THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors.

The Bee B'lding, Farnam and Seventeenth Sta.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, 58 George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual drculation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending May 17, 1890, was as fol-lows:

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Sunday, May 11	Ľ
Monday, May 12	Ł
Tuesday, May 10	13
Wednesday, May 14	ł.
Thursday, May 15	E
Friday, May 16	ł.
Saturday, May 17	Ľ

20.044 Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 17th day of May, A. D. 1890, [Seal.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Notary Public. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, 185. George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, de-poses and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of THE DAILY REE for the month of May, 1880, 18.529 copies; for June, 1880, 18.535 copies; for July, 1860, 18.536 copies; for Aucust, 1890, 18.531 copies; for September, 1880, 18.710 copies; for September, 1880, 18.710 copies; for Docember, 1890, 20.485 for January, 1890, 10.555 copies; for February, 1890, 10.561 copies; for March, 1890, 20.485 for January, 1890, 10.556 Copies; for April, 1890, 20.564 Copies; for April, 1890, 20.564 Copies; for March, 1890, 20.515 Copies; for April, 1890, 20.564 Copies; Sworn to before me and subscribed in my

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12-page pape	0 1	4 1	cent	44	2 cents
16-page pap	er		cents.		2 cents
20-page pape		H '9	cents		3 cents
24-page pape		6 g	cents		4 cents

VANDERVOORT has assumed a new role-that of informer and tattler. How long will the taxpayers and business men tolerate this man?

THE electric wires in New York are not going underground alone. It is a dreary week that they do not send a careless citizen under the sod.

PATRIOTISM and manhood have fallen to a low level when applause greets the boast of a voter that he has not scratched a party ticket in forty-four years.

THE reduction of the cost of street sweeping by fifty per cent serves to illuminate the long haul on the city treasury enjoyed by Fanning, Slavin & Co.

According to the standard of the police commission, drunkenness on duty is a fatal offense, while a policeman who insults a woman is entitled to a reward.

THE bucket shops are going to the wall with cheerful regularity. Heretofore they went to the wall to chalk up quotations and rake in the verdant dollars.

THE successive defeats of the Mormons in the courts suggests the wisdom of gracefully bowing to the inevitable and expunging polygamy from its peculiar code of morals.

LOOK REFORE FOU LEAP. An independent people's state convention has been called under the direct inspiration of the official organ of the Nebraska Farmers' Alliance. This call, coupled with a platform or declaration of principles, is to be circulated for signature among members of the Alliance, Knights of Labor, and labor reformers, who are willing to cut loose from all existing parties, The most remarkable feature about this new departure is the fact that the patriots, styling themselves the people's committee, who call for this sudden uprising of the people, are not willing to let the world know who they are. Mr. J. Burrows, the godfather of this premature political bantling, frankly tells the members of the Alliance that it is immaterial who calls for this people's party: They do not have to appear in the business ereafter, as it will be seen that they have designated an agency to call the convention when the declarations have been signed numerously enough. They are simply putriotic men who are willing to do the preparatory work without even being known in it. Now, when a man is asked to abandon his religious or political creed, it is material for him to know whom he is following and whither he is going, what he is to believe, and in what company he is liable to land. When Mr. Burrows precipitated the Nebraska Alliance into a political contest as an independent party in 1882, he landed himself and everybody who embarked with him in the political ditch. The only effective result of that reckless venture was the election of Sturdevant as state treasurer over Loran Clark. But that was by no means an Alliance triumph. Clark was very unpopular and was repudiated by thousands of republicans because he had been nominated by a fraudulent count of the ballots. Sturdevant, the Alliance candidate, also had the democratic nomination, otherwise he could not have been elected. Had the republican farmers and anti-monopoly republicans generally turned out in the primaries neither Clark nor any other offensive candidate could have been nominated by the republicans. It has taken nearly eight years for the Alliance to recover from the blunders of its foolhardy leaders.

The farmers of Nebraska are in position to control both the republican and

democratic parties if they will do their duty and take an active interest in the nominating caucuses and conventions. But if they abandon their respective parties, the railroad roustabouts will control the nominations, and the chances are ten to one that coporation rule will continue for many years to

come.

And why was this call for an independent state convention issued now? Why did not the skulking patriots who are afraid to father this move openly, wait until after the anti-monopoly republicans had held their conference on May 20? Were they afraid that the republicans would subscribe to their principles and take the wind out of their sails? Is it not manifest that they are much more anxious to organize and lead a new party than to secure needed relief for the farmers and workingmen? But President Powers of the state Alliance has been prevailed on to sign this people's call, and Alliance men are urged to follow him because he signed

ances and leave them at the mercy of corporations, combines and trusts, THE COLUMBUS RATE.

The answer of the Union Pacific to the complaint of the Columbus stock shippers is a notable production, not so much for its literary qualities as for its almost total lack of those elements of truth which ennoble authorship. The company makes the best possible defense of a very bad case. It justifies a charge of twenty-nine

dollars for hauling a car of stock from Columbus to Omaha, a distance of ninety-two miles, while the rate to Chicago, five hundred and eighty-four miles, is only forty-three dollars and a half. In other words, a carload of stock from Columbus to Omaha costs a fraction over thirty-one cents per mile, while the rate through to Chicago is less than seven and one-half cents. This exorbitant rate operates to the

detriment of the stock market of the state. It is the essence of robbery, and the attempt to defend it is an exhibition of unparalleled nerve. The assertions that the company is not

responsible for rates east of Omaha, and that "competition on the latter lines is so close that there is no profit to the roads," are a reckless jugglery of facts. What has become the alliance with the Northwestern? Does not the terms of that compact give each road a voice in the making of rates? To declare that the rates from the Missouri river to Chicago are too low for profit will not deceive anyone, Bradstreet's report of railroad earnings for the month of March shows that the Granger group of roads, which includes Missouri river lines, increased their net earnings by three hundred and sixty-one thousand dollars, and for the first three months of the year the gross increase was one million five hundred and eighty-nine thousfive hundred and sixtyand seven dollars. These figures do not indicate that the Missouri river roads are non-paying. Nor is it to be supposed that the roads are so generous as to carry traffic at unprofitable rates.

But through rates do not directly con ern the stock shippers of the state. What they want is reasonable rates and facilities for reaching the home market at Omaha. The present rates not only from Columbus but from other points must be had, peaceable if possible,

forcibly if necessary. ANTI-POLYGAMY LAW SUSTAINED.

The last hope of the Mormon church in Utah of maintaining itself by the policy it has thus far pursued has been destroved by the decision of the United States supreme court affirming the judgment of the territorial supreme court sustaining the Edmunds antipolygamy law. This act provides for the dissolution of the Mormon church corporation and the annullment

of its charter, all real estate owned by the church in excess of lifty thousand dollars to escheat to the United States. This, in the opinion of the supreme court, the chief justice and two of the associate justices dissenting, congress had the power to do.

The decision characterizes polygamy as an unlawful system and a nefarious doctrine, and says the contention its way into the Congressional Record. that it is a part of the Mormon's relig- and this epithet having been challenged

bill, as a whole, senators would have no the chief of police shows that, with one hesitation in kaying so. It is not easy to conceive of any motive that would lead republican senators to withhold public approval of a party measure in the house to which they had no objection, while there are excellent reasons why they might be expected to give a bill acceptable to them the assistance of their endorsement. It would obviously be good policy, from the party point of view, to do so. The caution observed by senators respecting the house tariff bill, therefore, naturally suggests that they expect it to receive very material modifications in the senate. There is very good reason to believe that this will be the case. Republican senators must be impressed by the fact that there is more widespread objection to the McKinley bill than alfrom respectable citizens. most any other tariff meas-

ure over framed encountered, and that if allowed to become a law in its present form the republican party would find the greatest difficulty in retaining control of the lower branch of congress. There are plain reasons why the majority of the republicans in the house deem it necessary to sustain the work of the ways and means committee, but these do not apply to the senate. The country looks to that body to correct the mis-

of takes of the house bill, and the indications are that it will do so.

THE BYNUM INCIDENT.

The censure by either house of congress of one of its members is rare. This is not due to the fact that conduct deserving such punishment is infrequent. On the contrary, there are at every session transgressions of privilege in debate and violations of parliamentary decorum which would amply justify administering censure to those guilty of them. But where men of both parties are about equally culpable there naturally is n dis position of mutual indulgence in cases where there appears to be some excuse or palliation for the use of harsh personalities and a disregard of parliamentary propriety. It of course very seldom is the case when some mitigating circumstance cannot be urged, and the rule is to allow these breaches of decorum to pass without any proposal of punishment. Until last Saturday there had been no motion in the house to censure a member since the Forty-eighth conare exorbitant and a radical reduction gress, although in the meantime there had happened scores of incidents fully deserving such punishment. Last Saturday Mr. Bynum of Indiara

was arraigned at the bar of the house and consured for using insulting and unparliamentary language applied to Mr. Bayne of Pennsylvania. There was a controversy regarding a statement made by a Pittsburg manufacturer, Mr. Campbell, reflecting upon the Indiana representative, and he characterized the manufacturer as "a liar and a perjurer," adding: "I want to say, now, that I accept and am willing to believe that I have as great confidence in the character of Mr. Camp-

bell as I have in the character of the gentleman who makes this attack upon me," the reference being to the Pennsyl vania congressman. Before saying this Mr. Bynum had spoken of Mr. Bayne as constituting himself the "sewer" through which the attack of Campbell had made as unnabligmentany Mr. Renum modifi-

exception, "no case of burglary, murder or any other felony that has occurred during the past two years but that the parties committing the crime have been arrested by the police." While both disagree as to facts, there is a significant unanimity as to means. There would be no serious opposition to placing a liberal sum at the command of the police if the force had not been employed to oppress and annoy the people of the city. The members have committed outrages without justification, and their scandalous conduct has been sustained by the commission. The true remedy in the present emergency is to weed out the incompetents and employ men with sufficient horsesense to distinguish loafers and crooks

THE attention of the city meat inspectors is invited to the report that Council Bluffs butchers are disposing of diseased meat in this city. The allegations bear the stamp of truth, and as the places where the vile stuff is retailed are definitely located, the inspectors should up and at them and vigorously squelch the traffic.

OMAHA owes it to the ashes of the forefathers and founders of this city to extend police protection to Prospect Hill cemetery.

Swelling to a Tempest.

Providence Journa What Beaconsfield described in his later years as the "moaning wind" of socialism is taking on a tempestuous tone in Europe today.

Not Hostility to the Principle.

New York Tribune. An honest and sincere difference of judgment respecting the rate of duty which is sufficient for protection will not by judicious associates be hastily interpreted as hostility to protection.

A Plea for Extensive Irrigation.

St. Paul Ploneer Press. Nine-tenths of all the crop failures that ccur are chargeable to drouth in those few critical weeks when the young grain needs water. If we can provide against that, nature unaided will do the rest."

How About This Mr. Erhardt.

Kansas City Journal. Despite the prohibition of the contract labor law a large detachment of European ballet girls for the Madison Square garden was ad mitted to New York last week. Perhaps they were able to convince Collector Erhardt at a special matinee that they were artists in their particular line

Mr Butterworth's True Patriotism.

Chicago Tribune Chicago republicans who send congratulations to the Hon. Ben Butterworth believe in the use, not the abuse, of the protective principle, and they oppose the change which would remove the republican party from the ground occupied by Henry Clay, Lincoln, Grant and Garfield, and make it advocate non-intercourse with other nations instead of seeking all the foreign trade to be had consistetently with giving home industries modcrate but adequate protection.

A False Report.

SALT LAKE, Utah, May 20.- Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-There is no truth in the report that C. W. Collins was killed at Ploche, Nev., by his workmen on account of a difficulty arising about pay. Mr. Collins is now in Oregon, 1,000 miles from Pioche, so one of his partners in this city says. There is another man named Collins, J. R. Collins, is another man named Collins, J. K. Collins, who is working for the firm of Collins & Kil-patrick, but C. W. Collins is employed as foreman at Milford, in Utah. The story of the tragedy is regarded either as false, or else ridges; on motion

MARRIAGES. MISFIT FOUR A Quartette of Wedded Unfortunates Asking for Their Liberty.

ONE XANTIPPE AND THREE RAKES.

A Girl Complains of Improper Conduct on the Part of an Employment Agent-Other Matters of News.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 20.-[Special to THE BEE.1-Lincoln bids fair to rival Chicago as a city of mesalliances, as divorces and rumors of divorces are the common talk of the town No less than four applications for the annulment of marriage ties were made in the district court and several wards are yet to be heard from.

The first patron of the divorce mill today was Mrs. Mattie D. Wilson, who asks that the bonds that hold her to her husband, Thomas L. Wilson, be loosed. The two were married only a year ago and Mrs. Wilson claims that she has kept her marriage vows inviolate and has ever been a true and kind wife: that a few weeks after their marriage he grew tired of her and has refused since to abide under the same roof with him, giving as his reason the false allegation that she has not been a true wife. She claims further that he has been extremely cruel to her and has neglected to pro-vide the necessaries of life. She therefore asks that her maiden name Hattie D. Ritchey,

be restored to her. Mrs. Lottic Spurling is another wife who found marriage the death of love and asks for an annulment of the ties that bind her to Clements Spurling, Two years ago she was married to Mr. Spurling at Crete, Saline

married to Mr. Spurling at Crete, Saline county, at which time he was apparently a prosperous barber. She alleges that she discovered after the union that he was a man of dissolute habits, a gambler and a drunkard. After they had been married only three months he deserted her and has remained away ever since. Eighteen months ago she gave birth to a child by him and she saked that she be given the costed to the asked that she be given the custody of the same. She also asks that she be known hereafter as Lottie Krans, her maiden name. She is now barely twenty years old. Charlotte Thurston is the third abused and

neglected wife who asks for a divorce. husband's name is Martin D. Thurston. Her wo were made one February 10, 1879, at Grand Haven, Mich., and have now two children, one eight and the other six years old. Mrs. Thurston points to her married life as one without fault on her part, but says her consort is a man of vicious and vulgar habits; that he is a dentist by profession, and earns \$2,000 per year, but fails to provide the common uncessaries of life for his wife and little mon necessaries of life for his wife and little ones, and has treated them with the greatest

cruelty. She asks for a divorce, the custody of her children and alimony to support herself and them. The fourth applicant for a divorce is a man, Edward Smith, and he pictures his wife as a

perfect Xantippe with a long tongue and an acrid disposition. He was married to her December 20, 1883, at Fayette-ville, Mo. He alleges that at various times she beat him with a broomstick and in other ways subjected him to the most cruel treat-ment. He stood this life for three years and a half and was forced to leave her. He came to Lincoln and found peace and asks that any claims Mrs. Smith may have upon him be annulled.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

State ex rel, Lancaster county vs Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad company. Writ

State ex rel, Miln vs Cashman. Leave to plaintiff to file briefs instanter. School district Chadron vs Foster, Do-fendant to serve and file briefs by the 37th. State ex rel Handby vs Pearse, Jennie L. Frazier appointed referee to take and report estimony by June 1.

The following causes were continued Jacobs vs state; Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railway company vs Harn. The following causes were argued and submitted: Went vs state; Lathrop vs Me-Bride; Hershiser vs Higman; Cherry county vs Thatcher; Paxton & Gallagher vs Morabek; Colonial & N. S. mortgage company vs 1 Foutch; state ex rel Hall vs Walker; state | ex rel Harnish vs Cantou & Smith; Lipp vs | Hunt, on motion; state ex rel vs Breckenter of John Green, today swore out a warrant for the arrest of P. C. Richards, an employ ment agent, whom the girl claims attempted to take improper liberties with her upon out occasion when she applied to him for a po-sition as nurse. The charge lodged against Richards was assault and battery, the county attorney being of the opinion that a more serious charge could not be sustained.

THE BRECKENRIDGE DISBARMENT CASE. The case of the State ex rel Musick vi Breckenridge and Breckenridge was the sub-Receivenringe and Breckenringe was the sub-ject of passing interest in the supremic cour-this morning. Hen, John L. Webster wa present in behalf of the respondents urging a hearing. The court stated that a definity hearing. The court stated that a definite time for hearing would be shortly announced The Messrs. Breekenridge state that they are ready and have been at all times since the proceedings against them were instituted for a hearing, and that Mr. Ageo is responsible in a great measure for the delay.

CAPITOL INTELLIGENCE.

Articles of incorporation of the Wahor opera house company were filed this morning with the secretary of state. The authorized capital is \$30,000. The incorporators are John Winter, H. W. Dorsey, Charles Perky, F. M. Stratton, Thomas Killian and Marcha Stratton, Schmidt.

Articles of incorporation of the State bank Articles of incorporation of the State bank of O'Neill were also filed. The capital stock is to be not less than \$30,000. The incor-porators are W. D. Matthews, M. D. Long, G. C. Hazelet, Edgar W. Adams, Neil Bree-nan, A. U. Morris, R. R. Dickson, J. J. Hershiser, E. J. Mack, Bernard Mullen, John McBride, S. J. Weekes, W. J. Canton, E. S. Kinch, John J. McAfferty, A. B. Chorde, Arthur Mullon and G. Wartlies

Arthur Mullen and G. Wattles. The reply of the Indianola people in the fight between that town and McCook for the county seat of Red Willow county was filed in the supreme court this morning. The Ia dianola people admit that there names signed to the petition asking that there be an election for the purpose of submittin to the people the matter of changing th county seat, but they claim that many of the

ignatures were not those of electors sounty; also that more than three-fifths of the resident electors of the county protested against such election being held. CITY NEWS AND NOTES.

Sam Law, formerly clerk in Governor Thaver's office, but now a student in the law epartment of Michigan university, has returned to the city for a vacation.

Sunday night Charles Brown, a farmer living four miles north of the city, was robbed of a load of hay by two young men who came ut with their own wagon for the They failed in getting away with the load, however, as it was upset in the darkness. Yesterday afternoon they came back to get the hay, but Brown had followed them, an as they were about to begin loading again Brown drove up with his team. The men leaped into their wagon and rode off fast and there was an exciting chase for several blocks, but the fellows saw they would be overtaken, and abandoning the team made of through an alley. The police have the team,

but the owners escaped. In the equity court today Judge Chapman began the hearing of the case of Joseph E. Stockwell vs Xavier, Kestl et al. The main suit is to recover \$252, with interest, for brick furnished by Mr. Stockwell. Among the fendants are the Badger lumber company and the Lincoln loan and building company

Among the latest enterprises in Lincoln is the organization of a corporation to be known as the Lincoln coffee and spice mills com-pany. The following wholesale grocers of this city are interested: Raymond Brothers & Co., Plummer, Perry & Co., H. P. Lau, Har-graves Brothers and Rowen & Cultra.

The statement made concerning Mr. Joseph Kitchen's foreclosing the mortgage on the Capital hotel has been misconstrued by many into meaning that Mr. Kitchen would after conduct that popular hostelry. This

impression is not correct. Colonel Raggen and Mr. Macdonald, the present proprietors, have a lease on the building until 1885 and will meanwhile remain as hosts of the hotel, **v** The foreclosure of the mortgage on the build ing does not at all affect the lessees.

Nebraska, Jowa and Dakota Patents, WASHINGTON, May 20.- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-Patents were granted as follows today: Andrew Rosewater, Omalia, Neb., flushing tank; A. W. Baldwin, Fremont, Neb., thill couplings; K. Buland, Linn Grove, corn planter: G: W. Burbank and W. H. Ramsayer, Missouri Valley, Ia., auto matic governor for air brake pump-william K. Davids, assignor of one-half to J. P. Beck, Remsen, Ia., car couplings; A. C. Dugan and H. V. Schaff, Lowden, Ia., barbers' appliance; A McGowen, Independence, Ia., heater for watering tanks; J. E. Phillips, Fort Madison, Ia., locomotives; J. M. Stiver and G. A. Hilton, Huron, S. D., hame tug; J. H. Yund,

THE recent notable remarks of the United States supreme court level the barriers to free trade which amateur statesmen sought to erect around the states. Budge and beef can now go hand in hand in original packages.

THE Chicago ice trust bit off a larger cake than it could successfully masticate. The unexpected appearance of a competitor which could not be coerced or cajoled produced an attack of congestion that promises to end in total collapse.

THE game of freeze-out is spreading among the railroads. When the cruel war is over and the corporations are wrestling with a deficit, it will be in order for them to point to it as proof of "the disastrous results of state and na-Yional legislation."

MR. MCKINLEY's assertion that the Tays and means committee is not proud of the tariff bill is not sustained by the record. The defeat of every amendment intended to modify obnoxious features shows that the committee is determined to force its deformed offspring on the country by every means at its command,

REPORTS from Central Africa indicate that the French have left the bible at home and rely solely on the chassepot to inject civilization into the Dahomians. When the German and English get their forces in working order with the French, Christianity and conquest will advance together over the bodies of the natives. Great is civilization with its leaden frills.

THE Jersey method of dispensing justice has heretofore won the applause of the country, but the Camden affair proves that it can be abused. Had the blacksnake been applied with equal vigor to the infatuated as well as the siren, the incident would have added fresh laurels to the fame of the state. The real culprit escaped the lash.

IT has been truthfully said that the eloquence that so often flows from the pent-up Indian soul derives its thrilling power from its originality and naturalness. It is without the polish and affectation of education, but vastly superior for its simplicity and honesty. Civilization has wrought radical changes in its character, especially among the chiefs and braves who are brought in frequent contact with the pale face, but it crops out occasionally in all its native purity. When the Cherokee commission began negotiations with one of the tribes, Chief Medium Horse checked proceedings, placed his hand on his clout and eloquently exclaimed: "Indian stomach empty, white man's stomach full. No talk." The pathetic force of the address created a silence lasting three days, when the aching void was properly filled.

THE BEE earnestly appeals Alliance farmers to look before they leap. Mr. Powers is reputed to be honest and sincere. Nobody will call his motives in question. He doubtless has pinned his faith on the sagacity and leadership of Burrows. Mr. Powers frankly admits in his own letter that he was not consulted about the call, but he asks all true Alliance men to support the move. Why was he not consulted? Why was the head of the Alliance ignored? Does the tail of the Alliance wag the head? Is a matter of such grave importance to each and every member of the Alliance, and to every citizen of Nebraska, to be left to a star-chamber or dark-lantern combine of men who dare not head their own call with their

names? With all due deference to Mr. Powers, we would ask: Is it safe or prudent to follow his example? He has never been in public life and scarcely comprehends the perilous task of organizing and leading a new party,

ney

The Alliance can be made a controlling force in this state. It holds the balance of power, and can, under prudent leadership, dislodge the corporation minions from the state house and expel them from the legislature. Now that they are well organized, will they fritter away this power? When Denis Kearproclaimed from the sand lots of San Francisco that the Chinese

must go, he was denounced as a hoodlum and his flat was ridiculed. But Kearney and his hoodlums held the balance of power in California, and they made good use of it through the existing parties. Within less than five years Denis Kearney's flat was not only inserted as a plank in the platforms of both parties in California, but incorporated into the national republican platform and engrafted by congress upon the statutes of

the United States. If the leaders of the Alliance had the brains of Denis Kearney, they could dic-

tate platforms and nominate candidates in every party convention, and have their pick afterwards as between these candidates.

THE BEE does not profess to be the only friend of the farmer and producer but it has done more than all other agencies in this state toward arousing anti-monopoly sentiment and defending the industrial classes against the agressions of monopolies and the domination of corporations. Whatever may be said by jealous newspaper rivals and political adversaries its sympathies and its sentiments remain unchanged. It still believes in the broadest freedom of political action and still considers it the duty of every citizen to support no man for office who is known to be dishonest or disreputable. But we appeal to the level-headed sense of the farmers who desire to emancipate themselves and rid the state of monopoly misrule to deliberate well before they commit themselves to the independent people's movement, which is almost certain to dismember and wreck the Alli-

ious belief is a sophistical plea. Noth ing which had previously proceeded from the federal judiciary regarding this system is so strong in condemning it as this decision of the highest tribunal. "No doubt," it says, "the Thugs of India imagined their belief in assassination was a religious belief, but that did not make it so." The question was whether this system should be allowed to continue and be maintained by the funds accumulated for its propagation. The organization controlling these funds is declared to be contumacious, employing its resources in constantly attempting "to opsubvert and thwart the pose. legislation of congress and the will of the government of the United States. Such being the case, congress was, in the opinion of the court, fully warranted

in enacting the anti-polygamy law. The dissenting opinion admits the power of congress to suppress polygamy, but says it has not the power to seize and confiscate the property of corporations because they may have been guilty This point of difference of crime. is obviously a very important

since the principle inone. volved in the decision of the court might become far-reaching if extended to its utmost possibilities. There can be no doubt that popular opinion generally will approve the de-

cision, and its effect upon the Mormon church of Utah can hardly fail to be practically destructive of that organization. Deprived of the resources which have enabled it to propagate its doctrines, it must rapidly decline, and in much less time than it has existed is likely to become extinct, at least in the United States.

CAUTIOUS SENATORS.

It should perhaps be regarded as a promising sign that those senators who will have the duty of preparing a tariff bill, either by amending the house measure or supplying a new one as a substitute, are reticent and non-committal regarding the bill now being consid-

ered in the house. Senators Allison and Aldrich of the finance committee, which will have charge of the subject, are confident that a tariff bill will be passed and become a law, but they are studiously careful not to give the slightest intimation of what they think of the pending measure, or what the committee of which they are members will be likely to do with it. There has been no conference of the committee, and probably will not be until the house bill reaches it, but it is still quite reasonable to suppose that the

general views of the members of the committee are known to each other. The most significant expression drawn out was from Mr. Aldrich, who, in response to a remark that Mr. McKinley regarded his bill as meeting very generally, the views of the republicans of the senate, said it was natural for him to think so.

It is to be presumed that if the general sentiment of the majority of the senate was favorable to the McKinley

it to "condult pipe," No one familia: with parliamentary propriety and decorum will question that it was violated by this language, and the democratic colleagues of the offending congressman exhibited very bad taste in encouraging him in his course, rather than advising him to avoid the censure of the house by an apology which would have been entirely honorable to him.

This incident suggests an observation which will doubtless be very generally made upon it, that it would be well if more attention were paid to the proprieties of debate and to the parliamentary restraints which should govern deliberative bodies than is the rule in the house of representatives. It was very well said by Mr. Me-Kinley that however great the provocation it could not excuse or justify the use of language in violation of the rules of the house and the decorum of parliamentary proceedings. The indifference shown to the frequent and many times flagrant breaches of priv ilege and propriety by members. of the house necessar ily tends to depreciate the character of that body in the respect of the public and to detract from it in every way. The example made of Mr. Bynum. who is somewhat prone to this sort of offense, was justified by the circumstances, and it is to be hoped the effect will be salutary.

The determination of leading citizens to rid the city of vicious elements finds expression in a call for a mass meeting. The demand for prompt and vigorous action is general. The ends sought appeal to all citizens to unite in strengthening the hands of the authorities and to devise or suggest such other means as may be necessary to insure the vigorous prosecution of all offenders in all courts. Our lax system of punishment is an incentive to crime. Suspicious characters without means of support congre gate in the city, knowing that if run in for any offense they will secure shelter and food with out labor. The spiriting away of witnesses, indifferent prosecution, appeals and delays, all operate to their advantage. It is time for the city and county to utilize the labor of these classes. To a majority of them work is more dreaded than any ordinary form of physical pun-ishment, and when the fact becomes known that a workhouse awaits them in Omaha they will give the city a wide berth. It is not expected that such an institution will entirely prevent crime. It will have a deterrent effect on the toughs and render the county an equivalent for the money now squandered in providing them with food and shelter.

WHEN doctors disagree who shall prescribe? Mayor Cushing declares "that the police have been unable to arrest any of the burglars or drive them from the city," and suggests that a portion of the police fund be set aside for the employment of detectives. On the other hand the man who came into Provo and reported t got the facts and persons badly mixed up.

Charged With Robbing the Mails. DEADWOOD, S. D., May 20.- Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-Paul Posner, a Deadwood young man, was brought back from Fairburn on the Elkhorn road today charged with robbing the United States mails. He eft Deadwood at noon yesterday in response to a telegram ordering him to make the run for an alleged sick agent. A detective boarded the same train at Whitewood, arrested him at Fairburn for examination before United States Commissioner Washabaugh. The young man was reared in this city and has

always borne an excellent reputation

THE INVENTOR WANTS HIS MONEY. The case consuming the time and attention of Judge Chapman today was that of Cyprian N. Crandall vs the Western Manufacturing company. Crandall is the inventor of certain

corn shellers and corn planters and he alleges that in July 1885, the firm of C. L. Ransom & Co. made a contract with him to superintenthe manufacture of the same in their shops agreeing to pay him \$100 per month and 5 pe cent of all profits, this money to be paid every six months. The firm continued in business only one month longer when it sold its plant and turned over its obligations to the Western manufacturing company. This company refused to retain Crandall in its ervice and the inventor sues for the money

that would be due him for six months work. A GIRL'S COMPLAINT.

he case. Bill Jones Goes to the Pen. DEADWOOD, S. D., May 20.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-Bill Jones, recently sentenced to the penitentiary for five years for stealing twenty head of horses, was taken to

Sioux Falls today. Jennie Green, the thirteen-year-old daugh-



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Arguing for Kemmler. WASHINGTON, May 20 .- The supreme court today listened to argument in the Kemmler case, being addressed by Roger Sherman in support of the view that the electrical execu-tion law is unconstitutional. The court adourned until Friday without having decided