

THE DAILY BEE. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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Sworn Statement of Circulation: Geo. B. Tschuck, secretary of the Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending April 1st, 1887, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation. Rows include Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Average.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of April A. D. 1887. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Who wouldn't be a railroad pool commissioner now? With nothing to do, is a very soft job.

Emperor William has planted a chestnut tree in his palace garden, and judging from the remarks evoked by William's action, the yield is large.

Now that pooling has been abolished, Pool Commissioner Vining will be able to take a vacation, and devote himself more exclusively to the cultivation of Chinese and Sanskrit literature and peanuts.

Henry Waterson, in a recent interview, says he is looking every year for a break-up in the solid south. Were it not for Henri and his star-eyed goddess, the south would be nothing but a continuous down-tide boom.

A Wisconsin editor referred to a fellow citizen as a "Red Hog." A libel suit against the paper printing the article followed, resulting in a verdict for the plaintiff. This shows the folly of being particular and entering into descriptive detail unless you know the favorite color of the man referred to.

Governor Marmaduke, of Missouri, has signed the bill to enforce the Sunday law in St. Louis, and it will go into effect at once. No wonder spectral speakings have appeared in poor old St. Louis during the last two months. It was a clever scheme. When a pink-nosed citizen wants to change his breath on a Sunday night he will appear at the back door of a drinking place as a "spectral object" and the back alleys of the old town will be filled with spoofs.

The civil service commission at Washington does not know what to do with the application of a young lady who wants to be appointed "clerk" to congress. Appoint her by all means. The representatives from the First and Second districts of Nebraska, and in fact all over the country, are sadly in need of instruction. And while about it, it would not be a bad idea to appoint a chaplain to give instructions to all the statesmen when next they assemble. It would be wiser to teach them how to pray than to employ some man to pray for them.

The special event of yesterday was the visit of the Hon. John Lawrence Sullivan, of Boston, to the Hon. Grover Cleveland. The Boston gentleman was introduced by the Hon. Pat Sheedy, of Chicago, and the two distinguished champions of democracy and pugilism greeted each other with a cordial grasp of the hand. The too brief dispatch which records the meeting of these celebrated citizens of the republic, supplies few of the details of the interesting occasion. The entire fading fact is noted, however, that the Hon. Pat Sheedy, with the happy conception of fitness which distinguishes him, remarked to the Hon. Grover Cleveland that if he desired to reduce his adipose tissue, the Hon. John Lawrence Sullivan would take pleasure in assisting him to that result. The friendly offer was of course declined. Shortly thereafter these eminent representatives of democracy and pugilism, with expressions of continued gratification at having met, separated. It was indeed a memorable occasion.

A statement just prepared in the office of the adjutant general of the army, showing the number of casualties which have occurred during the last year and the number of vacancies at present existing, will not be encouraging information to candidates for second lieutenantcies. Only twenty-eight of these positions—five in the artillery, eight in the cavalry, and fifteen in the infantry—are now available for the West Point class. Five more vacancies, from retirement and disability, are assured, thus making thirty-four openings. The graduating class consists of sixty-five, so that in order to provide for the whole number of these newly-fledged soldiers thirty-two vacancies must occur between now and June. It is estimated that at least fifteen of the graduates will have to take assignments as additional. The situation offers very little chance for the non-commissioned officers who recently entered a competitive examination for commissions, and no chance at all for civilians with military inclinations. Indeed, for the latter class, it is possible to say that the prospect for several years ahead is not flattering.

The Immediate Effect.

The inter-state commerce law, which was generally supposed to have gone into effect on the first day of April, did not in reality begin to operate until April 5, sixty days from the date on which the bill was signed by the president.

Two points present themselves as more salient than all others in their importance to railway patrons, and it may be wise at the outset to direct public attention to their careful consideration.

The first of these is the fact that the law calls for the public posting of official rates. Let shippers and travelers see that the official schedules of rates are placed in full view at every railroad station. A liberal interpretation of the law would secure an exhibition or posting of such schedules at some place that can be easily reached by the people, and where the whole tariff sheet can be examined and read. These rates are alike for all shippers, under like conditions, where the shipments are to be made in the same direction. There can be no discrimination in favor of anybody, whether friendly or unfriendly to the managers and agents. The rates are to be maintained for a fixed period, and are not subject to change at the whim of freight agents or other officers. There are to be no more special rates for preferred shippers, and no rebates for any patron, no matter how extensive may be his business or influence.

The second great point of inter-state regulation concerns competition by parallel lines and other roads that heretofore have pooled their earnings. The law prohibits the pooling of both earnings and freights. The railroads may maintain the same rates to competitive points, but, having no share in each other's business, they will naturally become active and independent solicitors for traffic at every point where two or more roads cross or terminate.

With publicity of rates, and with pools broken up, the worst abuses of the present railway system will in a great measure disappear.

It remains to be seen whether or not these two vital reforms, which do not depend on the inter-state commission in any particular, will be lived up to in good faith by the railroads.

The Monetary Situation.

The bank clearings of the country are one of the best means of judging of the activity of general trade. Where two men do business at the same bank, and their checks with each other go directly to that bank, no record appears in the weekly table which is printed in the press. The amount given in print is the sum of checks that went to the clearing houses. This sum last week was a billion dollars, which indicates a good state of trade—excellent if we account for the shrinkage of all prices and the increased value of money since 1883. In the hard times of 1884 and 1885 the total of this same weekly table sank as low as \$900,000,000. In the boom which reached its maximum in the summer of 1886, the figures were three times as great. The billion-point, however, means prosperity without special excitement, outside of the rush to get freight to its destination before the new commerce law went into operation.

In the bank clearings published in yesterday's BEE, the increase in Omaha over last year's report was 129 per cent, the largest ratio of progress in the nation. While this result is highly gratifying, and must advance our city in the opinion of the business world, it still involves comparatively small figures, and the growth in number of our transactions cannot long be expected to continue such surprises. A hundred per cent increase, with two millions of clearings, means a million of new business. But Boston's 23 per cent increase in a hundred millions means twenty-three millions.

Business seems to be liveliest at St. Paul, Omaha, Boston, Denver, and San Francisco. The increase at St. Paul, without a similar growth at Minneapolis, is a notable point in the table of clearings.

It must be remembered that the national treasury has emptied out, in one way or another—principally in thrifless appropriations by congress—over a hundred millions in hoarded money since last April. This has meant two dollars for every man, woman, and child in the land, and this disbursement has undoubtedly eased trade very greatly. On the other hand, the imports have begun to grow large. These, in the first place, take money away, and, in the second place, the customs taxes for the imports go into the treasury, whence the money is hard to get into circulation again.

Last Saturday the payments of taxes into the treasury for customs were very heavy. At the same time, the United States sub-treasury owed the New York clearing house \$3,000,000. Now the government accepted silver for the customs, but its check to the clearing house for three millions must be paid in gold. Why? Because it is the law. No. Because the New York financiers are able to defy the law. It puts a stigma on silver, and that satisfies the gold men.

While money is going into the treasury and out of the country rather rapidly the New York banks are unable to keep their reserve at its customary figure. This lets out money to take the place of that which ceases circulating by deposit in the treasury. We can call only \$35,000,000 more bonds, and there are \$184,000,000 of surplus, with a steady increase. Thus the situation at the treasury is bad.

At present, the stock speculators base their most hopeful predictions on the phenomenal prosperity of Nebraska. The brokers say the Rock Island people will carry \$6,000,000 into this state with which to push their railroad extensions. As to the real good-fortune of such a piece of news, when looked at from the point of a Nebraska farmer, should occupy the BEE may at an early day have something to say. But, as a stock broker in Wall street sees it, it is unquestionably satisfactory.

Notwithstanding the hint that the Union Pacific road means to borrow another vast sum of money, the interest and principal of which must some time be met from the people already suffering from its oppressions, the financiers affect to believe that the recent annual report of the road is a cheering document, one calculated to further the nation in the good opinion of the world at large.

All signs point to the conclusion that the nation is in the midst of good times; that the end of this season of prosperity is not closely in view, and that Omaha is at the very pivot of the national activity, and likely to make the greatest gains.

We hope and believe these signs may be trustworthy.

One strong reason for this belief lies in the fact that the taxes pouring into the treasury come from luxuries consumed in the east, thus reducing the eastern currency, while the outflow of money from the east, such as the Rock Island's six millions, must come directly through our city. Money, when it shall grow tight, will necessarily first get scarce in the regions where the most luxuries are bought and the most currency added to the hoard of taxes, which must now rapidly grow larger.

Presidential Campaign Gossip.

Political circles at Washington and elsewhere are actively discussing the presidential probabilities of 1888. These relate almost entirely to the republican outlook, the democratic case being very generally regarded as practically settled, if Mr. Cleveland desires a renomination, of which there is little doubt. The return of Senator Sherman to the national capital from his southern trip is the immediate stimulus to the discussion. The consensus of opinion appears to be that the senator very materially strengthened his chances by that trip. His admirable success in the regions where the most luxuries are bought and the most currency added to the hoard of taxes, which must now rapidly grow larger, we have already pointed out their characteristic merits. Comprehensive, candid and eminently fair, they were such an exposition of republican principles and policy as the south has needed. It will not be questioned that while no other republican is better qualified than Senator Sherman to have successfully performed his work, so no other could have with greater propriety undertaken it. Mr. Sherman has been one of the foremost representatives of the radical wing of his party. He has never temporized with respect to the political methods of the dominant party in the south. He has had the courage in all positions and in all circumstances to proclaim what he knew and to declare what he believed. Having consistently for twenty years represented, more earnestly and vigorously than any republican leader now living, the displeasure of his party with the political abuses and wrongs in the south, who else could have so properly gone into that section to advocate republican principles with a view to correcting those abuses and wrongs?

A fair and generous people must learn to respect a man who frankly tells them their faults, and whose judgment of them is justified by results. The new south is seeing matters in a new light, political as well as material. It has discovered that a grave mistake has been made in traveling in the old beaten paths. It has become more intelligent, and therefore more generous and just. These improved conditions enabled Senator Sherman to obtain a willing and attentive hearing. There are indications already that the effect has been good. In Tennessee the current is setting strongly against bourbon rule, which there as elsewhere in the south has fettered all the agencies of enterprise and progress. A similar current is being felt in Virginia and North Carolina. They may not become strong enough by the next national election to change the political status of these commonwealths, but the progress they made toward that end is not to be lightly estimated.

Meanwhile the man who seems most likely to profit by the changing conditions, and who under the circumstances seems best entitled to the profit, is Senator Sherman. The debt of gratitude which the republicans of the south owe him for his past able and intrepid championship of their cause has been largely increased by his latest effort in behalf of his party in the south. It is therefore not a baseless assumption of the friends of Mr. Sherman that a majority of the representatives of southern republicans in the next national convention will support that statesman. It would be casting a doubt upon their political gratitude to believe otherwise. Nor will the republicans of other sections deny the consideration due Senator Sherman's effort to advance the principles of the party in the south. They now concede its wisdom and the admirable way in which it was conducted. When the good effects certain to follow become more apparent, there will be many more than at present to acknowledge that so judicious and able and courageous a leader has a claim upon the highest reward the party can bestow.

This does not disparage the claims of any other possible candidate. It simply recognizes the facts of the situation as they are seen and admitted by many of the shrewdest republican observers. The republican party, unlike its opponent, is not restricted in its choice of candidates to a couple of leaders, one of whom represents a reactionary faction. It has an abundance of available material, all of which is better than the best the democrats can present. But there is at this time an unmistakable drift of sentiment which, if it be maintained, must give John Sherman, when the next republican national convention meets, a stronger national ground than he has ever yet held.

Omaha Lots.

With two bridges across the Missouri river, lots within the new twenty-five square mile limits, ought to be as good real estate, considering the price, as there is in the world. The inhabitants probably pay for the boom by and in the rents that are exacted under the law of supply and demand. It should be the aim of all residents not so much to own bare lots as to erect durable and comfortable houses. Costly lots, unoccupied, will only hinder the march. Every house that goes up will fasten the present prices. In New York, Boston, and Chicago the dealers claim to be glad there is no general belief in the desirability of lots as a pure investment. Better, say they, the steady demand and continuous purchase which defend the market against panic. Much Chicago property was as high the first week of September, 1873, as it is to-day. The Chicago booms of late years have all been in the heart of the city. At the same time, an enduring value, whatever it may be in the long run, gives the widest satisfaction for a really useful citizen does not buy a lot to sell it. He buys it to use it, for himself or the convenience of others. What the lot may really be worth, is not the leading affair. What it can be used for is of exceeding importance.

For a long time inventors have been busy with devices for burning crude petroleum instead of coal for fuel. Water-works in various cities have been run in

They are both exceedingly retiring in manner and are seldom met in society.

They are somewhat seen on the streets of Honolulu, each leading a pet dog. Though socially and well read, they have produced nothing in literature that has attracted attention.

Brandy as a Preserver.

The car is said to be drinking deeper potations of brandy than ever before. Brandy is a good fruit preservative, but it will hardly preserve the car against the plots of the dynamites.

Cars Heated by Steam.

On Friday last a train of twelve cars heated by steam from the locomotive was run from Portland, Me., to Lake Maranacook and back to Portland, a distance of 120 miles. The speed of the train was not retarded, and a temperature of 50 degrees was maintained even in the rear car throughout the run. In the face of such a successful practical test as this, what justification can there be for the retention of the coal stove?

Case.

Think you that I shall grove or sigh? Shall waste my time in foolish tears—Or break my silly heart? No! I, the man who could thus win my love, Only to idly cry by.

When you are folded to his breast, And feel his kisses on your brow, Remember, two short months ago, I was him what you are now; But never think I wish him back, My dear, pray keep him—if you can You finally deserve my thanks, For winning such a little man.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. The Ulysses creamery is nearly completed. The Fremont board of trade has a new factory on the string.

Albion proposes to embalm her gold mine with whiskered burrs. The Campbell Press, number one, is out. H. M. Crane and J. Frank Lentz tilt the lever.

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PRESENT AND PAST.

Matters and Men at This Time in the Black Hills Country.

Deadwood and Rapid City—Mining Men—Municipal Politics—Liquor Men in the Field—Spicy Letter From "Twicehop."

DEADWOOD, DAK., April 2.—[Correspondence of the BEE.]—Up-country folks of the Black Hills have not yet ceased giggling and (some of them) festivating over the clever coup by which the late territorial legislature was got to pass over the governor's veto the county division bill; that bill was a general one in terms with the special object of dividing Lawrence county. What is not so well known is, that it is particularly a "drive" at Deadwood, the present county seat, as it is taken for granted that any division of the present county will involve the necessity for a more central location of its future capital than Deadwood will be after the division. In fact, the division movement is a sort of burning the barn to get rid of the rats, having had its origin chiefly in the revolt of the country promoters against what is called "the Deadwood court house ring," that has the credit of so egregiously debauching county administration. Councilman Washabaugh, who worked energetically for the bill, is from Deadwood, but he owes his nomination and election to his committal in advance of this measure inimical to the place of his residence. This clearly illustrates the extent to which the politics of this county have divided on the line, Deadwood on one side and everybody else on the other.

Petroleum in Utah.

BLAKE, Utah, March 30.—[Correspondence of the BEE.]—The famous "Black Girl" flowing oil spring which was discovered in December, 1886, has been sold to Boston parties for \$1,500,000. There are nine flowing springs of petroleum situated about three miles of this place. The gas from these wells can be seen in over two hundred places, and the roar of the same can be heard the distance of twenty miles. From another well near Salt Lake have been examined the springs. Messrs. A. A. and Fred Farrer, the discoverers of the largest oil well, are feeling very happy.

"Colonel" Russell, the Traitor.

The distinguished gentleman whose name heads this article was recently elected commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for the department of Nebraska. His selection was one of the greatest blunders the Grand Army has made for years.

The summer, dead-beat and corporation lickspittle, Paul Vandervoort, used to manipulate G. A. R. matters in Nebraska; almost exclusively, and his organization has rewarded the notorious traitor to Senator Van Wyck with an election as its department commander. It is true that "Colonel" Russell served with credit as a private soldier during the war, and was an able and trusted "scout" in General Crook's secret service, but he was not "colonel." However, rank should not be a figure, but honor should be considered, and it appears to us that "Colonel" Russell is a man of such character that an election of this fact we submit the following. After Senator Van Wyck's defeat we met Mr. Hoxie, Colonel Russell's law partner, and late register of the Grand Island and others, in Lincoln, and Russell was accused of betraying Van Wyck, we concluded to ascertain what Hoxie had to say about the matter. After shaking hands with Hoxie we said: "Well, old Van Wyck is dead at last!"

Hoxie replied: "Yes, and I am glad of it." We further said: "I noticed that Russell got in on the right side in good time."

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Now, reader, this is as it was told to us by Hoxie, and this two-faced, double-dealing traitor to a strong team of people, has been honored by the Grand Army, because he was a traitor and the friend and tool of railway corporations, and as the head of the judiciary committee, he has been charged with attempting to extort money from the Omaha gamblers, as a reward for defeating a bill making gambling a felony. The Grand Army is peculiarly fortunate, in Lincoln, and Russell is a place hunter and spoliator, who only seek to enrich themselves at the expense of the masses, and in doing so, bring odium upon themselves and incur the hostility of good men.

We served more than four years in the same regiment with "Colonel" Russell, and have nothing to say against him, as a soldier, but his perjury, as admitted and boasted of by Russell, and his conduct in kind words of their action, but unless the Grand Army ceases to become the tail of the political kite of the Russells, Vandervoort et al, of the railroad republicans, and unless it will be as friendly as an organization in Nebraska.

A Dead Fashion Reviving.

London Life: At more than one "first night" lately powdered coiffures have made their appearance in the stalls of the West-end theatres, and, as every thing must have been done, it is just possible that this phenomenon may pretend a general return to the fashion of using hair powder so prevalent in the last century. Amongst nearing forty are, it must have confessed, a few young women who to powder their hair as a means of disguising the ravages of time, and even younger faces are sometimes seen to advantage under a cloud of white powder, siding the caprices of fashion there would, therefore, be nothing astonishing in the revival of the fantastic headgear of Madame Pompadour and her contemporaries. It is for men to get their faces against any fashionable folly of this kind, for, all theories to the contrary notwithstanding, it is certain that women, whatever they may say, are largely influenced by the fashion to please the opposite sex. Hair powder, to my mind would be a monstrosity in these days, when simplicity of attire is, or ought to be, the standard of good taste. For not only is the use of hair powder in itself a sham, and, therefore, objectionable, but it entails the use of hair oil or some other abomination of the kind, to prevent the powder from falling like dust. In the last century it was customary for ladies to wear, not powder pure and simple, but a species of oleaginous "dour" or paste, which reduced the hair to a truly filthy condition. One would be alarmed at a prospect of the revival of such a fashion.

The Proportion of National Taxation.

Engineering News: Figures compiled by Mr. Edward Atkinson indicate that the debt of the United States is only 73 cents per acre, while the average of England, France and Germany is \$2.00. These figures are correct the proportion of national product is 24 per cent in the United States, 6.7 per cent in England; 15 per cent in France and 13 per cent in Germany. Italy, whose product is \$300 million, has a debt of \$2,000 million, or only to that of Russia, or 705,890 men.

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