THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE ON THE TRAINS.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, } ss.
County of Douglas. }

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BEE Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending March 22, 1890, was as follows:

Sunday, March 16	20,300
Monday, March 17	20,263
Tuesday, March 18	20,241
Wednesday, March 19	20,170
Thursday, March 20	20,297
Friday, March 21	21,048
Saturday, March 22	20,671
Average	20,836

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 22d day of March, A. D. 1890.
(Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, } ss.
County of Douglas. }

George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of THE BEE Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the month of March 1889, 18,854 copies; for April, 1889, 18,559 copies; for May, 1889, 18,699 copies; for June, 1889, 18,858 copies; for July, 1889, 18,733 copies; for August, 1889, 18,651 copies; for September, 1889, 18,710 copies; for October, 1889, 18,987 copies; for November, 1889, 19,340 copies; for December, 1889, 20,048 copies; for January, 1890, 19,555 copies; for February, 1890, 19,561 copies.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of March, A. D., 1890.
(Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

THE preliminary campaign guns give evidence of wide range and true aim.

THE united voice of the lumbermen's association is remarkable for its timber.

BETWEEN floods and cyclones these are days of travail for the queenly South.

MORE bridges and fewer charters would be a pleasing change from the prevailing monotony of paper schemes.

IN THE interest of public order the police should give the pugilists in this section a few lively rounds with hickory clubs.

NEBRASKA extends both hands to Wyoming and by the grace of the United States senate will help her new sister over the threshold.

GOVERNOR BOIES' appointment of J. R. Sovereign for labor commissioner of Iowa is looked upon by labor organizations as a coin of doubtful stamp.

IMMIGRATION from the United States to Canada will reach flood tide during the next six days. The glory of the dominion as an asylum of rogues will disappear after the 4th of April, when the new treaty goes into effect.

THE politicians of Nebraska, with their eyes cocked on the main chance, do not propose to let the grass grow under their feet before they plant themselves squarely in front of the Farmers' alliance four-horse plow.

THE anti-trust bill has been hung up in the judiciary committee of the senate for twenty days. That signifies, when it next makes its appearance, Senator Sherman will have difficulty in recognizing the features of his offspring.

THE manifesto of the republicans recently gathered in Lincoln tersely states the issue in the coming campaign. The people are determined that corporate influence shall no longer dominate the government of the state.

NOW that works of art are likely to be placed on the free list, the Italian image and plaster cast peddlers of this country should rise as one man against a cut so radical which promises to smash with one blow an infant industry crying for protection.

A CORPORATION which has made from three to four hundred per cent on its investment gives proof of surpassing nerve in asking exemption from taxation. In granting the request the council perpetrated an outrage on the taxpayers of the city.

GIVE the reaper twine men sufficient rope and they will hang themselves. The appearance of binding twine manufacturers before the committee on ways and means opposing a reduction of the duty on manilla and sisal grasses is a slap in the face of the farmers who demand relief.

THE house committee on Pacific railroads has rejected a proposition to postpone to the next session of congress the question of funding the Union and Central Pacific debts. The prospects, however, of reaching an immediate and definite solution of the problem are just as hazy as they ever were.

SHOULD the commercial agencies retire from business in South Dakota the merchants of that state will be given an illustration of the folly of amateur statesmen legislating on commercial questions, which the older and more experienced states leave severely alone.

GOVERNOR HILL'S sudden respect for the constitution prevented him from signing the ballot reform law without a decision of the court of appeals. The measure of Hill's respect for the constitution may be gauged by his failure to remove Sheriff Flack, whose crimes were pronounced "an outrage on morals and a disgrace to civilization." Hill and Flack are staunch Tammanyites.

THE CALAMITY AT LOUISVILLE.

The most terrible calamity of the present year, the brief history of which is already marked by numerous disasters and casualties, happened at Louisville, Ky., Thursday night. A cyclone or tornado of uncommonly destructive power swept down upon that city from the southwest, wrecking buildings in the debris of which hundreds of persons perished, and filling the entire community with dread and consternation. The fearful visitation, it would appear, was entirely unheralded, and seems from its sudden development and limited extent to have been rather in the nature of a tornado than of a cyclone, though in violence it suggests the worst form of the latter. The terrors of such a visitation can be understood only by those who have experienced them, and in this instance they were rendered more awful by the burning of some of the buildings that were blown down, making a holocaust of the unfortunate people imprisoned in the ruins. Our dispatches give a graphic account of the fearful destruction, the appalling nature of which it is difficult to comprehend, even with the statement that probably not less than twenty-five hundred houses were leveled to the ground and perhaps two thousand persons killed and injured. The tornado did its terrible work swiftly and relentlessly, leaving a path of death and disaster unprecedented in the history of the country from a like visitation.

THE SILVER TANGLE.

A few days ago the house committee on coinage, by a vote of seven to five, agreed to report the Windom silver bill with a few important amendments. The measure, as agreed upon, places no limit on the amount of silver bullion, the product of American mines or of ores smelted or refined in the United States, that may be deposited with the government, so long as the market price of silver as determined by the secretary of the treasury does not exceed one dollar for three hundred seventy-one and twenty-five hundredths grains of pure silver, but in case the price of silver goes above one dollar for the stated number of grains of pure silver it is made the duty of the secretary of the treasury to refuse to receive deposits of bullion for the purposes of the act. In such event, however, any owner of bullion may take it to a mint to be coined into standard silver dollars for his benefit. It is thus provided that under any circumstances the government shall utilize the silver product of the country as a part of the currency, in the one case by receiving the bullion on deposit and issuing treasury notes against it, and whenever it shall not be expedient to do this, by reason of the price of pure silver exceeding a stated value, by coining the bullion into dollars for the benefit of the owner. The protection thus accorded to the silver interest would seem to be ample, with due regard for the interests of the government.

A minority of the coinage committee has, however, submitted to the house a report in opposition to the bill, in which it is stated that the measure is adroitly drawn to suspend silver coinage, totally demonetize silver, and permanently establish a single standard of gold payments. This merely suggests the general conclusions of the minority, and the arguments by which they are reached will be awaited with curious interest. It is certainly very difficult to understand how a measure that is absolutely mandatory in its provisions, and which leaves nothing whatever to the discretion of the secretary of the treasury, could have such results as the minority of the coinage committee claims. Meanwhile the plan accepted by a majority of the house committee having charge of this subject has been practically rejected in its entirety by the finance committee of the senate, which proposes that the treasury shall purchase silver bullion to the average amount monthly of four and a half million dollars. There was a very pronounced opposition to the Windom bill in the senate committee, and nothing has occurred to indicate that under any circumstances that measure can find acceptance in the senate. On the other hand there has been no intimation of friendliness toward the senate bill in the house.

Thus it is that this very important question is in a most confused and uncertain condition, with the chances against any legislation regarding it at this session apparently growing stronger. It has been evident all along that if anything were done to increase the use of silver in the currency it would be the result of a compromise of views, and both the Windom bill and the senate measure make large concessions to the silver men, but the more radical of these appear determined to antagonize all propositions that do not contemplate free coinage. It remains to be seen whether they are strong enough to defeat silver legislation and are willing to take that responsibility.

THE FIGHT ON WYOMING.

By a nearly strict party vote the house of representatives on Thursday passed the Wyoming admission bill. The democratic opposition took various grounds. One of these was the insufficiency of population, another that the constitution of the proposed new state offers European syndicates an invitation to "gobble up public lands," a third was that the instrument gives women the right of suffrage, but the real animus of the opposition was made apparent in the declaration of a Pennsylvania democratic representative that the proposed admission of Wyoming "was intended to pack the United States senate." A majority of the voters of the territory are republicans, and it is reasonably certain that as a state Wyoming would be represented in both branches of congress by republicans. This is the one consideration that closed the minds of the democrats in the house to all sense of fairness and justice to the people of Wyoming, and every other argument for their opposition was a mere pretext.

One republican voted against the bill for the reason that the Wyoming constitution provides that women shall have the right to vote. It is thought to be possible that when the measure goes to the senate it will be amended so as to repeal or nullify that clause of the constitution. It is quite probable, however, that nothing of this kind will be done. In admitting a new state all that is required regarding the character of its constitution is that it shall be republican in form, and whatever may be thought of the expediency of granting the right of suffrage to women it is questionable whether a majority of the members of the senate will declare that to do so is inconsistent with a republican form of government. But in any event this is a matter which can very easily be disposed of, and need not prove an obstacle to the admission of Wyoming during the present year. So far as the objection on the ground of population is concerned it will undoubtedly have no weight with the senate. The inhabitants of the territory number more than one hundred thousand, and in their character for industry, enterprise and thrift they compare favorably with the people of any of the new states. There can be no reasonable doubt of their ability to support a state government, and this is really the chief matter for the consideration of congress. As to the objection that the Wyoming constitution invites the investment of foreign capital, that is an affair of the people of which congress cannot properly take any notice. There are great mining resources in the territory which it is desirable shall be developed as rapidly as possible, and if the people who own and control them believe it to be to their interest to enlist foreign capital in developing them their right to do so cannot fairly be questioned. They may undoubtedly be trusted not to go farther in this than a prudent regard for their welfare suggests. The republicans of the senate may make some changes in the house bill, but it is safe to say they will do nothing to unnecessarily delay the admission of the territory.

NO MORE FRANCHISES.

A proposition has been submitted to the council by certain capitalists and speculators to establish competing gasworks in Omaha, provided the city will grant to the incorporators a fifty-year franchise for erecting and operating gasworks.

The conditions under which this franchise is asked are very tempting. The projectors agree to furnish to the city of Omaha and the inhabitants thereof gas at a price not to exceed one dollar per thousand cubic feet, with a reduction of ten per cent on all bills paid before the tenth of each month.

It is an established fact that the supply of gas and water as well is in itself a municipal monopoly. Competition is always followed by combination, and the only check to the exactions of these monopolies is the intervention of municipal power. The manifest object of the promoters of the competing gas company is to procure a valuable franchise. If their company ever becomes a formidable rival to the existing gas company, it will either sell out at a big profit or consolidate the two plants. In either event they will enrich themselves without materially benefitting the public.

That a reduction in the price of gas will benefit the public we will concede. But the city council already has the power to reduce the price of gas without granting any new franchise. The charter expressly confers this power upon the city council and makes it its duty to regulate and establish the price of gas from time to time. If the contract between the city and gas company can be legally abrogated, the price of gas can be cut down at any time. If the city is obliged to take its gas from the present company for a fixed term of years at a fixed price, the taxpayers cannot get relief by giving a franchise to another company.

The franchise to another gas company will simply mean one of two things—a company with its gas-holders on paper and its pipe-line running through the city council with boodle as a pernicious influence, and a sell-out in the end; or, the digging up of the streets and alleys, the damaging uprooting of pavements, and a consolidation with the existing company within a very short time.

In either event the only parties benefitted would be the boodlers, jobbers and speculators.

Omaha has granted all the franchises she ever ought to grant. These franchises are always represented as of little or no value when they are asked for, but they loom up into the millions just as soon as a corporation has acquired them. It has been so with the street railways, the gas company, the waterworks company, and the electric lighting company, and it will be so with every corporation that succeeds in fastening itself upon the community with a right-of-way overhead, on the surface or underground.

A COMMITTEE of the Iowa legislature has been trying to discover by the flicker of a dark lantern the existence of a school book trust. Under the circumstances no evidence could be found. If the search light had penetrated beyond the boundaries of the state sufficient proof could easily have been collected showing the existence of a combination or understanding between four of the largest publishing houses in the country, in Vermont, Connecticut and other states besides Iowa where legislatures are in session bills are pending bearing the ear marks of the school book trust to adopt a uniform standard of text books. If these measures become law, a bonanza would be put into the hands of the combine. It would have a monopoly of supplying school books to the states at a price insuring a handsome profit. Vermont has rejected the proposition of the trust due to a hostile public sentiment. It remains to be seen what Iowa will do. In the meantime, the special committee on text books for the schools should trim its lamp and look again.

THE investigation of the county hospital coal bill before the county board clearly establishes what the commissioners don't know about coal isn't worth knowing at all. Both Mr. O'Keeffe and Mr. Berlin took a good, square look at the coal in dispute, as it lay in the hospital bin. While Commissioner Berlin's foresight or hindsight told him it was Iowa nut coal, worth two dollars and fifty cents a ton, Commissioner O'Keeffe's eyesight made it plain to him that it was slack coal, the selling price of which is one dollar and seventy-five cents. Where the one insisted on investigating the December coal bill, the other demanded the inquiry be confined to the January statement. While the one asked for further time to examine the discrepancy, the other insisted on immediate action of the board in auditing the disputed account. You pays your money and takes your choice.

THE New York board of railroad commissioners in passing upon the recent Lake Shore disaster has this recommendation to make, that in case of accident railroad officials should aid the spreading of the earliest possible information of the names and the number of the killed and injured. It is a notorious fact that the railroads throw every obstacle in the way of the transmission of reliable information and do everything in their power to keep the news from the newspapers in proportion to the gravity of the accident. This is a false and foolish policy. It is best that the truth of a disaster be learned at once rather than to have conflicting rumors, often to the prejudice of the railroad, spread abroad. Officials, moreover, owe a duty to relatives and friends of the injured to relieve their suspense with reliable news and to put them in communication with the victims at the earliest possible moment. If railroads persist in ignoring these reasonable demands the legislatures of the various states will sooner or later be invoked to grant the necessary powers to enforce them.

THE new Baltimore public building, which means custom house and postoffice, was formally opened last Saturday. The structure, which cost about a million and a half exclusive of the ground, was commenced in 1881, or nearly nine years ago. And there was no dog-in-the-manger controversy over the ground, either.

THE investigation of the county coal bills ended according to the programme of the majority of the board—in the allowance of the bills. Anderson, Turner and Berlin were determined from the outset to squelch what they termed "the kicking minority," regardless of the testimony adduced.

THE way the city council juggled with the thirty-three thousand dollars paid into the treasury by the street railway companies, for pavements torn up, until the fund has dwindled down to a mere skeleton, is one of the nine wonders of recent municipal financiering.

THE York county letter to the state board of transportation is well calculated to increase the melancholy gloom surrounding a majority of the members.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The bill introduced in the British house of commons by Mr. Balfour, proposing to advance one hundred and sixty-five million dollars to the land tenants of Ireland, making them instead of the landlords responsible for its repayment, is one of the most important measures presented in parliament in recent years. It has already been subjected to a great deal of unfavorable criticism, as being plausible enough in promise, but of questionable value to those in whose interest it is professedly offered, and the fact that it is denounced by Mr. Parnell will be pretty sure to make it unpopular with the real friends of Ireland. The fact that it is proposed by the friends of the landlords and is to be administered by the friends of the landlords, brings out its true character. It is a bill for the relief of the landlords. During the past ten years the value of land all over Great Britain has fallen 15 per cent. In Ireland it has fallen a great deal more than this. Boycotts to depress rents are taking the place of evictions to raise rents. The sentiment is growing that the mass of Irish landlords paid nothing for this property to begin with and have paid nothing for its improvement, and that these lands of right belong to the Irish people. The Balfour act is therefore an attempt to transfer uncertain claims upon the Irish tenants into certain claims upon the English government.

The present French republic has lasted longer than that of any other form of government in France during an entire century. It has passed through dire perils, it has been assailed by enemies within and without, by MacMahon, the friend of the imperialists, and by Boulanger, the creature of his own demagogic ambition, and by all schools of the monarchists, as well as by the red flag destructives. Its worst enemies have been found in its own ranks, in ignorance, selfishness and folly, and only a year ago it seemed to be tottering to its certain fall. It did not fall, however, and on the eve of its twentieth anniversary it is stronger, apparently, than ever before. Its people are heavily taxed, they are remorsely conscripted, they are beset by social and political enemies, but they are still the most contented and thrifty in Europe. It is not likely that France's neighbors will take part with her in the celebration next September of the twentieth anniversary of the birth of the third republic. If the republic is to live, and the people are to continue to prosper under it, as they have done for twenty years, the monarchical governments about it have reason to fear that they may not survive. There is no kingdom on the continent whose people are not watching the experiment in France of a government of the people by the people. In Germany the socialists, who are not to be confounded with the anarchists, are looking across the Rhine and drawing inspiration and hope from what they see there. Democracy is contagious, and from the French republic it is spreading over Europe in such general fashion as to give occasion for the alarm that the opponents of popular government feel. If the French government stands only long enough—and a lack of strength is not to be inferred from its fluctuating cabinets, as they came and go without apparently affecting the stability of the real governmental structure—none of the monarchies about it must fall. The example of a people wholly free, separated by only a geographical line from those with the desire to be free, is a menace to be seriously considered by those whom it adversely concerns.

Since the foundation of the German empire there have been eight elections to the reichstag. Seven strictly political parties have been represented in all of these. In the present parliament these parties are divided as follows: Conservatives, 75; free conservatives, 21; centre, 107; national liberals, 42; freisinnige, 68; democrats, 10; socialists, 36. A majority of the body is 198. This can be attained by a coalition of the center either with the two conservative parties or with the two "liberal" parties, or with the freisinnige or socialists. A union with the freisinnige and democrats falls 13 short of a majority. The old cartel counts 138 members, and would require, therefore, the support of almost the entire freisinnige group to retain power. This has been thought of by some organs of the middle parties, but meets with small favor among either ultra-conservatives or liberals. It is not probable that any group of parties can secure a majority without the centre, so that if it remains united it is master of the situation. Its obvious interest demands union, and its leader, Windhorst, is among the ablest men in parliamentary life. In former times this party has had its price, and no doubt will have it now. It is the general opinion here that the conservatives will pay a larger price in concessions to the Catholics than the liberals will be disposed to do, and that the government will thus procure a steady, though dearly bought support. But, on the other hand, the majority of Catholic voters would prefer to go with the liberals in their foreign and financial policy, and they share with the laborers a healthy dread of the government's social legislation. Neither Catholic nor other laborers want more of this paternal, but meddlesome, policy. The question on which the grouping of parties in the next reichstag really hangs is whether the leaders of the centre, to secure these social and political gains, will lower their demands in church affairs to a point where liberals can meet them without sacrificing their own support. Hence, it is with some bitter truth that Windhorst has been called the "king" of the present reichstag.

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The wisest and shrewdest observers of old world political and economic conditions have differed widely with regard to the real cause of the astonishing growth during recent years of German socialism, but that reason which has been most frequently, and with the greatest probability, assigned for it, is the commonly reported always great and always growing detestation of the heavy burdens which military rule imposes upon the whole population. It is represented that the discontent of the German masses with the ever increasing tyranny of sword and gun is shaping itself into eventual revolt under the standard of socialism. These people, whose intelligence is so great, who are essentially a nation of thinkers, have asked themselves if military strength and prestige are worth the dire privation they suffer, and in suffering, pay for them. This discontent the emperor is trying to remove by suggestions of paternal reforms, some of which are in their nature as socialistic as anything that the social leaders have dreamed or schemed. The kaiser warily proposes to fight communistic socialism with socialism after a pattern of his own, and hence the labor rescripts, and the international conference. The increase of the socialist vote was not stayed at the late elections by the emperor's plans, but so long as the present system of his government endures he has nothing to fear. Party proportions in the reichstag may change, but the emperor and most of the political machinery of the empire will remain undisturbed. The restraining power of the political veto of socialistic plans, or of the popular will, is the emperor's, and only revolution can divest him of it.

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With the exception of Switzerland, and of the petty Danubian states, there is not a power in Europe that can afford to remain indifferent to the Dark Continent, which seems destined to remain for some time longer a vexed question in international politics. On the Niger, France, Germany and Great Britain are in perpetual rivalry of an acrimonious nature with one another. The dispute between Portugal and England for the possession of the upper Zambesi and of the Shire districts, where Queen Victoria's representative, attended by a large armed force, has just rehoisted the British flag, almost led a few weeks ago to active hostilities between the two countries. England's occupation of Egypt has embittered her relations with France, while the latter's tenure of Tunis is a source of perpetual ill feeling among the subjects of King Humbert. Italy's control of Abyssinia is regarded with great disfavor by Russia, which had devoted much treasure and labor to the acquisition of a religious and political foothold in the country. Frequent differences take place between France and King Leopold on the subject of their respective settlements on the Congo. It is well known in London that the headquarters of the anti-English agitation among the Boers in South Africa are at Amsterdam; and finally Morocco, where the authority of the sultan has been undermined and the outlook is ominous, bids fair to become at no distant date a serious bone of contention between the governments of Paris and of Madrid.

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The curse of Latin America, ever since its revolution from European domination early in the present century, has been the doctrine of state rights. The revolutions in Mexico, in the former confederation of Central America, in the former confederation of Columbia, in the provinces of the La Plata, in the Peru-Bolivian confederation, have been the logical outgrowth of that double and often conflicting allegiance to the state and to the nation. To apply this doctrine, the general use of the state and national custom houses and postoffices side by side and of equal authority was introduced. The natural consequence was ultimately an armed conflict, which unsettled both state and federal authority. Within the last twenty years the state of Buenos Ayres resisted the Argentine government by armed force in the very suburbs of Buenos Ayres; the Columbian government has had to use its army to suppress state rights in several of the United States of Columbia; and on several occasions since the overthrow of Maximilian the Mexican government has had to do the same thing. The confederations of Central America and of Columbia (New Granada, Venezuela and Ecuador) were dissolved by the state rights doctrine; the Peru-Bolivia confederation formed by General Santa Cruz fifty-five years ago was even less long lived. We now learn that the same ill-omened idea of ultra state rights seems to be gaining foothold in Brazil. What the result will be can be judged by the unvarying experience of other American nations during the past seventy years. However bad may be the financial outlook of Brazil at this juncture, it cannot be more ominous than the acceptance of the doctrine of state rights.

Just as of Old.

New York Tribune.

It is as it used to be—scratch Tammany and you find crookedness.

An Unlucky Precedent.

Boston Globe.

Young Kaiser Wilhelm is trying to placate a twentieth century revolution with an eighteenth century sop. Louis XVI. tried something of that sort and completely lost his head about it.

Hard to Please All.

Chicago News.

When Congressman McKinley gets tired of tinkering with the sugar tariff he might try the juggler's feat of keeping a dozen balls in the air at once. He will find it comparatively easy after the work of fixing the tax on sugar to the satisfaction of every one.

The Farmer and the Tariff.

Chicago Tribune.

Selling his products at low free trade rates and buying many things at the artificial prices demanded by trusts sheltered behind a war tariff the farmer is profoundly discontented, and democratic demagogues have seized eagerly on the supposed opportunity to embitter him against even the principles of protection. If the tariff is to stand as at present the discontent will grow stronger and make itself felt with a force which will shatter rather than reform the protective system.

The War on the Trusts.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The republicans intend to attack the trusts in two places, at the custom house and in the courts. They will reduce duties on articles which directly contribute toward strengthening the trusts, and will frame, as they are trying to do in the Sherman bill, laws which will deal with them as agencies to prevent competition and as conspiracies against the public welfare.

An Estimate of General Crook.

To the Editor of the New York Times: The late Major General Crook had a most genial disposition under a rather rough exterior. When in the garb of a civilian he had more the air of a not over well-to-do farmer than that of a general in the army. At one time, reaching an army post much earlier than he was expected, he was ordered by the sentry to clear out, as the general was coming, and they did not want tramps around.

Although he was most successful in his Indian campaigns, the "redskins" seemed to bear him no malice, but had rather a warm affection for him. Particularly is this true of the Chiricahua Apaches at Mount Vernon, Ala. Three months have not slipped away since General Crook visited these Indians. The news of his arrival flew like wildfire through the camp. The squaws left the half prepared breakfast to the mercy of the children and dogs, while they helped their lords and masters to comb their hair and array themselves in their best so that the general might see how well they were following his advice in living after the manner of the white man. He talked to them the best part of the day, and it was a most unique sight—General Crook seated on a bench whistling, as he was wont to do in all Indian conferences, and every now and then giving a truly Apache grunt of satisfaction or disapproval. The Indians were grouped around, some sitting, some standing, all wearing army uniforms of an obsolete pattern, and the bright red and orange of the artillery and cavalry adding much to the scene in the way of picturesque effect. The evening that he left several of the chief men went to see him and bid him good-bye. No greater tribute of respect could have been paid him. The good-bye was a hopeful one, and little did they think that in so short a time one of their best earthly friends would be snatched from them and their cause forever.

For the Indians of America his death will be an almost irreparable loss.

VALIANT JULIUS.

New York, Monday, March 24.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

New York World: Since the resignation of Bismarck the triple alliance has raised the cry: "When shall we three meet again?"

Philadelphia Record: Blair will pick his flint—that is to say, his check—and try another shot at the surplus. He ought to try an airgun.

Washington Post: For a man with an impaired stomach, the Hon. William L. Scott seems to be taking a great risk by his overindulgence in Pennsylvania politics.

Chicago Inter Ocean: One can see why Governor Hill did not dismiss the New York sheriff from office. He would have been compelled to clean out the entire office.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Kaiser Wilhelm talks peace, but neighboring nations are taking the Cromwellian precaution, while the prayers are going on, to keep their powder dry.

St. Paul Pioneer Press: The blow has fallen. Private Dalzell is a full-blown candidate for congress in an Ohio district. Between Foraker, the democratic gerrymander, and Private Dalzell, Ohio is in a peck of trouble.

Wheeling Intelligencer: Bismarck will have time now to try his hand at umpiring baseball. That would develop to him the startling fact that they don't know it all in the field of European diplomacy.

Quincy Whig: We see in a list of patents that somebody has invented a "pitching" machine. The Illinois democrats would do well to buy one before they spend all their money for pyrotechnics, for they will need it to dig General Palmer out next November.

Boston Herald: What if Secretary Windom should find out that loyal, patriotic, cultured Boston rents stalls for provision stores in the lower story of Faneuil hall, hallowed by sacred memories of the glorious past?

San Francisco Call: The New York Tribune makes a rather good point on the journals that condemn the Harrison administration as a failure at the end of the first year when it reminds them that President Cleveland did not announce any distinctive policy until the 1st of the third year of his administration.

Springfield Republican: Senator Edmunds has privately assured Mayor Hart of Boston that in comparing that city to New York under Tweed he did not know what he was talking about. All is now forgiven, and Ibsen and Sophocles may continue their contest for supremacy.

New York Sun: We hear that Lord Salisbury is distressed because he got fat to such a degree as to make his weight 230 pounds. This is pretty serious, but it is nothing to the weight of some American politicians. For instance, Mr. Cleveland now weighs about two hundred and seventy-five pounds and the process still continues. It is convenient for a politician to be so fat. It diminishes his running power and makes him solemn.

TRADE WITH MEXICO.

Why Congress Should Adopt a System of Reciprocity.

The recent exportation of 25,000 tons of steel rails from the United States to Mexico, which is said to be the first large transaction of this sort, is of less importance in showing what has been done in this direction than it is in foreshadowing what could be done by the exercise of a moderate amount of intelligence among our national law makers, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. At present Mexico can buy steel rails cheaper in this country than in England, which is our only competitor in this branch of production. Up to a few months ago the situation had been the reverse of this, England having the advantage, although on a steadily narrowing margin. Iron and steel of most sorts are unusually high in price in England now, and the falling off in the supply of coal in that country and the increased cost of mining it will probably keep them from falling to their former low figure again.

While the United States may be able to hold its own in the future against Europe in the sales of many iron and steel products in the markets of the countries adjoining us, without much aid from congress, that body can and should do something to help our trade in other commodities. A modified system of reciprocity ought to be adopted between the United States and Canada and Mexico, and gradually extended to the other countries of the continent. We can afford to offer them certain advantages here as against Europe in compensation for corresponding favors by them to us in their markets. The sentiment in favor of a policy of this sort is strong in this country, and is beginning to be openly and earnestly displayed. It is especially active among protectionists. A conspicuous manifestation of this spirit was shown in the calling of the conference of delegates of the three Americas, which is still in session. We need a broader and freer outlet for our surplus products, and congress can do much toward providing it for us. This is a matter to which the republican leaders in the national legislature should earnestly and intelligently address themselves.

THE SUNDAY BEE.

Below are outlined a few leading features of THE SUNDAY BEE. Every page will contain good, substantial and attractive matter. Read it all.

Thrift at the White House—Mr. Frank G. Carpenter, THE BEE's celebrated correspondent, in his letter this week presents a bright picture of the domestic department of the president's mansion and gives the reasons for Mrs. Harrison's plea for more room.

Electric Lights for Cities—A study of the subject of municipal control of electric light plants, the cost compared with that made by private corporate owners. A very thorough exposition of this timely subject by Victor Rosewater of Johns Hopkins University.

Actresses Turned Pharisees—Kate Field's scathing criticism of the young actresses who have formed a society known as the "Young Ladies of Pure Character."

When Hank Ran Her Out—Chauncey M. Depew relates a number of thrilling instances of the bravery of the blue-bloused heroes of the engine cab.

Gossip About Queens—"Bab" furnishes her usually gossipy New York letter and takes occasion to poke fun at the prevalent dress reform craze, and also gives a pointed answer to the question, "What is tired Society?"

Labelled Their Own Bodies—General Sherman recites instances of individual bravery and daring that came under his observation in the late war, and tells of a company of heroes who sang the night before a battle, while they sewed their names on their coats to furnish a means of identification of those who should stop the enemy's bullets.

Bob Burdette—A former fellow newspaper man tells how Frank Hatton discovered the merits of the great humorist.

Echoes From the Ante-Room—The department of THE SUNDAY BEE devoted to secret societies has long been a feature. Members of the various secret societies look to THE SUNDAY BEE for such knowledge as they may want of the doings and gossip of the many secret societies in Omaha and in the state.

In the Field of Sport—THE SUNDAY BEE always contains a complete resume of the week in the field of sports. The special feature tomorrow will be the personnel of the Omaha ball team and a review of the situation at the opening of the season's sports.

Our Labor Department—A review of the situation in the labor field with gossip of the doings of the various trade organizations.

The Religious Department—This week will be continued the presentation of the various church creeds.

In the Social World—The preparations for the proper observance of after Lent festivities with a report of the week's doings.

Our Market Page—One great feature of THE SUNDAY BEE is its especially complete review of the financial situation with fullest reports from the markets and monetary centers of the world. Business men will find this page replete with interesting and reliable matter.

Special Telegraphic Service—Every important event in Nebraska, Iowa, the two Dakotas and the entire west and northwest will be covered completely by our own correspondents.

New York Herald Cables—A complete resume of the situation of affairs in Europe, with the news and gossip of the English and continental capitals, all written in a bright and entertaining style. Wired specially to THE BEE.

The Associated Press Dispatches—News of the world gathered and prepared by the largest, most careful and efficient corps of trained journalists on the globe.

FORT LEAVENWORTH'S LOSS.

Officers and Clerks Who Will Go to St. Louis.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., March 28.—(Special to THE BEE.)—The official order from the war department removing the headquarters of the department of the Missouri from Fort Leavenworth to St. Louis, removes the following officers and clerks:

Brigadier General Wesley Merritt, commanding the department of the Missouri; General O. D. Greene, assistant adjutant general; clerks, Frank Buss, Joseph Arnhorst, Edward Louden, F. C. Caldwell, C. P. Holman, Louis Jacobson, Xavier Wilke; messengers, James O'Donnell, Adolf Rice, and Ernest Shalkenback; Major Joseph P. Sanger, inspector general; clerk, Michael Pyne; messenger, M. J. Norton; Captain Arthur Murray, acting judge advocate; clerk, Frank Harris; Lieutenant Eben Swift, Fifth cavalry, engineer officer and aide on General Merritt's staff; draughtsman, William Kip; Colonel Charles Page, medical director; clerk, Mathew Curtis; messenger, Charles McDonald; Colonel W. A. Rucker, chief paymaster; clerk, E. R. Mears; messenger, Frank Conkling; Major E. V. Sumner, Fifth cavalry, inspector of small arms practice; Lieutenant Charles Dodge, jr., aide on General Merritt's staff; Major C. W. Foster, chief quartermaster; clerks, Fred Krueger, chief clerk; H. J. Brnegge, James Seymour, A. S. Warren, M. Bloomfield; William Guenther and C. F. Summers; messengers, William Hart and John Hosket.

A strong effort is being made to secure the retention of Chaplain J. B. McClung of the United States military prison. The order for his removal from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Assinaboine, Mont., has aroused a very earnest protest from all the officers of the fort as well as citizens of the city.

Chaplain Henry Swift has been transferred from post chaplain to chaplain of the military prison, vice J. B. McClung.

First Lieutenant Z. W. Ferry, Sixth infantry, has arrived from Fort Lewis, Col., and will at once enter upon the discharge of his duties as regimental quartermaster, relieving Captain Wetherall.

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