

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

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The hero of Manila was said to be the victim of petticoat politics. Boss Croker has told what he thinks of Admiral Dewey. Now let Admiral Dewey tell what he thinks of Boss Croker.

The robin and the swallow may be mistaken, but when the sound of "Play ball" resounds throughout the land spring must be here.

An American kopie seventy feet high was born at the foot of Mount Baker a few days ago, but no Boers have yet made appearance in its neighborhood.

Boss Croker will postpone his return from England until some time in June. He probably fears that his broken leg will not be strong enough to stand the strain any sooner.

When a small boy puts in his time Saturday digging fish worms it is by no means certain that he is in Sunday school when he disappears from home on the first day of the week.

Bryant compliments for Dewey and Miles have been suddenly retired from circulation as far as possible. No new coinage is anticipated and an effort is being made to collect all the old ones outstanding.

Queen Victoria's latest grandson is to be christened Patrick, but if this son of York ever ascends the throne of Great Britain his name will not conjure the Irish nationalists into becoming enthusiastic royalists.

The new cruiser named after Nebraska is to be protected with the best armor plate, so we may feel sure that when inaugurated as a part of the navy it will live up to the high reputation of the state which it commemorates.

The powers have served notice on the Chinese government that the "Boxers" must be suppressed or the whites will take a hand in the bout. Much as the people of this country object to outside interference, they might try to be convinced if some one would suppress the boxers in this country.

Senator Clark's defense is that if it had not been for Daly he would not have been under the necessity of spending so much money to secure that Montana senatorship. The senator should not complain. He is old enough at the game to know that a player must be ready to stand a raise or drop out.

General Wheeler announces that he is not a candidate for the vice presidential nomination on the Bryan ticket. Wheeler doubtless realizes that, while he has good speed himself, he is not equal to the task of carrying his running mate along at a gait sufficiently swift to give them a show in the race.

The final decision on the repetition of the Ak-Sar-Ben festival in Omaha next fall must be made at the public meeting called at the Commercial club rooms for tomorrow evening. Everyone interested in this vital question should manifest his desires by being personally present and giving expression to his sentiments.

Even should Beckham finally secure his title to the governorship of Kentucky under the ruling of the supreme court of that state, neither he nor the democratic party can get much honor out of it. Plainly interpreted, it is that Beckham has usurped the office, but that the courts are powerless to compel him to yield possession to the rightful owner.

The frequency with which aspirants for the democratic nomination for the presidency are bobbing up would seem to indicate holes in Bryan's fences which his boomers have not been willing to admit. As the fence gang has been at work constantly during the past four years, there must have been inexcusable carelessness or more breachy animals inside than generally supposed.

PUBLICITY AS A TRUST REMEDY.

In the April number of the Review of Reviews, Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks of Cornell university discusses at considerable length publicity as a remedy for the evils of trusts. As the expert of the United States Industrial commission Prof. Jenks formulates tersely the conclusions reached by the commission in the declaration that "industrial combinations have become fixtures in our business life. Their power for evil should be destroyed and their means for good preserved."

With this enunciation as his text, Prof. Jenks points out the scope of publicity in dealing with the most dangerous features of the trust problem. As analyzed by him, the objects of publicity are:

First, to prevent the promoters of industrial combinations from deceiving investors and the public by concealing corporations to furnish full details regarding the property or services for which stocks or securities are to be issued and other material information necessary for safe investment.

Second, to prevent fraud and overvaluation of trust securities.

Third, to encourage competition when profits become excessive, thus protecting consumers against too high prices and guarding the interests of employes and creditors by a knowledge of the financial conditions of the business.

White Prof. Jenks has accurately presented the advantages of enforced publicity, he does not reach the core of the remedy to be applied. National and state legislation requiring corporations to give stockholders free access to their books and to publish periodical exhibits of resources and liabilities would be a step forward, but it is by no means the full measure of protection now demanded by the public.

Publicity to have its fullest scope should include also national supervision by experts under the direction of officers clothed with the same power that has been conferred on the comptroller of the currency with reference to the national banks. Official publicity, based on ascertained facts, verified by government accountants and the prohibition of the issue of securities not justified by the assets or business of corporations would do away with the greatest danger by which the people are menaced from the trusts.

The consensus of opinion among all men who have given the trust problem serious consideration is that the searchlight of publicity turned upon these giant commercial and manufacturing combinations would be the most effective preventive of the worst abuses which have sprung out of this phase of our industrial evolution.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

One week from today the public inauguration of the Paris exposition will take place. The exhibition is not yet complete and probably will not be for at least a month more, but this will not deter people from going to Paris and doubtless the attendance from the opening day will be large. This will be the sixteenth exposition held on French soil. The last one was in 1889 and it was attended by 32,000,000 people. The forecast for 1900 is said to double these figures, the expected attendance being placed at 65,000,000.

The present exposition is on a very much more extensive scale than that of eleven years ago. The area originally set apart for it was found inadequate to meet the requirements, so eager were the nations to participate, and it has been twice enlarged. The expenditure in preliminary work by all countries having exhibits has been over \$200,000,000, three-fourths of that amount having been contributed by France alone. The United States will be well represented in the exposition. American manufacturers have shown a lively appreciation of this opportunity to exhibit their products and the promise is that the display of these will not be excelled by any other country. The French authorities were liberal in according space to the United States and it will be fully occupied.

It will be a great exposition, in some respects surpassing all predecessors, and the Parisians are reasonably anticipating a rich harvest from it. Owing to the hostile attitude of the French people toward England it is probable that British patronage of the exposition will be very much less than if a friendly feeling existed between the two countries, but the exposition can be a success without this support. While it lasts France will extend cordial greeting to all peoples, but there are some observers who think that when it is over she will have some moves to make that may disturb the nations and particularly Great Britain.

CUBAN DISSENSION.

The dissension among the Cubans at Santiago, which has always been the starting point of Cuban revolt, justifies reports that have recently come from the island that pacification is not yet effected and that before it is there may yet be much serious trouble. It also shows that among a considerable number of the people, particularly those identified with the colored party, there is a dislike of Americans quite as pronounced as these people ever felt toward the Spaniards and that it is not decreasing.

A staff correspondent of the New York Times, in a recent letter from Havana, states that it is a common saying out in the provinces that the Americans are hated worse than the Spaniards. The feeling has been cultivated that Americans are keeping Cubans from their own and the correspondent says this feeling is reasonably strong and is not losing strength in spite of the manifest benefits of peace which American control has insured and the prospect of disorder were the land to be turned over to native factions. Efforts to point out to the people the advantages of strong supervision have been unavailing.

This correspondent expresses the opinion that whether the Americans retain possession of the island or evacuate trouble is inevitable, judging the native temper by the political agitation

now in progress. Evacuation, he says, "would precipitate a war of factions for spoils, the party in power would always be menaced by the opposing party and business would come to a standstill. Nothing worse could happen by American possession and probably nothing nearly so bad." This, it is needless to say, represents the view of the property interests of Cuba and while it certainly finds warrant in such circumstances as that at Santiago it should not have too great influence upon American public opinion. It is easy to understand, as stated in the dispatches, that the friends of annexation are pleased with the situation, but they should receive no encouragement from this country. There is no prospect in sight that the question of annexation can be brought forward in Cuba as a political issue and it will not be if there is no change in the position of our government.

The United States senators who recently returned from a visit to Cuba stated that they found conditions there highly satisfactory. The disturbance at Santiago shows that their investigation was not thorough, as indeed it could not be in the brief time they spent on the island. Such manifestations of popular dissatisfaction as that at Santiago must be expected, but they will not be permitted to interfere with the clearly defined purpose of this government to prepare the Cuban people for independence and when it believes them ready for it to leave the island to their control and government.

TURKEY AND OUR MEATS.

The edict of the government of Turkey proposing to exclude all pork from that country has met with prompt protest from our government. The note of the secretary of state, it is said, emphatically denies the pretense of the unwholesomeness set up against pork as a basis for the exclusion and pointedly urges that the Turkish government shall support its contention by adequate evidence if it would avoid serious results from the enforcement of its edict. A Washington dispatch states that the officials there are confident, because of the complete failure of the German health officers to make good such assertions respecting our meats, believing that the Turkish government can make no better showing.

Further information in regard to this action by Turkey will be awaited with a good deal of interest. We have no data at hand as to the extent of the exports of American pork to Turkey, but whatever it may be our government should firmly insist upon adequate evidence in justification of its exclusion and if this is not furnished Turkey should be made to understand that there is such a thing as trade retaliation. Our importations from that country do not constitute a very large item in our foreign trade, but doubtless Turkey would not care to lose this trade, while we could dispense with it without suffering from the loss. The tendency abroad to discriminate against American meats demands vigorous treatment.

AMERICAN COMPETITION.

According to Mr. Robert Porter, European manufacturers look upon the increase in the exports of American manufactured products to Europe with alarm and the statement is sustained by other testimony. These exports have more than doubled in the last ten years, their value in 1889 being \$388,000,000. These figures will be exceeded this year and there appears to be no reason to doubt that this class of exports will continue to grow.

The greatest alarm at American competition is in Germany. The German statesman sees, says Mr. Porter, within the last ten years a falling off of exports from his own country to the United States and an increase of imports from the United States to Germany, and he becomes anxious. He attributes it to our protective system and in some quarters, at least, proposes to meet it with more vigorous restrictions on the part of Germany. The Englishman regards the matter more philosophically, though it still troubles him some. The returns of our foreign trade for the fiscal year 1899 showed that the sum of our exports just about equaled the exports last year from Great Britain. This was a rather startling fact to the British. They knew of course that their export trade had been marked by retrogression, while that of this country had been steadily progressing, but they were not prepared to find that we had overtaken them. They find some satisfaction, however, in the fact that most of the foreign carrying trade of the United States is done by British ships and so long as this continues to be the case the increase in our trade is a benefit to one of the most important British interests. Our dependence upon England in this respect is a source of large revenue to her vast shipping interest, which quite compensates for any loss from the competition of our manufacturers. Were there an American merchant marine adequate to the requirements of this foreign trade our competition would be a far more serious matter to Englishmen than it is. Moreover, it would accelerate our progress in the world's markets.

Mr. Porter suggests that now that our foreign commerce has reached nearly \$2,000,000,000 we can well afford to give it serious attention. He thinks it will not drift along as heretofore and he urges for its promotion a liberal policy of commercial treaties. He would have a treaty with Germany to secure to that country cheaply, as imports, the necessities of life and of the raw materials for industries, in return for which Germany might secure certain reciprocal reductions in duty on her exported industrial products. Mr. Porter concludes an article on this subject as follows: "It should be borne in mind that, when our commercial relations with Great Britain, Germany and France are satisfactory four-fifths of our European trade is covered, for roughly speaking, of the \$1,250,000,000 representing our total European trade not over \$250,000,000, or one-fifth, remains to be distributed among the minor European countries." The difficulty in the way of making such a treaty with Germany is the attitude of

the agrarian element and it does not appear that this is likely to be modified, and so long as the agrarians insist upon their demands the government will hardly venture to enter such a reciprocity arrangement as Mr. Porter suggests.

CHURCH TAXATION.

If the Nebraska silver republicans imagine that they have struck an entirely new lead in the proposal to tax churches, educational and charitable institutions they are much mistaken. Church taxation was one of the much debated features of the constitution submitted to the voters of Nebraska in 1871.

This subject was the prime rock of contention on which that constitution foundered, or rather was counted out. It afforded the only opportunity and the only example for a union of the church militant of all denominations. The Catholic priests and the Methodist preachers for once slept in the same bed and preached the same crusade denouncing the proposition as an attempt to tax the bones of their fathers interred in the cemetery and the most sacred places of worship.

If the silver republicans succeed in engraving church taxation in their national platform they will resurrect the echoes of the memorable Nebraska campaign of 1871 and unchain the dogs of war by bringing the battalions of the church into battle array against the phalanx of the political reformers.

One hundred and seventy-three saloon keepers in Silver Bow county, Montana, have respectfully represented to their county board that they want equality before the law. They declare that they object to paying into the county treasury over \$10,000 annually for licenses with which to carry on the sale of liquors, wines and beers and have no protection whatever against grocers who are selling bottled goods without paying any license whatever except an occupation tax, or \$24 a quarter.

To bring matters to a climax the Silver Bow Liqueur Dealers' Protective association has served notice on all whom it may concern that unless these fraudulent practices are immediately stopped its members will put themselves on an equal footing with the grocers and continue to sell liquid refreshments over the bar without paying one cent of license. This summary notice throws a flashlight upon the disturbing elements that make it so expensive for senatorial candidates to gain a headway in Montana. When the saloon keepers are oppressed the politicians must suffer, if not from thirst at least from want of abundant circulating medium.

The surveyor general of Alaska, so it is reported, has just named the most important mountain peaks back of Skagway in commemoration of some of the notables prominent in Washington. One of them is to be known as Carter mountain in honor of Senator Carter of Montana, another is named Mount Fairbanks in honor of the tall senator from Indiana, a third after Dewey, a fourth after Senator Foster, a fifth after Senator Shoup of Idaho, while still another is named Sphinx mountain. Who the sphinx is is not disclosed, but it is certain he is not one of the volcanoes who have been spouting periodically in the senate. Everyone has a right to guess at the identity of the sphinx.

Omaha's bank clearings for the last week show an increase of 53 per cent over the corresponding week of the year before. This is not the only straw that indicates the upward trend of trade and industry in this city. The business of the Omaha postoffice for the quarter ending March 31 exceeds that of any previous quarter in its history. Mark it down.

Seasonable and Sound. Minneapolis Times. Advice to Dewey—Don't give up the ship.

Their Tires Pliaged. Chicago Record. The Boers are getting their second wind, and they seem to have plenty of it.

Variations in Family Life. Atchison Globe. In every family you'll find an old man trying to quit smoking and a young one trying to learn.

And the Cat Came Back. Philadelphia Times. That assumption of the backbone of the Transvaal war being broken possibly grew out of the Boer just getting his back up.

The Crop of Silver. Minneapolis Tribune. The production of silver in the United States has slightly increased during the past few years, with no advance in price to stimulate it. In 1897 it was 53,860,000 ounces; in 1898 it was 54,500,000 ounces, and in 1899 it was 57,700,000 ounces.

Sore Trials for Jones. Baltimore American. There is no liberty in the free land of ours more keenly appreciated in these days than the individual right reserved to pronounce proper names as one pleases. Otherwise, discussions of the war in Africa and Russian possibilities would come to a sudden end.

The Need of the Hour. Philadelphia Ledger. It would be much to the advantage of contemporary history if we could have the Boer accounts of battles simultaneously with those given by the British—for those that come from Boer sources are endorsed by the British. Then we should get the proper perspective, and know how to view the affairs. It is rather confusing at present.

Long for Vice President. Boston Transcript. Secretary Long is thus far the only man "prominently mentioned" for the vice presidency who is indisputably a national figure. That Mr. Long is amply qualified to bring back to the vice presidency some of the old time prestige of that office not even his political opponents will question, but it would not be strange if, after a quarter of a century of arduous public service, he should prefer the freedom private station gives.

Inflated Corporations. Buffalo Express. The record of new incorporations of companies having at least \$1,000,000 of capital during March reached the large total of over \$50,000,000. This showing, however, does not indicate a renewal of the rush to consolidation which appeared at this season in 1899, for it seems to be a fact that in almost every instance the formation of these new companies was begun a year or more ago. Apparently it has become increasingly difficult to carry such plans to completion.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Indianapolis News: Rev. Dr. Parkhurst says that there are some "high criminals out of prison." The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst is simply giving emphasis to a well-known fact.

Minneapolis Journal: The advertising doctors of divinity know just how to go to work now to get to be clingers in the public eye. An attack on the old confession of faith is like pounding a sore thumb.

Baltimore American: A minister in New York denounces woman as the moral foe of civilization and as making men tramps. Also that she is becoming a foe to religion. These statements may seem extreme, but to secure endorsement he has been shrewd enough to make the charges about the opening of the spring house-cleaning period.

St. Paul Pioneer Press: The people of Minnesota in general and St. Paul in particular should entertain a feeling of pride over the honor conferred upon Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul in being selected to deliver the dedicatory address at the unveiling of the Lafayette monument in Paris on July 4. The selection shows the great esteem in which the archbishop is held, not only as an orator, but as a representative American citizen.

Chicago Chronicle: It is not surprising that Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis should feel called upon to do some of his predecessors in Plymouth pulpit by tearing into figurative tatters the Westminster Confession of Faith, so dear to orthodox Presbyterians. If indeed to any surprise it will be that Dr. Hillis permits his name to be carried on the rolls of the Chicago presbytery, putting himself in the attitude of making bitter warfare upon the theological organization that nurtured him and to which he still nominally belongs. It is another instance of the extraordinary lack of taste, not to say intellectual honesty, among pulpits of a certain class. In carnal warfare, at least, belligerents don't skulk in one another's camps, wearing false livery, when they make their attacks.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

With true loyalty Ohio stands up for the Ohio man. The exile of the lion of Africa is not in vain. Michigan has a new town named Cronje.

Lady Smith having retired from the center of the stage, give Ladybrand a chance to break into the routine. Vermont's crooked cashier made away with \$175,000—enough to insure a successful "waste" with the blind goddess.

When General Sherman made his famous remark about war his prophetic eye foresaw the awful ravages of cabled poetry. Dewey's habit of getting there on time or a little ahead secured well in naval affairs. In politics he appears far in the rear of the band wagon.

A Connecticut farmer is going to build a garden of Eden on his ranch. Evidently the Nutmeg state is permanently annexed to the republican column. Captain Bob Evans is suffering from a violent attack of rheumatism. His rich stock of dashing epithets is wholly unequal to the emergency.

A California girl with \$12,000,000 in sight is reported to be unhappy. If she cannot unload her troubles but there she can't. Superstitious notions about 13 will not prevent gallant embraces a good thing.

An Indiana boy charged with breaking into a fruit store admitted in court that he ate seventy-five bananas and fifty-three oranges besides three pounds of nuts, all in three hours. While Hoosierdom produces youngsters of his capacity the new century's school of romance promises to outshine the era of Munchausen.

Ex-Governor Furnas announces through the Nebraska City Conservative his readiness to give trees free to all who will dig and plant them on Arbor day, April 22. The stock in his nursery at Brownville includes ash, elm, maple, catalpa, red bud, birch, box elder, black walnut, black locust, balsam of Gilead, ironwood, hackberry and mulberry trees.

In announcing his self-sacrifice in behalf of the Boer cause the Missouri spellbinder does not forget to put in a lick for Webster Davis. Referring to the spirit that moves him he says: "I thought my dearest nation over as I came across the Atlantic and the more I thought the greater it became Webster Davis. I said to myself at last, 'In this one thing at least it shall not be that you thought of your own interests.'" Such a throbbing conscience is safer out of office.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

Collier's Weekly: Brown—I'm glad I met your wife at last. She seemed to take a fancy to me. Jones—Yes? I wish you'd met her sooner.

Chicago Record: Doctor—And the twins? Are they well? Papa—Quite well, thank you. "How do they sleep?" "In day and night shifts!"

Puck: Nell—Do you know, I really think I will marry Harry. He is a good looking, kind and I am rather fond of him. Belle—I didn't know you were engaged. Nell—Oh! It's not formal yet, but he has told me that I seem different from other girls.

Indianapolis Journal: "How is your Easter frock coming on?" "I don't know a thing about it." "Haven't you seen your dressmaker?" "No! I stay away, because every time I've been near her it has cost me \$5."

Chicago Tribune: "How did you know, Harry, dear, that I would say yes when you asked me?" "Because, my sweet, I am the seventh son of a seventh son. The future holds no secret from me." "Indeed! Then you know, of course, that I have no intention of ever marrying you?"

Philadelphia Press: Husband—What's worrying you? Wife—Oh, I was thinking about the lace curtains you said I might buy for the parlor. If I don't get them the neighbors will think I can't afford them, and if I do they'll hide the view of our handsome new furniture which the neighbors might have through the window.

Chicago Post: "Go, my proud beauty!" said he. "Go and sell your aged suitor for his better good. But you will yet weep bitter tears over the way you have broken a trusting heart." The maiden turned upon him two lovely eyes brimming with unshed tears. "Knicker!" said she.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

(April 11, 1900.) The snows of three and thirty years Have fallen on your grave. No snow, no time, no heart-felt tears, Could hide a heart more brave.

When flowers bloom above your breast And bless the world the while, They will but call from your deep rest Your soul-inspiring smile.

Wish o'er your bed the live grass grows And drinks the gentle rain. You'll not be how, nor when, nor where, You buried your own pain.

You did not falter when God's Light Had given you to see. The way of charity and right For bound as well as free.

There is not one directing light In all the star-strewn sky That gleams so mirthful and so bright As did your kindly eye.

No tree in all the forest grew As stalwart as your hand That lifted with a courage true A curse from our fair land.

Our nation in her direst need Found your strong, steadfast mind; No prejudice, no selfish greed, Could there a lodgment find.

The God who gave us Washington Sent you to be our guide, America's own gifted Son— Her savior and her bride.

Windsor, Neb. BELLIE WILLEY GUE.

Easter Announcement To Purchasers: Don't wait until the last minute, take time to get what you want in Easter finery, and give us time to be sure it's just right before you get it. "Everything" in clothing, that's new you will find at Browning, King & Co's either for the man or the boy, and the price is as right as the quality and style. We make every piece of clothing we sell and you have our word that Browning, King & Co's clothing is way ahead of all others in good points of manufacture—Beautiful spring suits for men at \$10, \$15 and \$20 that are dreams of luxury. If you don't believe it take a walk by our store and see if we are not right. They are on display in our window, all prices are represented, and as you admire the clothing notice the furnishing also shown there, (well worth your time). This department is fuller of things that men want than all the other stores in Omaha put together, from the top of his head which we can clothe with the right kind of a hat from \$1.50 to \$5.00, soft, derby or silk, to his feet which we can cover with fancy socks at 25c or 75c, from fancy underwear at 50c or \$1.50 to an overcoat at \$10 or \$40, from a fancy waistcoat at \$2.50 to fancy suspenders at 50c, from jewelry to neckwear at 50c, \$1.00 and \$1.50, to umbrellas and canes at 25c up to \$16.50. There is nothing in wearables for men that Browning, King & Co. have not got, providing it's proper. This is really the place to shop for mankind. Our Boys' Department is just as complete as the Men's, Browning King & Co. R. S. WILCOX, Mfg. Omaha's Only Exclusive Clothiers for Men and Boys.