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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. George H. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Bee...

It is to be a "petition in boots" instead of a "petition in boots". If money is a drug on the market the druggists ought to be wading in wealth.

Chinese registration certificates ought to be listed on the Stock exchange before very long. The home guard of the industrial army does not appear over anxious to be called out for action in the field.

Relics of ancient Greece ought to be in greater demand now that recent earthquakes have crumbled still further the remaining ruins of its former glory. The more crumbling the greater rarity.

At Chicago, Sioux City and Kansas City the railroads adjust their train schedules in a way to observe the best interests of those cities. If the railroads would treat Omaha fairly the trade of this city would be largely increased.

The B. & M. railroad is opening up a vast territory rich in natural resources by its line to northern Wyoming and Montana. The question is, will Omaha derive the benefits from this new line which are clearly due her as the commercial metropolis of this region?

Councilman Haswell in his remarks at Jefferson square Saturday said that he was too well known to the citizens of Omaha to attempt any defense of his corporation record. In this Haswell is eminently correct. An attempted defense won't wash with people who know him.

When the Commercial club of Kansas City made an excursion throughout northern Missouri it could scarcely have anticipated the good results now manifest. What can Omaha do in the way of scraping up closer acquaintanceship with the merchants of the northwest and of western Iowa?

It is whispered that if the railroad passenger men can be induced to suspend hostilities for a brief time harvest excursion rates will be put in force to Nebraska common points. What this state needs is immigration and a cheap excursion rate for home seekers is a matter of vital importance to the state.

New York congressmen are extremely anxious that the barley schedule of the tariff bill be adjusted so as to permit the importation of cheap barley from Canada. But the price of beer will not be affected by cheapening the price of malt. The Tammany brewers will gobble up all the tax that they can induce the government to remit.

Chicago, too, is getting after the perpetrators of election frauds in a way that bodes no good to those who violated the election laws during the last municipal contest. After New York's good example, Chicago cannot be backward in meting out punishment of election frauds. Local pride demands that some of the offenders be made to suffer, if only to keep even with New York.

Mercantile agencies report that while Omaha jobbers have not expanded the volume of their business they have been opening a great many new accounts, thereby increasing the number of their patrons. This means that they are securing a broader basis for their trade, which, as better times are restored, must expand rapidly and add much to the volume. A firm foundation laid now will bear a heavy superstructure in the near future.

Referring to the New York constitutional convention that is about to convene, the Chicago Herald says that it will be the only body that has met in recent years in a first class state for the purpose of framing an entirely new constitution. This is decidedly complimentary to the two southern states and the four new western states that have within the past few years adopted their present constitutions. We suppose that in the estimation of the Herald Illinois and New York are the only first class states in the union.

Nebraska has again taken another step in advance of her sister states. Her State Board of Health has officially declared that a physician who advertises himself is not guilty of "unprofessional conduct." The medical world may not accept as final this opinion, but it would honor itself if it would submit gracefully to the inevitable. The code of medical ethics has contained nothing more flimsy than the altogether senseless provision that a physician who advertised his business was a charlatan and not worthy of the respect of his professional brethren. The time has gone by when a physician's ability is measured entirely by his devotion to medical ethics. A good physician is a good physician whether he advertises himself or not, and all the medical codes in the catalogue cannot change this fact.

WELCOME THE HIBERNIANS. The national convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians about to convene in this city gives Omaha another opportunity to display her hospitality to visiting guests which she will not let pass unheeded. Already arrangements have been made for the entertainment of the visitors during their sojourn in our midst and a program has been planned that will not only promote the consideration of the business for the transaction of which the convention has been summoned, but also make the occasion one to be long and pleasantly remembered by those who participate in it.

Omaha has had the privilege of entertaining quite a number of national conventions of various kinds and has shown them all an indiscriminating hospitality. It is as much on this account as any other that Omaha continues to stand high as a convention city and to compete successfully with other cities for the location of various national assemblies. That she will keep up her reputation in connection with the Hibernians now here goes without saying. Hospitality is measured by the interest which the people take in the proceedings of the delegates. It is shown by extending personal friendship and attention to the visitors. It is shown by efforts to make their visit enjoyable as well as instructive. It is shown by words and works that make them feel that they are wanted here and that their presence is appreciated by the people who reside in Omaha. This is the kind of hospitality for which Omaha is noted and which will be extended to the Hibernian convention with a sincerity not to be doubted.

Omaha bids the incoming delegates welcome. She hopes that they will derive benefits from their acquaintance with her citizens. She is sure that her citizens will derive benefits from their acquaintance with them. The Hibernian convention must be made an occasion of mutual advantages to all connected with it.

DOCKING CONGRESSMEN'S SALARIES. The new order of the house of representatives requiring each member to file a certificate stating how many days he was absent from congressional sessions during the preceding month and devolving upon the sergeant-at-arms the duty of deducting a pro rata sum from the salaries of those who confess to absenteeism is apparently losing interest of gaining in popularity. While it is stated that almost the entire number of congressmen have handed in the required certificates for the month of April, the number of days on which they confess having been absent without excuse is comparatively insignificant and in some instances not free from suspicion as to correctness. The new rule promises either to arouse sufficient dissatisfaction to secure its early abolition or to gradually lapse into a mere meaningless and ineffective form.

This "docking" rule, while pretending only to relate a long standing but unenforced law relating to congressional salaries, is as a matter of fact a subterfuge to which the democratic majority in the house has resorted in order to avoid the necessity of imposing specific fines upon those who refuse to permit the counting of members present but not voting in order to secure a quorum for the transaction of business, the necessity for the amendment process has been largely if not wholly done away with. It is therefore practically impossible to determine what effect the new rule has had or is likely to have, because there will be no occasion to depend upon it to keep the desired quorum as hard as the member who loses his day's salary when his presence in the house would not make the slightest difference with the legislation before it is not apt to regard his loss as a patriotic offering to party discipline.

In effect, the "docking" rule operates very unequally and very crudely. It imposes a penalty upon the conscientious congressman, who scrupulously reports every day that he was absent, and it offers a tempting bribe to those who can conveniently forget to make note of their failures to be in daily attendance. It is based on the theory that congressmen are chosen for no other purpose than to stand around the halls of the house waiting to be counted on a division like so many cattle. It argues that all the work he may do outside of congress not only does him no compensation, but costs him a great deal of money. It tends to encourage him to neglect all business that requires his absence from the house. Perhaps it is desirable that congressmen should devote more of their time to legislative matters and less to matters of administrative business, but the latter has come to be regarded as a legitimate part of their work and so long as it remains so it cannot well be neglected.

Another weakness of the "docking" rule is the ease with which it can be evaded. The law does not specify what constitutes presence at the sessions of the house. Presence cannot consist in answering to a roll call or getting one's name inserted in the record, for a whole week can elapse without presenting such an opportunity. Neither is there anything to say how long the congressman must be present each day in order to draw his salary. All he needs to do is to put his head inside the door for a moment daily and immediately retire, and then he can truthfully subscribe to his certificate for a full month's pay. By the time the end of the session rolls around the farce will have so far worn itself out that a resolution will doubtless be passed without opposition restoring to the "docked" members the amounts of their salaries which they have not been permitted to draw.

URGING THE SENATE TO ACTION. There was held in New York last week a mass meeting to urge early action by the senate on the tariff bill. It was not a meeting of manufacturers and workmen, but of importers, lawyers and democratic politicians who favor free trade, or such a revision of the tariff as practically amounts to that, though these people designate it as "revenue reform." It was a characteristic democratic gathering, illustrating the desperate straits in which the party has contrived to get and the almost hopeless differences that divide it. It revealed very strongly the utter demoralization of the party, the cross purposes of its leaders, and their inability to agree upon party policy. It was a wholly unsuccessful attempt to make a show of public opinion which would serve to impress the senate and the country.

The two principal addresses to the meeting were made by the distinguished lawyers, James C. Carter and Frederic R. Couderc, one speaking in approval of the income tax proposition and the other denouncing it. Here it was that the meeting illustrated the discordant elements in the party. Both speakers had sympathizers and they manifested their sympathy in the most boisterous fashion. A trustworthy report states that at one time it seemed as if the meeting might break up in disorder. But the prearranged program was carried out and resolutions adopted which, while objecting to the Wilson

bill as not broad enough, and while denouncing the income tax, demanded the immediate passage of the bill, income tax or no income tax. Mr. Couderc declared the income tax to be bad, dishonest and undemocratic, yet this meeting of free traders and so-called tariff reformers, in their eagerness to compass the overthrow of protection, are ready to accept a confessedly bad and dishonest law rather than lose the opportunity to crush a policy under which the country achieved an unparalleled material progress and prosperity.

It is possible that the action of this gathering will have some influence with democratic senators. Some of them may feel that it was an expression of public opinion which ought to be respected. Certain democratic papers have taken this view of it. The truth is, however, that it possessed not a single claim to such consideration. It was in no sense a meeting of representative New York business men. There is not a man who was connected with bringing it about who has any interest in the great industrial enterprises of the Empire state, at which the proposed tariff would strike a deadly blow. There is not a man who had anything to do with this meeting who is directly concerned in the welfare of the industrial classes of New York, which have suffered and are threatened with still more suffering as a consequence of the proposed democratic tariff policy. But whatever influence this meeting of free traders may have with democratic senators its probable effect upon the republicans of the senate will be to strengthen their determination to discuss every part and paragraph of the pending tariff bill fully, in order that the unfair and destructive character of that measure shall be clearly set forth to the intelligent judgment of the country. Republican senators will see their duty only the more plainly after this action of the New York importers and their free trade allies among the democratic politicians. There are some democratic senators, also, who will not be disturbed in their convictions by this action, but will continue to demand that the wage earners among their constituents shall be given just consideration, and that the dishonest and unnecessary class legislation which their party proposes in the form of an income tax shall be abandoned. The New York free traders have done nothing except to add their testimony in evidence of the demoralization of the democratic party.

REDUCED IMMIGRATION. The population of the United States is not growing much from foreign accessions. Indeed it is probable that very nearly as many people have returned to Europe during the four months of the present year as have come to this country from the old world. There are no statistics showing the number who have gone back to their native lands, but it is known from the reports of the steamship companies to be large. As to immigration there has been a marked decline every month this year as compared with the corresponding month of 1893. The changes were relatively large in January and February, but the winter inflow is never very great and that the full significance of the decrease became apparent.

The number of immigrants who landed at the ports of the United States in the month of March was 19,468, against 42,639 in the corresponding month of last year, the decrease being 23,171, or at the rate of over 50 per cent. If this decline should be maintained throughout the rest of the year the total immigration of 1894 will not exceed about 200,000, which would be below the number of immigrants in any year since 1879, and but little more than one-fourth of the number in the year of greatest immigration, 1882, when the number was 788,992. It is interesting to note, also, that the decrease has been general, every country of the old world contributing fewer of its people to this country the present year than last. The immigration from Germany and from Sweden and Norway was less by more than one-half in March of this year than it was in the corresponding month of 1893, while from the United Kingdom the decrease was fully two-thirds. The decline from Italy was more than 50 per cent and from some other countries the percentage of decrease was very much greater than that. Only in Russian immigration was there no very marked decline.

These facts show that Europeans are well informed regarding the industrial conditions in the United States and that this knowledge is quite as effective as additional restrictive legislation could be in keeping them away from this country. It is not at all improbable that more than one-half of the immigrants who came here during the first quarter of the current year have returned and that of those who had previously come enough have gone back to make the aggregate number returned the present year at least balance the number of arrivals, so that very likely the population has not been increased at all this year from immigration. Nor is it probable that it will gain materially from this source during the remaining months of the year, because, granting that the business depression will be relieved later on, it is not reasonably to be expected that the recovery will be so complete as to give employment to the large army of people who are idle and make a demand for additional labor. It is the general hope that the present conditions will not last much longer, and that at any rate before the close of the year there will be a pretty general resumption of business activity, but nobody who is capable of taking an intelligent view of the situation can seriously expect that this year will witness a return of the high tide of enterprise and prosperity which prevailed two years ago. Doubtless the country will experience such a time again, but it will not be until democratic policy is turned down, and the prospect is that they shall have to wait at least four years for the accomplishment of that. In the meantime there will be very little inducement to foreign labor to come to the United States, and it is safe to say that for several years the addition to our population from this source will be very small. From this view of the situation there is obviously no urgent necessity for additional legislation looking toward the restriction of immigration, unless it be to render more effective the law excluding contract labor, but even as to that the demand for such legislation is not so urgent as formerly, for the corporations that have imported this labor have learned that it is not in the end profitable, and the lesson, there is reason to believe, will be generally heeded hereafter, regardless of legal inhibition and penalties.

It is said that the renewal of gold shipments is creating some uneasiness at the Treasury department. The gold fund, which was increased a short time ago by the sale of bonds to the amount of \$50,000,000, had fallen below the minimum fixed for the reserve, and as the customs and internal revenue receipts continue to decline the renewal of gold shipments is naturally regarded with apprehension by the secretary

of the treasury. Before the bond issue in February last the gold reserve fell to less than \$48,000,000. The passage of the tariff bill would doubtless bring an improvement in receipts, but the outlook for the early passage of this measure is not favorable, and it is at least possible that the gold reserve may again be reduced to the point reached at the time of the bond issue before the tariff bill becomes a law. The senate republicans have indicated a willingness to agree upon a date for taking a final vote on that measure, but it is questionable whether they will accept a date a few weeks hence, as the democrats desire.

Mr. Gladstone makes an admission of no little importance when in his letter to the president of the Political Economy club on the question of free trade he acknowledges that free trade has lost ground during the past thirty years. The extreme free traders have been reluctant to recognize this fact. Free trade was much nearer realization when the Cobden club was at the height of its power than it is today. It was thought at one time that nothing could prevent every nation of any commercial consequence from rushing after England to share in the promised benefits of her policy. Free trade, however, is as much of an ideal now as it ever was. The tariff reformers in the United States are no less careful in asserting their opposition to free trade than are their protectionist opponents. If free trade is to be the industrial millennium, its advance has not been perceptible to the eye of the observer.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton is out with a call to the friends of woman suffrage to observe Decoration day by decorating the graves of the soldiers who have died in the great moral warfare in behalf of woman's right to vote. She proposes that this be made a regular feature of Decoration day for all time to come, and ventures that if the members of the constitutional convention in New York had the assurance that they in their turn would be thus honored by their countrymen the word made would no doubt be speedily expunged from the constitution. Mrs. Stanton can hardly expect the members of that convention to be bribed by any cheap promise to see that their graves are kept green. Any man who would enlist in the great "moral warfare" in order to have his tomb decorated annually after his death would scarcely be a fit subject for an army engaged in fighting any kind of a "moral" battle.

Some of the councilmen profess to fear that if they complete their contract with the Hardee company for 300 electric lights at \$12 a light the first contract with the Thomson-Houston company for 100 lights at \$175 remains in force until November next, the city will be compelled for the time being to use more electric lights than it needs. There are plenty of places where the city can use electric lights provided it can get them at reasonable prices. If we can secure the 300 lights under the contract at but a trifle more than we are now paying under the old contract it is clearly to our advantage to do so.

We have no censorship of the press in the United States, but we have a censorship of the mails. The postoffice is now engaged in determining whether a report of the proceedings in the Breckinridge trial contravenes the rule against obscene matter. As some of the testimony was even too bad for publication in the daily press there ought to be little difficulty in drawing the line. Unfortunately, however, exclusion from the mails does not mean exclusion from the class of people who constitute the demand for literature of this kind.

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Harold Magonigle of New York, a nephew of the late Edwin Booth, and a student of architecture, has won the traveling scholarship annually offered by Mr. Rotch, a Boston architect. This entitles the winner to \$1,000 a year for two years, which time he will spend abroad in architectural investigations.

The women advocates of suffrage, regardless of sex, in New York might have overcome the opposition of men, but now they would be thus honored by their countrymen the word made would no doubt be speedily expunged from the constitution. Mrs. Stanton can hardly expect the members of that convention to be bribed by any cheap promise to see that their graves are kept green. Any man who would enlist in the great "moral warfare" in order to have his tomb decorated annually after his death would scarcely be a fit subject for an army engaged in fighting any kind of a "moral" battle.

Some of the councilmen profess to fear that if they complete their contract with the Hardee company for 300 electric lights at \$12 a light the first contract with the Thomson-Houston company for 100 lights at \$175 remains in force until November next, the city will be compelled for the time being to use more electric lights than it needs. There are plenty of places where the city can use electric lights provided it can get them at reasonable prices. If we can secure the 300 lights under the contract at but a trifle more than we are now paying under the old contract it is clearly to our advantage to do so.

We have no censorship of the press in the United States, but we have a censorship of the mails. The postoffice is now engaged in determining whether a report of the proceedings in the Breckinridge trial contravenes the rule against obscene matter. As some of the testimony was even too bad for publication in the daily press there ought to be little difficulty in drawing the line. Unfortunately, however, exclusion from the mails does not mean exclusion from the class of people who constitute the demand for literature of this kind.

Appealing Courage. Chicago Record. "Coxey swears to 'stay in Washington until congress passes a law that he realize what a rash oath he is taking?'"

Stand firm Under. Chicago Inter Ocean. "Hallstones 'twelve in circumference' fell on Kansas farmers Friday. These are molecules as compared with the icebergs that are floating in the sea of Indiana last week."

It Tickles the Infants. Globe-Democrat. "The crowing of the democrats over the election of their man Borg to congress sounds very like the crying of infants considered that if all Ohio had voted on Tuesday the Third district voted, in comparison with the first district, the republican successor was chosen, the republicans would have carried the state by over 40,000 majority."

On with the Fight. New York Sun. "Away with the contemptible spirit of surrender at the behest of treachery! At any rate, if any man is to be called a traitor, let it be the man who has sold out. Let us hold our party ground, now the United States, against the populist striving to take the first step in the direction of the fight for equal taxation and American institutions must be fought uncompromisingly if it takes all summer."

Taxing Interstate Commerce. Philadelphia Record. "The United States supreme court has again decided that 'no state can levy a tax on interstate commerce in any form, and that the subjects of that commerce or the receipts derived from that transportation shall be exempt from any such tax.' The latest device of state legislation to reach railroad business by taxation without regard to the subjects of that commerce is to lay the tax on the value of the franchise and to measure it by income."

Woman Suffrage in Wyoming. Chicago Record. "Some efforts have been made recently to ascertain what has been the result of the admission of Wyoming to the union. The result has been that the right of suffrage has been tried long enough to indicate that the women of that state are not only as capable of taking an intelligent view of the situation can seriously expect that this year will witness a return of the high tide of enterprise and prosperity which prevailed two years ago. Doubtless the country will experience such a time again, but it will not be until democratic policy is turned down, and the prospect is that they shall have to wait at least four years for the accomplishment of that. In the meantime there will be very little inducement to foreign labor to come to the United States, and it is safe to say that for several years the addition to our population from this source will be very small. From this view of the situation there is obviously no urgent necessity for additional legislation looking toward the restriction of immigration, unless it be to render more effective the law excluding contract labor, but even as to that the demand for such legislation is not so urgent as formerly, for the corporations that have imported this labor have learned that it is not in the end profitable, and the lesson, there is reason to believe, will be generally heeded hereafter, regardless of legal inhibition and penalties."

It is said that the renewal of gold shipments is creating some uneasiness at the Treasury department. The gold fund, which was increased a short time ago by the sale of bonds to the amount of \$50,000,000, had fallen below the minimum fixed for the reserve, and as the customs and internal revenue receipts continue to decline the renewal of gold shipments is naturally regarded with apprehension by the secretary

of the treasury. Before the bond issue in February last the gold reserve fell to less than \$48,000,000. The passage of the tariff bill would doubtless bring an improvement in receipts, but the outlook for the early passage of this measure is not favorable, and it is at least possible that the gold reserve may again be reduced to the point reached at the time of the bond issue before the tariff bill becomes a law. The senate republicans have indicated a willingness to agree upon a date for taking a final vote on that measure, but it is questionable whether they will accept a date a few weeks hence, as the democrats desire.

Mr. Gladstone makes an admission of no little importance when in his letter to the president of the Political Economy club on the question of free trade he acknowledges that free trade has lost ground during the past thirty years. The extreme free traders have been reluctant to recognize this fact. Free trade was much nearer realization when the Cobden club was at the height of its power than it is today. It was thought at one time that nothing could prevent every nation of any commercial consequence from rushing after England to share in the promised benefits of her policy. Free trade, however, is as much of an ideal now as it ever was. The tariff reformers in the United States are no less careful in asserting their opposition to free trade than are their protectionist opponents. If free trade is to be the industrial millennium, its advance has not been perceptible to the eye of the observer.

JUDGE TOURGEE'S OPINION. "Resistance to Tyrannical Use of Power the Highest Test of Manhood."

A LETTER FROM THE EMINENT AUTHOR. Personal Friends of the Editor of The Bee Denounce the Decision of Judge C. H. Scott in the Alleged Contempt Case.

Among quite a number of personal letters received by the editor of The Bee since the now famous contempt decision of Judge Scott are the following: The letter of Judge Tourgee, the eminent author and statesman republican, will be read with special interest, as it touches upon the Commemorative movement as well as judicial usurpation.

MARYVILLE, N. Y., April 23.—My Dear Mr. Rosewater: May I congratulate you on a rare capacity for telling the truth! Resistance to tyrannical use of power is the highest test of manhood because it must naturally be made in another's behalf, it was that which made the cause of the union righteous, beyond all the worldly impulses. Our soldiers fought not for themselves, but for others.