

## THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY (Morning Edition) including Sunday	\$1.00
BEE, ONE YEAR	5.00
For Three Months	2.50
The Omaha Sunday Bee, mailed to any address, One Year.....	2.50
NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOMS 14 AND 15, TRIBUNE BUILDING, WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 515 FOURTEENTH STREET.	

## CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the EDITOR OF THE BEE.

## BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMAHA. Despatch should be made to office orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

## THE DAILY BEE.

## Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, <i>s.s.</i>	
County of Douglas, <i>s.s.</i>	
Geo. H. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, do solemnly swear that the average circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending April 20, 1888, was as follows:	
Sunday, April 14.....	19,115
Monday, April 15.....	18,600
Tuesday, April 16.....	19,000
Wednesday, April 17.....	18,050
Thursday, April 18.....	18,240
Friday, April 19.....	17,940
Average.....	18,363

GEO. H. TZSCHUCK,

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 21st day of April, A. D. 1888.

N. P. FEEL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, *s.s.*County of Douglas, *s.s.*

Geo. H. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, doth depose and sayeth that the average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of April, 1888, was 18,363 copies for May, 1888; 18,050 copies for June, 1888; 14,003 copies for July, 1888; 14,003 copies for August, 1888; 14,151 copies for September, 1888; 14,349 copies for October, 1888; 14,329 copies for November, 1888; 15,922 copies for December, 1888; 15,922 copies for January, 1889; 15,922 copies for February, 1889.

GEO. H. TZSCHUCK,

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 16th day of April, A. D. 1888.

N. P. FEEL, Notary Public.

The favorable outlook for the republicans continued until within a few weeks of the election, when evidences began to appear that some sort of truce had been arranged between the democratic factions. There was an abatement of the bitter hostility that had prevailed, and the democratic lines began to close up. Governor McEnery took no steps to carry out his pledge that there should be a free vote and a fair count. It became evident that the machinery which had been successfully operated in suppressing republican votes was to be again fully employed. How this change was brought about is not known, and is perhaps past finding out. A natural supposition is that the national administration had a hand in it. The gentlemen at Washington who are looking after the democratic cause could not afford to allow Louisiana to elect republican state officers in a presidential year. Such a result would at least put the state in the doubtful column for November, with the chances largely against the democrats. At all events, the fact is clear that some influence patched up a peace between the factions to hold through the April election, and the result is seen in a democratic majority of anywhere from twenty to forty thousand. Such a result is conclusive evidence that the methods for suppressing republican votes worked successfully.

Twenty-three states and three territories have established an Arbor day. It is only a question of a few years when the observance will become national by having all the states and territories unite in it.

MARK TWAIN lost \$10,000 by the failure of Gillig's Exchange in London. Americans who invest their money in shakily foreign enterprises are certainly innocents abroad.

POLITICS hits straight from the shoulder. In France it is the enthusiastic partisans that gets a sore head. In the United States the defeated candidate is the sore head.

MARK TWAIN lost \$10,000 by the failure of Gillig's Exchange in London. Americans who invest their money in shakily foreign enterprises are certainly innocents abroad.

POLITICS hits straight from the shoulder. In France it is the enthusiastic partisans that gets a sore head. In the United States the defeated candidate is the sore head.

Twenty-three states and three territories have established an Arbor day. It is only a question of a few years when the observance will become national by having all the states and territories unite in it.

THE south is getting anxious about the exodus of negro laborers to California, and accuses the Pacific slope of hankering after the coolie system of the Hawaiian Islands. The southern press is of the opinion that the negroes will not do well in competition with the cheap labor of the Chinese, and that they had better stay where they are.

The patrons of the leading daily at the state capital have been treated to a surprise. That paper, usually very partial to the railway corporations, has planted itself squarely in opposition to the dogma promulgated by Judge Dundy in his famous decision, by which the Union Pacific is declared to be independent of all state regulation. Although rather tardy, the Lincoln Journal is entitled to due credit for taking a positive stand on this vital issue.

JAY GOULD lays all the trouble which has fallen upon the Missouri, Kansas & Texas system to the building of three parallel rival roads. But the true reason why the Kansas & Texas is bankrupt is that it is swamped by its outstanding obligations. Three bonds were issued, when two would pay for the work of construction, and the directors pocketed the third bond. Then more stocks were floated for what they would bring. Loaded down with these burdens, the road can not compete with its rivals and turn in sufficient earnings to pay interest on its huge debt.

CONGRESSMAN O'NEILL's bill, which the house passed last week, provides for the establishment of a department of labor under the supervision of a commissioner, who is to be appointed by the president and hold office for four years. One of the commissioner's duties will be to investigate strikes and other differences between employer and employee and to report on the merits of the controversy. What advantage there would be in creating another department devoted to labor interests we are unable to see.

There is now a labor bureau in charge of a commissioner, which is supposed to cover pretty fully the matters which this bill provides shall be investigated. A department would not necessarily be more efficient, and would create another cabinet officer. A department of industry that would embrace a labor bureau and several others having relation to industrial affairs would be reasonable, but there is no demand or necessity for an exclusive department of labor.

IT is a matter of curious interest, appropriate to to-day, that more than one hundred years ago a Hessian officer on service in America, one Wangenheim, who seems to have been learned in forestry, published a book on American trees, the object being to instruct his countrymen as to such as were suitable for Germany. The tulip tree, or American poplar, the buttonwood, the red cedar, the sassafras, the black walnut, the white pine, the black birch, the red maple and the sugar maple are among the examples of American trees Wangenheim specially commends. He describes seventy American trees likely to be of use in Germany, giving their German, English and botanical names, with his reasons for recommending planting them in Germany. He is quite enthusiastic about some of them for their beauty and about others for their good timber, discriminating carefully between those which ought to be grown for ornament and for use, while very emphatic in advising against the use of the sweet gum, the horse chestnut, the white elm, the American linden, the acacia or honey locust, the persimmon, the witch hazel, in all fourteen kinds of trees and ten of vines and bushes.

The Dying Emperor.

The European dispatches give no hope that the life of Emperor Frederick can be prolonged beyond a few days, and any hour now may witness the end of his long and brave battle with the fatal malady. The fact that blood poisoning has supervened, about which there seems to be no question, and that the malady has assumed a complicated condition, thwarting the skill of the doctors, removes all promise that the life of the emperor might be saved. With the tremendous drain and suffering his system has undergone, it can be expected to resist but a brief time the newly developed complications. Frederick has borne his affliction with pathetic patience and a splendid heroism, but these seem to be failing him, and knowing the inevitable he grows impatient for the end. "How much longer?" was a question that showed the eager anxiety of the sufferer to reach however soon the termination of the long and terrible torture.

The death of the emperor, whenever it shall come, will cause very little immediate disturbance to German affairs. It is already to a large extent, so far as the financial and commercial interests of the empire are concerned, "discounted." All operations doubtless are made with reference to the possible changes of a political character that would eventually result. That these operations are on an unusually cautious and conservative basis is sufficient evidence of a lack of confidence in Crown Prince William. When loans are held in abeyance and financial business is at a standstill, no better evidence could be desired that capital regards with apprehension the young man who will succeed to the imperial rule. As to the political effects

## The South Relatively Solid.

If there are republicans who flatter themselves there is a probability that a breach may be made in the "solid south" next November, they may as well dismiss the notion. The late election in Louisiana is instructively suggestive on this point. There was fair reason to believe at the opening of the campaign in that state that the republicans had better than a "fighting chance" to win in the election. The democracy was split into bitterly hostile factions, each proclaiming its untenable determination to destroy the other. Deadly feuds were engendered between local leaders of the factions and their followers which resulted in the killing of several and the severe injury of a considerable number. In a single week during the early part of the campaign no less than six men were shot to death in political quarrels. Never did facts of the same party exhibit a more relentless hatred than was shown by the warring democrats of Louisiana. It seemed inevitable that this hostility must result in republican success. But a more important source of confidence to the republicans was the public assurance of Governor McEnery that the authority of the state would be exerted to enable every citizen to vote as he pleased, and to have the votes fairly counted. If this were done the republicans believed they could win even against a united and harmonious democracy.

The favorable outlook for the republicans continued until within a few weeks of the election, when evidences began to appear that some sort of truce had been arranged between the democratic factions. There was an abatement of the bitter hostility that had prevailed, and the democratic lines began to close up. Governor McEnery took no steps to carry out his pledge that there should be a free vote and a fair count. It became evident that the machinery which had been successfully operated in suppressing republican votes was to be again fully employed. How this change was brought about is not known, and is perhaps past finding out. A natural supposition is that the national administration had a hand in it. The gentlemen at Washington who are looking after the democratic cause could not afford to allow Louisiana to elect republican state officers in a presidential year. Such a result would at least put the state in the doubtful column for November, with the chances largely against the democrats. At all events, the fact is clear that some influence patched up a peace between the factions to hold through the April election, and the result is seen in a democratic majority of anywhere from twenty to forty thousand. Such a result is conclusive evidence that the methods for suppressing republican votes worked successfully.

A good deal of what appears to be sound objection is made to the bill of the house committee on public lands for the better preservation of forests, and those who make the objection, among others the Pennsylvania Forestry association, recommend in its stead the bill prepared by the American Forestry congress, which has been introduced in the house. The bill of the committee is declared to be involved, complicated and impractical. The other measure is believed to be much more sound and sensible, providing as it does for the permanent forest reserves, to be administered for the benefit of the people, under the charge of a commissioner with a proper corps of subordinates. The method proposed is to select from the public domain such lands as are better suited to forest growth than to any other purpose, especially lands lying about the head-waters of mountain streams, and to keep them as permanent forests, carefully guarded from spoliation and destruction; to sell the merchantable timber on these lands whenever it is to the advantage of the government so to do, all cutting to be done under the direction of a government officer, and with a due regard to the preservation of a new growth of trees; to make all unauthorized cutting and all other injury to these forests criminally punishable, to have a sufficient body of forest guards to manage these public estates upon the most improved system, and to enforce the law against all offenders, whether individuals or corporations.

The day is not far distant when Wyoming petroleum beds will be fully developed and furnish an inexhaustible supply of oil. To Nebraska this is of the greatest importance for Wyoming will become the immense reservoir from which oil will literally flow to supply our state with cheap fuel. There is nothing to prevent a pipe line from the petroleum wells to the Missouri river. The distance from the oil belt to Omaha is less than six hundred miles, and the slope of the land from the Rocky Mountains to the Missouri is everything that can be desired in an engineering point of view to secure a direct head and flow of oil from the Wyoming fields.

STRIKES in Chicago follow the letter B. First it was the brewers, and now it is the bakers. It remains to be seen what the butchers are going to do.

NEBRASKA JOTTINGS.

Rising City has a cornet band. Chase county expects the Rock Island. Brown county is in debt only \$18,000. Greta years for a canning factory. South Sioux City cries aloud for a grist mill.

Lamar, Chase county, has a newspaper—the News.

Oakland now has one saloon paying \$1,000 a year license.

The Beacon is the name of a new prohibition paper at Alma.

Glaudered horses are reported plentiful around West Point.

The premium list of the Brown county fair is already published.

The Dying Emperor.

The European dispatches give no hope that the life of Emperor Frederick can be prolonged beyond a few days, and any hour now may witness the end of his long and brave battle with the fatal malady. The fact that blood poisoning has supervened, about which there seems to be no question, and that the malady has assumed a complicated condition, thwarting the skill of the doctors, removes all promise that the life of the emperor might be saved. With the tremendous drain and suffering his system has undergone, it can be expected to resist but a brief time the newly developed complications. Frederick has borne his affliction with pathetic patience and a splendid heroism, but these seem to be failing him, and knowing the inevitable he grows impatient for the end. "How much longer?" was a question that showed the eager anxiety of the sufferer to reach however soon the termination of the long and terrible torture.

The death of the emperor, whenever it shall come, will cause very little immediate disturbance to German affairs. It is already to a large extent, so far as the financial and commercial interests of the empire are concerned, "discounted."

All operations doubtless are made with reference to the possible changes of a political character that would eventually result. That these operations are on an unusually cautious and conservative basis is sufficient evidence of a lack of confidence in Crown Prince William. When loans are held in abeyance and financial business is at a standstill, no better evidence could be desired that capital regards with apprehension the young man who will succeed to the imperial rule.

Blue Springs and Wymore are carrying on an extensive flirtation, with appearances of consolidating.

The water company of Nebraska City is accused by the Times of discriminating in the price of the fluid.

The Johnson Register will go to Brownville, Nemaha county, and attempt to practice on the resurrection act.

The three children of D. W. Caswell, of Wheeler county, who were so badly burned last week in a prairie fire, will

have to be kept in hospital for a long time. The boy, Caswell, is in a critical condition, while the girl, Mary, is in a less serious condition.

A newly married man in Cedar county

shot into a crowd of serenaders and en-

joyed the evening in calm, domestic quiet.

Wymore has an alderman who wants to place his princely salary in the general fund, to be used in public improvements.

Hastings complains that the B. & M.

violates a city ordinance in running its flyers fifteen miles an hour through the city limits.

A tramp at Blair who stole a sack of flour escaped from jail. The sheriff pursued and shot four times before the tramp surrendered.

Bithorn and Olgett, the evangelists,

who have been trying to reform the wicked of Portsmouth, have gone to more inviting fields of labor.

Dr. Gandy who has occupied the courts of southeastern Nebraska for years past, is yet on trial. This time an appeal from a sentence to ten years

to her face by a sort of rapturous fasci-

nation, until, glancing up twice or

thrice and meeting my stare, a slight

blush overspread her cheek and reprimanded my impertinence.

I looked away only to steal covert glances back, until it became evident that my inquisi-

tion was growing seriously annoying

to her. To keep my attention distracted

from this fair object, I picked up my

lorgnette and began ranging the gal-

lery. My eye had not traversed a

moiety of its horizon when it was

arrested by a figure the more striking,

probably, because it was in such

direct and violent contrast to the one

just abandoned. It was the figure of a

burly negro, occupying the front seat

directly in the center of the row. His

huge, loose-jointed body was lounging

forward, his elbows on his knees and his

feet supporting his chin in black,

repellent features set in an hideous

stare. Following the direction of his

eyes I found that they rested upon the

beautiful object which had so attracted

my own.

The insolent brute, I thought, hotly indignant; but the next

moment the preliminary darkening of

the room drew my attention to the stage

again.