

## THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.  
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.  
Daily Bee, without Sunday, One Year, \$8.00  
Daily Bee, with Sunday, One Year, \$10.00  
Three months, \$3.00  
Six months, \$5.00  
Sunday Bee, One Year, \$5.00  
Weekly Bee, One Year, \$2.00OFFICES:  
Omaha, The Bee Building, 10th and 11th Streets.  
Chicago Office, 10th and 11th Streets.  
New York Office, 10th and 11th Streets.  
Washington, 10th and 11th Streets.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. Drafts, checks and postal orders should be made payable to the order of the company.The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors.  
THE BEE BUILDING.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

I, George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, do hereby certify that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending March 22, 1891, was as follows:  
Sunday, March 23, 1891, 25,000  
Monday, March 24, 1891, 25,000  
Tuesday, March 25, 1891, 25,000  
Wednesday, March 26, 1891, 25,000  
Thursday, March 27, 1891, 25,000  
Friday, March 28, 1891, 25,000  
Saturday, March 29, 1891, 25,000

Average, 25,000.

Sworn to before me this 21st day of March, A. D. 1891.  
Notary Public.State of Nebraska, ss.  
County of Douglas, ss.George B. Tschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, and that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending March 22, 1891, was as follows:  
Sunday, March 23, 1891, 25,000  
Monday, March 24, 1891, 25,000  
Tuesday, March 25, 1891, 25,000  
Wednesday, March 26, 1891, 25,000  
Thursday, March 27, 1891, 25,000  
Friday, March 28, 1891, 25,000  
Saturday, March 29, 1891, 25,000  
Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 21st day of March, A. D. 1891.  
Notary Public.

TREASURER HUSTON keeps himself and his resignation before the public, but he continues to draw his salary.

The treasury raiders have assembled in force at Lincoln. And it is the business of the legislature to see that they are beautifully repulsed.

It is a curious and instructive fact that as the Cleveland boom gets smaller the Hill boom gets no larger. How does Uncle Dave account for that?

The Arkansas legislature has taken down the portrait of George Washington and put the portrait of Jeff Davis in its place. There's a portrait of Arkansas for you.

There can be no lasting political union between a party that aims to cheapen money and enhance the cost of living and the army of workmen in the United States.

Who paid for the senatorial medals and what was there about their burlesque designs to attract the most notorious oil-room lobbyist and corporation hireling in Nebraska?

The spectacle of the republican president of republican France accepting an imperial decoration from the czar of Russia is one which shocks the American notion of republicanism.

The California legislature has adjourned after electing two United States senators. Look out now for the organization of a new bank with a capital that will throw the Bank of England into the shade.

The Knights of Reciprocity is a booming organization in Kansas and other western states. Considering the authorship of reciprocity, it is to be assumed that the members are all plumed knights.

WISCONSIN democrats have managed to gerrymander that state so as to make six out of the 10 congressional districts safely democratic. Wisconsin democrats are as conscienceless as those in New Jersey.

GOVERNOR BOYD has not had as much experience in the newspaper business as the candidate for governor on the democratic ticket at the election of 1888, but nevertheless he was able to give the democratic editors a few valuable suggestions.

AGAIN it may be remarked that the Omaha man is irrepressible. Her old citizen, R. A. Harris, is about to open an extensive packing house in San Francisco. He made a fortune in this business here and will make another at the Golden Gate.

TRUSTS are not confined to America. The worsted manufacturers of Bradford, England, have entered a combination to raise prices and control the wool market. In Great Britain worsteds are being trusted, so to speak, while in this country trusts are being worsted.

THE democratic governor of Rhode Island has recognized the right of the occupant of the gubernatorial chair of Connecticut to ask for the return of escaped criminals. The Rhode Island man may not be a good democrat, but he is a man of good common sense.

THE bill to protect farmers from newspaper publishers is a useless measure. The present postal laws prevent them or any other citizen from being imposed upon. All that need be done to save them from being compelled to pay for a newspaper they do not want, have not subscribed for and on which they owe no subscription is to refuse to take it from the postoffice. It thereupon becomes the duty of the postmaster to notify the publisher that his periodical is refused by the party to whom it is addressed. The responsibility of both postmaster and party to whom the paper is addressed ceases. If the publisher ignores the notice he has no recourse upon either. If the postmaster fails in his duty, the party whom it is sought to force into a subscription is not to blame, and no publisher will have a valid claim against him. The bill is unnecessary. It will merely cumber the statutes.

## THE FLAG AND THE SCHOOL HOUSE.

The bill pending in the legislature requiring every school house in Nebraska to have the stars and stripes proposed to burden the state with a large and wholly unjustifiable expense. It ought not to become a law.

In 1883 Nebraska had 5,187 school houses and now has more. The lowest price for which a serviceable flag can be bought is \$10, and it would require at least two of these to outlast a year of such breezes as we enjoy in this bracing western climate. Even on the figures of 1883 this would require an annual expenditure of \$103,740, which is interest at 10 per cent on more than \$1,000,000. Has the state, in its present state of development, no better or wiser use for this amount of money? It is to be readily conceded that the passage of this law would be a good thing for Ben Butler and other hunting manufacturers, but it is difficult to understand how the people of Nebraska would receive any proper return upon their investment. It looks like the class of legislation inspired by somebody who wants a contract.

The idea of the flag on the school house is a worthy one, from a sentimental standpoint. It fosters patriotism and keeps our nationality prominently before the future citizen in the most impressive period of his life. But there is absolutely no warrant for voting a large sum from the treasury every year to carry it out. In Massachusetts and elsewhere schools have very generally provided themselves with flags through the liberality of citizens or the efforts of the children. Funds for this purpose have been raised by entertainments and otherwise, and when the flag is obtained by these means it becomes doubly dear and significant.

Nebraska schools may well be encouraged to provide the stars and stripes and don't let personally from their roofs. But the legislature could make no excuse to the people if it should vote away over \$100,000 a year for the purpose.

## PAUL VANDERVOORT.

At the Newberry medal jubilee Paul Vandervoort announced in most thrilling and ear-piercing tones that he was done with the republican party henceforth and forever, and would from now on be found in the ranks of the Farmers' Alliance independents.

This is an acquisition to which the independents are welcome. The republicans of Nebraska can truthfully exclaim, "Good riddance of bad rubbish." Had it not been for Paul Vandervoort and his ilk of oil-room procurers there would have been no occasion for an Alliance uprising. Even at this very legislature Vandervoort has been the paid lobbyist of the telephone and telegraph monopolies and is probably now on the payroll of the railroads, playing independent for the grand stand.

Six weeks ago Postmaster General Wamam learned through a special agent that Vandervoort was lobbying and capping at Lincoln while drawing pay at Omaha as superintendent of mails. And when Paul discovered that his head was about to drop he sent in his resignation. That accounts for his disgust with the republican party. So long as Greesham and Wamam remain republicans, Paul has no use for the party.

But for goodness sake, Messrs. Independents, keep the reprobate in your ranks. If the republicans of Nebraska can get rid of him and about two dozen of his associates, there is good prospect that the party will be able to resume full sway in this state and redeem all the pledges it has made to the people.

## TIN PLATE MANUFACTURE.

It takes time to inaugurate a new industry. When the new tariff law increasing the duty on tin plate was passed it was promised that it would lead to the establishment of mills for the manufacture of the plate, but because this was not done at once it was assumed by some, in their eagerness to discredit the influence of the tariff in this particular, that the promise had failed. Its fulfillment, however, was simply delayed. It is now announced that the St. Louis stamping company has begun the erection of the first tin plate works in this country, which, when completed, will employ 2,000 men. Companies have been organized elsewhere in the country for the purpose of manufacturing tin plate, and the fact that they have not already erected mills is not to be regarded as conclusive evidence that they will not. The statement is made upon what appears to be good authority that none of the stock of any of these companies is for sale, and if such is the fact it is not only an assurance of confidence in the possibilities of this industry, but of ultimate large investments for its development.

The increased duty on tin plate goes into effect July 1 next, and it is reported that the agents of the English manufacturers are offering tin plates duty paid to the dealers in the United States at as low a price as they are paying at present. If this is true, and it is by no means improbable, it may have the effect to retard the development of the manufacture of tin plate in this country. It was said at the time the duty was increased that the increase was not sufficient to have any effect in reducing the importation of the foreign product and thereby stimulating home manufacture, and it is not unlikely that some of the companies organized to carry on this industry may have postponed active operations until the foreign manufacturers have demonstrated what they intend to do in order to overcome the increased tariff duty and retain the American market. If they can afford to pay the duty of \$24 per ton and sell here at present prices it will show that they are now realizing a splendid profit on this branch of trade. There is another consideration that may also have a deterrent influence, and that is the chance that the duty under the new tariff law may not be allowed to stand. Nobody doubts that the law will be attacked in the next congress, and it is altogether likely that the tin plate duty will be one of the features which the democratic house will vote to lower, with at least a possibility of being sustained by the senate.

There are the chief obstacles now in the way of a rapid development of the tin manufacturing industry in the United States, and the last mentioned is perhaps more seriously regarded by those who are disposed to engage in the industry than the first. It is nevertheless an encouraging fact that a substantial beginning has been made, for if that is successful and the results obtained justify the promises held out, other enterprises will follow, and their value being demonstrated their permanence will be assured.

## DEFENDING FOREIGN DISCRIMINATION.

THE BEE has received a communication in which the writer characterizes as the "height of impudence" the demand of the United States government that Germany and France shall abandon their unjust discrimination against American hog products. He asserts that those countries did not adopt this policy for the purpose of protecting the home producer, but that having laws which require the most careful microscopic inspection of pork they were compelled to exclude our hog products because we had no such thorough system of inspection. He claims that the American hog is much more subject to the disease peculiar to that animal than the foreign swine, but remarks that even if they were not it would be impudent to expect Germany and France to let Americans do what their laws expressly forbid their own people to do under severe penalties.

Our correspondent is right regarding the inspection laws of those countries, but in the case of Germany at least they were adopted after the restrictive policy against American pork was put into effect. When the German stockraisers wanted protection they needed something more plausible than the public that the injury to their interests from American competition, and they made their appeal chiefly on the ground that the pork of this country could not safely be used for human food. Bismarck was ready enough to grant them protection, but such a plea was necessary to silence popular opposition to a policy that was certain to raise the price of meat and to benefit those who produced it at the expense of the great body of consumers. The effect, however, was to disparage all pork as an article of food, and in order that the home producers might not suffer therefrom stringent inspection laws were adopted. It is not true, however, if the reports of our consuls can be depended on, that these laws are strictly enforced, the fact being that a great deal of pork enters Germany and goes into consumption without being inspected. With regard to France, it has never been pretended that the chief object in prohibiting the importation of American pork was not the protection of the home producer. This was clearly implied in the correspondence with Minister Reil of the French minister of agriculture, who could not sustain the policy of his government on the ground that our pork was unsafe as an article of food. There has never been any adequate testimony presented either in France or Germany to justify such a claim, for if there had been our government could not and would not have asked the removal of the discrimination against our meats.

Our correspondent says that our so-called inspection is not such inspection as the German statutes prescribe. We take it that he has not read the new law or the regulations under it promulgated by the secretary of agriculture. It would be hard to conceive of anything more thorough in the way of inspection than these require, and there can be no doubt that they will be rigidly enforced. They are intended to secure the most complete protection, both to foreign and home consumers, against unsound or diseased meats, and when in operation no foreign government will have any excuse for excluding our meats on the grounds they have heretofore set up. It will certainly not then be the "height of impudence" to demand that the discrimination against us shall be abandoned, nor in the event of the demand being rejected shall we be to blame if we have recourse to a policy of retaliation.

## MINNEAPOLIS MISREPRESENTATION.

There is room in the great west and northwest for a score of prosperous cities. Omaha will, of course, be the greatest of these and this conclusive probability occasions a great wailing and gnashing of teeth among her progressive and more or less prosperous rivals. It was a bitter dose for Kansas City to swallow which Superintendent of the Census Porter, prepared and forced, by the logic of facts, down her unwilling throat. Omaha had outstripped the "young Chicago" in a five year race for population. Kansas City lies back and hopes against hope to cover her former supremacy. It is vain, of course, as time will abundantly prove. The future is with Omaha, and Kansas City must acknowledge it.

Minneapolis is now facing the dread certainty that Omaha will sweep past her within the next ten years. She is even more aggressive than our Missouri neighbor. Recently two emissaries were dispatched by her business men's association to Sioux City, Omaha, Denver and Kansas City, apparently to pick up points which should brace up the courage of her citizens and persuade investors to continue to pay boom prices for Minneapolis real estate.

These emissaries after accepting the hospitalities of the Omaha real estate exchange and after being afforded exceptional facilities for obtaining accurate information, return with false statements regarding the business interests of the city. Omaha has in her banks, deposits amounting to \$160 per capita—\$20 more than Minneapolis—but the report of the spies places it at \$63. Omaha employs about 15,000 persons in her manufacturing establishments but these individuals deliberately inform their friends that about 6,000 is the number. Omaha has \$23,500,000 deposited in her banks which have a capital representing \$95 per capita. Minneapolis has deposits amounting to half a million less and banking capital, including surplus, of but \$36 per capita. The Minneapolis ambassadors put Omaha banking capital at \$36 per capita. Other like gross misstatements are made and published to the world as truth.

This city is not in the habit of traducing her neighbors in her own interest. The truth is good enough for

Omaha. She must resent misrepresentations, however, even if in doing so she exposes the weaknesses of her traducers. Omaha is willing to concede that her northern rival is a beautiful, a prosperous and a promising city, but Minneapolis should not lay herself open to attack when her armor is so vulnerable.

The Minneapolis Journal of last Wednesday contains the information that on the day preceding the finance committee of the city hall commission met for the purpose of opening bids for a block of city hall 300,000, 4 per cent bonds, amounting to \$75,000. Eighty requests for bids had been sent out by this committee and the date of opening the bids was advertised far and wide. To the chagrin of Minneapolis and her city hall commission not a single bid was offered.

Omaha has marketed hundred of thousands of dollars worth of her bonds, and they have been greedily taken by investors at a premium. Her credit today stands higher than that of any western city. The last 42 per cent bonds offered by this city were sold at a premium of 3 per cent on a market which refused bonds at par, bearing the same rate of interest from the city of Chicago. Omaha has an indebtedness of \$2,000,000; Minneapolis \$7,000,000. Omaha has never defaulted nor delayed in the payment of either interest or principal. Her city treasurer receives letters every month from eastern brokers asking for Omaha securities. Her 44 per cent bonds are good today for from 4 to 6 per cent premium.

Minneapolis has a population of 164,000; Omaha 139,000. Minneapolis has reason to fear the growth of this metropolis, but the Flour City cannot afford to waste any time attempting to undermine the prosperity of this city. She will have her hands full if she keeps the lead in population for five years. She should devote her energies to the development of her own resources and do her aggressive fighting nearer home. She will be worsted in any contest with Omaha.

THE BEE presents today, in an interview with Colonel R. J. Hinton, the first complete statement of the plans for the coming season of the irrigation inquiry of the agricultural department. It is a matter of great interest and importance to the people of Nebraska, Kansas, the Dakotas and Montana. The general public has little conception of the possibilities of arid lands and underflow water supply for irrigation. Colonel Hinton states that the Missouri river receives above Omaha 300 cubic miles of water by precipitation. Of this vast total 15 per cent is poured into the Mississippi. A part of the rest is lost in evaporation, but by far the larger portion goes into the earth. To locate this water and bring it to the surface is one of the problems with which the present inquiry deals, among many others. This single statement reveals its importance. The results will be awaited with great interest.

NEBRASKA'S two senators are after everything in sight in the way of official patronage. The dispatches announce that they have presented candidates for land commissioner, for judge of the court of land claims, for register of the treasury, for minister to the Central American states and for assistant attorney general for the court of claims. Among the names presented are those of Judge S. P. Davidson, Judge O. P. Mason, Hon. L. W. Osborn and General L. W. Colby.

The judicial apportionment bill has passed both houses. The scramble for appointments is not as indiscriminate as might be expected. Aspirants for the places it creates are waiting for the supreme court to say who is governor before laying out their plans of campaign. Some do not know whether to seek democratic or republican endorsements. Others are seeking both.

MAYOR CUSHING calls down the chairman of the board of public works and street commissioner with a public statement to the effect that more than a month ago an order was issued to these officers to keep the crossings in the business portion of the city clean. What excuse will be offered by the two gentlemen who draw the salaries for looking after these matters for this neglect?

A MAJORITY of the committee to examine applicants for positions in the Omaha city schools should be entirely disconnected with the schools in every other capacity. At least one of the two teachers now on this committee should resign. Let us have an examining board wholly disinterested.

THE Union Pacific railway company or the Union depot company, one or the other, should put Seventh street under the viaduct in passable condition. One of these corporations or the other has imposed upon the good nature of the city and citizens long enough.

MINNEAPOLIS voted long time bonds for a new city hall. Bids were called for in the usual manner, and to the surprise of all concerned there was not a single bid offered for a block of \$100,000.

PROFILES, cross-sections and other engineering details and all clerical work incident to extensive street improvements can be and should be done while outdoor work is impracticable.

EVERY man in the basement of the court house on the city payroll should be at work preparing for the summer. We must push public work without unnecessary delay.

WE shall have 50 per cent of the county road tax for our city streets the coming year. That in itself is enough to start extensive public works.

MORE public work; more money in circulation; more private enterprise; more people employed and more everything leading to prosperity.

OMAHA is bound for second place as a packing center this year.

OMAHA bonds never went begging for buyers.

It is strange that any papers lost by

committeemen in the city council should be in the nature of petitions to compel railway or other corporations to do their duty.

## Welcome to a Tenderfoot.

Santa Monica (Cal.) Outlook.  
Monday noon a friendly cow stuck her nose in the front door of our editorial sanctum, and the question is whether she was drawn hither by the luxuriant grass that abounds around our office or whether she had heard of the change in the Outlook office and was seeking to devour the vermin young team inside.

## Only General Who Made a Mistake.

Senator-Elect Palmer of Illinois may or may not have been a good general during the civil war. But at any rate he was conspicuous as one of the few, if not the only officer who confessed that he made a mistake. In his official report to his corps commander of the part taken by his division in the engagement at Chickamauga he says:  
"I have been called a tenderfoot by General Turck, who had formed on Crutts' left, and he (Hazen) had retired to fill his boxes and protect some artillery which was threatened from the rear. I then committed the error of directing Grose to move to the right to engage in a severe fight going on in that direction."

## Log slaters Rob a Graveyard.

A gentleman from Sacramento tells me that the custodian of the cemetery there has of late been very greatly incensed by the theft of flowers from the graves. For a time he vainly sought to detect the thieves, and he had his suspicions aroused by the fact that three slaters had achieved by their lavishness in gifts of flowers to their lady friends, who went about everywhere with lovely corsage bouquets, and appearing in society looking like perambulating cardinals. The libel further runs that one of the slaters, being under the influence of somebody's liquor, committed the error of sending an elaborate floral design the foundation of which was white. The composition was executed in white immortelles, bearing in violet the word "Rest."

## On the Ground of Equity.

Albany Journal.  
Certainly on the broad grounds of equity a man who has been to all intents and purposes a loyal and devoted American for more than two scores of years is entitled to consideration as a citizen even if unwittingly he failed to comply fully with the technical requirements of the naturalization laws. Indeed, the non-compliance was the neglect of the father rather than the son.

A similar case in the Fifteenth congress will be recalled where Captain James B. White, the republican congressman-elect from the Twelfth district of Indiana, retained his seat in the democratic house through the aid of the soldier element among the majority. It was urged against Captain White by his democratic competitor that he had never fully complied with the requirements of the naturalization laws, and the charge appeared to be well founded. But on the broad ground that a good record as a citizen and gallant conduct as a soldier of the union outweighed the technical neglect Captain White retained his seat.

James E. Boyd is quite likely to be declared the governor of Nebraska, but the inconvenience to which public men are occasionally subjected, as illustrated in the Boyd and White cases, should lead to due care on the part of foreign-born citizens to perfect their technical title to citizenship.

## DEMON OF THE BARBER SHOP.

Photoduplex Times.  
The deepest depths the ocean holds may be both plumbed and gauged. The highest mountain top and peak may be surveyed and measured. But where the plummet that can sound, With all the aid of art, The caverns of the human breast, The dark way of the heart!Upon him gazed a score of eyes, By inward fire fed,  
As tho' that were a basilisk,  
Tho' not a word was said;  
For seldom had that barber shop  
Seen such a fearful sight,  
For he was having his hair cut on  
A crowded Saturday night.

## OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The reported alliance between France and Russia gives interest to past negotiations looking to such a relation. Since the days of Peter the Great almost every Russian sovereign has attempted, although unsuccessfully, to form an alliance with France. Peter was anxious that his daughter, Elizabeth, should marry Louis XV, and his successor endeavored to bring about a match between her and a younger prince of the French dynasty. Both projects failed, however, and although France and Russia during the latter part of Elizabeth's reign were allied with Austria, there was no community of interests between them. Catherine, the wife of Peter III, never forgave the French ambassador for refusing the loan she wanted with which to win over the imperial guard so as to secure the crown for herself. Indeed, she entered into an alliance with Austria and Prussia looking to the partition of Poland, and went so far in her condemnation of the promoters of the French revolution that she expelled all Frenchmen from the empire who would not take an oath that they detested its principles. Napoleon, when first consul, made an attempt to induce Catherine's son, Paul I, to form an alliance with France, but before the alliance could be carried out Paul was assassinated. Then Alexander I, after his defeat at Friedland, betrayed the king of Prussia declared war against England, and accepted Napoleon's proposal for a partition of Europe. But all these schemes proved abortive through the refusal of Napoleon to give Constantinople to Alexander, and the disastrous campaign of 1812 ended the relations between the two countries. At the congress of Vienna in 1814, Alexander's pretension to annex Poland led to a secret alliance of France, England and Austria against Russia and Prussia, although because of the return of Napoleon from Elba it came to nothing. After his coup d'etat Napoleon III attempted to form an alliance with Russia, but Nicholas showed himself to be strongly opposed to the president's assumption of imperial dignity, and the estrangement thus caused brought about the Crimean war. Passing down the record of events between 1870 and 1884, we come to the time when Russia began to assume a hostile attitude toward Germany. Then it was that the Margovetz party, headed by Katkov, demanded an alliance with France. For a time everything seemed to favor the hopes of the Pan-Slavists, and France supported every move of the Russian policy. But the death of Katkov and the resignation of President Grassy acted as a check upon a closer friendship.

For some time there has been in Scandinavia an undercurrent of dissatisfaction with the policy which the king and his advisers have for many years pursued. The Swedish farmers are opposed to the introduction of universal obligatory military service, while the landowners insist on higher protective duties, the increase in the revenue from this source to be applied to the remission of the taxes on land. It is in Norway that the spirit of unrest has been most plainly seen. National equality with Sweden is strongly insisted upon, its advocates demanding the abolition of the Norwegian viceregency, of the delegation of the council of state in Stockholm, and of the union symbol in the Norwegian flag; and, above all, that the foreign relations of the United Kingdom shall be conducted by a council of state in which the two countries shall have equal representation. The refusal of the government to accede to these demands has led to a crisis in Norwegian politics, and there is every prospect of a fierce struggle between the Swedish conservatives and the Norwegian radicals. A contention of this nature naturally attracts attention beyond the national boundaries; and it is, therefore, not surprising to hear that Russia is eagerly watching the progress of events, in the hope that internal dissensions in Scandinavia may give her territorial advantages. She is said to be anxious to extend her northwest frontier to the seaboard, and to get possession of a port on the west coast corresponding to Vladivostok, near Corea, on the east. By this means she would be enabled to extend her railway systems from ocean to ocean. The continued frustration of Russia's designs upon Bulgaria has not weakened her persistence nor her genius for intrigue; but in attempting similar tactics with the Scandinavians she is not likely to find weak and pliant tools.

The condition of rural France has some resemblance to that of rural New England. The Economist Francis gives a digest of a number of recent documents relating to the condition of the agricultural laborer there. Wages of farm hands have quadrupled during the present century, and the greatest increase has been in the lowest form of labor. The man of all work who was paid only 45 francs per year in addition to his board in 1834 now gets 400 francs, while the shepherd, "the aristocrat of the farm," who received then 300 francs and board, now gets only 600. His wages have not doubled, while those of the humblest workman have more than quadrupled. The increase of wages of farm hands is ascribed in part to the demand for labor in factories and on railroads, and in part to the military service, which takes young men from the farms at the period when their habits are forming, and gives them a taste of town life from which they are never wholly weaned. When their term of service expires, they begin to look for situations in the towns and to worry the public men to find places for them. These drafts upon the rural population, tending to lessen the number of farm laborers, raise the wages of those who remain. The result is smaller profits to the farmer and a sort of agricultural crisis. Still another fact in the matter of rural depopulation is noted, namely, a diminishing number of children. Several causes are named in which there has been a marked decrease of population since 1838. In two of these the ascertained reason for a diminution of the number of births was "the desire of the parents to improve their own condition," and it is added that this effect has followed. Here we find real Malthusianism in practice.

The agricultural class in Russia is carrying on a desperate struggle against adverse conditions. The land has been rapidly losing its productivity and has been in many places thoroughly exhausted; yet in proportion as the profits have diminished the taxes have been steadily increased. To pay these taxes the peasant is compelled to borrow at a high rate of interest, and in some districts it has become a regular custom for whole communities to borrow money for this purpose at 60 per cent interest, although we are told that 100 per cent is the usual rate of interest, and that in many cases from 300 to 500 per cent have been obtained! Many wretches who have borrowed money and repaid it several times over have been obliged to sell their land for nothing, and have been reduced to a state of pauperism. The result is a regular custom for whole communities to borrow money for this purpose at 60 per cent interest, although we are told that 100 per cent is the usual rate of interest, and that in many cases from 300 to 500 per cent have been obtained! Many wretches who have borrowed money and repaid it several times over have been obliged to sell their land for nothing, and have been reduced to a state of pauperism. The result is a regular custom for whole communities to borrow money for this purpose at 60 per cent interest, although we are told that 100 per cent is the usual rate of interest, and that in many cases from 300 to 500 per cent have been obtained! Many wretches who have borrowed money and repaid it several times over have been obliged to sell their land for nothing, and have been reduced to a state of pauperism. The result is a regular custom for whole communities to borrow money for this purpose at 60 per cent interest, although we are told that 100 per cent is the usual rate of interest, and that in many cases from 300 to 500 per cent have been obtained! Many wretches who have borrowed money and repaid it several times over have been obliged to sell their land for nothing, and have been reduced to a state of pauperism. The result is a regular custom for whole communities to borrow money for this purpose at 60 per cent interest, although we are told that 100 per cent is the usual rate of interest, and that in many cases from 300 to 500 per cent have been obtained! Many wretches who have borrowed money and repaid it several times over have been obliged to sell their land for nothing, and have been reduced to a state of pauperism. The result is a regular custom for whole communities to borrow money for this purpose at 60 per cent interest, although we are told that 100 per cent is the usual rate of interest, and that in many cases from 300 to 500 per cent have been obtained! Many wretches who have borrowed money and repaid it several times over have been obliged to sell their land for nothing, and have been reduced to a state of pauperism. The result is a regular custom for whole communities to borrow money for this purpose at 60 per cent interest, although we are told that 100 per cent is the usual rate of interest, and that in many cases from 300 to 500 per cent have been obtained! Many wretches who have borrowed money and repaid it several times over have been obliged to sell their land for nothing, and have been reduced to a state of pauperism. The result is a regular custom for whole communities to borrow money for this purpose at 60 per cent interest, although we are told that 100 per cent is the usual rate of interest, and that in many cases from 300 to 500 per cent have been obtained! Many wretches who have borrowed money and repaid it several times over have been obliged to sell their land for nothing, and have been reduced to a state of pauperism. The result is a regular custom for whole communities to borrow money for this purpose at 60 per cent interest, although we are told that 100 per cent is the usual rate of interest, and that in many cases from 300 to 500 per cent have been obtained! Many wretches who have borrowed money and repaid it several times over have been obliged to sell their land for nothing, and have been reduced to a state of pauperism. The result is a regular custom for whole communities to borrow money for this purpose at 60 per cent interest, although we are told that 100 per cent is the usual rate of interest, and that in many cases from 300 to 500 per cent have been obtained! Many wretches who have borrowed money and repaid it several times over have been obliged to sell their land for nothing, and have been reduced to a state of pauperism. The result is a regular custom for whole communities to borrow money for this purpose at 60 per cent interest, although we are told that 100 per cent is the usual rate of interest, and that in many cases from 300 to 500 per cent have been obtained! Many wretches who have borrowed money and repaid it several times over have been obliged to sell their land for nothing, and have been reduced to a state of pauperism. The result is a regular custom for whole communities to borrow money for this purpose at 60 per cent interest, although we are told that 100 per cent is the usual rate of interest, and that in many cases from 300 to 500 per cent have been obtained! Many wretches who have borrowed money and repaid it several times over have been obliged to sell their land for nothing, and have been reduced to a state of pauperism. The result is a regular custom for whole communities to borrow money for this purpose at 60 per cent interest, although we are told that 100 per cent is the usual rate of interest, and that in many cases from 300 to 500 per cent have been obtained! Many wretches who have borrowed money and repaid it several times over have been obliged to sell their land for nothing, and have been reduced to a state of pauperism. The result is a regular custom for whole communities to borrow money for this purpose at 60 per cent interest, although we are told that 100 per cent is the usual rate of interest, and that in many cases from 300 to 500 per cent have been obtained! Many wretches who have borrowed money and repaid it several times over have been obliged to sell their land for nothing, and have been reduced to a state of pauperism. The result is a regular custom for whole communities to borrow money for this purpose at 60 per cent interest, although we are told that 100 per cent is the usual rate of interest, and that in many cases from 300 to 500 per cent have been obtained! Many wretches who have borrowed money and repaid it several times over have been obliged to sell their land for nothing, and have been reduced to a state of pauperism. The result is a regular custom for whole communities to borrow money for this purpose at 60 per cent interest, although we are told that 100 per cent is the usual rate of interest, and that in many cases from 300 to 500 per cent have been obtained! Many wretches who have borrowed money and repaid it several times over have been obliged to sell their land for nothing, and have been reduced to a state of pauperism. The result is a regular custom for whole communities to borrow money for this purpose at 60 per cent interest, although we are told that 100 per cent is the usual rate of interest, and that in many cases from 300 to 500 per cent have been obtained! Many wretches who have borrowed money and repaid it several times over have been obliged to sell their land for nothing, and have been reduced to a state of pauperism. The result is a regular custom for whole communities to borrow money for this purpose at 60 per cent interest, although we are told that 100 per cent is the usual rate of interest, and that in many cases from 300 to 500 per cent have been obtained! Many wretches who have borrowed money and repaid it several times over have been obliged to sell their land for nothing, and have been reduced to a state of pauperism. The result is a regular custom for whole communities to borrow money for this purpose at 60 per cent interest, although we are told that 100 per cent is the usual rate of interest, and that in many cases from 300 to 500 per cent have been obtained! Many wretches who have borrowed money and repaid it several times over have been obliged to sell their land for nothing, and have been reduced to a state of pauperism. The result is a regular custom for whole communities to borrow money for this purpose at 60 per cent interest, although we are told that 100 per cent is the usual rate of interest, and that in many cases from 300 to 500 per cent have been obtained! Many wretches who have borrowed money and repaid it several times over have been obliged to sell their land for nothing, and have been reduced to a state of pauperism. The result is a regular custom for whole communities to borrow money for this purpose at 60 per cent interest, although we are told that 100 per cent is the usual rate of interest, and that in many cases from 300 to 500 per cent have been obtained! Many wretches who have borrowed money and repaid it several times over have been obliged to sell their land for nothing, and have been reduced to a state of pauperism. The result is a regular custom for whole communities to borrow money for this purpose at 60 per cent interest, although we are told that 100 per cent is the usual rate of interest, and that in many cases from 300 to 500 per cent have been obtained! Many wretches who have borrowed money and repaid it several times over have been obliged to sell their land for nothing, and have been reduced to a state of pauperism. The result is a regular custom for whole communities to borrow money for this purpose at 60 per cent interest, although we are told that 100 per cent is the usual rate of interest, and that in many cases from 300 to 500 per cent have been obtained! Many wretches who have borrowed money and repaid it several times over have been obliged to sell their land for nothing, and have been reduced to a state of pauperism. The result is a regular custom for whole communities to borrow money for this purpose at 60 per cent interest, although we are told that 100 per cent is the usual rate of interest, and that in many cases from 300 to 500 per cent have been obtained! Many wretches who have borrowed money and repaid it several times over have been obliged to sell their land for nothing, and have been reduced to a state of pauperism. The result is a regular custom for whole communities to borrow money for this purpose at 60 per cent interest, although we are told that 100 per cent is the usual rate of interest, and that in many cases from 300 to 500 per cent have been obtained! Many wretches who have borrowed money and repaid it several times over have been obliged to sell their land for nothing, and have been reduced to a state of pauperism. The result is a regular custom for whole communities to borrow money for this purpose at 60 per cent interest, although we are told that 100 per cent is the usual rate of interest, and that in many cases from 300 to 500 per cent have been obtained! Many wretches who have borrowed money and repaid it several times over have been obliged to sell their land for nothing, and have been reduced to a