

THE DAILY BEE

F. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation. Rows for Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Average.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 21st day of March A. D. 1891.

Notary Public.

George B. Tschuck, Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending March 22, 1891, was as follows:

Monday, March 17, 25,563; Tuesday, March 18, 25,213; Wednesday, March 19, 25,213; Thursday, March 20, 25,213; Friday, March 21, 25,213; Saturday, March 22, 25,213.

Average, 25,241.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 21st day of March A. D. 1891.

Notary Public.

THE 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 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 burnished surfaces to attract the most notorious oil-rum 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 are not to be expected 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 float the stars and stripes proposes to burden the state with a large and wholly unjustifiable expense. It ought not to become a law.

In 1884 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 in excess of 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 good 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 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 float it perennially 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-rum procurers there would have been no occasion for an Alliance uprising. Even at this very Alliance 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 Wanamaker 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 Gresham and Wanamaker 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 way 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.

These 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 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 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 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 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 has 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 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 \$100 per capita—\$20 more than Minneapolis—but the report of the spies places it at \$93. 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 \$56 per capita. The Minneapolis ambassadors put Omaha banking capital at \$38 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

WELCOME TO A TENDERFOOT.

Santa Monica (Cal.) Outlook. Monday noon a friendly crew 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 verdant 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: "Hazen had been relieved by General Turchin, who had formed on Craft'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 direction."

Legislators Rob a Graveyard. Arthur McEwen's California Correspondence. A gentleman from Sacramento tells me that the custodian of the cemetery there has of late been very greatly incensed by the actions of certain legislators. For a time he vainly sought to detect the thieves and finally had his suspicions aroused by the fact which three senators had achieved by their lawlessness in gifts of flowers to their lady friends, who went about everywhere with lovely corsage bouquets, and appearing in society looking like perambulating garlands. The final further proof of their guilt, 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 violation 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 Fifty-first 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 opponents 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 convenience 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 gauged, The highest mountain top and peak, By daring scaled and staged. But where the plummet that can sound, 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' such were a basilisk, And tho' not such 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 a young princess of the French dynasty and the czar's son. 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 entente cordiale 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 Mascovite party, headed by Katkow, demanded an alliance with France. For a time the French government favored 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 Grovy 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. But it is in Norway that the spirit of unrest has been most plainly seen. National equality with Sweden is strongly

PASSING JESTS.

Buffalo Express: Uncle Sam isn't a success as an athlete. He has just lost two legs of war.

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

Boston Herald: Many persons admire the bouquet of the wines, but almost any kind of liquor will make a nose gay if you use enough of it.

Attchison Globe: Never boast of the resolutions you have formed until you have tried a year or so to prove that you can keep them.

Indianapolis Journal: "These money grabbers," said Bohemian A, "disgust me. Look at old Grox. He would spend his soul for 50 cents."

"Why shouldn't he?" asked Bohemian B, on whom Mr. Grox would bestow a charitable mortgage. "The investment would be well worth the risk."

Texas Sittings: Annie—What beautiful hair Miss Fanning has. I wonder if it is her own? Bessie—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 perform." Now let some one train geese to keep still while other persons are performing.

Texas Sittings: Indians are not much disposed to join secret societies, although they are fond of establishing lodges.

At a ball an adoring admirer approached a young girl 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 prescribed course in three years."

Washington Star: He—Are you going to the Easter ball, Celeste? She—How can I? I've nothing to wear. He—Well, isn't that enough?

N. Y. Recorder: "Why is laziness the most prevalent of all short-comings?" asks a religious contemporary. Because it is the easiest for one thing.

Puck: Rounds—I've seen people laugh till they cried, but I never knew of a fellow crying till he laughed.

Nephews—Guess you never lost a rich uncle!

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

Judge: Father—Tommy, why don't you go and see your little dead friend, Johnny Smith? Tommy—Because he won't come and see me when I'm dead.

THE SUNDAY BEE.

The Novel of the Future—Leading authors of today express their opinions of what the future novel will be in a highly fascinating and instructive manner. A highly interesting taste will find in these papers a treat. This will appear exclusively in THE SUNDAY BEE.

Among those quoted are Bishop John P. Newman of Omaha, James McCook, L. L. P. John H. Harlan, Charles F. Field, Mary J. Holmes, Edgar Saltus, Max O'Roll and other distinguished men.

Expensive Congressional Funerals—"Carp," the celebrated Washington correspondent, contributes an excellent article on the extravagant budget of exclusive gossip. His leader is upon the subject of expensive congressional funerals and the novel items found on general 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 in favor. It is full of substance.

The Lomaxer in the Lobby—An interview the Lomaxer had with Lawrence Barrett is recalled when the tragedian was last in Omaha starting in conjunction with Edwin Booth.

Society's Reverts End—The gay world released from the thralldom of Lent will now commence again the round of pleasures which Ash Wednesday brings to a close for the period enjoined by the church.

"The Lord is Risen"—The Easter story recounted and the manner of the day's observance by various nations. Programs of the societies and of the churches. Work of pastors and pious people.

General Greely's Inauguration—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 sentimentally athletics get the latest news as to their liking in THE SUNDAY BEE as in no other western paper.

Omaha'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 in the city. News of interest for all labor organizations.

Mason and Catholic—A story of Lawrence Barrett's last hours in which he, though a Mason, received the last rites of the Catholic church from the leader of the department devoted to secret societies. This department is replete this week with latest news of the lodge room and of the flourishing fraternal societies of Omaha.

Fun for the Million—A little news now and then of a popular nature in any newspaper. THE SUNDAY BEE will contain a bunch of fresh jokes that you have never read. Read it and laugh a bit.

For the Ladies—This department embraces a variety of topics dear to the feminine heart—the latest fads and fancies in modes and fashions; what busy women are doing; points on social forms and observances; and a thousand new ideas especially interesting to the fairer sex.

Sweep the Town Away—The tenth anniversary of the big flood on the Missouri that nearly wiped out the thriving town of Niobrara and did great damage in Omaha.

Miscellaneous Matters—Readers of the miscellaneous news in THE BEE always get the bit class of matter as it is called 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.

Crimes We've Shuddered At—Brief reviews of the noted murders and criminal cases that have marked the history of Douglas county. The histories are given in any newspaper.

The Financier's Page—The man who buys or sells merchandise, live stock, 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 man can afford to miss it.

Our News Service—Whenever anything happens in the world, in the busy metropolis of the humble hamlet, special correspondents wire the facts in detail to THE BEE. No paper in the west attempts to rival THE BEE in the completeness and effectiveness of its telegraphic service. Read the special news features of THE SUNDAY BEE.

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

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE. Advertisement for Royal Baking Powder, featuring the text 'Highest of all in Levenging Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.' and the brand name 'Royal Baking Powder' in large letters.