THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily and Sunday, One Year	$10 00
Six months	5 00
Three months	2 50
Sunday Bee, One Year	2 00
Weekly Bee, One Year	1 25

OFFICES.

Omaha, The Bee Building.
S. Omaha, Corner N and 26th Streets.
Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street.
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, Rooms 13, 14 and 15 Tribune Building.
Washington, 513 Fourteenth street.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editorial Department.

BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the Company.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors.

The Bee B'ld'ing, Farnam and Seventeenth Sts.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

State of Nebraska, } ss.
County of Douglas. }

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending May 24, 1890, was as follows:

Sunday, May 18	23,500
Monday, May 19	20,471
Tuesday, May 20	19,623
Wednesday, May 21	19,974
Thursday, May 22	21,208
Friday, May 23	19,719
Saturday, May 24	19,869
Average	**20,639**

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 24th day of May, A. D. 1890.

[Seal.] N. P. FEIL,
Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, } ss.
County of Douglas. }

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 DAILY BEE for the month of May, 1889, 18,699 copies; for June, 1889, 18,858 copies; for July, 1889, 18,738 copies; for August, 1889, 18,651 copies; for September, 1889, 18,710 copies; for October, 1889, 18,997 copies; for November, 1889, 19,310 copies; for December, 1889, 20,048 copies; for January, 1890, 19,555 copies; for February, 1890, 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 my presence this 3d day of May, A. D., 1890.

[Seal.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

SINGLE COPY POSTAGE RATES.

8-page paper	U. S.	1 cent	Foreign	2 cents
12-page paper	"	1 cent	"	2 cents
16-page paper	"	2 cents	"	2 cents
20-page paper	"	2 cents	"	3 cents
24-page paper	"	2 cents	"	4 cents

Anti-Monopoly Committee Call.

SPRING RANCHE, Neb., May 26.—The "committee of fifteen" appointed by the anti-monopoly republican convention held at Lincoln Neb., May 22, 1890, is requested to meet at the Capital hotel in Lincoln, at 4 p. m. on Tuesday, June 4, 1890, for the transaction of such business as may properly come before it.

D. M. NETTLETON, Chairman.

WHERE was the balance of the combine when the oiled and roasted seven adjourned to the court house?

THIN slices of economy, though few and far between, are welcome evidences of returning reason in the county board.

THE governor's call for an extra session has set all the political vultures in motion who always gather around every legislature in quest of prey.

HASTE makes waste. The anxiety of the school board to rush the school bond proposition is likely to prove fatal again. Better begin right and then go ahead.

TWO Kansas congressmen who were conspicuous in assisting eastern manufacturers to levy tribute on western producers conveniently decline to stand for re-election. The leaven is working.

THERE are thousands of republicans in Nebraska who believe with Pierson D. Smith that the McKinley tariff bill is a retrograde measure and not in accord with the pledges of tariff revision embodied in the national republican platform.

TAXPAYERS and friends of the public schools must watch the movements of political jobbers who are manipulating the wires to capture the school board. The vast interests involved demand the selection of responsible men, to whom the advancement of education is a labor of love.

MR. CLARKSON has emitted another wail regarding the circulation of the republican press. The trouble with the gentleman from Des Moines is that he wants to circulate his opinions altogether too often through the Associated press at the expense of republican publishers.

COUNCILMAN BLUMER still insists that his partner must be made chairman of the board of public works. What possible object can Mr. Blumer have in trying to foist his partner into such a position when everybody knows him to be incompetent and inexperienced. Mr. Blumer is evidently not in the combine for his health. With his partner as chairman of the board of public works, there might be some very profitable real estate deals and schemes worked up.

THE senate committee on public lands has taken favorable action on the bill to repeal the timber culture laws. Like measures have been before the last three congresses, but failed to receive the attention they deserved. It is doubtful if the repeal will be of any benefit now, as the speculators have practically grabbed all desirable portions of the public domain subject to the timber culture act.

THE senate finance committee will probably not find it expedient to adhere to the plan of giving hearings only to those interests which applied to the ways and means committee of the house too late to receive attention in connection with the tariff. The senate committee is being overwhelmed with petitions and communications, and some of the interests which have in this way given voice to their wishes will undoubtedly press for a further hearing, when the door is opened, with an eagerness which the committee will find it impossible to resist. The desire of the committee to get a measure before the senate with as little delay as possible is commendable, because it is important that the business interests of the country shall not be in uncertainty regarding what the tariff is to be any longer than necessary, but it is equally important that the senate tariff framers shall not fail to get any new light that may assist them to a better understanding of what the people expect of them. The indications now are that there will be very little of the McKinley bill reported to the senate.

DEATH OF BISHOP O'CONNOR.

The announcement of the death of Rt. Rev. James O'Connor, bishop of Omaha, will be received with profound sorrow by the public generally and members of the Catholic church in particular. Though expected for months, his death is no less a shock to the people who learned to honor and revere his many noble qualities as a man and a prelate.

Bishop O'Connor's life was one of unceasing devotion to the cause of religion and humanity. Springing from a family distinguished for piety and uncommon intellectual gifts, he entered upon his life work with a zeal that marked him for high honors in the church. Unlike most men he shrunk from admiration and undue prominence. His nature rebelled against worldly pomp or "show," and to escape both he sought the quietude of the college instead of the pulpit. As professor of theology and philosophy he displayed a depth of reasoning, wide research and erudition that attracted the attention of his superiors. In this position as in his later and wider intercourse with the world, he evinced a singleness of purpose and broad liberality that endeared him to all acquaintances.

Coming to Omaha fourteen years ago, Bishop O'Connor found a diocese covering Nebraska, Wyoming, Dakota and Montana. During his administration this vast diocese has been divided into five. Bishop O'Connor grasped the possibilities of western advancement in a moment and laid broad and deep the foundation for church and educational growth. He foresaw that Omaha was destined to become a great center of population, and years before the city began its second growth he inspired confidence by judicious investment in property for church extension. To his sagacity the church is indebted for the many elegant sites secured, the churches and schools built and the accommodations provided for future enlargements.

Personally and officially Bishop O'Connor was one of the most approachable of men. Simple in habits and unassuming in manner, he was extremely so in his social relations. Those who have had the pleasure of meeting him in social life can testify to his amiability and the charm of his conversation. Even those who differed radically from him in matters of religion were forced to concede his sincerity in speech and action. As an official of the church his clergy knew him best. A strict disciplinarian, he was gentle to those of good will as he was uncompromizing to the malicious. A favorite saying of his was, "I shall never disturb a man who does an honest day's work." In his relations with the clergy and laity his motto was, "A minimum of government." The wisdom of his episcopal administration is shown in the fact that his people never had any trouble with him, that his years passed away in peace and tranquility.

The best material monument to Bishop O'Connor consists in the prudent and fruitful manner in which he managed the temporal affairs of the diocese of Omaha. This is especially conspicuous in the city. He found it with two churches; he leaves it with nine, with schools, seminaries and a college fully equal to the demand.

A good citizen and a great priest has gone from among us. The Catholic church loses a dignitary of national reputation, who, had he been spared, would undoubtedly have been favored with greater honors. The Catholic people of this state will naturally feel the loss most keenly. They are convinced that they shall not soon look upon his like again.

HEAVILY-ARMED BATTLE SHIPS.

By a considerable majority the senate on Monday voted in favor of constructing three heavily-armed battle ships, to cost four million dollars each, for the defense of the principal seaports. The discussion of this proposition occupied several days, during which there was produced a pretty strong array of facts to show that such vessels were not needed and could be of very little service should an emergency arise requiring the defense of any of our seaports. It was shown that there are but two or three ports on the entire seacoast, none of which would be in serious danger from a foreign enemy, into which ships of the class it is purposed to build could enter, the depth of water at all the others being insufficient to float vessels drawing twenty-five feet. These battle ships would look formidable, but if called upon for service would be very likely ineffective. They could not travel fast or be handled rapidly and would be at the mercy of swift and easily maneuvered ironclads. But an influence in the navy was strong enough to convince senators that the country needed a few heavy battle ships, and the weightiest arguments were unable to overcome this influence.

We do not know exactly what the contemplated expenditure for additions to the navy amounts to, but it is a good round sum, not less than twenty million dollars, and it will be the duty of the house to cut it down to the extent at least of the sum proposed to be invested in heavily-armed battle ships. That body has pronounced against such ships, and it should insist upon its position. The vote for this unnecessary expenditure in the senate was given under the prompting of naval influence; the duty of the house will be to consider the interests of the people in the matter. It is quite natural that naval officers should desire to emulate European powers in having great ships of war, but the people of this country, who must pay the bills, have no sympathy with this sort of ambition. Besides, congress is showing a far too lavish disposition in appropriations, and unless it is indifferent to the danger of a heavy deficit it must begin to materially reduce proposed expenditures. According to the latest estimates of the cost of appropriation bills passed and pending, leaving out of consideration possible appropriations for coast defenses, the direct tax bill, and other purposes not yet developed, there is threatened a deficit of not less than one hundred million dollars. This might not be, in the opinion of some, as objectionable as accumulating a surplus of that amount, but a great deal of this mani fest extravagance can be avoided without impairing any of the conditions essential to the prosperity and progress of the country, and the proposed expenditure of twelve million dollars for battle ships, even though distributed over two or three years, can be far more judiciously and advantageously employed in another direction.

AN UNNECESSARY MEASURE.

The recent decision of the supreme court affirming the constitutionality of the Edmunds anti-polygamy law is universally regarded as the death blow to the practice of polygamy in this country. As a matter of fact the doctrine of the Mormon church had been almost wholly abandoned in practice long before the decision, and the members of that church who still accept the doctrine constitute an extremely small minority, probably not over four or five per cent in Utah and a still smaller proportion elsewhere. Nothing is more probable than that the Mormon church will, as a religious organization, at an early day wholly renounce the doctrine of polygamy and expunge it from its creed. The immense preponderance of non-polygamists now in the organization will insist upon this being done in order to save it from complete dismemberment and as a matter of self-protection from the operation of hostile laws sustained by an almost universal public sentiment. Polygamy is declared by statute to be a crime, and the law has been pronounced constitutional by the highest tribunal. The whole power of the government may be invoked to enforce it. Further resistance in the interest of polygamy must be wholly futile. Such being the situation, it is entirely reasonable to expect that the non-polygamous element in the church, being greatly in the majority, will insist that the organization shall be freed from the only doctrine which subjects it, as a religious body, to legal discrimination.

Existing law being, therefore, ample for crushing out polygamy, any further legislation relating to the Mormon church must necessarily take on the character of persecution and be repugnant to the provision of the constitution which says that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." Of this nature is the bill now in congress, which in effect provides that no member of the Mormon church shall "either vote, serve as a juror, or be elected to or hold any civil office in the territory of Utah." A man may be the most radical of non-polygamists, but if he believes in the other doctrines of the church and remains united with it he must by the terms of this proposed law suffer disfranchisement and the loss of all his civil rights. The injustice of this must be obvious to all fair-minded people, and we do not think it at all doubtful that such a law would be at variance with the constitutional provision we have quoted. Its practical effect would be to condemn the Mormon faith as a whole and to prohibit its establishment as a religion, and this congress has no right to do. There is a vital principle involved in this matter which ought to be apparent to all who are not blinded by an undue prejudice. No further danger to the moral welfare of society, in Utah or elsewhere in this country, is to be feared from polygamy. Even though the doctrine should survive with a few as an article of faith, its practice is a thing of the past and only the practice is criminal. The proposed legislation is unnecessary and its adoption would work great injustice to thousands who desire to be good and law-abiding citizens.

ARE THEY CONSPIRATORS?

Seven members of the infamous council combine have had the audacity to file petitions in court against THE BEE for alleged libel to their reputations because we have seen fit to charge that they have conspired to divide among themselves and their corrupt associates the patronage of the city government. With suggestive unanimity each of the seven common scoundrels have placed their claim for damages at ten thousand dollars.

How modest these fellows are, to be sure. But why do they go into court to resent the charge that they are conspirators? Conspiracy is defined by Webster as "a combination of two or more for an evil purpose," and to conspire is defined as "to unite or covenant together for an evil purpose; to plot together; to concur to one end."

Now the question is, are Chaffee, Davis, Shriver, Wheeler, Olsen, Blumer and McLearie combined together for any good purpose on earth? It is common and customary for members of legislative bodies belonging to the same political party to caucus and combine upon the choice of officers of such bodies and to act in concert in support of certain policies which their respective political parties are pledged to carry out and vitalize. Was this the purpose for which the council combine was formed? There are ten republicans in the council, which is a clear working majority of that body. It was eminently proper for these ten members to combine and organize the council. But these seven republicans banded together with five democrats, not for promoting a great principle or protecting the interests of the tax-payers but for the purpose of controlling the municipal patronage, ladling it out among a gang of barnacles and boodlers who were banded together by W. J. Broatch to fasten their grip upon the city government. It is notorious that an alliance with contractors was formed to rope in vulnerable members of the council by corrupt offers and promises. To make success doubly sure and give the combine supremacy the forty-five thousand dollar gas claim was engineered by Mayor Broatch, the most infamous of all the conspirators, through the late council and the last act of his rotten administration was to approve the appropriation for the gas claim then pending in court. And while the gas company was enlisted for the combine on one side, the waterworks company was operating through its superintendent on the other side. McLearie who wants ten thousand dollars for his damaged reputation was swapped off like a chattel to the combine for the chairmanship of the waterworks committee, and at once lifted from the very verge of bankruptcy to a most lucrative and rushing business in manufacturing hydrants and making castings for the waterworks company.

And Davis, the venal traitor who presided at the Lininger banquet, wants ten thousand for his damaged reputation! That is the coolest thing of all. Davis is, if anything, more thrifty than McLearie. Although the charter makes it a high misdemeanor for any council man to be directly or indirectly interested in a contract with the city, or to furnish materials to any contractor, he has in defiance of the law repaired fire department engines, manufactured thousands of dog tags for the city, besides doing a very paying business for the street railways, to whom the council refunded over twenty-five thousand dollars after it had been paid into the treasury for paving taxes.

And Wheeler, who has been holding up everybody for "more insurance" and is one of the leading spirits of the combine, is awfully indignant that his reputation has been assailed.

Are we in the hands of a gang of conspirators? Are men who band together for plunder and patronage anything else than conspirators? Are councilmen who are soul and body the property of franchised corporations conspirators when they plot together to vote away the people's money?

Are men who belong to oath-bound political clubs that set up jobs and schemes against the welfare of the city conspirators?

GREAT gobs of gloom continue to make life anything but a round of joy for the stockholders of the defunct Omaha banking company. It is consoling to them to know that while skirmishing to meet maturing paper, the chief maker is enjoying the plaudits of the multitude on the foothills of the Wahsatch range.

THE police commission displays a large and luminous grasp of the duties of the force. An officer so lost to every sense of dignity as to read a paper, especially the Fakir, deserves not only a reprimand but thirty days on bread and water. The finest must be protected from any tendency to mental activity.

THE Helfenstein claim jumpers are not harvesting a profitable crop of Omaha real estate. The prospects are decidedly favorable, however, for garnering a huge bill of costs as a memorial to legal folly.

OLSEN and Shriver will fall by the wayside like old dog Tray, whose fate they ought to have remembered. The only possible excuse they can have for playing catspaw for the conspirators and venal lawbreakers of the combine is that they are chumps.

IN THE army of legal talent surrounding the council combine, the name of Ervin is unaccountably absent. Has the Tammany club retired its chief adviser and political counsellor? Give Ervin a show.

THE combine publicly acknowledges that the vigorous warfare of THE BEE damaged their political business seventy thousand dollars. The confession gives the public an inside view of the profits of the aldermanic trust.

THE remainder of the solid twenty-eight should emulate the sad-eyed seven in demanding a salve for their soiled reputations. The more the merrier.

Church Howe is Cunning.

Beatrice Democrat.

It is easy to see, in the light of Governor Thayer's call for a special session of the legislature, why Church Howe retired from the railroad business.

A Warning to Bynum.

Chicago Tribune.

We warn Mr. Bynum of Indiana he will be reduced to the rank of a democratic statesman of the second-class if ever John L. Sullivan goes to congress.

A Government Pawnbroker.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Should congress adopt Senator Stanford's loan bill it should not forget to order the hanging of three gilt balls over the door of the federal treasury.

The Extra Session Call.

Fremont Tribune.

The climax has been reached. The governor has called an extra session of the legislature. The twelve hundred thousand spectators in Nebraska who have been watching this state house farce are dazed.

The people, we believe, demand a law providing for the adoption of the Australian ballot in this state. The system has already been adopted in other states with satisfactory results. It unquestionably provides for effective and proper safeguards about the ballot box. Nebraska will have this system. But inasmuch as the legislature will meet next winter in regular session the people can well afford to wait until then for this law. The legislature which is now called together refused to pass a bill at its session of 1889, providing for the law. The people prefer to wait and have a legislature consider the question which has been elected with special reference to it. There is no great amount of illegal voting in an agricultural state like Nebraska anyway. But the law is a good one and could be enacted at the regular session. It will keep till then. The second proposition is to give expression on the silver question in order that the Nebraska delegation in congress can be governed accordingly. The legislature has no jurisdiction in this matter that power rests in congress. All it can do is to pass a resolution, and it may be that it cannot even do that. If the governor or the members of the congressional delegation desired to know how the members of the legislature stand on the silver question it would be a simple matter to address an inquiry to each of the 133 statesmen? That would have been much more expeditious and it would only cost $2.66 to cover postage, instead of anywhere from $20,000 to $50,000 by summoning the legislators to Lincoln.

Finally the rate question. There is a widespread demand for a change of some kind. The governor's call necessitates the passage of a maximum rate law. It will have to be that or nothing. Perhaps it will be nothing. Perhaps it had better be nothing. There is a very grave doubt whether the people want a maximum rate law. It is a historical fact that states which have tried it have abandoned it. If the governor had in his call given the legislature sufficient latitude it might do something practical. If he had enlarged the scope of the call so that if the legislature found it unwise to enact a maximum rate law, it might submit an amendment to the constitution providing for a railway commission to be elected by the people. Iowa has this sort

of a commission and the Iowa freight schedule satisfies the wildest dreams of an anti-monopolist.

The rate question is the only one of the three which affords any grounds for the governor's action. And the consideration of this question is so circumscribed by the governor as to practically nullify its effect. Now then, what will the people get for the $8,000 per week they will pay for the legislative farce? The people are about to speak their minds on these questions by the election of a legislature with special reference to each of these three subjects, among other things.

STATE JOTTINGS.

Nebraska.

The Oakdale cornet band has been reorganized.

Hog cholera has appeared in the vicinity of Indianola.

A lodge of Oddelflows is to be instituted at Nemaha City.

Coleridge now has one saloon and expects to have another shortly.

There is every probability that a Catholic church will soon be built at Superior.

Rev. Silas Cooke has been installed as pastor of the Presbyterian church at Hebron.

The union teachers' institute of Nemaha and Johnson counties will hold a session at Tecumseh July 15.

A young son of Charles Neal of Peru had several ribs caved in by the kick of a horse, but he will recover.

The Leigh World has entered upon the fifth year of its existence with bright prospects for a long and useful life.

George M. Kearns, a farmer near Loup City, had one of his legs broken by the kick of a colt which he was leading.

There is a madstone at Rushville which has proven efficacious when applied to rattlesnake bites as well as to wounds produced by dogs.

The remains of the late O. B. Willard, formerly editor of the Loup City Times, have been removed to Grand Island, where his relatives reside.

A preliminary organization of Sons of Veterans has been formed at Oakdale and the camp will be mustered in in time to participate in the Memorial day exercises.

Fairbury has another mad dog scare, as the result of which several fat cattle which had been bitten by rabid dogs have been killed, and a general slaughter of canines is in progress.

John Shornsberger, a twelve-year-old Genoa lad, was hit on the leg with a shinny club last February and so badly injured that it was found necessary the other day to amputate the limb.

The Tekamah churches joined in a union memorial service at the opera house, Sunday, and the building was crowded with old veterans and their friends. Rev. Mr. Pugh delivered the address.

During a saloon brawl at O'Neill Ernest Weeks disfigured Tom Tierney for life by nearly biting off the latter's nose. Weeks was arrested and held in bonds of $750 for trial in the district court.

Mrs. Elmira Sage, living near Doniphan, has been taken to the Lincoln insane asylum for the fourth time. Her condition was caused by religious excitement and she recently attempted suicide by hanging.

An Italian woman bound for Custer City, S. D., gave birth to a lusty infant on an Elkhorn train near Chadron the other day. The baggage car was vacated by the trunk smasher in order to give the woman suitable quarters, and every lady on the train assisted in the accouchement.

The Two Dakotas.

Spearfish is 3,637 feet above the sea level.

A fire company is being organized at Menno.

Seventy-five men are at work on the Sioux Falls packing house.

The prospects are encouraging for an enormous wild plum crop.

The kick of a horse resulted in the death of Henrich Buller near Silver Lake.

Among a party of Russian emigrants who arrived at Bowdle the other day was an old lady who owns up to being 106.

Two footpads held up a freighter between Deadwood and Central the other evening, but secured only a dime for their pains.

Work has commenced on the new Ward county court house at Minot. The building is to be of brick and stone and will cost $10,000.

A Bridgewater boy named Langley swallowed an open penknife a few days ago, and as yet no serious consequences have resulted.

The Davison county Farmers' alliance in session at Mitchell instructed its delegates to the state convention to oppose independent political action and not to endorse woman suffrage.

The stench from dead cattle and horses lying along the Milwaukee tracks near Yankton has become so nauseating that the county commissioners have been called on to suppress the nuisance.

A boy named Fieldsend was dragged to death near Minnesela by a horse the other day. He had tied one end of a rope around his waist and the other end was around the neck of the horse.

Michael Allen was bound over at Moorhead to await the action of the grand jury by Judge Titus for stealing a horse and buggy from Doyle's livery stable at Fargo. He took the rig to Hawley and tried to sell it. Allen claims he was drunk.

Spotted Crow, the bad Indian from Bad river, appeared before the United States court at Pierre the other day and was bound over for trial in the sum of $500. S. C. is charged with hitting Old Sally, his mother-in-law, on the head with his little hatchet.

COUNTING THE PEOPLE.

Some of the Inquiries to be Made by the Census Enumerators in June.

Hon. Robert P. Porter, United States superintendent of census, asks The Bee to publish the following:

The eleventh census of the United States will be taken during the month of June. The census enumerators will begin their work on Monday, June 2, and will visit every house and ask questions concerning every person and every family in the United States.

The questions that will be asked call for the name of every person residing in the United States on the first day of June, with their sex and age, and whether white, black, mulatto, quadroon, octoroon, or Chinese, Japanese, or Indian. Inquiry will be made also of every person as to whether they are single, married, widowed, or divorced, and, if married, whether married during the census year.

The place of birth of each person, and the place of birth of the father and mother of each person, will also be called for, as well as a statement as to the profession, trade or occupation followed and the number of months unemployed during the census year. For all persons ten years of age or over a return must be made by the enumerator as to the number able to read and write, and also to the number who can speak English. For these who cannot speak English the particular language or dialect spoken by them will be ascertained. For children of school age, also the number of months they attend school will be recorded by the census enumerators.

In the case of mothers an inquiry will be made as to the number of children they have had, and the number of these children living at the present time. This inquiry is to be made of all women who are or have been married, including all who are widows or have been divorced. Foreign-born males of adult age, that is, twenty-one years of age or over, will be asked as to the number of years they have been in the United States, and whether they are naturalized or have taken out naturalization papers.

Of the head of each family visited the question will be asked as to the number of persons in the family, and whether his home is owned or hired; also, if owned, whether the home is free from mortgage incumbrance. If the head of the family is a farmer, similar inquiries will be made concerning the ownership of the farm.

In addition to these inquiries, all of which are made on the population schedule, the law under which the census is taken makes provision for special inquiries concerning such of the population as may be mentally or physically defective in any respect; that is, insane, feeble-minded, deaf, blind or crippled, or who may be temporarily disabled by sickness, disease or accident at the time of the enumerator's visit. Certain special inquiries will also be made concerning inmates of prisons and reformatories and of charitable and benevolent institutions. Besides this a statement will be called for concerning all persons who have died during the census year, giving their name, age, sex, occupation and cause of death.

This official count of the people comes but once in ten years, and every family and every person should consider it to be their duty to answer the questions of the census enumerators willingly and promptly, so that definite and accurate information may be gained concerning the 65,000,000 people living within the bounds of this great country.

◆

ANOTHER VIEW.

TECUMSEH, Neb., May 22.—To the Editor of THE BEE: In THE BEE of the 20th inst. appears a short article from Charles Wooster on the money question, in which he assails the views of the "extremists" and "fiatists." Extremist is a relative term depending on who would apply it. To some of us there is nothing so extremely absurd as for many to accept the shylock's stereotyped expressions, "hard money," "coin basis," "honest dollar," etc.

Today the prevalent ideas on the money question are those of the bankers of Wall street and the creditor class in general, and should be accepted by the masses with the full allowance that they come from men directly interested in the advantages accruing at the public expense. The testimony of a thief in his own behalf has but little effect upon an intelligent judge, though his pathos and stage demeanor may influence an overcredulous jury. The real solution of the financial question is a matter which hinges mainly upon the prosperity of any nation—hence the necessity of being fair and honest in an investigation. As examples Mr. W. instances continental money, French assignats and paper money in general. We have read some on this subject and are familiar with these old chestnut mentionings in support of argument against legal tender paper money. It appears our alliance brother is but little acquainted with the subject he would dilate for the public, else such statements would not occur. We cite below quotations clearly indicating the reason why continental money and French assignats depreciated.

"The opponents of legal tender notes of the United States refer us to the partial failure of the continental money as conclusive evidence that treasury notes of our government must fail. Our authority for what we say upon the subject is the journal of the continental congress. This act was more than one year before independence was declared. It authorized the issue of $2,000,000 of notes, which read as follows:

"This note entitles the bearer to receive —— mill dollars or the value thereof in gold or silver, according to the resolution of congress of the 10th of May, 1775."

We need not say that this was neither money nor a promise to pay money, emanatting from any individual state or nation. (Judge Warwick Martin in his "Money of Nations," page 120.) For a complete history of the French assignats see page 125 of above quoted author.

The assignats were not based upon the faith, credit and revenues of a nation as our legal tenders are, but upon the confiscated estates of priests and nobles. To compare these issues with our legal tenders is to commit errors palpable to the masses.

As to our greenbacks we will add but a word, as we are using more space than we intended. John Sherman said they were purposely depreciated to make sale for bonds, and the public is familiar with the "exception clause" as one method of depreciation. We continue quotations from highest authorities, as to what constitutes money, since Mr. Wooster dealt Messrs. Burrows, Powers, et al. a backhanded slap by charging that they are rehashing Edward Kellogg's ideas given to the public over forty years ago.

"An inconvertible paper money made a legal tender is universally admitted to be money." (John Stewart Mill.) "The circumstance of convertibility does not affect paper money." (Adam Smith.) "There is no such thing as gold money or silver money or paper money. Money is the sovereign authority impressed on that capable of taking and receiving the impression. That upon which the stamp is placed is called coin; the coin may be metal, parchment or paper." (Judge Joel Tiffany on Constitutional Law.) "The theory of intrinsic value of money has been abandoned by the best writers and thinkers. Coin is not a safe basis for money. The base is too small." (Encyclopedia Brittanica.) If any BEE readers doubt statements herein made we refer them to such works as Judge Martin's "Money of Nations," Colonel B. S. Heath's "Finance Revolution," S. M. Brice's "Financial Categhisms," which are corroborated by Allison's "History of Europe," and our own history concerning assignats and continental money. Facts are what the people want, and I assure my alliance brother that I press my individual opinions with little vigor, but quote authorities instead. Like Mr. W., I hope the public will well consider this subject, which is not complex except as is purposely argued to mystify the many.

C. W. TRICE.

◆

NEBRASKA'S LAW OF DEBT,

HOOPER, Neb., May 26.—To the Editor of THE BEE: In THE SUNDAY BEE you say in one of your editorials, "It is in the power of the merchants to compel the dishonest to pay up by refusing credit."

I can hardly agree with you on this point. It is easy enough for a merchant to refuse credit to a man that has proven himself dishonest (at the expense of some one else), but it is a daily occurrence that some merchant is beaten by men who were supposed to be honest, who have carried honest names in the community for years. Yes, they keep their true character (or what is left of it) so closely veiled merely because they know when they have once gained a reputation for honesty they can make all the more of a legalized theft. That is virtually what it amounts to. The law of our great state says to the robber of confidence and necessaries of life, if you can evade payment of your bills for five years, you may leap into the scales of the goddess of justice and you will not be found wanting, and you will receive protection. Your bills are not to be payed; your debt for merchandise is cancelled because you have evaded me all of these long five years; go home and do it some more. If the merchant is to be beaten or rather if his goods are to be stolen without any protection from our laws, then the thief that enters my store at night and steals my goods, is more of a man, in my estimation, than the legalized one. The former only takes my goods while the latter takes both goods and the confidence I have placed in him.

I ask you and all fair-minded men in which way are we drifting! Are our laws on this point not educating a certain class of people to dishonesty! It is not the honest consumer that the merchants of Nebraska complain of. Honest men will pay their bills even if they are poor, while a certain share of well-to-do ones will not pay. Why! Because the law says they don't have to pay for merchandise if they will only evade our statutes for five years. The only clause left for merchants with such men or women is to sue the account, get a judgment, pay all costs, have it renewed every five years, and then get it if you can. If a bill were passed at our next legislature as proposed by the merchants at the recent convention in Omaha, it would not be a benefit to the merchants only but a blessing to the consumers that are always hanging onto our law for protection.

They would not buy more than they could pay for. It would be a road to prosperity for them and would save thousands of dollars annually which could be put into more useful channels than being wasted by legalized thieves as is the custom today. Merchandise could be sold at a closer margin, in short it would be the greatest stimulant to trade that the state has ever experienced. It would save numerous merchants from being ruined and being closed out by the sheriff, and they could all pay their bills more promptly to wholesalers.

The BEE always seems to advocate what is right and just. I hope it will now also stand by the merchants and aid them in getting laws that will be a benefit to both consumer and seller.

A COUNTRY MERCHANT.

◆

GREAT MEN.

Prince George of Wales, who will shortly go to sea in commond of the gunboat Thrush, will act as chaplain as well as commander of the vessel.

Henry M. Stanley is a believer in the policy of colonizing the Upper Congo valley of Africa with colored immigrants from the United States.

Mr. Carlisle is said to owe his senatorship as well as his former political advancement largely to the energy and popularity of his clever and ambitious wife.

The Belgian king, Leopold, is said to contemplate a journey to this country in the autumn, with a view of arranging for further development of the Congo.

Boulanger has received the unkindest cut from a Berlin newspaper, which refers to him as a bacillus. Still, that's not as rough as if he had been called merely a microbe.

George Bancroft, who was secretary of the navy for a year and a half during the administration of President Polk, is the oldest ex-cabinet officer, both in age and date of service, now living.

Edward Bellamy is talked of for the first mayor of the new city of Chicopee, Mass. Chicopee is, of course, an old town, but is just now assuming the vestiture of an incorporated city. It is a short way above Springfield, on the Connecticut.

The death of Fletcher Harper of the firm of Harper & Brothers, leaves the following living members of the famous house: Philip J. A. Harper, the senior partner, and his son, James Harper, Joseph W. Harper, John W. Harper, Joseph Henry, a nephew of Fletcher and John Harper, a son of J. A. Harper, who recently retired.

Louis J. Jennings, at one time editor of the New York Times, is the "Member of Parliament" who writes for the New York Herald. He edits Lord Randolph Churchill's speeches and recently repudiated one of them which had escaped the blue pencil. He was elected for Stockport as a democratic-conservative home ruler, gives an independent support to the tory ministry and occasionally indulges in a mild flirtation with the Parnellites.

◆

Nebraska, Iowa and Dakota Pensions.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Pensions granted to Nebraskans: Original—James W. Webster, Lodi; Chester Woodworth, Myrtle; Henry H. Brainerd, Cedar Bluffs; George Martin, Kearney; Benjamin Keller, Lexington; Abraham Coleman, Boudarc. Restoration and increase—William Varney, Auburn. Increase—James Smith, Palisade. Old war—Martin Santer, Scotia; David M. Townsend, Orleans; Hamilton A. Walker, Burchard; James R. Carter, Madison; Charles R. Kackley, York; Albert Thorp, Helsey; Jesse Chappell, Neligh.

Iowa: Original invalid—Georoge L. Nye, Agency; John W. Edmondson, Cambria; Robert Maxwell, Creston; Milo Adams, Osceola; Henry P. Norris, Linville. Increase—Geo. W. Westfall, Columbus Junction; David H. Mitchell, La Porte City; Asa C. Parker, Keokuk; Robert E. Meeker, Shetman; Samuel A. Reed, Eldora; Henry Mohler, Mt. Pleasant; John Rowe, Sidney; William F. Warthen, Colby; Josiah B. Goodall, Agency; John W. Service, Albia; Rowland Ward, Sioux City; Levi Smith, Nevada; William Boos, New Hampton; W. Lyons, Blairville; John W. Hobbs, Des Moines. Reissue—George W. Corporon, Cincinnati. Original widows, etc.—Mary F., widow of David W. Johnson, Adelphia; Alma, widow of Samuel Austin, Nevinsville.

South Dakota: Increase—James McCrosby, Pukawana.

◆

Nebraska and Iowa Patents.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Patents granted today: Alvin J. Austin, Shelby, Neb., egg beater; John B. Bartholomew, Des Moines, Ia., peanut roaster and warmer; William C. Blee, Manilla, Ia., end gate; Harmon Bussel, Ross, Ia., end gate for wagon; Alex Caldwell, Essex, Ia., cultivator; Chandler Dudley, Whiting, Ia., saw sharpener device; John Dullenty, Waverly, Neb., cultivator; James N. and J. E. Foye, Dubuque, Ia., excavator; Howard Hitchcock, Reinbeck, Ia., draft equalizer; Adolph Lassack, Oxford Junction, Ia., hay loader; James B. Morgan, Davenport, Ia., match box; George W. Summons, Oak Grove, Ia., car coupling; Charles G. Wheeland, Brush Creek, Ia., car coupling.

◆

Mexico's Press Attacks Americans.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 27.—Financial circles in Mexico are agitated in apprehension of what may be done with the silver bill in the United States senate. The Mexican press simultaneously takes up the discussion of the filibustering scheme against Lower California. Conservative journals are making the affair an excuse for attacks on Americans.

◆

Corner in Cotton Anticipated.

NEW YORK, May 27.—There is every indication of a corner in the present crop months in the cotton market, and the bears are climbing over each other in their efforts to cover. The July option sold just after noon at an advance of 42 points from the opening and the rest of the present crop months were 40 points above last night's close.

◆

Russians Killed by Torpedoes.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 27.—An explosion occurred in a torpedo factory at Nikolarier whereby one officer and four sailors were killed.

◆

Bond Offerings.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Bonds offered: $110,200 at $1.22; $23,000 at $1.03½.

AMUSEMENTS.

Boyd's Opera House
BOYD & HAYNES, Managers.
ONLY ONE PERFORMANCE! Thursday, May 28.
W. S. CLEVELAND'S
Magnificent Haverly Minstrels
Headed by the universal favorite, known to the stage as the Bill Nye of minstrelsy,
WILLIS P. SWEATNAM.
FAT AND FUNNY BILLY RICE.
Gorgeous, Spectacular First Part--VENETIAN NIGHTS.
WONDERFUL--THE JAPS--MARVELOUS
Grand Street Parade at 11:45 a. m.
Regular prices. Seats will be put on sale Wednesday

Boyd's Opera House
BOYD & HAYNES, Managers.
Friday, May 30 | TWO CONCERTS Afternoon & Evening
Blatchford Kavanagh,
The Phenomenal Boy Soprano
—ASSISTED BY—
Master Harry Dimond,
(13 years of age.)
Wonderful Violin and Mandolin Solist.
Several other musical features will be introduced, forming a most entertaining programme.
Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c and $1; matinee, 50c and 75c.

Dime Eden Musee.
WEEK OF MONDAY, MAY 26.
Roars of Laughter Great Fun
And an intellectual treat.
Raffins Trained and Performing
PIGS AND MONKEYS
An interesting combination.
2 Great Stage Shows.
20 New and Clever Artists.
One Dime Admits to All.

OMAHA
LOAN AND TRUST
COMPANY.
Subscribed and Guaranteed Capital....$500,000
Paid in Capital....300,000
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; collects taxes.

Omaha Loan & Trust Co
SAVINGS BANK.
S. E. Cor. 16th and Douglas Sts.
Paid in Capital....$ 50,000
Subscribed and Guaranteed Capital.... 100,000
Liability of Stockholders.... 200,000
5 Per Cent Interest Paid on Deposits.
FRANK J. LANGE, Cashier.
Officers: A. U. Wyman, president; J. J. Brown, vice-president; W. T. Wyman, treasurer.
Directors: A. U. Wyman, J. H. Millard, J. J. Brown, Guy C. Barton, E. W. Nash, Thomas J. Kimball, George B. Lake.
Loans in any amount made on City and Farm Property, and on Collateral Security, at Lowest rates current.