DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. OFFICES:

Cmahs, The Ree Building.
South Omaha, Corner N and 26th Streets.
Conneil Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street.
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, Rooms 13,14 and 15, Tribune Building
Washington, 513 Fourteenth street. CORRESPONDENCE.

munications relating to news and matter should be addressed to the Department. RUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company. Omalia. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the com-

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors THE BEE BUILDING.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.
State of Nebraska,
County of Douglas.
George It. Tzschuck. secretary of The Bre
Tublishing company, does solemnly swear
that the actual circulation of The Dally Bre
for the week ending March 12, 1891, was as
follows: follows:
Fenday, March 15.
Monday, March 16.
Tuesstay, March 17.
Wednesday, March 18.
Thursday, March 19.
Friday, March 20.
Baturday, March 21.

Average...... 23,841
GEORGE B, TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 21st day of March A. D. 1891.

Notary Public.

Ftate of Nebraska.

County of Douglas.

George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deroses and says that he is secretary of The Ber Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Damy Ber for the munth of March, 1890, was 20.815 copies; for April, 1880, 20,504 copies; for May, 1890, 20,506 copies; for June, 1890, 20,305 copies; for June, 1890, 20,506 copies; for September, 1890, 20,506 copies; for Pottober, 1890, 20,762 copies; for November, 1890, 22,130 copies; for Beember, 1890, 23,471 copies; for January, 1891, 28,446 copies; for February, 1891, 28,312 copies.

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 28th day of February, A. D., 1801. N. P. FEIL. N. P. FEIL.

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 Lancoln. 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 Arkan-Bas 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 workingmen in the United States.

Who paid for the senatorial medals and what was there about their burnished surfaces to attract the most notorious oil-room lobbyist and corporation bireling 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 organigation of a new bank with a capital that will throw the Bank of England into the

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 Bix out of the 10 congressional districts safely democratic. Wisconsin democrats are as conscienceless as those in New

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 sug-

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 Nabraska to float the stars and stripes proposes to burden the state with a large and wholly unjustifiable expense. It

ought not to become a la w.

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 1888 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 stage 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 go od thing for Ben Butler and other bunting 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 in-

tract. 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 impressible 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.

spired by somebody who wants a con-

Nebraska schools may well be encouraged to provide the stars and stripes and float it perenially 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.

VALE VANDERVOORT.

At the Newberry medal jamboree 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 pay-roll of the railroads, playing independent for the grand stand.

Six weeks ago Postmaster General Wanamaker learned through a special agent that Vandervoort was lobbying and canning 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 Gresham and Wanamaker remain republicans, Paul as 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 ultinate large investments for its develop-

The increased duty on tin plate goes ato 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.

These are the chief obstacles now in

the way of a rapid development of the

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 effeet. When the German stockraisers wanted protection they needed something more plausible with the public than 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 stringentinspection 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 producers. This was clearly implied in the correspondence with Minister Reid 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 socalled inspection is not such inspection as the German statutes prescribe. We take it that he has not read the new law 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 beretofore 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 pro gressive 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 dies hard and hopes against hope to recover her former supremacy. It is vain, of course, as time will abundantly prove. The future is with Omaha, and Kansas lity 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 Minneapolisbut the report of the spies places it at \$93. Omaha employes 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 \$65 per capita. Minneapolis has deposits amounting to half a million less and banking capital, including surplus, of but \$56 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. tin manufacturing industry in the United | 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 by herself open to attack

when her armour is so vulnerable. The Minneapolis Journal of last Wednesday contains the information that on the klay preceding the finance committee of the city hall commission met for the purpose of opening bids for a block of city hall 30-year, 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 thou-

sands 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 41 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 detayed in the payment of either interest or principal. Her city treasurer ceives letters every month from eastern brokers asking for Omaha securities. Her 41 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 intercomplete statement of the plans for the coming season of the irrigation inquiry of the argicultural 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 artesian 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 en-

gineering 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 pay-roll 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

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

to start extensive public works.

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

buyers. Ir is strange that any papers lost by

OMAHA bonds never went begging for

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

Welcome to a Tenderfoot.

Santa Monica (Cala.) Outlook Monday noon a friendly cow stuck her nose in the front door of our editornal 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 verdant young team

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:

"Hazen had been relieved by General Turchin, who had formed on Cruft's 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

Leg'slators Rob a Graveyard. Arthur McEwen's California Correspondence. A gentlemen from Sacramento tells me that the custodian of the cometery 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 finally had his suspicions aroused by the fame which three senators had achieved by their lavishness in gifts of flowers to their lady friends, who went about everywhere with lovery corsage bouquets, and appearing in society looking like perambulating gardens. The libel further runs that one of the senators, being under the influence of somebody else's liquor, committed the error of sending an elaborate floral design the foundation of which was wire. The composition was executed in white immortelles, bearing in violets the word "Rest."

On the Ground of Equity. Albany Journal.

Certainly on the broad grounds of equity a nan who has been to all intents and purposes a loyal and devoted American for more than two scores of years is entitled to consideraview with Colonel R. J. Hinton, the first tion as a citizen even if unwittingly he falled 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 Fiftieth 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 titles to citizenship.

DEMON OF THE BARBER SHOP.

Philadelphia Times. The deepest depths the ocean holds May be both plumbed and gaused, The highest mountain top and peak By daring scaled and staged. ut where's 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, As tho' each were a basilisk, Tho' not a word was said; Seen such a fearful sight. 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 sov ereign has attempted, although unsuccess fully, 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 dy nasty. 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 eath that they detested its principles. Napoleon when first consul, made an attempt to induc-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 Napoicon 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, Atexander'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 Nichohas 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 Muscovite party, headed by Katkow, 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 Katkow and the resignation of President Grevy acted as a check upon a closer friendship.

For some time there has been in Scandi navia 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 remissiom of the taxes on land. But 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 viceroyalty, 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 necede to these demands has led to a crists in Norwegian politics, and there is every prospect of a flerce 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 Russin 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 auxious to extend her northwest frontier to the seaboard, and to get possession of a port on the west coast corresponding to Vladivostock, 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 Economiste Français 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 96 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 360 francs and board, now gets only 600. His wages have not doubled, while those of the humbler workman have more than quadrupled. The increase of wages of farm hands is ascribed n part to the demand for labor in factories and on rairoads, 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 lowns and to worry the public men to find places for them. These drafts upon the rural population, tending to lessen the number of arm 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 noticed, namely, a diminution in the number of children. Several cantons are named in which there has been a marked decrease of population since 1868. 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 productiveness 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 800 per cent has been obtained! Many wretches who have borrowed money and repaid it several times over have been obliged to sell their labor for the ensuing harvest, and others have been forced to toil for a number of years in the service of their "benefactor," called the "soul-dealer." These dealers scour the country in search of children, whom they buy from needy parents for a trifle and forward to St. Petersburg, where they are resold for double and trable the money to manufacturers and shopkeepers. Nothing even remotely approaching prosperity is visible in any corner of the empire. Mendicity is becoming the profession of hundreds of thousands. Moneyless, friendless, helpless and almost hopeless, the peasantry are rising up every year in tens of thousands and migrating to the south, to the west, anywhere, not knowing whither they are drifting, nor caring for the fate that may await them. The moral effect of these hard conditions upon the peasants of the young generation is admitted even by Russian newspapers to be truly horrible. Sons persecute their fathers, and drunken fathers dissipate their property and abandon their families to "fhis," one Russian official says in his report, "is not a proletarial; it is a return to savagery. No trace of anything human has remained."

There is no other crowned head in the universe who has contributed so much as King Milan to bring royalty and monarchiai institutions of every kind into disrepute. His cowardice during the Servo-Bulgarian war, his extremely questionable financial transact tions, his scandulous conflict with his wife, and his flagrant immoralities, have rendered his very name a by-word and term of reproach throughout the civilized world. At the present moment he is employed in exchanging accusations of murder with his former prime minister, M. Garaschanine. The latter has responed to the charges brought against him of having caused or con nived at the murder of two women imprisoned for an attempt to assassinate Milan by broadly insinuating that it is his former master and accuser, and not himself, who is responsible for their death. Inasmuch as M. Garaschanine was absent on leave in France at the time, and as, moreover, he is able to show that the ordinary guards of the prison were replaced by soldiers of the king's own bodyguard on the eve of the murder, Milan appears to have distinctly the worst of the argument, and to have added to his other numerous offenses criminal responsibility for the violent death of two defenseless women. Acting under instructions for the council of regents, the public prosecutor at Belgrade has begun an in vestigation of the charges and countercharges that are being bandled between Milan and M. Garaschanine. And in view of the anxiety of the Servian government to put a final stop to the perpetual intrigues and interference of the ex-king, it is not only possible, but even probable, that the world will shortly be called upon to witness the presence in the criminal dock of one of the lord's anointed on a charge of complicity in the murder of two women.

PASSING JESTS.

Buffalo Express: Uncle Sam Isn't a success as an athleto. He has just lost two togs o' war.

Baltimore American: The next time the grip gets to work here it will be, we hope, on the cable road.

Boaton Herald: Many persons admire the conquet of fine wines, but almost any kind of liquor will make a nose gay if you use enough

Atchison Globe: Never boast of the reso-

a year or so to prove that you can keep then Indianapolis Journal: "These money grabbers," said Behemian A, "disgust me. Look at old Gotrox. He would imperil his soul for

o cents. "Way shouldn't he !" asked Bohemian B. on whom Mr. Gotrox held a chattle mortgage The investment would be well worth the

Toxas Siftings: Annie-What beautiful hair Miss Fanny has. I wonder if it is her Bessle-I don't know whether she bought it on the installment plan or not.

New York Recorder: "A famous showman has succeeded in training geese to per-form." Now let some one train geese to keep still while other persons are perform

Texas Siftings: Indians are not much dis-posed to join secret societies, aithough they are fond of establishing lodges.

At a ball an adoring admirer approached a young gir! who was dressed in black. "May I ask you to dance!" he asked. "Yes," she replied, "but please dance very slowly; I am not yet out of mourning."

Puck: "Are Harvard boys generally fast?"
"Very. So fast that the faculty of Harvard think they can get through the pre-Washington Star: He-Are you going to

the Easter ball, Celester
She-How can If I've nothing to wear. He-Well, isn't that enough? N. Y. Recorder: "Why is laziness the

most prevalent of all shortcomings!" asks a religious contemporary. Because it is the easiest, for one thing.

Puck: Rounds-Pve seen people laugh till hey cried, but I never knew of a tellow cryng till he laughed. Nephews-Guess you never lost a rich

it was Bacon who said that "writing makes the exact man." There is a good deal of writing nowadays that makes the exact

Judge: Father-Tompy, why don't you go and see your little dead friend, Johnny imith? Tommy -Because he wen't come and see

me when I'm dead. THE SUNDAY BEE.

The Novel of the Futu e-Leading authors of to-

day express their opinions of what the future novel will be in a highly fascinating and instructive style. Readers of literary taste will find in these papers a feast. They will appear exclusively in THE SUNDAY HEE Among those quoted are Bishop John P. Newman of Omaha, James McCosh, LL.D. John Habberton, Kate Field, Mary J. Holmes. Edgar Saltus, Max O'Rell and othe distinguished men-

Expensive Congressional Funerals-"Carp," the celebrated Washington correspondent, contributes to THE SUNDAY BE a highly interesting budget of exclusive gossip. His leader is upon the subject of expensive congressional funerals and the novel items found on funeral bills. The letter is a striking

feature. Questions and Answers-The Bee's packet of questions was quite large this week and the answers prepared form a special and instructive feature. This department is gaining infavor. It is full of substance.

the Lounger in the Lobby-An interview the Lounger had with Lawrence Barrett is recalled when the tragedian was last in Omana starring in conjunction with Edwin Booth.

ociety's Results Ended-The gay world re leased from the thralldom of Lent will now commence again the round of pleasures which Ash Wednesday brought to a close for the period enjoined by the church. "The Lord it Risen"-The Easter story re-

counted and the manner of the day's observance by various nations. Programmes of the services in the Omnha churches. Work of pastors and plous people. leneral Greely's Insulators-A story on the

chief signal service man coupled with a recital of amusing incidents in the careers of well known army officers. Our Sporting Page-The baseball season has

arrived and Omaha's pennant winners are on the grounds. Patrons of the national game and lovers of gentlemanty athletic get the latest news to their liking in Tur SUNDAY BEE as in no other western paper. maha's Printers-The leading feature of the labor page in THE SUNDAY BEE this week will be a review of the growth of the typographical unions of the city. News of interest for all Inbor organizations. Mason and Catholic-A story of Lawrence Bar-

Mason, received the last rites of the Catho lie church forms the leader of the departmentdevoted to secret societies. This department is replete this week with latest news of the lodge room and of the flourish ing fraternal societies of Omaha. Fun for the Million-A little possense now and then is a good thing in any newspaper. The

rett's last hours in which he, though a

SUNDAY BEE will contain a bunch of fresh lokes that you have never read. Read it and laugh a bit. for the Ladies .- This department embraces a

variety of topics dear to the fenining heart -the latest fuds and fancies in modes and fashlons; what busy women are doing: points on social forms and observances, and thousand new ideas especially interesting to the fair sex. Swept the Town Away. - The tenth anniversary

of the big flood on the Missourl that nearly wiped out the thriving town of Niobrara and did great damage in Omaha. discellaneous Matters .- Readers of the miscel

laneous news in THE BEERlways get this class of matter as it is culled by an experienced editor from the exchanges of the country as they come fresh from the press The departments are carefully edited and will be found interesting.

rimes We've Shuddered At.-Brief reviews of the noted murders and criminal cases that have marked the history of Donglas county The Business Man's Page. - The man who buys or sells merchandise, live stock, grain, bonds or stocks, finds in THE BEE the fullest and most accurate reports from the market centers of the world. The local markets are thoroughly covered. The market page is a feature of the great Sunday Bee and no business mun can afford to miss it.

ner News Service .- Whenever anything happens in the world, in the busy metropolis or the humble hamlet, special correspondents wire the facts in detail to THE REE. No paper in the west attempts to rival THERE the completeness and effectiveness of its telegraphic service. Read the special news

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

