

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION table with rates for Daily, Weekly, and Annual subscriptions.

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CORRESPONDENCE: All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editorial Department.

BUSINESS LETTERS: All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietor

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION table showing circulation figures for various dates in 1902.

A City electrician, performing his duties honestly and efficiently, can render invaluable service to this city.

CROSSWALKS in the populated portions of the city are far less likely to be used for kindling wood than those placed in the cornfields of the suburbs.

ORGANIZATION, honest pro-election methods, a sound platform and reputable candidates will help the republicans of Nebraska to hold control of the state.

WYOMING people and Wyoming newspapers are by no means unanimously favoring the Warren bill to cede the arid lands to the states and territories.

THERE are but five members of the Board of County Commissioners, but one member does talking enough for three ordinary legislatures and a democratic congress.

THE ladies of Chicago have undertaken a task that would have appalled Hercules. They propose to clean the city; that is, the streets, alleys, street cars and politics.

THE suggestion of a Beatrice gentleman that the home packers of fruits, vegetables and meats should encourage Nebraska can manufacturing establishments commends itself to favorable consideration.

THE fact of the matter is, as every newspaper man in Washington knows, the proceedings in senate executive session leak out through the skylights of the capitol—and no architectural skill has yet been found equal to the task of caulking up the scapages.

A GAIN of 40 per cent in the deposits in the 131 national banks outside of Omaha tells a story of the years of prosperity which should not be overlooked by people who are in the habit of insisting that this country is "on the verge of moral, political and financial ruin."

THE prohibitionists are talking of W. Jennings Demorest as their candidate for president now that General O. O. Howard declines to be a figurehead with which to draw votes away from the republicans. Mr. Demorest was made famous through Madam Demorest's fashion plates.

THE trouble over the late ex-Senator Joseph E. McDonald's will grows out of the fact that it was written on a typewriter, and is open to the suspicion that a clerk rewrote a page disinheriting the children. Thus the labor-saving contrivance proves itself unequal to the task of making a will stand the test of legal action.

EX-GOVERNOR GRAY'S quadriennial presidential boom has again been nipped by the frost of local opposition. With McDonald and Hendricks dead and Voorhees placated, the ambitious ex-governor appeared to have easy sailing. Now comes the Indianapolis Sentinel, the leading democratic organ of the state, with an editorial demand that he shall get off the track and keep off the track in the interest of Grover Cleveland, otherwise known as "the claimant."

WESTERN journalism loses one of its landmarks in the death of Dr. Morrison Mumford, for more than twenty years editor of the Kansas City Times, which he conducted with marked ability. Dr. Mumford was a public spirited and enterprising citizen and contributed in no small measure to the marvelous growth and prosperity of that phenomenal metropolis. Financial misfortune separated him from his newspaper very recently but his name will be linked with it for all time.

THE railroads have not been taxed very heavily for viaducts in this city. They paid but \$23,000 toward the Sixteenth street structure and but \$54,000 for that on Eleventh street. The Tenth street viaduct cost \$175,000, but that is fully as essential to the railways as to the city. Including this, however, the total outlay of the railroads for bridges across their tracks has thus far been but \$247,000, a mere bagatelle alongside of the privileges granted them in the streets and alleys without cost, to say nothing of the direct subsidies in lands and bonds. In every other city of over 100,000 population the railroads are compelled to expend millions for tunnels, viaducts and bridges. It is certainly no hardship for them to be compelled to build four viaducts in twenty-five years.

A SOMEWHAT MODIFIED POSITION.

Whether it was the firm stand and the convincing logic of President Harrison in the last note of this government to Lord Salisbury, or the attitude of the English liberals, which induced the British prime minister to somewhat modify his position regarding a renewal of last year's agreement for restricting seal hunting in Bering sea, his reply to the last communication of the United States government on the subject evidences a change that was not expected in view of his very positive and unqualified attitude at the outset of the controversy over the modus vivendi. The latest position of Salisbury will hardly be satisfactory to this government, but nevertheless it is in some degree a concession from which may be gathered the hope that the British government will yet be brought to acknowledge the fairness of the American contention.

The trouble with Lord Salisbury appeared to be that, having committed himself to the support of an obviously unworthy cause, he finds it necessary to have recourse to every possible pretext to defend or justify his position. He now pretends that the British government, pending the ratification of the arbitration treaty, is governed in its conduct by a note of this government dated nearly two years ago, and he desires that the president be informed "that we concur in thinking that when the treaty has been ratified there will arise a new state of things." This is most clearly a subterfuge, because the last note of this government said nothing about the ratification of the treaty being necessary to create a new state of things. What was said is this: "From the moment an arbitration was agreed upon neither party was at liberty to disregard the contentions of the other." This is an absolutely sound proposition, from which there is no escape, for, if, as was urged by our government, pending the arbitration either deals with the subject of it solely on the basis of its own contention, and in utter disregard of the claims of the other, the friendly end sought is not only not attained, but a new sense of injury and injustice is added, even if it should be found possible to proceed with an arbitration under such conditions. The obligation of each government to regard the contentions of the other exists now as fully as when the case if the treaty were ratified, and if it should fail of ratification every agreement or understanding would fall with it.

Lord Salisbury says that the question of time is not urgent, because the owners of sealing vessels sailing for Bering sea have had notice of their liability to possible interruption, and will adjust themselves to that notice. This allows the inference that it is not the intention of the British government to protect the poachers, but its willingness to leave them to their fate would hardly be consistent with the contention that they have a right to catch seal in the disputed waters. The new conditions proposed by Lord Salisbury, subject to which the British government will agree to an arrangement similar to that of last year, will perhaps be regarded as fair and reasonable, and those who have faith in the American case will doubtless be disposed to accept them. The situation regarding this issue is undoubtedly improved by the latest position of the British government, but Lord Salisbury has not increased his prestige by the zeal he has shown in behalf of Canadian adventurers who deserve little more consideration than pirates.

DEMORALIZING TO BUSINESS.

There can be no reasonable doubt that the silver agitation has had a more or less demoralizing effect upon business. Although there is absolute assurance that no measure for the free and unlimited coinage of silver can become a law during the present administration, the country is within less than eight months of the election of a president and a new congress, and the uncertainty as to which party will be successful gives to the silver agitation an importance in the calculations for the future of financiers and business men which it would not possess at another time and under different conditions. Should any one of several of the candidates for the presidential nomination by the democracy be elected—Hill, Gorman or Boies—and the house of representatives of the Fifty-third congress should be democratic, there is not the slightest doubt that the free and unlimited coinage of silver would become the policy of the country. Neither of the candidates above named, whatever his present convictions may be regarding silver, would put himself in opposition to the wishes of his party in congress.

The indications are most favorable for the election next November of both a republican president and a republican house of representatives. In the opinion of many shrewd politicians, some of them democrats, the republicans are certain to secure a majority of the next house, but there is a possibility that the election of president may be thrown into the present house. The democratic national convention will, in all probability, nominate a candidate who is not unfavorable to free silver. If he should be elected and the republican majority in the next house should be less than the number of free silver men of that party in the present house, the chances for the success of free silver legislation would still be good. Thus there are contingencies in the political situation to be taken into account in considering the future possibilities regarding silver, and these are not lost sight of by careful and far-sighted financiers. They know that the present is secure, but they cannot be sure what may happen within the next two years, and this uncertainty checks investments and enterprises. It must continue at least until the result of the November elections is known, injuriously affecting during all the intervening time the prosperity and material progress of the country.

While the effect of the silver agitation on domestic interests, the same cause is responsible for the distrust of American securities abroad, and the vast amount of those that is being sent home is steadily draining the country of its gold. The balance of trade with Europe is largely in our favor, and under normal conditions the flow of gold ought to be toward the United States, but the belief is prevalent in Europe

that this country will adopt free silver and its currency be thereby brought to the single silver standard, and therefore Europeans do not want to retain any securities not contracted to be paid in gold. They are realizing on them as rapidly as possible, and this movement may be expected to continue so long as the danger of free silver legislation remains. The country is paying very dearly for the greed of millionaire silver mine owners and the false teachings of reckless politicians.

SHOULD BE KNOCKED OUT.

The movement to repeal the ordinance for a new viaduct on Sixteenth street should by all means be defeated at its very inception. It is nothing more nor less than an attempt to force the abandonment of Sixteenth street as a thoroughfare and destroy the value of property investments south of Farnam street.

It is manifest to every intelligent person that a tie-up between parties interested in booming Fifteenth street would be made with the railroad companies. The Fifteenth street viaduct can be built for about one-third of the estimated cost of the Sixteenth street viaduct. If the Sixteenth street viaduct ordinance be repealed the railroads would cheerfully expend the amount required for constructing the Fifteenth street viaduct. But before they consent to such an arrangement they doubtless will insist that the scheme to viaduct Sixteenth street be abandoned and the old wooden bridge shall do service for that thoroughfare for ten or fifteen years longer. It does not take a prophet or the son of a prophet to foretell what will happen if this program is carried out, or even if Fifteenth street is given precedence over Sixteenth street in the construction. Sixteenth street south of Harney would be as dead as St. Mary's avenue and after once the channel of traffic had been changed it would take years and years and a vast outlay of money invested in brick and mortar before it could be re-established.

Nobody contends that Fifteenth street shall remain without a viaduct, but any scheme that has for its object the abandonment of Sixteenth street as a thoroughfare should be knocked out by the council.

Sixteenth street, with the Sherman avenue extension, is the only great north and south thoroughfare with easy grades running the entire length of the city. It is the natural highway of traffic between Omaha and South Omaha. Any attempt therefore to injure Sixteenth street is a direct injury to the city at large as well as to the property owners along that thoroughfare. It is foolish to talk of abandoning the Sixteenth street viaduct entirely in the interest of any other street. No other can take its place, and real estate speculators ought to have sense enough to appreciate the logic of the situation. The people will spot any councilman who will be a party to this new deal and he will not be able to lift from himself the suspicion of corruption.

Let the viaduct enterprises go on as they have been undertaken. The Sixteenth street ordinance was passed first and that viaduct should be given precedence. When it is fairly under way the Fifteenth street viaduct should follow.

THE BLACK HILLS MINES.

The Black Hills gold region has been a steady producer ever since the first ledges were opened. It has for many years stood among the first camps of America in the output of the yellow metal. The great Homestake is one of the choicest pieces of mining property in this country. It has just paid its 164th monthly dividend of 10 cents per share, aggregating \$12,500, and has paid in aggregate profits to its stockholders the net sum of \$4,818,750. The owners estimate that they have ore enough in sight to keep the 700 stamps, each crushing four tons of ore per day, for the next twenty years.

Think of the amount of ore that will be treated in twenty years, or 240 months! This means 11,160,000 tons of ore, and if the same rate of profit is enjoyed the lucky owners of this wonderful property will pocket in that time another \$3,000,000. The mines operated by the Homestake company have yielded \$40,000,000 in fourteen years. The total output for the next twenty years will, if this rate be fully kept up, be \$50,000,000, nearly every cent of which goes into the metallic circulation of the country, and fully 75 per cent is paid out for material and labor, thus going immediately into general circulation. The Homestake is the principal mine of the Black Hills, but there are scores of others already developed and others being discovered from time to time. These facts ought to satisfy the Black Hills conservative who is in the gold mining business about as long as the wonderful free milling ore mountains of that region remain to be ground into powder under ponderous stamps. After all the free milling ledges are worked out, if ever this happens, there are no end of refractory ores to be reduced by processes already discovered, or which will be discovered in the future.

It APPEARS that the tin plate manufacturers of Wales are protecting themselves from the effects of the American tariff by sending to this country an inferior article. An eastern paper states that for some time back the Welsh makers have sold tin that from its excessive thinness has been of little value as far as wearing qualities were concerned, and that there has been much dissatisfaction on the part of American buyers. Recent invoices of tin plate from abroad are said to be even thinner than before and to bear scarcely any relation to the recognized trade standards, the falling off from such standards being nearly 30 per cent, and much beyond what the manufacturers and articles can stand without positively injuring those who purchase them in good faith. There is no reason to doubt the correctness of these statements, and the fact ought to give a stimulus to the tin plate industry in this country, since that resort on the part of the foreign manufacturers implies a confession of their inability to contend against the tariff with standard goods. The tin industry in the United States is making progress, but it would seem that the rate of improvement might be more rapid with the aid of a tariff

for all that can be produced. No other industry, however, has shown a more vigorous advance.

While the "gentleman from the United States" and the first Nebraska Congressional district is legislating for the people at large and making speeches against the McKinley bill Omaha is building up two plant button factories, which are only possible as a result of the McKinley tariff. Already thirty-six men are employed and before the year is ended there will be 100 at work in this single industry. At the same time the Fremont twine factory is furnishing Nebraska farmers with binding twine made from Nebraska grown hemp at a price 24 cents per pound less than was paid before the McKinley bill became a law. These are two concrete facts which abstract theories and high sounding speeches cannot controvert.

The effort to dump several more million dollars into the Missouri river, under the pretext of improving its navigation, has been renewed at Washington in both wings of the capitol, although there have not been half a dozen steamers up and down the river within five years, and nobody familiar with the kinks and pranks of the Great Muddy has any faith that it will ever be made navigable. Even if all the snags were pulled out and all the crooks could be straightened congress will continue to be importuned for appropriations to improve its defunct navigation.

THERE are now forty patients in the county hospital. The time is coming when Douglas county must give this class more care than is possible under present arrangements. A resident physician skilled in treatment of insanity must sooner or later be added to the corps of county physicians.

KNOX county has the honor of having held the first republican county convention in the state this year, and her delegates are instructed for Harrison. As Knox county goes so goes the state and the union this year.

ECONOMY which leaves the public streets impassable can never be popular.

And Staffing the Census of Joliet. Washington Post.

Chicago is now making an effort to locate the difference between boodie-tee and boodie-don.

Overreached Himself. Philadelphia Times.

The great mistake of the Democrats was that he thought he could snatch the democratic nomination had headed.

Justice Show Not Sure. Chicago Tribune.

One of the audacious indicted yesterday is a milkman. Justice is slow, but it strikes in the right place at last.

Our Country Right or Wrong. Globe-Democrat.

"Our country right or wrong" is the motto of all patriots in an international crisis. Americans, however, see that in the Bering sea controversy our country is in the right.

As Others See Him. Cincinnati Commercial.

Ex-Governor Thayer of Nebraska has done a great deal for his state, but is bringing no credit on himself or his party by his continued fight for the governorship, to which it is plain he was not elected.

The Return Courtneys. Utica Observer.

The Hamilton (Canada) Spectator drops into poetry in this article.

Remember the lively Alabama. Uncle Samma.

We will, we will, if Johnny Bull is ready to fork out another fifteen millions in cold cash.

A Year of Brilliant Births. Globe-Democrat.

The year 1902, which gave birth to Walt Whitman, was one of the years of "great babies." Queen Victoria, John Ruskin, Charles Kingsley, J. G. Holland, Cyrus W. Field and Julia Ward Howe, or were among the celebrities who first saw the light in that year.

Little Rhody Wide Awake. Cincinnati Commercial.

The campaign in Rhode Island is rapidly warming up. The democrats are by no means hopeless, and are making every effort to win, while the republicans are prepared to meet them at every point. The chief general issue in this election, which will occur on April 7, is the important bearing it will have on the national campaign. The legislature to be elected, however, will choose a United States senator. The general opinion is that Senator Aldrich will be his own successor.

Bro's Waterston on 'York State. Louisville Courier-Journal.

If the party at large ignores the nomination of Mr. Hill made by the party in New York, and, following its impulse, sets that aside and puts up Mr. Cleveland, the loss of New York in the election is as nearly assured in advance as any future event can be, and if, on the other hand, the demands for Hill are obeyed and the wishes of the party at large are disappointed, which of the doubtful states can Mr. Hill hope to carry, except the state of New York, allowing him, for the sake of argument, so much as the state of New York!

of free coinage must be hunted out and met with the fate they would visit upon their friends. Those who are not for free coinage are against it, and the brand of Cain should be burned upon their foreheads.

Kansas City Journal: The vote makes it apparent that the free silver party is widely extended as has been supposed. Evidently congress is not dominated by the idea that everything must give way to radical free coinage legislation.

Chicago Post: Free Silver Bland has been called a traitor. After four days of debate he feared a tie upon his pet measure and himself made a motion and proposed the final vote. His bill goes back on the calendar and cannot be recalled except by a special order.

Denver Sun: At 12:30 this (Saturday) morning the free silver bill was practically defeated. This result is as surprising as it is saddening. Even the most bitter opponent of the bill is unable to imagine that the house would not give a decisive majority for Mr. Bland's measure.

Washington Star: Contrary to general expectations the anti-silver men were more than a match for the pro-silver men and absolute victory in the house. It seems incredible, but it actually required the speaker's vote to make a tie on the question. The anti-silver men had they been able to keep all their men in the hall, would, it seems, have scored a full triumph. As it was the result of the speaker's vote, it is not surprising, as a matter of fact, that the anti-silverites. This fact is significant.

Denver Republican: The Republican has found a formidable result repeatedly, although Senator and Wolcott and many other ardent advocates of silver in and out of congress persistently declared that the democratic majority of two-thirds in the house would surely pass the Bland bill as soon as they could get a chance. We never believed that the democrats really intended to let the anti-silver measure pass. The result of the contest last evening clearly proves what we have maintained all along, that the pretended devotion of the democrats to the cause of silver is a mere false pretense. A body of insurgents numbering 300 was overtaken by the imperialists at a place sixty miles from the city. Over two of them were killed and three leaders made prisoners. In a second engagement over fifty of the enemy were put to the sword, and the remainder were obliged to retire to a pawnshop, the strong walls of which made it an admirable place to defend. The imperialists closely invested the building and killed over 150 of the inmates.

BLOODY BATTLES IN CHINA.

Imperial Troops Fairly Reveal in Slaughter—Rebels Everywhere Defeated. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 28.—According to advices just received from Shanghai, the bloody engagements recently had between imperial troops and rebels in northern China resulted in the slaughter of several thousand rebels. The imperial army lost only five killed and forty-five wounded. Over 8,000 rebels were put to death with the sword, and 800 actually burned alive. A number of engagements are reported.

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Intelligence later reached the imperialist camp that a force of the enemy comprising 900 cavalry and 300 infantry had arrived, with the object of coming to the rescue of their confederates. They were attacked in front and rear by the imperial forces and lost during the fighting. The rebels who escaped encountered another party of imperialists, who shot fifty of them and made a score of prisoners.

Another detachment of rebels was posted at Mevaktou, to which place the imperialists continued their march. The rebel detachment numbered about 100, of which sixty were killed and the remainder among the latter being the so-called leader of the vanguard, Li Hsun Tsa, who was instantly decapitated.

A larger force of the enemy was posted in the Chien Chang district, where they had an encampment with guns fitted up in loop holes in the wall surrounding the village. Churches of the new creed served as outposts for the rebel army. An onslaught was made upon their position and after an engagement lasting two hours 600 of the rebels were put to the sword. About 500 of the rest were burned alive, including stragglers. It is estimated that not less than 1,400 of the rebels were killed on this occasion. A large number of the adherents of the new creed were captured, including three leaders, who were instantly decapitated.

IN A SEA OF BURNING OIL.

Seven Vessels Consumed in the Harbor of Barcelona, Spain. BARCELONA, March 28.—During the transfer of an American cargo of petroleum to a lighter yesterday one of the lighter men accidentally dropped a match on a barrel of oil. Almost instantly the lighter was ablaze from stem to stern, and the lighter men aboard hardly had time to escape with their lives before the flames were upon them. The timbers of the hull broke away and soon blazing petroleum converted the still waters of the harbor into a sea of fire. Vessels in the harbor from every direction to leave the harbor and many escaped, but six were encircled by the flames and were destroyed. The cargo of the first vessel to be sunk, followed by the steamers Cassium, Abono, Walter and Pison. Then the man-of-war Le Pantie, which was at anchor, was consumed, with the exception of a few men from the shore was one of the most terrible grandeur. The blazing vessels resembled columns of flame under a canopy of dense brown smoke. No personal injury is reported.

Tried to Crucify Himself. BELLING, March 28.—From Koönigsberg in Prussia, comes a story of the self-crucifixion of a religious fanatic. Puchner, residing at Bulaek. The man bound his legs together, drove nails through his feet into the ground, and then lying stretched on his back nailed his left hand to the ground, after which he stabbed his chest with a dagger, and, with his right hand, his wife found him unconscious. In spite of the severity of his injuries he may recover.

Disastrous Storm in Britain. LONDON, March 28.—Severe storms are again reported in the north of Wales, England and Scotland, with snowdrifts two feet high. The storm was terrible off Berwick, and it is feared that the Newcastle steamer Holmbruker fouled with the loss of twelve lives. The steamer had been washed ashore there a portion of its cargo, and her masts are visible from Berwick.

Western Mortgage Companies Shut Out. ALBANY, N. Y., March 28.—Superintendent Charles M. Preston of the state banking department has completed his annual report for 1901 on foreign mortgage companies doing business in the state. The license of the American investment company of Emmetsburg, Pa., was revoked on account of the company defaulting on its maturing obligations. The application of the Nebraska Banking company of McCook for a renewal of its license was refused on the ground that it was rejected on the report of the department examiners.

Ended Her Life With Poison. DENVER, Colo., March 28.—Mrs. C. T. Tucker of Trinidad, Colo., was found dead at her room on Tremont street last night. She had killed herself by taking poison, and indications show that she has been dead since Friday night. She was supposed to be temporarily absent from town and hence the delay in discovering her body. Mrs. Tucker's mind has been unbalanced and she succumbed in order to escape imaginary pursuers.

Medical and Surgical Reporter. My friend, if you're a pulse beating low? Does the red wire of life lie slightly low? Set it spinning through every tangled vein By giving your little friend a dose of our Life giving, healthy, healthy, healthy!

Are you morbid, and like the owl in the tree, Do you gloomily brood at what you can't see? Do you stare at the stars and wonder what they mean? Are you only looking through jaundiced eyes? Perhaps you'd better get a little of our Life giving, healthy, healthy, healthy!

Out in the air, where fresh breezes blow Away in the clouds that sometimes grow In the bright of the day you feel from the light. To all gloomy thoughts instead of the bright. Content with our friends and put them to rout, Get out!

Open Saturdays till 9 p. m. | S. W. Corner 15th and Douglas St

VIOLATED THE BANKING LAW

Some Savings Institutions of the State Doing Business Irregularly.

DISCOVERIES OF THE STATE BOARD

What It Costs to Raise Corn in Nebraska—Less Expensive Than in Iowa—Statistics Being Prepared on the Subject.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 28.—[Special to THE BEE.]—For some time past the State Banking Board has been investigating the manner in which many of the savings banks of the state have been conducting their business. As a result of these investigations it has been discovered that some of the banks have been deliberately evading the provisions of the state banking act. In making his report State Examiner McGrew says: "Section 15A of the banking act provides that savings banks may pay out money only upon the presentation of pass books and certificates of deposit. Several of such banks have been attempting to evade this provision of the law by issuing and delivering to their customers blank checks slightly different in form from those used by commercial banks, which are paid through other banks and returned to the bank where the deposit is kept for payment of the same as an ordinary check. "The managers of some of these banks claim to evade the law by holding the pass books of the depositor at the bank, but whether they have delivered a duplicate to the depositor in such cases I cannot say, as that could only be ascertained by personally calling upon each of the depositors. Several such banks also make a habit of receiving on deposit checks, drafts, bills of exchange and other commercial paper and selling or furnishing without check, exchange drawn on the depositor in such cases I cannot say, as that could only be ascertained by personally calling upon each of the depositors. Several such banks also make a habit of receiving on deposit checks, drafts, bills of exchange and other commercial paper and selling or furnishing without check, exchange drawn on the depositor in such cases I cannot say, as that could only be ascertained by personally calling upon each of the depositors. 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