

THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, ss.
County of Douglas, ss.
George B. Tschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending April 25, 1896, was as follows:

Sunday, April 26, 1896	23,120
Monday, April 27, 1896	19,640
Tuesday, April 28, 1896	19,640
Wednesday, April 29, 1896	19,640
Thursday, April 30, 1896	19,640
Friday, April 30, 1896	19,640
Saturday, April 30, 1896	19,640
Average	20,245

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 25th day of April, A. D. 1896.
(Seal) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, ss.
County of Douglas, ss.

George B. Tschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the actual average daily circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the month of April, 1896, is as follows: For July, 1895, 18,650 copies; for August, 1895, 18,650 copies; for September, 1895, 18,650 copies; for October, 1895, 18,650 copies; for November, 1895, 18,650 copies; for December, 1895, 18,650 copies; for January, 1896, 18,650 copies; for February, 1896, 18,650 copies; for March, 1896, 18,650 copies.

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The weekly bank statement shows the reserve has increased \$2,000,000. The banks now hold \$3,333,000 in excess of legal requirements.

The increase in the net earnings of the Union Pacific for March proves that the reports of business depression in the west have been exaggerated.

PRINCE BISMARCK enjoys in private life all the force and respect of a chancellor of the empire, without the care and responsibilities of the office.

The boomers of the Sew line might profitably turn their energies to a Dakota railroad and secure something of practical benefit to the commerce of Omaha.

IN ARRANGING a system of suburban parks the park commission should keep in view the possibility of connecting them with broad boulevards of moderate grade.

THE famous Lick telescope, at present the largest in the world, will soon be exceeded by that of the university of southern California, now being constructed. The time for this instrument is the largest yet molded.

THE fact that congress is about to appropriate ten million dollars to carry out the provisions of the Sioux treaty gives a rich, mellow flavor to Sitting Bull's remark that labor is beneath the dignity of an Indian. The distinguished murderer's head is pretty level.

THE common council of Pittsburg is haggling over the acceptance of Andrew Carnegie's tender of a magnificent library to the city. Evidently the noted iron monger overlooked the itching palms of the politicians in distributing his wealth.

THE opponents of annexation are now trying to cajole the public by asserting the city can be placed in clover financially by levying an occupation tax. A more odious means of taxation could not be devised. It has failed in every city in the state where it was tried, and a like fate awaits it if attempted by the self-jobbers of South Omaha.

THE recent increase in the capital stock of the Douglas Street Bridge company does not represent an actual expenditure of money. It was simply a device to cover the up the surplus earnings, which were ample to justify a reduction of fare. The authorities of Omaha and Council Bluffs should unite in securing a nickel rate, "peaceably if possible, forcibly if necessary."

THE remarkable growth of profraternity in Iowa has forced the authorities of the large towns to check the besetting sin with liberal monthly fines. The average citizen, however, is not molested. But only the prohibition saloon keeper is expected to plank down fifty dollars on the first of each month as a penalty for thirty days of "loud, boisterous and profane language."

GOVERNOR THAYER hits the nail squarely on the head on the corn grinding question. It is a notorious fact that Nebraska corn, sold to the elevators as second and third grades, by a mysterious system of shuffling, emerges from these institutions one grade better. Thus the producer is doubly cheated—cheated in grade and cheated in price, and there is no law to check the greed of the rothens.

CALIFORNIANS propose to outdo the world at the world's fair if Chicago will give them enough space. They want several acres of ground on which to plant groves of orange and lemon trees, the vine and the fig, set up their wine presses and dispense the fruits and juices of the golden state to all comers. The fruit growers propose to raise one million dollars for the exhibit and a liberal appropriation is expected from the legislature. The mining industry will also be represented on a corresponding scale. There is no doubt that in variety of products and climate, in wind and rain, in fruits and flowers, California can make a world's fair of profit.

POPPED THE QUESTION.

For months that double-headed political monstrosity, known as the *World-Herald*, has been paying marked attention to the farmers. The billing and coming, the sighing and wooing was not a mere passing fancy or an irresistible fascination. It was not an affair of the heart, but a well matured plot to captivate the Farmers' alliance by fulsome flattery and a hollow pretense of sympathy and affection. At last the mysterious attachment has culminated in a bold proposal in the following terse language:

We propose a union of the two organizations in this coming campaign upon the following basis:

The alliance to name and the democratic party to endorse a state ticket, the democratic party to name and the alliance to endorse the ticket congressmen, with equalizations to bind every citizen to the election of the joint ticket so formed.

This throws an electric light on those pathetic appeals and all the honeyed buncombe which has been dealt out so liberally to the Nebraska tillers of the soil. We now understand the object of all those soul-stuffing cartoons that were to arouse the brawny toiler and intensify his discontent into an uprising.

"Come into my parlor, said the spider to the fly." Is the Alliance willing to play fly for the democratic spider? Are the republican farmers of Nebraska gullible enough to play cat's paw for the democratic monkey?

THE FUNCTIONS OF THE EDITOR.

The manager of an Omaha lumber yard has rushed into print to scold THE BEE for refusing to encourage the scheme to establish a daily scow line between Omaha and Pittsburg, and he incidentally instructs its editor how a public spirited newspaper should be conducted. The notions which this man of wood has about the duties of the press, and the functions of the editor, are decidedly unique.

"Newspaper editors," he says, "are privileged and can injure any enterprise or reputation without spending a dollar, whereas it would cost a new enterprise a world of money to defend themselves against an editor."

"If every editor would follow the good old maxim and speak of no enterprise that has for its idea the upbuilding of a city or state, to speak ill of no individual when something good can be said, they certainly would be tillers of the soil. * * * If Omaha newspapers will advocate something that will make Omaha the greatest commercial city of the west and bring to our very door all projected lines of railway to the west without a bonus, advocate the river freight line, and call attention to it daily so that eastern capitalists may see the necessity of investing their money in a profitable enterprise and at the same time assist Omaha to become a second Chicago. A river line will be the means of building hundreds of buildings, similar to THE BEE and LIFE, and I bespeak for this line words of kindness from the press and the same from every enterprise that rises to the surface."

Everybody thinks that he could run a newspaper better than the editor himself. With all due respect for our sagacious and credulous friend we are compelled to remark that he has given emphasis to the adage, "Shoemaker stick to thy last." Cities are not built by wind. His advice to THE BEE is gratuitous as well as impertinent. Its editor has as much interest in making Omaha the greatest commercial city of the west as anybody in this community, and has done his full share in building up Omaha. THE BEE has always encouraged every legitimate enterprise that promised to promote the growth of this city and state, and it has never discouraged any scheme for improving our transportation facilities which it believed to be feasible. But no honest newspaper and no editor who has any self-respect will encourage or uphold any scheme or enterprise which he regards as impracticable or believes to be fraudulent in its inception. Any editor who would encourage charlatans, impostors and confidence men for the sake of patronage or popularity is a demagogue and knave. And any editor who does not know enough to know the difference between an honest enterprise and a Peter Funk swindle is a fool. Any business man who would encourage others to invest money in the proposed Missouri river scow line on the representations contained in the prospectus is either a reckless speculator or lacks ordinary business capacity.

Our friend, the lumber yard man, is evidently an enthusiast on river transportation and not very familiar with the confidence games that are played upon the credulous by designing adventurers.

A mere glance at the prospectus of the merchants' freight line and navigation company ought to satisfy any rational business man that the whole scheme is a fake. The company is represented with its headquarters in New York and its headquarters in Omaha. The head office located on paper is on blank Broadway. The company's bankers are a blank firm on Broadway, and the officers of the company are all blanks and the applicants for shares are blankety-blanks. Before they have a dollar subscribed the blank managers of the company guarantee ten per cent of profit on a million and a half of preferred stock. The profits are all figured out in advance and the steamers are all figured out to make trips as regularly as a railroad train. Had the imaginative manager of the lumber yard who knows so much about editing newspapers ever made a trip up or down the Missouri between Omaha and St. Louis he would scarcely have been imposed on by such barefaced rot.

It is manifest, however, that our critic knows a great deal more about lumber than he does about steamboating on the Missouri, the building up of great cities or the editing of great newspapers. His verbiage is certainly amusing, if not instructive. He confidently predicts that a scow line from Omaha to Pittsburg will be the means of building hundreds of buildings in Omaha similar to THE BEE and LIFE. This is decidedly rich. There are not sixty buildings of the class of THE BEE and LIFE in all America. We mean of course fire-proof office buildings with an interior finish as elaborate as that of these two great structures. He may be surprised to learn that there only ten or twelve office buildings in this country that cover an equal or larger ground area. If New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and all other American cities only have about sixty

office buildings of the first magnitude, how many scow lines would we have to establish before Omaha could boast several hundred such buildings?

PROGRESS OF PRESBYTERIANISM.

The Presbyterians of Nebraska have declared by a majority of four to one in favor of a revision of the confession of faith. The long discussions which preceded this decision have terminated during the past three weeks in the resort to the ballot, and four of the five presbyteries in the state have recorded their votes for a change in the church standards. In taking this action Nebraska but falls into line with her sister states of Kansas, Iowa and South Dakota, and in fact with the great majority of all the Presbyterian churches of the country. Of the two hundred and twelve presbyteries composing the church very nearly or quite two-thirds have or will declare for revision.

While this action is not final in the matter of revising the confession of faith, still it shows the drift of opinion in the churches and will largely govern the action of the general assembly which meets at Saratoga, N. Y., next month. Although the great majority of revisionists contend that no vital change is contemplated, still to the secular mind this overwhelming sentiment indicates that a forward movement has begun in the church based on broader ideas than those prevailing three and four centuries ago. Then the religious bigotry displayed biased the minds of the leaders who formulated the creeds which served as the foundation for the Protestant churches. While the bible was taken as the standard, the intense religious feeling engendered during the period of the reformation could not fail to, in some degree, at least, warp the judgment of those engaged in the work.

John Calvin, who formulated the doctrines which later furnished the foundation for the confession of faith prepared by the famous Westminster assembly, lived in the sixteenth century. By its action the Presbyterian church has declared in substance that while these doctrines are in the main sound and founded on biblical teachings, still they contain statements which, with the dawn of the twentieth century, need revision.

The central doctrine of Calvin's system of theology was unconditional election and reprobation. This doctrine is still held sound by revisionists and anti-revisionists alike, but some of its outcroppings are held by the former to be in contravention of bible teachings. The chief point of contention is the implied statement in the confession that "God created a certain number of His children for the purpose of assigning them to everlasting misery merely for His own gratification." Calvin is said to have ascribed in his writings that God "precipitates unto eternal death infants torn from their mothers' arms."

It was this one point which, more than any other, was responsible for the movement for revision. While the statement imputed to Calvin is not positively asserted in the confession, there is still room for it to be read between the lines. A very large majority of those opposed to revision do not believe in the doctrine of infant damnation and contend that the confession does not teach it. Their opposition to any change is based largely on the expressed fear that revision will be carried too far and the very foundations of the Presbyterian system of theology destroyed. There are many side issues in the struggle, but this is the pivotal point around which the battle has been waged by the presbyteries. Their decision has been in favor of placing in the background the doctrine of damnation and putting to the fore the love of God and the salvation of sinners.

The vote of the presbyteries is simply a statement of opinion on the need of revision and the extent to which changes are desired. This vote will be canvassed by the general assembly of the church next month, and that body will then, probably appoint a committee on revision, to report to the assembly of 1897. If this report is adopted two years hence the assembly will send down to the presbyteries a formal overture to be voted on, in which the desired amendments will be fully stated. Then the real struggle will take place, and the full extent of the dissatisfaction with the present church standards will be known.

WE HAVE A RIGHT TO KNOW.

When a minister descends from the pulpit and mounts the political platform he becomes amenable to the political code like any other politician. If he enters the arena of debate on a pending political issue he must concede to his adversary all the rights and privileges he lays claim to for himself. In other words he must not only concede to his opponents the right to differ, and the right to express opinions at variance with his own but also to stand upon an equal plane before the public with himself.

The recent controversy over Francis Murphy and his temperance work has drawn forth from Rev. Merrill of this city a quack challenge to the opponents of constitutional prohibition to debate with him the following propositions: First—Is the moderate use of intoxicating beverages an evil? Second—Is all license of traffic in intoxicating beverages wicked? Third—Is prohibition of the strong drink traffic consistent with the genius and constitution of our republic? Fourth—Does prohibition prohibit? Fifth—Is prohibition the friend of business and general prosperity?

These are all pertinent questions involved in the propositions embodied in the two pending amendments governing the traffic in liquor. They are proper subjects for debate and their discussion, either on the platform or through the press, would be instructive to the voters of Nebraska. But Mr. Merrill complies with his challenge the insulting condition that whoever takes the negative shall proclaim himself as the representative of the saloons. Now we would ask Mr. Merrill whether his demand is in consonance with the genius and spirit of Christianity? We want to know, and have a right to demand whether Mr. Merrill means to impugn the motives and assail the moral integrity of every man who believes that

prohibition does not prohibit. We want him to tell the people of Nebraska whether Martin Luther, George Washington and Abraham Lincoln are to be classed among the representatives of the saloon because they indulged in the moderate use of intoxicating beverages. We have a right to demand on behalf of thousands of devout Christians in Nebraska whether or not they are to be pilloried by prohibition pharisees as the wicked champions of the saloon whenever by the voice or their votes they shall dare to oppose the prohibitory amendment.

ANNEXATION IMPERATIVE.

Every man who pays taxes in South Omaha should ponder over the facts and figures presented in another column. With the most economical management of city affairs, an overlap of seventy-five hundred dollars will have been created by the first of next September, and three times that sum in sixteen months. Conceding that every penny of the legal tax levy is collected, the total receipts would amount to twenty-eight thousand dollars on the present valuation. The ordinary running expenses of the present government will amount to forty-two thousand nine hundred dollars for one year, leaving a deficit of fourteen thousand nine hundred dollars. The law strictly forbids the creation of overlaps and holds the mayor and councilmen individually responsible. If the existing government is continued and the law ignored, the warrants issued to pay employees will be discounted, even if a purchaser is willing to take the risk at any price, and bonds must be issued periodically and sold at a loss to make up the deficit. This means municipal bankruptcy and disaster.

This deplorable condition is not only a menace to the taxpayers and workingmen of South Omaha. It directly involves the prosperity of Omaha. An injury to the great industries of the suburbs would depress the business interests of this city. It is of vital importance that the financial strength and credit of this city should be extended over South Omaha, not only to avert certain disaster, but to place the progress of the united cities beyond the possibility of financial and industrial depression.

The figures presented tell their own story. They appeal to men of all classes who are anxious to see the city grow and prosper. They appeal to taxpayers, merchants and workmen to make common cause against the reckless jobbers who have plunged the city hopelessly into debt, and to unite its municipal destinies with Omaha. Annexation means financial credit, ample fire and police protection and a full share of public improvements. Separation leads inevitably to bankruptcy and the sheriff.

The energetic example of the representatives of South Dakota might be copied with profit to the state by the Nebraska delegation. No false notions of pride prevent the Dakotans from asking and working for what will enhance the material interests of the state. They have secured favorable reports from the committees of both houses on a bill granting to South Dakota six hundred and forty acres of land on which are situated the buildings of Fort Sisseton, recently abandoned. The grounds and buildings are granted to the state as a "permanent camp and parade ground and for such other purposes in connection with the training and education of the militia of the state as the legislature may direct." The early abandonment of Fort Omaha affords our representatives a like opportunity to secure for the state a valuable concession. The grounds are specially adapted for military purposes, and the buildings could at slight cost be transformed into a training school. The money the property would realize is a trifle to the government compared with the permanent benefits to flow from education combined with military training.

As shown by the vote on the appropriation for the support of the civil service commission sixty-one honorables in congress think the commission a child of iniquity. Hon. Mr. Dorsey, who admires the unique in official life, favors a commission of one; but the one hundred and twenty-five members who voted to support the commission as it is, vindicated the taste of the American people who have long been known to have a decided preference for the strictly ornamental in the administration of government.

CHURCH HOWE wants the twenty-sixth of April marked down with red chalk on the political calendar to commemorate the date on which THE BEE for the first time, publicly differed with Van Wyck. Church Howe's memory is slightly defective. THE BEE differed with Van Wyck three years ago when Church Howe was nominated for congress.

THE Fur Seal Monopoly.

Some scandalous stories are in circulation in regard to the letting of the Alaska fur seal monopoly. It has been alleged that the Indianapolis concern, of which Attorney General Michener and Colonel W. W. Dutton were members, was offered the contract for a bribe of \$1,000,000, which was virtually declined; and this has been followed by an insinuation that the successful bidders paid the money.

But there is nothing in the history that justifies this attempt to cast suspicion upon the integrity of Secretary Wisdom. The secretary was bound by law to make a new lease of the fur seal fisheries, and he gave the contract, as the evidence shows, to the parties offering in all respects the best terms to the government. But so long as this obnoxious monopoly shall exist it will be a subject of scandal. The reproach for its creation and maintenance belongs wholly to congress.

This Ought to Settle It.

Before the adoption of the interstate act it was insisted by prominent railroad managers that the short haul section of that measure was in effect a pro rate provision and must require the abolition of the low long haul rates allowed on bulky freight between the east and west. The Tribune disputed this claim from the outset and held that the local rates of a railroad were not necessarily governed by the amount it might receive as its share for a shipment over the same line taken in conjunction with other carriers for long distance transportation, over more than one road. The interstate commission has just announced a ruling that ought to settle the matter, once and for all. In passing on the complaint brought by the New Orleans Cotton exchange against the Illinois Cotton and other railroads for bringing cotton north at low rates per mile than they take it south, the New Orleans commission justifies the

The Red Man's Instinct.

Rain in the Face, the great Sioux chief, has applied for a position on the police force of Bismarck, N. D. If he gets it he will change his name to Take-a-Nap-in-the-Middle-of-the-Night.

He Still Lives.

Antiquarians who have lately unearthed the Temple of Bel, in Mesopotamia, found a tablet of a time 3,750 years B. C., on which was the picture of an ass. The picture of that ass probably showed the way to the temple, and therefore decided to preserve his

picture for future generations, but Lor' save 'em, the ass still lives and outnumbers the dandies.

Sara's Arduous Undertaking.

Sara Bernhardt has arranged to make a tour of the world. Instead of a tour of the world in eighty days it will be a tour of the world in eighty trunks—quite as arduous in its way.

Quite Unkenned.

Henry Watterson is said to have lost \$1,000 in a game of poker recently. Of course the rumor is without foundation. Next we may look for reflections upon the blood of Nebraska horses.

Discreet Foreign Yachting.

It is pretty safe to say against any international yacht races being sailed in American waters this season. They seem to have more diplomacy than spunk on the other side of the water.

Extraordinary Southern Tolerance.

We agree that the negro must be allowed to emigrate if he desires so to do, or to stay in Virginia if he desires to stay here. It is a great pity the negroes were ever brought to these shores; but here they are, and we must, if we can, be wise to them.

A Wise Discreetness.

Huntington and Sanford have fixed up their difference of opinion, the former having explained that all he said was to be taken in a Pickwickian sense. The important revelation came home to these railway magnates that they knew too much about each other to quarrel.

Another Strong Argument.

The six new states, with a total vote of less than 300,000, will have six times as loud a voice as Pennsylvania in the United States senate. The logical result of such a fact as this will be an increase in the popular demand for the election of senators directly by popular vote.

The Weather Will Not Change.

Although a bill has passed the senate transferring the bureau from the war to the agricultural department, it can reasonably have but little effect on the quality of atmospheric manifestations. It is quite likely that the rain will continue to fall upon the just and unjust, upon the 50-cent black cotton sieve and the \$25 silk umbrella.

Secretary Rusk's Suggestions.

Our farmers, despite the continued fall in grain prices, have not diversified their industries as they should. Secretary Rusk declares that this country imports \$276,278,738 yearly, of which at least \$240,000,000 must be raised on our own farms. The loss of so large a volume of trade is of itself sufficient cause for depression. The causes of agricultural depression are numerous, but remedies are available, and Secretary Rusk is to be thanked for his suggestion as to their application.

Moral Effect of Arbitration.

The moral effect of the adoption of the arbitration scheme by the pan-American conference will be felt at once in Europe. No more striking contrast is offered by contemporary history than is afforded by the armaments and standing armies of the old world and the new gospel of peace proclaimed at Washington. Europe is a circle of camps with millions of soldiers under arms and the air electric with suspicion. In the western hemisphere every republican nationality is morally, if not formally, committed, by the action of the delegates at the conference, to the policy of compulsory arbitration as a substitute for war.

Federal Loans to Farmers.

The various schemes for the loaning of money by the government to the farmers are all manifestly impracticable and unworkable. It is really astonishing to see what whimsical ideas in that regard can be seriously urged by intelligent citizens, and even by individuals professing to be statesmen. These persons seem to think that congress can do what it pleases with the public money, and that it is in duty bound to provide capital for private use on such terms as will insure prosperity regardless of all adverse conditions. There is no virtue in any scheme which promises to exempt men from the prevailing conditions of industrial gain and loss; and least of all is anything to be expected from the theory of looking to the government as a source of help in every ordinary financial contingency.

It Needs Reforming.

The bill introduced by Senator Hiseock furnishes a somewhat scathing commentary on one phase of civil service reform, the purpose of which is to provide that honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who are in the classified civil service shall have the right to promotion without competitive examination, the only examination to be one to test the fitness of the applicant for promotion. If competitive examinations do not test fitness, what use in the name of common sense are they? It has long been the subject of comment that the questions asked at an art student's life is a question of that art work to be done by the applicant, but when it is put in such bald form and in such an official manner as this bill puts it, it would seem that it is time to reform civil service reform.

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practice and declares emphatically that a road may make a lower rate for its share of a through shipment than on a local one, although the distance may be the same.

VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS.

Fremont Tribune: If Francis Murphy can get people to quit the use of liquor by moral suasion, the whole question is solved, and there will be no use for amendments to constitutions. The Omaha preachers ought to be ashamed of themselves.

Wesleyan Republic: The farmers' alliance over the state do not favor the idea of forming a new party, but they have a finger in the pie and no man will be indorsed for the legislature who will not pledge himself to work for the interest of the farmer.

Lincoln Journal: Land Commissioner Groff is winning golden opinions from all western men who have business with the general land office. He expedites things, has greatly decreased the number of undisturbed claims and suspended patents since he took the place of his predecessor. A homesteader who goes on land in good faith to make his home is not ejected on a technicality by a jumper if Judge Groff gets hold of the case.

Friend Telegraph: There seems to be a growing desire in the western part of the state for Senator George W. Burton of Orleans for governor. His friends claim, and it is a fact, he has never known what defeat means in anything he has undertaken. He has made one of the best members of the senate in our legislative history and has been one of the most successful business men in the state. Should he conclude to enter the race he will be one of the strongest men in the convention.

Nebraska City Press: The Omaha ministerial union is after Francis Murphy's scalp because of his efforts to save men from being drunkards in another way than the particular way the preachers have selected. They have formally refused to endorse his work for temperance, and one, named Holt, characterizes his conduct in coming to Omaha as "un-Christian." The Omaha ministers should be ashamed of themselves and Omaha should be ashamed of them.

State Journal:—The district court has decided that Helen Gougar is not a conductor of religious meetings and entitled to the privileges of the clergy, and has discharged Mr. Rosewater from custody as a disturber of religious meetings in Tekamah. The court is undoubtedly right in its decision, and punishment of Mr. Rosewater by the Tekamah authorities for asking Helen to let him defend himself in her meeting from a personal attack she had made on him was wrong. While the people laughed because it was Edward that suffered at the hand of Helen, justice frowned and felt the edge of her sword with her thumb. If Helen again ventures within the jurisdiction of the court, there may be trouble because of the false imprisonment of a citizen of Nebraska, in the county of Butte.

Fremont Herald: And so Rosewater comes out of the Tekamah muddle with the prohibition women all right, Judge Clarkson holding that the meeting that he was said to have disturbed when Gougar was roasting him was not a religious meeting. Of course this was a foregone conclusion from the start.

Tekamah Burtonian: The Gougar-Rosewater trial was on tap yesterday. After examining the witnesses who took some little time, the witnesses were called for and the battle was joined, with County Attorney Peterson for the state and Judge Savage of Omaha and W. G. Sears of Oakland for the defense. After the examination of a few witnesses Judge Savage suddenly called for proof of the Women's Christian Temperance union being a religious society. It will be remembered that Rosewater was arrested on the charge of "disturbing the meeting of a religious society." Judge Clarkson made a ruling, after the evidence on this point had been given, that the constitutions of neither the national, state nor county branches of this society contain anything that would indicate that the Women's Christian Temperance union was a religious society, and it could not therefore be taken as such. After this ruling Attorney Peterson dropped the case, nolle prosequi. The Burtonian is not prepared to say that this decision is good or bad, but is of the opinion that Judge Clarkson is backed by the law. The Burtonian is a newspaper and not a court; it does not take issue with either side, but publishes the facts regardless of the request of a leading member of the Women's Christian Temperance union that "if you (the editors) don't say something for us this week, you'll catch it."

Hastings Nebraska: The case brought against Edward Rosewater, editor of THE OMAHA BEE, for the alleged disturbance of a religious meeting in Tekamah, when he interrupted Helen Gougar in a speech bristling with defamatory charges against Mr. Rosewater, has been dismissed on motion of the prosecuting attorney. Judge Clarkson ruled that there was nothing in the constitution of the W. C. T. U. to indicate that it was a religious society, and there was no ground for the complaint. Mrs. Gougar in making a personal tirade against Mr. Rosewater exceeds all bounds of propriety to say the least, and the arrest, it is justly found, was made upon a trumped up plea.

ART STUDY IN AMERICA.

Prepared for THE OMAHA BEE.
Would you like to know something of an art student's life? A student of that art whose object is the decoration of sheet music, plaques and fire shelves, but of that which aspires to
"Four great walls in the New Jerusalem,
Meted on each side by the angel's reed
For Leonard, Raphael, Angelo and me
To cover."
or something similarly modest and unambitious.
From a dingy doorway on Twenty-third street, almost directly under the noisy Third avenue elevated, a small sign swings out bearing the legend, "Art Students' League of New York."
Up the steps and through the narrow door, through daily 800 aesthetically govted maidens and artistically ill-dressed men.
Downstairs is considered an essential attendant of studenthood. Artists as a rule dress as correctly as other men, but no one yet ever saw a decently attired art student. There is, indeed, an excuse for this. The art student is poor, and