Omaha, The Bee Building South On aha, Corner N and 20th Streets Council Bind's, 12 Pearl Street, Chicago Office, 517 Chamber of Commerce, New York, Roomstis, Band is, Tribone Building Washington, 553 Fourteenth street. CORRESPONDENCE

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

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

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors THE BEE BUILDING.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.
State of Nebraska,
County of thoughas | 88
County of thoughas | 88
Publishing company, does solemnly swear
that the actual circulation of The Daily Ree
for the week enting May 2, 1891, was as
follows: sunday, April 26... Monday, April 27. Tuesday, April 28. Wadnesday, April 29 Thursday, April 30 Friday, May 1 25,704

Saturday, May 2

N. P. Ferra.

Notary Public.

Notary Public.

Notary Public.

Secretary of Honglas.

George B. Taschuck, being duly sworn, decoses and says that he basecretary of The Ber Publishing company, that the netnal average daily chemistion of The Barry Ber for the north of May, 1890, 20,180 copies; for June, 180, 20,00 copies; for June, 180, 20,00 copies; for August, 1890, 20,570 copies; for October 1890, 20,562 copies; for November, 1804, 27,150 copies; for December, 1804, 20,150 copies; for Juney, 1804, 20,150 copies; for February, 1804, 23,302 copies; for March, 1804, 24,063 copies, for April, 1804, 25,255 copies.

Sworn to lefore me, and subscribed in my presence, this 2d day of May, A. D., 1804.

Notary Public.

SIGN painters come high in Europe. One by Messonier, in the Bolakow art collection, sold at auction for \$13,860,

THE successful sinking of an artesian well at Santce Agency should encourage other sections of Nebraska to experi ment for this source of power and irri-

THE Russian influenza is stronger than the czar. It has captured England horse and foot. Even British philosophy goes down before it. Herbert Spencer is flat on his back with the disorder.

AN Italian appeals to the mayor of New Orleans for police protection against the threat and oppression of the Mafia. This Italian is a naturalized American citizen. Day by day the bluster of Rudini grows more ludicrous.

COLORADO people are justly indignant at the railways for advancing the round trip tourist rates from the Missouri river from \$25 to \$29. The railways have seriously crippled the tourist goose by this action, as they will discover before the season closes.

A PASSENGER rate war can hardly be avoided. The boycott is injuring the Chicago & Alton road in spite of asseverations to the contrary. That road is a fighter and will stick the knife into the rate agreement if the eastern lines maintain their position.

TEXAS papers now promise that the next campaign in that state shall be one of education and dispassionate discussion of state and national topics. Texas is already experiencing the benefits of President Harrison's flying visit. What a novel campaign it will be to the oldtimers

SAN FRANCISCO gave President Harrison a banquet and on his table was a bank of roses fifteen feet long and three feet wide. The speeches were neither so long, so wide nor so extravagantly florid, but they were scented and perfumed and emitted the genuine California flavor.

JUDGE CARPENTER lost sight of the fact that General Butler is largely but judiciously loaded with projectiles. By the time the Massachusetts legislature, congress and General Butler gets through with the peppery judge there will not be enough of him left to stain the ermine or soil the wool sack.

ROBERT P. PORTER, superintendent of the census, will make a visit to the Pacific coast. His route will not be via Kansas City. The metropolis of the lower Missouri river has not felt kindly toward the census bureau since it was discovered that Omaha had outgrown her. Somehow she blames Mr. Porter for the relentlessness of the figures.

Dissolution is the nightmare of the ministerial party in Great Britain. With this club Lord Salisbury beats soreheads back into line and effectually suppresses incipient insurrections in government ranks. Just now the majority in parliament want no appeal to the people. This is one of the beauties of the responsible government which is usually overlooked by admirers of the English system.

THE ultimate result of the allotment In severalty act to the Indian tribes and reservations is well illustrated in the work in this direction among the Jicarilla Apaches of New Mexico. The agent has been in the field less than a year but 600 families have accepted lands, and the work goes bravely on. Nothing is doing so much to break up tribal relations and large reservations as the bill bearing the good name of Senator Dawes of Massachusetts.

THE Kansas City Globe is numbered with the dead, and buried in its grave are \$200,000 of the good money of some gentlemen who imagined there was room for a third morning newspaper in Kansas City. While it was a good newspaper, its demise merely emphasizes a generally accepted truth in journalismnamely, that two good newspapers in a city of less than 250,000 population entirely cover the field of opportunity as well as success.

IOWA POLITICS

The democracy of lows has concluded for the first time in its history to hold an early convention and to precede the republicans with its nominations. It has do ided upon June 24 as the date. The independents will nominate their ticket before the democrats meet. This means that the democrats of the state propose to make an aggressive campaign and that they aim to take advantage of the diversion of the alliance men from republican ranks. Governor Boies will probably be renominated without opposition, and the party platform will not vary greatly from that of former years except to make a strong bid for farmer votes. It is safe to conclude, however, that places will be kept open on the democratic ticket for such trades as the alliance can be induced to accept.

The republicans of Iowa are not split by factions at present. They realize the langer which menaces them through the disaffection among farmers. They also know that the democrats will endeavor to entrap the alliance republicans and divide the votes between the three partles so as to give the democrats control of the principal offices. The republicans will have the advantage of entering the field after the other tickets are made up, and with good nominations and a clean-cut piatform in accord with the good sense of lown voters generally, should and will be able to hold the state to its allegiance to the republican party.

The farmers of Iowa have no just grievance against the republicans. The party in that state has not been dominated by railroad influences, nor has it been neglectful of the interests of producers. The alliance movement over there is largely made up of disgruntled republicans, ex-greenbackers, walking delegates of one so called reform or another. The yeomen of the state will have ample time to uncover the ambush into which these allies of democracy seek to lead the party which has made lows great and wealthy and which has never failed in its duty to the people.

SOUTH DAKOTA WELLS.

The last legislature of South Dakota was not a brilliant success, but one of its acts promises to keep it in grateful remembrance. Authority was granted townships throughout the state to bond themselves for the purpose of boring artesian wells. The whole region from Yankton to Chamberlain seems to be included in the artesian belt. Wherever wells have been sunk a good flow of water under pressure is obtained at deptns varying from 800 to 2,500 feet. The well at Yankton has a pressure of 70 pounds and the new one at Huron nearly or quite two hundred pounds. The latter throws a stream through a two and one-half inch nozzle to a height of 170 feet.

The more or less rainless farm land of South Dakota is made productive by means of these wells and the problem of cultivation simplified. An example is cited of two fields on the same section last year. One watered from an artesian well yielded 20 bushels of wheat to the acre and the other, dependent upon the season's rainfall, but five bushels. The law passed by the legislature has already stimulated the farming communities to avail themselves of this natural resource and before the working season is passed there will be scores of flowing wells giving vigor to the vegetation and making the farmers inde-

These same wells are used also for mills and factories. The big well at Huron has power enough to run a one hundred and fifty barrel flouring mill, and water enough, if the flow continues at the rate of 10,000 gallons per minute, as at present, to furnish every man, woman and child in the state four gallons of water every 24 hours. The water is at present wasting itself in the Jim River, but sooner or later it will be utilized for power and irrigation, There can be no question about it. South Dakota has seized a prosperous future with a grip which will never let it escape.

PRAISE FROM THE ENEMY.

The New York Sun, in an article warning the democracy against over-confidence and the mistake of under-rating the strength of their opponents, says of the present administration that it has been on the whole safe and conservative. "It has been free from scandals, and in the case of the department of state and the navy department it has performed useful and even brilliant service." The Sun does not regard the abilities of President Harrison as of the first order, "but they are more than respectable," and the fact is recognized that the country, which was at first into rate him too low. clined is now inclined to admit that he is a shrewd and practical politician. It acknowledges that the president is "the master of his administration," that his administration "has been more than an average performance," and that the republicans will not have to make many apologies for him.

This praise, from a source which would be very glad to condemn if there was the least chance for condemnation. is the strongest possible testimony to the success of the present ad ministration and to the excellent impression that President Harrison has made upon the minds of all intelligent, discriminating and candid people. It is undoubtedly true, as the Sun says, that at first the country was inclined to make too low an estimate of the ability of the president. It had forgotten that he made an excellent record in the United States senate, and he was regarded rather as a shrewd politician than as a statesman. Nothing very notable was expected of his administration. Public sentiment has undergone a very great change, and all fairminded men concede that President Harrison is fully entitled to be regarded as a statesman of exceptional ability. As he said a few days ago, he has endeavored to make his administration distinctively a business administration, and it cannot be questioned that he has succeeded in doing so. There has not been in our history an administration that accomplished so much of a practical nature in its first two years, and there is every reason to expect that state.

from this administration, whose constant aim has been to promote measures. which would advance the material welfare of the whole nation. The promise is that this is the purpose to which the principal work of the administration will still be devoted, and if the remaining years of the term bring results as important as those thus far achieved, the administration will have made a record of usefulness entitiing it to a very high place in history.

The republican party has no apologies to make for President Harvison and is not likely to be called upon to make He has most amply justified confidence, and every day he is gaining strength with the party and for the party. The country has learned to regard him as in every respect worthy of his exalted office, and there is a universal feeling that while he remains in it the interests and welfare of the whole country will be wisely and faithfully subserved. The Sun is right in saying that in the next campaign the republicans will fight with their usual energy and abundance of resource, and the record of the administration, wise, clean and practical, will be a source of strength to the party in every section of the country,

BISMARCK AGAIN IN ACTION.

The election of Prince Bismarck to the reichstag is really a matter of worldwide interest, which is in no wise detracted from by the fact that he found it necessary to go to the people twice and then ran a good deal behind the vote of his national liberal predecessor. It is very well understood that Bismarck had powerful forces to combat. Besides his natural foes, the socialists, who are very strong in the district where he ran, he had the potent influence of the government against him. This opposition was not openly manifested, but it is not to be doubted that a great deal was insidiously done by the government against the ex-chancellor, and with what effect his reduced vote in comparson with that of his predecessor bears testimony. It was fully understood that the imperial wish was that Bismarck should be defeated, and the measure of its influence in the district would seem to be 2,000 votes.

The dispatches from Berlin indicate some anxiety in government circles regarding the reappearance of Bismarcic in public life, and in a position where he can be extremely troublesome to the imperial rule should he be disposed to be. The first effect upon the government of his election is seen in the efforts to so conciliate the various parties as to unite them in the government's interests. This is a kind of business which calls for a very comprehensive order of statesmanship, and it may be doubted whether the emperor himself or his present advisors are quite equal to the task. When the widely differing demands of the various parties are considered, the granting of some of which would not be compatible with the concession others. The difficulties in the way of successfully carrying out a general policy of conciliation are obviously very great, and the opportunities for mistakes proportionately numerous. Chancellor Caprivi seems to have started in well. It remains to be seen how he will come out.

Meanwhile not only all Germany, but

pretty much all of continental Europe, will watch with profound interest the reappearance of Bismarck in an arena his relations to which will be entirely different from what they were heretofore. What will the great statesman and politician do in his new character as a popular representative? He is reported as having said that he would never attack any policy directly initiated by the emperor, or say anything to give his opponents a reason for charging him with attacking the emperor from personal motives. This would seem to put him in a position where he would not be dangerous to the government as an opponent of its policies, but it is possible for him to observe his promise and still expose and criticise demands of the government which have not the stamp of imperial origin, and he will still be free to point out the faults of omission as well as commission. If correctly reported, Bismarck believes that the greatest danger to Germany is from within rather than from without. The country has not the same unquestioning confidence in its rulers that it formerly had, and the evidence the young emperor has given of his liability to vagaries of a more or less startling nature has caused a very general feeling of unrest and uncertainty regarding the future. Whether Bismarck in the reichstag will be able to do anything to allay and reduce this feeling is altogether problematical, but it is certain that his every action and utterance in that body will be regarded with the

keenest interest throughout Europe. THE National Educational association of the United States will hold its convention this year at Toronto, Canada, thus giving an international character to the meeting, which is expected to be unprecedentedly interesting and successful. American teachers who will attend the convention are promised a most enjoyable sojourn in the fine Canadian city, preparations being already afoot to give them most cordini welcome and hospitable entertainment. There are few more delightful places to visit than Toronto in summer, and as transportation rates will be made very favorable for those attending the convention, it will afford an exceptionally good opportunity to teachers for enjoying their

summer holiday. To MUSIC lovers an interesting suggestion in connection with the Columbian exposition is to hold a grand music festival in which every state shall be represented. The idea is to form a national choral union, embracing the best singers of every state, to include not less than 5,000 voices and not to exceed 10,000. Each state would be expected to establish an organized chorus, trained by its own director, its size to be proportioned to the population of the These would be united what has been done will be of permanent | under one head into the grand benefit to to the country. Politics has national chorus which would take received comparatively little attention | part at the exposition in a festival of | Woman is an emotional piece of loveliness,

song that might be continued for a week, or even longer. The plan cortemplates an early organization of state choruses, so that they might have ample time for preparation, and the ultimate object is the creation of a permanent national chorus, which by periodic festivals of a similar character would arouse an interest in music of the hest kind throughout the country and furnish an education in the art that would be of incalculable benefit. The plan is not necessarily impracticable, though obviously a great deal of difficulty would be encountered in carrying it out. It is said to have received the cordial endorsement of Theodore Thomas, which is perhaps sufficient to remove any doubt as to whether so large a chorus could be handled effectively. The opportunity to exhibit the musical talent of our people which the world's fair will give certainly ought to be improved.

THE farmers of New England are finding more difficulty than usual this year in securing farm labor, and as a consequence their spring work is a good deal less advanced than it ought to be. They are offering \$25 a month and board, equivalent to perhaps \$40 a month without board, which is better compensation than thousands of men are getting in the cities, yet with thousands of idle people in the cities the inducement is not sufficient to tempt enough of them into the country to supply the demand for farm labor There is doubtless more than one reason for this, but perhaps the chief one is the disinclination of men to exchange the excitement and variety of city life for the quiet and monotony of country existence. They will suffer privation, working long hours for barely pay enough to subsist on in a city, rather than to endure rural loneliness with whatever reward of physical comfort and opportunity to accumulate money, It is a mistake, but it is one that it is useless to preach against.

THE new organization of real estate owners is now fairly ready for business. It only needs the co-operation of individuals to make it a success. At the meeting tonight the outline of the purposes of the association, as shown by its articles of incorporation, will be presented for the final consideration of the people generally. There should be a large attendance and an enthusiastic approval of the excellent work performed by the committee on organization. Property owners, small and great, are invited to become members and help push the good cause along.

By what authority can a suspended city official collect fees or pretend to transact any city business? What right has Garbagemaster Morrissev, whose confirmation is held up by the council, to levy upon the owners of garbage teams and collect fees in advance for permits? This is a piece of piracy which the council should promptly investigate and squeich. Suppose any other officer whose appointment has been held up should do such work, would he not be guilty of a criminal misdemeanor?

CITIZENS of all parties and shades of olitical opinion warmly commend the action of the nine councilmen who voted to reconsider and hold up the confirmation of the late garbage master. It shows that the council is not entirely heedless of public opinion, and is willing to give our citizens some protection against the garbage gathering ringsters.

ASSESSMENTS of personalty in Omaha have generally been a farce. Are the assessors doing anything to redeem their past reputation? Are millions of dollars' worth of property which should bear its proportion of the burdens of government to be overlooked as usual?

WHILE we in America are rejoicing over the probable early removal by Germany of the embargo upon American meats, Europeans are not so well pleased. To them it is an indication that Germany expects war and is merely making sure of commissary supplies.

THE regular meeting of the board of public works was quiet and orderly. This fact is noted because it is unusual and because THE BEE desires to give credit to this body upon the slightest pretext.

THE ex-warden of the Joliet penitentiary has been appointed chief of police in Chicago. His extended acquaintance with the noted and notorious citizens of the latter city eminently fits him for the place.

IT is observed that when John B.

Furny closed his remarks upon a motion before the board of public works at its last meeting with the words "Let us be decent," the chairman voted "no." TURKEY has stopped another Russian velunteer transport in the Bosphorus.

Turkey acts like the boy inside a high paling fence irritating a bull dog in the street. Russia is the bull dog. SOUTH OMAHA should not hesitate to vote bonds for the paving of Twenty-

fourth street. No improvement pro-

posed in that suburb is of more im-

portance to its welfare. THE Nebraska millers propose to establish a central warehouse in which to store the surplus milling product of the state. This is a move in the right di-

MILK inspection in Omaha is a farce, as many patrons of the dairymen know to their disgust.

IT was not the council that was too fast. It was the board of health.

> Ho: and Cold. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Mr. Cleveland's courage on the tariff question defeated him for the presidency in 1888. and his cowardice on the silver question is likely to beat him for the communion in 1862.

Afraid of Woman's Judgment. The Sacramento Bee is persuaded that women are more competent than men to sit as jurors in certain cases. We doubt it, Woman's innate sense of justice is not half so broad and deep and thick as man's,

subject at all times to the influence of small considerations. Man is a reasoning animal, whose sense of justice is sharpened by rough experience with the external world. If the court please, our cause being righteous, we would prefer to be tried by a jury of men.

Mission of the Alliance.

Philiddelphia Press. The farmers' alliance has a field of usefulness before it. It can influence public opinion and be the avenue for disseminating correct information among farmers. But the events of this year prove that it cannot be turned into a political organization without perverting it from its true objects and probably sowing in its ranks the seeds of dissolution.

We Are a Nation.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The movement to unite the west and the south against the east and the north has found no favor outside the farmers' alliance. the democratic leaders and a handful of republican politicians in the western states. Not an influential republican journal in the west has had a good word for it. The idea has been condemned by every paper between the Alleghenies and the Pacific which has a right to speak for the party or which knows the party's sentiments or interests. From the start, indeed, the movement was fatally handicapped. The so-called con-mercial congress, which recently met in Kansas City, was designed to bring the project forward and put it in practical shape, but this gathering killed all chances which the idea ever and of establishing itself.

The Most Severe Critics.

New York News Some one has said that, generally, experience makes the critic. The statement is unfoubtedly correct, but it is amb iguous in that it does not specify as to the kind of experience which brings about the result. The man who has no idea as to the details of news getting and publishing is generally the most severe critic of the newspaper and the chap who never enters a church, except on the occasion of a funeral or wedding, is usually quite prompt to criticise the preacher. A man may have the history and the theory of music at his tongue's end and possibly he has heard all of the great works by the most amous artists, and yet his ear may be so defective as to sound that all the learning and experience is useless in bringing him to a true artificial appreciation of music.

Breach of Promise Trials.

Sacraviento Bee Men are not constituted with tender, fluttering hearts as women are. They are sturdler philosophers, too, and comfort themselves in the disappointments of love by the brutal maxim that there are as fine fish in the sea as ever were caught. These diametrical ly opposite conditions suggest that men ought not to be permitted to decide questions where a woman's heart and a woman's love are the issue. Juries in such cases ought to be composed of women and not of men. Man is unfitted for weighing in the nice balance of equity a woman's affections on one side and a bag of gold on the other. The womanly sense of justice and her keen appreciation of the sufferings of the disappointed of her sex, are just the qualities jurors in breach of promise cases demand, and they make a combination that cannot be found in all creation outside of the ranks of the gentler sex. On the whole, we believe that a woman's jury system for this class of cases would re-

PASSING JESTS.

sult in equal justice to all around.

AROUND TOWN. Chicago Journal, Alas, how many people seek Their vegetables to raise; To save some fifty cents a week They toil for many days, They buy a spade, a rake, a hose, A garden set complete A sickly looking beet.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: Walking the plank is not the same as making a board

Martha's Vineyard Herald: The married ouple who can break up housekeeping, pack their effects and move to a far country without quarrelling are saints and deserve to Chicago Times: We can bardly believe

he report, though it may be true, that Gen leman Farmer Ingails, anxious to outdo his feliow agriculturists and raise tubers withou the potatoes which he planted this season.

Minneapolis Tribune: Oh, darn Jerry Simpson's socks! - Cincinnati Enquirer. And shoot Peffer's necktie. Let us have peace.

Atchison Globe: The chickens that com over and scratch in your garden always bave enough sense to go home to lay their eggs. New York Sun: A marine view, to be

true to nature, must be painted in water Once a Week: Remember that you are not

game just because some big man makes you quait. IF SHE WOULD. New York Herald.

She could tidy up the house, She could make the beds and cakes, She could whisk the constant broom, She could fry the fish or steaks. She could let her mother rest As a loving daughter should: She could milk the cow, and churn, She could do these -if she would

speak of a musical composer's work as a whole is because it is generally in pieces. St. Joe News: A river is spoken of as mad when it foams at the mouth

Denver Sun: The reason it is so hard t

Birmingham Republican: A soft job-dig-

Pittsburg Chronicle: Visiters to the zo hould not attempt to make light of the tapir.

Atchison Globe: There is nothing a mar will not promise to the woman he is not yet ECHOES OF TODAY.

He pastes the bail with fury. Determined to do his worst, And the umpire gently murmurs, "Out

Baltimore American: The agitation over electrocution is certainly an important branch of current history.

AT THE PEABLY GATE. New York Sun. St. Peter-The baseball season has opened

n America, Michael—How do you know! St. Peter. The shade of an umpire arrived here in sections this morning.

Washington Star: "So you are going to marry Rosalie Trotter, ehf I understand the old gentleman will shortly retire from busi-"Great Casar, man, you must be mistaken! Doesn't be realize that he has one more to support instead of one less!"

MORNING.

O, some wise man from the skies! Please to tell a little pilgrim Where the place called morning lies!

Emily Dickinson in St. Nicholas. Will their really be a morning! Is there such a thing as day! ould I see it from the mountains Could I see it from the If I were as tall as they!

Has it foot like water lilles? Has it feathers like a birg!
Is it brought from famous countries Of which I have never heard! O, some scholar! O, some sailor!

FUTURE OF OUR SHIPPING.

Talk of a Man Who is an Enthusiast on the Subject.

Heretofore England Has Enjoyed Superior Facilities in Building-Why We Are Asking Congress for Aid.

New Your, May 3. - Mr. W. H. T. Hughes

of the Ward line of steamers to Havana and Mexico is not only exceptionally well informed respecting the shipping trade, to which he has devoted his life, but he is an enthusiastic believer in the future of American shipping. No amount of trouble deters him from working for the coming revival of our ocean commerce, and whether he is called upon to donate addresses upon the subject or to spend a winter in Washington urging proper legislation, he nobly undertakes whatever task seems likely to benefit the cause. In a long talk upon the subject he says: "After the war the first difficulty that the American ship owners encounered was the successful introduction of iron n place of wood as ship building material, England being at the time better fitted to produce fron ships than we were. Thanks to the efforts and pluck of a few notable men we have developed little by little our capabilities as builders of iron ships until today we can build as time shaps as any nation in the world and in the matter of durability and finish perhaps better ones. It may be asked, then, why we are asking congress to help us. Because the American capitalist lost interest n shipping and was lured away to investing in railroads by the popular cry, 'We cannot compete with the British and other maritime nations on the seas.' I tell you that we can compete with them. Start us up and foster us as they were fostered and we will not only compete with them, but will wipe them out." Mr. Hughes explained that England

created her iron steamship lines by paying the most liberal kind of subsidies. She said to a corporation, "We want a line of steamers to such and such ports, of such and such a speed. Now how much do you require to help you carry out this enterprise." And she paid what was required. When they had do veloped that trade to those parts she gradu-ally reduced the subsidy until, perhaps, she took it away entirely. Then she started new lines and developed business with some other country. The result was that she became manufacturing , and exporting country that she is, and, so to speak, gobbied the trade of the world.

"But," continued Mr. Hughes, "we have done nothing to develop our merchant marine in the foreign trade since the rebellion. We have the finest floor of coasters in the world. Why! Because they have been protected. We are the largest manufacturing nation on the earth. Why! Because our manufacturers have been protected. They have had valuable rights of way given to them and had land grants. The government has en-dorsed their bonds. They have been fostered and nursed up, until today they are capable of taking care of themselves. A few years ago we had no navy. We are now building up a navy which, according to the testimony of Mr. Byles, one of the greatest expert ma-riners the land ever had, is destined to be one of the finest in the world. There is no difficulty in getting any reasonable sums voted by congress for the increase of the navy, What caused this change in popular senti-ment! The education of the people to the necessity of the navy."

Mr. Hughes has been making some calculations upon the direct advantage to the people in American ports. He says of his own line, which he modestly declares to be the finest fleet of Yankee ships affoat, that they cause the expenditure yearly in the city of New York for crews, wages, pilotages, stevederes, York for crews, wages, pilotages, stevedores, supplies, repairs, coal, etc., not counting commissions of any kind, or extraordinary repairs, but purely and simply moneys expended for what the ships, so to speak, consume, looking out for deals and corners—can riot away for the ships, so to speak, consume, and fluctuations from disturbance of the circums, wages and labor employed on shore is crews, wages and labor employed on shore is about \$550,000. You will say that foreign ships also spend money when they come to our ports. They do, but they spend as little as possible in the foreign port and as much as ossible in the home port. They never dock their ships over here. Their crews do not get their wages over here, they buy as little s possible over here or only such articles a can buy cheaper than at home. And if we had our ships we would spend as little abroad as possible and as much at home.

WINNEBAGOES DISGUSTED.

They Have Given Up Farming and Gone to Gambling.

St. Paul, Minn., May 3.-The Pioneer-Press today prints the following from Black River Falls, Wis.: After three successive failures at farming the Winnebago Indians have made up their minds to abandon farming and will make no further efforts to raise anything this year on their reservations, a few miles east of this city. A visit to their farms find them all neglected and instead of any disposition on their part to put in any crops, they are sitting around and gambting by their favorite methods—moccasin and euchre—and waiting for the blueberry crop to get ripe. So far as giving them the land is concerned, in order to eaccorage them to industry and inspire confidence in them, it is a total failure, and no wonder it makes them "lired" to work heap hard three years and nothing to grow, for one look at the heaps of barren sand would make the most enterprising white man "tired," to say nothing of attempting to make a living on such a barren waste. If the Indians are ever civilized it will be by some other method than by presenting them with a series of sand hills that will not even produce white beans.

HE WAS FROM SOUTH DAKOTA. Death of F. L. Stolinger in a Cincinnati Hotel.

COLUMBUS, O., May 3.-A stranger registered at the Grand Central hotel yesterday morning as D. S. Stelinger of South Dakota. He complained of illness and retired. His dead body was found in the room at 6 o'clock this evening. A small sum of money was on his person, but no papers leading to identi-fication further than name given. Deceased was about fifty years old. The coroner took charge of the remains.

Dr. Salmon in Chicago.

Cure 100, May 3,-Dr. S. E. Salmon of Washington, D. C., chief of the bureau of animal industry, is here for the purpose of establishing government inspectors at the various packing houses in accordance with the law passed by the last congress. This is the first move in this direction and Chicago will be the first city where inspectors will be established.

Refused a Change of Venue. BUTTE, Mont., May 3.-Judge McHatton

as overruled the motion for a change of venue in the matter of the estate of Andrew J. Davis, deceased, and the removal of John A. Davis, administrator of the estate. In making the raing the court says: "This court reserves the right to hereafter require parties and the counsel for said motions to show

why they should not be punished for con-tempt for making and submitting certain al-legations in the affidavits and other papers submitted in support of said motions and to punish the same if at such time it shall be adjudged by this court that a contempt has thereby been committed." The language referred to was an indiscreet reflection on the impartiality of the court contained in affi-dayits used in securing the postponement in WE CAN COMPETE WITH ANY NATION. each case. The trial is set for May 13.

CAPITAL GOSSIP.

Why Superintendent Parmalee Did Not Relinquish His Position.

Lancous, Neb., May 3 .- Special to Bre !- In his letter to Governor Boyd, J. B. Parmalee gives as his reasons for not reliaquishing his position as superintendent of the institute for the blind at Nebraska City, the fact that he has not been notified by Boyd of his dismissal. Judge Higgins, private secretary to the governor, says that such notification is unnecessary, as the appointment of a successor is sufficient that an official's term

of office has ended.
Philip Andres, deputy labor commissioner. as been chosen by Governor Boyd as cus todian of public weights and measures also.

The main office of Superintendent of Public Instruction Goudy has been transformed into a luxurious parior through the purchase

of a new carpet, fine curtains and book

ODDS AND ENDS. People living in the vicinity of the ball grounds and who wish to attend the games are wondering why the entrance to the grounds are away around on the east side near the banks of Antelope creek, instent of being on the north side somewhere near the amphithenter. When such persons wish to go to the games they are forced to go I lmost alf way around a five-acre lot to get in.
Rosa Beasiey, the sixteen year-old girl who systeriously disappeared from her home a leer Malone at 815 South Seventh street, the me of Miss Conn. The wayward girl was

aken back to her mother. The official life of Dan Hopkins, warden of the penitentiary, ends temorrow, when Sheriff James P. Mailon of Fremont succeeds him. Hopkins is anxiously awaiting the dictum of the supreme court Tuesday in the Boyd-Thaver contest.

THE SUB-TREASURY PLAN.

What Governor Stone of Mississippi Thinks of It.

Jackson, Miss. May 3.—In roply to a request from the Weber county alliance, asking for his view on the sub-treasury plan, Governor J. M. Stone, who has been frequently and favorably mentioned as a successor to ex-Senator Walthull, has submitted a letter, the following being an extract therefrom: "The proper function of the government, as I understand it, is to protect all in the full enjoyment of their rights by administering equal and exact justice to all and Im posing as few burdens as possible, equally distributed, and then leaving every individual to his own efforts for success and happiness. The government has no wealth to be stow and when it undertakes to dispense favors it always has favorites and gives to them all the expense of those not favored. It must be so from the very natura of things, for it has to take from some to give to others. We of the south, chiefly agricultural, have felt this evil with crushing force, for the high protective system of the republican party for the benefit of the manufacturing interests, mainly of the north, has operated in a twofold manner to injure us by de-pressing the price of our cotton and greatly increasing the cost of the many articles wo are compelled to buy with the proceeds. The cause of our depression is the protective syscause of our depression is the protection—those energing maintained for protection—those energing mous burdens of government which fall beavily upon us while we get little to combeavily upon us while we get little to combeavily upon the relevous impositions. So pensate us for the grievous impositions. So far as the sub-treasury is intended to supply an increase of money it promises nothing good to larmers, who, above all others, will be the victims of any inflation which will culating medium. The farmer and laborer stand fort of even chances in that condition of things. The promise of an epportunity to obtain money at a low rate of interest by depositing cotton and getting an advance of Si per cent of its value is, I think, a delusion and a snare.'

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Bonnes, Mont., April 29.—To the Editor of The Bre: Please inform me through the columns of your paper if there is any booting published in the United States about businessing and laying railroad track and track work— Neis Thompson.

Ans—The "Trackman's Helper," treating of 300 different subjects relating to track work, by Jo eph Kindelman, i robably would answer your purpose. Price \$1.50 published by Norman W. Henley & Co., New York, and can be produced through J. I. Fruchauf, 414 South Fifteenth street, Omaha.

PLATTSMOUTH. Neb., April 29.—To the Editor of THE BEE: Please inform me through the columns of your daily the substance of the last act of congress regarding homesteads and timber claims.

Ans,-The homestead law remains The timber culture acts and the pre-emption acts are repealed OMAHA, May 1.—To the Editor of THE BEE: What officers do we elect this coming fall, and when does the election take place? At this election do we also elect councilmen-at-large, or do we have a special election for that purpose?—X.

Ans.—The following officers will be elected: One justice of the supreme court of the state, two regents of the state university, all county officers, including sheriff, clerk and surveyor, and for the city of Omaha one mayor, treasurer, clerk and police judge. nine councilmen at large and five members of the board of education. All these officers will be elected on one day, Tuesday, Novem

per 3, 1891. WHITTEMORE, In., April 59.—To the Editor of THE BEE: Please answer the following questions: I. What is meant by Pan-American congress? 2. How did it come to meet? 3. What was its object? 4. Who compose it?—

S. Larson.
Aus.—1. Pan-American means all American. 2. It met by invitation of this government at Washington. 3. Its objects were to promote good feeling among the governments of both Americas. 4. Representatives from all the South and Central American states, Mexico and the United States. OMAHA, April 29. To the Editor of THE BEE: Will you please state in your paper what ar the requirements for admittance to the bar h this state?—H. J. C.

Ans.-Chapter 7, section 1, of the compiled statutes of Nebraska, 1889, regarding the qualifications necessary for admission to the bar, reads as follows: "No person shall be admitted to practice as an attorney in the supreme and district courts of this state hereafter unless such person shall have pre-viously studied in the office of a practising attorney for the period of two years, and pass a satisfactory examination upon the princi-ples of the common law, under the direction of the court to which application is made and it is shown to the satisfaction of said court

that such applicant sustains a good moral character. Character."

EDGEMONT, S. D., April 29.—To the Editor of THE BEE: Will you kindly answer the following question in the next Sunday REE: What is used by huttermen to destroy the odor and flavor of rancid butter when working it over, if anything?—A. B.

Ans. The usual method is to wash it very thoroughly with cold water, sait it profusely and color it with what is known as butter color, which can be procured of almost any first-class druggist.



ABSOLUTELY PURE