

## THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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## OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

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George H. French, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending April 9, 1892, was as follows:

Sunday, April 3	28,100
Monday, April 4	29,100
Tuesday, April 5	29,100
Wednesday, April 6	29,100
Thursday, April 7	29,100
Friday, April 8	29,100
Saturday, April 9	29,100

Average 29,100.

GEORGE H. FRENCH,  
Sworn to before me and subscribed to my  
presence this 9th day of April, A. D. 1892.

N. P. FEIN,  
Notary Public.

Average Circulation for February 24,610.

CRIMINATION AND RECRIMINATION WILL NOT CLEAR THE STREETS OF OMAHA.

THE Nebraska Central scheme is not a movement to boost real estate at the expense of the business interests of the city proper.

CONDAMNATION proceedings will save the city \$30,000 on the proposed park. This is reason enough for proceeding according to law.

SCHEMERS on behalf of the present bridge monopoly are sparing nothing to bring about the defeat of the Nebraska Central enterprise.

A DIRECT line of railroad from Omaha to Dubuque and Green Bay would be worth millions to the business interests of Omaha and Douglas county.

OMAHA continues to show a marked improvement in the clearing house reports. The increase for the past week over the corresponding period of last year is 20.8 per cent.

THE right of eminent domain is the solution of the park and boulevard problem. With this once established Omaha's ideal park system becomes an early probability.

THE interest charge upon each individual by reason of the voting of \$750,000 to the Nebraska Central Railway will be a mere bagatelle. The increased valuation which will immediately follow and the now taxable industries which the enterprise will bring into Omaha will far more than meet the interest.

BE THIS enterprise undertaken by the Nebraska Central railway company is carried to success the population of Omaha can be doubled within a very few years. It will give this city railway connections and outlets for traffic which it might take twenty years to secure if we do not attract eastern railways looking in this direction.

OUR democratic friends affect to regard the Rhode Island republican victory with indifference, yet they sent the prophet himself there to help pull the democratic state and legislative tickets through. The trifling fact is that the Rhode Island campaign was fought out upon national issues, and the victory is on that account especially significant.

MR. E. A. BENSON makes the somewhat remarkable statement that the owners of one of the accepted park tracts offered to sell him the same piece of ground for one-half the price agreed upon by the park commissioners and city council. The people of Omaha will be greatly obliged to him if he makes his promise, place and date in this matter.

PERHAPS the foolishness of some of the college resolutions passed by democratic conventions has not dawned upon the unsophisticated voter. For instance the Minnesota democrats declare that the ratio of gold and silver should be kept equal. Just how it will be possible to readjust values to the varying relations of gold and silver cannot be seen. When silver does not sell at the same price two days in succession, keeping the ratio between it and gold equal is impossible.

THE Indian appropriation bill, as passed by the house, provides that the president shall appoint an army officer to fill the place of each Indian agent as vacancies occur by expiration of term of office, removal, resignation or other cause. The senate amendment authorizes the president to assign a civilian agent instead of an army officer if he deems it advisable. The house has refused to concur in the senate amendment and the matter is in conference, with the probability that the senate will recede from the amendment and so it will be mandatory upon the president to assign army officers to the Indian agencies as fast as vacancies occur. There are fifty-eight of these agencies, all but two of which are now conducted by civilians. When this legislation has ultimately accomplished its purpose fifty-six army officers will be detached from their military duties for Indian service. Some seventy-five others are on detached duty at Washington, at colleges and universities and in other capacities. The query naturally arises why should there be so many army officers if all can be spared from their regiments for permanent assignments in occupations having no relation to field military service.

## AMBASSADOR AND MINISTER.

In his address at the banquet in New York to Minister Whitelaw Reid, Chauncey Depew deprecated the custom which provided that the representatives of the United States at the great capitals of the world should be only ministers, while the representatives of other countries ranked as ambassadors. Immortal usage, said Mr. Depew, assigns to the minister the dignity of a diplomatic agent. All the countries of Europe send ambassadors to the large capitals, and these representatives outrank the American minister on all public occasions and also officially. The consequence is that our representatives are more or less handicapped and their task rendered peculiarly difficult and delicate.

The question of raising the rank of our representatives at the principal capitals of the world has frequently been discussed, and it has many times been proposed in congress to do this, but the opposition of a few men has served to defeat such efforts. It is understood that another attempt will be made in the present congress to place the United States on a par with the other great nations of the world in this respect, but there is not much probability that it will be successful. There was favorable promise that the change would be made by the last congress, but the opposition succeeded in preventing action. The proposition has been favored by a number of senators of state, among them Mr. Blaine.

The opposition to the change rests mainly upon the view that by creating ambassadors this country would imitate monarchial governments, but it is necessary to do this in order to increase the usefulness of our representatives and as a proper assertion of the standing of the United States among the nations the objection will not command itself to intelligent people. The fact that our ministers are compelled to give precedence to the ambassadors of other nations in official as well as social matters is manifestly to our disadvantage, to say nothing of the reflection cast upon our national dignity. The French republic finds nothing inconsistent with the principles of republican institutions in sending ambassadors to the European monarchies. The form of government has really nothing to do with the question, which is simply one of expediency.

So far as the people are concerned, the paramount question is relief from the present bridge and transportation monopolies. The county commissioners have it in their power to formulate a declaration of independence. In their zeal to protect the interests of the people, they must guard against the plausible amendments which the enemies of the new enterprise will propose. The Union Pacific has thus far successfully headed off all bridge competition. All the other lines centering here have an interest in common with the Union Pacific in this particular matter. Their friends and their attorneys will spare nothing to side-track this promising enterprise. It is a part of the duty of the county commissioners to see to it that their combined efforts shall be defeated.

The Nebraska Central proposition is meritorious on general principles. The outline of the enterprise as it has been formulated commands itself to every voter and taxpayer in the city and county. Its promoters are business men of sagacity, character and public spirit. They have dealt candidly with the public thus far in regard to their undertaking. They are entitled to equally considerate treatment from the commissioners and the council. The bond proposition should be submitted without delay, to the end that in case the bonds are voted the work incident to the construction of the railway, the depots and the bridge may be commenced forthwith. The sentiment of the community is clearly favorable to the submission of the bond proposition. No valid excuse can be offered by either the commissioners or the councilmen for declining to permit the people to pass upon the question at the polls.

LESSONS FROM RHODE ISLAND.

The New York Sun derives two lessons from the Rhode Island election which will interest democrats everywhere. One is that a democratic presidential candidate cannot place any reliance upon republican support in the city and county. Its promoters are business men of sagacity, character and public spirit. They have dealt candidly with the public thus far in regard to their undertaking. They are entitled to equally considerate treatment from the commissioners and the council. The bond proposition should be submitted without delay, to the end that in case the bonds are voted the work incident to the construction of the railway, the depots and the bridge may be commenced forthwith. The sentiment of the community is clearly favorable to the submission of the bond proposition. No valid excuse can be offered by either the commissioners or the councilmen for declining to permit the people to pass upon the question at the polls.

HUGH McCULLOCH, ex-secretary of the treasury, does not agree with those who think that the present silver law is hurting the country, nor does he believe there is any reasonable ground for apprehending any trouble from it. Those people who profess to fear that there is giving encouragement, whether they intend to do so or not, to the free coinage agitation. The present law was enacted as a substitute for free coinage, and it has proved to be a judicious measure. It is the opinion of Senator Sherman, whose judgment in financial matters the country has learned to respect, that the law will continue to operate advantageously to the interests of the nation. At any rate it would be most unwise to tamper with it at present.

THE second lesson is the "absolute need of a democratic presidential candidate this year who can pull the full democratic strength, and particularly the full strength of the big cities upon which, in the eastern and middle states, the party must rely for success." The Sun does not, of course, indicate the candidate who is needed, but it clearly implies that Mr. Cleveland is not the man, or any one who is in sympathy with the tariff reform views of the exposition. The choice of that paper, however, is very well known. Unquestionably there is wisdom in these suggestions of the Sun, but obviously the democracy will find great difficulty in securing the sort of candidate which that journal describes. There is no New York democratic leader who can carry all of the debatable states named by the Sun. Granting New York and New Jersey to Hill, there is not the least probability that he could carry Indiana, and perhaps Connecticut. It is very questionable whether Gorman would carry any of them and neither Gray, Palmer nor Boise would be likely to create any enthusiasm among eastern democrats. The situation as the Sun describes it is distinctly favorable to republican success next November. Considering that the hope of the democracy is in the debatable states of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana, not one of the possible candidates thus far named can carry all of those states. We believe it entirely safe to predict that whoever the democrats nominate the electoral vote of New York will be given to the republican candidate, and if Benjamin Harrison is that man, as now seems assured, there can be no doubt regarding Indiana.

SAFETY APPLIANCES FOR RAILROAD CARS.

One of the subjects to be discussed by the national convention of state railroad commissioners, which will meet in Washington next Wednesday, is what legislation if any should be had by congress as to safety appliances for railroad cars. In both houses of congress bills have been introduced to compel the railroad companies to supply these cars with safety couplers, and there has been but one expression of public opinion regarding the proposed legislation, and that is that it should be adopted. The only opposition comes from certain railroad companies whose attorneys insist that

such legislation is unnecessary, because it is the policy of the railroads to supply safety couplers as soon as they can practically do so. Congress will make a grave mistake if it is misled by any such misrepresentation. This subject has been discussed for years. President Harrison referred to it in each of his annual messages, urging the necessity of legislation. The Interstate Commerce Commission has repeatedly called attention to the subject as of great importance, in view of the great number of casualties among railroad employees. A few of the companies appear to have been influenced by this discussion of the matter, but the great majority of them have done nothing to show that they had given the subject the least consideration. It is entirely safe to assume that they never will unless compelled to do so. To effect the reform would require a large expenditure, and most railroad companies place very little value on human life. Perilous as this service is, there is never any difficulty in obtaining what men are needed in it. It might be supposed that the annual record of casualties would deter men from entering the employment, but that routine life at barracks would form their education in the profession of arms.

The place for Indian soldiers is on the frontier. Yet it may be that these oxen horses now wearing the uniform of the United States will be better fighters after complete removal for a time from their former surroundings.

ground in the east is New York. If the wedge of democratic division be not withdrawn from its shaft, democratic success may as well be destroyed as gained. Only the nomination of a democratic leader acceptable to the Cleveland and Hill factions can command its united democratic vote. There is no other man who can do this as certainly as John M. Palmer can.

THE IRISH ARMY.

Chicago News.

The Washington authorities have wisely adopted the suggestion that one of the best ways to keep troublesome Indians loyal is to enlist them in the army.

But the policy has not been pursued with much success. Some of the regular army officers complain that newly enlisted Indians are given choice billets, while many white soldiers who have seen years of hard and faithful service are shown less consideration.

The ordering of two companies of Indian soldiers to Fort Sheridan is one specific cause of complaint.

When the subject of Indian enlistment was first broached it was pointed out that the red men would be especially valuable as scouts or for any frontier service requiring agility, daring and endurance. It probably was not contemplated at first that the Indians should be sent to eastern posts, where nothing but the routine life at barracks would form their education in the profession of arms.

The place for Indian soldiers is on the frontier. Yet it may be that these oxen horses now wearing the uniform of the United States will be better fighters after complete removal for a time from their former surroundings.

THEY REPEAL IT.

New York Sun.

From going to theaters, balls and horse races, Methodists are prohibited by section 242 of the book of discipline; but this section is disliked by many justified Methodists, and one of the local conferences now in session has ordered that the question of repealing it shall be brought before the general conference of the church this year.

There is no doubt that in these times many believe that the change would be made good.

The opposition to the change rests mainly upon the view that by creating ambassadors this country would imitate monarchial governments, but it is necessary to do this in order to increase the usefulness of our representatives and as a proper assertion of the standing of the United States among the nations the objection will not command itself to intelligent people.

The duty of congress in this matter, on the score of humanity, is perfectly plain.

The duty of the regular army officers is to have their men wear the uniform of the United States.

The duty of the Indian soldiers is to serve in the army.

THE RAILROAD PROJECT.

The Board of County Commissioners

are to pass upon the question of calling an election to vote bonds in aid of the Nebraska Central railway enterprise today. The board has already committed itself to the extent of agreeing to the main proposition. It is in the matter of details that danger exists.

The attorney who are to propose amendments to the form of the questions to be submitted, it is to be hoped will not deem it necessary to load the company down with unreasonable restrictions.

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THEIR REPEAL IS.

Kansas City Times (dem): Rhode Island is a doubtful state.

Kansas City Journal (rep): Little Rhode Island is in an uncertain tone, and our friends here are making rapid progress toward the adoption of the new constitution.

Washington Post (rep): There are some who profess to believe Mr. Cleveland was in the act of helping a wicked man to become president.

Chicago Tribune (rep): The joy of Major Dana over the defeat of the democrats in Rhode Island may be estimated by multiplying the girth of Cleveland by the hatred of Mr. Dana holds for the male parent of Ruth.

Denver Sun (rep): The result in the little state will be injurious to Grover Cleveland's prospects. It indicates that the country will go with him.

Chicago Post (rep): The sentiment of the association with the new constitution does not seem to be shared by the members of the association.

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