

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION:
State of Nebraska, Douglas county, ss:
George H. Tashach, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Sunday and Sunday Bee printed during the month of March, 1898, was as follows:

Printed	22,800
Not sold	2,000
Net daily sales	20,800
Not daily sales	10,000
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of April, 1898.	

Nobody has yet heard of the pupils in Coles' financial school organizing as a volunteer military company.
A Citizens' club for self-protection against thugs and thieves will, when formed, be the most popular social organization in Omaha.

It's an over-modest congressman who does not wake up long enough to offer some kind of a war resolution that will be available later for circulation among his constituents.

Because the school board underestimates its income from resources outside of the tax levy is no reason why it should not go after the uncollected revenue which belongs to it.

Sheep shearers in Wyoming are making wages of \$8 a day, which is considered good for these times. What they would have been making under a free trade administration of Bryan is not worth guessing.

President Paul Krueger of the Transvaal has incurred the enmity of Henry M. Stanley, who says Krueger is a Machiavelli. He seems to have forgotten to specify whether this is intended as a compliment to Machiavelli.

At any rate the international complications have given the dry goods box orators a fresh subject to talk about and it must be some time before they get back to the old ground again. In the meantime restored prosperity speaks for itself.

No plan has ever been suggested for eliminating from society all of the unbalanced members, and perhaps it is just as well that they should display their ineptitude by the burning-in-effigy foolishness as in some less exciting but more harmful diversion.

It might not be a bad plan in the future to start rescue expeditions northward a little in advance of the regular exploring parties. The thrilling journey to the pole, the perishing and the heroic rescue of the fragments might then all be done in one season.

The commanding officers of the national guard are opposed to anything that will tend to dwarf the importance of the militia as compared with the regular army. That is what explains the opposition of the military reorganization bill pending in congress.

South Omaha republicans put up a strong fight and have no reason to be discouraged. To reduce the majority of the democratic standard bearer to less than 120 in that democratic stronghold and elect part of the republican ticket is something of an achievement.

The Mexican dollar—the genuine free silver article—has suffered another crime or something of the sort. A recent treasury circular states that it will be received in exchange for 44 cents in cash instead of 46 cents as formerly. If the Mexican silver dollar was moored to a sound currency system it would not take a tumble so often.

The people of Omaha have as yet no adequate conception of the tax that will be made upon their accommodations for entertaining exposition guests the coming season. It is no exaggeration to say that we cannot possibly increase our hotel and restaurant facilities too much in the short time remaining before the opening day.

Governor Holcomb is said to be banking for a vindication, which would be most acceptable in the form of a re-nomination for a third term in the gubernatorial chair. If the popocrats will only go into the vindicating business and take down their reform banner they will at least avoid the charge of sailing longer under false colors.

While the disaster at Shawneetown, Ill., in which a great many lives were lost by the breaking of a levee, was a serious matter it does not foreshadow any general flooding of either the Ohio valley or the lower Mississippi valley such as that of last year. The annual rise in the rivers this year will occur as usual, but nothing short of a long season of heavy rains could produce disastrous floods like those of a year ago.

ANOTHER CALL TO PATIENCE.

Unquestionably the decision of the president not to send his message to congress yesterday was a very general disappointment. It was another call to public patience which doubtless a great many felt was somewhat overtaking that quality. But only those who have withdrawn confidence from the president will think that he had not the best of reasons for the decision, or doubt that when the facts become known it will be found that the further delay was fully justified.

Two explanations are given, both of which are plausible. One is the necessity of getting the Americans in Havana and our consular officers in Cuba safely away. The duty of the government to make provision for this will not be questioned. No one can doubt that should war be declared or armed intervention decided upon American citizens in Cuba would be in great peril. It would be a perpetual stigma upon the government to go to war without having provided for the security of its citizens in Havana and its official representatives there. The other explanation is that the president had received most important information from Spain, in which there was contained the promise of a settlement that would avert war. Dispatches from Madrid give color to this explanation. The fact that President McKinley was able to satisfy congressmen whom he called into consultation—some of them eager to press matters—that further delay was desirable must be regarded as very conclusive evidence that he had most weighty reasons for withholding his message.

A little more patience and the turning point will be reached. Meanwhile the claim of President McKinley to public confidence is not impaired and there is no reason to doubt the soundness of his judgment or the uprightiness of his purpose.

SEARCH OF NEUTRAL SHIPS.

The British attorney general, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, gave his opinion that neither the United States nor Spain, in the event of war, would be bound by the declaration of Paris, those countries not having signed it. He said that the right of search for contraband of war undoubtedly exists. Our State department concurs with this view, saying that the capture of contraband is legitimate during hostilities and that search is necessary to determine the character of a ship's cargo.

The Paris declaration, which was signed or assented to by all maritime nations of any consequence except the United States, Spain, Venezuela, Mexico and China, abolished privateering and provided, for the government, in time of war, of the signatory powers, that "the neutral flag covers enemy's goods with the exception of contraband of war" and that "neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under the enemy's flag." In case of war with Spain American merchant vessels and the goods contained in them would be liable to seizure upon the high seas by Spanish cruisers or privateers. Merchant vessels belonging to neutrals could be stopped and searched upon the high seas, either by the vessels of Spain or those of the United States, this being necessary, as pointed out by our Department of State, in order that the belligerent vessel may ascertain whether the other is or is not neutral and whether she has on board any contraband of war. Our goods carried in neutral vessels would probably not be liable to other dangers than the delay and interruption arising out of the right of search, to which the merchandise of neutrals would be equally liable. Both the United States and Spain, while not parties to the Paris declaration, have expressed concurrence with the provisions above quoted and since the declaration was made, in 1856, no civilized nation when at war, whether a party to the declaration or not, has ever asserted the right to confiscate the goods of an enemy, other than contraband, carried in the vessel of a neutral, or to confiscate the goods, other than contraband, of a neutral carried in the vessel of an enemy.

THE LAW WORKING WELL.

The Dingley law is having results that fall little if any short of the promises made by its supporters and which give assurance, with peace maintained, of meeting every reasonable expectation both as a revenue measure and a stimulus to industrial improvement. Every month since the law went into effect has shown an increase in the receipts of the government, the gain last month over the receipts of the first month in which the law was in operation, August, 1897, being \$10,000,000. Interesting comparison is made of the returns from the present tariff with those of the preceding law during the first eight months of the operation of each.

The total receipts of the Treasury department in the eight months since the Dingley law went into effect have exceeded by more than \$20,000,000 the receipts in the first eight months of the democratic tariff and the excess would be larger by several millions but for the disturbing effect upon business of the war rumors of the last month or two. Treasury officials express the opinion that except for this influence the receipts for last month would have been from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 larger, yet they exceeded by \$5,000,000 the receipts for the corresponding month in the first year of the operation of the Wilson bill. In order to fully appreciate the superiority of the present law, from the revenue point of view, which the comparison shows, it is necessary to remember that before the passage of the Wilson law goods were held back from importation in order to get the benefit of lower duties, while in the case of the Dingley law there were heavy anticipatory importations to escape higher duties. Thus in the first month under the Wilson law the receipts were nearly \$23,000,000, from which they fell off, getting back to those figures in the sixth month, while the first month's receipts under the Dingley law were only \$19,000,000, from which point they have steadily increased.

While under the present law deficits continue the steady growth in revenue gives assurance that under normal conditions it is only a question of time when the receipts of the government will be brought up to the present rate of expenditures, with the probability of a moderate surplus available for reducing the public debt. If the maintenance of peace should be assured there would be every reason to expect that the remaining four months of the current fiscal year would produce revenue very close to expenditures for that period, while for the next fiscal year there can be no doubt that receipts would be ample if there should be no material increase in expenditures. As to the wholesome effect of the present tariff law upon the industries of the country as a whole it is evident and unquestionable. Everybody who gives any attention to the matter knows that industrial conditions have greatly improved since the law went into effect and while it may be admitted that this improvement is not entirely due to tariff legislation, it is largely so. At all events the fact is indisputable that in all its material conditions the country is very much better off than it was under a democratic tariff—stronger financially, more active industrially and enjoying more general prosperity. If it should escape war there is no reason to doubt that progress during the next year will be greater than for the past year. To what extent war would check progress is of course a matter of speculation, but that it would do so to a greater or less degree there can be no doubt.

WAR FOOTING FOR THE ARMY.

Present Condition of the Land Forces of the Nation.

New York Sun.
Second in importance only to the \$50,000,000 defense appropriation and the creation of the two new artillery regiments is the bill putting the line of the army on a war footing.
The machinery employed is simple. Leaving the infantry in time of peace with its present organization of eight massed companies and two battalions, the four companies each, in war the president may form a third battalion by filling up the two unoccupied skeleton companies at present existing and adding two more. This will give the infantry the three-battalion organization already existing in the other two arms, and generally commended as the best for tactical purposes.

Then the enlisted strength of each company of infantry may in time of war, at the president's discretion, be increased to 250, including noncommissioned officers; that of each troop of cavalry to 100; that of each battery of heavy artillery to 200, and of finally, the enlisted strength of each company of field artillery to 125, the president deciding whether the batteries shall become heavy or field, according to exigencies; many of engineers to 150. The result would be an army of 125,000 men.

Bryan is again in the east, but judging from the tame accounts of his trip he must have lost his official reporter at home. Strange how it is only out in the Nebraska sandhills that old men walk fifty miles to touch his hand and multitudes crowd every railroad crossing and watering tank. The little girls down east are apparently no match for the western cherubs who sing hosannas to Bryan's name. But no fear. There will be no lack of boisterous enthusiasm as soon as the official reporter rejoins the party and sets his fervid imagination to work once more.

A war loan may help money lenders, but it will not increase the productive capacity of the country one iota. The United States will have no trouble about floating bonds, but every dollar borrowed from the government is so much withdrawn from the loan market, where it would otherwise be taken for investment in enterprises of various kinds. War is destruction and no country ever waxed prosperous on destruction.

According to the yellows, hysterical demands upon congress for an immediate declaration of war are, of course, spontaneous outbursts of popular sentiment, but the earnest remonstrances of business men and commercial bodies against an armed conflict, except as a last resort, are the stereotyped product of systematic agitation. 'Twas always thus.

While the new Chicago city council is evenly divided between the two political parties it is stated that the majority of the aldermen belong to the reform element. It is to be hoped reform in Chicago means something different from the brand displayed by the bogus police board reformers in Omaha.

Assisting the Enemy.

American journalists maddened turned against the president as such enemies of the nation as any Spanish gun can be.

Not Fright That Way.

Few of the senators who are raising for us a war of nerves, so much as to employ a guide to pilot them. The street signs should be neat, legible and properly placed, and the house numbers both visible and accurate.

Public and private buildings will have to be made attractive outward and inward. Mere cleanliness will go a great way in forming a favorable predisposition. Add to this fresh paint and bright decorations, artistic, if not expensive, and no visitor will go away without an indelible remembrance of the city's fine appearance.

The enumeration could be continued almost indefinitely. Time is short and work plenty, and only by every one doing his part can all these projected improvements be successfully carried through.

AMERICAN DAIRY PRODUCTS ABROAD.

There is disagreement in the reports from foreign countries as to the popularity of American dairy products. But there is no disagreement on the important proposition that offering adulterated or imperfect goods is a serious injury to the market wherever it is done. The United States consul at Nottingham, England, reports that the sale of "filled" cheese in that market by American shippers has produced a bad impression and that as a consequence the price of even first-class American cheese has fallen off. In general, however, the market for American cheese in England and other European markets is improving, owing to the requirement that cheese that is not pure shall be plainly stamped to indicate its nature.

The export of American cheese last year amounted to over 60,000,000 pounds as against the 36,000,000 pounds of the year before, but it will be some time before exports get back to the standard of 1881-85, when over 118,000,000 pounds annually were shipped out of the country. That was before adulteration became so common. English people had learned to like American cheese and were buying freely, but they were frightened by the hubbub raised by home producers against the "filled" article and soon the demand disappeared. The attempt made to create preference for Canadian cheese and butter over American has not entirely succeeded, since the price paid for American cheese last year was a little higher than that for Canadian cheese, showing that the American product has not lost its old reputation.

Since the dairy industry is taking such a firm hold in the western states this matter of the foreign market is of growing interest. Adulteration may not be harmful to the cheese consumers, but it is certainly injurious to the cheese market.

Prominent German-Americans of Chicago are publicly protesting the insinuation made in one of their local papers that, no matter what oath of allegiance they might take, they still recognized their first duty to the government of the fatherland. The protest asserts vehemently that the German-Americans are as loyal to this country as any of its native citizens, and that should the trial come they will be found at the front without regard to the foe before them. The German-Americans stood the test in the last war and will certainly

do so whenever another emergency offers, as will substantially all of our naturalized citizens. If history is to be relied on no country was ever more safe from enemies within than fighting enemies without than the United States.

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HEROES OF THE IMBROGLIO.

Trend of Events of National Importance.

April has been pre-eminently the war month of the United States. The shots of the "ambitious farmers" at Lexington rang out on April 19, 1775. The first bloodshed in the Mexican war was on April 24, 1846, three weeks before the declaration of war. The "ambitious farmers" of Lexington rang out on April 19, 1775. The first bloodshed in the Mexican war was on April 24, 1846, three weeks before the declaration of war. The "ambitious farmers" of Lexington rang out on April 19, 1775. The first bloodshed in the Mexican war was on April 24, 1846, three weeks before the declaration of war.

The most extensive battery of guns mounted by the United States is located at the "ambitious farmers" at Lexington, New York harbor. It consists of sixty twelve-inch mortar guns located in impregnable casemates. They are fired by electricity, the operators being located in armored towers. The mortar entrance is flanked on each side by a gun. The mortar is mounted on a truck which can drop shells weighing half a ton each in any of the squares designated in the plan. The mortar is fired by electricity, the operators being located in armored towers. The mortar entrance is flanked on each side by a gun. The mortar is mounted on a truck which can drop shells weighing half a ton each in any of the squares designated in the plan.

Among the many tributes paid Captain Sanger was the three upon it a superior officer, Rear Admiral Gherardi, deserves to be quoted, inasmuch as it tersely expresses popular sentiment: "I do not think," says the admiral, "that people generally realize the greatness of Sibege's action in a time when a word from him would have meant inevitable war. He is sitting in his cabin writing a letter to the president when, without a moment's warning, he is in his ship blown up beneath his feet, the lights extinguished and the vessel on fire and sinking. He leaves his stateroom, in command of his ship, and enters any of the compartments, doing all that he can to save lives, but, in the midst of the horror and turmoil, but, in the midst of the horror and to be a tomorrow, and that a single word from him would have meant inevitable war. 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