

THE DAILY BEE

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Advertisement rates continued: Rates for notices of public order and discipline.

Advertisement rates continued: Rates for notices of public education and culture.

THE WAREHOUSE BILL.

Nebraska grain producers and grain dealers have long needed just such a measure for their protection, convenience and advantage.

Under this bill it is possible to create in Omaha a grain market which shall bear the same relation to eastern markets as the South Omaha packing establishments and stock yards bear to those of Chicago.

It means the enlargement of all elevators now here and the building of new ones. It means that Nebraska grades of grain will be officially recognized and that the weights and inspections here will not be questioned.

It means that the Nebraska farmer and dealer can store grain at a reasonable price, and use his warehouse receipts as collateral at the banks on short time loans, at a reasonable rate of interest.

It means that the farmer will know from the local inspection what grade of grain he is selling and that he will not be at the mercy of eastern buyers.

It means that the exports via Galveston harbor in the near future will be larger and the price of grain in this market more nearly what it is in Chicago.

But Omaha is by no means the only city that will handle the grain product of Nebraska. Local warehouses throughout the state will be able likewise to issue warehouse receipts, and having the endorsement of inspectors they will be negotiable and the producer can immediately realize whether he sells on the market of the day of delivery or weeks afterward.

The local dealers can ship their surplus to the larger centers, like Omaha, and negotiate receipts with local bankers, thus increasing the working capital throughout the state during the shipping season and saving the exchange and commissions which now cripple the eastern buyers.

Already Omaha perceives the benefit of the bill. One of the largest elevators is to quadruple its storage capacity in time for the crop of 1891.

This bill will be worth more to grain raisers than the impracticable subsidy scheme of the alliance, because it is based upon business principles.

STATISTICS OF RECIPROCIITY.

The report that Venezuela will not ratify the reciprocity arrangement effected at Washington is not surprising, though disappointing, but the statement made on the authority of Brazilian newspapers, that public sentiment in Brazil is overwhelmingly opposed to the reciprocal agreement entered into between that country and the United States will cause both surprise and disappointment.

The leading paper of Rio, while itself favoring the treaty, suggests that it might better be rejected, for the reason that such an arrangement, to which the parties are not heartily in accord, and which is not the frank expression of their mutual wishes, can be of little value.

So far as the Brazilian government is concerned, it has given every assurance of its intention to act in good faith in carrying out the terms of the arrangement, but without the cordial support of the commercial interests of the country the plan must necessarily have only a very limited measure of success.

It is quite possible that the newspapers do not correctly represent the commercial sentiment. Of course there is opposition, and it is expected, but it may not be so general as would be inferred from the statements of the papers. The fact is, however, that a most formidable European influence has been brought to bear in all South American countries against reciprocity with the United States, and the very close relations which the financial and commercial interests of those countries have long maintained with Europe, being largely controlled by European capital, makes resistance to this influence extremely difficult.

Herein is perhaps the greatest obstacle to the complete success of reciprocity, and it is one which it will probably take a long time to overcome. Another is the necessity, which all those countries are under, to obtain sufficient revenue from imports to provide for the support of their government, and in the case of some of them, notably Venezuela and the Argentine Republic, to meet past due obligations.

The financial pressure is so great upon them that they cannot afford to part with a single source of revenue, and very generally the people of those countries do not look far beyond the present and cannot be deeply impressed by promises of future advantages.

Regarding a treaty with Spain providing for reciprocity with Cuba, there is reason to expect that a satisfactory arrangement will be effected. The strong pressure brought to bear upon the Spanish government by the Cuban sugar interest, which urged reciprocity as absolutely necessary to save it from ruin, and the critical situation in that island which followed the refusal of the government to consider the proposition when first presented, led the Spanish ministry to prepare a treaty for the consideration of our minister at Madrid, and the special commissioner sent there. Nothing official is known of the nature of the proposals to be submitted, but the general disposition manifested on both sides to negotiate a treaty warrants confidence that the result will be mutually satisfactory.

Our total imports from Cuban sugar in the last fiscal year reported, 1890, were to the value of nearly \$54,000,000, while we exported to the island less than \$1,000,000, or about one-fourth of its total imports. Reciprocity would probably quadruple the sale of our products to Cuba within a few years.

The administration is disposed to discuss the subject of reciprocity with Canada in good faith, but not upon the lines which have been suggested by the Dominion government. Unless these are materially extended, discussion of the question, which has been postponed until the president returns from his projected western trip, will not be likely to lead to formal negotiations.

A CENTURY OF INVENTION. For the next three days an altogether unique centennial celebration will be held in Washington city. It will commemorate the results of American inventive genius for 100 years, a period during which this country contributed more to the producing power and material progress of the world, and to the convenience and comfort of mankind, than of which history has preserved a record. Such results are certainly worthy of a three days' celebration, with all the oratory, music and popular enthusiasm that can be crowded into that time.

The 10 years from 1880 to 1890 the number of patents issued was 195,454, being more than eight hundred times the number during the decade from 1790 to 1800. In the 46 years prior to the creation of the present system the total was 9,957—a number now exceeded every six months. It is expected that this celebration will be attended by large numbers of inventors and manufacturers of patented inventions from every state in the union, and one of the results hoped to be accomplished is to induce congress to provide more liberally for the patent office. For years the office has more than paid expenses, the accumulated fund in the treasury to its credit amounting to nearly \$4,000,000, but still congress persists in refusing to provide enough money to supply the facilities which an efficient service require. This is due to a widespread and perhaps increasing hostility to granting patents at all, and in every congress there are members who would gladly vote to repeal the laws and abolish the bureau.

THE THREE TAILORS AGAIN. At a meeting of the Central labor union of Omaha held Friday, March 27, the following resolution was unanimously adopted and sent to the governor: Resolved, By the Central labor union of Omaha, that we believe the maximum freight bill, known as the Newberry bill, to be a fair and just bill. Therefore we most earnestly and respectfully ask your excellency to sign the bill now under your consideration.

The above is paraded as expressive of the sentiments of the 15,000 mechanics and laborers of Omaha. Once upon a time Three Tailors of Tooley street, in the city of London, met and resolved that "we the people," demand certain things. But they only succeeded in making themselves ridiculous.

We are credibly informed that less than thirty workmen were present at the meeting when the resolutions were introduced. When the walking delegates, who took it upon themselves to present the resolutions, were asked by the governor whether any of them was familiar with the provisions of the bill or had even glanced over the bill, they admitted that nobody at the meeting of the Central labor union knew any more about the bill than they did. In other words, they admitted that the resolutions were introduced and adopted without consideration of the merits of the bill or its bearings upon the railroads or shippers.

It will scarcely be contended by any member of the Central labor union that such hasty and ill-considered action should have been accepted as an expression of the wishes of the workmen of Omaha. On the contrary, the 15,000 workmen of Omaha will feel that the action of a handful of members of the Central labor union was rash and ill-advised. When traced down to its source it will transpire that the resolutions originated in the *World-Herald* office and were engineered through by some printers who wanted to help their kid-gloved boss to raise anti-monopoly wind.

THE COMMERCIAL SITUATION. Don's commercial agency reports 3,545 failures, with liabilities of \$42,167,161 for the quarter ending March 31, 1891. The number is increased by 222 and the liabilities by less than \$4,500,000 over the corresponding period of 1890. There is, however, but a slight difference in the showing for the years 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891. The liabilities vary from \$38,000,000 to \$43,000,000 for the first quarter of the four years named, and the number of firms involved varied from 2,950 to 3,545.

It was to be expected that the tightness of the money market the past quarter would drive a large number of firms into bankruptcy. It is observed, however, that they are generally small traders. Canada shows about the same business conditions for the same years, illustrating the close relations existing between British America and this union notwithstanding the lack of reciprocity. Most of the losses appear to have occurred in the west and south. The liabilities of bankrupts in the southern states for the quarter are \$10,523,077 as against \$5,063,956 in 1890. In the western states the increase in amount of liabilities is about \$3,000,000.

The report made from the country at large is rather a gloomy one retrospectively, but the future gives some encouragement. Strikes, legislatures, bad roads, gold exports and April settlements are each charged with a share of the general depression in financial circles. Prices of breadstuffs, grain and stock have been better than usual but these have not improved business generally.

HON. LORENZO CROUSE. Hon. Lorenzo Crouse of Fort Calhoun has been tendered the appointment of assistant secretary of the treasury and has accepted. Nebraska is honored by the distinction conferred upon Judge Crouse and he in turn will be a credit to the government in the position. In late years the judge has not taken much interest in state or national politics, but he is one of the stalwart figures in Nebraska's history. He has resided in the state since 1854 and helped to frame the first constitution of the state. He was a member of the territorial legislature preceding the admission of Nebraska; sat on the supreme bench for six years; served in congress two terms, and held the position of collector of internal revenue for a time. In the celebrated anti-Hitchcock campaign he was the choice of a large number of republicans for senator, and for years was a central figure in all state conventions. THE BEE voices a very general sentiment when it expresses satisfaction at the appointment of Judge Crouse. He is a loyal republican, a sound financier and in hearty sympathy with the people as against rings and corporations.

It is fervently hoped the movement for the improvement of St. Mary's avenue will not remain quiescent. That hole in the center of the city can never be anything but an eyesore until it is filled and covered with business houses. PROF. J. W. LOVE, whose patience and political perseverance was rewarded by the appointment of consul general to San Salvador, has gone to his post. By

THE WAY, THE GOVERNMENT HAS GENERALLY SELECTED RED-HOT STATIONS FOR NEBRASKANS IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

Hon. Bruno Tzschuck was consul to Vera Cruz, Captain Ashby, at Aspinwall; General Vifquain at Colon, and now Professor Love goes to San Salvador.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS are considering the feasibility of putting another story under the court house. Whether or not this is wise can better be determined after the surveys have been made and estimates of builders filed, but even if a story be placed underneath the present structure the court house will be too small within a few years.

If the board of education proposes to continue to retain an attorney at \$500 per annum, a thoroughly competent man should be chosen. From the list of names already presented it will be easy to select just the man for the place.

OMAHA has a system of schools of which she is justly proud. A medal for the excellence of the school display made by Omaha at the Paris exposition is a proof of this.

THE STEALING and mutilation of the Ballou electric light ordinance should be thoroughly investigated and the responsibility placed where it belongs.

OMAHA will have one or more of the most inspectors to be appointed by the secretary of agriculture under the national meat inspection act.

ADVICES from Washington indicate the probable appointment of the Sage of Calloun, to the office of assistant secretary of the treasury.

IT IS BEGINNING to be a serious question whether the city council represents the taxpayers or the corporations and tax-eaters.

HON. JOHN C. WATSON can have the keys of the city. He saved the Omaha charter amendments from defeat.

THE BOARD of public works is at work. Birkhauser's thaw has arrived.

LINCOLN STRIKE TROUBLES.

Disaffection Among the Switchmen Spreading to the Trainmen. SEVERAL MORE QUIT THE SERVICE. Capital City Grand Army Men Celebrate—Report of the Health Officer—A Mystery Solved—Odds and Ends.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 7.—[Special to THE BEE.]—A meeting of the disaffected Burlington switchmen was held in Bohannon's hall last evening, at which it was decided to call out the men at work in the yards here. At 9 o'clock last night the word was given and thirty switchmen quit work. About half a dozen men remained, however, and with the assistance of volunteers and some of the trainmen there was but little delay in the starting of trains. There was considerable dissatisfaction evident among the trainmen, sympathizers with the union, and up to noon only nineteen trainmen had thrown up their jobs. At the company's offices it was stated that although the strike had caused the road considerable inconvenience, there had been but little delay of trains, which were practically on time. A great many applications for positions had been received and there would be no trouble in filling the places of the strikers. The strike occurs at a time very favorable to the company, as business is light and a small force can handle it easily.

The police were placed on guard in the yards last night, and a larger one, which the strikers were about the yards, they interfered no violence, and did not attempt to interfere with those at work. Several officers are on duty there today. The strikers gathered in groups around the street corners, and discussed the situation. A meeting of the executive committee of the Lincoln union was held this afternoon sometime in Bohannon's hall, and a larger one, in which the trainmen, brakemen and conductors will take part, meets at the same place at 8 o'clock this evening.

A union switchman said to a reporter this morning: "We have gone out since the company is trying to break up our union. We have what is positive proof to us that at least ten of the twenty-one men who have recently been discharged because they belong to the union. We asked that those men be reinstated, but were met with a refusal and a denial that they had been discharged because they were union men. We believe it is an attempt to prevent us from organizing, and we are determined to take the matter into our own hands. The strikers are now considering the advisability of going out with us, and if they do the strike will become general over the road. I for one believe that it will, and we will continue to produce until the company comes to its senses. The strikers are now fighting for their rights, and they have got to stand by us."

A great deal will depend upon the decision of the trainmen, but the company expresses some fears that they may meet the emergency at this time. Officials talked over with us, that any place other than Lincoln would be affected. One gentleman stated that these strikes were of yearly occurrence and they were expected.

THEIR QUARTO-CENTENNIAL. One of the most pleasing celebrations that has ever been held in the city was that last evening when the old soldiers of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Sons of Veterans and citizens gathered in representative hall to celebrate the quarto-centennial of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The meeting was called to order by Department Commander Teeter, who introduced A. M. Trimble, grand general order, from Commander-in-Chief Vevey, was read by Mr. Trimble. Prayer by Rev. O. E. Baker followed, after which the drama corps unveiled matters with some interest.

Comrade Gillespie then read a history of the origin and growth of the Grand Army of the Republic, told of its aims and the work it has done. The first of the order, which was organized at Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1865, the idea of cementing the soldiers of the war, who were scattered all over the country, and to give them a place to go to, and a home to live in, and a place to go to when they were old and infirm, and a place to go to when they were in need of help.

Comrade Henry V. Hougland was next called upon. He stated that he had won a place but Comrade Gillespie had stolen his thunder. However, there was a great deal to tell in a very interesting and interesting manner of the general features of the order. He was personally acquainted with the founders of the order, and his talk was richly flavored with the reminiscence of the great battle of Shiloh, which was fought just twenty-one years ago yesterday. The story of the famous battle was graphically and picturesquely told, and was listened to with deep attention.

Mrs. Mollie Cook gave a succinct account of the birth and growth of the Women's Relief Corps, which she had organized in Lincoln, Neb., in 1882. The Women's Relief Corps is a very interesting and interesting organization, and its work is of a most noble and noble character.

THE MONTH OF MARCH, AND SHOWS THE NUMBER OF DEATHS TO HAVE BEEN SHOT BY THREE OF THE CAUSES OF DEATH—FATTY DEGENERATION OF THE HEART, 1; TUBERCULOSIS OF THE LUNGS, 3; CYSTITIS, 1; OF AGE, 4; ACUTE TUBERCULOSIS, 1; PNEUMONIA, 4; CANCER, 1; BRONCHITIS, 1; ACUTE MELANCHOLIA EXHAUSTION, 1; TUBERCULAR MENINGITIS, 1; UREMIA POISONING, 1; PARALYSIS, 1; CONSUMPTION, 2; EXCESSIVE AND PROLONGED POSTURATION HEMORRHAGE, 1; CONGESTION OF THE BRAIN, 1; AGRIPPA, 1; INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, 1; BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, 1; DIPHTHERIC CROUP, 2; DIPHTHERIA, 1; GENERAL DEBILITY, 1; MEMBRANOUS CROUP, 1; BRONCHITIS, 1; TOTAL, 33.

NATIVITY.—Nebraska, 11; Sweden, 1; New York, 4; Colorado, 1; New Hampshire, 1; Ireland, 5; Illinois, 3; Germany, 3; Pennsylvania, 2; Iowa, 1; Bohemia, 1. COLOR.—White, 26; Male, 16; female, 17. Social Relations—Married, 13; single, 3; widows, 10; widowers, 4; infants and minors, 10. Age by Years—Under one year, 5; one to five, 6; five to ten, 2; ten to twenty, 1; twenty to thirty, 3; thirty to forty, 3; forty to fifty, 2; fifty to sixty, 1; sixty to seventy, 3; seventy to eighty, 3; eighty to ninety, 1.

STUDENTS CELEBRATE. The legislature treated the state university most liberally in the matter of appropriations, and the students held a grand celebration in honor of the occasion in their usual voluminous and vociferous style. So they adorned themselves with the colors of the old university and the various Greek letter societies, and with tin horns and other air-pitching contrivances formed in procession and marched, boys and girls, to the campus of the university, where Governor Boyd and everybody who favored the bill.

STATE HOUSE NOTES. The Dunn, Iowa, harvester and husker manufacturer, who has the largest articles of incorporation with a capital stock of \$30,000. The Farmers' bank of Oxford has increased its paid-up capital to \$100,000. The Hay State bond and investment company of New Hampshire has gone through the necessary steps to entitle it to transact business with the state of Nebraska. The Cambridge Alliance Business association has filed amended articles of incorporation. The Kimball Cheese company of Kimball has filed articles of incorporation.

ODDS AND ENDS. Frank E. Bell of Omaha has been appointed court stenographer under Judge Hall. Health Officer Bartram in his monthly report says that there is a very decided falling off in diphtheria and scarlet fever for the month of March, while the grippe and influenza seem to be taking their places. In Typhoid fever as well as malarial fever is noticeably scarce. A pleasing concert was given last evening at the First Presbyterian church, the proceeds being given to the Third Presbyterian church in North Lincoln. The programme consisted of vocal solos by the best vocalists, and was a musical success. Katrina M. Peters, living in Middle Creek precinct, forevermore allegiance in the district court yesterday to the emperor of Germany and took off first naturalization papers. She intends going to Oklahoma to take up a homestead. George Stewart gave young Nellie and Vaughn thirty days probation, and if in that time they fall into ways that are bad they will take a trip to Kearney. They gave bail in \$100 each for their appearance at that time. The Lincoln charter will be signed tomorrow by Governor Boyd.

J. M. Bell brings suit in county court against George A. Seybold, claiming \$500 due for clerk hire. Judge B. Hayden of Saline county was in the city today on official business. The sacred cantata, "The Daughters of the Earth" was given this evening at Holy Trinity church. An excellent programme was presented. The remains of the late J. R. Richards will arrive Thursday evening. The funeral will take place from the residence Saturday. The News baseball club has challenged the State Journal club to meet them on the diamond.

OLD OMAHA SCENES. J. F. Knapp is in Los Angeles. Fred Nye is with the Chicago Herald. Pope Gregory is with the Chicago Journal. Nelson Hirsch is with the New York Herald. W. J. Carter has struck it rich in Chicago. Billy Axtman is with the Davenport Democrat. John M. Tanner is with the Nebraska City Press. P. P. Pomroy is on the Chicago Inter-Ocean. Charles M. Jackson is with the Salt Lake Tribune. Henry James is with the San Francisco Examiner. E. L. Merritt is a member of the Illinois legislature. Charles Cressy is in Chicago; ditto W. G. Richardson. William E. Smythe is with the Irrigation Age, Denver. Nixon Waterman is the funny man of the Chicago Post. A. J. Kendrick is city editor of the Chicago Evening News. W. T. Foster is making weather predictions at St. Joe. Al Simpson is making a newspaper out of the Butte Miner. Al Fairbrother is playing with the Durham, N. C., Globe. Punisher Teeter is making jokes for the New York Herald. R. A. Craig is conducting an advertising agency in New York. Fred Giles is press agent of the Bijou theatre in New York. Paul Bay is in charge of paragrapping on the Evening Times. Bob Clancy is going to Washington as private secretary to Congressman Tom Bowman.

THE GOVERNOR OF THE YETI. Benrice Democrat: Governor Boyd has vetoed the maximum rate bill and given his reasons therefor. In a message to the legislature, without going into any analysis of the document, we think that the governor should be accorded the need of a careful consideration of the reasons given for the step taken. Broken Bow Republican: Governor Boyd in exercising his veto on the Newberry freight bill has shown more courage than is generally supposed to be possessed by mankind. In face of the fact that he has been urged by thousands of the citizens of the state in petition to sign the bill, and by the press of his own party as well, he writes his veto. While he will be charged with being wrong in his veto, we are convinced in our opinion, and believe that was Governor Boyd's conviction; because of that view of the question, he dared to disregard a will of the majority of the legislature and the petition of the thousands of men to that which he thought would be for the best interests of all.

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

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