would. If it be true that the present condition with respect to copyright is discouraging to American authorship, and that a change as proposed would probably give American men and women of literary talent such encouragement as would stimulate effort and tend to the improvement and elevation of home literature, there are few who would not approve the change.

The weight of argument in the prolonged and voluminous discussion which this subject has received certainly appears to be on the side of the proposed law, in favor of dealing justly and honorably with the producers of literature abroad. The arguments against international copyright are grounded in a selfishness which would justify any sort of piracy. In order to be just it may cost the American people a little more for their rending than at present, but they can afford it, and would better do so than continue under the reproach of being the only people who refuse to ac-

product and pay what it is worth. THE visit of General Russell A. Alger, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army, accompanied by Mrs. John A. Logan and Mrs. Wittenmeyer, of the Woman's relief corps, is an event of importance to the veterans of Omaha and Nebraska, The distinguished party has made an extensive tour of the country, receiving cordial greetings everywhere. Omaha's welcome should be in keeping with her reputation for Kospitality. Representing the greatest army of civilians in existence, their high character and prominence entitle the visitors to a warm welcome to the metropolis of the Missourl valley.

PEOPLE on upper Farnam street are still waiting patiently for the electric motor to materialize.

A Fool Killer Needed.

The Kansas delegation in congress seems to be favored with more than its fair share of the harum-scarum schemes of paternal legislation put forth by the two-for-a-cent poll ticians who are trying to climb into prominence on the shoulders of western and south that no teacher will neglect the oppor- the crews of our naval vessels, is it era grangers. One of the queerest of these tunity to impress upon the minds of the quite certain that we shall be able to queer propositions of the fakir financiers and

political economists who are doing so large a business this spring was introduced into the senate the other day by Mr. Ingalls by request. It is a banking bill prepared by some rank or other for an association known as the Wage Workers' alliance. We venture to say that neither Hamilton nor Gallatin could have conceived such an experiment in finance

as is proposed by this bill. It is a bill for the establishment of a postal banking system. A department of banking is to be established, with a secretary at \$8,000 and four assistant secretaries at \$5,000 a year. This executive department is to do the peopie's banking free of charge beyond the neces sary fees to cover expenses. Every postoffice is to be a branch bank. Loans payable with interest at the end of the year shall be made on proper security. The money for the loans to be provided by the treasurer of the United States, and shall be full legal tender for all debts and dues. This money, as the bill carefully provides, shall be printed by hand, on silk-threaded paper, at the bureau o engraving and printing in Washington, and these are to be the denominations of the silk threaded, hand-printed postal bank loan

One, two, three and five mills; one, two, three and five cents; one, two, three and five dilnes; one, two, three and five dollars; one, two, three and five cagles; one, two, three and five condors [condors \$400 any way]; and one, two, three and five talents [\$1,000].

The coining of one-billionth of a mill pieces might be a good idea if it is deemed necessary to find a proper financial equivalent of the genius and knowledge of the idiot or syndicate of idiots that evolved the wondrous measure which the long suffering politeness of Mr. Ingalls has brought to the notice of mankind. And if there are to be more executive departments, the one most needed at present seems to be a department of cranks. A boss fool killer can be provided later on.

No Tariff Needed There. Buffalo Express, The Atlanta Constitution boasts that in

Georgia "fifteen children in the family are not unusual, and occasionally the record runs as high as twenty." That seems to be one southern infant industry that doesn't languish for protection.

Have Too Much Already.

Chicago News. New York farmers, it is said, are crying out for a more stringent law to tax personal property. Out west the farmers have more than enough of taxation of every kind. What they want is tax reduction.

To Withstand the Doctors. New York Commercial. There were 40,321 physicians in the Japa-

nese Empire at the beginning of the year. It is no wonder that the Japanese emperor thinks his people need a new constitution.

Never Goes A-Begging.

Chicago Tribune. The profits of the sheriff's office in New York city are nearly \$75,000 a year. This is one of those offices that never seek the man.

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

New York Times. A prohibitory law which is an empty menace does mischief in two ways. In the first place, every law that is violated conspicuously and with impunity begets a disrespect for the law in general. This is especially true of the prohibitory law, to which the lawless classes are opposed, and the defeat of which they regard as their triumph. In the second place, by prohibiting the traffic in liquors a community deprives itself of the power to regulate that traffic. After prohibition has once been enacted the law must assume that no liquor is sold except under the penalties prescribed by the prohibitory law. The orderly salooons and the disorderly are thenceforth put in the same category, and the keepers of them are ignored, except as criminals. The result in communities like lows must be what it has been in lows. The effect of prohibition unenforced is the same as that of no law at all upon the subject, namely, "absolute free whisky."

Always Fits the Case.

Chicago Herald, The most expedient remedy for the evils of intemperance lies in high license and local option. If any particular town or city dssires to experiment with prohibition, let it have the opportunity. If others wish to restrain the liquor traffic within bounds, let them have the chance to try high license. In this way the interests of all the people will be pro tected, and the state will escape the stigma of having a law that is constantly violated, In the last election in Iowa it was the prohibitory law that was condemned, and if the people were fairly represented in the legislature that body would repeal the law.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

St. Paul Pioneer-Press. Nebraska has a town called Nonpareil, but it still supports only a small pica paper.

Chiergo Times. Visitor-"Why do you say "Poor, poor

Poor in His Abundance.

man!" of your farmer neighbor! Nebraskan-He has the biggest crib of corn in the state. How Not to Do It. Slour City Journal

The Nebraska railroad commissioners are

giving an illustration of how not to do it. The next Nebraska legislature will probably give an illustration of how to do it-in the matter of regulating railroad corporations.

Omaha as a Packing Center. Denver News. THE OMAHA BEE directs attention to the

progress that city is making as a packing center. This progress cannot be too rapid for the benefit of the cattle industry. For years Chicago and Kansas City have been practically the only cattle markets, and as a consequence the "Big Four" have easily controlled them, being without competition which was all on the side of the growers who were anxious to sell-forced to sell in fact at whatever prices the buyers dictated. Omaha will assist in breaking the combination Packing houses at Denver, and Chevenne knowledge a right of property in brain- and Salt Lake, and Helena, not to meation the refrigerator system in Texas, will render additional aid, and perhaps show the range men that in order to find a market it is no necessary to ship live animals half way across the continent to have them slaught ered, and the beef shipped back in dressed form to feed a hungry people. The more backing centers the more markets, and, as a consequence, an increased competitive de-

SPRING JOY.

Emma Lazarus The wet red globe shines in the April light, The gray hills deepen into green again; The rainbow hangs in heaven; thin vapors white

Drift o'er the blue, and freekle hill and plain With many moving shades: the air is strong With earth's rich exhalations after rain. Like a new note breaks forth the ancient song Of springtide birds, with fresh hope, fresh delight.

Aloft small flocks of pigeons wing their flight: Alive with sound and movement is the air; The short young grass with sunlight rain is

Low o'er the fields the march hawk sails along

The cherry trees their snow-white garlands

The garden pranks itself with leaf and dower: Quick with five seeds the patient earth lies HERE AND THERE.

Long before the days of paved streets, elecric motors, iron viaducts and other modern metropolitan improvements Omaha had a justice of the peace commonly known as Cost-Mill Kelley. Now that he has passed beyond the troubles of this reckless world some strange stories are related of him. The writer heard one yesterday illustrating an incident wherein Mr. Connelly, who in those days owned and drove an express wagon, managed to get even with the autocratic dispenser of

local justice. It used to be generally conceded that Kelev's greed for lucre often influenced his de cisions, and frequently cases tried before him resulted in manuer calculated to convince people that the litigant best able to pay and most liberal with his loose change must in evitably win.

Connelly once learned from Kelley himself that current reports of his grasping spirit were well founded. It so happened that Connelly's youthful advantages for acquiring an education had been allowed to pass by un improved; consequently when manhood's estate demanded an expression from him in black and white he found himself unable to respond. When he wanted a certain letter written Mr. Connelly, thinking Kelley, smarter, probably, than anybody else, called on the justice to write it. Kelley was always accommodating, therefore undertook the task, and within the brief space of five minutes enveloped a letter that pleased the express driver greatly, and made him a proud man. As he was about to leave the office after profusely thanking his benefactor, Kelley, like "Grimes, old boy," held up two fingers and gently twittered, "\$2.50 please." "What's that?" shouted Connelly, much

arrefsed. "I charge you \$2.50 for writing that letter." Realizing that protestation was useless Connelly paid the fee but quietly resolved then and there to get even sometime. In this regard fortune seemed to favor him. The opportunity he wanted soon offered itself. Not long after the letter had been written several boxes of freight were received at the depot for Kelley and he engaged Connelly to eart them up to his house. When the latter presented his bill it called for \$470. Then it was the justice's turn to express astonishment. and he wildly exclaimed:

"What's that?" "My charge for hauling your goods," replied Connelly complacently. When you wrote a letter for me I paid you \$2.50 for five minutes' work. I thought it only fair to get even by taxing you in proportion to my time." Kelly accepted the situation and paid the

□Tom Boyd says that his nine years' experience as manager of a theatre convinces him conclusively that the wealthy and high toned social classes of Omaha will not patronize female stars like Modjeska, Marie Wainwright and Rose Coughlan.

"Invariably," he continued, "these act resses have played to light business here. Why is it! Can you or anyone else tell! I can't. Miss Coughlan gave a performance of the "Lady of Lyons" three years ago that simply eclipsed anything we ever had in this house or probably ever will have again, and to a \$200 audience. Miss Wainweight's production of "Twelfth Night" was the acme of dramatic art, yet our best class of patrons could not be induced to become interested in her. She is certainly a lovely actress and has the support of an excellent company.

"Coming as she did immediately after Lent, we had every reason to expect a big engage ment, but were sadly disappointed. This evident lack of appreciation might not seem quite so strange and depressing if those who stay away when we have something extraor dinary were not always complaining about the shows, such as 'Later On', 'Natural Gas, 'Parlor Match,' 'Zig Zag,' 'Zo Zo, etc., which they do come to see,

"It may, however, be the plays and not the stars that keep them at home. Probably they don't care for 'As You Like It, "Twelfth Night? 'Ludy of Lyons? 'Jossiyn and 'Much Ado About Nothing.' Come to think, I guess probably that is it, because such pieces as 'Lord Chumly,' 'The Wife,' 'The Henrietta,' 'Saints and Sinners,' 'Shen doah,' etc., do draw immensely."

L. D. Richards, Dodge county's candidate for governor, says he thinks the farmers of Nebraska are feeling better now than they have felt for a long time. Corn commands 17 cents per bushel, money is comparatively easy and brighter prospects for another prosperous year could not be desired. "Speaking of money matters," continued Mr. Richards "I happen to know of know of my own per sonal knowledge that there is plenty of it and our agriculturists, who have fed their surplus corn to hogs and cattle are realizing at least 40 cents a bushel for it. After all, that is the only way to make farming pay in this or any other country. We can't raise grain to sell and get rich."

An effort was made to pump something out of Mr. Richards on his political aspirations, but he vigorously resisted and would not talk. "Several of us, members of the central committee got together here Thursday night," said he, "and indulged quite freely in a running disenssion of the situation, but no conclusions were reached. 12

Among other interesting features of the political gathering in Omaha last week that ieveloped itself was C. C. McNish's anxiety for an office of some kind. He comes from Wisner and either wants a term at Lincoln as governor or a whirl in congress. The latter position is his preference, though rather than get nothing he would willingly accept the other. When questioned as to what he thought of his prospects, Mr. Mc. Nish modestly denied any intention of be-Coming a candidate, but one of his warmest friends said he was in the field and earnestly working the wires.

APRIL DAYS. Alanson Bigeline Houghton.

Out of the boisterous winds that roar In mighty cadence their fierce wild cry; Out of the wild-flying clouds that pour A ceaseless rain from a gloomy sky; Out of the semons that sob and sigh, Through the thickets wet, and a leafy space. With eyes all tender, and blushes shy, April smiles with a tear-wet face.

THE WORLD'S FAIR IDEA. To Whom Belongs the Credit of Origi-

nating It. The Iroquois club of this city, says the Chicago Tribune, in the course of an in-

vitation tendering a reception on the 8th inst. to those who labored to for this city the site of the world's fair in 1892 sets forth that the movement originated in that club by the introduction of a preamble and resolution bearing upon the subject by Judge Henry M. pard at a meeting held May 1, 1888. Without in any way desiring to depre-ciate the hospitality of the club, the Tribune must dispute the claim of Mr. Shepard to the paternity of the world's fair project. The first public expression of opinion on this subject was made some even or eight years ago in the columns of his paper by the late Edwin Cowles, editor of the Cleveland Leader, who had been much interested in the Philadelphia exposition, and who printed an article in his paper in which he set forth that the next great public exposition in this country should be held in 1892 to commemorate the fourth centennial of the discovery by Columbus, and jocularly urged Cleveland as the proper site for such an exposition.

The Chicago Trioune at once com-

mented upon the Leader's article, saying in effect that while such an expestion was desirable it was premature to discuss the matter so long beforeh but that when the proper time came Telbune would advocate the claim Chicago for the locality, as by that time she would be about the center of nopula tion and the largest city in the unit west of New York. The Lender's artic was also discussed at that time by some of the New York papers, and, if we mitake not, the Sun urged the claims New York. Be that as it may, unde the circumstances the Tribune thinkthe Iroquois club is claiming more than Its distinguished member may its due. have been the first to revive the intra and may have publicly said that the time had come in 1888 to think about a Columbus world's fair in Chicago. That much of the claim the Tribune is willing to accord if no other claimant successfully ranks the suggestion in date.

MEN IN THE HOUSE.

Some Conspicuous Figures in the Lower Branch of Congress,

Among the conspicuous men in the house of representatives today are Generals Banks of Massachusetts, Hookee of Mississippi, Henderson of Iowa, and Wheeler of Alabama. Visitors in the galleries invariably ask their guide to tell them who that old gentleman is with snow-white hair, moving around so dowly and with so much deliberation. That is General Nathaniel P. Banks, the 'Bobbin Boy,' who used to work in a spinning mill in Massachusetts," Then the guide, if he is well informed, will give the visitor a brief history of the general's public career, telling how he was once an editor of a newspaper. member of the state legislature for several years, governor three years, a major-general of volunteers, and that since the war has served ten terms in congress and during the Thirty-fourth congress as speaker, writes a Washing ton correspondent of the New York Sun. General Banks is a very old man and b quite feeble at times. He does not take an active part in the proceedings, but appears to be preoccupied and disinclined to mingle in the debates as he once did. He is especially dignitied and polite at all times, and he is popular with his associates on both sides of the chamber.

The attention of the visitor is next called to General Charles E. Hooker of Mississippi, one of the most striking the house. He is a Carolinian by birth, and lost his left arm at the battle of Vicksburg while colonel in the confederate army. He is one of the best dressed men in congress, and is one of the most eloquent and graceful debaters. He generally wears a Prince Albert coat, buttoned across his well-round figure, and his empty sleeve is suspended from the lower button, by a silk cord. His hair is always brushed back from his forehead, and his face is carfully shaved every morning by a congressional barber. His thin moustache is snow white, while his long hair is heavily frosted. He has been in congress six terms, and will probably come back again if he wants to.

After the guide has pointed out Gen erals Banks and Hooker, he invariable tells you to look again on the republicat side, and he tells you that the large man, with a thick crop of iron-gray hair and a wooden leg, is General David Bremmer Henderson of Iowa, General Henderson is one of the best debaters on the republican side, and, like General Hooker, is universally popular on both sides of the chamber. He tells an amusing story about his recent canvass for the speakership, which panned out to poorly. Being recognized as one of the leaders on the republican side, he con-cluded that he would become a candiflate for the speakership, and depend upon his personal popularity with the newspaper correspondents on Newspaper riving in Washington last November he took up his headquarters near "The Row," and spent most of his time mingling with the correspondents. The boys on The Row became, very familiar with him, and some of them addressed him as According to his story all of the other candidates for the same office. except speaker Reed, also counted upon their newspaper friends to help them to victory. While they were making themselves solid with the boys on "The Row, Tom Reed was capturing the votes of the incoming members, and thus captured the speaker's chair. General Henderson is a valuable member of the house, and possesses the most superb voice in congress.

General Joseph Wheeler is the fourth

member of this distinguished military martet in the house. Unlike General Hooker and Henderson, he is not an orator, nor is he as slow and stately as General Banks. He is the most active man upon his feet in congress. He is short and slight, with a long flowing beard, and his hair hangs in soft gray carles about his shoulders. He was originally a Georgia man, and was educated at the West Point military academy. He resigned from the United States army at the beginning of the war and became a lieutenant of cavalry in the confederate army. He lieutenant was one of the most dashing and courageous cavalry fighters in the late war, . and the confederate congress gave him a vote of thanks for his successful military operations and for the defence of the city of Aiken, S. C. The latter state also publicly thanked him for his gallant services on that occasion. He is a member of the committee on military affairs, and is regarded as one of the most indefatigable workers in congress.

There are other military heroes in the present congress, but the four mentioned are conspicuous because of their many different qualities and characteristics. Besides they are always pointed out to strangers as real "fighting" statesmen. There are so many men in congress who call themselves "general" or "colonel" who have never smelled powder that it pleases the visitors to look upon some of the men who actually fought and were wounded in the great eivil war.

In Favor of Revision.

Arcurson, Kan., April 12. | Special Telegram to Tur BEE | The proposition to re vise the confession of faith has been adopted by the Highland presbytery. The vote was

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