

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily (Without Sunday), One Year, \$4.00; Daily (With Sunday), One Year, \$4.50; Six Months, \$2.50; Three Months, \$1.50; Single Copies, 5 Cents.

OFFICES: Omaha, The Bee Building, Corner N. 10th and S. 10th Streets; Chicago, 37 Chamber of Commerce; New York, 15, 14 and 13, Tribune Building; Washington, 147 F Street, N. W.

ADVERTISING: All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to The Editor. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company.

Table with 2 columns: Circulation figures for various months and years, including Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday, and Weekly.

STATIONERY: George H. Trenchard, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday, has printed during the month of January, 1896, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Circulation figures for various months and years, including Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday, and Weekly.

Net sales, 55,842; Daily average, 18,312. Return to subscribers in my possession this 21st day of February, 1896, (Signed) N. P. FILLI, Notary Public.

Arizona and New Mexico still have hopes of getting statehood bills passed by this congress. But they have given up all hope of being enabled to have representation in the coming electoral college.

Omaha business men do not seem yet to appreciate the magnitude of the Transmississippi exposition project. The Transmississippi exposition will surpass the state fair as the state fair surpasses a corner Punch and Judy show.

Patronize home industry. By hammering constantly at this nail the Manufacturers and Consumers association has accomplished wonders. The success of this organization is a living example of the benefits of pulling together.

The democracy showed up badly in the vote in the house on silver because the democrats who were successful in the last congressional election came for the most part from free silver districts. The sound money districts preferred to elect republicans and that no chances.

Prof. Moore informs the people of Chicago in his official capacity as chief of the government weather bureau that their black snow is nothing but dirt. Dirt is so common in Chicago that it is the last thing they would dream of if it came down from the heavens instead of up from the streets.

The Omaha jobbers have wisely concluded to go directly to Utah and do a little missionary work on behalf of the proposed Transmississippi exposition, in which the people of Utah take a lively interest. Time was when Omaha jobbers sold more goods in Utah than were sold by jobbers of any other city and it stands to reason the proposed exposition will bring about a closer business relationship between merchants of the two states.

The Transmississippi Exposition association has decided to urge an appropriation of \$250,000 on the hands of congress. In view of the fact that \$200,000 was voted to the Atlanta exposition, the amount asked by the proposed Transmississippi exposition is none too large considering the vast territory embraced by the scheme and the fact that this is the first request the great west has made for congressional aid for an interstate exhibition.

Congressman Strode has introduced a bill providing for another clerk of the district court, who shall reside at Lincoln and keep the books and records of the court there. The practicability of such a law is open to doubt. Suppose South Omaha would ask the legislature to pass a law providing another clerk of the district court who shall reside and keep his records in that city. The lawyers would be required, under such a law, to constantly run hither and thither to apply for search warrants to get at the papers and records in their cases.

Senator Vest of Missouri is out with a letter announcing in unmistakable language that under no conditions will he allow his name to be used in connection with the democratic nomination for governor of that state. The experience of Senator Hill in New York two years ago and of ex-Governor Campbell in Ohio last year is not sufficiently attractive to persuade Senator Vest to follow their examples. In fact, the United States senate is quite good enough for Mr. Vest and he does not hold until he is forced to do so by the entry of his successor.

One of the questions that is to be determined in the present presidential canvass, at least on the republican side, is, what is the political statute in limitations for the announcement of the candidacy of a presidential aspirant? The recent McKinley state club meeting at Lincoln declared that four months before the date of the republican national convention was too late for the entry of a favorite son or dark horse. President does not seem to sustain this position. The entry of Garfield was not even dreamed of before the ballotting was begun in the convention of 1880. In 1882 McKinley himself came into the convention pledged to Harrison and came within an ace of being nominated by the very fact that is now trying to draw the line against all newcomers.

WHEN RETALIATION IS RIGHT.

In his message to the New York legislature approving the retaliatory insurance law, Governor Morton said that while retaliatory legislation is not usually to be commended, it should be enacted for purposes of self-defense and the protection of our business interests whenever it appears that any other state or country is unwilling to accord to our citizens reasonable reciprocal privileges within its dominions. Governor Morton in writing this very likely had in mind other circumstances inviting and justifying retaliation besides that of the exclusion of American insurance companies from Prussia. He is aware of the fact that Germany and other countries of Europe have prohibited the importation of American cattle and that the policy of discrimination against American products by certain European countries is a growing one. This spirit of commercial unfriendliness, which was in large part abandoned through the efforts of the last republican administration, has within the last two years been more strongly and more widely manifested than ever before, and the promise is that if nothing be done to check its growth there will in a few years be established such a general system of discrimination in Europe against the products of the United States as will have most damaging results to our commerce.

Governor Morton is right in the opinion that retaliation is justifiable for purposes of self-defense and the protection of our business interests, and the question of resorting to it may command the serious consideration of congress and the country at no very remote time. Referring in his annual message to the course of European governments in regard to our products, Mr. Cleveland said: "If an examination of the situation suggests such measures on our part as would involve restrictions similar to those from which we suffer, the way to such a course is easy. It should, however, by no means be lightly entered upon, since the necessity for the inauguration of such a policy would be regretted by the best sentiment of our people and because it naturally and logically might lead to consequences of the gravest character." There should be an investigation by congress of the regulations by European governments unfavorable to American products and if these are found to be based upon alleged causes that are groundless it will be the duty and the right of our government to adopt a retaliatory policy. It is said that there is imported into the United States annually from European countries a very large amount of merchandise which could properly be excluded on the ground of adulteration and impurity, while a great deal more could be shut out, without disadvantage to the masses of our people, by prohibitive duties. As the president says, the way to a course of retaliation is easy. A commercial warfare is to be avoided as long as there is any hope of defending and protecting our business interests without it, but we should not perpetually submit to unjust discrimination until every means of remedying it have been exhausted. There is little reason to doubt that in this matter an aggressive course on the part of the United States would have the desired effect of inducing European governments to abandon, or at any rate greatly modify, the policy which discriminates against American products.

GENERAL HOWARD IN OMAHA.

Omaha will extend a hearty welcome to the illustrious veteran of the union armies, General O. O. Howard. Among all the survivors who conspicuously figured in the war of the rebellion as leaders of great armies none take higher rank in the estimation and veneration of the American people than does the one-armed hero of Gettysburg and Atlanta. No city in America will take greater pride in doing him honor than the city of Omaha, in which he spent many years and with which he became identified as commander of the Department of the Platte. No man is better fitted than General Howard to tell the story of Gettysburg and describe in detail the great three days' struggle that constituted the turning point in the civil war. The lecture which he is to deliver in this city has received the highest commendation wherever it has been heard, and more especially in the great cities of the east. That it will be properly appreciated by our citizens, therefore, goes without saying.

INVESTIGATING BOND SALES.

It is not apparent what good would be accomplished by the proposed investigation of the sales of bonds under the present administration. There is no general belief that the secretary of the treasury has not in all these transactions acted with absolute integrity and according to what he believed to be the best interests of the government. The only excuse there is for an investigation is the impression that the Morgan syndicate was apprised of the bid of a rival syndicate in time to enable it to overbid and thus secure a large block of the bonds, but there is really very little substantial ground for this impression and there are some very good reasons for believing that there is no foundation at all for it, so far as it implies any collusion or favoritism on the part of the treasury officials. It is possible that Morgan may have obtained in New York some idea of what the Stewart syndicate bid would be, but it is not at all probable that he got any information from the treasury. The fact is, the bid of the Morgan syndicate was such a one as so shrewd a financier as J. P. Morgan would have been expected to make, while that of the Stewart syndicate was doubtless prompted by the belief that the loan would not be a success and that the treasury would be compelled to accept a low figure. It is not difficult to understand that the rival syndicate should feel some over its failure, but it does not seem necessary or desirable that congress should countenance its attempt to make out a grievance against

the treasury for which there appears to be no substantial ground.

OMAHA AND THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. It was to be expected that the anti-Omaha Bee would object to any reference to the attacks made upon Omaha by the Carthage paper, for that attack was largely made up of the stories upon Omaha that have been sent out through the Associated Press from the offices of the anti-Omaha sheet-World-Herald. The man who repudiates his honest debts usually can say nothing too mean about his creditors. The inspiration for the persistent effort which the World-Herald has made for the past two years to discredit and slander the Associated Press can be rationally ascribed only to the same motive. Three years ago the World-Herald, with its natural bent for brazen imposture, displayed conspicuously at the head of its editorial column the following inscription: "The World-Herald is the only journal published in Omaha having both the Associated Press and United Press franchises." As a matter of fact the World-Herald never did own a franchise in the Associated Press. And that imposture it was obliged to disavow by the managers of the Associated Press to avoid the risk of being prosecuted. On December 27, 1893, this bogus claim was taken down and the following heading was substituted: "EXCLUSIVE TELEGRAPH FRANCHISES: United Press-Morning and afternoon. N. W. Associated Press." This was equally false and misleading. The Omaha Herald once had a membership in the Northwestern Associated Press, an auxiliary of the Western Associated Press, which supplied its members with an abridged press report. After the consolidation of the Evening World and Morning Herald the huddled paper retained the franchises of both. Its inability to pay the monthly tolls of the Northwestern Associated Press finally resulted in a forfeiture of its rights to that association's press report. Since October, 1893, when it was \$375 in arrears and which amount it owes to this day, the World-Herald has not received a word of Associated Press report. In the face of this fact it kept the brazen lie standing at the top of its editorial page for twenty months after it had ceased all connection with the Northwestern Associated Press. This explanation may throw a little light on the attitude of the World-Herald toward the Associated Press.

The Associated Press needs no defense at our hands. It is a national news gathering association whose membership extends from Nova Scotia to Puget sound and from Duluth to the City of Mexico. Neither its managers nor its members have any disposition to decry Nebraska or disparage Omaha or any other state or city. The charge that its reports derogatory to Omaha and Nebraska have been transmitted by the agency of the Associated Press in this city is absolutely untrue. This charge is as baseless as was the outrageous attack upon it last summer, when the World-Herald charged it with sending out blood and thunder stories about the police commission contest. The exaggerated reports complained of emanated from special telegraph correspondents over whom the Associated Press has no control and for whom it cannot be held responsible. The Associated Press restricts its agents to the most important general news briefly stated. The special correspondents endeavor to cover the sensational features, and the more sensational the more likely are eastern papers to accept what they offer. When traced down, most of the reports which the World-Herald howled about were written by men in its own employ and in its own office. These facts are as well known to the World-Herald as they are to us.

Needless Repetition.

The Monroe doctrine does not need disavowal. If it were not better to do than talk about it, some one should tell that honorable body to "move on."

Childish Spite-work.

The action of the house in killing some very good proposed additions to the meat inspection law was foolish and to be censured. If we expect to increase our meat exports, there must be a most rigid inspection. Europe will not take it without inspection. Prejudice against Secretary Morton should not lead members to vote against the interests of our meat producers.

The Original is Sufficient.

The speech of Senator Davis on his resolution, contra the Monroe doctrine, is as harmless as the resolution itself. The people of this country are not worrying to any great extent over the Venezuelan question or over the Monroe doctrine and if they were they wouldn't take Senator Davis as their leader. He should have made his speech earlier, when it might have been considered, or better still, he might have stayed longer, and then refrained from making it at all purposes.

The Indian, the Jag, the Dance.

The following dispatch comes from Pender, Neb.: "Three Indians in the Columbia reservation last night secured a jug of whiskey, and after imbibing, stripped for an old-fashioned war dance. When they had exhausted themselves they sunk into a drunken stupor, and were found dead this morning." This is proof positive that the war dance is not suited to the modern Indian. It might have done very well for his ancestors and the remnants that frisk about the pages of Cooper's novels, but the up-to-date red man is not built on the same plan and should attempt nothing more complicated than a pillow-two-step.

THE TRANSMISSISSIPPI EXPOSITION.

Omaha is making a vigorous effort to secure an exposition in that city, to be held from June to November, in the year 1898. It has advanced so far as to already have selected a name for itself, the Transmississippi and International exposition. A few days since the legislature adopted some complimentary resolutions, strongly commending the enterprise and pledging it the countenance, support, aid and assistance of the state and of the people within its borders.

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The impression that the whole country is back of the Huntington plan, the congressman, however, who bites at this literary bureau fodder would be enjoined into believing the moon was made of green cheese.

The cause of municipal reform has received another black eye in Philadelphia, where the candidates championed by the non-partisan Municipal League were ignominiously defeated. The inhabitants of most of our larger cities are still too hide-bound in their partisan politics to see that good local government depends upon the selection of men of business capacity to local offices. The time will come when political creed will be subordinated to integrity and fitness in candidates for municipal preferment, but it will come only after repeated rebuffs. Experience is the only permanently successful schoolmaster for municipalities as for individuals, and the cost is high for one and the other.

An important decision has been reached in the district court respecting assessments upon property adjacent to street improvements but not abutting streets upon which public work has been done. In the case in hand lots three blocks from the work had been assessed by the council and the court ruled that such levies were valid and must be paid. To have decided the point in favor of the plaintiffs would have opened the way to interminable suits, to say nothing of the injustice of compelling abutting property to stand the expense of improvements which benefited property upon neighboring streets. The only question is, How far from the line of actual improvement can the tax for benefits be imposed?

Attorney General Churchill says he couldn't think of being a candidate for congress, because, even if successful, he could not expect to serve for more than two terms, the effect of which would be to take him for that length of time out of his profession, thus destroying his practice. Since when has it become a rule of law or custom that no one can serve in congress more than two terms? And how could a term in congress destroy a law practice when the attorney general is supposed to be devoting his time exclusively to the legal business of the state? Mr. Churchill need not run for congress if he does not want to, and he need not apologize for not wanting to run.

Secretary Carlisle informs his friends in the Kentucky legislature that he would like to see them elect to the senate of the United States a democrat who is in full sympathy with the objects of the party as declared by its constituted authorities, state and national. He very modestly refrains from suggesting that Hon. John G. Carlisle would, in his opinion, be just such a democrat, but if he is pressed upon this point he may possibly yet be induced to admit it.

Employees of the city street department may now get their pay in cash instead of in warrants that have to be discounted. This consideration of the day laborer by the council is eminently right and proper. While about it, however, why should not the council so husband its other funds that employees of other departments need not suffer because their warrants are drawn before there is money in the treasury to pay for them?

A Sign of the Times.

Railway earnings are the most trustworthy business barometers. They were 10 per cent more for January, 1896, than for January, 1895.

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HUNTINGTON HEADS THE LOBBY.

The Chief of the Southern Pacific Working Comtee For "Retaliation." The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Republic writes respecting the Pacific railroad lobby in Washington and its operations under the personal direction of C. P. Huntington: "Mr. Huntington is in Washington for the purpose of convincing as many congressmen as possible that his way is the only true way and that any departure from the rules laid down by himself will result disastrously to the United States and to the country generally. It should not, therefore, be difficult for any one to comprehend Mr. Huntington's anxious interest in all congressional proceedings that relate to Pacific railroads. Should the wheel revolve in what Mr. Huntington has named the wrong direction, the result would be the dethronement of him who is now the railroad monarch of the far west, with a kingdom that comprises almost the whole of the United States. If on the other hand, Mr. Huntington has his way, then will he continue to rule calmly as he undoubtedly has ruled it—to his liking and with financial results pleasing to himself and to those who are his servants and convenience the railroads should be. With Mr. Huntington in control, the possibilities of that monopolistic monetary power are practically unlimited, and with the Pacific railroads in other and less selfish hands, Mr. Huntington would be likely to retire from business.

It is at an astonishing that every palpable wire being pulled to the extreme of tension, that every listening ear in the vicinity of the capitol is being waried with arguments favorable to the refunding bill, that the course of legislation is active in the interest of those to whom a renewal of the old conditions would be a draught from the springs which Ponce de Leon has practically exhausted.

Ever since the completion of the Union and Central Pacific railroads these corporations have controlled the commercial affairs of the Pacific states, and in many instances have succeeded in placing those most directly interested in the welfare of the roads in places of great political power. Possessing undisturbed control, the companies so adjusted rates as to render practically impossible for any one at all obnoxious to do business within their territory, and the result has been a steady growth of anti-railroad sentiment, which has lately crystallized into a vigorous attack upon the measure with which Mr. Huntington is inseparably mixed up. No topic is at present so interesting upon the Pacific coast as the subject of refunding.

What some good people think of the Huntington proposition was voiced a couple of weeks since by Mayor Sisto of San Francisco, who, in a public address, said: "The ruinous rates of transportation that the Southern Pacific company has enforced in California have made the farmers poor. That should be given, in fact, what right belongs to the agriculturist and tiller of the soil, has gone into the pockets of these railroad sharps and made them rich beyond conception. Huntington is a highwayman. He belongs in the state prison. If justice was properly meted out he would now be wearing a striped suit and dragging a chain and ball."

The true sentiment of the people of California and the adjoining states seems to be in a hard time finding its way to the legislative halls of Washington. The stake, it would be extraordinary if Mr. Huntington did not exert himself no matter what the cost—to keep facts under wraps as much as possible. Therefore, it has come to pass that a literary bureau has been established, with agents at each end of the wires that stretch from San Francisco to the state capital. It is their duty to extol the virtues of the funding bill and to decry every proposition that does not bear the mightiest signet of Collis P. Huntington. He claims to have confidence that in the bureau's instructions likely to cumber its movements.

Facts, if favorable, are most to be decried. The whole cannot be held—and that is the average condition of affairs—then fiction is good enough. All manner of misrepresentation is entirely in order, and it would not possibly be placed on the bureau's staff for him who hesitates either to construct an interview out of whole cloth or to warp and distort the expressed opinions of one whose name is so highly regarded. Therefore, the Pacific railroad agitation offers the lobbyist a harvest such as the lobbyist has not gazed upon for several years.

Quite a lengthy period has elapsed since there was anything so juicy, so fat, on the congressional table as this choice bird, whose interior is stuffed to repletion with an intoxicating percentage of the vast sums that have been extracted from the public treasury and private purses by the methods of which complaint is now so strenuously being made. Therefore, the Pacific railroad agitation offers the lobbyist a harvest such as the lobbyist has not gazed upon for several years.

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MR. BENEDICT IS TALKING AGAIN.

Tells How Much He Does Not Know About Cleveland's Intentions. NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—A local paper prints the following: E. C. Benedict, a warm personal friend of President Cleveland, has this to say regarding the president's attitude toward the country: "I will withdraw. It is utterly impossible for me to pretend to say what Mr. Cleveland will or will not do. What I said a day or two ago was that the president would promptly let the country know his determination regarding a treaty with the country. He will not do so, he will speak promptly and to the point."

"Whom do you consider the most available candidate outside of Mr. Cleveland?" "Well, it would be difficult for me to conjecture, but I will tell you one man who, though yet young, is bound to receive serious consideration for the presidency. He is a fall it would be Governor Campbell of Ohio. He lives in a republican community, and yet he has been three times nominated for governor of his state, and for the years, has another nomination if he had desired it. Campbell, individually and collectively, has more strongly impressed me than any young democrat of the national committee at the next meeting and if endorsed by that body the St. Louis convention would be asked to give it formal approval.

PLANS FOR REPUBLICAN CLUB HOUSE.

Proposed to Erect a Magnificent Building in New York. NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—A local paper says: James Clarkson of Iowa, George Christ of Arizona and other members of the republican national committee are responsible for a project which is said to have the concurrence of republicans all over the country, for the building in the city of New York of a great republican headquarters where members of the party from every state find a permanent home. The estimated cost of the proposed structure is between \$2,000,000 and \$5,000,000. It is to be built by general contributions from every state in the union. It is called upon to furnish some of its peculiar products for the building. The scheme, Mr. Clarkson said, would be brought to the attention of the national committee at the next meeting and if endorsed by that body the St. Louis convention would be asked to give it formal approval.

THE PLAN VERTIC.

John Sherman puts the case in this way: "The vote in the house on the free silver substitute may be considered a final verdict against free coinage." This fact is too clear to be blinked at anywhere except in the senate.

APPROACHING A SOLUTION.

Public Sentiment Rapidly Crystallizing on Arbitration. PRESSURE ON SALISBURY IS STRONG. England's Prime Minister Face to Face with a Popular Sentiment Which He Can Ignore Only with Peers. LONDON, Feb. 20.—A Washington dispatch to the Times with reference to the arbitration of the Venezuela question, which was called to the United States, says: "It is agreed here that the governments would only be bound by a majority of the original members of the joint Venezuelan commission." The Times editorial referred to expressed the conviction that a proviso to this effect would have to go with the plan for the appointment of a joint commission.

With reference to the growing agitation in America in favor of a board of international arbitration, the Washington correspondent of the Times says: "The movement here will lend strength to the movement in England, and Lord Salisbury will find himself face to face with an organized mob, well led and fearfully supported with unusual means of securing such attention and support as will enable the president Cleveland to renew and press his proposal. All this might be peacefully away if Lord Salisbury would save time by a complete arbitration of the Venezuelan dispute. Otherwise he is likely to find himself in a most awkward position, and may be to some such scheme of saying 'No' or 'Yes' in Downing street. He knows well that the American executive will welcome a number and a hard-headed one. He will see that that plan backed by the executive alone is one thing, but backed by both houses of congress and a strong public sentiment is another and a harder thing to set aside. It rests with Lord Salisbury to choose between a guarded, guaranteed arbitration, confined to Venezuela, or an unqualified arbitration opening the doors to infinite mischief in the future.

In an editorial commenting on the foregoing the Times contends that the method of procedure now suggested does not seem a rapid disposal of the disputed question, but would rather deal with a detailed investigation of the merits of the case, which would be a work of time. "As to an acceptance of the general principles," the editorial continues, "the regular States should formulate them as a basis for consideration of the queen's government, which cannot be blamed for waiting for some more definite proposal to be made. Nothing is more harmful than to assume a more exact and defined agreement than really exists. What is wanted now is not a number and a hard-headed one. He will see that that plan backed by the executive alone is one thing, but backed by both houses of congress and a strong public sentiment is another and a harder thing to set aside. It rests with Lord Salisbury to choose between a guarded, guaranteed arbitration, confined to Venezuela, or an unqualified arbitration opening the doors to infinite mischief in the future.

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IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

Buffalo Express (rep.): The Express firmly believes that the mass of republican voters in this section prefer McKinley to any other candidate. Chicago Tribune (rep.): Perhaps the X rays will some day be developed sufficiently to enable Alfred Stevenson to penetrate the mystery surrounding the boom in about twenty years. Chicago Inter Ocean (rep.): No opponent assails the public or private record of Senator Allison. He is the first choice of many, and four months yet to go before the election.

Chicago Record (ind.): General R. A. Alger of Michigan avers that he is not a presidential candidate. The public is duly cautioned for the confidence, but it has taken a long while for General Alger to find it out. Chicago Chronicle (dem.): Eleven "favorite sons" are now in line for the republican presidential nomination. As there are only eight cabinet offices this is going to make matters very perplexing for the political trader.

Kansas City Star (ind. dem.): General Harrison will not go to the St. Louis convention even as a delegate. It appears that he has no friends to reward, and no enemies that he should care to take the trouble to punish. With Mr. Harrison's great popularity, it would have alike been swallowed up in love. A romance at 63 in a very absorbing affair.

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