THE DAILY BEE.

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George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee
Publishing Company, does selemnly swear
that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee

Sunday, April 20. Monday, April 21 Tuesday, April 22 Wednesday, April 23 Thursday, April 24 Friday, April 25 Saturday, April 25.

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 26th day of April, A. D. 1880. [Seat.] N. P. FEIL. Notary Public. GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

State of Nebraska.
County of Douglas.
George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Ree Publishing Company, that the actual average dully circulation of The Dahry Beg for the month April, 1889, 18,598 copies; for May, 1889, 18,508 copies; for July, 1889, 18,508 copies; for August, 1889, 18,508 copies; for August, 1880, 18,504 copies; for November, 1890, 18,504 copies; for December, 1890, 20,408 copies; for January, 1890, 19,505 copies; for February, 1890, 19,504 copies; for February, 1890, 19,504 copies; for February, 1890, 19,504 copies; for March, 1890, 20,815 copies; for January, 1890, 19,555 copies: for Februar 1800, 19,761 copies: for March, 1806, 20,815 copie George B. Tzschuck. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 8th day of April, A. D., 1800. [Seal.] N. P. Fett. Notary Public.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made whereby the morning edition of THE BEE will be served to all patrons at B. & M. stations where the westbound flyer is scheduled to stop. This will include Ashland, Lincoln, Crete, Fairmont, Hastings, Holdrege and McCook, and all points served by trains connecting with the flyer at those points. The flyer does not pass through Omaha, but THE BEE has chartered a special newspaper train which will connect with the flyer at Oreapolis Junction.

THE New York boomers of the scow line should cast their dragnets into the Missouri. There are more suckers in the channel than on land.

In the light of President Adams' annual it looks as if the Union Pacific anaconda had swallowed more lifeless branches than it can successfully digest,

FORTY-NINE persons went through the ordeal of a civil service examination in Omaha last week. Few of those receiv- did he levy upon his tenants and throw ing certificates will be rewarded with a the rental into the rat-hole. The paper position, for the lists are now over- still kept losing. Frantic appeals were crowded. The whole proceeding was a official confidence game.

THE investigation into election methods in Arkansas developed a slight variation from the Mississippi plan. Only when republican politicians endanger democratic success is the shotgun called into action, and the obnoxious individual suppressed. All other obstacles merely what the inventive genius of the reigning powers to transform a republican ballot into a democratic vote.

The proposed abandonment of Fort Sidney has aroused a strong protest from the people in the vicinity, and the state delegation to congress is doing its utmost to induce the secretary of war to reseind his order, but with little prospect of success. To the people of Sidney and surrounding country the removal of the fort would prove a serious loss.

THE battle of the railroad giants is on in the state of Washington. The determination of the Union Pacific to invade the dominion of Villard and build to Puget sound has stirred up the liveliest kind of a fight for rights-of-way privileges in Sound cities, and the position of alderman has advanced in value five hundred per cent. The activity displayed by both corporations insures an era of railroad development which will open to settlement and improvement vast stretches of agricultural, mineral and timber country.

SHERIFF SICKLES of New York, after a month's examination of the business of the office, strongly urges the substitution of salaries for the fee system. To the fee system are due most of the scandalous robberies which have made the government of the metropolis odious. The evil is not confined to New York. It exists in a lesser degree in all states. It is a temptation to the avaricious, a premium on dishonesty and a fruitful source of political chicanery. It should be abolished everywhere and regular salaries substituted.

THERE is very considerable political Interest centering in the third congressional district of Pennsylvania, which was represented by Mr. Randall. The district is democratic by about seven thousand majority, and the tariff reform element in the party is making a vigorous effort to bring about the nomination of a representative of that policy. This has aroused the protection democrats, who demand that the policy advocated by Mr. Randall shall be adhered to, and thus a very lively and interesting fight is on between the two wings of the party. The chances are that the protection wing will win, and that the successor of Randall will be a man fully representing his views on the tariff, probably Mr. McAleer, who is a state senator and was one of Randall's most devoted followers. There is not much likelihood of a breach in the democratic ranks so perious as to permit the election of a re- ance and satisfy his conscience that it is

TWO PEN PICTURES.

Up on the hill, near the sanctified corner of Eighteenth and Furnam, stands a beautiful uilding which cost \$450,000. An enormous debt hangs like a cloud above it and the walls of empty rooms eche the footsteps of those who enter them. An editor busily writes editorials in opposition to the people's appeals for more money, against cheap water transportation on the Missonri river, and finally against the proposed independent organization of the Nebraska farmers and against the work of Charles H. Van Wyck, who has heretofore been the editor's idol. And as he writes the presses in the basement grind out great grist of extra copies of THE OMAHA Bue containing six columns of Director Spalding's culogium of the Union Pacific management. And as they run the mortgage on the big building and the debt that is not represented by mortgage, settle down closer and closer, and the editor writes harder and harder, and the subscription list grows smaller and smaller. This is Rosewater .-G. M. H. in the Sunday World-Herald.

Up on the hill near the corner of Twentieth and Dodge stands a stately mansion elegantly furnished with all the modern luxuries. Its occupant is a young man who busily writes editorials full of sympathy and devotion to the toilers whom he despises, and the producers with whom he has nothing in common. The young man was born with a golden spoon in his mouth and brought up among the pampered scions of American snobocracy who do not believe America is good enough for them, and send their sons to be educated abroad. Wealth had come to him not by labor but by inheritance. When he came of age he found himself the possessor of a quarter of a million in moneys and lands. But this fortune had a history. In great part it was, like the wages of sin, blood money wrung from poverty and distress by the miserly, grasping money lender. It was boodle procured by the betrayal of sacred trusts; boodle that had come directly out of the hands of the Credit Mobillier thieves, and boodle that had been taken out of the national treasury under republican administrations by swindling surveying contractors and by contractors who were riprapping the Missouri river at Omaha with big chunks of mud instead of stone.

No wonder this pampered young editor has a mania for improving the Missouri river. It comes to him by heridity.

No wonder this editor hates the sight of the Union Pacific headquarters building which always reminds him of the Herndon house deal and the enormous sums he derives from Jay Gould's munifi-

No wonder he wants to get even with the republican party to which he owes his title as the son of a senator and a goodly share of his pelf.

And this rich young man, insanely ambitious but indifferently gifted, conceived it to be his destiny to become a man of great prominence. To this end he plunged into journalism, of which he knew nothing and for which he was not cut out by nature. And as he wrote and wrote his fortune waned and shrunk. In vain has he played the demagogue and imposter. The paper kept on sinking money. In vain did he magnify his circulation and print fraudulent exhibits thereof. The people who knew how to advertise were "onto him" and his bogus claims. The paper still kept sinking two thousand a month. In vain made on behalf of the toilers, but the toilers laughed the kid-gloved aristocrat to scorn and would not read his paper even when it was thrown over the fence as a free gift. Mortgages were plastered thick and fast upon his lands, houses and chattels and still the paper would not pay. The mortgage on his press was about to be foreclosed, and the pampered son of wealth resigned his directorship in the Commercial National bank and sacrificed the bank stock that promised large

returns. But all to no purpose. Finally he turns to Van Wyck, whom he heartily dispises and had always denounced, ridiculed and slandered when Van Wyck was in public life, and over whose defeat for re-election to the senate he gloated and rejoiced. And as he writes the presses in his basement grind out a great grist of extra copies with flaming appeals to the down-trodden and distressed farmer whose patronage he solicits in the name of Van Wyck. And as the presses run in his basement the accumulating interest on his mortgages grows heavier and heavier and the only temporary relief he sees before him is the check from Uncle Sam for his post-

office lots This is Hitchcock.

STUDY THE MARKETS. No part of the counsel and suggestions addressed to the farmers of the country by Secretary Rusk is more worthy of their serious attention than that which advises them to make a closer and more intelligent study of the markets than is their habit. He frankly told them that the important questions of supply and demand and of market prices are not studied with the vigilance which characterizes the methods of merchants and manufacturers, and yet a successful farmer must be as well trained and careful in business as the storekeeper, and his equal in intelligence and general education. All this might be so clearly obvious to every farmer as not to need any argument to impress it upon him, and he can have no excuse for not having a knowledge of the state of the market both as to what he has to

sell and what he must buy. How can the farmer hope, without such information, to escape being victimized? How shall be avoid being taken advantage of by the dishonest and greedy class of middlemen when he is ignorant of prices and of supply and demand? The middleman, as Secretary Rusk says, must within certain limits be regarded as a necessity. He can do many things for the farmers which the latter cannot so profitably do for themselves. But it is to be expected that the middleman will make all the profit he can for himself, and if he finds the farmer ignorant of the market value of what he has to sell and knowing nothing about the general condition of the markets, in most cases the middleman is pretty certain to take advantage of the farmer's ignor-

lefitimate business to do so. It is un-

doubtedly true that the wide gulf-between the high prices charged by the consumer and the low prices paid to the producer, which is largely owing to the excessive profits of the middlemen, could be materially reduced to the benefit of both consumers and producers were the latter generally better acquainted with market conditions.

There are, unquestionably, farmers who do great many not need this advice. They have learned the value of keeping themselves fully informed as to the course of prices and other facts having relation to their business. They give first attention to the market reports of the newspaper they receive and they study it carefully. No instructive or significant fact escapes them. They are familiar with values at all the centers of distribution, know the situation as to supply and demand, and are posted upon the influences which are operating upon the markets-the tendency of speculation, the export movement, and other conditions affecting the movement and values of produce. They are thus never at a disadvantage in their transactions for want of accurate information. and they are enabled to better judge when the opportunity is at hand to sell to the best advantage. But it is not necessarily a reflection upon the farming class to say that the majority of them are not sufficiently careful and vigilant in this matter, and their losses in consequence amount in the aggregate to a very considerable sum. To all such the advice of Secretary Rusk to study the markets can be commended as eminently sound and judicious.

SIMPLY INFAMOUS. Down at the Union Pacific headquarters there is a room filled almost full with newspapers stacked up like cord-wood. Five or six wagon loads of these papers are there and they came from the beautiful Ber building on the hill. There are fifty thousand of these papers and each contains six columns of fulsome praise of the Union Pacific and misrepresentations of the people. For all this matter, which appeared in a recent edition of THE OMAHA BEE, and for all these wagon loads of papers the Union Pacific railroad paid Mr. E. Rosewater or his company a large sum of money .- JVorld-Herald, April 27,

The gross earnings of the Union Pacific for three months, ending March 31; were seven million, seven hundred and fifty thousand. nine hundred and forty-two dollars, an increase of six hundred and forty-seven thousand, six hundred and fifty-seven dollars and net earnings one million, eight hundred and sixty-four thousand, six hundred and sixty-nine dollars, a decrease of two hundred and thirty thousand and forty-one dollars. This indicates increased expenses, probably caused by purchases of newspapers and the assistance of friends who are wrestling with mortgages. - World-Herald, April 28.

Now what is the object of these mean and malicious assaults, and what are the

Two weeks ago the Chicago Tribune published the full report of Government Director Spalding. This report was also published by THE BEE. For this publication, covering six columns, and three thousand copies, one hundred and twenty dollars was charged. Does any decent man pretend that the Chicago Tribune and THE BEE have sold out to the Union Pacific and gone over to the

The best proof to the contrary so far as The Bee is concerned was furnished in the following comment upon Spalding's report which appeared in the very next issue of THE BEE:

NEBRASKA AND THE UNION PACIFIC. Government Director Spalding has taken it upon himself to rebuke the people of Nebraska for what he evidently deems to be an unwarranted disposition to meddle with the affairs of the Union Pacific railroad. In reviewing the condition and management of the Union Pacific Mr. Spalding says:

Union Facilic Mr. Spaiding says:

I found people in Nebraska who are possessed with the idea that the Union Pacific was constructed and should be operated mainty in deference to the wisles of that section, and who actually believed that their state should be consulted by the managers before any improvements were made, Innovations prosecuted or extensions pushed forward. In the minds of such people the question whether the road had done more for the state than the state had done for the road never seemed present.

Mr. Spalding had better read up on the

history of the Union Pacific, and its relations to the people of Nebraska. He may not be aware of the fact that Nebraska has been an important factor in the construction of this road and has contributed millions upon mil lions of dollars towards its maintenance More than one-third of the main line of the Union Pacific is located in Nebraska, and of the vast domain which constituted its land grant several million acres are located in Ne braska. For more than fifteen years after the railroad was completed the company shirked its taxes by refusing to take out patents upon its lands in Nebraska, thus shifting the burden of taxation upon the other taxpayers, who were chiefly farmers and working peo ple. At this very day five hundred and twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and eighty-five acres of Union Pacific subsidylands in Nebraska remain exempted from taxation because patents have not yet been taken out therefor. While the people of Nebraska have been subjected to extravagant freight rates the company ignored the wants and necessities of the most fertile sections of this stat by failing to construct branch lines that would have materially added to our wealth and population. For years the Union Pacific dominated Nebraska polities, dictated who should represent her in the national legisla ture, foisted upon an exasperated people state officers, judges and legislators who were sub servient to its managers and disloyal to the nterests of the people of this state. While constantly pleading poverty and inability to build feeders in Nebraska or to construct needed depot facilities in this and other cities the Union Pacific has always been able to raise funds for building branches in Colorado Utah, Idaho, Montana and Oregon. Does Mr. Spalding consider it an impertinence for Nebraska to resent this discrimination and Illiberal treatment?

Nebraska always will remain a very extensive contributor to the earnings of this road and her people have a right to insist that the road shall be operated with deference to their wants and without unreasonable exactions from its patrons.

The Union Pacific debt, excessively inflated by the Credit Mobilier construction ring and lawless manipulations of Jay Gould, will be a burden of which the people of Nebraska are expected to bear a very large share. Has Nebraska no right to concern herself in congressional legislation by which it is proposed to tax the patrons of the road to make good the entire principal and interest of this enormeus debt? All the people of Nebraska con cede that the road has done a good deal for the state, but the Union Pacific is a national highway built by the munificent liberality of the United States.

This editorial surely did not escape the notice of the editor of the W.-H. But he is a hypocrite and a contemptible imposter whose Insane ambition

prompts him to play the demagogue and inspires him with the idea that he can achieve renown as a great journalist only upon the ruins of THE BEE.

THE IMMIGRATION INQUIRY. The joint congressional committee which is prosecuting the immigration inquiry at New York appears to be especially zenious in obtaining opinions favorable to a policy for discouraging immigration. We do not know what are the individual views of the members of the committee on this subject, but there is reason to suspect that a majority of them are in sympathy with the quite common eastern sentiment unfriendly to immigration, and that they have readily permitted themselves to hear opinions

and suggestions chiefly from persons of this way of thinking. One of this class who occupied the attention of the committee for an entire day is Prof. Smith of Columbia college, who is the author of a book intended to show that the time is come when this country should discourage immigration. Among his recommendations was the utterly impracticable plan of requiring a consular investigation of the antecedents and character of every intending emigrant. The committee apparently was so well satisfied with the views obtained from Prof. Smith that it accorded him a valuable advertisement of his book by making it a part of the record

of the investigation. The New York papers very generally endorse the position of the Columbia professor. The Times remarks that "taking the whole country together, thoughtful Americans are pretty well agreed that we have long passed the point at which it is desirable to encourage immigration, and reached the point at which it is desirable to discourage immigration." Yet that journal must be aware of the fact that Scandinavian farmers are being imported into one of the New England states for the purpose of peopling the deserted farms, and that such farmers would be heartily welcomed in other eastern states. That paper further says that "the natural increase of our population and the increase by immigration that we

cannot reject will reduce us soon enough to European conditions in spite of all that we can do." Our natural increase on the basis of the present estimated population is less than two millions a year, and for several years the immigration has not exceeded half a million persons annually. The country is capable of sustaining a population of five hundred million and still not be so densely populated as some European countries. In something more than a century the country has attained a population estimated to be sixty-five million. Need we give ourselves any serious trouble at the promise which these facts hold out that we may be reduced to the European conditions which the Times had in mind, two or three centuries hence? It must be borne in mind that we shall not always have an immigration as large as we are now receiving, which is very much less than in the years of greatest European emigration to the United States. This country does not offer the attractions and opportunities to the foreigner it once did, and newer countries, offering special inducements, are get-

ting a considerable share of the emigration from Europe. This diversion will increase with the growth of the country. so that within the next ten or twenty years our immigration may not be more than half what it is at present. Besides, it is quite possible the time may come when the number of our own people seeking other lands will nearly or quite equal the number coming here from Europe.

The apprehensions of Prof. Smith and those who agree with him have no substantial foundation, and it will be a grave mistake for the committee investi gating immigration to give undue prominence to the opinions of alarmists holding such views. Everybody admits that there are abuses which need to be remedied, and that the law excluding ob jectionable persons has been evaded and violated. But correction is practicable without erecting new barriers, for which there is no reasonable demand

IF congress follows the advice of the special senate committee on Canadian railway competition, remarks the Springfield, Massachusetts, Republican. in ruling the Dominion roads out of the transportation business of the United States, New England will be hit in an important place of vantage. It is admitted to be only fair that the foreign roads be compelled to compete with American roads on the same conditions the laws have imposed upon the latter. but the Republican thinks congress will hardly venture to shut out the Canadian roads entirely, and for the reason that there is too much American money and too many American interests in those roads to make such a policy popular, The fact that this reason has not been influential enough to prevent the senate committee from making the recommend ation contained in its report suggests that it may not be safe to rely upon it when the question comes before congress If the evident purpose to restrict, and perhaps destroy, Canadian railway competition is defeated it will be accomplished only by the united efforts of the representatives of New England and the northwest, and this is to be expected in view of the expression of the manufacturers and producers of those sections respectively who are mutually interested in maintaining this competition. The attitude of the senate committee on this subject distinctly antagonizes the weight of opinion elicited by its inquiry.

THE lessons of experience are lost upon railroad corporations. Encour aged by the recent decision of the United States supreme court and an error in the law, the Iowa railroads are about to enter upon another contest with the state. The costly and fruitless contest of the last four years, during which they threatened to overwhelm the government and then surrendered unconditionally, foreshadows the result of the coming struggle. The state commission is not seriously alarmed. The members have not been smitten with remorse or rushed off to headquarters to molify the big chiefs, nor are the state boards of trade passing resolutions against the dangers of reduced rates. On the contrary, the commissioners calmly await the onset, confident that right will pro-

THE selfish political jobbers of South Omaha, promise the saloon men unbridled liberty in return for liberal cash contributions to fight annexation. They insinuate that one half the thousand dollars license will go into the general fund to save the town from bankruptcy. The proposition is absurd. Not a dollar of the license money can be diverted from the school fund. If an occupation tax is levied, the liquor dealers will be held up, not only for the full amount of the license, but liberal tax in addition, The truth is the elements fighting union and progress are cutting off their noses to spite their faces. They are opposing their own interests and undermining the foundation of the city's growth and prosperity.

GRAPEVINE advices from the mayor's office give cheerful assurances that Mr. Cushing's boom for the governorship is a thing of life and beauty. Having popped the question to the grangers, Mr. Cushing will wear sprays of hay in his waving locks as a sign of high regard for the buxom country vote.

WEEK after week, with the regularity of time, the records of Omaha's progress show a steady advance. The business of the banks furnish strong proof of the financial strength of the community, and of the widening scope of the city's trade and commerce.

THE price of silver has advanced twelve cents in two weeks. The cartwheel is rolling onward at an irresistible gait and crowding the yellow metal for first place in the confines of the treasury. A silver dollar will soon be worth a dollar in silver.

THE proposition to swap state offices for three congressmen meets the approval of the Samoset braves. The fact that they might receive something for nothing strikes a tender political chord.

Douglas county should promptly fol 3 low the lead of Lancaster county in organizing to fight against free whisky and outlawry.

IN THE matter of railroad rates the Omnha stock market is in position to compete successfully with all rivals.

The Highwayman in Politics.

If the offer of the Louisiana lottery com pany of \$12,500,000 to that state for a renewal of its charter is accepted it will begin to look as though the highwayman's chances in polities were assured in at least one section of the country.

The Wild and Woolly East,

New York Herald Sometimes we hear of a festive cowboy discharging his gun into a passenger coach on a railroad in the west, but to hear that the windows of a Ninth avenue "L" car are perforated with three bullet holes offers food for reflection and matter for police investigation.

A Tribute to General Fremont.

Philadelphia Record General Fremont, who has been placed on the retired list of the army, was the Stanley of his day, and his explorations of the Rocky mountain regions were marked by the same qualities of rugged and adventurous heroism that earned for the explorer of the dark continent the royal welcome accorded him in

Omaha is the Place

Deaver News. The new judicial bill fixes the location of the circuit court of this district at St. Louis. The district is composed of the states of Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, the two Dakotas, Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado. and the Kansas City Times enters a prompt protest against holding the circuit court so far toward the southeast of the circuit, and suggests Kansas City as a more central and convenient point. The News approves what it says, but is not certain but Omaha is a still better point, as between the extreme north and south boundaries of the district. Certain it is, however, that either Kansas City or Omaha are more central than St. Louis and better calculated to subserve the convenience of litigants from Colorado and western Kansas and Nebraska.

The Ministers Agreed. Lafauette Dailu Call

Last fall Mrs. Gougar was canvassing in Nebraska and got into a controversy with Mr. E. Rosewater, editor of The Omaha Bee. Growing out of the matter came a somewhat heated controversy between the par-ties, and finally Rosewater appeared at one of the meetings and interrupted ner, asking time in which, as he said, refute slanders which had been made against him in her public addresses, She refused to divide time, and had Rose water arrested for disturbing a religiou meeting. The case came up for trial Wednes day, and after hearing four witnesses the case was dismissed by the prosecuting attorney, who evidently shared the opinion of the Lafayette ministers, that hers was not a religious meeting.

THE ALLIANCE AND POLITICS.

Judge W. A. Peffer, editor of the Kansas Farmer, in summing up the alliance situation with relation to politics, said in an editorial

with relation to politics, said in an editorial last week:

The hardest work which the alliance has on hand is to go ahead. It is beset with party prejudices and party demands on all sides, everybody on the outside is offering advice. One good friend—they are all good friends of the alliances, these advisors are—insists on the "order" going into politics, but would have it go right into his party; another wants it to stay out of politics fest it injures its prospects; another, more bold than the rest, assures his alliance friends that if they undertake any political movement his party is so strong that it will teach the alliance a lesson by breaking it to pieces. Democrats assume that the alliance demand for an equitable adjustment of tariff duties so that farmers may enjoy a fair share of whatever benefits flow from protection, is a movement along democratic lines, and hence papers of that party are parting the alliance upon the back encouragingly. The Kansas City Times, Chicago Herald, New York World, St. Louis Republic, Montgomery Advertiser and other leading democrate papers, manifest great interest in the movement of the alliance, wishing that party advantages may follow.

On the other hand, republican papers, the New York Tribune, Philindelphia Press, Chicago Inter-Ocean, St. Louis Giobe-Democrat and Topeka Capital, speak less patronizingly, nore boldly, dictating rather than exhorting, commanding rather than exhorting, commanding rather than revocations and there is no disposition to conciliate or compromise. The republican party proposes to go right along independently of the alliance, centions and answering none. As to Kansa—and

mise. The republican party proposes to go right along independently of the alliance, continuing as it has been going, asking no questions and answering none. As to Kansa- and the remark is applicable in other states—notice has been served upon the alliance that no attack upon the policy of the republican party will be tolerated, and in the notice nothing is said to indicate a disposition to even listen to complaints upon the part of the membership coming from the alliance.

The Kansas Farmer is not authorized to speak for the alliance officially, but it knows very well what the alliance wants and how it expects to attain the objects sought. We assure our neighbors that there is no intention on the part of the alliance to make war on any party, nor is there any present intention to organize a new party or to unite with any existing party. The alliance is agreed upon a few fundamental probositions relating to finance, transportation and land, and they want legislation upon those subjects. They want more money in circulation; they want the govern-

ment to issue all the money directly and get it to the people without the intervention of interest-charging agencies: they want money made plenty and put out at low rates of interest; they want the government to take charge of the money of the country so that its benefits may be enjoyed by all the people upon fair terms and on equal terms—the same rate of interest on the same amount of money for the same length of time: it wants transportation controlled by the government in the public interest so it may be cheap, certain, safe and equal in its burdens and benefits; it wants a readjustment of our land system, that all the public lands may be gathered in speedily and disposed of to settlers under the homestead law; it wants alien ownership of lands abolished in some equitable way; it wants to secure for the people the largest possible measuse of benefits from the unused lands of the country; it wants legislation that will cause vacant lands to bear their full share—acre for acre—of the public burdens resulting from tax atlon; it wants homesteads protected in the interest of citizens and their families; it wants a restoration of the redemption law so that citizens, when misfortunes befall them, may have opportunity to pay their debts and save their homes; in short, as to these three

wants a restoration of the redemption iaw so that citizens, when misfortunes befall them, may have opportunity to pay their debts and save their homes; in snort, as to these three great matters first, and as to all related matters afterward, the alliance wants such legislation as will equalize burdens and benefits of government, affording equal protection to all the citizens, destroying the influence of the money power, suppressing combinations against freedom of trade, and placing the debtor on terms equal with his creditor.

These things the alliance has set out to achieve. They naturally expected to have the work done through the machinery of existing parties, and hence no questions of party building or party disintegration have yet been discussed by the alliance. It has been expected that, inasnuch as the alliance is made up of members of all parties, overy member of the alliance would be a missionary in his own party to spread alliance doctrines there. And that is the status of the alliance at this writing.

YOUR RIGHT CONCEDED.

YOUR RIGHT CONCEDED.

OMAHA, Neb., April 28 .- | To the Editor of THE BEE. |-My attention has been called to an editorial in yesterday's Beg. Your vociferous demand for an unchallenged right strikes me queer like, but it shall not fail of respectful answer.

1. But Mr. Merrill couples with his challenge the insulting condition that whosever takes the negative shall proclaim himself as the representative of the saloons. Now we would ask Mr. Merrill whether his demand is in con-sonance with the genius and spirit of Christianity?

My answer is: Yes, sir. If I err in class ng license people on the side of the saloon, perhaps it may be by your reasoning process that classes prohibition preachers with politicians and pharisees. Then, if wrong, I am honest in it and only a license "pharisee" will pillory a devout Christian for his honest convictions, you know. Yes, sir.

2. We want to know and have a right to demand whether Mr. Merrill means to inpugn the motives and assail the integrity of every man who believes that prohibition does

Not a bit of it. The newspapers solemnly reiterate stale falsehoods and refuse a hearing to the other side-how can people dependent on them largely for information help being all wrong.

3. We want him to tell the people of Nebras-ka 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 Bless you, no, not by any means. I do not

see how any sane mind can drag them into any kind of connection with this amendment campaign. They are all dead men. Besides, my question was, "Is the moderate use of intoxicating beverages an evil?" Note the word "an," I would not attempt the miracle in logic of proving all moderate drinkers that ever lived to be representatives of the saloon today. You seem to have accredited me with that ambition. Furthermore I do not believe that all moderate drinkers alive are representatives of the saloon. Lastly:

We have a right to demand on behalf of thou-sands 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 their voice or their votes they shall dare to oppose the prohibitory amendment? I hold that no devout Christian anywhere

uld be pilloried by anybody for anything

and I am down on every brand of pharisee

Now, you claim that rights are mutual. Let ne demand some things I want to know. In the first place I demand to know whether not, when a moral issue becomes also a politi cal issue, moral teachers must drop
it! If honesty and veracity should
be adopted as planks in the
policy of political parties and newspapers
must I then cease their advocacy as a
minister! You argue that since prohibition
has gotten into politics I have no right to preach it. Then political parties can siler the pulpit on any moral issue by putting said issue into their platforms. Would it not be ore manly to meet our arguments than to call us politicians and plarisees! I demand on "behalf of thousands of devout Christians Nebraska" to know whether or not it is in consonance with the genius and spirit christianity" to pillory us thus merely fo advocating a moral issue even in politics If you are so ready to fly to the defense of Christian charity why did you not, when one minister of a minority of five against a majority of thirty-five, with the insolence of an ecclesiastical demagogue rushed into print to say that said majority were bigots and had no common sense, tackle him! My dear sir, your sensitiveness about being classed among saloon advocates is anomalous in view of the policy of your paper, and only indicates that you should try he golden rule on us "prohibition

Respectfully, STATE AND TERRITORY.

Leigh is to have a photograph gallery

A Christian church has been organized at iering. The young men of Ohiowa have organized a

gymnasium association. The Maverick bank at Gordon has changed hands, L. H. Work retiring. It has been raining and snowing alternately

in Perkins county for the past few days. The teachers of Holt and Antelope countie will hold a joint meeting at Neligh May 10. A big jack rabbit hunt is being organized a Shickley in which many ladies will take part. A Holdrege lady took a dose of varnish the other day by mistake for medicine, but she

The Litchfield Gazette has ceased to exist ne plant has been moved to Pleasanton, Buffalo county. The spring meeting of the Frontier County

Teachers' association will be held at Stock ille May 2 and 3. The York county Sunday School associa-tion will hold its annual meeting at York, May 22, 23 and 24.

There are ten applicants for the position of principal of the Clay Center public schools which will soon be yacant. The Verden cemetery association has made

will be set out on Wednesday. The Webster County Alliance has been "flaunted to a needed breeze" at Red Cloud, with F. P. Shields, formerly of Blue Hill, as

April 30 its special Arbor day and many trees

An attempt to organize a Good Templar lodge at Davenport proved a dismal failure, not a person turning out to listen to the pre-Forty of the musically inclined people of Ohiowa have been in training for some time

and will give a grand concert at the opera house tomorrow evening. Theodore Freeman, a prosperous farmer lying near Clearwater, has been missing for three weeks and his friends fear that he has committed suicide, as it is thought domestic trouble unbalanced his mind.

People of Covington and Stanton who own buildings near the river bank are moving them back for fear that the land will be cut away during the June rise. The high water of last week washed in considerable sections the river front lots and if the water comes June as it usually does it is feared they may disappear entirely.

The acreage of wheat sown in Cherry county this year is three or four tir greater than that of any previous year, says the Valentine Republican. The good quality and the abundant returns from the crop last year indicates that this portion of Nebraska will rank with any of the wheat producing districts in the United States.

Iowa Items. Emmetsburg will have a blg cigar factory

A new bank is to be established at Keo

A train load of stock valued at \$12,000 was shipped from Harian the other day. A calf has been born at Waverly with three The estate of Henry Nurre, who was recently murdered at Brown's station, has been appraised at \$147,000.

The starch works recently destroyed by fire at Des Moines will not be rebuilt. The new creamery at Sutherland will be ready for business about the middle of May. Because her husband spoke of her biscuits like unto cobblestones, Louisa P. Mead of

Alton has secured a divorce Samuel Reuben, a peddier, committed sui-cide at his home in Centerville Thursday night by shooting himself through the head. night by shooting himself through the head. He was twenty-two years of age and unmarried. Reuben was an unusually well educated young man, speaking half a dozen different languages fluently. He left a note stating that financial trouble had driven him to com

mit the rash act. A mysterious disappearance which occurred at Pella twenty-one years ago has at last been cleared up. William Van Vark came home from his work one day, bade his family goodbye, stating that he was going on a short visit, and disappeared. Nothing was ever seen or heard of him until last week, when he reappeared as suddenly as he had gone away. He made no explanation as to his strange conduct, but it has been learned that he has been living in Omaha for a number of years under an assumed name, and that he had amassed considerable wealth. He had also taken unto himself a second helpmeet. His Pella wife lost her life in a burning house

The oldest person in Iowa, and one of the st in the United States, is Mrs. Hilliard of Linn county. She is one hundred and fifteen years of age and comes of a family re-markable for longevity. The family consisted of ope brother and three sisters, two of whom be sides Mrs. Hilliard are now living—one in Dakota and the other in Virginia. The family name is Kiser, and William Kiser, the brother, has now reached the age of one hundred and four years. Mrs. John Bailey, the surviving sister, is one hundred and time years of age and still enjoys good health. The other sister, Mrs. Arnold, was born July 4, 1777, just one year after the signing of the declaration of independence, and died recently at the age of one hundred and twelve years. Mrs. Hilliard is a spry old lady, and is likely to retain her physical vigor for many years to come.

Wyoming and Colorado. Pueblo, Colo., claims a population of 40,000. The saloons at Boulder, Colo., are now losed on Sunday A national building association has been organized at Laramie, Wyo., with a capital

stock of \$15,000,000. A monster celebration will be held May 15 honor of the creation of the new county of

Big Horn in Wyoming. Work on the normal school and college at Chevenne will be commenced in a few weeks The main building will cost \$50,000.

The election judges at Bessemer Wyo., have been arrested for fraud in making out the returns of the recent Natrona county election and placed under \$500 bonds.

The city of Aspen, Colo., has been sued by the water and light company for \$300,000 damages because the town trustees rescinded an ordinance granting a franchise to the Fish Commissioner Miller is planting 1,000

trees at the fish hatchery at Laramie. Ship-ments of young fish have been begun to various parts of the territory, and a systematic plans of stocking all the streams in Wyoming, suitable for the propogation of fish, will be carried out this year There is great activity in the Lander oil

fields in Wyoming. The drillers at the Mullen & Brown well struck oil Thursday at a depth of 1,100 feet. The machinery will nov be moved from the Mullen well to that of the Sidney company. Dakota parties are putting up derricks and boring machines on two properties. Says the Cheyenne Leader: The city edi

tor of this paper received from an acquaint ance in New York City a letter with a pecu the figures "43." The postal authorities doubtless readily reckoned that the number meant the forty-third state and rightly conjectured that it was intended for a resident of the capitol. At any rate the missive came of the capitol. At any rate the missisthrough from New York in five days.

MINISTER PALMER ON SPAIN. He Talks of the Political Situation and

Chances for a Fortune. [Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.] Paris, April 28.- [New York Herald Cable to THE BEE.]-Thomas W. Special Palmer, United States minister to Spain, who was passing through Paris on his way to America, chatted with a Herald correspondent vesterday.

"What are your views on the political situation in Spain?" he was asked.

"I think the present queen regent a most excellent woman, disposed to administer the affairs of the state on the broadest and most liberal basis. Still, there is no denying that the republican current is running strong in the country, and if the baby king should die, or Portugal should follow the example of Brazil, or if various things should happen, why, as they say in madrid, 'Quien sabe.' One of the worst feature in Spain's present economy is the lack of home pro-luction. Almost everything is imported The consequences are that wages are low and the cost of living high. Nor is there any reason for this state of affairs, inasmuch as the country possesses the most varied natural resources. Here is a chance for enterprising men to step in and make a fortune for them

"Do you expect to return to your post at "That I cannot say until I have seen President Harrison and Mr. Blaine. It have important interests in America which may keep Mr. Palmer spends the next week on La

A RED FLAG INCIDENT.

Socialists Want to Fly Their Bloody Emblem from New York's City Hall. NEW YORK, April 28.—(Special Telegram o THE BEE.]-The socialists at a labor meeting here yesterday endeavored to have a committee appointed to wait upon Mayor Grant and ask him to have a red flag displayed on the city hall May I. Sergius Schevitch sunported the effort. He gave a history of the red flag which, he said, did not mean war and bloodshed, but was simply typical of humani-ty, and intended to show that the blood of all workingmen all over the world was of one color and that they should be brothers. He thought that if the Irish flag could fly from the city half on March 17, the red flag might fly on May 1. The chairman of the meeting

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socialists subsided after a hot talk

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