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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS. E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

Geo. B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Mar. 18th 1887, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation. Rows include Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Average.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of March A. D. 1887. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Geo. B. Tschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of March, 1887, is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation. Rows include Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Average.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of March, A. D. 1887. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Street cleaning in Omaha is not what it should be by any means.

OMAHA is to have a ten-story building. That's the kind of a story that ought to be continued.

As a country, the native mackerel and Canadian warriors are giving us but little trouble this spring.

It is about time for Mr. Sully to make another deal. His Baltimore & Ohio shuffle was not very successful.

The board of public works should look after the graders and make them do their work more systematically.

THE BEE is for sale—at 5 cents per copy or \$10 a year. It is sold regularly every day, to over 14,000 purchasers.

MISSOURI river water served up the color and density of chocolate is a luxury once a year, but served up as a regular diet, it becomes nauseating.

THERE are still many wretched sidewalks on the main business thoroughfares which should be repaired at once, or replaced by stone or concrete.

Is the board of public works can be roused from its slumbers, we may possibly be able to improve the sidewalks on our principal business streets this spring.

The governor of Missouri threatens to call an extra session of the legislature. The applause upon the adjournment of the statesmen has been mistaken for an encore.

It has been a long time since anything has been heard from Higgins-Higgins, of Washington. He is still on deck, and now wants to be warden of the Baltimore jail.

JOHN P. ST. JOHN has been hanged again today. It will be a long time until the country is rid of Mr. St. John, if that is the only way indignant Kansas people hang him.

OMAHA has 176 saloons and Kansas City has 405. This, however, does not prove that Kansas City is twice as large as Omaha. It shows that Kansas City can get away with more tarantula juice.

The only way to make the Omaha boom permanent is to provide steady employment for laboring men and women. Establish factories and build up every industry that employs men and women at living wages.

WHAT has become of the weather bureau of the Union Pacific road? Was it abandoned like a costly plaything, or have the costly breeches of spring rendered it useless? Fully a scheme like this is "born to blush unseen, and waste its fragrance on the desert air."

The Niagara park has been receiving attention on both sides of the falls. The American commission announces in a triumphant manner that the long continued reign of vandalism around the falls, which has rendered the task of beautifying the park one of considerable difficulty, is effectually checked. Hackmen have been regulated as have also the charges, and Niagara will be a more pleasant resort than ever.

IMMIGRATION to the United States from Europe continues active. The arrivals at Castle Garden, New York, to date, exceed 30,000, which is about double the number that arrived during the same time last year. The increase commenced last fall, and has since been going on steadily. Those seeking homes here have come principally from the countries bordering on the Baltic and the Mediterranean seas. Of recent arrivals it is noted that a much larger number were from continental Europe than from the British Isles. One, and perhaps the chief reason for this is to be found in the menace of war that has prevailed among the continental nations for a year or more past, and which six months ago it was generally believed would develop into actual hostilities by the present spring. The less dangerous outlook for war will probably have the effect to deter many from leaving their European homes who may have contemplated doing so, and it is not unlikely that in the remaining months of the year the rate of immigration of the past three will not be maintained.

Gauging the Press. This legislature of ours is a body fearfully and wonderfully made. It can truthfully boast that it excels all other law-making bodies in the land in the production of legal monstrosities. The latest and most extraordinary of its efforts is Snell's criminal libel bill. As amended by the house any editor, reporter, head line writer, correspondent or publisher may be indicted and imprisoned in any county in Nebraska where the paper which contains a libel written or published by them may happen to circulate. In other words, if this law is made part of our criminal code Medill of the Chicago Tribune, Pulitzer of the New York World, McCullagh of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, or DeYoung of the San Francisco Chronicle, may be indicted in Cheyenne or Dawes county, Nebraska, for criminal libel, and the governor may have to issue a requisition to bring them for trial. This is not all, however. Since Nebraska has abolished grand juries any county attorney who may for political reasons desire to damage or cripple the publisher of a paper of general circulation, published hundreds of miles distant, could file an information for criminal libel in his court and compel attendance of editors, publishers and reporters at an enormous expense and great inconvenience. The palpable aim of such an idiotic and unheard of law is to gag the press in the interest of public theories and political shysters. It places a club in the hands of rogues and deprives the public of the palladium of their liberty—a fearless and untrammelled press. The men who are pushing this bill are notably vulnerable and fear that an untrammelled press would expose their rascality. This class of lawless lawmakers want to build a barricade around themselves against public opinion. They want to throttle the press that they may the more freely continue their depredations on the taxpayers. If such laws were enacted in every other state of the union the American press would be placed on a par with that of Russia, where free speech is unknown.

Friends of the Charter. An alarm is sounded from certain quarters that the friends of an honest charter for Omaha must be on the alert. We are told by these Pharisees and Publicans that this city cannot afford to have a check placed on its growth by any foolish or selfish legislation and the "friends of an honest charter" are warned that enemies are on the ground, anxious to defeat the demand of the city for such a charter as shall meet the needs of the expansion of territory, and is adequate to the increase of population and volume of business.

Who are the friends of the honest charter, we pray? Are they the blossomed journalists who went down to Lincoln in the company of paving contractors and political jobbers who wanted the charter amended to suit their private interests? Are the friends of an honest charter the men who tried to pack the exposition building with roughs and bummers and sought to throttle popular sentiment through a concerted effort with a chairman who was the leading paving contractor of Omaha? Are the friends of an honest charter the men who wrenched the charter from the committee on cities and put it in the hands of that reprobate, spy Russell, and a committee known to be unfriendly to Omaha, and plant tools of the gang of oil-room vagabonds and corruptionists led by General Vanderboom and the gambler's boudier, Charley Green?

If there is danger that Omaha is to be crippled by a charter which does not allow a proper expansion of territory and is too narrow-gauged for the wants of Omaha, who is to blame? Who was it that concocted the outrageous amendments which have been plucked all over that charter by the judiciary committee? Who is it that knocked out the provisions to enable Omaha to establish boulevard and parks around the city? The editors who consorted with the rotten and dissolute lobby and sought to cover their tracks by downright and barefaced falsehoods concerning the contents of the charter. Who is to blame for the damaging delay in the passage of the charter? The railroad lobby, the contractors and irresponsible backgammon who run papers in which they do not own a dollar. This class of patriots are now very much alarmed about the dangers that beset Omaha by reason of the delay and possible defeat of the charter. Had these kind and disinterested friends kept their hands off and allowed the Douglas delegation to do its duty, as they knew it to be when the charter was introduced, there would now be no ground for alarm. As it is, the mischief done, and damage inflicted upon vital interests in Omaha, can only be charged where it naturally belongs; to the men and papers that have no honest purpose to subserve and only personal spite work to do.

The Grading Nuisance. The grading season is upon us and with it has come the annual tearing-up of sidewalks by the grading contractors to be followed by the annoying mud puddles, broken fences and slushy crossings. If this nuisance would only last a few weeks in each street that is graded, and the work was done as rapidly as patent shovels, shovellers and teams can do it, no sensible person would complain. But the way grading has been and is being done in this city under our fast and loose system, the improvement becomes an unbearable nuisance. The graders tear up and pull down sidewalks, trees, and fences right and left on one street, put in two or three days at grading and leave the unfinished job for months, repeating the same practice on a dozen streets in order to hold all other contracts with the least force. The result is a general tearing up and a fearful mud blockade after every heavy rain. It seems to us that we should start right this season and afford the people on graded streets needed relief by compelling grading contractors to finish one street at a time promptly and replacing the walks and fences as rapidly as the work is done.

Room for More Hotels. Probably no city of its size in the world is better supplied with hotels than San Francisco. It was twelve years ago that her present great hotels were opened, and it was then thought that it would be a great many years before they would

prove profitable. But to-day the leading hotels of that city are over-crowded, and there is ample business for several more. This fact leads the San Francisco Call to urge the building of a mammoth hotel to accommodate at least 2,500 guests. An investment of a million or more in a first class hotel, says the Call, would pay a safe and handsome return. What is true of San Francisco is in a measure true of Omaha in regard to hotels. When our two leading hotels were erected about the same time many timid persons predicted that there would not for years be business enough for two such houses, and that neither would pay. But, as in San Francisco, our leading hotels are now crowded, although they have recently been enlarged. The fact is Omaha can support another large first-class hotel—one which can comfortably accommodate in the vicinity of 500 guests. Another hotel, to cost say \$500,000, would pay in Omaha. There is plenty of room for such a hotel. Let some of our capitalists take the matter under consideration. At the time it could be completed, we venture to say that the rapid growth of Omaha would warrant even another hotel still larger and more costly.

High License in New York. The battle for high license in New York, which has been waged with great vigor, is over so far as the legislature is concerned. What is known as the Crosby bill, providing for high license in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, now awaits the signature of the governor to become a law. The conflict over this measure is one of the most notable in the history of New York legislation. The friends of the bill had to fight the combined forces of the prohibitionists and the liquor interests, the former using with all the force they could bring to bear the familiar arguments with which they oppose all such legislation, and the latter employing all the political influence at their command reinforced by an abundant supply of money. If the bill becomes a law it is estimated that it will take at least a million dollars from the saloons in addition to what they pay now, hence they had a very powerful incentive to fight it. That it passed against the formidable and determined opposition is perhaps to be regarded as highly creditable to the legislators by whose votes the bill was adopted, some of whom possibly thereby imperiled their political chances for the future.

But the bill has yet to receive the signature of the governor in order to become a law, and his friends are not entirely sanguine of success in that direction. It has been reported that Governor Hill will veto it upon the alleged ground that it applies only to certain parts of the state, and hence is in violation of the principle of home rule. It is true that the governor has approved other legislation more clearly local in character than is the license bill, but in those cases there was not so much political influence, or political influence of a different sort, to antagonize. It is significant that the bill encountered a pretty solid democratic opposition in both branches of the legislature, and it is hardly conceivable that this was maintained contrary to the sympathies of the governor. Under all the circumstances, and having in mind the undoubted desire of Governor Hill to be on the best possible terms with all the elements, of which the liquor interest is not the least, of his party in New York and Brooklyn, his approval of this measure would be surprising. The probable political effect, rather than the principles involved, will in all likelihood determine the action of Governor Hill.

But if the bill is killed by the governor, on whatever pretext, the cause of high license will still have gained an important and encouraging step. It is something that a majority of a New York legislature has approved it, even for local application. The friends of the policy, the soundness of which experience has amply demonstrated, will not abandon it after a single defeat. They will continue the contest, with the certainty of ultimate victory.

American Sympathy With Ireland. The value of the expression of protest made by the mass meeting in New York, on last Monday evening, against the proposed policy of the English government toward Ireland, is not to be measured by the numerical strength of that assemblage, nor by the public or private relations of the individuals most prominently identified with it. It is doubtless quite natural that the English tory press should endeavor to detract from its significance by applying those methods of estimating its importance, but they will hardly thereby deceive even their most trustful readers who are as intelligently informed regarding the American sentiment on the Irish question. We will not venture to affirm or deny that Mr. Dana and some of the other gentlemen identified with this meeting may have been urged thereto by political or personal motives. There is very slight probability that they were. But it can be unqualifiedly affirmed that the protest of the assemblage against the policy of coercion proposed by the English government, its declaration in favor of Irish home rule, and its expression of sympathy with Ireland, voice the nearly universal sentiment of the American people. The suggestion of the St. James Gazette that the "real feelings of real Americans, if they could venture to express them, would be strongly in favor of throwing three-fourths of the persons who composed the meeting into New York harbor" is simply a gratuitous insult quite in keeping with the tory spirit and instinct.

If there has ever been a time in the progress of this great issue when the wisdom or expediency of intruding American opinion could properly be questioned, that time is not now. The course proposed by the English government for the treatment of Ireland is a retreat toward barbarism which ought to encounter the protest of all men who are not the enemies of political progress. It is a policy that can have no honorable or just defense. It is, as Roscoe Conkling characterized it, might—brutal might. It proclaims warfare upon that sentiment of liberty and that sense of justice which are universal, and which will not and should not quietly endure the assault. More than any other, the American people would be faithless to their character and their duty if, in such an exigency, they remained silent and failed to denounce in explicit and unqualified terms policies and principles re-

pugnant to the age and destructive of rights of which this republic is the expression and the exponent. The communities of the seaport cities are beginning to feel apprehensive of a possible visitation of cholera the coming summer. The disease is epidemic in South America and is reported to be spreading northward. There is reason to fear that it may soon reach Central America, in which case this country would be in danger, if it is not now. New Orleans and New York are especially accessible, and from all accounts both cities are in a condition to give the disease full course should it make its appearance in either. The demand is urgent for prompt and thorough cleansing of both, and in fact of all exposed points. Meanwhile the surgeon-general of the marine hospital service is keeping a close watch on the infected ports in South America, and on the appearance of the first symptom of danger will take advantage of the law which authorizes the president, upon the report of the surgeon-general of the marine hospital, to place an embargo upon any importation of merchandise into the United States which might convey the cholera microbes.

The beauty of low license is shown in Philadelphia. In that city the saloon license is \$5 a year. There are every 100 inhabitants, there are 3,000 saloons. This gives one saloon to about every fifteen persons. Philadelphia must be a very thirsty crowd. High license would materially reduce the number of drinking places in that city and produce a large revenue for municipal purposes.

In the Spring. The Cornhill Magazine. Have all the songs been said? Are all the singers dead? Are still the young world's dreams? The sum and aim of life. One duary struggle, life. With greed and sordid strife? Man but a dull machine. Lying a vast routine. Of narrow purpose mean? Oh! while one leaf swings high Against an azure sky. In spring time's ecstasy, There breathes yet the sublime, There beats yet living rhythm, 'Tis still the young world's prime.

Nature has high commands. Bears gifts with fish and fowls. To him who understands! Krupp is extending his gun factory to fill large orders for the German government. A Russian chemist has perfected a method by which petroleum can be solidified into bricks for fuel. A Boston locomotive works is advertising for mechanics. Work is rushing at the Taunton Locomotive works.

The iron and steel works are divided on the advisability of demanding a sharp advance in the wages schedule. A dozen strikes and lockouts have been quickly settled in western Pennsylvania through the services of an arbitrator. Four thousand tons of old horse-shoes are to be exported to China, where they will be melted up into sabre blades and knives.

The cotton mills of the New England states are all sold up at full prices. Large orders are being booked for China, Africa and South America. A recent purchase of 21,000 acres of mineral lands, which is only one of many, was recently made in Virginia, on which furnaces and mills will be erected.

The Maine woolen manufacturers want the factory laws so modified as to allow them to run their factories overtime three or four times a year when the rush comes. The southern people are chasing northern enterprises in their western states. Industrial enterprises, and the municipal authorities vie with each other in extending inducements in sites, freedom from taxation, and other advantages.

Gas fuel is gaining ground. A locomotive works in Jersey City manufacturers are preparing to introduce and use gas fuel in other cities else the economy of the system is being carefully studied. The house building will be very busily engaged from April 1. A number of large building operations will be begun then. Large contracts are being placed for material for the new hotels. Freight rates are checking a great deal of business.

Persons interested in the building up of the south are flooding certain localities of the south with literature and with good results. Colonies have recently gone from the Cumberland valley to North Carolina, where new industries are springing up. The list of employers who are sharing profits with their employees is increasing. The Southern Foundry and Machine Works, in addition to the list, Pillsbury, the Minneapolis flour man, has inaugurated it with satisfactory results. Five or six other large concerns have tried it.

A scheme is on foot to utilize the pressure of the fresh water wells of Florida for manufacturing purposes. The wells are at a depth of 300 feet, and in many wells there is a pressure of fourteen pounds to the square inch. The water is very pure and is the greater the well the greater the pressure.

The advocates of technical education and manual training are organizing their forces for a united effort. The Industrial Union of New York, which has been devoting attention to this matter, declares it to be its conclusion that industrial training should be an integral part of general education.

A \$500,000 cotton factory is to be built at Fort Smith, Ark.; a \$100,000 one at Charleston, N. C.; one at Cleveland, Tenn.; one at Athens, besides numerous expansions in the way of machinery and mill buildings. A large cotton factory company will erect a \$100,000 mill at Georgetown, Tex. An immense cotton factory is to be erected at Columbus, Miss.

The great steel works at Erie, Pa., for very high buildings when there is no urgent need for them. Western cities with plenty of ground are copying after New York city, where high buildings are a necessity. Chicago will have several nine, ten and eleven story office buildings. A twelve story hotel is to be erected in Minneapolis. These high structures give wider scope to the genius of ambitious architects.

Richmond, Va., is becoming an industrial center. A number of steel works are being built on Belle Isle. A glass works on the co-operative plan will turn out 12,000 pounds per day. A shoe factory will be started on a large scale. The Albehr Paper company will make paper on August 1. A large brick works will be built to make bricks for northern markets out of Chesterfield clay.

American bridge builders are teaching the rest of the engineering world how to construct bridges of great length, span, and permanency. The new bridge over the country. Two are projected across the nation. One is a \$10,000,000 bridge across the Potomac, 4,000 feet long, besides a number of smaller bridges. The bridge works are consequently overrun with work, and bridge iron makers are unable to accept orders for the present. For bridge-building works are projected, and an expansion of mill capacity is going on.

Iron and steel makers and manufacturers use these products as raw material. As a rule, he taxed to their fullest capacity between now and midsummer. In every branch of industry arrangements are being made for expanding their limits and facilities; car works must increase their machinery; locomotive works are going along quickly. Makers of all kinds of iron machinery have very large contracts on hand. One concern is preparing to make wrought-iron pipe twenty-four inches in diameter.

Mechanics are surpassing themselves in all industries with their remarkable achievements. No Successor. Philadelphia Record. This speculative discussion as to the successor to Henry Ward Beecher is idle and vain. There is no successor to Henry Ward Beecher. A Good Resolve. Philadelphia Record. There is a whole temperance sermon in Mr. John Lawrence Sullivan's declaration that he "won't touch a drop of liquor until he has laid away \$100,000." Any man, no matter what his station in life, who should make a similar resolve, would find his nest-egg growing very rapidly in a short time.

"LOST LOUISIANA." Mines that are Making Towns in the Southern Country. BEAR CITY, Ark., March 18.—[Correspondence of the BEE.]—From camp to hamlet, to village and to town, and how we write it Bear City! All in ten days and the quartz mills going on free milling ever discovered. There's something of a rush to these scenes, with Nebraska parties frequently interspersed and transactions, with them at least, possibly not without interest to many of you readers. New discoveries at the "Lost Louisiana" mines lead to more general exploration and in them found much general deposit in free milling ores in the region alive in every conceivable activity, there's the boom of dynamite, the discharge of giant and of black, as the developments go on, while the ringing of the hammer comes cheerily as drills go deeper and rocks, town and mountains severed in penetrating the fastness of the treasurers deposit. Free milling gold is found in largely paying quantities with excitement great and the country in much general upsurge, consequent to such discovery.

Here, town is being built as if by magic. We have telephone connection with telegraph connections to all the world, the right of railway secured and the work being performed. Buildings and improvements are everywhere, business blocks frequent, hotels common, saw-mills completed, smelters erected, quartz mills active, transactions in real estate without limit, town lots skyward, values in all relations rapidly on the advance and all things booming.

G. W. Sheppard and C. C. Chappin, of your state, have bought up the town, fairly, though S. R. Razez and W. C. Thompson—the original "Bill" Thompson in discovery of Lost Louisiana mines—of Riverton, are suffered to complete saw, lath and shingle mills and carry equal parts in general merchandise, with John D. Fulton in ten acre purchase in the northwest corner of the lodge, and J. G. Childs to occupy the same, and each from Riverton, while Orson Hager, of Bloomington, smokes his pipe from the shaft of the Lost Louisiana, and George Burke, C. C. Grove, I. E. Arnold and Peter Schmack, of Franklin, Tom Farmer, from Exeter, and M. S. Martin, of Stella, wiff such fragrance as may be wafted and rejoice in the possessions of the northwest corner of the lodge, while J. G. Childs to occupy the same, and each from Riverton, while Orson Hager, of Bloomington, smokes his pipe from the shaft of the Lost Louisiana, and George Burke, C. C. Grove, I. E. 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