OFFICES Omnha, The Ree Building. South On aba. Corner N and 26th Streets. Council Bluffs. 12 Pearl Street. Chleago Cflice, 317 Chamber of Commerce. New York. Rooms 15, 14 and 15, Tribune Building Washington, 513 Fourteenth street.

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

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

The Bee Fublishing Company. Proprietors THE BEE BUILDING.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CHRCULATION Finite of Nebruska.

County of Douglas. 1 ss
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee
Publishing company, does solemnly swear
that the actual circulation of The DALLY BEE
for the week ending June E. 1891, was as
tollows: unday, June 7. .......... esday. J

Friday, June 13 Average ...... GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK 26,877 Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this it it day of June, 1891. N. P. Frit.

Fiste of Nebraska.

County of Donulus, [88]
Ceorse B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, decrees and says that he is secretary of The Berlindhishing company, and the actual average duly circulation of The Dairy Hes for the month of June, 1800, was 2, 01 copies; for July, 190, 20, 62 copies; for August, 1800, 20, 50 copies; for October, 1800, 20, 502 copies; for November, 190, 22, 120 copies; for December, 1800, 23, 121 copies; for March, 1801, 24, 07 copies; for July, 1801, 25, 120 copies; for March, 1801, 24, 07 copies, for July, 1801, 25, 120 copies; for March, 1801, 24, 07 copies, for April, 1801, 25, 120 copies, for May 1801, 25, 840 copies, for May 1801, 25, 840 copies, for May 1801, 25, 840 copies.

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my Notary Public.

Fworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 2d day of June. A. D. 1891.

N. P. Frita.

Notary Public.

STATE politicians who dare express their honest convictions are as scarce today as ever.

PERHAPS Councilman Madsen thinks there is a hoodoo in the lighting business so far as he is concerned with it. He has repeatedly kept out of sight when the topic was up for discussion.

GOVERNOR THAYER has not vet named the labor commissioner or director general of the world's fair commission. It is therefore presumed that he is giving these appointments his most careful deliberation.

UNLESS Mr. Cleveland can persuade the democrats to straddle the free coinage issue his name for all political purposes will be as classical as that of the Irish gentleman who got left Mr. Cleveland wrote one letter too many and wrote it too previously.

HAD De Lessep's panama canal scheme been successful he would have been the greatest Frenchman. Having failed the poor old man is covered with maledictions and will be driven to his grave by a public prosecution. The successful man is great. The unsuccessful man is

Our amiable morning contemporary engaged in a frightful struggle with the truth yesterday in its editorial romance about a great influx of dollars. The effort reminds a man up a tree, however, of the crimson-hued yelp of the Republican, made just 24 hours before it was gathered to its fathers.

THE telegraph reports that the estimates and plans for the world's fair buildings have been approved at Washington and advertisements for bids will now be made. In this announcement Omaha has a deep interest, for it means that the supervising architect can in a few months turn his attention to the Omaha postoffice.

EARLY next month Minneapolis will have an opportunity of testing her capacity to entertain the national republican convention for the honor of which she is a rival of Omaha. The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor holds its national convention at Minnespolis and the attendance of 15,000 delegates is not only expected, but is practically assured.

ARC lights around Hanseom park are almost a necessity, but no new electric lights should be provided or waler any circumstances or any where eise unless the lighting company will reduce its prices. A charge of \$175 per annum perlight is simply robbery, and the city will not submit to it for the future or for a day beyond the term of the existing contract.

PERU has abolished duties on cereals and provisions and France has cut off her tariff on cereals. Germany is discussing the advisability of such action and admits that her breadstuffs supply is well nigh exhausted. The condition in other European countries are about as they are in France and Germany. In fact for the first time in 30 years there is no surplus grain in the granaries of the world, and the promise of a full crop on the American farms this year is all the more cheerful because it carries with it assurances of higher prices than have prevailed hitherto for years. This is the farmers' year.

THREE democrats addressed an Omaha democratic club upon the uses of the alliance party in achieving democratic victories. One was for straight nominations, but for a platform which would capture their votes, another thought there should be the utmost care exercised not to offend the new party and the third frankly admitted that he was in favor of fusion. They all agreed that the alliance was a great source of strength to their party and united on Between indiscreet leaders and overeager democrats the alliance scheme of assisting democrats is rapidly unfolding itself to the somewhat blinded eyes of good republicans who have supposed the third party was a party of princiASSESSOR EHRENPFORT

H | nry Ehrenpfort was formerly a florist. He is now the assessor of the First ward. As assessor of the First ward he manages to make \$100 or so each year. This little job was so valuable to him as a source of income that he spent six weeks of last winter in the lobby of the legislature saving it to himself. No one knew why he should ride on a railroad pass to Lincoln and return every day for six weeks merely to prefor a single assessor. It is not so inexplicable a mystery since his assessment books have been returned.

The ex-florist takes exceptions to certain criticisms upon his action published in THE BEE. He goes, of course, to a morning contemporary to air his sheet, true to the inherited instincts of a tax-shirker, cheerfully accords the ashoods against THE BEE and its editor. If the statements of no excuse for his rank favoritism of the | land. electric light monopoly. In the first place the assessor of the First ward had no right whatever to assess the electric light company under the rule of the county commissioners. That property should have been listed in the Fourth ward. Some people will wonder why they should prefer to return it from the First ward, and why Mr. Ehrenpfort should be willing to list it in his ward when the principal office of the corporation is on Capitol avenue west of Six-

teenth street. Tax receipt No. 7759, dated October 18, 1800, shows that The Bee Publishing company paid \$374.74 upon an assessed valuation of \$9,030 for 1890. This exposes the untruthfulness of five distinct statements in one single paragraph of the interview written and published for Mr. Ehrenpfort, It also flatly gives the lie to three other state ments bearing upon the same subject and all part and parcel of the general falsehood in which the First ward creature alleges that THE BEE Publishing company paid no taxes last

Mr. Ehrenpfort's judgment as to values is very peculiar. He places that of THE BEE building and real estate at \$600,000. The assessor of the Fourth ward returns this property at \$65,000. Mr. Ehrenpfort says this is about one-tenth of the value of the property. He returns the electric light company's property at \$33,445, of which \$18,000 is real estate. At the same ratio of calculation this would represent a real value of \$330,000. Yet Mr. Wiley, of the electric light company, says his corporation has invested \$700,000 in Omaha. Why should it not pay taxes on as large a sum as THE BEE? Mr. Ehrenpfort by his own words is convicted of favoritism.

When the gentieman explains why the three lots on which the electric light power house is situated at the foot of Jones street should be valued at \$9,000, when the property of W. M. Bushman, in the same locality, is held to be worth \$10,000, it will be time for him to find fault with the assessment made by Mr. Carpenter of the Fourth ward. When he has satisfactorily proved that this is not favoritism be will have the opportunity of brushing away several other inconsistencies.

THE DEMOCRATIC DILEMMA. Who shall be the candidate of the de-

mocracy for president in 1892 is a question which is seriously disturbing the thoughts of the democratic leaders. Six months ago it would have been easily answered, for then there was no important obstacle in the way of Mr. Cleveland except the faction opposed to him in New York, and that might have been placated. But there has been a very de cided change since, and nothing in politics now appears to be more certain than that the next national democratic convention will not again make Mr. Cleveland the party standard bearer. Rarely, if ever, in our political history has a leader lost support more rapidly than the ex-president. In the south and in the north distinguished men of his party, who command a large following and exert a wide influence, have dropped away from nim and publicly declared that the party cannot afford to again place him in nomination. Such leaders of democracy in the south as Senators Colquitt of Georgia Pugh of Alabama, ex-Senator Reagan of Texas, Governor Tillman of South Carolina, and others, have expressed views unfavorable to making Cleveland the candidate of the party in 1892, and among northern democratic leaders Voorhees of Indiana and Morrison of Illinois doubt the expediency of doing so. Senator Voorhees, on being-asked if he thought Cleveland would be the candidate, said he did not, and added: "Furthermore, he is not entitled to the gratitude of the southern people, because in the hour of their direct peril he was more than dereliet." The southern alliance is almost solidly opposed to making the ex-president a candidate, and it will exert no inconsiderable influence upon the deeislon of the national democratic convention

There are two principal causes for this defection, and they are potential. The attitude of Mr. Cleveland regarding silver is the more important of them. it affects him both in since the west and in the south; the other refers to the silence and apparent indifference of Mr. Cleveland during the fight of the democrats in congress against the elections bill, the influence of which is strongest in the south. In addition to these influences operating to destroy the chances of the ex-president is the great probability, amounting to almost a certainty, that he will not be able to secure the delegation from New York. It is admitted that Mr. Cleveland still has a powerful following. There are able and influential leaders who adhere to him as earnestly as ever, and he doubtthe proposition to approve anything less has with him a large majority tending to destroy the republican party. of the rank and flie of the party. The question is whether he can hold these, or command the support of a sufficient number to enable him to dominate the next convention. But if not Cleveland, to whom shall the democracy turn for leadership? Hill

cannot be regarded as a possibility, for-

under no circumstances would the Cleveland element of the party accept him. Gorman is too far south to be available, Campbell of Ohio might develop a great deal of strength if he should be re-elected governor this year, but that is a forlorn hope not now to be reckoned upon. Gray of Indiana has no standing outside his own state and is not as strong, there as Voorhees. Morrison of Illinois has been almost forgotten by the party and to attempt vent the enactment of a law providing to revive a knowledge of him would not be to his advantage. Boies of Iowa is likely to be permanently retired from politics this fall, and even if this should not happen he was too recently a republican to be satisfactory to the southern wing of the democracy. Changes may take place within the ensuing year that alleged grievance. The editor of that | will clear the situation for the democracy by the time the national convention meets, but just now the question of sessor space to utter a series of false- a candidate in 1892 is troubling many of the party leaders very greatly, and none more so than those who are still faithful Mr. Ehrenpfort were true they afford to the political fortunes of Grover Cleve-

COUNCIL BLUFFS. The days when a senseless rivalry existed between the beautiful little city in the midst of the verdant bluffs of Pottawattamie county, Iowa, and the one covering the Nebraska hills on this side of the great river are happily passed. Both the sisters are too large to be envious of each other and both have learned that their interests are so largely identical as to make jealously not only foolish but harmful. The completion of the second bridge and the opening of rapid transit between the two cities has knit them so closely together that if it were not for the turbid stream which runs between them one could not determine where Omaha ends and Council Bluffs

The growth of our Iowa neighbor appears phenomenal. The beauty of the residence streets and the substantial character of the business buildings is striking and prove beyond doubt that Council Bluffs people have absolute confidence in the future of their city. The visitor must be blind indeed who does not foresee in the midst of those hills and all across the valley the making of a metropolis. Enterprise has come to the assistance of nature and capital is backing enterprise. Council Bluffs now unquestionably the second city in Iowa in spite of the figures of her enumerators, is bound for first place as sure as the years of the present decade will run their course. Railways, motor lines, factories, pleasure resorts, and an unexcelled farming region will not boom Council Bluffs in the offensive sense of the term but they will force her forward at an overtaking pace which will make Sioux City and Des Moines scamper out of her way in spite of the whip and spur of their own resources and enterprise.

Council Bluffs is the natural Iowa ally of Omaha, and in that magnificent state, with Chicago almost at her eastern door, Omaha needs an ally. No stream 1,000 feet in width can be permitted to break a commercial union which is beneficial to both. Omaha capital is largely invested in the Bluffs and a score of Omnha's best business men ard citizens who either formerly voted or now vote in Iowa. The two cities are one in a hundred important particulars and as the Vonnariel very cleverly remarks: "The two cities, united and working together, can accomplish much. There is no sense in pulling apart. It is like a fight between husband and wife. We must realize that both Council Bluffs and Omaha are here to stay, and that the Missouri river, only 1,000 feet wide, is not a Chinese wall to obstruct the growth

of either." GERMANY'S DUTIES ON CEREALS. The course of the German government, in opposing a suspension or retraction of the duties on grain, appears, in the circumstances, the most injudicious policy yet adopted under the present administration of affairs. The emperor has generally manifested a desire to ameliorate the condition of his people. and never has he had a better opportunity than in this matter of removing or lessening the tax on food, yet the government insists on retaining it and is sustained by an overwhelming majority of the parliament. The agitation continues, but with little favorable promise for those who are asking that the people be relieved of the burden imposed by the duties on cereals. There can be no doubt of the correctness of the statement of the liberal press that the stores of cereals in Germany are nearly exhausted, and it is equally certain that the crop prospects are very discouraging. It appears from the dispatches that the assertion of Chancellor Von Caprivi, that the crops are in better condition than generally supposed, was promptly contradicted by trustworthy reports from several quarters of the empire. These stated that the recent cold wave had produced disastrous results and threatened to blast every prospect of favorable crops, a condition of affairs which it appears caused some disturbance in official circles. The present cost of bread in Germany is probably not higher than in other continental countries, but nevertheless the tax on it is oppressive to many thousands of the people, and to retain it when the price of cereals is advancing and is certain to go higher will be to deprive of bread a much larger number of the people than at present rarely use it. The commercial agent of the United States at Mayence, writing of the house industry in Germany, which gives employment to 500,000 people, says the food of this class consists chiefly of potatoes, "it is potatoes morning, noon and evening," bread being among the luxuries sometimes taken, and it must become a less frequent luxury with these and thousands of others if the crops fail and the cereal duties are maintained.

It has been suggested that the government wishes to have its hand forced in this matter in order to avoid the charge of changing lightly the protective policy, but this is hardly a plausible view. Se far as the United States is concerned, which will have to supply the European deficiency in breadstuffs this year, the policy of Germany in maintaining duties will make no great difference. There would probably be a

demand if there were no duties, but in any event the promise is that we shall be called upon to supply all that we can spare. But the prospect that the continuance of the duties will intensify the privations of thousands of the German people makes a claim upon our sympa-

COURTS-MARTIAL in the army and the

navy are too frequent to be seriously

dreaded and too farcical to be favored.

The case of Judge Advocate Swaim

brings the subject of courts-martial into

public notice. Although he was dis-

graced, convicted and suspended five or

six years ago on a charge of dishonesty, his pay has been drawn regularly and no successor has been appointed. There has always been a feeling among fairminded people that General Swaim's chief offense was that he had not graduated from West Point military academy. In consequence of this sentiment the public generally will look forward with interest to the fate of his application for a rehearing, confident that the soldier and lawyer who now occupies the chair of the chief executive is willing and competent to do absolute justice. It will also bring to his attention the whole question of naval and military trials and may expose some of the unfairness which creeps into the proceedings of too many of these extra judicial and arbitrary tribunals. Of late years scarcely a cruise of a naval vessel occurs without causing a court-martial, and it has long

been a concomitant of every active mili-

tary movement.

As was announced a few days ago to be the programme, the governor general of Canada has called upon Senator Abbott, the leader of the government forces in the senate, to form a ministry, and this is said to be in accordance with the wish of the late premier. It is therefore to be presumed that Premier Abbott is in full sympathy with the policy which distinguished the administration of Sir John Macdonald. The Toronto Mail says of him that "against his personal character there is nothing to be said, but his railway associations are against him," he being the chief attorney and one of the stockholders of the Canadian Pacific. In the present circumstances a change in the head of the Canadian government is an affair of interest to this country, and while there is nothing at hand to show what sentiments the new premier holds regarding the United States, it is tolerably safe to predict that he will be found keeping pretty close to the lines laid out and followed by his predecessor. In that event this country need not expect any material concessions, commercial

An adaptation of the old rule of three to Mr. Ehrenpfort's estimate of taxable values will leave the First ward assessor exposed to the glaring electric light of grave inconsistency. As \$65,000 is to \$600,000, so is \$75,833 to \$700,000. This being interpreted means that if THE BEE building is worth \$65,000 for taxable purposes, the electric light company should be assessed at \$75,833. There is no escape from this equation, and according to Mr. Ehrenpfort's own estimate of values in the Fourth ward. where the electric light company should list its personalty, it is shirking taxes

OMAHA should refuse to be robbed She is now paying \$175 per lamp for 122 arc-lights. The Electric light company wants to renew a contract not yet expired and increase the number of lights at the exorbitant rate, St. Louis pays \$100, Sioux City \$110, Lincoln \$120, Minneapolis \$150 per lamp per annum. Den ver is now on the point of making a contract for \$105 per arc-light per annum.

THE assessor of the Fourth ward must have been very thoroughly out of temper when he swere the value of the Globe loan and trust company's property was \$200,000. At this rate, what valuation would the Omaha National and First National banks be expected to pay taxes upon?

ANOTHER Manipur chief has been sentenced to hang for rebellion against the empress of Indian and the murder of a British subject. This fact only emphasizes the peculiar precedent set in the Pienty Horses trial, where the Sioux murderer was adjudged innocent of murder.

THE fast set in England, among whom are "some Americans who certainly know better," are held largely responsible for the latest lapse of the prince of Wales. After making poor Gordon Cumming the scapegoat it should not be necessary to draw "Brother Jonathan" into it

PERU is profiting by the rebellion in Chili. The state of war in that republic greatly increases the demand for Peruvian products. It may be added, too, that Peru is entirely indifferent as to the result of the rebellion. Peru has no love for Chill or Chilings.

THE rule by which personalty of ice companies, coal companies and similar business corporations is assessed in the ward where they happen to rent offices and not where the personal property is situated may be wrong but it should be enforced impartially if at all.

WILL the county commissioners make fish of the First ward and fowl of the First or will they compel the electric light company to abide by the rule and list its personal property where its principal office is located?

THERE are nine different assessors and consequently nine separate and distinet opinions as to the value of property for assessment. The whole revenue system of the city is rotten, inconsistent and absurd.

THE building inspector is right in refusing the board of education a permit to erect the Kellom school building with 12-inch brick walls in the first story. The board of education ought not to have approved plans for a brick school building with 12-inch walls.

IF these quarrels between officers of the city government continue to multiply and intensify, each official will sooner or later be bound over to keep the peace.

You Can't Embarrass Asses.

It must be a little embarrassing to those papers that circulated the story that Mr. Rosewater of THE BEE took out his final naturalization papers upon the eve of his departure to Europe, to learn that he had been a citizen of the United States since he was twenty-one. Such efforts do more harm than good to the parties making them.

Cursed with Caste.

Secretary Proctor may be trusted to deal with color prejudice in the army as summarily and vigorously as Secretary fracy did in the navy. The colored cavalry have for twenty years done some of the hardest service in the army and have had in return no recognition, while their officers have been systematically shut out of favorable details in the east. If this practice has been followed in the detail of a negro cavalry company to Fort Myers, President Harrison and Secretary Proctor cannot do better by the army than to apply a vigorous remedy. In these matters, and in things like them, the army is cursed with caste.

Dan't Own the Earth.

Springfield Republican Telephone companies hold no monopoly of the earth as a conductor of electricity-such is the substance of a decision of the Ohio supreme court in the case of the telephone company at Cincinnati against the electric street railway company to compet the latter to substitute the double for the single trolly system. This decision is of interest to all cities where electric railways have been introduced. It concedes to the railways as free a use of the earth as a conductor of the return electric current as is held by telephone or other companies, no matter whether this current be so strong as to derange the circuit established by the latter's wires or not.

For a New Republican Party. Sutton Advertiser.

There is a serious necessity this fall to have the republican party in each county in Nebraska reorganized and changed if it would be redeemed.

There are two ways to do it. First, Let the republican state central committee call, through the county central committee, on the primaries in their respective counties to elect republican delegates to county conventions, designating that no one shall be elegible to act as such delegate who has been a delegate or held any office of trust or profit by virtue of be ing a republican in the last three years. Or, if they will not do that, then, second: Let all patrictic republicans who have neither held office nor been delegates for three years past, unite in a call for a county mass convention for the purpose of forming a "new republican party.' This would put the whole organization of

the party into new hands, getting its power, as in the beginning, direct from the people. The new republican party could then fight for supremacy against all the other political forces in the state. It might not succeed at first, but it would have this advantage: It would be clean from old political bums and wire pullers, and could deal with all vital political, financial and industrial questions of the hour, untrammeled and unbiased.

If we do not at once, and resolutely, grapple these live issues and difficulties that confront us and settle them to our advantage, the other two parties in this state will settle them for us, and to our disadvantage. There is no time to lose and there is no use

of our dodging what is our plain duty any onger if we would succeed in 1892. It is high time we set our own houses in order, and we had better be putting in the

time cleaning up instead of throwing mud at the alliance, for there is no use disguising the act that they are asking for some things that are right.

The republican party must change front, and it is better to do so now in an off year than to wait and have it to do in front of the enemy.

PASSING JESTS.

It is reported a policeman narrowly escaped a private slugging last Sunday. Propably he did not have the new password to the

"How do you like my new dress, dear! Isn't it sweet Yes, but it is a trifle too short." "On, well, it will be long enough before get another.

It is surprising the government should expend vast sums of money in making heavy artillery, while thousands of smooth bores of all calibres are running loose in the coun-

THE DIFFERENCE. St. Paul Pioneer Press Why do we frown on the ballet While the decolette we adore! One's dress is too far from the ceiling If the other's too far from the floor Vonkers Statesman: Bacon-Did von no

They seem to be all on fire. Egbert-Well, I notice that the powder didn't catch and go off.

Washington Star: First prisoner-What kind of a time did you have in the police Second Ditto-Fine Jewelers' Weekly; Wrong Chin-How

nuchee little lawtchee? French Jeweler-A hundred dollars. Wrong Chin-O, lats! Me glette 'melican lawtch heap muchee blig slix diollee. THE LONG-FELT WANT.

New York Journal. Now the days are here When a man feels sere, And seeths with streaming perspiration; His body burns And his fancy turns To thoughts of that long-felt want, vacation

Washington Star: Mr. Oldsboy-That atack of Sir Edward Clarke's on the prince of Wales is bound to have more or less effect.

Mr. Angiomania—Well, I should say it
would, I turned my twousers down immejiately after I heard of it, doncherknow.

Fliegeder Blaeter: Judge-Have you any evidence to support your claim that Black, the chimneysweep, made an offer of marriage prints on the back of her working waist.)
To be sure, your honor—evidence in black
and white.

THE KINETOGRAPH. New York Herald, The theaters all will empty be When the kinetograph's in use; The new plays we can see at home When the kinetograph's in use; The domines will be in the lurch, For nobody'il ever go to church For a new job they will have to search

When the kinetograph's in use.

Detroit Free Press: "What do they teach that fine institution vonder Nothing to speak of. It is the deaf and dumb asylum.

WILD PANSIES.

"Ancieh" in San Francisco Call. Out in the woods they grow, Kissed by the tender dew, Out of the leafy mould Under the oak tree old, Delicate leaves of green, Blassons of silver sheen, Tinted with ruby glow, Hiding in copies tow, Penciled by love divine, Beautiful thoughts of God,

Such are the pansies wild, Which spring from the forests' sod.

THE NEBRASKA SITUATION,

General Leese Says the Railroads Have Run State Politics Long Enough.

THE AWAKENING OF THE PEOPLE,

C. P. R. Williams of Grand Island is Opposed to a Special Legislative Session - The State

Board Must Do or Dic.

Recently Tue Bee called an expression of opinion on the part of state politicians as to the course to be pursued looking to the advancement of the interests of the republican party in Nebraska. A number of responses have already been published. Below another lot of very interesting letters is given;

Lincoln, Neb., June 10. - To the Editor of THE BEE: In answer to your communication relating to the editorial "The Path to Salvation" I can only say at this time that in my opinion it is too late. It is looking the stable after the horse has been stolen: An extra session would do no good, as it is

Is it Too Late?

well known that the maximum rate bill would not have passed the last senate had it not been known to a certainty that it would be vetoed by Boyd. The knowledge of this fact gained the measure a few votes. Nor do I believe any substantial relief can be had through the board of transportation. The secretaries are required to do all of that class of work, and I do not think any reduction will be made that will benefit the people.

You are as well aware of the fact as I am, that the republican party has promised time after time to give the people some relief; our platforms have universally contained some such promise, but it seems they have been used as vote catchers. Only this and nothing

The people have been crying for relief for many years from railroad extortions, but all seemed in vain, and every attempt to break the fetters that bound the people to the railroad corporations only resulted in riveting them more securely on the limbs of an oppressed people. Patience at last ceases to be a virtue. When those who had been selected to represent the people laughed to scorn their cries for relief, they scorn their cries for relief, they broke asunder the partisan ties and determined in the future to battle for their rights, that they themselves were mightier than all the corporations. The resuit is discovered in our last fall election and believe that the ranks of the people will continually grow until their rights are obtained. You might as well undertake to gather up the leaves of a rose in December and bind them on its parent stem with all its fragrance of May as to try and gather up the fragrance of a dissevered party. There is nothing left to gather but the railroads and their followers, with but a very few excep-

power and influence of the corporation has become so great as to become a menace to our American institutions, and I look forward to the day, which I trust is not far distant, when the government will own and operate all railroads and telegraphs in our country. I have been taught that the republican party is a party of the people, for the people and by the people, but such is not the case today. It is now the party of cor-porations, for the corporations and by the corporations, and as long as the party is held in subjection by such an influence the people cannot expect to find relief, but in self defense must fight their own battles. They have learned by bitter experience that it is but an idle fancy to expect anything from the old parties that have promised so much and given them so little, and in fighting their battle they need friends, and I for one intend to aid them in my feeble manner until right shall triumph over might; and I believe that every good republican and democrat should also arise in their might and sweep from power the railroad corporations that now hold them in their corrupting embrace and surrounds them with deteriorating influence. The nearest approach to the true principles of re-publicanism is found today in the independ-ent platform. If the people cannot be trusted to make laws to govern themselves I do not know where you can go. Not to the railroads, for we have tried them and find them wanting. I will trust in the people, and trust that you and your paper will aid in the good work. Yours very truly, WILLIAM LEESE.

"Give Us Rel ef." GRAND ISLAND, Neb., June 8 .- To the Editor of THE BEE: I am unqualifiedly opposed to a special session of the legislature. Another exhibition of remarkable economy (such as was furnished the people of the state at the last session) would almost bankrupt our commonwealth. May the good Lord protect us from any more such attempts at retrench-

The state board of transportation should be compelled to do its duty. That's what they were elected for. But, my dear sir, you will find that there is as much diversity of opinion as to what that duty is, as there are different people. Some are in favor of legislation that would ultimately bankrupt the railroads; others are satisfied with the rates as they are, and another class that views this question from a conservative standpoin wants equal justice done to the railroads I am in favor of such railroad rates as will enable us to establish jobbing houses in Grand Island; such rates in and out of our city, to points that are tributary to us a will enable us to compete with the through rates from Omaha and Lincoln to the same points. I am in favor of granting the railroads compensation commensurate with the service rendered in hauling a carload of our grain or steers to the market, and no more. But what that compensation should justly be some one more thoroughly conversant with the matter than myself would have to say If the lowa rates are not burdensome le them be increased sufficiently to make amende pared with that state, and then let them be adopted for the government of the roads in THE BEE is in favor of reasonable railroad

restrictions. So am I. I concur with it also in believing that the state board of transportation should do its duty, and give us the re-lief we are entitled to. Yours truly, C. P. R. WILLIAMS,

INDIANOLA, Neb., June 11 .- To the Editor

Stand by the Old Party.

of the Bee: I want to express my opinion upon subjects connected with our political interests and ask you to accept my sentiments as my earnest belief. I want to say first I am just s strong a republican as I was when I voted for John C. Fremont in 1856 and although we have some very unsafe leaders; the prin ciples of the party are right and in the interest of reform, and whatever has gone wrong | pregnant summary of his speech on the iri-h we as voters are to blame for. I never believed in being carried about by every wind of dectrine in town and county affairs. I have often voted for democrats; no little | the bill. As Sir Robert left the house of personal matter or varience with men swerves me from the right as I see it. I was a soldier, and I never can see why a soldier or son of a veteran should go off into some other party than our true friend into some other party than our true friend in the description of the bull."

and tried, the good old republican party. This government in time of peril never had a better administration, and I believe now as I have always, that it is better to work reform right in our party than to follow some new ideas presented by some old sore head, worn out, dissatisfied, calamity politician like Donnelly of Minnesota, Weaver of Iowa and Streeter of Illinois, and although I am an alliance man in its relation to the farmers' best interest, I think when they undertook to whip me into the shame-demo-independent party they ran against a snag. I left the organization, although I believe in a fair, honest discussion of all the political and moral questions of the day. Right here I say that I am in full accord with you upon the financial, the tariff and most of your ideas, but upon the temperance question we are a great way apart.

Select the Best Men. OMARA, June 6 .-- To the Editor of Ting

BEE: Under "Hope of Republicanism," where you have invited correspondence from your patrons relative to the political situation in Nebraska, I notice an article from one of the political war horses of the last legislature and many other gentlemen, who strike the nail on the head when they say we want different leadership. True republicanism is as dear to the people today as in the days of 1861 and 1865, and we have as good and as true republicans today as thee, but they are not recognized in the primaries, county or state conventions. They may have the ability, honesty of purpose and be possessed of the kind of republicanism that brought the rail splitter into the presidential chair and filled congress with such noble men as Sumper. John P Hale, Seward, Thad Stevens, Ben Wade, Salmon P. Chase, Schuyler Colfax, John A. Logan and many others, tried and true republicans, who made it possible to replenish a bankrupt treasury, conquer the greatest rebellion of modern times and bring about a state of prosperity never before known in the history of civilized nations, but such men the republican party don't seem to want. They don't have the boodle and are possessed of too much honor and too much rue manhood to use it to secure nomination

or election to any office. If the republican party would reaffirm the old but tried and true principles of free press, free speech, free soil and free men, and not forget that it takes the farmer, mechanic, the citizen, tradesman and laborer to make up that grand old party from the people, by the people and for the people, and that the masses must and shall be represented in the law-making bodies of this state and nation, instead of being so sadly misrepresented as they have been for many years, by professional men, bankers and millionaires, who know not the wants of their constituency and would not do their will if they knrw it, there would be no doubt of future republican success in

Nobraska. Select your best men from among the masses who are not seeking office in your city, village or country, who know the wants of their constituency; keep the disgraceful boodle gang out of your primaries and conventions and the republican party of Ne-braska and the west can again become more powerful than over before in its history, as no party of the nation has a better record and all issues will be safe in its hands.

The popular demands of the people are financial relief and regulation of railroads. Give the people more and cheaper money and all other evils will dwindle into insignificance. Millions of dollars are annually leav ing the United States to pay interest on Eu-United States, which our people of all parties believe is wrong and are going to apply the remedy, as they did during the late war, when the government had no money to pay the soldiers, buy supplies or prosecute the war. I say this as a republican, and the republican party, which has always been in advance on all reform issues, must recognize this demand of the pe ome other party will have the honor of doing this noble work of freeing our people from the financial shackles which bind them more firmly than American slavery ever bound the now free colored people of the United States. Nebraska has already lost three republican senators because she was too cowardly to squarely meet and accept coived in and brought forth and practically demonstrated by the republican party. Thine

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

OMAHA. Neb., May 30.—To the Editor of THE BEE: What is the height and weight required for a member of the Omaha police force? Ans .- Height, 5 feet 814 inches; weight,

180 pounds. OMAHA, Neb., June 1.—To the Editor of THE BEE: Will you kindly tell me through the col-umns of your paper what would be the most appropriate motto for a splasher to put up be-bind a washstand. I want a very original

Ans.-Probably a good one would be 'Wash and Be Clean," which will be found

Wilhell, Nob. May 20.—To the Editor of The Best Please answer in The Sunday Bee the following. Did Abraham Lincoin ever write anything against religion? Was he a member of any church?—E. J. Spirk. Ans.-W. H. Herndon, Liucoln's law part-

ner, in his life of the illustrious statesman, relates that "while a resident of New Salem, Ili., in 1834. Lincoln prepared an extended essay- called by many, a book-in which he made in argument against Christianity, striving to prove that the bible was not inspired and that Christ was not the Son of God. He intended to have the manuscript published in book form, but it was destroyed by a friend, and the effort was never repeated." Lincoin's religious views were modified late in life, though never a member of a church.

York, June 2.—To the editor of The Bee: Please answer in next Sunday's Bee to settle a bet, the following: Can a man collect extra pay for work performed over eight hours per day after July first next, who has bired out by the month for a year and his time does not expire until January t, 1822—F. B. Church, of Ans. We should say he could not collect

WHITMAN, Neb., June 4.—To the editor of TAR BEE: Will you please answer the following: How many tons of coal are burnt by the fast ocean steamers crossing the Atlantic? How many tons per day, and how many days does it take to make the round trip. Answer. The Tentonic of the White Star line, which is one of the fastest transatiantic steamers, consumes about 350 tons every twenty-four hours. Her record New York and Liverpool is five days, nine

teen hours and five minutes.

OMARA, June 2.—To the editor of THE BEE:
Please give me date of the founding of Yalo
and Harvard colleges and cities they are loented in and by whom founded, in Sungay's
issue?—N. J. P.

Ans.-Yale college was founded by Elihu Yale in 1718 and is situated in New Haven, Conn. Harvard college is the earliest insti-tution of learning in the United States and on the continent of North America. It was granted a charter in 1650 and named after its founder, John Harvard. It is located in Cambridge, Mass. In both cases the founders were wealthy Englishmen who, at their de-cease, left large sums of money for the pur-pose of founding these colleges.

Dr. Magee's Peroration.

Among the stories which are being revived about the late Archoishop of York perhaps the best is that of Sir Robert Anstrother's church. Dr. Magee concluded, it will be remembered, by saying that he could not reconelle it with his hopes of heaven to vote for fords, magnetized by this peroration, he was met by a friend and asked who had been

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report



