

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily and Sunday, One Year, \$10.00; Six Months, \$6.00; Three Months, \$3.50; Weekly, One Year, \$1.25.

OFFICE. Omaha, The Bee Building, 321 North 16th Street. Second Floor. Telephone 1800.

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THE Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors. The Bee Building, Farnam and Seventeenth Streets.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, ss. County of Douglas, ss.

Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation figures. Includes entries for Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Average.

GEORGE B. TSCHEUCK, Notary Public. Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 10th day of May, A. D. 1900.

SINGLE COPY POSTAGE RATES. Single copy, U. S. 1 cent; Foreign 2 cents.

There is no evidence that the warring boss carpenters of Chicago have reached an amicable plane.

The borax statesman from St. Louis is in position to sympathize with Congressman Butterworth.

OHIO will be the first state to speak politically this year. The election will be held next month.

The contest over the site for the world's fair has been transferred from Washington to Chicago.

The experiments with a new powder in Italy have been entirely successful. Fourteen persons were killed and many wounded by the first explosion.

The chief commendation of the democrat nominated to succeed Randall is his age. He is seventy-four, but his gray hairs will not save him from defeat.

The selection of Boss Gorman as chairman of the democratic senatorial caucus is significant. Mr. Gorman recently declared: "We must seek a new man for 1902."

The regularity with which amendments to the tariff bill are rejected plainly indicates that the measure will be whipped through the house without material change.

The pension policy of the senate is: Millions for the crippled and dependent veteran and his widow, not one cent for the able bodied well-to-do three monther who never saw a rebel.

The remarkable anxiety of Emperor William for the welfare of the working classes has assumed practical shape. The army is to be strengthened in every direction by liberal appropriations.

GOVERNOR CAMPBELL concedes that the republicans will carry Ohio at the next election. It is simply a question of majority when republican leaders sink personal ambition and unite for the public good.

The signers to the proposed American memorial to Russia should be careful to avoid the czar's dominions when journeying in Europe. A berth in the Peterhoff prison would be a serious jar to the pleasures of the trip.

When the people complain the railroads invariably declare that a reduction of rates would be ruinous. When an obstreperous rival enters the field they immediately proceed to crush it out with a cut-throat war.

The hope entertained that the Illinois campaign would test the popular sentiment on the election of United States senator by direct vote, and decisively settle various questions of state policy, has been rudely shattered.

The iron and steel industries of the country are in a prosperous condition. Statistics of production show that the United States now produce twenty-five per cent of all the iron mined, thirty-two per cent of all the steel manufactured, thirty per cent of pig iron and twenty-six per cent of the coal product of the world.

CONGRESSMAN PETERS declared in a recent speech that the farmers of the west, particularly those of Kansas, were never in a more prosperous condition, and that the imposition of a duty on foreign agricultural products would place them permanently in the lap of abundance. The fact that Peters is in Washington lends enchantment to his views, but gives truth a terrible wrench.

REPORTS from the cattle ranges of the west and northwest show that the losses of stock, notwithstanding the severity of the winter, do not exceed ten per cent, a slight increase over the average per cent of losses. Early spring rains compensated for the losses suffered by greatly improving the condition of stock. The increase in weight as well as the improvement in prices compared with last year will to a large extent remove all traces of the depression which prevailed during 1898-9.

A REPUBLICAN CRITICISM.

The speech of Congressman Butterworth of Ohio in criticism of the McKinley tariff bill will undoubtedly attract great attention. Mr. Butterworth is one of the leading republicans of his state, a man of ability and long experience in public life, and has always been, as he still is, an advocate of the policy of protection for American industries and labor. But he is not one of those who believe in perpetuating a war tariff and consider that the best way to reduce revenue is to increase duties all along the line. He thinks on the contrary that what the condition of the country demands, in the interest both of the home and the foreign market, is a revision of the tariff downward, and he also thinks that this is what the pledge of the republican party to reform the tariff meant.

Consequently Mr. Butterworth cannot support the McKinley tariff bill. He makes no war upon the protective system, but he refuses to be a party to the continuance of the inequalities between American citizens which are sufficiently numerous under the existing tariff and would be greatly multiplied under the bill which the majority of the ways and means committee of the house have proposed. A policy that will protect and cherish American interests and industries in competition with the rest of the world can be approved, but one that contemplates shutting out all importation, and thereby enabling the beneficiaries under it to lay heavier tribute upon the people cannot be defended on any principle of justice or sound policy. A protective system, said Mr. Butterworth, should deal with conditions and not, save in exceptional circumstances, with national boundary lines. What conditions are there which now require a general advance of tariff rates in order to protect American industries? Is there a single industry which really needs to be fostered by higher duties? Certain interests were able to make the majority of the ways and means committee believe that they require additional tariff raising, but as Mr. Butterworth wisely observed, it is not always safe to rely altogether upon the testimony of the beneficiaries under a law, and it was simply as a matter of courtesy that the Ohio congressman said the committee had tried to do the best it could in framing the law. At any rate, the fair inference from his remarks must be that he thinks the committee did the very worst it could so far as the general interests and welfare of the people are concerned. It framed a measure which proposes to favor Paul at the expense of Peter, as Mr. Butterworth put it, Paul representing the classes whose tribute would be increased by the higher duties, and Peter the great body of the people who would be compelled to submit to the additional exactions.

There will be a very general and hearty response to the declaration of Mr. Butterworth that the time has come when some little concern should be shown for American homes and American firesides, and this the McKinley bill does not do. It is hardly in a single respect a progressive measure, but in nearly all that it proposes is retrogressive. This is not in accord with the spirit of the time, the demands of the country, nor the promises of the republican party. There was never preached a greater or more misleading sophistry than the claim of the supporters of higher tariff duties that they will stimulate enterprise and increase the prosperity of the country. Relief from taxation is what is required to improve the condition of the people, and every addition to duties that will increase the tribute paid by Peter to Paul must inevitably diminish the general prosperity and retard material progress, however profitable to the few beneficiaries from it. Mr. Butterworth is to be commended for his courage in warning his party against a threatened false step that would be full of danger to it.

NEW ENGLAND'S ATTITUDE.

The spirit that at present pervades New England is one of dissatisfaction and disaffection. Her people feel that the policy of the country has no concern for their interests and no sympathy with their wishes. They appealed to congress for free raw materials to save their iron industries from ruin, but the appeal was disregarded. They had to fight hard and persistently to retain hold on the freelist. Said one of her representatives in the house, speaking on the tariff measure: "One thing especially conspicuous in the bill is the marked excess with which it absolutely ignores the interests of New England. What New England wants the most has been denied, and what she desires the least has been forced upon her." This feeling is not universal in that section, but it is widespread. Another source of trouble to the New England people is the proposition that congress shall enact some legislation for restricting the competition of Canadian and American railroads. The investigation of the senate committee demonstrated that there is an almost universal sentiment there against any interference with this competition, and it appears to be as strong now as ever.

Commenting upon the report of the senate committee, recommending legislation to give American roads at least an equal chance with those of Canada, and suggesting a toll or license for the latter doing business in the United States, the Boston Advertiser said, if the proposal were carried out, "nothing will be left to this section of the country of advantage; if our only resource of unimpeded freight traffic through the Canada is cut off, Boston and New England will be unalterably saddled with the extra freight charged between here and the west now exacted by the roads lying wholly within the limits of this country." This expresses the very general feeling of the merchants and manufacturers of New England. A few see the manifest injustice of a system of foreign protection at native expense involved in hampering domestic railroads by restrictive law and allowing foreign competitors complete freedom of interstate transportation, but the number taking this view is a very small minority. Yet it is probable that the legislation

so much feared by the people of New England in this particular will be enacted and there is very little likelihood that that section will obtain any of the relief it has asked for under the tariff.

What may be the effect of this upon the politics of that section is an interesting question. There are intimations that some of the New England representatives who have signified their approval of the tariff bill may find it an uphill work to be re-elected, and it is suggested that the republican party will hereafter look in vain to the manufacturers of New England for campaign contributions if the McKinley measure is adopted. Much of this sort of talk may have no substantial foundation, but it cannot be questioned that the state of popular sentiment in New England at this time is a matter for the serious consideration of the republicans in congress.

GOVERNED BY CONSPIRATORS.

Mayor Cushing frankly admits that he is in the hands of the Omaha Tammany, bossed by Broatch and manipulated by Vandervoort. He admits that the council combine which notoriously forms an integral part of the Tammany gang of conspirators swings a club over his head and dictates whom he shall appoint and what offices he must fill with their creatures and tools. In other words, Mayor Cushing has simply become a puppet in the hands of an oath-bound association of spoliemen banded together for the purpose of dividing among it members every position of profit or trust within the gift of the mayor and council and to place and keep upon the city pay roll a horde of supernumeraries and tax-eaters. These barnacles and heelers render little or no service to the city, but hold themselves ever ready to do the bidding of the Tammany bosses in executing their plots to manipulate caucuses, primaries and conventions.

Under this government by conspirators our council meetings simply ratify officially and publicly what has been agreed upon and decreed by the conspirators secretly in oath-bound conclaves.

This is a state of affairs never before witnessed in this city. Twelve or fifteen years ago a promiscuous job-lot of broken-winded politicians organized what was known as the Ko-op Klan, with grips, passwords and signs, but the Ko-ops were comparatively harmless. They were broken up by ridicule and disbanded because they had no common center to hold them together. But the Tammany twenty-eight club that now dominates this city through a rotten council and a backhanded mayor is a dangerous aggregation of desperadoes whose sole aim is boodle and plunder and who if permitted to rule this city will promote jobbery and swindling in our public works and inaugurate a reign of Twicken that will bankrupt this city.

This is no overdrawn picture. It is based upon the record which Broatch and his combine made during the last months of his term and since his retirement. The manipulation of the city hall plans, the Dodlin granite swindle, the four thousand dollars paid out of the city treasury for Broatch's horde of repeaters and vagrants who were paid off under the street commissioner's orders, although they had done no work for the city, show what the conspirators are capable of doing unless taxpayer citizens rouse themselves and call a halt to their operations.

AS was expected, the senate committee on pensions recommended non-concurrence in the service bill which the house substituted for the senate dependent bill, and this action of the committee was unanimous. A conference was ordered, and the matter will be determined by a committee of the two houses. According to the dispatches the senate conferees will insist on the dependent pension bill and will refuse all proposals of compromise, so that if the house adheres to the position it has taken there will be no pension legislation at the present session.

The Battle mill has been shut down on account of trouble between the owner and the renters. Mrs. E. Woodward of Guide Rock has made arrangements to experiment in silk culture this season.

An Oddfellows lodge was instituted at Chappell Tuesday, the exercises concluding with a banquet and reception.

The city marshal of Broken Bow is making pains to keep his hand on all animals found roaming the streets.

Randolph elected a license board at the last election, but no saloon has yet started, because of the refusal of the freeholders to sign a petition.

Swan Anderson of Hartington refused to pay a note given to De Jans for alleged services, after which a writ came up in court for his arrest and he was held in the city jail.

While the little son of M. A. Kieff, living near Rushville, was in the act of unbarbering an ox the animal was struck and killed by the railway train, and the boy was severely shocked, but is apparently as well as ever.

A reporter for the Pender Republican noticed an Indian and his wife in town the other day. There is something remarkable about his noticing them, for it is his trade, but this Indian and his wife walked side by side on the sidewalk and Mr. Indian carried the potstove in his arms. This is prima facie evidence that the Indian is becoming civilized.

Frank Walker and "Ock" Roehon, who recently disappeared from Broken Bow ten days ago, have returned to their homes. They started for the wild and woolly west, but "went broke" at Cheyenne and concluded to return home, where they were glad enough to reach the parental roof after stealing rides on railway trains and going without food for thirty hours.

During the last week over 2,000 head of cattle crossed the pontoon bridge to the Nebraska side from Iowa, says the Dakota City Argus.

The Montana grand jury of Big Horn will convene at Livingston May 29.

Snow is reported to be still fourteen feet deep at the head of the Stillwater in Montana.

Design coal to the amount of 70,540 tons entered the San Francisco port during April.

The ten-year-old son of Contractor Nowell of Spokane Wash., was swept over the falls at that place on Monday.

An Idaho woman living on Squaw creek slew 219 rattlesnakes and one racer in two days, and they were not good days for snakes.

A young lady nineteen years of age, named Cyrena A. Boyd, died at Sacramento, Cal., of blood-poisoning, caused by having her ears pierced.

The two daughters of John McDonald of Albina, Ore., aged twelve and five years, fell from a trestle into Montgomery slough and were drowned.

The city council of Spokane Falls, by a unanimous vote, convicted Councilman Peter Dueber of attempt at bribery and expelled him from the council.

Exc-Senator Combs of the Seattle relief committee has been jailed on three charges of forgery. He defrauded the fund of several thousand dollars.

Five thousand crates of oranges have been shipped from California this season. It

is estimated that only three hundred carloads are left to supply the demands of May and June.

Fifty laborers at Los Angeles have formed a co-operative company and taken a sewer contract in that city. The men get 15 cents an hour for eight hours and an equal dividend in the profits.

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Henry S. Pence, who was sentenced to a term in the Idaho penitentiary of ten years on January 9 of the present year, upon a conviction of cattle stealing, has been pardoned by the governor. He was pardoned that he might die out of the prison walls. He has been stricken with paralysis and is drawn out of shape that he is a pitiable object to contemplate.

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A Wagon driver from Rich states that over eight hundred horses were stolen that winter from the range in Idaho county, northern Idaho, situated between Salmon and Snake rivers. The range is almost destitute of horses. There is no question but that the thieves are thoroughly organized and operate in a systematic manner, with agents scattered to dispose of the stock, which are crossed on rafts to the Oregon and Washington side of the Snake river.

Says the Boise City (Idaho) Democrat: On last Saturday a dusky dame known as Whiskey Jim's squaw, concluding that her five-months-old papoose was a great care to her, sold him to a Chinaman for \$15. The foster mother scrubbed the little one till he fairly shone, shaved his head, dressed him in a miniature Chinese costume and crowned the whole with a comical little red cap, which made him look like a little monkey. The Indians were highly indignant over the affair, and the moon-eyed population of this city were all about him from Saturday to the next. On Tuesday the father of the youngster came to Sheriff Miller and asked him to go with him and the child, which was done, and now the Chinese dame bewails her \$15 loss, and the baby's mother seems pretty happy.

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"Is there anything sweeter than a peach?" "Yes, a pair. A bridal pair."

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He—Now! It was because I was lighter headed.

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STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jointings. Ah, my heart is overflowing, And my thought is light and free, To the land of the ever-blooming, Softly through the aspen tree Make a perfect melody In a somewhat solemn strain— So sing I in my heart.

But my song is not to sadden— Minor strains are more complete— Love and joy my being glad— When her virtues I repeat— My love, so full and sweet— And my song is right, I ween, She's a minor—not eighteen.

A cure for stammering has been discovered, and consists in keeping silent for ten days, then speaking in whispers for ten days, and finally returning to the ordinary voice gradually. The expert who advances this remedy has not as yet been able to produce a disciple of the fairer sex to experiment on. At the first step in his treatment there was general mutiny.

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Mr. Macneue proceeded to explain the process proposed to regulate an issue of produce certificates. He stated that the necessary for excluding imports of agricultural products was obvious if the quality of the certificates was to be preserved. The certificates would constitute the soundest and best currency in the world. Probably not one-half of the \$50,000,000 appropriation asked for to put the new machinery in action would be required, but the sum should not be absolutely fixed at a minimum, as in time it would be necessary to extend the system so as to include all of the products of labor not covered by patents.

In conclusion Mr. Macneue said that the national alliance had not sent out a single printed petition, and that these petitions and demands now being circulating in upon congress were the spontaneous offerings of the farmers of the United States which were convinced that they knew what they wanted and were going to have it.

Mr. Flower feared that the plan would lead to the sinking of live stock, iron and silver ore. They were getting along now in the latter direction at the other end of the capital. In the course of ten years the government would be producing more children and women working in the field. The true remedy for the farmers' ills was the manufacturer's plans. They should regulate production, bringing only enough produce to meet the people's wants and thereby get fair prices.

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LINCOLN NEWS AND NOTES.

Eccentric Mr. Minehart Wants His Sister To Become a "Prophetess."

PREAHERS BECOME ENTANGLED.

The Ministerial Association Becomes Mixed on Prohibition—The Vitrified Brick Company Incorporates—Other News.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Rev. J. T. Minehart, the eccentric minister whose original and startling ideas caused his expulsion from the Methodist church some months ago, again comes into public notice on account of his peculiar theological notions. Among the features of the independent church started by him are alleged prophecies, who are to be accepted as an infallible forecast of the future by the faithful.

After one of her trances she declared that it had been foreordained that Miss Alice Minehart, the comely sister of the pastor, must be a prophetess also, and that in order to receive the divine gift she must go into solitary seclusion and abstain from the luxuries of the world. Miss Minehart refused to pass through the ordeal, but her preacher brother resorted to force to compel her to do so and locked her up in a dark room.

One night, after a number of days' imprisonment, the young lady managed to make her escape through the window of her room, letting herself down by a rope. She fled to the police for protection and begged them to secure her trunk and other effects from her late prison, as she was afraid that if she went back she would be locked up again. A writ of habeas corpus was secured for her property, and yesterday Constable Hunter served the papers and secured Miss Minehart's freedom. It will be seen that the young lady is protected from further enforced imprisonment.

WERE GLAD TO ADMIRE. The state ministerial convention met at St. Paul's church yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of devising plans whereby the clergy of the state may aid the prohibition during the coming campaign. The time yesterday was consumed mainly in organization.

About one hundred and fifty ministers, representing eleven different denominations, are present. Dr. Crighton, chairman of the Wesleyan university of this place, was chosen chairman and Dr. Newman of the First Baptist church, secretary. Dr. Merriam of Lincoln was elected moderator, and Mr. Wilson of Omaha was one of the principal speakers.

A resolution was presented providing for the drafting of a memorial to be presented to congress asking that a national law be passed against the sale of anything that has alcohol in its composition. This produced a list of numerous amendments, proposals, orders, etc., that lasted for two hours, and Dr. Crighton, the chairman, became so bewildered as to what was the proper motion to be taken that he adjourned the convention until today. This morning about a score of ministers discussed the subject, and what is the best plan for us to pursue in the campaign? Rev. George Vinton of Massachusetts was the principal speaker.

DID UP AN ARTIST. E. E. Philo, an artist formerly located in the city, was in Bruce & Hart's addition, and it is alleged, was induced by the latter to trade it for realty in Minneapolis and East Red Willow, that existed nowhere except on the maps. He had a number of pictures and paintings in addition, and an artist worked for months painting pictures, while visions of wealth to be acquired from the painting of the pictures were in his mind. He was discovered by the artist who painted the pictures, and when Philo was confronted with facts gleaned by the artist he offered his property, land in Wisconsin and fourteen acres in Indiana instead of the imaginary lots. This did not satisfy Philo and the result is that the two have submitted their affairs to a justice of the peace for settlement. Judge Chapman listened to the story of the opposing parties in today's session.

MARRIED THIRTY YEARS AND SEPARATED. Ludwig Schwartz, who is about sixty years old, has petitioned for a divorce from his wife, Caroline Schwartz. The two were made and wife thirty-four years ago in Germany, and after living happily together in the fatherland, they came to America to better their fortune and succeeded in so doing. They lived amicably together until five years ago when the gray haired wife discovered that she did not love her husband as well as she did somebody else and, during his absence on duty she fell in love with another man and board. Ludwig has waited four years for his wife to return again and she has forgotten, but she has failed to do so. Wishing to get a legal separation he asks for a divorce on the ground of desertion.