

THE DAILY BEE

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. For the week ending April 1, 1893, the circulation of this paper was as follows: Paid in Advance, \$2,147.00; Current Subscriptions, \$1,214.00.

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Lincoln will continue to be the center of attraction for a few weeks to come.

The spring elections in Michigan have gone republican and Don M. Dickenson is wondering how it could have happened.

Another mythical character has gone to join William Tell. The Atlanta Constitution says there is no such person as Dink Botts.

The tariff bill drawn up by the New York Reform club will never be allowed to make its appearance in congress if Senator Hill is alive at the time.

With Carter Harrison for mayor and a republican common council there will be harmony with a club in the management of the municipal affairs of Chicago this year.

There is some talk of erecting a new capitol at St. Paul at a cost of \$2,500,000. If the figures are fixed as high as that at the outset it will be a costly structure when it is completed.

SENATOR ALLEN has expressed gratification at the passage of the maximum freight rate bill, and is of the opinion that the new law will take the railroad question out of Nebraska politics.

MORE applications for office are received from Texas than from any other state. It is hard for the Texans to understand that their state is too unanimously democratic to get many official plums.

SHOULD Judge Ogden be appointed United States district attorney another vacancy on the district bench would be placed at the disposal of Governor Crouse. This contingency is doubtless interesting to the Omaha bar.

AN ADVANCE of one-eighth of a cent in the price of sugar is spoken of by trade papers as important. It does not seem so at first sight, but it would amount to a large sum of money in the total sugar consumption of a year.

SOME of the state papers are denouncing the present session of the legislature for what in their opinion it has left undone. We cannot see it in that light. No legislature in twenty years has done so much good work for the people of this state.

"How can we get a whack at the leaves and fishes?" was the leading question before the democrats who assembled in this city Thursday evening. The latest advices from Washington indicate that the key to the ladder is in possession of Messrs. Boyd and Morton.

IT is reported from Philadelphia that negotiations are in progress for the formation of a cracker trust with a capital of over \$50,000,000, which will seek to control the entire cracker business of the United States. There is now an average of about one new trust a day, either actually formed or projected.

The weather bureau is considering a proposition to have fast mail trains carry weather signal flags in order to indicate coming changes of weather. This is a novel idea. Just what would happen, however, when a westbound train met an eastbound cyclone is not shown on the weather map.

THE decision of the United States supreme court in the Smith-Townsend Oklahoma land case confirms the titles of honest settlers to over \$2,000,000 worth of land and denies the validity of the claims of a mob of deputy marshals and other government officials and railway employes who rushed in ahead of the opening of special permits. Justice does occasionally triumph.

OMAHA stands well up at the head of cities reporting in the matter of increase in bank clearings. Now, when the trade is "between hay and grass," the total business, as reported by Beardslee's for the week ending Thursday night, shows an increase of 33 per cent. This is indeed a matter for congratulation, especially when so many cities report a decrease, and none, save two in Texas that are "booming," show a larger increase.

SEVEN members of the coal dealers' exchange of Rochester, N. Y., are on trial for conspiracy, and if the district attorney proves what he says he will it is difficult to see how even the most friendly jury could find them guilty. If they have done the things they are accused of they are fully qualified to run a bigger con. No doubt investigation would show that similar conspiracies have been organized in many cities to maintain high prices and secure public contracts at fancy figures.

CONVENTION TO CONSIDER TRUSTS.

The legislature of Minnesota has enriched the statutes of that state by laws to prevent and punish combinations, such as the coal trust, which exacted \$1,000 from wholesale dealers and \$100 from retailers before they were allowed to do business, all of which of course came out of the pockets of the people. Any one hereafter convicted of acting as these coal conspirators did may be imprisoned and fined. A very good proposition has also come from that state, which is that a convention be held in the early part of June composed of delegates from the states north of the boundary line between Virginia and North Carolina to consider remedies for the combination evil and recommend some scheme of action to their respective states and also to the next congress.

The plan is an excellent one for arousing public attention to the trust evil and bringing an influence to bear from which wholesome results might reasonably be expected. It does not appear that much is to be hoped for from the anti-trust law enacted by the Fifty-first congress. That act has been successfully invoked in only one case, which was of comparatively small importance, and it is questionable whether it can be made effective against any of the great trusts that are now feeding fat on their exactions from the consumers of the country. Numerous combinations have come into existence since the law was passed and have flourished without check or hindrance, while those in existence before the law, and which it was naturally expected would succumb to this legislation, have grown steadily stronger. The last administration may not have made so earnest an attempt as was possible to enforce the law, but such as it did make was a failure, and there is no assurance that the present administration will be more successful, assuming that it will seriously endeavor to enforce the law. President Cleveland said in his inaugural address that the government ought to do all within its power to protect the people against vast aggregations of capital and combinations of business interests to control production and prices, but public confidence in utterances of this kind has so often been disappointed that it is hard to have any faith in them. Perhaps a sincere effort to enforce the anti-trust law will be made by the administration, but the people cannot feel sure that the result will be satisfactory.

At any rate no harm can come from a popular expression on this subject of trusts, which may have the effect to stimulate the administration and congress, and to create a sentiment in favor of general state legislation. Perhaps the surest and best protection of the people against combinations will be found in state laws, and such a convention as is suggested could help greatly toward securing state legislation. There is a too general popular apathy on this subject, and so long as this continues to be the case monopoly will grow and become more firmly entrenched. Anything that will arouse the public from its indifference and stir up a sentiment vigorous enough to command attention and respect cannot fail to do good. The convention might reasonably be expected to produce these results.

SHOULD WORK BOTH WAYS.

It appears to be the prevalent opinion in Washington that the decisions of Judges Taft and Ricks in the cases growing out of the difficulty between the Ann Arbor Railroad company and the engineers will be sustained by the supreme court of the United States. Senator Cullom is quoted as holding this opinion, while admitting that in the framing of the interstate commerce act no such application of it as has been made to these cases was contemplated or intended. It is now generally admitted that if these decisions are affirmed by the court of last resort it will put an end to all plans in the nature of a boycott affecting the transportation interests of the country. Men employed by those interests may quit the service "in good faith," but while they are in it they cannot refuse to perform the work assigned them, if such refusal operate as an interference with interstate commerce, without subjecting themselves to criminal prosecution. This is the interpretation which the courts have given to the law, and if it stands railroad employes must adopt other means than those they have provided for adjusting differences which may arise between them and the companies.

These decisions will, of course, be respected pending the decision of the supreme court, which may not be reached for some time. In the meanwhile cannot the corporations, for the regulation of which the interstate commerce law was enacted, be brought to a better obedience of the law? Nobody will pretend that the provisions of the interstate commerce act are now enforced, or that they have been at any time. The law, it is true, is not wholly disregarded. A few of its requirements are complied with, but its most vital provisions are ignored, as they always have been. Every railroad manager and every business man knows that all persons who do business with the railroads are not treated alike. Discrimination is general, and it is probably safe to say that there is not a railroad in the country which is today honestly observing the mandate of the law regarding equal privileges.

THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT.

The interstate commerce act was intended to compel the corporations to deal fairly and justly with the people and with every section of the country. It has not accomplished that object and it is time an adequate effort was made to enforce it. As the Boston Advertiser well says: "If the decision of Judge Taft is to stand as law while the railroads which are everywhere violating that very law are permitted to go on in their contemptuous indifference to the simplest provisions of the interstate commerce statute, it is ridiculous to suppose that any good can result. On the contrary, the effect of such conditions will be in the direction of fostering the belief that the American judicial system has one law for the poor and another for the rich; and if once that belief is

well founded and widespread, the consequences must be deplorable." There may have been some excuse in the past for the failure of the Interstate Commerce commission to give that effect to the law which was intended, because the powers given the commission were insufficient or could not be exercised. The last congress provided a remedy for this by amending the law so as to give the commission all necessary power to enforce it, and there is now no valid excuse for not enforcing it to the fullest extent. That the commission could find grounds for instituting proceedings against nearly every railroad in the country for violations of the law there is not a reasonable doubt.

AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SUPREMACY.

The supremacy of the United States over all other countries in the most important of all manufacturing industries, the production of iron and steel, is now so completely established that this country can scarcely be said to have a rival in that industry. The change that has taken place in the relative positions of the United States and Great Britain as iron producing countries is so great as to be almost beyond belief. A London journal devoted to the iron interest has this to say of the decline of that industry in Great Britain: "It was doubtless a foregone conclusion that the production of iron and steel in the United Kingdom in 1892 would compare badly with the results of the years immediately preceding, but we question whether any one anticipated that the retrograde movement could extend so far as it has done. The production of pig iron, for instance, has been thrown back more than twenty years. Such is the result of the accumulated reductions which have taken place annually since 1898, culminating in the output for last year being lowered to 6,616,800 tons. In 1871 the production in Great Britain amounted to 6,627,179 tons, and in 1872 to 6,741,929 tons, so that the iron trade of this country is now no further advanced in that respect than it was twenty years ago. This is a serious matter if we consider the growth of population at home and abroad which has taken place in the meantime and the development of commerce throughout the world. At no previous period in the history of the iron trade has there occurred such a pronounced retrogression."

A few days ago a quotation was made in these columns from an interview with a prominent English iron and steel manufacturer who attributed the depression in that business in part to the decline in ship building in Great Britain. The British industries upon which the iron trade is, in a great measure, dependent, are not prosperous, and it is mainly due to this fact that the present production of iron and steel in that country barely equals that of twenty years ago. When the United Kingdom was producing 6,600,000 tons in 1871, this country had hardly begun to manufacture iron and steel in any considerable quantities, but now our mills have eclipsed those of Great Britain with an output of 9,157,000 tons last year, against 6,616,800 tons manufactured in the British mills. This clearly gives the United States the supremacy in this important industry, and there is every indication that the lead will not only be maintained, but greatly increased.

As an index to the condition of other industries the iron and steel business is nearly infallible. It has been growing prodigiously in this country, chiefly because the industries and enterprises demanding the products of the iron mills have been expanding and multiplying. In Great Britain there has been of late a great decline in shipbuilding, a business which requires large quantities of iron and steel, the building of wooden vessels having been practically abandoned; but in the United States the shipbuilding industry is now vastly greater than it ever was before. Other trades having in the aggregate a great influence upon the consumption of iron are correspondingly depressed in Great Britain and prosperous in the United States. The great advance made by this country in the production of iron and steel is only commensurate with its advance along all lines of industrial progress.

IF THE REPORTED PROGRAM IS CARRIED OUT.

A revolutionary expedition against Cuba will leave Key West next Monday night, but it is more than probable that the promoters of the scheme will be disappointed. The statement is that there are some 300 or 400 men enlisted for the expedition; that they have a large supply of arms and ammunition, and that, if they succeed in landing on the island, they will immediately be joined by thousands of the people who are all prepared for revolution. The United States authorities, however, are fully cognizant of this movement and are vigilantly guarding against its departure from American territory, so that the chances of it getting away seem to be extremely small. While it is very likely, therefore, that this revolutionary movement for releasing Cuba from Spanish dominion will come to naught, the fact that it has been organized and is known to have the countenance of many of the Cuban people is proof of the strong feeling that exists among the inhabitants of Cuba to escape from a rule that has always been oppressive to them, though perhaps less so now than ever before. Of course the ultimate purpose of the revolutionary movement is annexation to the United States, which the great majority of the Cuban people would unquestionably heartily welcome.

IN HIS ANNUAL MESSAGE.

In his annual message the mayor of Philadelphia discusses the pole and wire nuisance as a matter belonging to the department of public safety. It is eminently proper that it should be so considered rather than as a matter of mere street disfigurement. It is not easy to influence the average city government against anything that is only offensive to the eye, but it ought not to be difficult to make a successful fight against poles and overhead wires when they are recognized as dangerous to the lives and property of the people. This view of the case, however, is apt to be scouted when the demand is made that the poles must come down and that the wires shall be buried. In

Washington Star: "I ain't much at the plumb line, but I can tell you I'm justed the weight of a load of coal, but I'm glad to run in the scales." Troy Press: "Shining a man at cards is different from robbing a man, but in the latter process the victim puts up his hands. In the former the robber does it."

Philadelphia Times: "The domestic hen may not strike as a result of late demand for her eggs, but it wouldn't be surprising if she began brooding over it."

Rochester Democrat: "A bottle is a very unfortunate thing. Every time it gets anything extra it has to be broken."

Wagon: Peter Pauling, Sr.: "Out after hours again, hey?" Peter Pauling, Jr.: "Only ten minutes late, sir, look yourself in and bring me the key. This thoughtlessness must be stopped."

Detroit Free Press: "What do you think could make a man's paper weight for the professor on his birthday?" "One of his own sentences," was the sarcastic reply.

HIGHEST OF ALL LEVENING POWER.—LATEST U. S. GOV'T REPORT.

Other lands than ours. During the twenty-two years since the French republic was established there have been thirty ministries. This is an average life of only about nine months for each ministry. For the last few years the length of ministerial terms has been much shorter than this. Louis Buffet served but a few weeks, and Ribot only eleven. This looks a good deal like child's play, and gives point to Bismarck's sarcasm, "it is not government, it is opera bouffe," and justifies to some extent the charge of instability brought against the French character. There is another side to these frequent ministerial changes, however, which is worth considering. It is doubtful if the republic would have survived as long as it has, had not this safety valve for popular discontent and uneasiness existed. Within a century the French people have overthrown three monarchies, two dictatorships and an empire, and have been governed by two consuls and a presidency or semi-republican bodies. The present republic has existed longer than any other government in France since the revolution of 1789, and has never so firmly established its position. Its promise of permanence is excellent, and it is largely due to this elasticity of its constitution which makes these frequent changes in the executive or his representatives so easy. The cabinet crisis is proving and has proved a successful substitute for the revolution, and if in troublous times like those through which the republic has just passed, these crises often, they do not seriously disturb the steady progress of the nation. So far, therefore, are these crises from showing that republicanism and government by the people are a failure in France, that they go far to prove that no other form of government is so well suited to the French people as the republic.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN NORWAY IS VERY COMPLICATED.

It is evident that intense feeling has been excited in the minds of the Norwegians and that the controversy between them and the Swedes is but a surface indication of much deeper feeling. The present contention is almost trivial, at least to the eyes of the outside world. Norway wishes to be represented at foreign ports by Norwegian consuls and not have the consular appointments exclusively in Swedish hands. The matter seems very simple, but is really only the visible evidence of the desire for autonomy which underlies it. Norway was once a portion of the Kingdom of Denmark, and even then was known as "rebellious Norway." The hardy Norsemen rejected control from any source, and repeated conquests did not extinguish the desire for liberty. Denmark transferred its sovereignty to Sweden, and thus the dual kingdom was formed. But as the Swedes, one of the leading liberals in Norway, said to a correspondent last week, the Norwegians have never ratified the compact. Even if the king of Denmark once rightly held sovereign power in Norway, Mr. Nansen said, he could not transfer that power. He could abdicate it, but he could not make it a portion of a commercial transaction. The Norwegian resented their present position as a condition, but protest against it as an injustice. It is this feeling, voiced by Ullmann, but held by the whole body of the Norwegian people, which renders the present deadlock between the king of Sweden and Norway and the Storting serious. The people of Norway have recently undergone an intellectual development which is difficult to understand. The universities are crowded, not by the sons of the rich, but by farmers' boys, who carry back to their lonely homes a new light. Artists and mathematicians have come from this most unexpected quarter of the globe to surprise the world by their genius, and with wider education the liberty-loving spirit of the old Vikings is not merely roused, it is also directed. The population of the whole country is so large that the people of the city of New York and its wealth is comparatively very small, but the strength of character, the intelligence and the vigor of the people may yet make it the nucleus of one of the greatest nations in Europe, the chief state of the republic which shall include the closely allied races of Sweden, Finland and Denmark. This is the dream of the Norwegian patriot, and who shall say that it is an idle one?

THE PROSPECT OF A SPANISH REPUBLIC IS NOT VERY BRIGHT.

In the opinion of that most earnest of republicans, Castelar, who was president of the only republic Spain ever had. He said recently that there were two fundamental reasons for this. In the first place, although the great cities are half republican in the mass, the people as a very far from being so. Therefore a temporarily successful revolution could result in the end only in a bloody and victorious reaction. Further, the republican leaders, who momentarily pooled their issues for the late election, have not really two ideas in common. Salmeron is a socialist, Margall is an anarchist, Zorrilla is for a dictatorship. These men cannot work together constructively, and if they could, would have to work in the face of the immense majority of the nation. Many great reforms have been brought about by the liberal party. Spain has now freedom of speech, trial by jury, and universal suffrage. Yet these institutions, Castelar thinks, are still fragile in his country, and need to be strengthened by long use before further steps in advance can be made. For himself, in his role of old republican, he will continue to cherish his worship of the republic as the best form of government for Spain, when she is ripe for it, and will limit himself for the present to the work of defending, with voice and pen, peace and liberty.

THE REPUBLIC AS TO THE SITUATION IN EGYPT.

Such as Englishmen do not like to see. They indicate that in the course of the summer, possibly before her naval vessels at the Egyptian end of the Mediterranean, and that is assigned as one reason why her share in the American naval ceremonies is to be relatively slight. On the other hand the French are becoming more restless as they see a nearer prospect of trouble for England, whose influence in the Delta they have always deeply resented. It is quite within the range of probability that a French ministry, harassed and perplexed by confusion at home, might seek to distract the public mind by an appearance of quarreling with England. But this would be a dangerous game to play, for when quarreling begins no one can say where it will stop. England can count on pursuing her task, a heavy and thankless one, in Egypt, because no other power can or will undertake it under the conditions imposed by Europe.

BLAINE'S BROTHER REMOVED.

Secretary Morton Finds His Service No Longer Required.

NO NEBRASKA POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

Will Not Be Reached in the Official Calendar for Some Time—Another Novel Feature of the New Administration's Work.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7. Secretary of Agriculture Morton has determined to remove from office Mr. Robert Blaine, brother of the late James Gillespie Blaine. For that reason Mr. Morton today issued an order abolishing the quarantine division of the bureau of animal industry, of which division Mr. Blaine is the chief. The abolition of the division carries with it, of course the dismissal of its chief. The work of this division has been of great importance. It has had to do with the controversy between Great Britain and the United States as to the presence of pleuro-pneumonia and other diseases in cattle shipped across the Atlantic. Under Mr. Harrison's administration the rules adopted by Secretary Risk and carried out by this division were most efficient in checking and stopping the British market for American beef. Only a few days ago Dr. Salmon, the chief of the bureau of animal industry, stated that the quarantine imported cattle, imported from abroad for exhibition at the World's fair, would form one of the most important duties of the department of Agriculture. The abolition of the division of which Mr. Blaine was the chief under these circumstances shows that it is the purpose to remove from office unless charges affecting the duties of the division are so important that its re-establishment with a democratic chief may be speedily expected.

HAVE NOT REACHED NEBRASKA.

Notwithstanding the fact that 117 fourth-class postmasters were appointed today, out of which number thirty-four vacancies were created by removals, not one new postmaster was named for Nebraska. "We have not reached Nebraska yet," is the answer The Bee correspondent gets at the appointment division of the Postoffice department every morning. Following are the appointments for today in Iowa: Clare, Webster county, C. P. Conway, vice E. B. Calkins, resigned; Miles, Clay county, H. W. Lewis, vice H. J. Davis, removed; Vincent, Webster county, W. K. Harding, vice W. H. Woolsey, resigned.

BISSELL USING HIS AUTHORITY.

Postmaster-General Bissell has concluded by his experience of the past few days that he cannot succeed in his attempt to muzzle the press and has therefore transferred his efforts toward the suppression of news to the Mutual Underwriter society, a general agent of the New York Life, Mr. William L. Meeker, has sent out a circular offering a bribe of 70 per cent for surplus business. If the remaining 30 per cent is sufficient to pay salaries, ranging from \$50,000, \$25,000 and \$12,000 down to an army of employes, with the risk attending the insurance business, the Mutual Underwriter will be in the future even than it was in the past.

MONEY IN LIFE INSURANCE.

There must be an immense amount of money made by life insurance companies if it be a fact that, as a correspondent of the Mutual Underwriter says, a general agent of the New York Life, Mr. William L. Meeker, has sent out a circular offering a bribe of 70 per cent for surplus business. If the remaining 30 per cent is sufficient to pay salaries, ranging from \$50,000, \$25,000 and \$12,000 down to an army of employes, with the risk attending the insurance business, the Mutual Underwriter will be in the future even than it was in the past.

NOTHING TO BE DESIRED.

Every flavor made by Dr. Price has the peculiar taste characteristic of the fruit from which it is obtained, and imparts to cakes, puddings, sauces or creams such a delicious and grateful flavor that their use really leaves nothing to be desired. We have yet to see the housewife who has used Dr. Price's Delicious Flavoring Extracts of Lemon, Orange, Nectarine or Vanilla, who was not delighted with them. THE PURITY OF DR. PRICE'S FLAVORS is endorsed by the leading chemists and heads of the great universities of this continent.

EX-SENATOR INGALLS.

Will Contribute a Remarkable Article for Exclusive Publication.

IN THE SUNDAY BEE.

The Scope of which will embrace a Forecast of

Problems Congress must Solve.

Mr. Ingalls puts some very pertinent questions at President Cleveland's, Pertaining to Paramount Political Issues.

IT SPARKLES WITH BRILLIANCE.

Remember, it will be Exclusive with the next issue of

The Sunday Bee.

BROWNING, KING & CO.

Largest Manufacturers and Retailers of Clothing in the World.

Out on the Sidewalk.

Mrs. Benson's stock is now out of the way and

we are in possession of the store, and the wall and the hole in the wall.

The masons, the plumber and the small boy who helps are all there in their glory, and things begin to look as if our prophecy about the hole in the wall was about to become true.

We have turned our third floor into a most complete retail department, where among other things we show the now popular Hopkins hat, besides the latest tourist hats in all colors and at reasonable prices.

The carpenters won't interfere with the sale of our nobby new spring suits which we flatter ourselves are miles ahead of anything shown in the west.

BROWNING, KING & CO., Store open every evening 6 till 8 3/4.

S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas St.

Store open every evening 6 till 8 3/4.