KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

The Real Relations of Money to the Farmer and Wageworker.

FIATISM REVIEWED IN LIGHT OF THE PAST

Popular Prosperity and Wealth Cannot Be Decreed by Law or Created by Act of Congress.

CURTIS, Neb., March 16 .- To the Editor of THE BEE: As the American people march up the bill of human and national progress, In developing the true principles of the monetary system and promoting our individual prosperity on a safe and sound basis, now and then a person who is incapable of comprehending the broad and public principles | drives out the more valuable. The same of economic science will begin to lag, and ultimately will roll to the bottom of the bill, and getup transfigured and hurran for the remnants of greenbackism.

In the columns of THE BEE of late I notleed a letter from Mr. Avery, which, I presume, was a reply to my former article. He would have the dear people impressed with the ideathat in order to capture the golden calf and retire to the age of jabilee they must resort to the use of that currency in which its dorne is only a rainbow of hope. After much deliberation on the gentleman's manifesto I find it has been weighed in the bal-

anbe and found wanting. There is no use sum marizing Mr. Avery's statements, as we are well acquainted with the theory of the greenback party. As an example of green backism and the demerits it contains, I must say it stands pre-eminent. There is a generation of people who believe money is "a purely creation of law." I regret that the Aladdin palace made by the green back party consists only of a glorified mist, I wish it had been a reality. If this government could make money what a rich nation it would be! We would have no pauperism as we could put every poor man in a palace and let his life be a perpetual feast. The controlling element of the alliance tells us the government has the power to put its sovereign impress on a piece of paper and make it good money. There would seem then no be no need of the government collecting taxes from us. It needs simply to start the presses and grind out ship loads of paper and abolish poverty by pay-ing its own taxes. Thousands of farmers have been misinformed by their lenders on the money question. They are informed that the green back is the money for the poor man. Did anyone ever hear before of money that soughtout only the poor man and despised money kings and banks! Alden has truly said: "Before anything is money it must be such that its possessor can go into market and immediately use it in nurchasing comand immediately use it in purchasing com-modities or paying debts. It is of the es-sence of money that it is capable of making sence of money that it is capable of making immediate payment either to satisfy seller or creditor. What we are familiar with as the most approved form of money, as the thing that will most certainly be received in payment all over the world, is com of the precious metals." It is obvious, I think, why the claims of these are so universally accepted; first is, that they do not merally received. not merely represent value, as we shall find other kinds of money do, but they really are

What was the cause of the great national calamity in 1857? It had its root through land and railroad speculation, by converting the irredeemable paper curreacy, which was issued with authority from state governments, into something of a stable value. That was the disaster that come from the lack of a specie basis. The panies of 1837-73 were caused by the fluctuation in the volume and value of the national currency. Out of this had arisen a wild era of speculation, which sapped the foundations of business, destroyed financial confidence. dence and ended in disaster. Joseph H. Walker, an eminent economist, has truly said: "In all departure from a sound cur-rency, such as our country made, the suffer-ing and loss of the wageworkers are many fold more than any other class."

that such measures will benefit the man in moderate circumstances, and particularly the wage workers. The exact contrary is the fact, as the following tables indicate. While wages slowly increased from 1861 in the number of dollars paid the workman, their purchasing power—the real value of his wages, measured by what they would buy—instas surely power-the real value of his wages, measured by what they would buy-just as surely decreased. For instance, "dyers who received 67 cents a day in 1860 and \$1 in 1864 what could only buy with their \$1 in 1864 what they could buy with 50 cents in 1850." Their real wages, therefore, in 1864 were one-quarter less than in 1860, while nominally one-third more. And today, in 1891, they are receiving one-half more than in 1860, to-wit: \$1.50 in metallic currency, which will buy twice as much as \$1.50 would in 1864 under an inflated currency. J. El. Herold Rogers in Work and Wages says: "When prices of the necessaries of life rise, wages do not rise the necessaries of life rise, wages do not rise with them. No crime against labor is more injurious than expedients adopted on the part of government which tends to raise

The experiment of depreciating the currency was never tried in any country under circu instances more favorable to the wageworkers than here. A war was in progress during four years of the time, of such vast proportions that the consumption of the ag-gregate products of labor was increased ully one-tenth, besides while more one-tenth of the men who competed with each other in the labor market were employed in military operations, which was the equivalent of increasing the market for the laborer by one-fourth. Under these apparently favorable conditions for the wage worker, the value of his wages ought to have materially increased, instead of depreciating, if it is possible for him to over save himself from loss in periods of a debased currency.

debased currency.

Any injury to the creditor class is an injury to the debter class. Fellow farmers, beware of an irredeemable currency. We are not counted out of the class injured by inflation. What we demand is a sound currency, so that it shall be insured the payment of its credits in the best money—money as good and of as great purchasing powers as the control of the country of the countr and of as great purchasing power as that of the most favored creditor class. Then on the justice of the next great demand, for a fairer distribution of the benefits of wealth. from being concentrated in the hands of centralized power. I mean those who have accumulated millions from the hands of their fellow men, and not those who accumulated their wealth in a legitimate and

While the farmers are demanding reform from the grievance they now endure they need no legislation on such defunct schemes as Jerry Sockless Simpson has proposed, to abolish poverty among the impoverished farmers, as it willend only in disaster. There are many radical leaders who are dictating to the misinformed farmers visionary schemes for their redress. The resumption act of 1879 brought a depreciated currency to par and strengthened our national credit. I be-lieve national credit is national wealth. Today by virtue of the gold redemption fund, which has been maintained for several years, every greenback is as good as gold. Among the foremost duties of the treasury of the United States today is to preserve a sound currency, to maintain public confidence, and rve a firm basis for the sound busi-

of the country. The country was laboring under a disadvantage in 1873 of a paper currency. It was involved in meshes of paper with the metallic currency at a premium. The greenbacker believes that congress can say, "Let there be a dollar," and there is a dollar. I am not an inflationist. I have no respect for the absurd dogma of the supreme court that congress has power to make anything a legal tender, because not prohibited by the constitution from so doing. The supreme court never held that a greenback could work out its own salvation and redeem itself. There must be specie behind it, to be had on asking, or the greenback will decreciate.

greenback will depreciate.
I reiterate my former statement: *By the constant use of paper representatives of money we come to regard the symbol as the thing itself, and mistake the shadow for the substance." France has a stronger basis for a paper circulation than any other nation. Her metallic currency exceeds the paper by more than a third, she does not wish to resort to paper for her circulating medium. The United States, with her banking facilities

and present per capita in circulation make it nearly adequate with that of France.

By referring to the past history of the monetary system we will find the rudimentary commerce in the early stages of civilization was conducted solely by barter. The people would exchange either horses, sheep and cattle for grain or something of proportions were then prosperous.

Is not sufficient evidence for us to look the convey of pulpers detion was conducted solely by barter. The people would exchange either horses, sheep and cattle for grain or something of propor-tional value. Very carly in the world's his-tory, so early that the date is lost in oblivion, silver and gold began to be used for this pur-pose. Ultimately the coin has come into use. silver and gold began to be used for this purpose. Utilimately the cola has come into use. Now, the fact must be fired in the mind that the act of colning—the governmental stamp on the coin—is merely the government's guarantee of the weight of the coin and the fineness of the metal. For instance, the stamp on the gold dollar tells any one to whom it may be offered that it weighs 25.8 grains of metal; that is, nine-tenths of its weight is of nure gold and one-tenth of alloy. Recollect this—that the government stamp confers no value upon the cola. It merely certifies to its weight and purity. The history of our coinage shows clearly the fact that, when coinage shows clearly the fact that, when two coins are put in circulation side by side, and the metal in one is worth more than the metal in the other, the one worth the more will leave the country. The less valuable h paper currency. We must mind that the track was not made a legal tender, because, first, it was not intended at all for circulation in this country, but to be an aid to foreign trade, where it was hoped it would circulate the same as the Mexican dollar. This hope was

not realized, however, and congress repealed that portion of the law relating to their coin-age, called them in and melted them into bullion, which is now in the treasure vaults.

We cannot have in this country the large issue of the national notes during the civil war without any considerable amount of gold and silver in reserve, either in the bands of the people or in the vaults of the gov-ernment. Its rapid depreciation, was not from a want of faith in the government ultimately paying these notes, but because it was apparent that the government could not

then pay in coin. It is not the amount of money or its cheapness that makes good and prosperous times. The step to make cheap money out of paper is easy. Massachusetts Bay led the way in this country in 1600. Her £40,000 in paper, as one of her own historians tells us, made a legal tender for taxes, was the foremade a legal tender for taxes, was the fore-runner of that avaianche of colonial and con-tinental paper money so disastrous in its results before and dur-ing the war for independence. Soon came the recognition of the true principles of money. They were no more deluded with issues of unconvertible paper. Experience was their teacher and it taught them an irre-deemable paper currency was a delusion and deemable paper currency was a delusion and a snare. They could impress their sov-ereignty on a piece of paper, leather or tin, ereignty on a piece of paper, leather or tin, but the question confronted them whether or not it would be good policy, and their answer was no. From all these and other evils came the constitution, with its great money chart. A change for bettertimes had set in before 1787. Such was the schooling of our ancestors, and such the situation when they came to form the constitution. No people ever had better reason to desire reformation in their monetary laws; none wiser or abler states-

monetary laws; none wiser or abler statesmen to devise and formulate the charges mend to devise and formulate the charges needed. They wrote in the constitution—and their words cannot be too closely studied in the light of their situation and experience, by every intelligent citizen of today. Mr. Justice Clifford says: "That the pur-pose of the framers of the constitution was to provide a permanent standard of value, which should at all times and under all cir-cumstances consist of coin, fabricated and stamped from gold and silver. "It was to guard against flexible money that Webster pleaded so eloquently and it is the horrible

recollection of assignats, as well as John Law's Mississippi bubble that caused the French to have no faith in paper money and the prolonged sufferings which resulted from too much "flexibility" in the currency. Ought not we Americans to have equally as lively a recollection of continental money, confederate money and the wagon loads of shinplasters and paper frauds that circulated in this country before the war: Mr. Avery says he "has touched lightly on the subject." It is evidently seen that he has, for if he had touched very hard he would have touched

the corpse of the greenback party. For it has had its day. The statistics I have in my possession affords mathe following facts: As near as can be ascertained, the greatest amount of United States notes, commonly called the United States treasury \$32,184,213. That left in actual circulation \$415,115,990. There were in circulation at the same time other WHO Advocates of cheap money always claim forms of paper money amounting to \$239,347, 864, making an aggregate paper circulation of 8554,463,854. July 1, 1864, there was in existence of paper money formerly issued in the United States the following amounts:

Green backs 447, 300, 203
National bank notes 31, 235, 270

Of this amount there were in the United States treasury \$31,235,270 of greenbacks, leaving in circulation as before stated, \$654,-463,854. The population at that time is estimated to have been 34,046,000, which made an average of \$19.22 of paper money for each man, woman and child at that time in the country. It must be borne in mind that at that time neither gold nor silver was being used as currency in the United States. Both were then at high premium, and were bought and sold as commodities. Gold was used in payment of customs duties, and the govern ment paid the interest on its bends with gold. There was estimated at that time to be of gold coin in this country the sum of \$203,000,000. There was in the treasury at that date \$18,653,580. There was also estimated to be \$10,000,000 of silver in the United States at that time, of which \$625,366 was in the treasury. If these amounts of gold and silver were added to the paper money then in circulation the sum would be increased to \$848,184,908, which would have been \$24.9 for each person in the United States at that time. There was outstanding July 1, 1864, one and two years' notes of 1863 to the amount of \$153,471,450. These notes were not included as paper money, because they were interest-bearing obligations of the govern-ment, were at that time at a premium and were being rapidly funded in 5-20 and 10-40 bonds. Of course such obligations could in no sense be called currency, but if treated as droubling if treated as circulating medium and added to the paper money then in circulation, it would have raised the amount of paper money to \$34.74 per capita. If the gold and silver not in the treasury at that date be added to that sum, it will make \$1,001.656. 35s, or \$29,42 per capita. You must bear in mind, as these notes were not money, and as

the metallic currency was not in circulation, the real amount of circulating medium at that time for each person was \$19.22. Now, Mr. Avery, the amount of greenbacks was decreased from year to year, up to 1873, and then there was new issue of \$25,000,000, \$82,000,000. From that date there was a gradual reduction in the amount up to June 1, 1878, when the sum outstanding was \$36,681,016. At that time the law was approved which forbade the retirement of any more of these United States notes, and that is the amount of greenbacks now in existence. From these statements it is evident that there is now \$100,619,287 less of greenbacks in existence than were outstanding July 1, 1864, when the highest was probably reached. The total amount of money outstanding and in cir-culation July 1, 1878, was \$754,705,807. There was in the treasury of the United States \$61,-940,896. Deducting that amount from the entire sum issued, it leaves \$602,764,911, which was the amount of money in circulation July 1, 1878. Gold is not included in the estimate, because it was still at a premium and not in general use as money. The population at that time was 47,598,000, which shows that on that date there was in circulation as money

only \$14.56 per capita. The leaders of the farmers' alliance have informed us that the volume of currency has been constantly contracted for many years past, which I presumed was the gospel truth. By referring to the documents in my possession, under the official signature of the treasurer. I find the amount of circulating medium urer, I find the amount of circulating medium in existence February 1, 1891, was \$1,142,517,994, and the amount in the treasury was \$619,791,743. Deduct that amount from \$2,142,517,994 and it leaves the quantity of money in actual circulation among the people, which is \$1,525,736,251. The census just taken shows that we have a population of \$2,000,000. population of 63,000,000. So that today there is in actual circulation for every man, woman and child in this country the sum of \$24.80. as against \$13.56 in 1878, and \$19.22 in 1864, provided you include as money at those dates only such currency as was in actual use as money at the time. It proves that we really

somewhere else for the cause of business de pression than to the amount of circulating medium! Good houest dollars, the money of the constitution, is what we want, and what will be better for the entire people in the end of any nation. Solong as our currency is all convertible, without expense to the holder into the best, it will all be good. Go to the Argentine Republic for its history of paper currency, and where gold is at 250, and observe the effects it has on the people. We have today as good a money as any nation can boast of. Let us resolve to keep it the

The bald man's motto: "There is room at the top." This top may be supplied with a good crop of fine hair by using Hali's Hair renewer. Try it.

AGAINST CHARTER AMENDMENTS Mr. Ehrenpfort's Petition and the

Men Who Signed It. Not a little indignation has been expressed by leading citizens over the petition which certain residents of the First ward have sent to the legislature at the solicitation of Assessor Ehrenpfort.
It is charged that the latter

made made misrepresentations to many tax-payers in order to secure their signature; also, that the assessor stated that the signers of the petition wanted to kill all pending legn relating to Omaha when such is no the fast. It is claimed further that Ehrenpfor's in

terest in the matter is purely selfish; that he feared he would lose the position of assessor in that ward. The city pays him \$130 a year for his services, but it is hinted that there are greater inducements within reach.
Following is the petition and a list of some of the signers:

To the honorable assembly of the Twentysecond session of the legislature of the state of Nebraska for the year 1801

We, the undersigned residents, freeholders and taxpayers and all others in sympathy citizens of the city of Omana, a request your honorable body both houses of the legisl both houses of the legislature assembled at Lincoln, state of Nebraska not to pass senate files No. 94, 95, 96, and 110 as introduced by Senator Switzler from Doug-las. Your petitioners are of the opinion that our present laws as described in our charter for metropolitan cities which was passed by the honorable legislature of the twenty-first session of Nebraska in the year 1889, is far preferable to the proposed amendment described in the senate files named above except we indorse the clause in the proposed amendment, section 1, senate file No. 110, relating to election, which reads as follows: which reads as follows: Line one (1), section cleven (11), the gen

eral city election in all cities governed by this act, etc., etc.
And the clause in section 14, senate file No. 110, relating to treasurers in me tropoli-tan cities, which reads as follows: Line two (2), section 99, all funds of the

city shall, etc., etc. We hereby present also first copy of our present charter for metropolitan cities as passed by the twenty-first session of the log-islature of Nebraska, and second a copy of the proposed amendment as introduced by Senator Switzler of Douglas.

And in our opinion we think as freeholders and taxpayers that we have a certain right which we presume to justify in our prayer.

J. M. Bemis, Bemis' Omaha bag company;
Frank Dellone, Louis Schroeder, F. Stubbe adorff, John Baumer, V. L. Vodica, H. Newman, W. Segelke, G. Pomy, W. McHugh, John W. Bell, Metz Brothers, S. Kline, George L. Hughes, Christ Rissi, C. F. Goodman, A. Heller, R. Wilde, Henry Pundt, S. J. Howell, J. M. Metcalf, John Christopherson, Michael Dee, S. J. Burgstrom, C. N. Frick, C. Herbertz, Churchill Pump company, R. R. Grotte, John Butler, Gustave Beneke, F. Streitz, H. H. English, John Tiedemann, H. C. Larson, W. L. Eisasser, G. H. Hosgland, John Foitick, Ferdmand Fredenschen, Joseph Wolf, H. Steinhauser, Ferd Haarman, H. Schaeffer, John Roth, And in our opinion we think as freeholders Ferd Haarman, H. Schaeffer, John Roth John Mulvibili, Frank Kaspar, Joseph Vrand J. Engelthater, Frank Swooda, T. Sinhold United States notes, commonly called "greenbacks," in existence July 1, 1864, was S47,300,393, but of that amount there was in Emil E. Streitz, John Garvey and about sev-

WHO AND WHAT?

Tacoma Officials Inquisitive Concerning a Mysterious Mrs. Quaife.

A telegram from Chief of Police L. D. Ellis, Tacoma, Wash., was received at the central station late yesterday afternoon asking the police for information concerning the following described woman:

Mrs. Walter Quaife, beight, five feet five inches; age, about twenty-six years; hair, rather dark; florid complexion, and somewhat freckled; hazel eyes; weight, 130 pounds. When last seen Mrs. Quaife had on a black dress, navy blue cloak trimmed with black braid, a lace bonnet trimmed with yellow flowers.

It is claimed that Mrs. Quaife left Tacoma on the 13th, and should have arrived here yesterday, but no such person was seen on the arriving trains. The telegram also stated that the mother

of the woman wanted lived in Omaha, but that her name was unknown to the Tacoma officials. leaves the police completely in the

dark and without a possible clue as to the whereabouts of the woman. It is not known classes. what she is wanted for.

IN THE JURY'S HANDS.

Twelve Good Men Deliberating on Warbington's Sanity. The case against Cary J. Warbington charged with mutilating the famous paint ing. "The Return of Spring," during the

yesterday morning. Up to supper time the jury had made no sign and Judge Clarkson announced his intention of waiting until 10 p. m. for a ver-dict At that hour no verdict had been re-turned and the judge decided not to wait any longer, and so departed for his home. The inry, if they find a verdict before morning will have to remain locked up until the open ing of court today.

Omaha art exhibit, was given to the jury

Wanted in Denver.

G. E. Ritmaster was arrested yesterday afternoon on the strength of a telegram from Deaver. The charge placed against his name on the blotter at the city jail was obtaining money under false pretenses. Later on the prisoner was released on bond.

The Denver officials were sotified and an

officer is expected today or tomorrow to take There were no particulars of the offence in the telegram, and of course the accused re-fused to make any statement.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Frank Richardson of New

York are in the city.

Henry Wilke, another old resident, died yes terday at his home in Jefferson precinct, aged 71 years. The deceased was the father of Wm. Wilke, of Wilke & Lauther, and had resided in that precinct for thirteen years. The funeral will take place tomorrow from the late residence of the deceased.

The Barker-Tony Buen and wife, Kansas City; N. L. Baker, Dallas, E. S. Locke, Kansas City; J. C. Raiston, Ogden; Dr. Dahsey, Bancroft; J. J. Wilson, Lincoln; J. Baker, Davenport; Lewis Howum, Talmage; E. D. Whitney, Portland; A. Edmiston, Tacoma.

Portland; A. Edralston, Tacoma.

The Miliard—John Forester, jr., Dubuque; S. Hudigan, J. O. Brinkhoff, C. B. Holcomb, Kansas City; E. J. Goodrich, New York; C. E. Ware, St. Louis; C. L. Wilson, New York; O. G. Orr, Chicago; C. P. Bachelder, Hutchinson, Kan.; T. B. Jones, Chicago, C. R. Berry, A. C. Dawes, St. Joe; E. P. Hollister, New York; J. T. Joyce, Chicago; B. F. Hutches, Galveston; N. C. Abbott, Lincoln; Mrs. E. A. Thayer, Lincoln; Miss Yom Orman, Canada; S. C. Stoha, Canada.

Stoha, Canada.

The Murray—H. J. Olasgow, A. L. Holman, F. J. Flower, E. S. Root, F. C. Travor, A. R. Walker, H. M. Roogers, E. S. Hutchins, J. B. Hilburn, Chleago; L. L. Squires, C. E. Brown, John McIntire, P. E. Schutter, J. H. Hall, John F. Shields, New York; E. D. Hofeler, Rochester; C. S. Boynton, Boston; Charles H. Wilmot, Dubuque; C. C. McKnight, Hastings; J. F. Rippey, Clinton; W. C. Montgomery, St. Cloud, Minn.; S. I. D. Krause, Kansas City; D. W. Effeler, Atlantic; C. J. Danleis, Butlalo; W. N. Betts, Tonawanda, Penn.; E. L. Fleck, Sydney; L. M. Fitzhugh, Clacinnati; F. C. Smythe, Kansas City.

A SAIL ON THE BRINY DEEP.

Ora Whirl by Rail to Six American Pleasure

EVERYTHING PRE-PAID AND FIRST CLASS.

If You Want to Take a Trip This Summer Without Expense, Participate in The Fee's Match-Iess Offer.

Arrangements have been effected by the publishers of THE BEE which enable us to make a novel and attractive offer to parties who are disposed to devote their time and en erry toward procuring new subscribers for THE ORATIA WHERLY BEE OF THE SCADAY Bee between this date and the 10th day of June next.

This offerwill be open only to parties so liciting subscribers in Nebraska, lowa, South Dakota and Kansas.

A careful record will be kept of all subscriptions fowarded, and the awards will be made without partiality

THE EUROPEAN TOUR. To the person that will secure the largest number of cash susscribers for THE OMAHA WEEKLY BEE OF THE SUNDAY BEE before June 10, 1891, will be given free or cost a ROUND TRIP EUROPEAN TOUR TICKET This ticket will melude first-class passage from New York to Europe and return. This Includes also all traveling, hotel and sight-seeing expenses. The trip will be made with an excursion party gotten up by Mrs. M. D. Frazier of Boston, and will be in charge of competent guides. The traveler has ne cares whatever. The tour covers all the principal countries of Europe England, Germany countries of Europe Logland, Germany, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Italy and their rincipal cities, including London, Brussels, Berlin, Rome, Florence, Venice, Milan, Genea, etc.

SEVENTY-THICES DAYS OF MOTIFISEEING. The party starts from New York June 27 and returns to that city by September II, Taken by any individual alone, this Fluropean trip would involve an outlay of

AMERICAN AND CANADIAN TOURS. For the second largest list of subscribers we offer a free tacket from Omaha to San Francisco and Los Angeles and return. Magnificent mountain scenery, the beautiful Golden Gute, the land of sunshine, fruits and flowers. "Who has not seen California will not die happy." Travel is an educator, and to properly appreciate the vastness of our at country one must see its best features. For the third largest list of subscribers to Wesselver Susper Best we offer a ticket from Omaha to Quebes and return. What could be grander than a trip down the beautiful St Lawrence in mid sammer! To con-template the beauty of Thousand Isles is de-lightful. How much more delightful to visit them when is verdure clad.

And all this pleasure for obtaining sub-cribers to the Werselv and Sunnay Bee. For the fourth largestlist of subscribers we offer a free ticket from Omaha to New York, Philadelphia. Washington and return. There are no points on this continental greater general interest than these three cities. An American clotten has not completed his education until he has seen the seat of government. The persons and points of interest in Washington are innumerable and to the intelligent observer a visit there is full of interest. New York and Philadelphia as the commercial and financial centers of the country are always interesting.

All this sight seeing and traveling given away for obtaining subscribers to the Weekli or Sunday Bee.
For the fifth largest list of subscribers we offer a free ticket from Omaha to Niagara Falis and return. Eversince your childish wonder was aroused by the description in the old school readers of these wonderful falls you have desired to see them. Here is the opportunity. A most deligat ful excursion and one without expense, given for securing sub-scribers to the Well-Ky or Sunday Brie.

For the sixth targest list of subscribers we offer a free ticket from Omana to Salt Lake City and return. The famous Mormon city is fast becoming a Gentile city, and will in time lose much of interest. Now, this summer would be a good time to visit the boom ing city. Garfield Beach is of course in-cluded in the trip. This summer resort on the lake is a delightful place to pass a few of the hot summer days. Why not secure a number of subscribers for the WEERLY or

SUNDAY BERAND take the trip.

For the seventh largest list of subscribers we offer a free ticket to Denver and Maniton and return. While a shorter trip than any o and return. While a shorter trip than any of the others it combines many pleasant fea-tures. Denver—the queen city of the plains —is always worth seeing while the health and summerresorts of Manutou are delightful indeed. Health-giving, inspiring, restfulamid sublime scenery-what trip could be more restful! All this pleasure for securing subscribers to the SUNDAY OF WEEKLY BEE

CONDITIONS. Now what are the conditions upon which these tickets are given away! The securing of the largest list of subscribers to THE WEEKLY OF SUNDAY BEE. No newspaper in the west is so well and favorably known and olicitors have always found it an easy matter to secure subscribers. The Ben's sub scription list has always kept pace with its reputation and it deisres to add new names to its long list of friends. Being at all times a people's paper it makes friends with all

The subscription price of THE WEEKLY BEE is \$1.00 per year postpaid to any place in this country or Canada, or \$2.00 if sent to a

foreign country.

THE SUNDAY BEE is \$2.00 per year, but Omaha subscribers for THE SUNDAY BEE will not be counted in this competition. Get up a list. Have your friends subscribe for the paper. Sample copies forwarded free on request.

Persons desiring to compete for one

these prizes will please say so when sending in their first orders. Remittance in full must accompany every Two six months subscriptions or fou

three months subscriptions will be counted

as one order.

My wife had been a sufferer for some time with pain in the bacs; Salvation Oil was freely used and I am glad to say my wife to-dgy suffers no pain. W. B. Council, Balti-In colds of great obstinacy and hacking chronic coughs use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup,

the favorite. FINALLY OWNED UP.

Counterfeiter Ruland Tires of Play ing Insane.

City Physician Gapen was called to Deadwood a short time ago to testify as an insanity expert in the case of Harry Ruland, who was arrested as one of a gang of counterfeiters, and who feigned insanity. The Deadwood physicians declared it to be a genume case, but Dr. 7 apen insisted that the pris-oner was shamming. He received a letter this morning stating that he was correct and that the prisoner had given in. It seems that on March 12 the United States marshal for South Dakota left Deadwood for Sioux Falls, where United States court was to convene On the way Ruland requested the prisoner chained to him to ask the marshal what would be done in case he gave up being in

He was informed that the marshal would say a good word for him, and shortly re-marked: "Say, Mr. Marshal, I am getting d—tired of this racket and I am going to give up being insane, and I want you to deal as lightly as possible with me." From that time on he was as rational as any one. He now wants to tell of the gang of counter-

felters and get offeasy.

Ruland says trying to be crazy was the bardest work he ever did, and he believes if he kept the racket up much longer, he would really go cray. He complained very much of his treatment while in confinement. He said that his cell had only been deaned out once in the fifty days he was there and that he did not have a bath or a change. He says that every time the jailer came up with visit-ors he would say, "Why I only cleaned his cell outyesterday and washed him the day before that," but Rutland was in for insunity and could not squeal. It is the last time will try the insatity dodge. He is now Sloux Falls and will plead guilty when cour opens. He also claims that if Dr. Gapen not testified he believed that all of the tors in Deadwood would have said he was

Continental Clothing House.

SPECIAL SALE OF Boys' and Children's Suits.

This week we have inaugurated an important sale of Fine Suits for Boys and Children, manufactured for last season's business, and which we propose to close out now as we have at other seasons AT ABOUT ONE-HALF LAST SEASON'S PRICES. The stock comprises all the fine suits carried from last season. We quote a few figures to show the reductions which will be made at this sale.

If you paid \$10.00 for one of these lots last season, you may expect to buyit

now at \$5.00. If you paid \$8.00 for one of them last season, you may expect to buy it to-day

If you paid \$6.00 for a first-class All Wool Suit last season, you will find it white this sale lasts marked at \$3.50. And so on.

Do not miss the opportunity. You can clothe your boys and children in excel-lent manner, from the very best fabrics ever manufactured by us, at one-half Read the list below:

Lot No. 1-We offer 300 of the Finest Quality Double-and-Twist All - Wool Sawyer Woolen Co.'s Fancy Cassimere
Snits, for boys 4 to 13 years, the finest
quality of Cassimere made by the famous Sawyer Woolen Co., which in suits
was never sold for loss than a suits Sawyer Woolen Co.'s Fancy Cassimere was never sold for less than \$7.00 to \$8.00 each, and which has been the average price on these lots. They are made in just as good style as though they were made this senson, and in regular sizes from 4 to 13 years. You can buy them at this sale at

\$400 Each. \$4.00 Each. \$4.00 Each.

Lot No. 2-We offer 200 Fine Scotch Plaid, Velour Finish, Cassimere Suits, strictly All Wool-cloth made by the Excelsior Weelen Mills, worth \$1.75per yard, made up in our very best style

of Boys' Suits, ages 4 to 13 years. A suit which has been sold regularly at \$7.00 throughout the market, and is worth the price to-day. We offer now

\$3.50 a Svit.

\$3.50 a Suit.

\$4.00 PER SUIT. \$4.00 PERSUIT.

In regular sizes, 4 to 13 years.

Lot No. 4.—We offer 100 suits fine diagonal Scotch Bannock burn, made by the celebrated manufacturers. Phillips & Kun hardt, for boys I to 13. One of the handsomest patterns in our stock, formerly sold at \$7 per suit, now offered at

LOT NO. 3.

the neatest patterns in our stock, sold

regularly at \$4 per suit the entire season, and a bargain at that price. For

son, and a bargain at that price. For the purpose of closing them now rap-idly, we offer them to close at \$2.50 PER SUIT. \$2.50 PER SUIT. \$2.50 PER SUIT.

We offer 200 boys' dark plaid fancy cassimere suits, in heavy weights suitable for use in March and April, one of

\$4.00 PER SUIT. Our limited space prevents our men tioning but few of these bargain lots, but we offer you more than 50 different styles of suits to selectfrom, nearly all of which you may purchase at about one half last season's prices. \$10 suits for \$5. \$8 suits for \$4. \$7 suits for \$3.50. \$6 suits for \$3 to \$3.50. \$5 suits

for \$2.50 to \$2.75. Lot No. 5.-We offer 1.000 pairs of boys' fancy cassimere knee pants, for boys 4 to 13 years, new, fresh goods, in excellent styles, at 50c per pair, worth regularly 75c to \$1.

IN OUR MEN'S DEPARTMENT WE ALSO OFFER

Lot No. 6.-A special line of 200 medium light colored melton overcoats, excellent style, with silk facings, a genteel, dressy over-garment for young gentlemen, such as is ordinarily sold at \$12 everywhere. Our price, until the lot is crosed, will be \$7.50 each. Remember they are the very latest style. long rott, silk faced, made in the best possible manner, only 87.50 EACH.

\$7.50 EACH. \$7.50 EACH.

Sizes from 34 to 40. In our men's department we have some extraordinary bargains in fancy cassimere suits now open on our coun-

Lot No. 7.-We offer 250 strictly all wool Aberdeen cheviot suits, in medium brown mixtures, regular sizes, 34 to 42, single-breasted sack coats, which we offer to close at \$7 per suit. Reduced from \$10 last season. Remember these suits are strictly all wool, and are fully worth \$10 today. You can buy them during this sale at \$7.00 PER SUIT.

\$7.00 PERSUIT. \$7.00 PER SUIT. Look is our large show window for samples of these lots. You will see some of the most striking bargains ever offered at the Continental since we have been in business.

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

SAMPLE SUITS WILL BE SENT TO ANY ADDRESS with the privilege of examination, to be returned at our expense if not satisfactory.

FREELAND, LOOMIS & CO.

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

A ROARING FARCE.

The Way Boiler Inspection is Alleged to Be Done.

Joseph H. Standeven is city boiler inspec ter at a salary of \$1,800 and has one assistant, John Clair, who receives a salary of

Clair was seen Thursday at the office of the inspector in a semi-intoxicated condition. He stated that the work of inspection was done principally on Sundays as most establishments were closed on that day and the boilers cold. He declined to state how the week

days were spent. In realy to the question as to how often a boiler was inspected he said they "got nearly around in a year." Standeven kept all the records, he said, and he knew nothing about the average number of boilers inspected per month. He was asked about the ordinance relating

to "safety plugs" and stated that he did not want to talk on that subject "as he wanted to hold his job." He expressed the opinion that the things were useless as a good engineer who understood his business had no need of them. Besides that, "scales formed on the inner end of the plugs and prevented

them from fusing."

A visit to the offices of the city clerk and comptroller shows that the boiler inspector had made no report to the council since the first of the year. He made a deposit of 880 with the treasurer on February 3, covering fees collected during January. The ordinance requires him to make reports of inspections quarterly, and "monthly if required."

The accounts of the boiler inspector are checked by the comptroller to see that the amount of money turned over to the treasurer corresponds with the stubs in the book of receipts for inspections and licenses is sued. There is no check in the office except the quarterly reports and these stubs. The system of receipting for fees is the same as that in the office of the superintendent of plumbing. There is nothing to prevent the inspector from giving his "personal receipt" for fees and pocketing the latter.

Witham B. Austin, engineer at Miller & Gunderson's sash and door factory, and sec-

retary of the Omaha lodge of stationary engineers, stated that the "safety plugs" were useless contrivances. He had had experience with them and was satisfied they were of no practical utility. The formation of scales on the inner end of the plug prevented it from fusing when the water was low. These plugs had been in use for years on river steamers and had proved a failure.

Speaking of Standeven, he said he (Standeven) was a poor excuse for an engineer, as he (Austin) knew of several instances in which he had asked applicants for engineers licenses very foolish questions, and there were other cases in which licenses had been granted without asking the applicants any uestions at all.

Austin produced Standeven's certificates f inspection, which showed that the latter of inspected, which showed that the interhad inspected the boilers at the mill on November 1, 1887, and again in August, 1880.
No inspection had been made by Standeven
netween those dates.

Nearly all the inspections of boilers are
made by Clair, Standeven not doing much of
mything, according to Austin.

mything, according to Austin.

The board of engineers consists of Stande David Gilbert and Arthur Pender. The two latter receive \$4 each for each meeting of the board. Their duties are to examine of the board. Their duties are to examine applicants for licenses as engineers.

There are no regular questions, the applicants being subjected to an oral examination There are no records of the proceedings of the board except the stubs showing the licenses issued. No one, showing the licenses issued. No one, except members of the board, knows whether as applicant for an engineer's certificate has asked one or one hundred questions A little stab in a book is the only check on the financial work of the inspector.

De Witt & Little early Risers: only pill to cure sick headache and regulate the bowels. Lost Her Uncle. Mary Dougherty, a six-year-old girl, came

here Thursday evening from Batavia, la., to

meet her uncle. That relative failed to appear

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

and the girl did not know what to do. She had no money and nowhere to go. W. A. Clark, a Papillion banker, became acquainted with the facts and took the child to the Grand hotel, at Eleventh and Marcy, telling the landlerd to take care of her until she heard from her uncle. The name of the uncle was not given, but the girl says he knewshe was

"Ayer's medienes have o een satisfactory to me throughout my practice, especially Aver's Chery Pectoral, which has been used by many of my patients, one of whom says ws it saved his life M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ATTORNEYS DISAGREE.

Lawyers Platte and Adams Fall Out and Break Up. The law firm of Platte & Adams is all torn up and trouble is brewing in targe quantities where the individual interests of the partners seem to meet and mix. The firm has been dissolved practically, if not legally, and now the partners are quarreling about the possession of mail matter that continues to come addressed to the firm. They have con-ferred with United States District Attorney Baker regarding the matter and he has advised them to let Uncle Sam have his way according to laws providing for such case and the disputed mail will probably be sent to the dead letter office and held until the dis-

bute is settled. Accompanied by Thomas P. Mitchell, J.D. Armstrong, Albert W. Davis, Francis Howe and Louis Washington, Mr. Platte appeared before Atterney Baker vesterday and said that these parties had been defrauded by his former partner, Mr. Adams.

Mitchell, Armstrong, Davis, Howe and Washington complained that Adams had received small amounts from them as a fee for

is services ostensibly to procure pension and that these amounts had been paid him in advance of any tangible results from his efforts, which is a plain violation of law. Nogriping, no nausea, no pain when De

Witt's Little Early Risers are taken. Small ill. Safepill. Best pill.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Nebraska. George Gibbs of Fairbury was terribly inred by falling through an elevator. The ball of the Umon Pacific employes at columbus was a social and financial success. Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Hayes of Norfolk celerated their golden wedding amiversary the ther day.

The old Grand Island depot at Fairbury was destroyed by fire supposed to have been tarted by incendiaries. The authorities at Auburn are bound to rid e town of gamblers and the leaders of the

rang have been arrested. The Seward County Fair association will offer a set of furniture as a prize to any couple who will wed on the grounds during the fall exhibition. Hebron Knights of Labor held a mass

seeting the other night and were addressed y National Lecturer Wheat on "How We Snall Remedy Hard Times." At a meeting of the village trustees of Cov ngton Attorney Mell C. Jay, was instructed to commence proceedings at once against the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapells & Omaha railroad company to compel them to make a

station at that place. The Plattsmouth Baptists have purchased fine site in South Park and intend to comnence the erection of a \$6,000 church as soon as the spring has opened up. The material has been ordered and that needed for the oundation is already on the ground. Thunder Boar, a Sioux Indian who was doing Europe the last summer, passed through Rushville the other day on his way

to Pine Ridge with a white bride, who had married in Germany. He was a show-man in Buffalo Bill's Wild West show. The silver wedding of Supervisor D. W. B. Evans and wife, who have been residents of pring Ranchesines 1870, occurred on the 11th instant and the occasion was made mem crable by a gathering of their friends, who

pestowed on the couple many valuable

A farmer near Spring Ranche was aroused one night last week by his dog scratching on the door. He got up, took his gun and found two of his neighbors in his cornerls stealing corn. He marched them to the house, had his wife lighted a lamp so as to seewho they were, and told them to skip, leaving their

jured. Fireman Frank Walker, seeing the accident could not be averted, jumped from the engine and escaped serious injury. A Methodist college is to be established at Douglas, Otoe county. The projectors ask for a deed to the land and \$1,000 in cash, and the demand will be complied with.

Hanenstine, the Custer county murderer, who is sentenced to hang April 17, has made a second attempt to kill himself in the jail at Broken Bow. This time he tried hanging using a piece of his bedelothes. The guard, wever, discovered the scheme and happed in the bud after Hanenstine had adjusted the moose about his neck and atturned the other end of the improvised rope to the roof of his cell.

Owing to the remarkable increase in the school attendance at Plattsmouth the present accommodations are found to be entirely inadequate to the requirements, and it is claimed that two more school houses are ab-solutely necessary. The school board is dis-cussing the question, and numerously signed petitions will be presented to the city comcil at its next meeting praying for a call for an election to vote bonds to the amount of \$15,000 to be used in the construction of two new brick school houses of four rooms each

A Pan-American athletic club has been organized by Fort Dodge young men.

At a funeral in Carroll county last week the hearse was upset, but no damage was Frank Smith, a mail carrier eloved from Charinda with a prostitute leaving a wife and four children in destitute circumstances. Some Davenport people will try to reform

a misister, an editor, a poet and an intimate of many well known literary people. Carroll papers state that all the saloons in that town are running just as they were be-fore the late presecutions by the state tem-perance alliance and that two new salsons have been opened.

a tramp who claims that at one time be was

Saloonkeepers of Muscatine have been permitted to run the past two months without paying fines. Now that the municipal election is over the Journal says the monthly lines for running "disorderly houses" will be collected as heretofore. A gentleman from the rural districts was fined for drunkenness in the Dabuque police court the other day and the judge was arrazed

when the fellow said he couldn't see the justice of sending him to jail while the man who sold him the liquor went unpunished. Judge Lynch of Carroll has adopted the following novel way of performing a mar ringe ceremony: "Stand up! Take hold of hands. I do hereby declare you man and

wife from now into eternity, so held me God and in conclusion will charge you \$2." Burlington's city council reduced the salary of city cierk from 8600 to \$400 per annum. The mayor of that ancient burg must now office with the city marshal, as the \$400 allowed last year to that functionary for clerk hire and office rent has been entirely

Rev. David J. Burrell of Dubuque has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Collegiate Reformed church of New York city at an annual salary of \$15,000. The call is practically for life, as the salary goes on just the same if he is incapacitated from duty by old age or sickness.

A Nevada man, who has been in the nabit of beating his motherless children, struck his twelve-year-old boy with a horse whip and put out an eye. Neighbors sent a physician to attend the boy and the inhuman father declared he would pay no such bills, and said the boy should be sent to the poorhouse. The women of Nevada have taken the case in hand and propose to have the heartless wreten properly punished.

Tabor, a little village in Fremont county, is in some respects an unique place. It was settled by a colony in 1852. During the greater part of its history the people have all worshiped together in one large church— Congregational—more than four fifths of the people belonging to that denomination. When a tax was voted to aid the Tabor & Northern railroad the vote was unanimous and at the recent municipal and school elec-tions only one ticket was placed in nomination. It might be truly said that the Con-gregationalists have a monopoly in Tabor.

Two Imperial Doctors.

Sir Morrel Macken zie and Professor Koo he nighest authorities in Europe, unhesta-tingly recommend the Soden Pastilles troches for all Throat, Luny and Catarrhal di-A Rock Island passenger train and the Nelson freight collided near Fairbury, wrecking and demolishing three box cars loaded with grain. Engineer Harry Walker had his arm broken and was otherwise in-