THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, } ss.
County of Douglas. }

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 19, 1896, was as follows:

Sunday, April 13	23,107
Monday, April 14	20,474
Tuesday, April 15	20,131
Wednesday, April 16	19,915
Thursday, April 17	19,886
Friday, April 18	19,711
Saturday, April 19	20,025
Average	20,850

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 19th day of April, A. D. 1896.
[Seal.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, } ss.
County of Douglas. }

George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the month April, 1889, 18,559 copies; for May, 1889, 18,630 copies; for June, 1889, 18,858 copies; for July, 1889, 18,758 copies; for August, 1889, 18,951 copies; for September, 1889, 18,719 copies; for October, 1889, 18,997 copies; for November, 1889, 19,310 copies; for December, 1889, 20,048 copies; for January, 1890, 19,555 copies; for February, 1890, 19,761 copies; for March, 1890, 20,815 copies.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 8th day of April, A. D., 1890.
[Seal.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

SEVERAL vetoes are ready to be sprung on congress unless the members put on the surplus brakes.

IS IT possible that the commission has interfered with Mr. Dorsey's distribution of federal spoils in the big Third?

WITH three lines of railroad steamers competing for Chinese trade, the smuggling of Mongolians will not be abated on the Pacific coast.

A REVISED ballot reform bill has been introduced in the New York legislature. Senator Saxton is willing to accept the half a loaf if he cannot get a whole one.

AMID the clash and crush of democratic mud batteries in New York the presidential boom of Governor Campbell is gathering strength in the verdant valleys of Ohio.

BOGUS methods are necessary to boost bogus schemes. The New York boomers of the barge line should obtain the consent of the owners before using certain names on incorporation papers.

THE Iowa and Kansas starch factories have been taken into the trust. There are now thirteen factories in this infant combine, just enough to give emphasis to its appeal for increased protection.

THE badge of office is not a shield for crime. The mere fact that a ruffian is clothed in the uniform of a policeman is no excuse for permitting him to escape the consequences of his scandalous conduct.

WHY shouldn't the name of Tom Cummings be chiseled into Dodlin granite at the city hall entrance with that of Chief Seavey. Was not Cummings city marshal when the city hall was first located at Eighteenth and Farnam?.

THE Kansas City *Times* attempts to ridicule the president by asserting that the "Windom silver scheme was knocked out" by congress because it was an "administration measure." In the same column it declares that "President Harrison's dictum has already made itself felt" in the republican caucus.

THE resubmission movement in Kansas will give proof of its strength at the convention to be held in Topeka early next month. The object of the convention is to present a formal request to the governor to call an extra session of the legislature. There is little prospect that the request will be favorably received by the governor, because the politicians who have profited by the "settled policy" do not want the question sprung at the fall campaign, fearing that it would disarrange their plans and possibly defeat their re-election. The popular desire for re-submission is much greater than appears on the surface. There are thousands of men who, for business or social reasons, do not come out openly in its favor, but if given an opportunity would undoubtedly wipe prohibition from the constitution. Whether re-submitted or not, the question is bound to become a vital issue in the fall campaign.

THE opponents to annexation in South Omaha are becoming desperate. The tide of public sentiment is setting strongly against their schemes to pluck the town. Their wild threats will frighten no one. Nor can they coerce the men whose prosperity is inseparably connected with the town's progress. The attempt to spread discontent among the employes of the packing houses and precipitate a causeless strike shows to what straits they are reduced. A blind man can see through their game. They are ready to sacrifice the vital interests of the city and array workingmen against their employers for the sole purpose of playing upon their sympathies and securing their vote for a continuation of outlawry and municipal extravagance. The workingmen are too intelligent to be trapped by selfish schemes, and we are confident that they will unite with their employers to obtain a stable government and security and prosperity for the vast industrial interests, which annexation insures.

DECIDEDLY UNWISE AND RISKY.

General Van Wyck's speech before the Butler County Farmers' alliance is an earnest appeal for political revolution. Like Cortez in his invasion of Mexico he has burned the ships behind him and leaves no avenue for retreat. He scouts the idea of redress through the dominant party and ridicules the effort of anti-monopoly republicans to recapture the party machinery which has for years been under the control of corporation politicians. He points to their repeated failures to dislodge the horde of monopoly minions from their intrenchment, and sees great danger to the cause of the producer in any proposition that invites republican farmers to take part in republican caucuses and conventions.

General Van Wyck declares in so many words that the Nebraska Farmers' alliance cannot achieve the objects for which it was organized unless it cuts loose from all parties and favors a new party that will support only its own candidates.

THE BEE has been in accord with Senator Van Wyck in most things for many years, but it cannot endorse his views or approve the course which he has outlined for the Farmers' alliance. As we understand it, the Farmers' alliance was organized for the purpose of securing for the tillers of the soil relief from corporate exactions, and to bring about an equalization of the burdens of taxation, and not for the purpose of fighting pitched battles in the political field.

Primarily, and above all things, the farmers of Nebraska want redress and relief. They do not want the empty glory of fighting corporations and nominating candidates. They want, if possible, to achieve beneficial results. If the dominant party will concede their demands, by nominating candidates well known to be trustworty and committed to their interests, what need of organizing a new party which at best involves the risk of defeat that would wreck the alliance? What possible danger can the Farmers' alliance run in permitting its members to make their fight first within their respective parties and endeavor to dictate their demands for relief in the caucuses and conventions? The farmers have nearly two-thirds of the vote in this state. And if they would only make the effort they could have absolute control of all the conventions.

It is because republican farmers followed the advice of leaders who were ambitious to build up a new party and have for years refused to take part in caucuses and primary elections that the party machinery was virtually surrendered to corporation henchmen. Even in spite of this neglect there was a preponderance of anti-monopoly republicans in the state convention two years ago. Otherwise Mr. Leese could not have been renominated for a third term.

But General Van Wyck wants the Nebraska alliance to throw the tea overboard and he advises them to secede from their parties before they have made an effort to secure concessions. This in our opinion would be rash and ruinous to the cause of anti-monopoly. It would be an overt act of war before exhausting all peaceful means for righting grievances. The alliance ought to profit by its own experience in the past. Had the alliance simply directed its efforts to the active participation of its members in the caucuses and conventions of their parties there would have been few railroad candidates nominated and no bogus railroad commission created by order of the railroad managers. And there would have been no need for the present revolt. But misdirected by short-sighted leaders, the alliance organized a third party and went to pieces while fighting pitched battles, in which Senator Van Wyck did not always assist—notably so in its very first campaign, when his active support would have insured its triumph all along the line.

We concede that General Van Wyck has the best interests of the producers at heart, but we doubt the wisdom of his course at this time, and can see nothing but political disaster for himself and disappointment for the producers in the attempt to precipitate a third party movement before all other remedies within their reach have been exhausted.

SUPERVISION OF ELECTIONS.

It is evident that the republicans in congress are determined to provide legislation for more effectively regulating federal elections. The bill reported to the senate for this purpose from the committee on privileges and elections is very simple in its requirements. It provides that whenever one hundred qualified voters in any city having twenty thousand inhabitants, or in any congressional district, shall petition the chief supervisor alleging the necessity of guarding the election for a representative in congress in order that it shall be fair and free, such officer shall supervise the election and see that the laws are enforced and fraud and irregularities in naturalization prevented. It is made the duty of the federal district judge to open court and keep it open until within two days before the election, for the transaction of all business pertaining to registration or election matters within the jurisdiction of the court. In cities of fifty thousand and over the chief supervisors may cause a house to house canvass to be made in order to verify the registration, but making no inquiry as to the political opinions of persons.

This bill proposes nothing that any citizen desiring fair and honest elections can reasonably object to, yet it was opposed by every democratic member of the committee on privileges and elections, and Senator Pugh of Alabama declared on the floor of the senate that if the bill became a law its execution would insure the shedding of blood and the destruction of the peace and good order of the country. It was thus proclaimed that if congress asserts its constitutional right to provide for the free and fair election of its own members, a right which the framers of the constitution deemed to be absolutely necessary to safe and sound government, resistance will be offered even to the extent of shedding blood and destroying the peace of the country. Where would resistance come from? There would certainly be none anywhere in the north, not even in the democratic stronghold of New York city, where, as was stated by Senator Hoar, the application of the system proposed by the bill had secured in the main honest elections and honest counts. It might happen that the application of the proposed law would be asked for in some congressional districts of the north, but nowhere in the north would there be the least danger of it being resisted. Resistance would come from the constituents of Mr. Pugh and other southern constituencies, and not because, as the Alabama senator claimed, the law would be subversive of the fundamental principles of local self-government, but for the reason that it would give every citizen an opportunity to vote as he wished and to have his vote fairly counted, and thereby greatly reduce the power of the dominant party in the south which is now maintained largely by fraud and violence.

The country will hear a great deal in the same line with the utterances of Mr. Pugh when this question shall come up for discussion in the two houses of congress. The democrats have given notice that they intend to fight it to the last extremity, and the declarations of the Alabama senator have warned the country what to expect. There is no very great danger in such threats, and it is safe to predict that they will not succeed in preventing whatever legislation the republicans deem just and necessary in order to properly provide for the free and fair elections of the representatives of the people in every section of the country.

HOW TO STOP DISCONTENT.

There is a growing discontent among eastern capitalists regarding the management of western railroads. The Hartford board of trade, composed of men who have millions invested in the railroads of the west, has appointed committees to attend annual meetings armed with sufficient proxies to make their power felt. The dissatisfaction expressed by the stockholders shows that the light is gradually breaking in upon the eastern investors, but they will not reach the real evils of management by attending annual meetings, where reports are cooked up for the occasion and the cut and dried elections ratified. They must go into the communities along the road if they would learn why there is a constant friction between the people and the corporations. The managers not only attempt to regulate what the producer shall realize on his toil, but they attempt to deprive the people of their political rights, manipulate political conventions, force unsavory puppets into office, debauch legislatures, and even invade the courts with mercenaries. They maintain a horde of political attorneys and understrappers to annoy and harass the public and absorb the revenue of the companies, support with liberal salaries the immediate friends of the managers, and organize elevator syndicates and town lot companies to prey upon the public. Is it any wonder that the people struggle to throw off the corporate yoke and occasionally enact restrictive laws? If the eastern stockholders can inaugurate a reform in the management of the western roads, lop off the revenue eaters and compel the roads to attend strictly to their business as common carriers, they will be able to reduce rates and increase earnings, and there will be no clamor for granger legislation.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM IN CONGRESS.

The friends of civil service reform cannot fail to be very greatly interested in the discussion it has received in the house of representatives during the present week, and in the position it holds in the regard of members of both parties as shown by the voting. The legislative appropriation bill provides for the payment of the salaries and expenses of the civil service commission, and when this item in the measure was reached last Tuesday it encountered vigorous opposition from men of both parties. The leader in this hostile demonstration was a republican representative from Ohio, Mr. Grosvenor, who denounced the whole civil service business as conducted under the existing law as a farce and a sham and declared himself ready at any time to vote for the repeal of the law. He characterized as preposterous the questions that are propounded to applicants for admission to the civil service lists and said he would be glad to see the system wiped out entirely. His remarks were received with a manifestation of approval which showed they had many sympathizers, and although the law was eloquently defended by Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts, the effect of the Ohio congressman's attack was not wholly destroyed.

Again on Thursday the subject was discussed, with the result of developing a more vigorous opposition than on the previous occasion. Half a dozen republicans expressed their hostility to the reform as practiced, and as many others defended it. Finally a vote was reached on a motion to strike out the appropriation to pay the salaries of the civil service commissioners, and it was lost by a vote of sixty-one to one hundred and twenty-five. So large an opposition to the law as was shown by this vote is significant, and may well lead the friends of civil service reform to ask themselves whether the cause is not losing ground. If this vote can fairly be supposed to represent the relative strength of the supporters and opponents of civil service reform in the present house, the conclusion must be that considerably more than one-third are against maintaining the present law. At any rate it is evident that the opposition to it has grown or that men hostile to the law are finding the courage to express themselves. The reform still has strong and earnest friends in congress, but that it has lost ground with the politicians of both parties appears certain.

There is, of course, extremely little probability that either party will ever seriously attempt to secure the complete abandonment of civil service reform and the full restoration of the old spoils system, but what may be expected in time is such a modification of the law as will render it less subject to the objections now made to it, without impairing its value as a protection to the civil service against the evils of an unrestrained spoils system. Intelligent public sentiment would not approve of a return to old methods, which gave the politicians absolute control of the public patronage to be used in the interest of their most faithful and useful followers, and permitted political managers to arbitrarily levy upon the employes of the government for political contributions. But the opinion prevails widely among those who have given the subject attention that the system of civil service reform as now conducted can be very much improved upon. Doubtless there will always be some opposition to any system, but the fact that hostility to the present practice is manifestly growing ought to convince the friends of the reform that it is urgently necessary to improve the system.

THERE are still some simpletons who believe that the decline of traffic and travel on lower Farnam street is due to the noisy granite pavement. If these people would take a glance at the street they would realize that the decline in travel and retail traffic is due largely, if not wholly, to the wretched street car facilities. While Harney, Douglas and Dodge streets have their cable and motor lines, Farnam has been relegated to the horse and mule car, and these cars are "few and far between." Before the advent of the motor and cable lines all the travel was up and down Farnam. Now people who desire rapid transit have to leave Farnam to reach a motor or cable line. This is particularly true below Fourteenth street. A change of pavement on lower Farnam would have no more effect on traffic than would a change in the shape of street lamps. Granite is and always will be our best pavement for heavy traffic streets. What is needed now to give lower Farnam vitality is the substitution of cable or motor lines for mule power, and modern business blocks in place of fire traps and rookeries.

THE revised inscription on the city hall tablet is insufficient. It seems to us that this memorial should bring into relief the names of those who have shed the aldermanic mantle and left their impress on the official records of our city. No one will deny that the name and memory of Barney Shannon are not entitled to shine side by side with Davis and Chaffee. Who has planted more fire hydrants in the Second ward than Isaac Hascall, and why should his name be denied a a place on the city hall tablet? And there are Fritz Riepen, Owen Slaven, Jim Stephenson and Holly Joe Redman, all ex-honorables, who strutted on the stage of municipal fame when the proud members from the Seventh and Ninth were drawing maternal rations in obscurity. No false modesty should stand in the way of appropriately honoring the giants of the past.

IS IT not about time for a five-cent car fare between Omaha and Council Bluffs? The bridge company is certainly earning income enough on its investment to justify five-cent fares. If the Omaha line can afford to carry a passenger from the fair grounds to South Omaha for five cents, the bridge motor company can afford the same rate between Omaha and Council Bluffs.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The Irish land bill of Mr. Balfour is meeting with a curious experience. It is opposed by Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell. The Irish landlords, also, are hostile to it to a man, and all their organs in Ireland denounce it on the ground, first, that the price offered for their land under the bill is too low; and, secondly, on the ground that it is so favorable to the tenants that when one landlord sold, all the neighboring landlords would have to sell also, owing to the discontent, if not open resistance, of the tenants of those who refused to sell. The English home-rulers step in at this stage and oppose it, first, on the grounds that it involves a monstrous violation of the first principles of constitutional government, in that the representatives of the Irish people have never been consulted about it; and secondly, that in consequence of this, the Irish tenants and taxpayers would never feel morally bound to carry it out, and that in this way that portion of the security for the government advances which consists in Irish taxes and tenants' rents would be worthless. People would feel no scruple in striking against it. These and other objections have been set forth in a telling way by Lord Randolph Churchill in letters to the newspapers. The bill would have been a difficult one to pass even if one party in Ireland favored it. With both hostile to it its failure seems sure.

* * *

The vacillating policy of England with regard to Africa, which stands out in such sharp contrast with Germany's daring and decisive advance on the Dark Continent, does not afford much hope of widening, far less of preserving intact, the sphere of British influence in Africa. Both the east and the west coasts have been seized almost along their entire length by Germany, France and Portugal; and the present condition of affairs is apt to change completely the long established idea that Englishmen were possessed of political foresight, watchfulness and commercial energy. France and Germany have displayed an almost feverish activity in West Africa, from the River Gambia to the Gaboon. They have scoured the sea with their ships, eagerly looking for unoccupied lands, and promptly taken possession of them when found with but scant formalities. This activity at sea has been accompanied by even greater activity on land, and expedition after expedition has pushed with phenomenal enterprise far into the heart of the country. Merchants of both nationalities have not only worked with might and main to exploit and develop the resources of their own particular possessions, but they have also competed with British merchants on the latter's own ground, with fair prospect of ousting them entirely from their commercial supremacy. The result has been that England's political influence is being lessened and restricted with marked rapidity; her commerce has declined at an equally alarming rate, while there has been a corresponding improvement in the political and commercial positions of the French and the Germans.

* * *

Regarding the possibility of a war in Europe at no very remote date, the question is where will the outbreak be. It is suggested, from certain indications, that it may be expected somewhere in the widespread community of the Greeks, only about a fourth of whom are as yet under the national government of King George and Tricoupis. The best estimate gives 5,000,000 of these Greek-speaking persons, of whom only a little more than 2,000,000 are in Greece itself, the rest being mainly in the Turkish dominions and in those countries which were reft from Turkey by the last war—Cyprus, Servia, Rumania, Bulgaria, etc. Cyprus is still occupied by the English, as Egypt is, while Bulgaria, Rumania, etc., are within easy reach of the great armies of the czar. Russian intrigue is incessantly at work to foment strife in the Balkan peninsula, with a view to future war and conquest—since even Russia is not yet ready for the combat. At any re-partition of the Turkish domain in Europe, Greece could hardly fail to get the whole of Epirus, and she hopes to acquire Macedonia, Crete and other rich regions which are quite essential to the agricultural, industrial and commercial development of the present kingdom. To this Russia would consent for the rich prize of Constantinople, or even for Servia and that section of Austria which lies next to the principalities, in which are millions of a Slavonic population by no means averse to union with Russia, whose czar is already the head of their church. Indeed, all through the month of March the Russians seem to have been sending cavalry regiments toward the frontiers of Rumania and Austria, in readiness for any military movements that the czar may order in those regions. It is not believed in Russia that the temper of the young emperor is so favorable to peace as that of the old statesman whom he has politely displaced. In Crete, also, the situation grew worse and worse through March.

* * *

An event of interest in French politics is the division in the ranks of the extreme right or conservative party. A powerful element has separated itself as the independent party. The party of the right is the party of monarchy. The idea of republicanism is opposed to their traditions and convictions. They are the monarchical partisans, who would prefer to live under the worst king rather than the best president. Their attitude toward the government has been one of undisguised opposition; they opposed the government per se, not its policy. This extreme bourbonism has at last forced a reaction and the formation of a new party of independents. These are monarchists in theory; that is, they prefer a monarchy to a republic; but they are practical men and have heretofore determined to get the best results possible from the government, such as it is. They therefore form the nucleus around which they hope to gather all the elements of a constitutional opposition. Their programme is to oppose any new taxes or new loans for any purpose; to demand the repeal of the laws of exile; to give liberty in matters of education to the commune, even to the extent of allowing priests to again become teachers, and to give religious instruction to those who desire it; moreover, agriculture is to be protected and labor questions carefully studied. This is a programme of two features—economy and toleration. In general it is in accord with the policy advocated by such men as Jules Simon. If it be carried out it may make an end of reactionary monarchism in the French chamber.

* * *

A report on the economic movement of Mexico has been submitted to his government by the British minister to Mexico. He records the gratifying increase of revenue which has gone steadily on, even with the remission of some taxes, and notes the march of public improvements with which we are so familiar in this country. A fact of special significance is the falling off in the proportion of silver to the general body of exports. Though still the principal article of export, it now constitutes but five-eighths of the total exportations, whereas not long ago it amounted to seven-eighths. This fact implies a considerable quickening of agricultural production of various sorts. Sir Francis calls attention to the chronic deficit in the budget—an element of the financial situation which somehow never gets telegraphed from Mexico—and says that the swelling railway subventions are the sword of Damocles hanging over the Mexican treasury. He is decidedly of the opinion that railroad building has been overdone, at least in comparison with other public improvements. He thinks that the pressure of the treasury caused by the service of the present foreign debt and the increasing payments to railroads will make a new and larger foreign loan necessary. This prediction is borne out by the presentation in this very session of congress of a proposal for a new loan of $40,000,000 to fund all outstanding debts. Still it is gratifying to know that this cautious Englishman, who looks on all sides of the question, believes that the country is in a sound and progressive condition and that its financial future is secure.

* * *

The czar of Russia is attempting to spoil one of the prettiest royal romances of the age; he has just broken off the engagement between his cousin, Grand Duke Michael Michailowitch, and the beautiful Countess Ignatieff, daughter of the Russian ambassador to Turkey. The engagement between these young people (the duke is only twenty-eight years of age and the countess five years younger) was the result of love at first sight. Count Ignatieff, however, is not persona grata with the czar, and hence the objection to ally himself so closely with the diplomatist's family. Many compromises were suggested, but none proved acceptable to the czar until the grand duke Michael offered to renounce all his titles and privileges and live abroad with his wife. To this the czar consented, but Count Ignatieff objected, as he considers himself destined to play such an important part in Russian politics that he will be able to arrange the marriage on his own terms in the course of time. Consequently the grand duke has been sent to travel and the young countess has been appointed a maid of honor to the czarina.

A Light that Cannot Be Hid.

Baltimore American.

News from Germany shows that, although Bismarck may retire, he cannot retire enough to get out of the reach of public attention.

Sugar and the Beets.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Grand Island, Neb., had a big demonstration recently over the arrival of a train load of beet sugar machinery, but for several weeks the new tariff bill gave out spasmodic indications of trying to beat sugar until the 2 cent bounty clause was added.

"Metropolitan Journalism."

Philadelphia Inquirer.

With one or two notable exceptions the papers of New York have sunk to the very lowest depths of disgraceful journalism. In their zeal to bombard somebody and fight each other with the personalities of the fish market they have ceased to become newspapers and have degenerated into mere scandal mongers.

Dangerously Fat.

Kansas City Journal.

To the admirers of both or either, the report that John Lawrence Sullivan and Stephen Grover Cleveland are simultaneously growing grossly even dangerously fat must be very discouraging. Both these distinguished citizens have contests before them which will require all the strength that they can possibly summon and they cannot win if handicapped by 150 pounds of superfluous adipose tissue.

An Effect of Civilization.

Philadelphia Press.

Sitting Bull tells his fellow Sioux that it is beneath the dignity of the noble red man to toil for a living and that he should leave the squaws to do the work for him. It is evident that civilization has made a profound impression upon this gay and festive old cut-throat.

IN THE ROTUNDA.

There was quite a host, of well known state people circulating through the various hotel corridors of Omaha yesterday. The process of circulation was, however, very rapid—in a sort of a now-you-see-him-and-now-he-isn't-to-be-seen fashion.

There was a suspicious little closet conference at the Paxton attended by State Secretary Craddock of the Knights of Labor, ex-Governor Butler of Pawnee City, Editor Chamberlain of the Stromsburg Headlight, and probably Representative Coleman of Holt county, who was seen hovering in sympathetic proximity.

And what was the purpose of that closet conference?

A guess is the nearest answer that it is possible to give at this writing, and it was ascertained that almost any well posted and astute guesser would probably not be far off in his first-to-mind venture.

"Why, it was only a friendly chat," said one; "Simply a little talk over old times," and "Nothing that we care to speak of now at all," replied a third. And so on account of knowing their own mind and business the little conclave proved impregnable, so far as the outside world is concerned. An old friend of Editor Chamberlain's said the latter was working up a rosy-cheeked scoop of a political nativity. "Not a 'scoop' such as you newspaper men understand the term," continued the friend, "but a scooper-in of votes."

"For which branch of Nebraska politics?" queried the rotunda talker.

"I'm not in it," answered the friend, "and it won't pay you to spend any time with me—indeed it won't. I will add, though, that the fall campaign is on in Nebraska right now and people are deceiving themselves if they think otherwise."

Just about the time that the night-blooming carbons were putting forth their dazzling white flames, another little party of well-known gentlemen from over the state gathered at the same hotel, the Paxton. There was no closet clause in connection with the meeting, however. It occurred right in front of the office. As two of the parties shook hands—and they shook hands—their first words were these:

"Well! well! How do you do, Farmer Leese?"

"Farmer Howe, how are you?"

Then up came Representative Cady of Howard county and as he gave a hand to each of the "farmers" he remarked:

"Meeting by special appointment again, eh? Soil tilling must be a trifle backward out both of your ways?"

"Rainy day at home," said Hon. Church Howe, "and so I've come to town to do a little trading."

"I'm here looking for Watson of Nebraska City," explained Attorney General Leese, "and I've just about winded myself chasing around the hotels looking for him. We were to meet here in Omaha at just about this hour to go over to Peoria, Ill., to take testimony in that Nebraska City distillery case—comes under the trust bill, you know."

While this meeting was going on the rotunda talker was being given a few proffered pointers by J. C. White who lives in Lincoln, travels for a big jobbing house of Omaha, and who has just returned from a long trip through twenty-five counties principally in the southern part of the state. Mr. White has been doing Nebraska in a commercial way for fifteen years and has a great taste for politics. Among other things he said that while out on his last trip he found that "a perfect epidemic of organizing farmers' alliances is raging all through southern Nebraska. Ninety per cent of the farmers of this state," said he, "are now alliance men. And what is more, do you see that gentleman over there talking to Church Howe?" and he pointed to General Leese. "That man is the next attorney general. The farmers are going just about wild over him. They ask you 'Why have all those railroad cases been postponed?' Then they add 'Just because the railroads think they are going to oust Leese and get a tool of their's in as his successor. Yes, sir, mark my words, that Leese will be our next attorney general, sure as election day comes.

At this point Dick Berlin of Omaha joined the temporary alliance of "farmers" who stood near by. Calling the rotunda talker over, and pointing first to Mr. Howe and then to himself, he whispered:

"There is the next governor and here is the next lieutenant governor of Nebraska."

"Yes," quoth the gentleman from Howard county, "and may the farmers' alliance have mercy upon both your souls!"

"Let me tell you a good one that just happened on Coleman of Holt county, a few minutes ago," said Mr. Howe, after the laughter had sufficiently subsided. "Three or four of us sat down to a phonograph here in the hotel to hear some music reeled. We put the rubber tubes to our ears and when the cylinder began to revolve it threw off in a loud voice that old song:

Down in the corn fields
Where all is bright and gay,
Down in the corn fields
There's where we like to stray.

"Dropping his tube and jumping up like a flash, Coleman yelled, 'Great heavens! I wonder if the thing recognizes us?'"

THE HAMMOND SALE.

Formal Possession Given to the English Syndicate—The Details.

BOSTON, Mass., April 25.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The details of the purchase of the G. H. Hammond dressed beef company's business in Chicago by English capitalists were made public here yesterday. The deal has been negotiated by Boston business men and has been in hand since January. The price paid for the business is roundly $5,000,000. The payments included cash to the amount of $2,969,988, a mortgage bearing 6 per cent interest to the amount of $1,499,900, and stock, common and preferred, to the amount of $500,051. Of the cash $150,000 was paid down as forfeit money, $1,000,000 was paid down later, and the balance, $1,848,988, was received by the Boston safe deposit and trust company here on Friday from England. The final payment was then made and the owners given formal possession.

The company is united in England with William Murray & Co.'s beef and mutton selling agency, and is capitalized as follows: £470,000, 8 per cent preferred stock, at £10 a share; £470,000 ordinary stock, at £10 a share; £340,000, 6 per cent debenture bonds secured by first mortgage on the whole property, redeemable January 11, 1910. The name of the new concern is, "The G. H. Hammond company, limited." The American trustees are ex-Governor Oliver Ames of Massachusetts, J. V. Fletcher of the Faneuil Hall National bank of Boston, G. F. Grey of the Hyde & Leather National bank of Chicago. G. W. Simpson, manager of the old company, remains in the same position at a salary of $25,000 per annum.

DETROIT, Mich, April 25.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Articles of association were filed yesterday of "The G. H. Hammond company." The business will be conducted at Lake, Ind.; Chicago, Ill.; Douglas county, Nebraska, and Albany and New York. The stockholders are: Alexander Harvey, New York, 24,994 shares; Thomas Hammond, Hammond, Ind.; G. W. Simpson, Chicago; James D. Standish, Detroit; Andrew Comstock, Providence, R. I.; Paul Defere, New York, and E. H. Linn, Detroit, one share each.

THE SUNDAY BEE.

General Grant in Mexico—Frank G. Carpenter, always brilliant and entertaining, surpasses himself in this week's special copyrighted letter to THE BEE, giving a fund of interesting reminiscenses of General Grant. He makes public for the first time the opinion held by General Grant on the row between Conkling and Garfield. An interesting account is also given of General Grant's preparations of his "Memoirs," the last pages of which were dictated in a voice husky from his approaching death.

The Life of Uncle Joshua—Genial Deaman Thompson tells how he became an actor, and why he can play nothing but "The Old Homestead," and only on the American stage. This is a copyrighted feature of THE SUNDAY BEE, and is joined with a gossipy grist of dramatic and musical gossip, including an outline of Sullivan's next opera, and a pen picture of Mrs. Thurber.

Bound Himself to be Free—How Millet of "The Angelus" struck off the galling manacles of debt. The concluding chapters of the study of the lad of Greville and his work, written by the young ladies of the Academy of the Sacred Heart, this city.

Sits in Bismarck's Chair—Some of the striking personal characteristics of General von Caprivi, the new chancellor of the German empire.

Greeley's Newspaper Days—The birth of the Tribune graphically described by one of the employes. The future great writers who were on duty that night.

The Paradise of the Pugs—"Macon," the famous authority on sporting matters, furnishes a special letter teeming with interesting Pacific coast gossip. Coupled with this great feature is the local sporting resume prepared by a specialist of wide experience. Intense activity prevails in all the branches of sport and THE SUNDAY BEE contains a complete chronicle of the week's events.

The First Gun of the War—"The shot heard 'round the world" was not the first gun of the rebellion, so claims a man who was there. An interesting war reminiscence.

The Science of Bumpology—A professor destroys some of the old phrenologist theories and tells how to "size up" intellectual powers.

The Croft Columbus Captured—Perry S. Heath, THE BEE'S Washington correspondent, furnishes an interesting description of the caravel that was captured by America's discoverer.

Echoes From the Ante-Room—THE SUNDAY BEE is a standard authority on matters pertaining to the secret and fraternal societies. The resume of each week's doings is carefully prepared and is as complete as it is authentic.

Our Society Column—The past week has been filled with brilliant society events, which will be fully reported in this premier Sunday edition.

New York Herald Cables—The foreign news service of THE BEE is unequalled by any western paper. A complete resume of the situation of affairs in Europe, including all the news of state and the social gossip of the gay continental capitals, wired especially to THE BEE.

The Associated Press Dispatches—News of the world gathered and prepared by the largest, most careful and efficient corps of trained reporters.

Special Telegraphic Service—In addition to the regular press dispatches THE BEE has a special correspondent in every town in Nebraska, Iowa and Dakota, thus assuring a complete report of the events in the entire west and northwest.

The Field of Labor—The greatest interest is being manifested in the movements of the wage workers. THE SUNDAY BEE will contain complete reports from the various local trade organizations with a review of the labor troubles in Chicago and the east.

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. Our New York correspondent telegraphs daily the stock market report especially to THE BEE. A special reporter of large experience provides daily most accurate reports of the Omaha live stock markets, and our commercial 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.

HE LIVED TOO HIGH.

A Prominent Salem, Mass., Attorney Arrested for Forgery.

SALEM, Mass., April 25.—A warrant was issued this morning for the arrest of George B. Ives, ex-assistant district attorney, on the charge of forgery. The amount is said to be $20,000, and the complainant is the First National bank of Salem, which held $10,000 of the paper. It is also stated that Ives used up his wife's estate of $60,000 and part of another estate of which he was trustee. The money, he says, was spent in extravagant living.

Ives was arrested and shortly afterwards arraigned. He pleaded guilty and was held for the superior court.

Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Representative Bland of Missouri introduced in the house a bill to reduce the taxes by placing on the free list all imported goods exchanged in foreign countries for farm products, any deficiency in the revenue thus caused to be provided for by levying an income tax upon all incomes of $2,000 or upwards.

Petitions were presented in the senate today by Mandersps from citizens of Nebraska for the free coinage of silver, and by Evarts from 134 citizens of New York city for the same thing. Ingalls presented a protest from citizens of Kansas against the passage of the Windom silver bill.

The senate committee on Indian affairs favorably reported Vest's bill to provide compulsory education for Indian children. The bill makes it the duty of the secretary of the interior to establish an industrial boarding school at every Indian reservation where the population of adults exceeds 500. The bill does not apply to the five civilized tribes nor to the Osage Indians in Indian Territory.

The house committee on judiciary today reported without amendment the senate anti-trust bill and recommended its passage.