STATE ALLIANCES.

Various Indications Point to a Prosperous Condition of Affairs.

A SCATHING LETTER FROM SILVER CREEK.

A Conservative Member of the Peoria Alliance Sets Forth His Views in An Able and Clear . Cut Style.

SILVER CREEK, Noo., June 28 .- To the Editor of Tue Bee.-In the Lincoln Farmers' Alliance of June 28, in his leading editorial, the righteous soni of J. Bucrows swells with uncontrollable indignation. It is The Ben and the "State Business Men's and Bankers" association" that have excited his virtuous wrath. He denounces the business men of the state for having the courage of their convictions and signing a declaration against prohibition as being inimical to the best interests of the state. If those men, being afraid of losing the patronage of their fanatical prohibition customers, had refused to say what they knew to be true they would have greatly commended themselves to Mr. Burrows' favor. Such men as he is-men honest by profession—naturally like hypocrites.

I had all along believed Mr. Burrows to be a rabid prohibitionist. This flery ebullition proves him such, save a few guarded spuris, heretofore as a matter of policy, he had re Trained from committing himself, fearing to divide the alliance vote, for votes and dollars are what he is after. Now that his inde-pendent party movement is well under way thinks he has the farmers well in hand and can swing them for the amendment, he throws off the mask and virtually declares for prohibition. Brother farmers of the new party, be prepared to walk up and take your medicine! You have been complaining, and most justly, of the financial burdens that have been placed upon Go now and stultify yourselves by voting upon yourselves and your posterity that financial incubus of constitutional prohibition. You can see now, that I told you the truth when I said last week, in substance, that whereas the leaders of the alliance at a former time sought to control your votes in the interest of the democracy, it was now likely the attempt would be to work you for

oblibition. In the editorial above referred to Mr. Burrows enters into a general defense of prohibi-tion. In the use of sulphurous, blood-curdling epithets he rivals W. Jennings Demorest, and for pious, hypocritical cant be can scarcely be surpassed by the most fanatical followers of He declares that his paper is not a colled when he saw the vile show the repremenative business men of Nebraska were making of themselves and the state," and that he is here to tell the truth and take the consequences." Well, now, that is very beautiful! In my deeply failen estate I have always flattered myself that I had some regard for the truth, at least in others, and I almost feel that I could fall on the neck of Mr. J. Burrows, and embrace him and shed tears of joy at the thought that there is yet living in these United States of America in the year of our Lord 1890, one man who is able to wield the metaphorical little hatchet of G. Washington.

And yet, somehow, my joy is chilled as with a blast of the north wind, when I reflect that ever since Mr. Burrows has sat in the editorial chair, and wielded the editorial pen, he has been proclaiming his freedom from the influence of the corporations, his honesty and absolute incorruptibility. Almost weekly he has said: "No money will buy the opinions of this paper." Now, I always had a kind of old fashioned notion that the man who was always telling about his honesty was the very one who needed watching. Suppose a year ago last winter down at Lincoln a member of the legislature had walked into the now historical oil room and, with head erect and thumbs in his vest peckets, had said: "Gentlemen, you are a set of rascals and I want you to distinctly understand that I am not in the market. No money will buy my vote." How those kee eyed loobyists would have exchanged winks and grins, and then proceeded to write the honorable member down in their memorandum books as a purchasable commodity. should say, "Gentlemen, I am strictly virtu-ous. Do not dare to touch me!"

Speaking of alliance badges, we may see ere another illustration of the arbitrary, and, I will say, damnable work of our state "official organ" recently formed us that the executive committee had adopted an alliance badge. By what authority did they do that thing! How did they know that we wanted a badge Why didn't they wait until next winter and state alliance say whether or not they wanted a badge! Are we in sober earnest in this great industrial war! or are we mor desirous of parading ourselves before the world as a lot of tin soldiers by adopting the fashionable flummery of the day! But, in any case, what business is it of the executive committee? Section 77, Art.1, of our constitution defines the powers and duties of the executive committee. Read Section 77 it and then say if they are not a usurping ctatorial body, continually arrogating themselves powers which belong alone to the state alliance itself and not to their servants Most of the present members of the executive committee are doubtless well meaning men, but they allow themselves to be led by the nose by Dictator Burrows. The section referred to runs as follows:

ferred to runs as follows:

"The executive committee shall be composed of five members. They shall examine the books of the secretary and treasurer and report upon the same to the state alliance. They shall supervise the execution of suitable bonds by the secretary and treasurer and approve the same. They shall and it all calaiss and, if allowed, so notify the secretary, who shall draw his warrant on the treasurer for the amount so allowed, and all warrants drawn on the treasurer shall be signed by the secretary and approved by the president."

But I started out to task about Mr. Burrows' prohibition editorial. Pardon this long digression. In speaking to the business men of the state he says: "You have done what you could to solidify the farmer vote in this state in favor of prohibition," tells them that God is using them as an instrument of good against their will and tries to make in appear that the farmers will now be unani mous for prohibition. How does Mr. Bur rows happen to know what God is doing about this thing! But that is only character istic of the St. Johnites. There are doubtles thousands of farmers in favor of prohibition, but there are also other thousands of farmers who are opposed to it. So far as my observation extends, the farmers are about equally divided on the amendment question. How the farmers will vote can be told better CHARLES WOOSTER.

Views of a Conservative. Proma, Neb., June 28 .- [Special to Tun Ber. |-The conservatives or moderates of the furmers' alliance have no organ. Kindly permit me to use your columns. We have a paper to be sure, but it is radical, and its editor. Mr. J. Burrows, affects not to know that there are any conservatives. He will not print any conservative utterrance. In his opinion a conservative is a nobody. I hope he will not succeed in misleading the alliances There must be many members who cannot go to his extremes. They did not formerly and cannot thus suddenly have changed. They organized to ease burdens, not to abandon all former views of state and national policy I trust Mr. B.'s assumption and dogmatism will deceive no one. His published views are to be taken simply for what they may be worth. No one has to accept a thing from him because he is editor of the Alliance paper. He cannot dictate what must be believed cannot read anyone out of the alliance. No what he has a mind to print is "platform." The delegates to the state alliance make the state platform, and they alone. The last state alliance continued Mr. B.'s paper as the alliance organ because he is carnest in the can and his views generally right, but it did n say that he would never get "a little off," and that all he might print must be swallowed. But not even, the state platform is like the

laws of the Medes and Persians, which can not be changed. It does not claim infallibit ity. It is the views of delegates at that time They did not say that the policy therein set forth must be accepted in toto by every mem-ber. One may therefore be an alliance man and differ somewhat from the alliance plat-form. Mr. Burrows is now chasing the Stan ford rainbow for the pot of money (green back)

at the end. That scheme may look pretty to some, but it has serious dangers. In the first at the end. That scheme may look pretty to some, but it has serious dangers. In the first place irredeemable paper money is subject to fluctuations, is not stable, and therefore is bad money. Moracy should be subject to no fluctuations whatever in value, if possible. The nearer we can keep to this the better. Money must have intrinsic value or be so secured that its redemption in coin may be impediate and that to the whole amount. Paper mediate, and that to the whole amount. Pape mediate, and that to the whole amount. Paper bills are promises to pay money, or rightly should be. A man's notes may be good, but he cannot go on endlessly replacing notes with notes. People may take the notes for awhite, but by and by they will get distrust-ful and want money. The distrust will quickly spread, and all holders of his notes will demand money. If he has the money has will demand money. If he has the money he is all right, and so are they; but if he has only half he becomes a bankrupt and the holders suffer. A man by paying off or redeeming part of the notes, as his business runs

on, may keep going some time issuing notes and redeeming them. But let a distrist seize the people and a run on his office will begin, and he must pay up or break. It matters not how much real estate he may have to back up his notes. He has promised to redeem on demand, and he breaks because he cannot. His reputation and credit are injured. His notes, what are left unpaid, depreciate and the holders lose something. His was an unsafe business policy. He should have put out no more notes than he could redeer instanter, and should have contracted his business accordingly. He expanded too much, overdid the thing.

Now, what is sound policy for a business man is sound policy for our nation. Finance is business, not rainbows. Our government must not issue its notes (gold certificates, silver certificates, greenbacks or fractional cur reney) beyond its power to instantly convert into coin. Our national money should be above possible distrust, and our treasury be-yond "runs." There should never be the shadow of uncertainty about our money. An

neertain money is bad money. Now the Stanford rainbow would give us a

rain of irredeemable paper money. The loan to the farmer would be secured by a mort-gage on his farm. The money itself would e paper and paper it would remain, if I un-erstand Mr. Burrows and President Pow-rs. The farmer would pay his mortgage in greenbacks in part, or more likely in whole "greenbacks in part, or more likely in whole.
They would never be redeemed unless it was so printed on them. They would read: "One dollar, by act of congress, U. S. A. Legal tender for claims, public and private," and possibly, "on penalty, etc." Irredeemable paper money is the abomination of desolation in business and finance. There is no need to theorize. History affords numerous examples. Frederick the Great issued paper in his wars. He was victorious, but, though Prussia recuperated the money became worthless. Did no harm result! Was no-body cheated! Did anybody suffer! John Law was allowed to start a bank of France in 1716. For a while its notes bore a premium over coin. Then it bloomed out into just such a paternal government loan concern as the nationalists want and the Stan cern as the nationalists want and the Stanform scheme offers. In four years the money
was worthless, Was it a harmless
little experiment! Read up yourself.
During the French revolution paper
money was issued called "assignats,"
They were made "legal tender," but they
were too tender, and they soon fell below par.
In six years they were good for nothing.
Some were received in "municate" at 30 for Some were redeemed in "mandate" at 30 for I. It is said by some persons that more suf-fering a hundred fold was caused by the assignats than by prisons and guillotines. Dur-ing our war for independence our forefathers issued the continental currency, based on the good faith of the united colonies. They dropped out of circulation in five years, worthless, and although our fathers won and soon raised streams of revenue and paid off the other debts, the paper was not made good. Irredeemable paper money is a public calamity. It is claimed by some fresh financiers, in utter defiance of history, that it was "th exception clause" which depreciated the greenbacks in 1862, because the first issue, the "demand notes," kept at par. They did not have time to depreciate; they were in circulation but nine months before being called in and superceded by the others. John Law's money was 5 and 10 per cent above par

But it may be said that the government can loan paper to the farmers to be redeemed in silver and thus we will get loans and more silver both. It will take a long time for our government to accumulate a reserve large mough for redemption. It will add much to its yearly expenses to buy and coin the silver. e amount of the money would be enormous e value of our farms is \$10,200,000,000 One-fourth that, the amount possible to be loaned under the Stanford scheme, is ₹2,550,-000,000. Our government cannot well coin over 854,000,000 per year. It would then be over forty-seven years raising that reserve If it redeemed some paper every year, yet it would take forty-seven years for the achievement. Such a vast amount of money thrown on the country would intoxicate business. Prices would go sky high. Two billion, five hundred and fifty dollars is about three times the amount of paper (greenbacks and bank notes) we had during the war; and with our present circulation of \$1,437,494,000 (Windom's figures) or total of \$3,987,499,000, we should have five and one-half times our total circulation in 1876. Prices accordingly would go to about five and one-half times those in 1876. Is it said that the amount of loans would not come anywhere near these figures! Who knows! All would want to borrow, all poor men of all classes who could give security on land. What was done for one man would have to be done for all. There would be the wildest era of speculation ever witnessed. It would be followed by an awful smash and then hard times. Millions would be almost becovered. The volume of money can not be suddenly expanded or contracted to any great degree without danger. There is danger of this in the free coinage of the silver "dol lars of our daddies." We need more money in our circulation, but it must be issued small quantities and it must not be issued be-yond the needs of business. The Stanford

at first; why did it not remain sot. Our con

tinental bills kept up to par for over a year. Why did they not stay up! At the revolu-

tion close men thought nothing of giving \$500 in birls for a dinner. It took a sulky box full to purchase a cow. Did the continental money

ne is not a safe one. Relief for the farmer can be found in other and quicker ways. The law can be changed so that he can have more time in which to re eem a farm, and possibly two or three before being foreclosed on. Rallroad rates can be lowered. Interest can be lessened. Mortgaged property can be assessed lower in

proportion to mortgages.

We conservatives believe in the strict control of railroads and telegraphs and in making them come down to the low profits that these hard times require. We believe that the moderation that soulless corporations will not voluntarily show they should be com-pelled to exercise by law. We demand the reduction of freights to the lowa figures and the abolition of the state board of transporta We do not yet favor government own ership of railroads and telegraphs, but we be lieve that no corporation has a right to op press the public and that if necessary to self defense the public may lawfully confiscate the earth. N. H. Выскини, Secretary Peoria Alliance.

Against Third Party Action. STERLING, Neb., June 29.— Special to THE BRE.—Politics are very quiet. The niliance men in this country are not very enthusiastic in the third party cause and all the members seem to have made up their minds to vote

with the parties to which they belong. The Alliances Will Celebrate. NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., June 29.- [Special

to THE BEE. |- The alliance farmers in the western part of the county who are handling and shipping their own produce, now realize cents per bushel for corn, with an upey, and with about half the corn crop yet to ship.

The Fourth of July celebration at Syracuse.

under the auspices of the alliances in that vicinity, promises to be an interesting affair. Several good speakers will be present to dis

The farmers in the neighborhood of Pleas ant Valley school house, southeast of this city, met several evenings ago and organized an alliance with fifteen members.

A Suspicious Character.

John Baltimore, a colored man, is in fall, charged with the crime of being a suspicious character. The susplcious circumstances that inger about John are that when arrested he upon his person a gold watch, set with diamonds, and a pawnticket showing that he had put up a diamond ring worth \$30. The officers are of the opinion that the property

1602. Sixteenth and Farnam streets is the new Rock Island ticket office. Tickets to all points east at lowest rates.

TO CUT THE CORDIAN KNOT.

Why Should There Not be Built a Road From Omaha to Sioux City?

A SUBJECT OF VITAL MOMENT TO OMAHA

E. P. H.," With Arguments Cogent and Convincing, Insists on the Steel Bands Being Laid-Facts Worthy of Consideration,

Stoux Ciry, Ia., June 28 .- To the Editor of Tire Ber. -The fullness of time has come for harmonious action among Missourl river cities, especially Omaha, Kansas City and Sioux City, to cut the Gordian knot by which the old Chicago railroad companies have tied the hands of the west. All these Missouri river cities have a common interest in this matter. Each has a sufficient tributary in the trans-Missouri empire. For each the question of railroad rates is vital; and for all alike the question of fair rates is inextricably involved in disenthrallment from the oid Chi cago line combine.

The subject is especially vital to Omaha and the opportunity is now open to Omaha to nchieve Independence of the old Chicago lines. It is the opportunity to secure the competition of the new upper lake competition-actual, genuine competition in rates-

and it is open in no other direction. Are the business men of Omaha aware of the fact that they are today indebted for rates via the oid Chleago lines 25 per cont lower than they were two months ago solely to the establishment at Sioux City of connection with the Duiuth and upper lake competition in freights! Are they aware that for three vecks the sole serious obstacle in the way of he associated Chicago roads advancing rat 25 per cent and more is the existence of this competition at Sioux City! Are they aware that the biggest share of the east bound pack-ing house product of Sioux City is today being shipped over the Sloux City & North-ern to the Great Northern to Duluth, thence by the Great Northern line of steel steamship by lake to Buffalo, and thence by the Eri-road to New York or by New England line to Boston? Are they aware that the Bon's share of the freight to and from Sioux City goes over this route, or over the "Soo from St. Paul and via the Canadian Pacific!
Are they aware that the old Chicago
lines are compelled to meet this
competition at Sioux City by cutting down rates to the level of the upper lake competi tion, and that under the rulings of the inter-state commerce commission, the rates having been put down at Sioux City, they had to b put down at Omaha and other Missouri points; and that on the other hand they not be put up by the Chicago roads until they are also put up at Sloux City! This is the milk in the coconnut.

And how does it come that Sioux City has the low upper lake rates! Simply by the building of the little Sioux City & Northern road—a little road of ninety-eight miles; r little road running due north from Sioux City o a junction with the Great Northern Manitoba system, with which it is operated under a cast-iron traffic contract made before shovel full of dirt was thrown on the Sioux City & Northern. And right here a little retrospect is profit-

A few years ago it was found that the low levels of the line of the great lakes and the St. Lawrence basin afforded opportunity for the cheap construction and operation of railroads. Thus there was developed, partly on Canadian soil, a system of low-grade roads. having the advantage of co-operation with lake lines, the capitalization of which is only lake lines, the capitalization of which is only a portion of that of old trunk lines between Chicago and New York and of their feeders Chicago and New York and of their feeders and tools, the old lines west of Chicago. There grew up a distinct new system of transportation, stretching from Duluth to the extreme of Lake Superior to the seaboard, paralleling the old system. The low grades, the cheap operating expenses and the small capitalization of the new system, combined with the lake and Canadian connection gave to it immense advantages over the old system, enabling the former to make profits on lower rates than the latter could concede and maintain its enormous burden of fixed charges, watered stocks and fraudulent bonds. The old system was under bid, and a vast volume of traffic began to move over the upper lake route. Then Duluth began to be

Now remember a familiar fact, St. Paul and Minneapolis had been under the tyranny of the Chicago roads, just as Missouri river towns have been. The period of their notable growth as cities dates from the day when they secured the low upper lake rates by the building of the "Seo" line, an independent line of their own. The low rates thereby secured enabled them to supply an immense territory of the northwest with freights that moved from the eastern sea-board entirely around Chicago on rates which the old Chicago roads could not or would meet because the pooled trunk lines east of Chicago extorted their old fixed "proportional" of the through rate. On the other hand the flour of Minneapolis moved east al most entirely by the new route around Chi cago, as did also a large and rapidly increa ng proportion of the grain and food products of the northwest in the region of the trade of the Twin cities. In short, the Twin citic are the cities that they are today largely b virtue of their access to the low upper lake

route.

Meantime the Great Northern or Manitoba railroad system was rapidly extending its lines through the wheat region of the north and developing into a great railroad system, an anti-Chicago system, having its interests centralized at Minneapolis and St. Paul, and making promptly a connection with Duluth and lake navigation. The great Norther had one arm reaching down through Minne sota and South Da'rota to within 100 miles of

Now all western business men know the rigin of the rate troubles in the west and northwest during the past three years. know that it lies in the extension of the uppe lake competition to St. Paul and Minneapolis The old Chicago roads refused to meet that competition. They virtually "went out of business," in railroad parlance But they were involved by the course of the Chicago, Burlington & Northern, and they had to make desperate efforts to prevent the exten sion of cut rates to Missouri river points, un til finally the Chicago, Burlington & Quinc was compelled to absorb the Chicago, Bur lington & Northern for whose action in meeting upper lake competition it was held responsible by the old Chicago lines. To illustrate the desperation of the strug-

To illustrate the desperation of the struggle of the old Chicago roads to prevent the reduction of rates to Missouri river points proportionally to the upper lake rates, a notable fact may be cited. Sioux City, being the northernmost Missouri river point, does business in territory competing with St. Paul and Minneapolis. As the old Chicago roads refused to reduce the Missouri river rates Sioux City was duce the Missouri river rates Sioux City was compelled to compete on a high Missouri river rate with St. Paul and Minneapolis on the low upper lake rate. This competition became critical at times during the past three years. In the spring became critical at times during the past three years. In the spring of last year St. Paul jobbers were able actually to lay down goods to the trade in Sioux City as low as Sioux City jobbers could get the same goods here. The St. Paul jobbers actually did the same in scores of towns in the territory at the very doors of Sioux City. The Sioux City jobbers for two years appealed in vain to the Chicago roads o remedy the situation. Admitting the unust and fatal discrimination, they persist ently refused to remedy it on the grounds that to reduce rates to Sloux City would compel them to correspondingly reduce rates to Omaha and all Missouri river cities to the south. The Illinois Central had no line t St. Paul and Minneapolis, and therefore th diversion of freight by the low upper take competition from Sioux City was a diversion of freight from the Illinois Central; but so powerful was the pressure bought to bear by the Chicago roads upon the filling Cen-tral that it refused, against its own interest,

o reduce the rates to Sioux City.

Then it was that Sioux City, hopeless of emedy otherwise, took its fate into its own hands, as Minneapells and St. Paul had done years before, and secured a connection with upper lake competition by building the Sloux City & Northern road north ninety-eight miles to a connection with the Great Northern or Manitoba system, a close alliance having been previously consummated. The Sioux City & Northern was constructed late in the fall of last year, and it was opened for business on the first day of April last.

From that day Stoux City has ceased to humbly petition for favors of the old Chicago roads. From smat day the jobbers of Sioux City, have had no trouble with rates. From and day the agents of the old Chicago roads have been "hustling" for Chicago roads

business in Sions City. Upper lake competition is a fact at Sioux City today.

Not only so, but within ten days of the opening of the Sioux City & Northern, the Unicago, St. Pau, Minneapoils & Omaha company applies to and secured from the traffic association permission to meet the Sloux City & Southern rates on grain in competitive territory. That is where the reduced grain rate came from.

More than this, herein is the essence of the

reason why the rates today at Omaha are 25 per cent below the limit three mouths ago, and it is solely the effect of upper lake com-petition at SioperCity, which has prevented Missouri riveringes being advanced to that extent. Do the citizens of Omaha know why the

Pacific Short line has been built 125 miles due west from Sioux City to O'Neili, Neb., and is today under contract for construction the en tire distance thence to Ogden, Utah, to a connection there with the Central Pacific! It is largely because by building that connection upon a lower capitalization than the Union Pacific

or any old Chicago road, and by the advanttage of the low upper lake competition at Sioux City, the position of this new transcontinental line is impregnable. Why the Union Pacific-Northwestern-Vanderbilt alli-Why the tremendous efforts of that combine to fight back the new construction westward? The reason is the same. The history of this conflict which has been going on has not yet been given to the public, but when it is fully made known the west wil better understand why the old Chicago roads have striven so desperately to choke off the new upper lake competition from extending lown the Missouri river and into the trans

Here is a fact worth the consideration of Omaha: Within thirty days the old Chicago roads have repeatedly offered to turn over to the Great Northern or Manitoba system all business at St. Paul and Minne apolis, provided it would break its contract with the Sioux City & Northern and abandon Missouri river business at Sloux City! But

the game didn't succeed

Now to the point. If the upper lake competition excites the old Chicago roads to such desperate efforts to drive it away from the Missouri river, is it not worth the while of MissourFriver cities to establish for them selves forever that competition, to strengthen and extend it? That competition is now fixed at Sioux City, and why should it not be ex-tended to Omaha, thus enfilading the old Chicago combine and bring in a competitive force which cannot be overcome!
All on earth that is necessary to this end is

the building of 100 miles of road along a low grade between Sioux City and Omaha, a line n harmony with the Sioux City & Northern That line will not have the iron laid before the Missouri Pacific will be glad to make arrangements. But it will forever fix at Comaha the competition of the low lake rates which built Minneapolis and St. Paul, and the effect of which has so revolutionized the transportation situation at Sloux City.
When Omaha has this genuine competition.

this unfailing check upon the old Chicago roads, then will be time enough to build dis tinctively Omaha roads in other directions north, east, west or south, as Sloux City is arranging to do in its territory; for the Omaha can have an assured use to which to put such reads. Then Omaha can bring in applies from the scaboard and send grain and other western food products thither ab solutely independent and in despite of Chi cago and the whole array of the old Chicago roads—and this is something which Omaha why not extend the upper lake competition

lirectly to Omaha, and why not do it now! The new independent bridge across the Missouri river stands ready today to guarantee in advance to a railroad between Sious City and Omaha facilities on identically the same terms as to the Pacific Short line. This

is official. Why not have the connection?

Rival Ore Hoisters.

DEADWOOD, S. D., June 28 .- | Special Tele gram to THE BEC.]-A rivalry exists be tween the night and day shifts hoisting ore at the Old Abe shaft, to see which can hoist the most ore. One shaft hoisted 777 cars, and then the other spe beat them by hoisting 811 cars. They are trying to get the ore bins filled so that a lay-off can be taken on the Fourth. The two homestake mills use a lit. the over a thousand tons per day and the Highland mill about five hundred tons.

More Graders Needed.

DEADWOOD, S. D., June 29. gram to THE BEE.]-Nearly double the men it work on the B. & M. and Elkhorn grades could be utilized. The men get \$2 a day and are boarded for \$4.50 a week. The greater portion of the best workmen on the Elkho have thrown up and gone to the B. & M. laiming that the grub was not good enough at the Tunnel camp.

Will Trust in the Emperor. Berlin, June 29 .- [Special Cablegram to THE BEE. |-Herr Miguel, the new minister of finance, in a farewell speech at Frankfort said: "I am about to assume a position where conflicting interests clash and where perhaps a conflict will rage. Yet I am re solved to essay the task manfully, fully trusting in the emperor, who has raised th banner of social reconciliation. The financial burden must be more equally distributed." In concluding, he expressed his belief that the center of gravity of German trade is being more and more transferred to Berlin, but Frankfort, he added, ought to develop new industries and to promote technical educa-

Active Mining Stocks. DEADWOOD, S. D., June 29 .- [Special Tele gram to THE BEE.]-Mining stock has been nctive for a week. Quotation's closed last night as follows: Homestake, 11; Caledonia 215; Calumet, 15; Cora, 8; Deadwood Terra, 155; Pesmet, 40; Frombill, 43; Seabiry, 59; Double Standard, 8½; Reward, 25; Harmony, 8; Isadora, 617; Maggie, 79; Monitor, 25; Ketriever, 12; Ross Annibal, 15; Ruby Bell, 10; Scotia, 2; Steward, 8; Tornado, 16; Uncle

tion.

A Painful Accident. Master Arthur Woodman, while attending a picnic at Hanscom park last Saturday, met with a serious accident, An iron bolt pro jecting from the side of one of the swings caught his leg, tearing a deep and ugly wash The boy was conveyed to his home at Twenty fourth street and Capitol avenue. Medica aid was called in and the wound sewed up He will likely be confined to the house for

some time. Fell Boys on a Strike. The Murray hotel bill boys, twelve of them are out on a well-developed strike. They quit at 6 o'clock togt night, claiming that they were compelled to work eighteen hours they were compelled to work eighteen hours a day and eat the leavings of the hotel tables. Mr. Siloway, the proprietor, states that the boys have been frosted as well as those of any other hotel in the city. In an hour after the strikers left their places were filled by other boys and the business of the hotel went marrily on merrily ou.

The new offices of the great Rock Island route, 1602, Sixteenth and Farnam street, Omaha, are the finest in the city Call and see them. Tickets to all points east at lowest rates

PERSONAL, PARAGRAPHS.

Robert J. Stimson of Fremont is a guest at George H. Spear of Columbus is at the Frank P. Lawrence of Lincoln is registered

F. M. Persinger of Central City is stopping at the Murray Miss Nettle Mitchell of Blair is among the guests at the Millard.

George E. McDonald of Fremont is stopping at the Millard. N. S. Haroling of Nebraska City is stopping at the Paxton. W. H. Clemmons and wife of Fremont are

guests at the Paxton. J. J. Bartlett of Kearney is registered at Miss Carrie McFarland of Nebraska City is at the Merchants.

Alex Altschuler and wife and Miss Grac Bane of Alnsworth are stopping at the Casey.

Hon, James Whitehend, receiver of the land
office at Broken Bow, and Mr. J. Horn, editor
of the Caster Leader, of the same place, are

A Result Partly Brought About by the Civil Service Rules.

THE SITUATION IN THE SOUTH.

Capital Flowing In-Paradoxical Attitude of the States' Rights Representatives-An Odd Female School.

WASHINGTON, June 31 .- [Special to THE Bwg |- "Unmistakably there are evidences of a decadence in political work for the spoils. said a senator from the west, this morning He continued: "I receive a great many surprising letters

from my constituents, going to the point of what I say, and my experience is that of many other public men. Political workers are mostly in the field now to punish enemies or look to the public good. They are not working for men. Men are ungrabeful Measures live and operate for all without prejudice.

'How do you account for this!" I asked. "It is the natural sequence of the working of the civil service law and a wearred condition of the people. Men in all parties have come to the conclusion that it doesn't pay them to give so much time and trouble to the ambitions of men. You will not find willing victims to the political machinations in the future. I mean that you will not hear of men stuffing ballot boxes and bulldozing voters for the advancement of men; they may do it for principles. In sections of the south it is a principle that moves manipulators to acts of violence—that leads them to run the risk of serving terms in the penitentiary to make political points. But even there you will find less in the future—than we have had in

"These things I learn from experience of my own and other men in public life," condo hard and hazardous work in the future it will be something more than personal friend ship that will move them affirmatively. It doesn't pay, and the workers know it as wel e do. Friendships are shifting as we do. Friendships are shifting and gratitude is unstable. These conditions, this change, make a federal election law less necessary, I think. It shows a healthful condition of affairs. When in the future a piece of corruption is suggested the men who are asked to do the work are goin to hesitate and ask themselves, 'What wil this benefit me? and in very few instance will they do it. Almost every county in the country where there have been corrupt polit ical methods employed has furnished a can-didate for the penitentiary at the close of each campaign. Those for whom the work was done were the first to flee from and de nounce the accused. The workers know this and scapegoats are going to be scarce."

Such talk as this is heard in every direc tion now, and its effect is as noticeable in on

party as another. It means less determina-tion in personal politics in the future, and that principles and not men are going to win, A few days ago I received a letter from a

very able lawyer who emigrated from Indi-ana to Texas, in which he speaks of the po-litical methods of the south, after a valuable comment upon the business outlook of that section of country, especially in the way of development of cities. The impression is very general now that the attention of the coun-try north and east will be largely directed toward the south for business speculation and English capital is going into the south ern states in greater quantities than else-where just at present. Of politics, this gen-tleman whose observations and judgment are worth the consideration of any American reader, says:
"These southern people tickle me, and

make me mad by their states' rights the ories on one side and their intense desire for governmental aid on the other. Their struggle for political power would be amusing if I did not know that success on their lines, with their political ideas, would be such a misfortune. White Texas is demanding \$6, 000,000 to make a deep harbor at Galyeston, everyone of her representatives is howling for states' rights, and jumping hard onto ev ory other proposition looking toward the use of federal aid to advance corporate and other interests in the states. How do they hope to eatch the northern people with the fair word:
"The New South," with its double meaning To the southern politician it is a catch-word to beguile. To him it means the return o the south to power, and he wants the north to believe it means the acceptance of the re-sults of the war by the south. I feel deeply on this subject. I love the union so intensely that I burn to fever heat at the state suprem-acy of southern politics and the political ideas of these people. A states' rights southerne in her borders till he wants federal aid to home improvements. I do not question the patriotism of these people especially when a foreign foe shows himself."

Now that the season has arrived when pub lie and private schools are closing and ar rangements are being made for the term be ginning next September or October, it will b of interest to the women of the country espe cially, to know that Washington has pro the oddest female school in the country. It is essentially a fin-ishing school—an establishment which gives young ladies finishing touches for entering The girls are schooled in the arts o etiquette, housekeeping and society. one of the most aristocratic schools in the country, too. A few years ago its patrona, was confined to a score of pupils, but now has nearly two hundred, and they represent the first families of the country. The young ladies are taken to the white house, cabinet and other public receptions, and given an op-portunity to participate in them. They are given receptions at the school, and taught to shop and converse. The curriculum contains very little of the usual thorough course of schools. The main idea of the school has caught like a prairle fire and its novelty seems to spread everywhere.

An architect from one of the flourishing far western states this week was surprised to see the great variety of architecture shown in private and public buildings here. He de-dured that there was the greatest rage of styles of architecture presented in Washing-ton of any city in the world. In a single block he pointed out as many as a dozen tyles of the highest architecture One of the secrets of the great variety of

architecture here and the beauty of the de signs lies in the fact that there are more first class architects in the national capital than my other city in the world. The treasury de partment has a training school for architecture in the office of the supervising architect There are probably seventy-five draughtsmer employed in the supervising architect's office and they design the federal buildings which are constructed throughout the country These men are generally young and fresh from modern schools of architecture. They come here to get the finishing touches and to be afforded an opportunity to study the high-est branches of their art. The work they are employed upon is of the highest character. None of the government's buildings are cheap none of the government's outsings are cheap in any respect. As soon as these men "get the hang of the barn" they quit the service of the government and open offices of their own. The services of this great army of bright, young, ambitious and capable archi-thets are shown in the buildings which have been constructed here during the past four or years, and which have made Washington

the handsomest city in the world. No severer test can be made of a man's nerve than the delivery of his first oration in the seante. There are a great many fine grators in the upper branch of coagress and some of the older men are almost uncharitable in their criticisms of new colleagues. Some of the middleagued senators—like Mr. Ingalls of Kansas—have made a study of the higher and finer arts of oratory from all of the schools represented in modern as well as ancient literature, and they are thoroughly

apable critics. Senator Wolcott of Colorado passed th ordeal of exhibiting his oratorical powers in the senate on Tuesday, and although he withstood the test much better than it is usual, he evinced much nervousness for some minutes. Mr. Welcott is a young man and came to Washington with the reputation of being one of the first orators of the country. He certainly has the finest voice in congress. It is full and strong, and has that lucid tone which always of the control of the cont which always gives music and never tires the hearer. He is a handsome man and gifted with a wenderful fund of good humor and

patience. When he arose every senator within the building settled down into his seat and looked intently into the face of the new Cliero. Many new senators have given exhibitions of their powers under embarrassing circumstances, but it has not been within the past decade that a more trying test has been made than that of Senator Wolcott. When made than that of Senator Wolcott. When the statesman from Colorado took his seat he was fairly smothered with congratulations, and everybody was glad that he had made a great hit. Perry S. Heath.

"GONE UP THE FLUME."

Ghastly Origin of a Now Popular Phrase.

great hit.

"You have often heard the expression 'gone up the flume,' haven't you? Well, that phrase was started here in Columoin," says an old forty-niner in a Scattle Wash., paper. "Barkley was the first man who went up the flume." He had been a good man until he married and started a gin mill. Then he became a tough charactor. Jack Smith, a Philadelphian and popular fellow fellow, got a little full, and sauntering into Barkley's place he accidentally broke a pitcher. He offered to pay for it, but the woman of the place precipitated a quarrel, and Barkley, in the presence of

wo men, shot Smith down. The Philadelphia boys collected together, formed a vigilance committee and arrested Barkley. News was spread quickly in those days and before night Jim Stewart, the sheriff, had heard of the vigilance committee and he and two other brave men came galloping down to

"I happened to be the second man in the house after the murder and I happened also to find out that Jim Stewar and his men were coming," says the nacrator, "so I took a short cut down to the place of hanging and warned the There were over a thousand of these men, so they just formed a solid wall around their prisoner and kept the sheriff back until the murderer was

"The place chosen for the execution was on the road between Columbia and Gold Springs, and the gallows was the flume that crossed over the road at a height of twenty feet. Barkley was the first, but there were others who were subsequently lynched on the flume. The warning note of the vigilantes to the

evil-doers was: "Look here, young fellow, you go slow, or you'll go up the flume.'
"And frequently questions of 'Where's
Mike, or Bill, Jim?" would be unswered: Them, why they're gone up the

The expression and its wholesome use was spread from camp to camp, and now it is world-wide.

sleepers, dining cars, free reclining chair cars to Chicago and intervening points via the great Rock Island route. Ticket office 1602, Sixteenth and Farnam. MAKING LOVE IN MUFTL

Through coaches-Pullman palace

A Royal Sweetheart Runs Against a Grim Guard. A year ago the young prince royal of

Greece was engaged to the princess imperial of Germany, and immediately set out on his sparking expedition, young lady lived in the palace of Potsdam, and the prince used to go there frequently from Berlin. At first he made stated visits, and was taken in a carriage from the railway station to the But one day he took it into his head to

pay an informal visit. Dressed in plain civilian clothes he bounded a train and on arriving at the railroad station took the first vehicle he could hire. When he reached the palace a sentinel was, of

course, at the gate.
"Wer da?" growled the big Prussian.
"Tis I," said the prince, "the crown prince of Greece and the flance of the princess. Let me pass."
"You are a nice looking prince royal,

you are! And a princess masher, ch? Get away!" The prince insisted and got angr The soldier thought he was a poor crank Noticing a lackey, the prince beckened to him, and after scribbling a few line on the back of a card told him to take i

to the empress. The lackey went off on his errand The sentinel grinned. A crazy man might fool a lackey, but an old soldier wasn't to be taken in. But what was his astonishment when he saw the princes coming to meet the poor crank and wel coming him in the most affectionate

An Old Leper Hospital.

Recent discussions on the subject of epers and leper hospitals have directed strention to the hospital of San Lazaro which has existed in Saville for over six nundred years, says the London Tele graph, It was founded by Ferdinand III., commonly known as Saint Ferdinand, when he took Seville from the Moors in 1248, on the site of an old eastle, about a mile out of the town which had belonged to two famous Moors called Gasinio. In the fifteenth century, so rigorous was the decreordering all who were attacked with his terrible disease to be removed to this institution, that several noble lopers, including two bishops, died within its walls. Even as late as the last century it was the custom for four patie tsto visit Seville dally, beirging on horseback. As lepers were not al lowed to speak to the inhabitants, they attracted attention by means of painted The ancient hospital of St. Lazaro has undergone in its day many vicissitudes; but, thanks to the beneve ence of individuals, it is reported to be low in a flourishing condition, its patients, who number from thirty thirty-six, being tended by the sisters of St. Vincent de Paul,

A Long Checker Match.

Timethy M. White of Little Silver bids fair to become the champion checkr player of the United States. A tour ament in which sixty players took part was about two years ago, writes a Red Bank, N. J., correspondent of the New York Times. The players were matched by pairs, and it was arranged in such a vay that each pair should play six games imultaneously, the player who won the east number of games to drop out of the ournament. If the contest between the players resulted in a tie both men were

Each man has played up to date thirty games. J. W. Merritield of Pen Yan vas Mr. White's last opponent. Five of the games resulted indraws and one was won by Mr. White. During the tournament Mr. White has not lost a game Every man has been retired by him except Mr. Johtry, president of the New York checker club. In the games beween these men every one was drawn. When the pairs are made up for the next series there will probably be not norethan four players. The games are probably played by mail according to ules adopted at the commencement of the tournament.

Credit Foncier Sound. Paris, June 29.-A letter from Rouvier, minister of Finance, to Christophie, governor of Credit Foncier, reaffirms belief in the soundness of Credit Foncier. The charges against Christophie were ignored.

The Kansas Original Package Case. TOPEKA, Kan., June 29 .- Governor Humphrey has directed a letter to Attornoy General Kellogg instructing him to appear before the circuit court of the United States and rep resent the state of Ransas in the original

Be Sure

If you have made up your mind to buy Rood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other A Boston lady, whose example is worthy imitation, tells her experience below: " In one store where I went to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla the clerk tried to induce me buy their own instead of Hood's; he told me their's would last longer; that I might take it on ten

To Get

days' trial; that if I did not like it I need not pay anything, etc. But he could not prevail on me to change. I told him I had taken Hood's Sarsaparilla, knew what it was, was satisfied with it, and did not want any other. When I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I was feeling real miserable with dyspepsia, and so weak that at times I could hardly

Hood's

stand. I looked like a person in consumption. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me so much good that I wonder at myself sometimes, and my friends frequently speak of it." Mus. ELLA A. GOFF, 61 Terrace Street, Boston.

Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only
by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

COTTRELLS IN FLORIDA.

100 Doses One Dollar

A Judge Who Had the Interests of the State at Heart.

"A good deal of surprise has been expressed by newspapers," a man who has recently returned from Florida said to a New York Tribune writer, "that this fellow Cottrell, the fighting mayor of Cedar Keys, should find it possible to terrorize and subjugate an entire town as he is said to have done. To one who has lived in the small towns in the southern part of Florida the situation is easily understood. There are few exceptions to the rule that the government of any people is just about what a large class of the community is contented to have it, This holds good, in my opinion, from the vast empire of Russia down to the little town of Cedar Keys. And I judge from the tyrannical policy pursued by the czar and the outrageous boldness of the festive Cottrell that each man has an equally large influential and admiring backing in proportion to the extent of his do-

"I have just been spending a winter in a growing town near the gulf coast of a southern Florida county, where there is just such a clique in control of municipal affairs as there must be in Cedar Keys. This clique is led by the county judge, however, and he maintains his authority, not by means of the shotgun, but by processes of the court. The rascally decisions he gives in trumped-up suits against the enemies of his gang would make dull rending, as a rule, to any but those immediately interested in them, but one case which I had him de cide myself had a grotesque touch of

humor in it. "One of the supporters of the 'court house gang, as the clique is called, had picked a quarrel, by persistent effort, with one of the opponents of the clique, and had drawn a wicked looking knife, of great length and keen edge, from his bootleg, with which he attempted to stab his opponent. The latter, seeing the knife, drew a revolver, levelled it at the rufflan's head, and commanded him to put away his knife. The man did so and sneaked out of the store, where the scene occurred, without another word. In the course of ten minutes he came back with the sheriff and the town marshal. They arrested the man who had drawn the revolver, lodged him in a hor-

ribly hot, stiffing jail, where clouds of mosquitoes and a wretched negro or two were his only companions, and there left him for the night. 'The next day about noon he was brought before the judge and charged with carrying concealed and murderous weapons about his person within the limits of the town. This is a convenient law for the court house gang, who are all armed and never enforce the law except in regard to their enemies. The pris oner was fined \$10. He paid it without a word, knowing how useless an appeal would be, and then made a similar charge against his opponent for carry ng the knife in his bootleg. knife was exhibited in court, and a most murderous looking tool it was, fit to carve a man's heart out. in fact; but the judge, who seemed also to act as counsel for the accused member of his gang, appealed to the crowd in the room, as a sort of jury, and said: 'Do you call this a murderous weapon? No, gentlemen, this is a simple pruning-knife, a peaceful tool of husbandry, a mere agricultral instrument.

The charge is dismissed with \$5 costs to be paid by the complainant. Tickets at lowest rates and superior accommodations via the great Rock Island route- Ticket office, 1602-Sixteenth and Farnam streets, Omaha,

Fine a man for carrying the implements

gentlemen. To punish a gentleman for carrying a pruning-knife in Florida

would be a blow at the great orange-

growing industry of this state, which it

hall never be said I was the first man

of his avocation about him?

An Old Lawsuit.

Four hundred and seventy years ago two men in Hungary went to law about piece of land valued at \$2,000. But no body was in any particular harry, and so the matter dragged along until the other day, when the court decided it. The decision, however, is of little practical interest to anybody, as the land in question has been covered by a lake for the last 200 years.



A cream of tartar baking powder. Bighe of leavening strength-U. S. Government Re-



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