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THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, ss. County of Douglas, ss. George B. Tschuck, Secretary of the Bee Publishing Company...

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 21st day of March, 1889, D. H. FEEL, Notary Public. State of Nebraska, ss. County of Douglas, ss. George B. Tschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the Secretary of the Bee Publishing Company...

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THE enthusiasm for steeplechase in Dakota has set the prairies afire.

THE Parnell commission is a monumental sign of degenerate Times.

THE wise candidate for federal office should see that his biographer gives his birthplace as Indiana.

WHEN the park commissioners gets fairly under way we shall have to add a landscape architect to the list of city officials.

THE Union Pacific announces a reduction of immigrant sleeping car rates and tearfully pleads that competition compels. The public is expected to make up the deficit in some way.

NOW that the Biechler-King trial is practically over the judges of our district court will begin to hear applicants for the park commissionership. The salary of a park commissioner is not so much an object as the perquisites.

FOR a man with a pair of wooden legs, Commissioner Tanner is the most effective kicker in office. The exercise gives him pain, but he feels it his sacred duty to keep the democratic office-holders on the run.

THE attempt to form a tin trust in England has proven a failure. That country at present enjoys a monopoly of the product, and until the Black Hills tin mines become active competitors there will be no occasion for a tin product combination.

HENRY GEORGE is about to return to the country with his single tax idea, improved and reinforced by a German and a Frenchman. This tax reform trinity will make a tour of the states and keep one or more eyes on the receipts at the door.

THE council has acted very prudently in submitting the question of the legality of the paving contracts to the city attorney. The method pursued by the board of public works involved many points that might vitiate the tax levy, and it is best for all concerned that the contract should be let under strict compliance with the law.

UNDER its contract with the board of education the city has obligated itself to adopt such plans for the city hall as will be satisfactory to both the city council and the board of education. The board has appointed a committee with full power to represent its wishes in the premises, and it is only proper that this committee be consulted before the plans are adopted and proposals made for the construction of the building.

THE Boston Globe takes the Dakota prairie fires as a text for a sermon on the beauties of the eastern climate, and exclaims: "Why should any one wish to leave the safe and comfortable east for the perilous and unsettled west?" Simply because it affords the tolling slaves of the east scope for energy and talents circumscribed; it enables them to secure homes and independence, with brains and industry for capital. It guarantees freedom from unjust laws, which, in Massachusetts, proclaim idleness a crime, and punish men applying for work with sixty and ninety days' imprisonment at hard labor.

THERE is one thing that the city seems to have ignored entirely in connection with the extension of street railways. When tracks are laid upon a street paved with stone blocks a quantity of the stone necessarily has to be taken up and removed to make way for the rails. What becomes of this stone? What has become of the stone that has already been taken up on many of our principal thoroughfares? Has the city been reimbursed for the stone carried away, and if so, why should not the proceeds be refunded to property owners according to their proportion of frontage? If the street railroads have appropriated paving material without paying for it, is it not right and proper for the city engineer to make an estimate of the stone taken away, so that the city can present its bill to the respective railway companies? This little item of stone may amount to several thousand dollars by this time.

THE BIECHLER ACQUITTAL.

It was a sentimental verdict—largely due to hysterics, tears, sobs, and the mesmeric influence of an audience of the gentler sex that overpowered every jurymen and robbed him of his sober senses.

The prosecution was rather weak, not so much in its elucation as in the handling of the testimony. The murder of King was admitted. King was a very bad man morally, but the law does not justify killing except in self-defense or by accident.

Mary Harris, the Washington treasury clerk who shot her seducer, was acquitted on the ground of emotional insanity. As a matter of fact she was allowed to go free because she had been ruined by the man she murdered.

There was no proof that Miss Biechler had been the victim of seduction by King. If she shot King while emotionally insane, there was too much method in her madness. Grant that she had been wronged by a very bad man, the right to take his life cannot be justified under pretense of law.

Madelaine Sturlatta shot and killed her paramour, Stiles, in the corridor of the Palmer house in Chicago four years ago. The circumstances leading up to the killing were almost identical with the tragedy that took place at the Paxton house last November. Stiles was a leading member of the Chicago board of trade. The most eminent Chicago lawyers defended the Sturlatta woman, who was one of the handsomest girls in that city. The jury in that case returned a verdict of manslaughter, and Sturlatta was sent to Joliet for a term of years.

Very few cases can be cited where a woman of her character has been acquitted under like circumstances. Public sympathy has doubtless been with Miss Biechler, but the law has not been vindicated.

AS TO SUBWAYS.

In the very near future every large city will have to construct subways under its principal thoroughfares large enough to hold telegraph, telephone and electric lighting wires, steam heating pipes, gas and water mains and sewerage conduits.

Such a subway will be practically a tunnel with a tramway to convey pipes and materials with the greatest facility, and with exits and air-shafts at street or alley crossings. While the construction of such subways would necessarily involve an outlay of hundreds of thousands of dollars, it would forever do away with the cutting up of pavements by gas, water and heating companies, and would afford the most accessible means of keeping in repair the pipes and wires that now constitute a source of continual annoyance and danger to the public.

No system of subways that merely contemplates the placing of electric wires in insulated troughs and trenches could possibly be as convenient and safe as a tunnel, in which the wires and pipes would at all times of the day and night be within reach.

With the grant of right-of-way franchises enjoyed by corporations that now have the use of our streets without cost, a reasonable license tax exacted by the city to pay for maintaining the tunnel subway will be cheerfully paid. And even if the charge should also include part of the interest on the cost of the tunnel, any city could very properly compel the use of the subway by all companies that have franchises.

It is not expected that any city can afford to build costly subways under every street, but the time is near at hand when the streets that have the heaviest traffic must be cleared of all obstructions overhead, and the roadways made permanent regardless of water, gas and heating companies.

A CONFLICT OF MONOPOLIES.

When monopolists fall out there is some chance of the people getting their rights. The eastern iron manufacturers, or more particularly those of Pennsylvania, are arrayed against the railroads. Excessive freight charges are the ground of complaint. A comparison of rail rates to and from the furnaces about Birmingham, Alabama, with rates to and from furnaces in the territory east of the Allegheny mountains, shows the advantage to be largely with the southern manufacturing center. It is found, also, that competing western manufacturers enjoy some advantage. Mr. Andrew Carnegie, whose interests being assailed has become something of an anti-monopolist so far as the railroads which must haul his products are concerned, shows that as compared with freights to points beyond Pittsburgh the iron manufacturers of that city pay double the rate per ton per mile on ore that their western competitors do, and two and a half times as much on coke. There is a discrimination against Pittsburgh on crude material of over a dollar a ton, and the manufacturers east of that city are said to be in a still worse plight. The exactions of the railroad companies, it is asserted, take from them all the advantages of nearness to the point of largest consumption, and leave them at the mercy of the cheap iron of southern manufacturers and the cheap freights of southern carriers.

It has been foreseen that the development of the iron industries of the south was certain to, in time, offer a very formidable competition to similar industries in the east, preventing the manufacturers of the latter section from continuing to reap the rich harvests of the past, but while this competition has already been somewhat felt, it could not have so soon become serious but for the more favorable conditions as to railroad charges which the southern manufacturers enjoy. The iron manufacturers of Pennsylvania are in the hands of a railroad monopoly, as relentless as they themselves once were, the necessities of which are great and the greed of which is almost insatiable. The southern manufacturers are under no such disadvantage. The railroads of the south upon which they rely can pursue a glorious policy looking to the building up of these industries; because, in the first place, they are less dependent for revenue upon these sources, and, in the second

place, they are not compelled by like exigencies to exact extreme freight tariffs. The methods upon which the railroads of Pennsylvania have been conducted have been entirely monopolistic, and they have been until now supported in this policy by the manufacturers. The combination that has existed between them has, in all the past years, taken no account of the interests and rights of the people. The result under the new condition of things is entirely natural. The railroads are in a situation where they must make their tariffs so as to meet their unnatural exigencies, or go the way of bankrupts, while the industrial interests upon which they rely assert that they must have relief or surrender to the advancing competition of the south. "It would be better," says the Philadelphia Record, "that a dozen railroads should be swamped than that a great state should be robbed of its natural industrial advantages," but the railroad managers will be very likely to stoutly object to this dictum, and they are the masters of the situation. It is the manufacturers who are appealing to be saved, not they, and they may be expected to continue sucking the orange until the necessity of abandoning the operation becomes so urgent that it can no longer be disregarded. In its industrial and general economic aspects this issue is of very great interest, and it is quite possible that the solution of the problem may be of advantage to the whole people.

DECLINE OF IMMIGRATION.

There appears to be a reaction in the movement of immigrants to this country. The figures for the three months of the current year show a quite marked falling-off from those of the corresponding period of last year. Doubtless the explanation of this is to be found chiefly in the fact that some of the South American countries are offering extraordinary inducements to immigrants from Europe. Brazil and the Argentine Republic are particularly active in encouraging immigration, not only giving free transportation from European countries, but assuring employment for a stated period. So liberal a policy could not fail to bring a most generous response, and in the past year those countries have added largely to their population from Europe, while the tide of immigration is evidently still flowing vigorously in that direction.

Another cause of the decline in immigration to this country is, of course, the agitation for a stricter enforcement of the existing laws for its regulation, the demand for more restrictive legislation, and the disposition that has been shown to extend the period of naturalization. Although nothing was done by the last congress relative to this subject, it is understood that a more vigorous policy will hereafter be pursued in carrying out existing laws, and this knowledge will serve the good purpose of preventing the immigration from Europe of the objectionable classes. Foreign governments will not attempt to send to us people whom we will not accept, and steamship companies will not run the risk of the penalties by bringing over such people. It may perhaps, fairly be assumed, therefore, that the immigrants we are now getting are of a desirable class, and in this view the decline is not a matter to cause any regret.

But the question of further restrictions has not been disposed of, and is very likely to be again brought prominently before the country by the next congress. In considering this question the course of immigration in the meantime must have an important bearing upon public opinion. If such a change of policy as has been proposed would operate to still further reduce immigration to our shores and force it into other channels, as there can be no doubt it would, the country may well pause to inquire whether such a result is to be desired. When we are creating new states and opening up new territory, it is wise to erect any barrier that may retard the growth of these new commonwealths? A faithful and strict enforcement of existing laws no one objects to. There is no difference of opinion as to the desirability of keeping out of the classes whose exclusion is provided for by those laws, but we believe the great majority of intelligent men regard them as sufficient.

WILL OBEY THE LAW.

At the first meeting of the Inter-state Commerce Railway association, since Mr. Walker of the national commission, was made its chairman, there was a unanimous decision to enforce the inter-state commerce law, or rather to comply with its provisions. This was but a repetition of a previous expression by the association, or, at any rate, of a large majority of its members, and it is hardly to be supposed that Mr. Walker would have accepted the chairmanship without assurance that the law was to be obeyed, and that he was to be properly sustained in requiring obedience to it. The railroad officials connected with the association understand that Mr. Walker is committed to the support of the law and to the interpretations of its provisions thus far made. The public understands that his selection was made as an evidence of the good faith of the association. With the renewed assurance given of the purpose of the association, it may now reasonably be hoped that the railroads represented in that body will give a faithful and earnest compliance with the law, and that the public will hear nothing more of the damaging charges which the national commission has been compelled to investigate within the past few months. The railroad situation is improving, though perhaps slowly, and there is every reason to believe this condition of affairs can be advanced by an honest and faithful compliance with every provision and requirement of the inter-state commerce act. Railroad managers ought certainly to be, by this time, convinced of the wisdom and expediency of this course.

No Brown in It.

CULBERTSON, Neb., April 9.—[Special to THE BEE.]—In a dispatch from Culbertson it was stated that the contest at the late village election was "Brown and anti-Brown." The respectable citizens of the place immediately and unanimously decided that Brown cut no figure in the contest whatever. The bond election in this county resulted in a vote of four to one in favor of bonding the county for \$10,000 to pay the floating indebtedness.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Catnip.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became a Girl, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Iowa. Scott county unionists expect to raise a routing crop this year. Grand county farmers will plant a great deal of barley this season. A Benton county teacher paid \$50 for the privilege of punishing one of his girl pupils.

Will Cherry, formerly of the Laramie Journal, will establish a republican paper at Jewell. J. M. Joseph, of Spaulding, has purchased one hundred carp for his pond and will introduce fish farming. Frank Sawyer, of Creation, has been appointed postmaster on the Council Bluffs and Kansas City run.

Frank Brignan, of Poweshiek county, has been appointed as one of the delegates to represent Iowa at the Paris exposition. Touching the hoof rot in cattle at Fort Dodge the state veterinary surgeon reports that the disease was not contagious, but was caused by a smut on the head of the hay fed.

William Sears, said to be the oldest resident of Keokuk county, died the other day while sitting in his buggy, aged seventy-five years. He had just returned from a journey in company with his son, but being taken ill they had turned about for home.

The city council of the town of Cherokee received a motion presented an ordinance to the effect that all gates within the corporation be hung so as to swing away from the sidewalk, with instructions to the city marshal to strictly enforce it. The ordinance is the outcome of a suit for damages instituted by a gentleman who sustained a number of injuries by colliding with a gate that was swung across the track on a dark night.

Wyoming and Colorado.

The work of laying the foundation for the new Union Pacific shops at Cheyenne has been begun. The members of the Wyoming stock grower's association own or represent nearly half a million cattle. The Rock Springs Miner says sheep men are getting ready to shear, but complain of a scarcity of water.

The Wyoming White Ash coal company, of Bossmer, with a capital of \$300,000, has been incorporated. Several Wyoming cattlemen will drive their herds to Montana this year on account of the encroachment of settlers on the ranges.

The Wyoming insane asylum at Evanston is nearly ready to receive patients, and there are already enough to take every room in the building. A herd of elk numbering 1,000 head was seen on a point of the mountains near the landing of Mr. Robinson, on Upper Elk, Wyo., one day last week.

Uncle John Herrick, who served in the first Wyoming legislature, and subsequently as sergeant-at-arms, is very comfortably provided for at the soldiers' home in Virginia. Rawlins is considerably excited over the discovery of a seven-foot vein of fine coking coal in the mountains about forty miles south, just over the line. Experts pronounce the coal a pure bituminous. It coals readily, being pronounced by experts to be the best in the West.

Charles H. Crosthwaite, who was convicted in Durango, Colo., of murder in the first degree for killing his partner in a dispute about a cattle ranch, was sentenced to be hanged January 25, then respited on the ground that he was insane, has now been formally pronounced of unsound mind, and his sentence commuted to confinement for life in an insane asylum.

The wagon road leading to the Horseshoe mine in Colorado is filled with rock from the time of the late heavy rains. Experts pronounce the coal a pure bituminous. It coals readily, being pronounced by experts to be the best in the West.

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THE CROP PROSPECTS.

Monthly Report of the Department of Agriculture. WASHINGTON, April 10.—The crop reporting service of the department of agriculture for April relates to the condition of winter grain and of farm animals as they go out of winter quarters. Seeding wheat was somewhat delayed in the middle states by early autumn rains, and west of Ohio by dry weather in September and October. Later conditions were favorable in both sections, with mild and drier weather east and a fair supply of moisture in the west. In the south the condition of the soil for seeding was generally favorable. In California and the western states there were followed by a dry season in winter, but refreshing showers in March caused the germination of the lately sown and a vigorous growth of the early crops. There was little protection, except for a short time in midwinter in the latitude of heavy winter snow; consequently the more northern localities are somewhat better in color and patches in wet soil a winter killed, yet the temperature has been so mild with so few sudden extremes that the present condition is very good.

The plants are generally well rooted and have been growing over a large part of the area through the winter. The general average condition is 85—nearly the same as the April condition of the crop of 1888, which fell at harvest to 87.8. That of 1887 was 82, and that of the previous year 85.1. The April condition of the large crop of 1888 was 95.4, going up to 98 at harvest. The present condition by principal states is: New York, 94; Pennsylvania, 93; Texas, 97; Ohio, 85; Illinois, 97; Missouri, 95; Kansas, 96; California, 98. The condition in the southern states ranges from 90 to 91.

The eye crop is also in good condition. The general average is 93.8. Mild weather has been favorable to farm animals, which are in high condition. The general average for horses is 94.8; cattle, 98.9; sheep, 97.4; swine, 95.6. The estimated losses from disease and all other losses during the past year has also been much less than usual.

THE LOYAL LEGION CONGRESS.

The Members Entertained at a Banquet by the Ohio Commandery. CINCINNATI, April 10.—Over three hundred, and fifty members of the Loyal Legion sat down to a banquet at the Gibson house to-night, given by the Ohio commandery in honor of the Loyal Legion congress, which is in session here. Captain C. Cadle, jr., made an address of welcome to the congress of the order for the Ohio commandery, and Major-General Rutherford B. Hayes, president of the congress, responded. The toasts and responses were as follows: "Our future with the navy." Major-General Jacob D. Cox, Ohio commandery; "The Old Vermont Brigade." Brigadier-General L. A. Grant, Minnesota; "The Loyal Legion of the United States." The Loyal Legion of the United States; "The Loyal Legion of the United States." Major W. H. Lamont, Pennsylvania; "The Loyal Legion of the United States." Major-General Jacob D. Cox, Ohio commandery; "The Old Vermont Brigade." Brigadier-General L. A. 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