

## THE DAILY BEE.

E. HOSKIN, Editor.  
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.  
Daily Bee without Sunday One Year, \$ 8.00  
Daily and Sunday, One Year, 10.00  
Six Months, 5.00  
Three Months, 2.50  
Sunday Bee, One Year, 2.00  
Saturday Bee, One Year, 1.50  
Weekly Bee, One Year, 1.00

Advertisements.  
Omaha, The Bee Building,  
South Omaha, corner N and 26th Streets,  
Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street,  
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce,  
New York, Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune  
Building,  
Washington, 153 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE.  
All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: To the Editor.

BUSINESS LETTERS.  
All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, checks and all business orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATE OF NEBRASKA,  
County of Douglas,  
I, George H. Tschick, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, do solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending May 15, 1893, was as follows:

Sunday, May 7	24,000
Monday, May 8	24,000
Tuesday, May 9	24,000
Wednesday, May 10	24,000
Thursday, May 11	24,000
Friday, May 12	24,000
Saturday, May 13	24,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>168,000</b>

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 15th day of May, 1893.

Average Circulation for April, 1893, 24,381

NOT SURPRISING.

Holdings Democrat.  
The Republican press of Nebraska. The Omaha Bee alone is making the impeachment fight. The other dailies, the World-Herald and State Journal, well knowing the rottenness that exists, are rather defending the fraud. This does not surprise us in the Journal, as it has been a direct beneficiary to the theft, but it does surprise us that the World-Herald should keep silent as to the rottenness that it knows exists.

WALL street has lost its prestige as the dictator of the national financial policy.

AS a gambling resort Wall street is rapidly degenerating into a national nuisance.

THE Chicago newspapers are now talking of running the big show until October 1, 1894.

SECRETARY CARLISLE'S strong box now contains nearly \$2,000,000 of free gold. It all came from the west, too.

OF ALL the arguments against prohibition dynamite is the least efficacious. The Muscatine saloon keepers have discovered this fact to their sorrow.

THE impeachment trial has reached its second stage and commencing today the defense will have its innings. THE Bee will continue to print the only reliable reports of the proceedings.

THE exposure of the alleged anarchist plot to blow up the World's fair was a very clever advertising dodge, but it will not have a reassuring effect upon the nerves of prospective visitors.

THE announcement that Rev. Sam Small desires to be the presidential nominee of the prohibition party in 1896 will enable people with reminiscent tendencies of mind to recall the fact that such a party is really in existence.

THE nonenforcement of the Geary Chinese exclusion act is rapidly assuming all the phases of a political issue in the Pacific coast states. The feeling against the administration is especially strong in Oregon and Washington.

A CAREFUL perusal of the evidence so far adduced in the impeachment trial at Lincoln will convince the average reader that one-half of the effort of the defense has been expended in behalf of the asylum and cell house boodlers.

THE assumption that the republican newspapers of the country are criticizing Cleveland's financial policy in the hope of precipitating a panic is the veriest twaddle. The warmest support accorded the administration in the recent flurry came from the republican press.

WHEN the run on the Plankinton bank at Milwaukee commenced Saturday Phil Armour, with the characteristic modesty of a typical western man, chartered a special train and dispatched \$1,000,000 in gold to the rescue. It is just this kind of financiering that will prevent a panic and it has the genuine western flavor.

INDICATIONS point to a large gathering of representative men from different states in the union in response to the call of Governor Knute Nelson of Minnesota for a great anti-coal combine and other unlawful trusts conference. The convention will assemble in Chicago on June 5 and 6. Twenty-six governors have already responded to Governor Nelson's proposition for such a convention, among them the governor of Nebraska, Russell of Massachusetts, Pattison of Pennsylvania and Altgeld of Illinois. Each state is entitled to ten delegates, to be named by the governor, and Governor Crouse has acted promptly in appointing the delegation from this state.

THE state of Washington is placing herself in the van of irrigating enterprise in this country. The new system for the irrigation of the Yakima valley into which the water is about to be turned will convert about 60,000 acres of sagebrush into a fruitful garden. Plans are now being made for extending the system so as to reclaim about 25,000 acres more. The building of the great ditch with its myriad laterals has been an undertaking of no small magnitude, and experts declare the entire work the most perfect in the country. Other systems are contemplated, and the impetus that irrigation is sure to give to agriculture and horticulture will enable Washington to contribute an immense volume of produce to the markets of the country. Here is another suggestion for the encouragement of irrigation enterprise in the state of Nebraska.

## THE SOUTH AND IMMIGRATION.

It is reported that the executives of the southern states are receiving letters from immigration agents in the north-west proposing to send foreign settlers to the south. It is also said that when the legislatures of the various southern states meet next winter some propositions will be made to establish an immigration agency abroad, to be supported by the different southern states. The governors of these states, it is suggested, appreciate the importance of having agents abroad and would have advised such a course at the recent conference at Richmond had it been deemed proper at that time.

The convention of southern governors which met at Richmond a short time ago for the purpose of formulating some plan to secure immigration to the south was not strikingly successful, but it very plainly indicated that there is a strong sentiment in the south favorable to immigration and that the movement to encourage it is likely to gain in strength. What the possibilities of success are is a question. It is a fact that only about one-hundredth part of the immigrants that come to this country declare their intention to become citizens of any of the states of the south, while the rest of them settle in northern states. What is the reason for this? The climate of the south is genial. The agricultural capabilities of a large portion of that section are unsurpassed. Land in the south is not dear, relatively, and there is every reason to suppose that it will yield rewards to industry proportionate to any other part of the country.

There are economic reasons why the south should be the most tempting field for immigration in the world. Yet so few of the people coming from the old world does it attract that an extraordinary effort is deemed necessary to present its claims and advantages to the people who are seeking homes in the new world. While the economic conditions strongly invite immigration to that section, very little goes there.

There seems to be but one explanation of this, and that is the social conditions that prevail in the south. In the first place, the immigrant from Europe, if he have any intelligent information about the social conditions in this country, knows that he cannot occupy so favorable a position in the south, either as a small farmer or as a laborer, that he can in the west. The old aristocratic spirit has not gone out of the former section, while in the latter it has never asserted itself. It still remains true of the south that the toiler and the poor man must stand in the background. In the west this has never been the case. Another obstacle to immigration to the south is the fact that the political conditions in that section are unfavorable to free and independent action. They put a constraint both upon the opinions and the conduct of men, compelling them to pursue a certain course in order to win success in any direction. Still another obstacle is in the loose regard which the southern people have for law. The many instances of mob violence in that section, which there is no attempt to remedy, cannot fail to impress Europeans, familiar with the authority of law and taught to respect it, that there is in the south an absence of that security for person and property which is to be had in other portions of the country.

It is evident that if the south is to obtain the immigration which it desires and which it undoubtedly needs for its development and material progress, there must be a radical change in the social and political conditions of that section. Unhappily there seems at present but small promise that this will be attained.

## MASTER AND SERVANT.

A recent decision of the supreme court respecting the liabilities of a railroad corporation to an employee for injuries received while in the service of the company does not seem to have attracted the attention its significance should command.

Thirty-six years ago Chief Justice Taney handed down his famous opinion in the Dred Scott case. Six of the associate justices of the supreme court held with him that the negro was so far inferior that he had no rights which the white man was bound to respect. Only two justices of the court, McLean and Curtis, dissented from this opinion.

It is thought by some that the decision just handed down in this railroad case may prove as far-reaching on the law relating to master and servant as the memorable decision had on the institution of slavery. The opinion dissents of the case of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad against John Baugh, reversing the judgment of the circuit court and remanding the case for a new trial. A noticeable coincidence is that, the decision, which was read by Justice Brewer, was reached by the same vote as the majority opinion in the Dred Scott case. Chief Justice Fuller joined with Justice Field in a lengthy dissenting opinion, remarkable for the vigorous language in which it is couched and the drastic manner with which the conclusions of the majority are controverted.

The circumstances of the case, related more fully than given in the dispatch, are these: Baugh, a locomotive fireman on the road, was injured, as he claimed, in a collision at Beloit, O., through the negligence of the engineer. He brought suit against the company and was given a verdict for \$6,750. The railroad company appealed from the circuit to the supreme court. The question considered was whether the engineer and fireman of this locomotive, running without any train attached, were fellow servants of the company, or whether the engineer was in the position of master, representing the company. Justice Brewer and the majority of the court held the former opinion. In doing so he reversed the decision in the case of a railroad company against Ross, that went to the supreme court from Minnesota some years ago, and has since become a leading case. In the Ross case the court held that "a conductor of a railroad train, who has a right to command the movements of a train and control the persons employed upon it, represents the company while performing these

duties and does not bear the relation of fellow servant to the engineer and other employees on the train." In the Baugh case there was no conductor, but the rule of the company provided that in such cases the engineer became the conductor. The majority of the court maintained that Baugh was a fellow servant of the engineer, knowing with him the peril of the trip, and by voluntarily riding assumed the risk, and, therefore, cannot recover.

The principal objection in Justice Field's dissenting opinion, supported by the chief justice, to the decision read by Judge Brewer, is to the claim that the question is one of general law, in which the state laws and decisions of the courts of Ohio, the state in which the accident occurred, are not followed. The verdict and judgment in the court below, he stated, were reached in conformity with the law as settled by the supreme court of Ohio and under the judicial act of 1789 that was the law to control. Under the opinion of the majority, he said, the Ross case falls, and the law of master and servant is given a construction that will make it exceedingly difficult for a co-employee to secure damages. Pointing out the dangers in the opinion of the majority he said the decision "destroys the autonomy of the state, wipes out the state line and goes far toward building up a powerful centralized government in place of the government of limited powers which was created by consent of the sovereign states."

This decision by the highest court in the land is certainly an important one and will be sure to attract greater attention than it has received as soon as its full purport is generally known and understood.

The complicated state of public affairs in the Republic of Nicaragua and the apprehensions necessarily felt as to the issue of the battle that seems pending between the government and revolutionists, commands the special attention of the people of this country. Nicaragua is the largest of the Central American states, with an area of 49,500 square miles and a population of nearly 313,000. Its commercial intercourse with the United States is measured by about \$1,500,000 of exports and as great a value of imports annually. But chief interest centers on this republic in that across its territory is to run the maritime ship canal to connect the waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific. This is eminently an American enterprise, progressing under a charter granted by congress in 1880 to capitalists of this country. In view of the disasters that have overtaken the Panama canal enterprise, the speedy construction of the Nicaragua channel becomes a matter of importance to the commerce of the world. The total length of the proposed route is 169 miles, but of this 142 miles are included in the River San Juan and Lake Nicaragua. The original total estimated cost was \$90,000,000, and six years were set for its construction. More rapid progress will have to be made on the work than heretofore to carry out this intention, and the troubles in the state are likely to retard operations. The reports received at Washington regarding the progress of the revolution are conflicting, as are also the statements respecting its inception. That it was incited and is supported by New York capitalists is denied by the former secretary of the Nicaraguan legation in that city. That the troubles jeopardize American interests is evidenced by the fact that the United States government has dispatched a war ship to either coast of the disturbed republic. The Atlanta from New York is enroute for Greytown, and the Alliance from San Francisco for Corinto. Upon these will devolve the duty of protecting the interests of Americans, for the cities now in possession of the revolutionists embrace those on the entire line of the canal west of the lake and the principal portion of the canal from Greytown to the lake.

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Not a Favorable Time for Trusts.  
Chicago Tribune.  
One of the welcome signs of the times is the fact that the bonds issued by the new trust in leather have been withdrawn temporarily from subscription by the banks, because the present seems an unfavorable moment for selling them.

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Chicago Herald.  
There is a general and firm belief among northern democrats that it is bad policy for the people of the south to perpetuate war recollections and to stimulate the lingering animosities of the war period by extravagant and untimely displays of the unwelcome sentimentalism which they may cherish on the subject of the late war.

But there is a time for all things. There are proprieties in personal, political and material life which command observance. The individual who does not at the proper time lay aside mourning for a dead relative is regarded as unsound mind or sickly soul. In the same manner, the nation should have the faded and worn emblems of their calamitous faith, and that they should regard with a lasting, mournful interest the pages of American history stained with their tears and blood.

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Chicago Record.  
In this year of political, religious and social congresses one meeting more or less in Chicago is not numerically noticeable. But on June 5 and 6 at Central Music hall a unique gathering will be assembled. In response to a call from Governor Nelson of Minnesota at least twenty-six states of the union will send delegates to participate in a convention having for its object the defeat of coal combinations in all parts of the United States. Not only will ways and means be discussed for the prevention of such combinations, but it will be made to counteract the influences of all trusts which operate in violation of state or national laws.

The convention so outlined is the result of the war which Minnesota's legislature so successfully waged against the coal combination in that state last winter. A joint resolution which passed the Minnesota legislature authorized Governor Nelson to issue the call and provided for a representation of ten commissioners from each state to be appointed by the several states. Twenty-six governors have responded and as many states will be represented. The questions which are to be agitated at the convention concern every part of the country. In spite of anti-trust legislation these great corporations have sprung up everywhere and have affected many of the staple articles of commerce. It may be questioned if everything so affected has been the object for the consumer, but in any case the objection to these trusts is to some measure to improve their condition, they met one night in November, 1845, and before they separated they agreed to pay into a common fund the sum of one penny each per week. At the end of a year the fund had grown to \$25, and the membership of the embryo association had increased to twenty-eight members. With this small capital they began business in

equitably with respect such cases as that our correspondent states his to be. Its aim is to take up for consideration hereafter all pending claims in the order in which the evidence is filed. But THE BEE's old subscriber must recollect that there are a multitude of claims, filed previous to the date of his application, that must take precedence. The rule requiring all affidavits filed to be wholly typewritten does not promise to increase the expense involved in prosecuting a claim. As it is the pension attorneys and claim agents prepare the affidavits and the process by typewriting should be no more expensive than the employment of a good penman. Doubtless his chief object is to guard against the mistakes that are liable to arise from illegible writing, and it should benefit rather than prove a hardship to the claimant. The rule requiring all correspondence in regard to claims to be addressed to the head of the bureau need not deter the claimant making inquiries as to the status of his application and will most likely assure him more judicial consideration than he would otherwise receive. The special acts pensioning Mesdames Grant and Logan were passed under the intuitive apprehension, it is probable, that these worthy beneficiaries would never marry again, and the utter improbability of the contingency renders it hardly necessary to discuss the effect such an event would be likely to have on their status on the pension roster.

WASHINGTON state republicans are congratulating each other on the sweeping and decided victory won in the recent Spokane city election. The same result is also promised at the next day of municipal reckoning in Seattle. The conditions that prevail in the public affairs of these two strongholds of republicanism in that state are remarkably similar. The retiring democratic administration of Spokane, as that of Seattle, was carried into power by the wave of discontent that came from business depression during a republican administration. The same promises and questionable means were used in both cities to gain municipal control, and the subsequent management of the affairs of both cities has been equally bad. The reform promises have been broken, extravagance has been the rule, neglect of duty has been conspicuous in either city and democrats as well as republicans have become heartily ashamed of the municipal officials. It is not likely that after the experience they have had the republicans of either city will vote the democratic ticket again, as many of them did last year, whatever the dissatisfaction that may exist. As indicating the carelessness with which the finances of Seattle have been handled, the city council has now pending three ordinances for validating certain warrants amounting in the aggregate to more than \$600,000, which have been informally, if not illegally, issued, and which must be adopted to save the city from the stigma of repudiating its just debts. Five bonding ordinances are also pending, aggregating \$1,075,000. Seattle's present bonded debt is already \$2,565,000, and if this proposed new issue of bonds is authorized it will increase the city's total bonded debt to \$3,640,000.

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## COURT OF PUBLIC OPINION.

YORK Democrat: Lincoln is becoming a rather sultry place for the crowd that is plying the state. The developments in the impeachment trial are not helping matters very much for them.

Central City Record: Read the evidence taken in the impeachment trial. If the people had read more in the last quarter of a century and worked less, they would have had more money and less poverty.

Pierces Call: The trial of the impeached state officials has commenced and we hope that their doings will be shown to the people in their true light. If found guilty they should be given the full extent of the law.

Lodge Lodge Express: The impeachment proceedings at Lincoln are showing that somebody is sadly in need of punishment. The prosecution should be upheld by every honest man in the state regardless of politics.

Central City Nonpareil: As the impeachment proceedings progress, the public does not get tired of the matter, but, on the contrary, they are fast arriving at the conclusion that for incompetency and loose business methods, the state board takes a whole lot of money.

Platte County Argus: The impeachment court continues to hear damning testimony against the corrupt state house ring. When completed the trial should be compiled and published in book form, with appropriate illustrations. We wonder if the State Journal would like to bid on printing the book.

Omaha Leader: The impeachment trial at Lincoln, though like the mills of the gods, "grinds slowly," is getting there just the same, and the mass of corruption being pulled out is getting more and more of the good work going on, and the guilty are "escaping" if it impeaches every official and ex-official back to Governor Butler.

Boatrace Democrat: It is passing strange that the women of Lincoln, Hil, George Hastings and other republicans of prominence, who are very busy just now in an attempt to dodge the penitentiary that they should have such treacherous sympathies. They hardly know where they are or where they have been for the past year or so.

Holdings Citizen: Whatever may be said about the want of money in conducting the impeachment trial and the big amount of money the attorneys will make out of the trial, there can be no doubt that the state officials will be more careful about the way they handle state money in the future. There has been a terrible stink kicked up with the state money, and the people are concerned, the state will in the future have its financial affairs looked after more carefully.

Pittsburgh Journal: The persistent activity of counsel for the defense in the impeachment trial to take advantage of every technicality to limit the testimony of prosecution is a most annoying and possible, in fact, that the impeached officials are not nearly so anxious to have the whole truth come out as they were when they issued the indictments. The legislature a month ago should have been more careful about their profession of innocence had they and they stand in the attitude of ordinary criminals, anxious to escape by every possible means, and the result is an unforgotten work in physiology and hygiene during the trial covers ninety hours.

The school census of Atlanta shows an encouraging condition of things in that city. The total school population is 15,176, of which 9,221 is white and 5,955 is black. The fact that only 38 whites and 215 blacks of school age have never been to school and that only 133 whites and 613 blacks cannot read or write, is a striking proof of the progress education is making among the negroes in the south. It is true, probably, that the situation is more favorable in Atlanta than anywhere else. But admitting this, the fact that the most progressive city in the southern states can make so good a showing is encouraging, because every other city will be anxious to copy its progress.

LOOTED LEVITY.

Harvard Lampoon: "What term is applied to a man that signs another man's name on a check?" "Ten years generally."

Harvard Lampoon: "Time's up," soliloquized Bacy as he stepped on the pawn shop where he had just left his watch.

Brooklyn Life: "We lost our cook a week ago," Williamson. "Let me congratulate you. She is cooking at our house now."

Life: Von Dohn—Do you believe that St. Patrick drove the snakes out of Ireland? "Snake-Not-I. It was the heavy tax on whisky."

Harper's Bazaar: He exhibiting sketch—It's the best thing I ever did. She sympathized well, you mustn't let that discourage you.

Life: "Do you think you could ever love a poet enough to marry him?" "Well, I might if he were very rich and promised faithfully to swear off."

Kate Field's Washington: Farmer in pawn shop surprised at the diversity of "Paw" and "Dreihalsstein"—How much do you want on it?

Ueber Land und Meer: Drowning Man—Help! Do throw me a life preserver, I'm sinking. Most happy to oblige. What size round the waist, please?

Puck: Mrs. Blewer-Bled—That tailor of yours is getting very familiar. He had the insolence to state me on the street and to think such people should be kept at a distance. Mr. Blewer-Bled—Well, my dear, I'm sure I've done it. I've stated that man off now for two years.

Boston Transcript: Deacon Jones—Do you think it sinful to marry for money? Parson Tim—It never occurred to me on the subject, sometimes I have thought the fee was too small.

Manager—Why don't little Eva come on? Uncle Tom and—She is making a little speech to the company, thanking it for the pleasant way it had remembered her 624 birthday.

Kate Field's Washington: Stage Manager—I thought I told you to hire only handsome men as suspects. Assistant—Well, so I did. There were three of them, but they were curly hair and the rest turn-up noses.

Washington Star: "The here—that short season that we have had of late—Too warm for the oyster. Too cool for ice cream."

The removal of the headquarters of the Cigar Makers International union from Buffalo to Chicago is said to be well thought out. The cigar makers are now in the same building in which the switchmen have their grand headquarters. The membership of the international union is about 28,000. The official condition is reported unusually sound.

F. X. Hooper of Baltimore, Md., has invented a rotary printing press which prints colors at once from Princeton and stereotyped plates. The press is the first in which this double color printing has been accomplished by the rotary principle, and it can make a speed as shown by a trial of 7,500 impressions an hour. It is said that the machine can print anything from the smallest label to a four page.

Wood pulp is rapidly becoming one of the most universally used of manufactured articles. Not only is it found available for making many of the necessities and conveniences of life, aside from newspapers, but it is also appearing in articles of luxury and to bury him. It is interesting to note in this connection that there are very few areas of dense lumber in the United States west of the Adirondacks.

The Brass Worker thinks the \$1,000,000, which it estimates is spent annually in the holding of labor conventions, should be saved. He thinks that the members of organizations themselves should act on measures affecting the membership without waiting for conventions or spending cash for delegates expenses. The cost of the annual convention could be changed, it believes, so that questions could be regularly submitted to the members for their votes.

General Master Workman Powderly and A. W. Wright of the general executive board of the Knights of Labor, have formed a publishing company for the purpose of issuing a Labor Day Annual. They propose to publish each year a large volume pertaining to industrial affairs. The first is to be sent out to Knights of Labor assemblies, Farmers' Alliance branches, and to the churches and hotels in November. The idea is to present histories of organizations and sketches of officers, together with sketches and portraits of leading employers of labor, and to be well known writers on labor topics, etc. It is to contain advertisements and be made as general in scope as possible without losing sight of the labor interest.

1844. In 1880 the association paid \$233,634 worth of goods, leaving a net profit for that year of \$33,023.

Vance W. Hjeltn, who pronounces his name "Velm," is believed to be the youngest telegraph operator in the world. He clicks off and receives messages at the important offices at Colton, Cal., to the entire satisfaction of his employers, and is a complete master of all the intricate details of his profession. Hjeltn was 11 years old last September.

## EDUCATIONAL.

In 1892 New York city paid for its school bill \$4,000,000.

Ex-Mayor Hewitt of New York presented to the University of the City of New York the volumes sent him while a member of congress by the Sultan Abdul Hamid II.

A fellowship worth \$800 a year, has been established at the state university of California, and Miss Kate Werts of the Oakland High school has been selected for the place. A Denver boy has won the highest honors in the interstate oratorical contest at Columbia, O. It was only a few months since that a couple of Denver boys carried off the honors in the Harvard-Yale oratorical contest.

The favorite student at the East Maine conference seminary at Bucksport is Dick Quirk, the first mate of the four-masted schooner Talmage, who has the highest honors in the institution without knowing even how to read or write, but in two terms with his pupils, and can now handle a pen as well as a marinespike.

Wellesley college has for nearly twenty years occupied a foremost position in the progress of collegiate education for women in this country. Like all such institutions, however, the demands upon it have outrun its means, and for some reason difficult to understand, women's colleges attract fewer students than men's colleges. The alumnae association of the college has set out to raise \$1,000,000 of additional money. Half of this is desired for the general fund and the rest