

THE DAILY BEE.

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CORRESPONDENCE:
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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, J. S. s.

N. P. Feil, cashier of the Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending April 21st, 1886, was as follows:

	Morning Edition	Evening Edition	Total
Saturday, 17th...	6,450	6,100	12,550
Monday, 19th...	6,600	5,475	12,075
Tuesday, 20th...	6,500	5,200	11,650
Wednesday, 21st...	6,300	5,300	12,000
Thursday, 22nd...	6,300	5,600	11,950
Friday, 23d...	6,300	5,700	12,000
Average.....	6,350	5,575	12,225

N. P. FEIL,
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24th day of April, A. D. 1886.

SIMON J. FISHER,
Notary Public.

OMAHA rose to the occasion again last week in bank clearings, which showed an increase of more than eighteen per cent over those of the corresponding week of last year.

A man was killed in Allegheny City the other day by coming in contact with a lamp post, charged with electricity. It won't do for tired men in these days of electric light wires to lean against lamp posts.

SENATOR VAN WYCK has been heard again in the senate on the anti-monopoly question. His sarcastic pen picture of Jay Gould will be best appreciated where the prince of railroad highwaymen is known the best.

SENSATIONAL prayers are becoming all the rage since the blind chaplain of the house of representatives stirred up the Washington messenger. The chaplain of the Ohio legislature has created a sensation by pitching into the tax-evaders. He ought to be invited to Omaha for a brief season.

A SMALL trifle of \$15,000 more is needed to pay the expenses of putting the Bartholdi statue in position on its pedestal. The people of the country who paid for the construction of this ornament to New York harbor will permit the generous citizens of the great metropolis to make up this little deficiency out of their own pockets.

The editor of the *Herald* denies that that journal is "out of politics," but calls renewed attention to the fact that Doctor Miller has quit dispensing patronage through miscellaneous endorsements of rival candidates. This move of the doctor's towards harmonizing the party seems to be particularly appreciated just at present in his own wing of the warring democracy.

NEBRASKA has no desire to retaliate upon any system of railroads which has treated her people unjustly in times past, by crippling its resources. With her rapid increase in population and prosperity, this state will throw no obstacles in the path of railroad extensions which aim to join together by commercial bonds her widely separated sections. In demanding justice from the railroads the people of Nebraska do not propose to act with injustice towards the corporations.

The *Herald* shouts in clarion tones over the appointment of Mr. Crittenden to a federal position. Mr. Crittenden has been made chief of the division of captured and abandoned property, whatever that is. This is a great victory for Dr. Miller, but meantime Mr. Pritchett—who was the only man in Nebraska that the doctor, according to his own declaration, really cared to have appointed to a federal office—continues to practice law at the old stand. The promised appointment of United States district attorney has not yet materialized.

A NEW YORK temperance paper, the *Voice*, carelessly credits the Bee with a long assault on high license, taken from the columns of the *Christian Hour*, of this city. The position of this paper on high license is well known. It advocated the movement when it was inaugurated and it has seen no reason since that time to change its views. It believes the Nebraska law to be the best restrictive measure of its class on the statute books of any state, flexible enough to be adjusted to the sentiment of any community and capable of rigid enforcement wherever communities demand it. So far as the success of the Slocum law is concerned it has accomplished more than was anticipated by its promoters. In fact it has cut down and kept down the number of saloons, diminished drunkenness, as shown by the arrests by the police, and thrown the business of liquor selling into the hands of those responsible for the abuse of their influence. The same results are noted in every large town and city in the state, was a measure to restrict the evils of the appearance, the high license bill is a success. It is so, because it has proved itself capable of enforcement.

OPPOSITION to home rule is showing a bold front in England during the Easter holidays. Both parties are holding public meetings and striving hard to influence public opinion for and against the proposed measure, looking to legislative independence for Ireland. Lord Hartington, Mr. Chamberlain and John Bright are the most influential opponents of the measure, but the home rule liberals are not lacking in able orators to counterbalance the effect of such prominent defectors from their ranks. One of the most significant speeches on the question was that made by Earl Spencer, late Lord Viceroy of Ireland. No one in that position ever more strenuously attempted to carry out a policy of coercion, and yet he now admits unreservedly that it was a failure, and that neither crime nor conspiracy was sanctioned or encouraged by the Irish party. In view of Earl Spencer's previous course such an authoritative utterance ought to carry with it great weight, and it will undoubtedly have a marked effect in shaping legislative action. Mr. Chamberlain does not appear to have changed his position materially further than that he has promised not to gather around him any malcontents and entice into a cave of Adulam. The Birmingham association has endorsed him,

and has drawn to its support the law-abiding elements in every community. Experience has proved that no license means free license. High license is nothing more than a heavy tax on the liquor traffic, imposed to decrease the number of dealers and to secure parties financially responsible for the damage which they may inflict through violations of the law.

A Way Out of the Woods.

The movement on the part of Omaha business men to suggest a method by which the Union Pacific can raise funds to build branch lines in Nebraska without menacing the rights of the government and the interests of the people is an important and a timely one. The company, through bungling and dishonest management in years past, now finds itself face to face with disastrous competition and asailed in its own territory by wealthy rivals. Through the operation of laws framed to protect the government and the people from the operations of stock jobbers and swindlers in its management, the road is now placed at a serious disadvantage when compared with its competitors. Under the Thurman act it is compelled to lock up hundreds of thousands of dollars every year in the national treasury as a basis of refunding its debt to the government. In addition it is prohibited from borrowing on its credit or from increasing its indebtedness for any purpose whatsoever. In consequence there are no funds in its treasury available for purposes of construction, and unless some relief is found the road must stand helpless while its territory is invaded by rival lines and while the state of Nebraska will be debarred from the advantages of several hundred miles of new railroad within its limits. It was with this condition of affairs in view that Senator Van Wyck, some weeks ago, introduced his bill permitting the Union Pacific to apply the \$7,000,000, now to its credit in the treasury to branch line construction in this state. Opposition to some of the features of the senator's bill having arisen, it is proposed to draft a measure which will receive assent from both sides and which will secure the same ends.

Omaha, Nebraska and the Union Pacific are all interested in finding a solution to the perplexing problem of how to relieve the road without diminishing the security on the government loan. This is the one objective to be overcome and which will be sought to be covered by the bill proposed. The people of Omaha are interested that the Union Pacific shall draw to its main line as much business as it can secure throughout the state. Other systems are busy in directing traffic to Kansas City and Chicago. They are pushing rapidly into sections which should have the benefits of the Omaha markets and carrying produce beyond our borders to exchange for goods from the east and south. Every mile of railroad built by the Union Pacific will be added to the system this year, by far the larger portion of which will be laid in Nebraska. Senator Van Wyck will be in Omaha next week, and we suggest that the committee make it convenient to confer with him regarding the matter. The object sought has already received his approval and support, and the senator will doubtless be found ready to cordially co-operate in furthering the movement.

TAX IT TO DEATH.
The bill reported by the house committee on agriculture which proposes to regulate and tax the oleomargarine business will be cordially endorsed by the country without regard to geographical sections. The bogus butter business is driving our dairymen to the wall. Five years ago we exported 40,000,000 pounds of butter. Last year we exported scarcely half that amount. In 1884 40,000,000 pounds of grease were sold as butter in New York. Since that time the amount produced throughout the country has increased by 50 per cent. State after state has passed laws forbidding the sale of the stuff under false pretenses. They are not enforced. The profits in handling colored grease and palming it off as creamery butter are so enormous that manufacturers and dealers can afford to disregard the law and to pay the fines imposed. In New Jersey the legislature recently passed a law requiring those who sell bogus butter to brand it with a distinguishing label on each package sold. But so demoralized have the grocers become that they have risen in indignation and employed counsel to test the act. The bill placing a tax of 10 cents a pound on every pound manufactured and requiring a special stamp on every package goes to the root of the matter. It throws around the production of oleomargarine the same restrictions which surround tobacco factories and distilleries. Not a pound of bogus butter could be marketed unless stamped and every mill would be placed in charge of a government officer.

Such a law carried out would very soon work a transformation in the business. It is kept alive by fraud. Sham butter is sold because purchasers believe it to be real butter. If it bore its true character on the face it would soon be driven out of the market. Our dairy interests and our farming interests, as well as the public health, demand that bogus butter must go. Taxing it to death with exposure of the colors under which it masquerades is a good way in which to dispose of the butter fraud.

STATE AND TERRITORY.
Nebraska Jottings.
A member of the Smith family is going to start a paper in Sioux county. A bridge fire at Gothenburg last week destroyed \$1,500 worth of property. The water boards recently issued by Columbus sold at a premium of 2¢ per cent. Tecumseh's ambition in the hotel line has dwindled down from \$10,000 to nothing.

W. P. Pommel, of Auburn, boasts of a stone jar, a family heirloom, 180 years old.

The bankers and educators of Ainsworth knuckle down to marbles as an evening pastime.

Ex-Governor St. John is billed to deliver a series of cold water epistles in various towns in the state.

Opposition to home rule is showing a bold front in England during the Easter holidays. Both parties are holding public meetings and striving hard to influence public opinion for and against the proposed measure, looking to legislative independence for Ireland. Lord Hartington, Mr. Chamberlain and John Bright are the most influential opponents of the measure, but the home rule liberals are not lacking in able orators to counterbalance the effect of such prominent defectors from their ranks. One of the most significant speeches on the question was that made by Earl Spencer, late Lord Viceroy of Ireland. No one in that position ever more strenuously attempted to carry out a policy of coercion, and yet he now admits unreservedly that it was a failure, and that neither crime nor conspiracy was sanctioned or encouraged by the Irish party. In view of Earl Spencer's previous course such an authoritative utterance ought to carry with it great weight, and it will undoubtedly have a marked effect in shaping legislative action. Mr. Chamberlain does not appear to have changed his position materially further than that he has promised not to gather around him any malcontents and entice into a cave of Adulam. The Birmingham association has endorsed him,

The recent visit of Charles Francis Adams to Omaha will no doubt bring about several important improvements in this city at a much earlier day than any one had reason to expect. Mr. Adams is warming up towards this growing city of 75,000 people. He begins to realize that the Union Pacific has too long neglected its duty to Omaha, and that it is to the interest of the road to build up the city.

The showers that come in the spring, tra-la-la, are rather depressing for real estate agents but they cause a tan smile to spread over the face of farmers who have finished their seeding.

Some systematic and thorough method of garbage-should be provided by the city council. At present there is no regular or convenient way of disposing of garbage. This is an important

matter, and the health of the public demands immediate action in regard to it.

THE Poet of the Sierras, writes to the Chicago Times a defense of Gen. Crook. There is more truth than poetry in what he says.

MR. HERMAN KOUNTZE is opposed to the cable line crossing the viaduct. He gives his reasons in this issue of the BEE.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

The general volume of business during the past week has continued only fair. The temper of traders in most lines is very conservative and there is a disposition to move very cautiously until the labor troubles cease to be a disturbing element in the situation. Reports from manufacturing centers note that the distribution of goods, and notably boots and shoes and dry goods, has been more active under the stimulus of favorable weather, which has hastened purchases for consumption. The opening of inland navigation in the condition of country roads have also had a helpful influence on business in the interior. Cotton planting in most parts of the south is making favorable progress, and the prospects for winter wheat continue very encouraging. The diversion of attention to spring seeding in the agricultural sections is causing a comparatively light movement of grain and other produce from the hands of farmers, but an increase in shipments may be expected in the near future.

The sugar market has been excited and unsettled by the strike of workers in the New York and Brooklyn refineries, and prices of refined sugar have advanced fully 1 cent per pound within the week.

The strike has curtailed production to the extent of about 15,000 barrels per day, and there is a general uneasiness as to the future of supply and prices.

COTTON PLANTING.

Cotton exports are increasing steadily.

IF CASES OF DRUNKENNESS are argued before a full court there would be no convictions.

THE LADY'S BAG has reached interior Africa. That seems to be carrying a joke almost too far.

The master workman is the big steam hammer in Krupp's gun works. Strange to say, that while it is always on duty it is always on strike.

There are some men who have "schoolmen" running into them every day, and yet are not wicks. This shows that the human frame is tougher than a big iron steamship.

Edward Atkinson's argument that a man can live on \$300 a year in Boston is all built upon the presumption that there will never be a bean famine.

The word salary comes from the Latin sal, arium, literally salt money, from salt, which was part of the pay of Roman soldiers. This will probably explain why certain young ladies regard young men who receive meager salaries as being entirely "too fresh."

ANOTHER YOUNG MAN GOING RIGHT.

Norristown Herald.

We shall not send our son to Yale College. Its base ball club was defeated last week.

BRAYED WITH THE DROVE.

Minneapolis Journal.

When Rev. George Gould, of the democratic party, a donned-up ass he doubtless forgot that he brayed with the drove in 1854.

ONLY ONE EXCEPTION.

St. Louis Dispatch.

Public sentiment is, with one exception, unanimously in favor of arbitration. That exception is merely the Missouri Pacific railway management.

CLERGYMEN AND EDITORS AS HUSBANDS.

Kansas City Times.

Clergymen, as a rule, make the worst husbands in the world. Editors rank next. The reasons are that, while editors are away day and night, clergymen are at home night and day.

FRED NYE AND DR. TANNER.

Lancaster Journal.

Fred Nye had a good deal to say about the fare paid to the inmates of the Home for the Friendless. To look at the inmates and then at Fred, one would conclude that he had himself a regular Dr. Tanner time or it was to veterans.

SHOWED ITS GOOD SENSE.

Kansas City Journal.

The city council of Omaha has passed an ordinance providing for a system of building inspection and creating the office of inspector of buildings. Such a system has been in operation in this city for several years with the best results. The Omaha council has shown its good sense.

IT IS HUMAN NATURE TO BE STUBBORN.

Bethel Herald.

Poor human nature is pretty much the same all around. Is Jay Gould eager to correct his mistakes? Even the Senate of the United States cannot back down gracefully from a wrong position. And our excellent and courageous president is not disposed to withdraw or revoke bad appointments that he has been led to make.

WHY THE LABERING MEN SUPPORT VAN WYCK.

Bloomington Justice.

If it was true that Van Wyck was doing half that the corporations intimate that he was, we would not support him; but the very fact that money-sharks, corporations and blood-thirsty monopolies oppose Van Wyck, is the greater reason for his receiving the support of all laboring men. If these arch knaves could control him, they would sup-

port him sorely.

IT IS HUMAN NATURE TO BE STUBBORN.

Bethel Herald.

"What of these tidings, Grover dear, That are reported far and near?" Upon suspensions breath? And is it not a fact that you have your mind to wed?" Quoth Rose Elizabeth.

With that his conscience smote him sore—He cast his eyes upon the floor;

But not a word he saith;

Then did she guess his secret flame—In sooth she was a crafty dame.

Was Rose Elizabeth?