

THE DAILY BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., PROP. H. ROBERTSON, Editor.

OBJECTOR HOLMAN does not object to his son drawing six dollars a day as clerk of his junketing committee.

THE Hawkeye editors, who are roaming over the country, are not the editors of the Hawkeye, but of Iowa.

THE BUZZARD, the noted Pennsylvania outlaw, has surrendered. It is suspected that he has made an engagement with a Philadelphia dime museum.

THE census-taker is the terror of the ladies. The question of age is considered a place of impertinence, and it is not truthfully answered once in ten times.

THE building boom in Omaha this season will equal, if not exceed, that of last year. Some very handsome and substantial business buildings will be erected, while the number of dwellings will be large.

THE locust having been recommended as an article of diet by Prof. Riley, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat commends the insect to the democrats as an acceptable substitute for the Cleveland crow which many of them are eating just now.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has rewarded the Beecher family. Herbert F. Beecher, son of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, has been appointed collector of customs for the district of Puget sound, in Oregon and Washington territory.

By the way, what has become of J. Sterling Morton during these hot summer days? We have not heard anything of him lately. Is he lying in the shade of Arbor Lodge fanning himself while others are perspiring in the scramble for office, or is he planning some deep-laid strategem?

THE one hundred and fifty Iowa editors who are going through to Portland on an excursion will reach Omaha next Tuesday, and will spend a few hours in the city. Would it not be well for the Omaha board of trade to give them some kind of a reception? The courtesy will be appreciated, and Omaha will be well repaid for it.

THE rumor that John W. Morris, of Ohio, has been tendered the governorship of Washington Territory is not in accord with the declaration of the president and the platform plank that none but residents of the territories ought to be appointed to territorial offices. It would seem that a capable man could be found in Washington Territory for governor without going to Ohio.

MR. CHASE, editor of the Scranton (Pa.) Times will do his editing from the county jail for the next two months. This is becoming quite the fashion among editors. Had Mr. Chase, however, apologized to the millionaire whom he had been convicted of libeling, he need not have gone to jail; but he preferred imprisonment rather than make an apology.

THE editor of the Wall Street News has been saying some very ugly truths about Jay Gould, and as a result he has been arrested on a charge of criminal libel preferred by the great railroad wrecker. If Mr. Gould were to attempt to punish all the editors in this country who have told the truth about him and his operations, he would have a big contract on his hands. There is no doubt that he would like to see about half the editors in jail, and if he could put them there he would do it with pleasure.

THE introduction of a bill in the Illinois legislature to repeal the charter of the Chicago board of trade has occasioned some considerable surprise, especially as the committee on corporations has agreed to report favorably upon the measure. It is intimated of course that it emanates from the bucket-shop brigade, with which the board of trade is at war. If the bill is passed, however, the board of trade can continue business as a private institution. It is rather amusing that the board of trade should make the claim that it is doing a legitimate business, and that the bucket shops never handle a bushel of grain. We would like to know if the board of trade does not deal in grain without ever seeing or handling it? Is not the great majority of its transactions simply gambling deals on the rise and fall of quotations? When settlements are made is the grain actually delivered, or are the differences settled with money? Everybody knows that the latter way of doing business is the method pursued by the board of trade. We can see but little, if any, difference between the marginal deals of the board of trade and the transaction of the bucket-shops. The trouble with the board of trade is that the bucket-shop deals seriously interfere with its business, and hence the unpleasantness between the two gambling institutions.

NATURALIZATION.

A correspondent asks the BEE whether a party who has declared his intentions to become a citizen of the United States, has the right to the protection of the United States in another country? At first thought we should say that he has, but upon investigation we find that the question is in doubt, and a very difficult one to answer satisfactorily. An alien who declares his intention to become a citizen swears allegiance to the United States and to support the constitution, and at the same time he renounces all allegiance to any other country. In return for this oath of fealty one would naturally infer that he ought to be entitled to the protection of the United States wherever he may be. He has become a subject of the United States, and at the end of five years he can by taking the proper proceedings, exercise the full functions of citizenship.

According to the statutes of the United States, all naturalized citizens while in foreign countries are entitled to and shall receive from this government the same protection of person and property which is accorded to native-born citizens. But it would seem that the mere declaration of intentions does not make a person a full-fledged naturalized citizen.

In discussing the subject of naturalization several interesting questions arise, one of which is whether a person can, by his own act, put off his citizenship? The prevailing opinion of jurists, with some dissent, is that he cannot. This proposition seems quite clear where the sovereign distinctly refuses to permit the renunciation of citizenship. The tie of allegiance creates reciprocal rights and duties; the state cannot rightfully discard the citizen without just cause of forfeiture, nor can the citizen repudiate his obligations to the state without its consent. Assuming that mutual agreement is necessary to dissolve the relation of sovereign and citizen, the more difficult question is, whether the agreement of dissolution can be inferred from the prolonged absence of the citizen, coupled with foreign naturalization, and the failure of the state, after which, to reclaim him. The better opinion would seem to be that there must be some affirmative act of renunciation on the part of the state to which the allegiance is due, though there are weighty opinions to the contrary.

For the purpose of settling the perplexing and irritating questions that frequently arise, this country has entered into treaties of naturalization with a number of foreign powers. In countries with which such treaties have been made there would seem to be no question what-over as to the protection of a naturalized United States citizen. The treaty with Great Britain, for instance, provides that citizens or subjects of either country naturalized as citizens or subjects of the other country shall be deemed to have divested themselves of their original nationality; the naturalization may, however, be renounced and the original nationality resumed if the person should renew his residence in his native country, and apply to be readmitted to the privileges of a citizen. Treaties of the same general nature have been made by the United States with Prussia, Belgium, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, with the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, Mexico, Ecuador, and other countries. It seems, however, that in the treaty with Prussia, which was made in 1858, and to continue in force ten years from the time of ratification, it is provided that citizens of either country who become naturalized citizens of the other, and reside therein uninterruptedly for five years, shall be held to have become citizens of the latter country, and shall be treated as such, but the declaration of an intention to become a citizen of the one or the other country has not for either party of the convention the effect of naturalization.

It should be borne in mind also that while naturalization involves all rights of person and property, it does not extinguish claims which were in force at the time the person concerned altered his allegiance. Thus, numbers of young men have left different parts of Germany to escape from the military duty required for a certain time of all able-bodied males. The fact of passing through the forms of allegiance according to the laws of the United States would not protect such persons from the operation of laws to avoid which they removed from their native country.

How far, therefore, the incomplete process of naturalization is to have effect in entitling a person to protection is a matter of doubt, since it depends upon the person himself whether he will complete the act according to his expressed intention. The question of protection to persons who have merely declared their intentions would evidently depend upon the circumstances of each individual case.

The live stock market in Omaha is daily growing in importance. This is due to the fact that stock shippers are becoming convinced that they can obtain as good prices at the Omaha Union stockyards, allowing for the difference in freight, as they can in Chicago. They will always find buyers on hand, and business is transacted with as much promptness as it is in Chicago. Another important advantage to be derived from the sale of stock at the Omaha yards, is that the shipper saves the haul of five hundred miles to Chicago. This is a big item, as cattle and hogs lose considerable weight in a five-hundred-mile ride, and the saving in weight by disposing of them in Omaha, enables the seller to realize more money than if he shipped to Chicago. It will be seen, therefore, that the prospects of Omaha for becoming a great stock market are of the most encouraging character. There is no good

reason why it should not in a very short time become equal to Kansas City. The new beef slaughtering house consumes a large number of cattle daily, and its consumption is to be increased from time to time in keeping with the business demands. Other similar establishments are to be started at no distant day, and the result will be that the home consumption of cattle and hogs will in itself add materially to the building up of our Omaha market.

A WASHINGTON special to the St. Paul Pioneer Press shows that the geological bureau is in a lamentable condition, that no attention has been paid to the strict scientific requirements of the survey, and that there are "dozens of men drawing pay as scientists who don't know enough about geology to pound stones." The whole bureau is to be reorganized, and the first step will be to get a proper head. The BEE heartily recommends Prof. Kittie, of Fremont, who is one of the candidates for the place. We have no hesitation in saying that he knows enough about geology to pound stones.

COMPLAINT is made that the census enumerators refuse to register persons of Bohemian and Moravian birth as such, but as Austrians. This is a mistake on the part of the enumerators and should at once be rectified. Inasmuch as persons of Welsh, Scotch and Irish birth are registered as such, and those born in Mecklenburg, Bavaria, &c., are credited with their place of birth and not classed as Germans, the Bohemians and Moravians should be treated in the same manner. Superintendent Lane should at once order the enumerators to follow a uniform rule in this matter.

Even the newspapers of Nevada have not escaped the general decline that has been gradually going on in that state for years. The Virginia Enterprise, which at one time did the largest business for the Pacific slope outside of San Francisco, has been greatly reduced in size, and the ability displayed in its columns during the prosperous days of the Comstock mines is not visible now. In those days, says the New York Tribune, its editors were paid princely salaries, and its compositors thought they were doing a poor day's work when their string would not measure \$10.

The scramble for the New York collectorship has developed into an interesting three-cornered fight. Herbert O. Thompson is supported by Secretaries Manning and Whitney; William E. Smith, a law partner of Smith M. Weed, is backed by Sam Tilden; while Joseph Treloar, an employe of the custom house, is the candidate of the mugwump element. Meantime the president is in hot water, and knows not whom to select.

The Illinois legislature has passed a civil rights bill. The colored man can now occupy a seat in the parquette of Illinois theaters.

EUROPE FIELD ought to be entitled to a commission for the advertisement and sale of ex-President Hayes' saloon property in Omaha.

The campaign in the Northwest territory has been converted into a Big Bear hunt.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The past week in Great Britain has been chiefly devoted to the Derby, and very little was talked about in London beyond the great races. The publication of additional chapters of the correspondence between the Russian and English diplomats with regard to the Afghan troubles has drawn forth from the London press much that will not tend to flatter the vanity of Lord Granville.

The London Times tersely sets forth the impression that must be made upon every disinterested reader of the cabled summary of the dispatches by means of which the negotiations between Russia and England were carried on: "Earl Granville constructed the most admirable arguments, which had an awkward habit of disappearing at the very moments one expected them to issue forth in action."

That is exactly the state of the case. England had throughout the best of the argument. Russia contented herself with producing bad arguments, or none at all, for getting and keeping what she wanted, and she has succeeded in retaining by worse logic than Lord Granville's possessions to which her title was founded in force and fraud.

Mr. Gladstone's course in this connection is naturally due to his personal aversion to war as much as to a feeling that England was not in a position to assert itself. England could not afford to go to war for a frontier which it was necessary to cross hundreds of miles of difficult and hostile country in order to defend.

This being true, the English government is not to be blamed for not fighting. What it is to be blamed for is for putting forward and supporting by "admirable arguments" pretensions which it had no means and no real intention of backing up. After making the claims there was nothing to be done but to back them up or to back down from them. The correspondence strengthens the impression, which had become general before, that England did not see her way to fighting for her frontier. This was evidently the impression made upon the Russian diplomats, who seem to have determined that England should not escape by any evasion from an unmistakable retreat, and this retreat has accordingly been made, to the considerable detriment of British prestige in Europe as well as in Asia.

The question why England should have made claims that she did not mean to sustain, and could not have sustained, is one that is not very easy to answer, if we look at the relations of Russia and England alone. But it becomes plain enough when we consider the relations between

the British government and the British people. When the Afghan question was suddenly brought to the front in British politics, the government was in a very precarious situation. A motion of censure of the cabinet in the House of Commons, barely defeated in the house of commons, and there was a good chance that a renewal of the motion might be successful. There was no chance that the position of the government could be redeemed by the results of any military operations then pending in the Soudan. The only hope lay in a diversion, and this the Afghan question offered. As a diversion it so completely extricated the government from the snare into which it had fallen that Mr. Gladstone's proposal to evacuate the Soudan entirely, in order to render the troops available for service against Russia, was not strenuously opposed. Having served its turn, the Afghan question in its turn goes to the rear, and the British claims, supported by "admirable arguments" though they were, disappear. It must be as evident in London as in St. Petersburg that Russia, though now the aggressor, is right in her position that the Russian advances will not cease until the Russian and the English possessions are continuous. The hope of maintaining a permanent buffer between them is idle.

It is probable that Mr. Gladstone himself has already perceived that this is a most inopportune time to introduce into parliament any proposition for the renewal of Irish coercion acts, or for even mild measures of that kind. The Irish feeling and that of an influential element of the liberal party is earnestly against such a proposal. It is also a most disadvantageous time for the introduction of a land purchase bill, as supplementary to the clumsy land act of 1880, and for the actualization of a scheme of local and county government on a liberal basis. The official records show comparatively little agrarian or other crime in Ireland--not near as much in proportion to the population as in England and Scotland; and there was never less reason for coercive measures. The criminal business, even in the west of Ireland, is reported by the law authorities to be exceedingly light. The demand of the Parnellites is, therefore, reasonable. They are certain of defeating the Ulster whiff caucus, and in the next general election, and in English districts, by combining with the Tories, they can deprive thirty or forty liberals of their seats. Coercion is opposed in all the radical districts of England, and it is very certain that the new franchise will bring a very large number of radical voters into the field. The outlook is for the abolition of the Dublin castle regime, for which, probably, at an early date, the necessary state will be substituted, with the corollary of a very appreciable degree of local self-government.

Parliament resumed its session on Thursday. Next Monday the redistribution bill will come up for its third reading in the House of Lords. At the same time the day was assigned to the committee stage of the bill, the Marquis of Salisbury remarked, rather significantly, that a bill which had been brought to life in so peculiar a manner needed sharp examination at the hands of the peers. The measure being no longer protected by party compact, may be more roughly handled by the upper house than it was by the commons.

The report that the friendship of the Czar for the English cabinet, and his desire to avert a return to power of the conservatives, were the ruling motives in Russia's acceptance of English proposals, is hardly credible. Probably the Czar believes that the liberal party is less infected with hatred of Russia than the conservative party, and this belief may have influenced to a certain extent his conduct during the pending negotiations. By the way, have the correspondents forgotten the pretty tale about the influence brought to bear by the Czarina and her sister, the Princess of Wales, in favor of the peaceful settlement of the Afghan question? She is said to have kept in mind that, while "a lie will travel as fast as good news," "two fables may destroy the other."

The London correspondent of the New York Times affirms that the death of the emperor of Germany would be welcomed in England as a good thing for Great Britain. The crown prince is believed to be very much under the influence of his English wife, and the supposition is that his accession to the throne would be promptly followed by a close alliance between Germany and Great Britain. This is a bad case of counting chickens before they are hatched. Bismarck is not very likely to die at present, and he is likely to dominate German foreign policy for many years to come, no matter who is on the throne.

The result of the elections in Austria is significant mainly in the defeat of the Jew-baiting candidates. The liberals gained very materially in Vienna, and defeated the present ministers of commerce and agriculture in their respective districts. Salzburg was carried by the liberals. Dr. Edward Herbst, who was minister of justice in the cabinet of 1867, and who secured, among other reforms, the abolition of imprisonment for debt in the empire, has been elected to the reichsrath by the liberal party in Prague.

Some of the most delightful features of the new colonial enterprises of Great Britain are beginning to develop. Italy, obtaining under the wing of Great Britain, a port on the Red sea, which formerly belonged to Abyssinia, now turns a longing eye to another spot. King John of Abyssinia is the obstructive force to his ambition, and now that the British South Sea expedition has collapsed the chances are in favor of a little skirmish between King Humbert's warriors of sunny Italy and the warlike warriors of King John of Abyssinia.

Germany pushing things in the neighborhood, Zanzibar is likely to come in contact with equally enterprising neighbors. A quarrel over protectorate over Zanzibar will soon be in the air, and the sultan of that country, though most interested, and possibly rather dithering about "protectors," will have to choose between them, with the certainty of making an enemy of one, if not both.

Chicago Shipping Contagious. New York, June 5.--The state board of health calls attention to a carload of hogs shipped from Chicago to Fredonia, N. Y., and sold in small lots to farmers and others. Many of the hogs have since died from what is supposed to be cholera. In several instances, where one of the animals from Chicago was introduced into lots raised there, a number of them took the disease and died. An investigation will be made into the cause and nature of the disease.

An Indiana Tragedy. CHICAGO, Ill., June 5.--The Daily News, Vincennes (Ind.) special says: Word has just been received here that Fred Grundy and his entire family were murdered last night near Edwardport in this county.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Miss Charlotte Thompson will close her successful season at Springfield, Ill., to-night. Nilsson will reappear in London June 16, at the Balfre Memorial Concert in Albert Hall.

A notice of Colonel Robert Ingersoll is in the cast of "Tom Sawyer," Mark Twain's new play.

Frank Mayo's "Nardack" which was originally produced in Chicago, has made a success in New York.

Charles Gayler is writing a new comedy for Mile Almee. It is to be completed on or before July 1.

The heavy spectacular pantomime ballet called "Excelsior" has just been produced for the first time in London.

It is said that "a play must have a motive." The motive of most plays seems to be to make money, thirty between the ears.

Lawrence Barrett carries \$120,000 insurance on his life; Edwin Booth, \$25,000; and Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage, \$60,000.

The play by Willis which Mrs. Langtry has produced, is entitled "The Little Tramp." Mrs. Langtry plays in boy's costume.

Heliotrop, the generous, magnificent growth of which no other country can equal, has a constant friend in Mary Anderson.

Bhagwandas Brownidas Bhansgal is the Hindu name of a Hindu tragedian who is to make his debut in London, Eng., during the fall.

Anton Dvorak, the famous Bohemian composer, has received the title and diploma of doctor of music from the University of Cambridge.

Lilies of the valley are favorites with Lotta--by the way, the natural taste of Miss Crabtree in all things is a prominent feature of her personal characteristics.

The International Musical congress at Antwerp, which promises to be of exceptional importance, is to sit from the 23rd until the 11th of next August.

Carlotta Patz and her husband, M. De Munk, the famous cellist, will return to America for a concert tour next season, under Max Strakosch's direction.

M. Pollin, director of the Stadt Theatre, of Hamburg, has concluded a contract with Mrs. Patz for the entire winter of 1885-86, including tours throughout Europe.

Mrs. Harriot, known upon the stage as Clara Morris, has purchased the property having a frontage of 320 feet on Riverside avenue, at Mount St. Vincent, for \$49,000.

Clara Louise Kellogg, Laura S. Graves, Whitney McKeirick, Ivan E. Morawak, Ollie Torbett and Adolph Bond constitute the new concert company to begin a western tour June 15 under J. B. Pond's management.

The Vienna Opera house employs 535 persons all told, including 165 members of the orchestra, and about as many in the ballet. The solo singers are about 20 ladies and 20 gentlemen. The chorus includes nearly 100 sopranos--for sopranos, 22 for alto, 22 for tenor, and 22 for bass.

Messrs. Robson and Crane are making elaborate preparations in the way of scenery for their presentation of the "Comedy of Errors" at the New York Star theatre in September.

Mr. Philip W. Goatcher is painting it, and says it will cost at least \$25,000.

Mr. J. H. McVicker is drawing together an exceedingly strong organization for the opening of his theatre in Chicago. This event is to occur about the first of July, and the opening play will be "True Nobility," from the pen of Mr. John C. Freund.

Mr. Frank Mayo will remain at the Union Square theatre, New York, for a longer period than was originally contemplated. He came in for two weeks to fill the time for which the theatre had been engaged by Mr. Harry Miner, who intended to produce a play called "Blackmail."

Christine Nilsson is here, says a Paris letter in the Boston Traveller, looking very handsome. I saw her at the Episcopal church last Sunday morning. She is to sing at the Trocadero in an immense concert next Saturday, the first time she has sung here for fifteen years. The tickets are already selling at a high price.

J. E. Carpenter, England's most prolific song writer, is dead. During the last half century he has written about 2,500 songs and his songs have been set to music by Balfe, Vincent, Wallace, and Glover, and many other famous native composers.

What are the Wild Waves Saying? is regarded as his most popular production.

Operatic classes are now agitating the country. The "Patti kiss," incident to Patti's embrace of Miss Nevada in Boston, is radiating from the Hub. The "Nevada kiss" attendant upon the singer's bestowal of 300 kisses upon 300 girls of San Francisco, is sweeping over the Rocky Mountains. The "Abbott kiss" has taken a new start in Richmond.

M. Coquin, the French actor, supported by a picked company of artists, opens his engagement in America at the Star theatre, New York, the 4th of next January. His new time in this country is limited to ten weeks. He will play four weeks in that city, and divide up the remainder between Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago and New Orleans.

The first step to realize Mrs. Thurber's dream of a thoroughly American opera has been taken by the departure of Herr Hoek, the future conductor of the American School of Opera, to Europe to secure the services of Herr Canadieu, the celebrated German tenor. The New York Academy of Music has been engaged for a series of three presentations, beginning in January, and \$25,000 has been paid to its directors.

To a June Issue. O royal rose! the Roman dreads His feast with thee; thy petals pressed At night he browses on the thorn of war, Mixed with the three-times-mingled wine, Lent the long Teraian draught its zest.

What marvel then, if heat and grief, By Love, by Song, by the Cares of, Half trembled on the half-divine, O royal Rose!

And yet--and yet--I love the best In our old gardens of the west, Whose petals about my thatch twine, O Rose, that brown-eyed maid of mine, Who lulls the hero on his lowly breast, O royal Rose!

—(Austin Dobson in Harper's Magazine.)

The Ins and Outs. Night to an office never made, A hungry and thirsty stranger stayed; He peeped through the keyhole, lingering long, As he chanted a strain from an old-time song, And the sad words fell from his lips so thin-- "I want to get in! I want to get in!"

Close by the office fire there sat, A well-dressed citizen, sleek and fat. Soft was his chair as a throne might be, But he mournfully played with the office key, As if he would send you any address, but I prefer to remain in obscurity.

ITOHING PILES. I was taken, for the first time in my life, with Itohing Piles, so severe that I could hardly keep my feet. I tried various remedies for three weeks, when the disease took the form of Itching Piles, and growing worse. By advice of an old gentleman I tried your Cuticura. One application relieved the itching, and I was soon cured. I wish to tell the world that your Cuticura is the price of the cure. Yours is of no account. From an uneducated countryman. O. C. KIBBY.

62 West Street, Cor. N. 2nd. PILES 20 YEARS. A Martyr for 20 Years cured. Having been a martyr to Piles for twenty years, was advised by a friend to try your Cuticura Remedies, which I did, and am thankful to state that I am now perfectly relieved, and hope permanently so. New York. I would send you my address, but I prefer to remain in obscurity. RICHARD NORMAN.

ITOHING PILES. I began the use of your Cuticura Remedies when you first put them on the market, and know of two cases of Itching Piles that have been cured by the use of my suggestion of these remedies. F. N. KEVIN, Virsilo, Ill.

ALL THAT YOU CLAIM. I have tried your Cuticura Remedies and then all that you claim, and the demand for them in this section is great. AUGUSTUS W. COLMAN, Hingham, Me.

Cuticura Recipient, the new blood Purifier, Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, and Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, are positive cures of eczema, itching, Eczema, Pimples, Scald-head, and Itching of the Scalp, Itching of the Face, Itching of the Feet, Itching of the Hands, Itching of the Arms, Itching of the Legs, Itching of the Groin, Itching of the Neck, Itching of the Chest, Itching of the Back, Itching of the Buttocks, Itching of the Anus, Itching of the Vagina, Itching of the Uterus, Itching of the Bladder, Itching of the Prostate, Itching of the Testes, Itching of the Epididymis, Itching of the Spermatic Cord, Itching of the Penis, Itching of the Scrotum, Itching of the Perineum, Itching of the Rectum, Itching of the Sigmoid Flexure, Itching of the Descending Colon, Itching of the Ascending Colon, Itching of the Transverse Colon, Itching of the Spleen, Itching of the Pancreas, Itching of the Gall Bladder, Itching of the Liver, Itching of the Stomach, Itching of the 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