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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska.

County of Douglas.

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee
Publishing Company, does solemnly swear
that the actual circulation of The Datty Bee
for the week ending May 3, 1890, was as fol-

lows: Sanday, April 27. Monday, April 28 Fuesday, April 29 ednesday, April 30 . hursday, May 1.... Saturday, May 3.....

Average.20.180 ...20.188 Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 3d day of May, A. D. 1890.

[Seal.] Notary Public.

Notary Public.

State of Nebraska.
County of Douglas. 188.
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 Dailly Bee for the month of May, 1889, 18,690 copies; for June, 1880, 18,538 copies; for July, 1880, 18,738 copies; for August, 1889, 18,738 copies; for November, 1889, 18,738 copies; for November, 1889, 18,308 copies; for Deteember, 1880, 20,438 copies; for Junuary, 1890, 19,535 copies; for February, for January, 1890, 19,555 copies; for Februar 1890, 19,761 copies; for March, 1890, 20,815 copie

2830, 19,761 copies; for March, 1890, 20,815 copies for April, 1890, 20,564 copies.

George B. Tzschuck.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in m presence this 3d day of May, A. D., 1890, [Seal.] N. P. Feil, Notary Public.

SINGLE COPY POSTAGE RATES.

OKLAHOMA is at last invested with territorial powers. The reign of lead is

THE weekly bank statement shows the reserve has decreased \$205,000. The banks now hold \$3,129,000 in excess of legal requirements.

THE crowded condition of THE BEE'S advertising columns shows that chromos are not necessary to secure purchasers of sterling wares.

THE clean-up of the assets of Napoleon Ives if properly handled will net the creditors five cents on the dollar. The creditors ought to be thankful for small favors from financial emperors.

THE Saturday half-holiday movement among the wholesale houses is a commendable one. The jobbing interests of the city have reached a plane to justify the adoption of the rule in vogue in all large eastern cities.

M. EIFFEL and Edison propose to build for Chicago a tower five hundred feet higher than the Paris cloud scraper. Some such lofty structure would be a great convenience just now to assist the managers of the fair in looking for funds.

MONTANA people unite with the rest of the country in protesting against corporate spoilation of the Yellowstone national park. The attempt of a mercenary lobby to force through congress a bill granting an exclusive right-of-way through the park to a plug road is an outrage on the public. There is no excuse or justification for permitting railroads to cross the borders of the park, much less to give exclusive rights to any corporation. The park belongs to the people and no railroad corporation should be permitted to invade and despoil the grandest pleasure ground in the world,

THERE is no occasion for the Nebraska central bridge company to be cast down because the negotiations with the Rock Island and Milwaukee failed. If the company will go ahead with the work and show that they have something more substantial than a bridge charter and to offer the railroads, they will have no difficulty in securing patrons. It is self-evident that the Union Pacific yards cannot accommodate all the railroads that must in the near future cross the river. The yards cannot be increased except at enormous cost. They are practically limited to the present area, Every road must secure ground for a round house and storage of cars, which can be increased at moderate cost as business increases. This cannot be had adjacent to the Union Pacific within the city limits. There is practically no room for extension except on the north side.

THE patriotic ladies of Washington have formed an association for the purpose of tendering to the republic of France a testimonial of national regard, It is proposed to raise by popular subscription a fund sufficient to procure a bronze statue of Washington and present it to the republic accross the sea, as a memorial to the patriots who rendered priceless services in the struggle for freedom. The object appeals to all who appreciate the valor and self-sacrifice of Lafayette and Rochombeau, whose timely assistance dealt the death blow to oppression and gave liberty its foothold in the new world. The spirit which animated the French people one hundred and ten years ago was strikingly shown in our own time, by the gift of the Bartholdi statue. To supply in a small measure the failure of Americans to reciprocate, the association declares it to be "a fitting thing for the ladies of America to offer to France some memorial which shall convey to the present and future generations our grateful remembrances and strenghten the ties which bind the two great republics of the old world and the new." The selection of the statue of Washington is eminently appropriate. The life and character of the "Father of his country" embodies in the highest degree the most canobling features of our national existOUR PROFESSIONAL MOURNERS.

In far-off Egypt, in blessed Araby, in Persia and India it has been the custom from time immemorial for people of quality to hire their weeping done by professional mourners. When any man of renown and wealth shuffles off this mortal coil his remains are followed to the grave or funeral pyre by a band of women whose lamentations rend the air, while they beat their breasts, tear their garments and shed what appears to be

a welling flood of tears. But all this wailing and weeping is a solemn masquerade. These emotional outbursts of grief are a mere sham. The hired mourners care no more for the dead over whose loss they go wild than does the average actor who performs

in a tragedy. The recent performances of galvanized anti-monopoly editors in these parts are a counterpart of the hired wailers of Constantinople, Cairo and Calcutta. Their ear-piercing shricks and distressing grief about the poor farmer is enough to make a horse laugh. Like the hired mourners, these mountebanks are reeding their shirts and pulling out their hair over the deplorable condition of our producers, whom they love so dearly for a dollar a year in advance. They never tire of reciting his sufferings at three months for a quarter, and they dwell with unction upon the conspiracy to demonetize silver and the immediate need of mud-scows down the Missouri, at six months for fifty cents. And then these Jeremiah diddlers fall upon the railroad highwayman, with whom they have just been dining in the Omaha club room, and choke him until his face is black and blue for his merciless plunder of the farmer. And the weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth will continue from now on until November, when the duped and deluded farmer has been given a rest under the sod of the politi-

cal cemetery. The average farmer knows a hawk from a hand-saw. He cannot be imposed upon by professional mourners at so much a wail.

A SOUTH AND WEST ALLIANCE.

The suggestion made some time since by Senator Ingalls, of an alliance between the south and west with a view to the advancement of their mutual interests, appears to have found a very hearty response in the south. The idea of the Kansas senator was that the two sections are united by an identity of interests and would ultimately come together and rule the country instead

of standing apart as present and being pulled first one way and then another by the east. Perhaps a like expression coming from no other man in the country would so impress couthern men, for the reason that Senator Ingalls has been regarded by the people of that section as peculiarly and exceptionally hostile to them, and hence his suggestion has been received as significantly striking and encouraging.

This is the comment made upon it by

he New Orleans Times-Democrat, which

observes that although a political alliance between the south and west is impossible, or at any rate very remote, there is nothing to prevent a commercial and industrial alliance, a combination looking to the advancement of the two sections which can assure their prosperity and that of the country "and free themselves from any control or dictation on the part of the east." Our southern contemporary goes somewhat farther in its expression of hostility to the east than we are prepared to endorse, though its citations of griev ances are unquestionably in the main true. There are examples enough of eastern selfishness which has op erated to the disadvantage of both the west and the south, particularly with respect to financial and industrial affairs This spirit is now being exhibited in re gard to the proposed irrigation of west eran arid lands and in relation to the silver question. But the east has also been helpful to the west and south, though i must be owned her people have found i very profitable to be so. At any rate it is not necessary to adopt a policy of hos tility to the east in order to effect such a proper alliance between the south and west as may be necessary to advance their common interests, and from which the entire country would reap the benefit of an enlarged commerce and increase wealth, adding to the prosperity and comforts of the whole people. What is wanted, in the view of the Times-Democrat, is the enunciation of a western and southern commercial and industrial

which the representatives of these sections in congress could unite. Such platform, it thinks, should embrace silver coinage, a more just tariff, river improvement, government construction of levees, and the irrigation of the arid lands of the west. We are by no means sure that a convention is necessary or that it could accomplish anything more than is possible of attainment through an expression of the constituencies of the representatives of the two sections. So far as the general popular sentiment of the west is concerned it is in favor of all the above propositions, and if there are any western members of congress who are not dis posed to respect that sentiment they would hardly be moved to do so by the voice of a convention. We believe, however, that the large majority of such members are willing to regard the publie sentiment of their section, but we very much doubt whether it would be possible for southern members to so far lay aside political considerations as to unite with western members for the promotion of any such general policy of practical legislation as our contemporary suggests. The time may come when the

policy, and it suggests a convention of

delegates from all portions of the south

and west to frame a platform upon

whether they involve anything of a political nature or not. However, the subject is certainly wor thy of consideration, and it is gratifying to find that the suggestion of Senator Ingalls has been so well received in any ortion of the south. Whatever prac-

representatives of the south will do

this, but it is not to be expected of them

at present, or so long as they are dis-

posed to view all questions of public

policy from a strictly party standpoint,

be very sure to receive respectful consideration, for after all the west is far cause against the men who have exposed more practical than political, and its in- their hyperterest and sympathy can always be counted upon for every undertaking that contemplates the material progress and prosperity of the nation.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT.

The present prosperous condition of the public schools of the west is largely due to the liberality of the national government. The endowment of agricultural colleges, lavish donations of public lands and five per cent of the proceeds from sales of public lands have netted munificent funds, enabling the newer states to keep pace with the growth of population, and lay a broad and secure foundation for popular education. Without this assistance during the formative period it would have been practically impossible by direct taxation to have established and maintained the excellent public schools and provide them with a permanent income. The wisdom of the nation's generosity is conspicuously shown in the fact that the percent of illiteracy in the west is much smaller than in the older states.

A strong feeling is manifested in congress to extend national aid to education in a substantial and permanent form. This sentiment has taken shape in a bill drafted by Senator Morrill, which is now being considered by the committee on education and labor. The bill provides that the net proceeds of the sales of public lands and three-fourths of the money paid into the treasury by the Pacific railroads under the Thurman act, shall be devoted to furthering education throughout the country. The money thus obtained is made a permanent fund, upon which four per cent interest will be allowed. The interest is made payable annually to the state and territories, one half to be divided equally among the agricultural colleges established or to be established under the act of July 2, 1862, and the remainder to go to the respective public school funds in proportion to school population. The amount to be paid each college is limited to twenty-five thousand dollars per annum, the excess to be placed in the school fund.

The Morrill bill avoids the features which were fatal to the Blair bill. It does not raid the treasury for a lump sum to be divided among the states, nor does it suggest federal interference with the public school. It merely establishes a permanent fund in the United States treasury, the interest to be devoted to upholding and strengthening the educational system of the country. The magnificent results of federal aid to the schools of the west amply justify its extension, under proper safeguards to all sections of country. Conceding that the states are competent to provide for the education of their youth, no rational objection can be urged against the creation of a national endowment fund to assist in increasing and elevating the public schools and making them so far superior to private schools as to silence criticism by friends or enemies.

AN OMAHA REVELATOR.

This is an era of messiahs, saviours, revelators and doom-sealers. Over in Illinois a new Christ has risen in the rson of Schweinfurth; fornia several John Baptists have preached repentance and the approach of the end of all things.

Not to be outdone, Omaha comes to the ront with a sage, seer and revelator in he person of General Test. Our inspired fellow-citizen has pondered over the old testament, wept with Jecemiah and sympathized with Job. To his prophetic vision the depression under which all the world has been groaning, grumbling and growling ever since 1873 was pre dicted in the last chapter of the Book of Daniel, which foretells the scarcity of money and a plague of cranks.

In that same woebegotten chapter General Test divines the restoration of the Jews to their ancient kingdom in Palestine, "through the instrumentality of Grand Duke Michael, now in command of that section of the Russian empire where the Jews are now mostly con-

gregated." This will be a revelation to the Jews. Most of these "chosen people" couldn't be induced to go to Palestine if they were offered four corner lots apiece on the main street of the City of Jerusalem. They could not be driven there, except at the point of the bayonet. But we presume the prophesies of Daniel, as interpreted by the Omaha seer, will have to be fulfilled. We shall presently witness the conquest of Constantinople and the seas of Marmora and Azof will turn carmine with Moslem gore. The lost tribes of Israel, which are supposed to have been the forefathers of the American Indian, are already on the ground under Buffalo Bill, and the remnant of the Pawnees, the Chevennes. Choctaws and Omahas will soon join their brethren in the far off Orient clad in paint and feathers, and highly perfumed with bear-grease.

But before this all comes about, in the ullness of time, Columbia, the gem of the ocean, must start all her mints to coin the silver spoons and plate of the Jew and gentile into silver dollars free of charge, so that the Lord may prosper our farmers; that their corn may sell at a dollar a busnel on the cob, f. o. b., and wealth shall pour into their coffers from the four corners of the earth.

When all these things have come to pass in the very near future the Omaha real estate exchange will be jammed with boomers and thousands will pawn their wages ten years ahead for twenty foot lots down in John T. Clarke's subdivision of Omaha, near the Platte river, ten miles below the new fort.

DURING the past five years New York city has been robbed of millions by official boodlers. Feeble prosecutions were attempted, but the friends of the crooks delayed proceedings so that out of twenty or more rascals only one reached the penitentiary. Every attempt to mete out the full measure of justice was blocked by the district attorney. The anxiety to shield the public robbers is in startling contrast with the unseemly haste displayed in indicting members of

section looking to a movement for an lishing a biography of the wrecker of alliance of interests with the west will the Stewart ostate. Fellows and Hilton have good reasons for making common

> THE cannal to be held at Ogden, Utah, in July, promises to be an affair of more than ardinary and local interest. The promotors of it are making special efforts to craw a large attendance from the south, and there seems a favorable prospect that they will succeed in doing this. It is announced that an excursion will go from New Orleans the latter part of June and will stop over on its way to Ogden at various western towns and cities, very likely including Omaha. The people of Ogden are manifesting a degree of cuterprise and push which is certain to bring that thriving and promising city into wider notice, it is reasonably to be expected to its very material

A Kansas Theory.

Louisville Courier-Journal. The theory that drunkenness is a disease may have originated in Kansas, where so many thirsty people frequent the drug stores.

Hint to the Surplus Smashers.

Philadelphia Press. The republican party will reduce its majority quite as fast as the surplus if it wastes the latter on extravagant appropriations.

Civilization and Justice.

New York Herald. The inventor of the locomotive cab is still living. The inventor of the railroad sandwich is dead. Civilization and justice go hand in hand, as it were.

> The Missouri River Scow Line. Chicago Tribune.

For some reason that new line of steamers on the mighty Missouri materializes but slowly. In vain St. Joseph tunes her songs, and Kansas City cries, The catfish still in hungry throngs the stream monopolize.

Time for Both to Keep Quiet.

Pittsburg Dispatch. When two of the prominent men of the nation reach the point of controversy where all that either can say is to call the other a cowardly and variegated liar, it is time for both to keep silent.

Latter-Day Know-Nothings.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Quite evidently the St. Paul prohibitionists are in the field for-votes. It is not a necessary qualification that the man who votes with them should be strictly sober, either. Politically, the prohibition party is no more a temperance element than were the old-time know-nothings.

> Good Advice to Larry. St. Louis Globe-Democra

Tammany has had Editor Godkin, of the New York Post! arrested several times, but the grand jury has refused to indict him. Now if the Post, after exposing the corruption and ineffetency of the Tammany faction, will support the republicans who will run against Tammany in the coming election, it will show sense and consistency as well as courage.

It Nullifles Prohibition.

Chicago Herald. The recent decision of the United States supreme court condemning as illegal the seizure of liquor, in its original packages in Iowa, which had been shipped from Illinois, is undeniably one of great moment. It involves, of course, the proposition that this liquor cannot be seized until it has been drawn out into a glass and is on its way to somebody's mouth, and therefore, practically, that it cannot be seized at all. This amounts almost to a nullification of the prohibitory law.

Rehoboam McKinley.

The reply of Major McKinley to the eastern and western petitions reminds one of the request of the people of Israel to King Rehoboam, which was:

Thy father made our yoke grievous; now therefore make thou the grievous service of thy father and his heavy yoke which he put upon us lighter and we will serve thee. The answer which Rehoboam made after over with the Delanos, Lawrences, and Harpsters, the ram-raisers of the day, was:

My father made your yoke heavy and I will add to your yoke; my father also chastised you with whips, but I will chastise you with scorpions. The result was that Israel rebelled against Rehoboam and chose another ruler.

> The Eight-Hour Day. St. Louis Republic,

Everyone who has thought on the subject leeply enough to be able to see the underly ng conditions of our present economic situa tion, must be more or less inclined to concede the reasonableness of the demand for fewer

hours of labor. When ore machine and one man do the work of a hundred men, the ninety-nine men whose labor is saved ought to receive some benefit of the saving. The only way in which they can receive it directly is in a relief from the strain of long and hard labor as a necessity of earning a living. "A living" means the necessaries of life in sufficient quantity.

A Practical Repeal of Prohibition. St. Louis Globe-Democrat

The decision which of the United States supreme court has just rendered in the case of Leisy & Co., against the state of Iowa, is in line with many preceding rulings of that tribunal, and is in harmony with reason and common sense. Naturally, of course, this ruling will be followed by an immense increase in the sale of bottled liquors in the prohibition states, as the larger packages must usually be broken, and thus comes under the police power of the states, before reach ing the consumer. So far as regards the larger towns this means a practical repeal of all prohibition enactments, and will hasten the actual removal of all such regulations all over the states in which they exist, and the adoption of stringent and readily enforced high license laws.

Twenty-Hour Workers.

Whatever the outcome of this proposed signatic uprising of the laboring manhood of civilization seeking eight hours will be, God only knows.

We are sure that Oswald Ottendorfer, in the current North American, has hinted at a great truth. Development is the law. political liberty has been the result thus far of centuries of "Try, try again," so the better condition of labor will not be attained at | in this year of our Lord 1890. a jump. But, little by little, with experiment after experiment, at the cost of a hundred failures to one real advance, and of treasure, strength, life worn with hopes deferred, the God-given betterment of all the race draws

An Unfortunate Attitude.

Aurora (III.) Beacon. It must send a keen pang of regret to the earts of all true friends of temperance to read the announcement that the ministerial association of Omaha has decided to take no part in the temperance meetings about to be naugurated in that city by Francis Murphy the great temperance evangelist. The rea son these saintly apostles of theological acistocracy will not co-operate with Mr. Murphy is because he is not a third party political agitator. Mr. Murphy believes in reforming icable proposition may come from that the World's staff for writing and pub- men by operating upon their hearts and cou-

the instrumentality of the gospel rather than by passing laws. Mr. Murphy has reformed more dissolute men has done more for the of all the third party prohibition dreamers in the United States.

Mr. Connell's Bill.

New York Sun.
Mr. Connell of Nebraska has introduced nto the house of representatives a bill providing that no laborer employed by the goverament shall get less than \$2 per day. It would be too charitable to regard Mr. Connell's bill as anything more than a bid for votes. It is a demagogy pure and simple, of a piece with many other measures brought forward in congress by men who show an interest in the workingmen whenever the congress lections begin to draw near.

Bills like this Connell bill have a certain peciousness that sometimes deceives, but they are false in political economy and false in politics. The government is the representative of the whole body of citizens. It has no right to create a favored class composed of its own employes.

We've Got a Better One.

Omaha Excelsis Omaha Excelsior.

Ibsen, the Norwegian dramatist, has written a play, "A Doll House." The other day a young lady called at an Omaha book store, Chase & Eddy's, and asked for it. "A doll's house," repeated the cierk, "O, we don't keep toys. You can find it, no doubt, at Hayden's across the street." And the wicked Chicago people tell this as illustrating culture in Omaha.—"The Town Pump" in Omaha World-Herald, April 30.

That's good, but, we've, got, a better one.

That's good, but we've got a better one. The World-Herald is running, with immense satisfaction and big type at the head of its editorial page, a letter from the Wessel printing company of Lincoln, attesting that said printing company inserted a "want ad" in both the World-Herald and THE BEE of April 13. "We received ten replies stating that they had noticed the advertisement in THE BEE," says the W. P. Co., "while over thirty were received in answer to the advertisement in the World-Herald." It has just leaked out that the advertisement offered a situation to a "good printer." The compositor who set it up read it aloud to the twenty-nine other compositors on the Morning World-Herald, and the ten compositors on the evening World-Herald all read it in THE BEE next day. Forty men in all and all dissatisfied with their job immediately jumped at the chance of getting work elsewhere, even in Lincoln. Accordingly, permit us to extend to you our congratulations on having the best advertising medium in the city of Omaha.

VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS.

Wahoo Wasp. No party dares to refuse the demands of the national alliance, and we speak advisedly when we say that the republican party is only waiting for an opportunity to act. The relief may not come in the exact way supposed by the alliance, but it will come nevertheless, and that speedily. Not through a new party, for it would take a decade to build one strong enough to do what the republican party is ready to do at your bidding. The party is your servant, command and it must obey.

Thayer's Work for the People.

Hastings Nebraskan. Somebody favors the Nebraskan with a marked article in a state paper testifying to Governor Thayer's manly and soldierly qualities, but deprecating his alleged third term a spirations. This is very accommodating and kind, and was possibly instigated in behalf of somebody's first term aspirations. The governor has been too shrewd for this class of people, however. He has not yet asked for a third term, but his efforts to secure some practical benefits for the farmers in the way of reduced rates on their produce and more recently to change the swindling methods of Chicago grain gamblers, who have it in their power to place the value on shipments consigned to that market, has set a good many to know of a single reason why every sincere republican could not acquiesce in the decision. While we may not favor this as the best plan to pursue, we see no reason for republicans to place themselves in an attitude of opposition, when to yield to the will of the majority in the party would be to stultify themselves.

Better Than Riches.

Kearney Hub. It is better to be born a Benton and become the brother-in-law of a congressman than it is to be born rich. A brother of Tom, our horny-handed auditor of state, who is a brother-in-law of Congressman Dorsey by marriage, has been appointed postmaster at Salt Lake City. Having helped a member of his family into an elegant berth, he will at once proceed to reduce the corn rate again on the Union Pacific between Omaha and Council Bluffs.

Politicians Have Their Eyes Peeled.

Fremont Tribune. The gathering of the grangers, members of the alliances, Knights of Labor and other organized bodies of labor at Lincoln May 21 will be a matter of interest to the politicians, although the call for the meeting says it is to be strictly non-partisan. If any considerable number of the granges and alliances are represented at the meeting you may depend upon it that the politicians will be only too glad to listen to their tale of wee and promise to do their bidding.

Dorsey and His Fourth Term.

Stuart Ledger Some of the farners at the shrine of molopoly are trying hard to make it appear that Congressman Dorsey will be a popular candidate if he should desire a nomination for congress for a fourth term from the "Big Third." The fact is as patent as the nose on a man's face that the bulk of our voting population-the farmers-have had a sufficiency, a plentiful satiety of Dorsey rule, and the more the few of his paid and pampered henchmen persist in forcing the issue of his candidacy the more unpopular he will become.

Leese vs Van Wyck.

Kearney Hub. The World-Herald can now take its choice between Attorney General Leese and General Charles H. Van Wyck. As the nearest approach to serving democratic interests, of course it chooses the latter. That is all right, of course, so far as the World-Herald is concerned; but the position of the attorney general, who has perhaps served the whole people as well as Mr. Van Wyck, is on the other hand satisfactory to the rank and file of re publicans. The republican party is abund antly able to carry out any reforms within itself by properly attending to the primaries and conventions, and this is what it will do

> The Only Remedy. Nebraska Signal

So far as we know the Nebraska Signa was the first paper in the state to advocate government control of railroads. Subsequently the OMAHA BEE expressed the opin ion that the question would result in government control, and now comes the Jefferson County Alliance, which says: States should own and operate the railroads and telegraph lines." It is the only sure and absolute remedy. It will forever take the railroads out of the domain of politics. It will remove all contention and the conflict now going on between the people and the raffroads, and the people will get the benefit The effort to control railroads and telegraphs by present methods reminds us very forcibly of our experience in boyhood days in co-"o" 13 mad dams. By the time we had

sciences by eloquent persuasion and through | plastered one breach made by the rising water, another appeared, until we became exhausted and disgusted with disappointment So it is and ever will be with the use of pres cause of temperance than the combined efforts | ent methods for the control of railroads. By the time one source of friction is plastered up by legislation the people are confronted by another. When the government acquires and operates the railroads, the great railroad problem will be satisfactorily solved, but never before.

The Farmers' Friend Poser.

The "farmers' friend" poser is striking an attitude about this time o' year. The alliance doctrine is a doctrine that he has believed in and advocated for years. He can point you to the day and date when he prophesied the uprising of the toiling masses against the grinding heel of monopoly. If you will take this "farmers' friend" poser to a dissecting room and analyze him and separate him into component parts, you will find that his love for the farmer, as compared to his love for himself and a fat office which he hopes to obtain, is in about the same perpertion to each other as a grain of sand is to a township of Lincoln county real estate. The posing farmers' friend is ripe in Nebraska about now. If you plug him you will find him pithy and pumpkiny inside. Kick him out.

DANIEL KNEW IT. OMARA, May 3 .- To the Editor of THE BEE: To my mind there is but one radical means of relief for the present world-wide depression of values-that is the absolute free and unlimited coinage of silver. Now, don't think I am branching off into vagaries, but I believe you are a firm believer in the bible. You know that the present depression, in fact since 1873, all over the world, has been the worst ever known in the history of nations. In the last chapter of Daniel you will find this depression predicted-to be followed eventually by the restoration of the Jewish nationality, mainly through the instrumentality of the Grand Duke Michael, now in command of that section of the Russian empire where the Jews are now mostly congregated. In the preceding chapter, you will find the precidition of England being in charge of the "precious things" (revenues, etc.) of Egypt, and spreading her power over the surrounding continent, as seen in her control of the Sucz canal and operations in the Soudan, etc. The chapter also predicts the conquest of Con-stantinople "by planting his palace between the seas" (Mamora, Black and Azof). Now as I understand it this predicts a great war in Europe, to settle the eastern question, and

liberate the Jews from their long exile.

Another thing to notice is the steadily in-

creasing population of Jerusalem and the be-lief among the Jews of Europe and Asia that

their nationality is soon to be restored and even now some of the lost tribes (Asher) are making their reappearance. Now believing as I do in the bible and the prophecies, after careful study of years, I find they are based on mathematical principles beginning with some historical epoch; for instance that of the 1,290 years from the destruction of Jeru-salem by the Romans in A. D. 70 to the appearance of Wyelyf, the reformer, in 1350, which was the beginning of the end of the Jewish exile. Taking this as a guide, allowing 1,260 years (forty-two months of years) from the conquest of Jerusalem by the Mohammedans in A. D. 637, we have the result as A. D. 1897 when the Jews are to be restored, or the 1,335 years from the birth of Mahomet, when the Jewish temple is to be rebuilt (in 1902). Pardon this long digres sion, because you may ask what has this to do with the remonetization of silver. In this argument you will notice three things, a time of depression, a great war and the restora-tion of the Jews. Concede the time of depression and we have one fact; then the others must necessarily follow. As a matter of statesmanship, an enlightened self-interest will teach the American people to take advantage of what is coming. To do this it is certainly the part of wisdom to relieve the distress of our deople by enhancing the value of property and cheapening the value of mone coin by making it cheap and plentiful, and in what better way can this be done than by throwing open the mints and coining all the silver that is offered. At the best, the mints can only coin about \$65,000,000 per thinking very seriously about the advisability of embracing the third term idea. And if that should be the prevalent notion we do not know of a single reason why every sincere value of gold, giving a great incentive to men to flock to the western mining states and ter-ritories to dig the precious metals in a region ,200 miles in width, extending from Mexico to British Columbia. This will add millions of population to the west, and in all that vast region scarcely a bushel of corn can be raised on account of the altitudes. These millions must be fed and clothed, they must have machinery, etc., and their animals must have corn and oats, creating a great market for the agriculturists of the west, in this way using every available bushel of corn, how exported to Europe and other countries. Under the stimulus of a growing section, every manufactory in the country will be called upon to supply the steadily growing demand. The news of this prosperity and fear of approaching war will cause an immense immeration from Europe available bushel cause an immense immigration from Europe, so that present and future mines will be taxed to the utmost to supply the money necessary for the business of the country. ne the treasury department wants to clean its vaults of the present or future ac-cumulation of coin, what is easier than for congress to order the secretary to withdraw the gold and silver certificates so the coin can go into general circulation!) I never could see any sense in the cry of

this country getting on a silver basis, (except in times of scarcity wheat has always been on a sliver basis and the wheat has never deteriorated) as our mints are limited, or rather can only coin so much silver per annum. Suppose gold does leave the country, we are not obliged to take pay for our exports in European silver. Now let this big European war come, and it looks that way by present indications, with Italy, Austria Turkey and Russia bankrupt in coin and all of our silver in circulation among our own people, and with Germany and Great Britain as gold nations and we refusing to take European silver coin, won't they rake and scrape together all the gold they can get to pay for our products? With this vast drain-age of gold from Europe to the United States what will those nations have left to pay their armies but depreciated paper and silver, in this way forcing silver into general circulation, necessitating the call for an interna-tional conference for the restoration of silver among all nations. After the war closes with the Jewish nation restored, must sarily come the development of Asia and Africa; with great railroads from Alexandria through Jerusalem to China, another from Constantinople to the Persian guif, and still another through Siberia, with future routes through Africa, to be determined, mainly through the operations of Stanley and others. It is hardly to be supposed that in all this time the people of North and South America will stand idle. In view of all these things, I for one can see no reason to fear the future

o come by limiting the monetary supply of the nation. E. F. Test. the nation. FRANCIS MURPHY'S LABORS.

will ever be burdened with too much mone

but on the contrary there is cause for dread that unwise counsels may provent or rather retard the development of the world for ages

Des Moines special to the Kansas City Times: Francis Murphy, the great temperance lecturer, has secured within the past year in Iowa over twenty thousand signers to the total abstinence pledge. One would scarcely think temperance reformers of this kind were necessary in a state possessed of an ironclad law against the sale of liquors, but it seems that in Iowa more than anywhere els work of this character is sadly needed and his campaign in this state has accomplished more genuine temperence work than all the prohibitory statutes

Mr. Murphy takes a sensible idea of He does not expect a intemperance. nan who has inherited intemperance n some serious form—such as a periodcal mania for drink, for example—to reorm by the power of Mr. Murphy and rayer. He recommends such a man to he care of a physician. It is a singular fact that the visits of

rancis Murphy are nearly all opposed by the local clergy. That was the case

at Creston, Waterloo, and at Marshall town, where he is now holding a very successful series of meetings. The opposition arises from the fact that Mr. Murphy is not a prohibitionist, but high license advocate. It is true he set dom discusses this phase of the temper ance question, as he does not find it need essary in his work, but his opinion is known and freely given, when asked. The local clergy, however, a rule, take kindly to Murphy's wor when he gets among them and generally however, as fall into line with it before he quits th

At one of the nightly crowded houses

at Marshalltown recently nearly all the ministers of the city were present and added to the effectiveness of the work An unlooked for and gratifying incident An unlooked for and gratifying including occurred prior to Mr. Murphy's dis-course. The Rev. Mr. Tremont of Waterloo, pastor of the Presbyterian church of that city, was in the city and on the platform, and was introduced by Mr. Murphy to the audience. He made a few remarks that filled the lecturer the local clergy and the congregation with a pleasure and enthusiasm they ha not before experienced since the meeting began. He said Francis Murphy had held a series of gospel temperance meetings in Waterloo a short time ago. Whe he came there some of the miniters were skeptical, himself with the rest, regarding his work, and for a while they refused to co-operate with him. But Mr. Murphy finally captured the whole crowd, and the work went on gradually, and the results were not alone confined to the reformation of many men, but the city was on the eve of great religious revival. He said the Waterloo ministers unhesitatingly endorsed Mr. Murphy, as did the citizens generally. And the good he accomplished there was incalculable. After the revelation by the Waterloo clergy man, Mr. Murphy addressed the mult tude with an earnestness and eloquene that surpassed the previous efforts, and the effect was especially accentuated by the number and character of the pleage signers when the invitation was ex-

AT THE FETE CHAMPAGNU Ella Wheeler Wilcox in Frank Leslie's Newspass

With her cheeks aglow and her eyes ashine, While the mad hours merrily flit. We watch the beautiful queen of wine, Queen of hearts and of wit.

Like the chiming of bells her laughter swells, And over her corsage low Her round breasts rise in soft, flushed dives Like sunset-tinted snow. from her small head's crown to her finger-tips

And bon mots fall from her ruby lips And the listeners laugh in glee. On brow and breast rare jewels rest, On round arms sparkle and shine: For fortunes are cast like leaves in a blast At the feet of this queen of wine.

She is fair as fair can be,

As I sit and look in that perfect face I see-not beauty or youth, But a ghastly skeleton grins in its place A hideous thing, in sooth. On the bare breast-bones gleam costly stones

But the flesh and blood are grave-worms' food-This flesh that makes her fair.

From the skull hangs long, damp hair;

And the grave-worms drop from her skeleton That held the secret of mirth; They slide and crawl to her finger-tips That are green with the mould of earth What if she held out those hands to you! You would rise in terror and flee; Yet under the flesh you thrill to view

Is what I shudder to see. All that looks beautiful, bright and fair, Save a tress of hair and a gem, Belongs to the worms -I will not share A banquet of flesh with them

Smile, my lady, but I am cold; You cannot win me so. 'hough your bosom is wax and your

A skeleton grins below.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL. Chicago Inter-Ocean: "No man is infloorsable," says Senator Ingalls. But Grover Reveland will be among the last to approve

he sentiment. Minneapolis Tribune: No demogration ewspaper has been so enterprising as to state that Grover Cleveland shed real when he heard of Samuel J. Randall's Boston Herald: Senator Blair's lates scheme to have the sale of liquors prohibited in the District of Columbia may be looked

upon as a deep laid plot to shorten the con Senator Ingal Peoria Trans cript: favorite book in the bible is Job. This probably because there is a wide diff octween Job and Ingulls. Nobody magine Ingalls covered with boils and t that is, without a shudder. And And Ingalls would have tonguelashed such comorters as Job had.

Detroit Tribune: An Indiana paper has something to say about "Senator Voorhess first public appearance," but what the people are most anxious to hear about is 10.4 tive ly his last public appearance.

Chicago Inter-Ocean: A Boston paper proves that Mayor Grant is still "in sympa thy with the common people," because rides a horse with a long tail" every morning down through Central Park. It is a new test for a Tammany aristocrat.
St. Paul Pioneer-Press: Governor David
B. Hill, in effect, says he will sign no ballet

reform bill that will prevent an illiterate of drunken man from voting the democratic ticket. A man is known by the constituency he keeps.

Peoria Transcript: There is some dissatis faction among the democrats on the matter of running old John M. Palmer for United States

senator, but the St. Louis Republic, while

in connection with Mr. Palmer, owns the par

in Illinois, will probably hold their recaltrant noses down to the grindstone Louisville Courier-Journal: If Mr. Mc-Kinley kills the glucose business, other farmers than those of Kansas may have comto burn. O, William! William! why didst thou ever leave thy native Ohio to dabble in the statesman business! St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Clifton Breckinridge might have been defeated for re-election if he had resigned his seat after the murder of his opponent, John M. Clay but a defeat under such circumstan

An Enterprising Kansan. Archison, Kan., May 3.—[Special Telegra-to Tur Ber.]—J. P. Pomeroy, a wealthy of zen of Atchison and Boston, will send an in migration agent to Norway and Sweden his own expense. Mr. Pomeroy owns 20.0 acres of land in Graham county, Kansas, and he wants to establish a Swedish colony on the The man selected to make the trip is Henry M. Olsen, a Swede who lives in Graham

would have been far more creditable to b

than retention of his seat has been under

present conditions.

county. OMAHA LOAN AND TRUST

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cribed and Guaranteed Capital ... \$50,000 Buys and sells stocks and bonds; negotiates commercial paper; receives and executes trusts; acts as transfer agent and trustee of corporations; takes charge of property; coi-tects taxes.

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