

THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

Table with columns for Month and Circulation. Rows include January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.

Average for year ending Jan. 16, 1892, was 24,186.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 10th day of January, A. D. 1892.

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GOVERNOR BOIES would have done himself more credit in his inaugural message if he had come out flatfooted in a recommendation for the adoption of the Australian ballot law.

GENERAL BUTTERWORTH will resign his position as solicitor general of the World's fair. This is prima facie evidence that General Butterworth's political ambition is reviving.

THE two-mile limit saloonkeepers must not be permitted to continue in business contrary to law. Perhaps a little attention at the hands of the grand jury will expedite the taking out of licenses.

THE navy has rather the best of the army thus far, though actual war might help out the military establishment. Whether war be declared or otherwise, Secretary Tracy will be more than likely to get almost everything he asks in the way of appropriations.

CHICAGO is entirely out of water, the source of supply having been frozen. Chicago is not disturbed about the matter except from fear of fire. In the great city by the lakes water is chiefly used in extinguishing conflagrations, and occasionally for baths.

EX-SENATOR GEORGE F. EDMUNDS is the only lawyer in the United States who would dare to call in question the sublime wisdom of that oracular and corpulent body of stuffed prophets known as the United States supreme court while they are in full session.

DEADWOOD is elevated over the prospect of a \$200,000 federal building. The bill has passed the senate, and as Senator Pettigrew is backing it with his usual vigor the Black Hills metropolis can feel reasonably certain of its passage. When Pettigrew reaches out toward the treasury even the chairman of the house committee on appropriations throws up his hands in dismay and forgets to object.

A BOSTON democrat has been looking at the prospect of war with Chili through Objector Holman's spectacles and reaches the conclusion that it would cost \$2,000,000 at the very first clash of arms. The Boston democrat should remember that the chase and capture of the Hata cost \$2,000,000 and last winter's Sioux campaign probably four times that sum. A war with Chili in these days of dynamite bombs and tremendous guns would be cheap at \$50,000,000.

A SUIT is to be brought by the government against the venerable General and ex-Speaker Banks for the recovery of \$4,000 lost during his term as United States marshal years ago. It is almost cruel to harass the old man in his declining years with this suit. General Banks did not profit by the money in question. A deputy was indicted for its embezzlement and has never been tried. It would be better to send the deputy to the penitentiary and balance the books of General Banks. The general, after a lifetime in the public service, is poor.

THE republicans of the Ohio legislature propose to inquire into the legality of the election of United States Senator Brice of that state. The question involved is whether Mr. Brice is a resident of that state, or was at the time of his election, or a citizen of New York. He has a home in New York City, owns a large amount of property and carries on business there. He was enumerated in the census as a resident of New York. He also has a home and other property in Ohio, but for several years has resided very little of the time in that state, the greater part of his living there since he had a home in New York being during his contest for the senatorship. The republicans of the Ohio legislature believe it can be shown that when he was elected to the senate he was properly a citizen of the state of New York, and therefore cannot represent Ohio in the senate. It presents a quite interesting question, upon which the United States senate may be asked to pass judgment. Meanwhile Mr. Brice is occupying his seat in the senate and laying plans in conjunction with Mr. Hill and Mr. Gorham for the future of the democratic party.

PERPETUATING ITSELF.

The annual meeting of the bankers, implement dealers, lawyers, politicians and kit-gloved farmers, who for the most part compose the State Board of Agriculture, is over, and, as usual, the members have re-elected themselves or their immediate friends for another year. Ten thousand dollars has been cheerfully voted for increasing the interest of gamblers in the speed ring and \$2,000 for premiums for county collective exhibits of agricultural products.

In this connection it is of interest to observe that among the members of the board elected for the next two years the following are patrons of husbandry: L. A. Kent, banker, Milledge; J. D. McFarland, B. & M. capitalist, Lincoln; Captain J. M. Lee, farmer, politician, Oxford; S. M. Barker, political farmer, Silver Creek; J. B. McDowell, farmer, politician, Fairbury; R. E. Groer, political farmer, Kearney; M. L. Hayward, lawyer, Nebraska City; J. R. Cantlan, agricultural implement dealer, North Bend; W. D. Wildman, politician, Culbertson; and five real farmers not so well known. Among the hold-overs members and county presidents are J. J. Jensen, banker, Geneva; Frank H. Young, political farmer, Broken Bow; C. J. Betts, banker, Fairbury; J. B. Dinsmore, banker, Sutton; W. O. Southwick, grain dealer, Friend; J. W. Dolan, banker, Indianola, and M. Dunham, capitalist, Omaha.

People must not be surprised at finding many familiar names on this board. One of its chief objects, as before remarked in these columns, is to perpetuate itself and promote the interests of its members. Agricultural development is a secondary consideration.

MR. MILLS IN THE RANKS.

Congressman Roger Q. Mills has done what he was expected to do. He has notified the speaker of the house that he will not serve as chairman of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce. This is one of the best committees of the house, affording opportunity for useful and creditable work to a man of moderate ambition. But Mr. Mills has been chairman of the leading committee of the house, that of ways and means, and having declined the second place on that committee in this congress it was obviously unreasonable to suppose that he would accept a position deemed to be inferior. The speaker doubtless did the best he could in the circumstances to give the Texas statesman prominence among the committee chairmanships, but his effort is not appreciated. Mr. Mills prefers to be in the ranks, where he will be under no obligations to Speaker Crisp and his immediate staff; and can make matters as interesting for them as opportunity and his peculiar temperament may suggest.

Mr. Mills resigned his chairmanship after due deliberation, and taken in connection with his recent utterances the action cannot be regarded as having no significance. He has very recently indicated that he is not in favor of giving the country tariff revision in installments, as Mr. Springer proposes shall be done. He believes it to be the duty of the democrats in the house to make a general revision of the tariff, regardless of the question whether a measure of the kind would pass the senate. Mr. Mills does not think it good policy for the democracy to temporize or employ makeshifts in this matter, and he evidently intends not to be a party to such a policy. It is therefore to be presumed that when the proper time comes Mr. Mills will declare himself in this matter in no uncertain terms, and it is not unlikely in that event that he will be found to have a pretty strong following.

There is another matter regarding which Mr. Mills is not in sympathy with the dominant element of his party in the house. He thinks the democracy should for the present drop the question of the free coinage of silver, while the coinage committee is already practically committed in favor of reporting a free coinage measure. On this subject it is to be expected that Mr. Mills will also have something positive to say at the right time.

In short, the Texas congressman has a policy of his own which he does not intend to surrender without a contest, and his best vantage ground for making a fight will be in the ranks. He would be handicapped as the recipient of any consideration from the element that compassed his defeat for the speakership.

SHOEMAKER SHOULD BE SUSTAINED.

Every respectable and law-abiding citizen of Omaha will concede that the efforts of ex-Assistant City Attorney Shoemaker to enforce the laws and ordinances against the sale of obscene papers are commendable. Whatever may be the outcome of the court proceedings to punish Mr. Shoemaker for contempt, the sentiment of the community is in favor of the suppression of filthy papers that thrive on scandal and pander to the depraved appetites of people for highly-colored and sensational reports of the doings of the bethsal, as signation house and wine room.

When the agents and correspondents of such dirty sheets make it a practice to levy blackmail upon men and women by threatening them with exposure of some indiscretion they or their relatives may have committed or have been suspected of, and when these wretches peddle out libelous stories and hold them as clubs over the heads of public officials charged with enforcing the laws, it is incumbent upon the community to back the officials and demand that they do their whole duty regardless of consequences.

The Omaha representative of a nasty publication impudently boasts that his sheet does not claim to be respectable, but urges that "it is legal and contains far superior matter to that found in the Police Gazette and Police News." He further declares that "there is no crime committed except when the paper is sold to minors." A man who appeals on such grounds for public sympathy has a very low standard of morals. The Police Gazette and Police News may be inferior to the Kansas City sheet in point of slugging up salacious stories that have long passed from the memories of men. Those papers simply deal in reports of current crime and sporting news of the day. They are not hawked in new street and

do not employ or countenance reporters or agents that make a living by ransacking the secret closets of private, inoffensive and well-behaved citizens for skeletons and holding victims up for a ransom.

The plea that the law cannot be violated except by the sale of indecent literature to minors is puerile. The fact that the indecent Kansas City sheet has been sold on the street corners by newsboys affords ample proof of its sale to them as minors and would so be regarded in any court of justice.

Down in Kansas City the people have sought protection from professional liars and blackmailers through the grand jury and it may be that we shall have to emulate their example in Omaha. To subject the people of this city to systematic defamation that invades the family circle, incites violence and sooner or later, is liable to result in a bloody tragedy.

PROPOSED NEW STATES.

Bills have been introduced in congress to confer statehood on the territories of New Mexico, Utah and Oklahoma, and doubtless Arizona will receive like consideration. What the chances are for the admission of any of these territories by the present congress cannot now be determined, but it will be interesting to consider what claims they present for statehood.

The last census gave New Mexico a population of 157,000, and it is doubtless somewhat larger now. The last report of the governor made a very good showing in regard to material development.

The agricultural industry is growing, the mining industry is increasing, and in other respects the territory is realizing a steady progress. But the objection remains that the population is largely made up of people essentially alien in their character and sympathies, and if it be admitted that the resources are sufficient to maintain a state government there is still the question whether the people as a whole could safely be left to govern themselves. A constitution was submitted to them in 1890 which was defeated by a large majority, and although the governor explains that this was due to party differences, and was not the result of a disinclination to assume the condition of statehood, still it was an unfavorable indication for which the alien element of the population was doubtless mainly responsible. Until this element shall become so small a minority as to be incapable of mischief the expediency of conferring statehood on New Mexico will be questionable.

Utah's population, by the census of 1890, was close to 208,000, and the governor's report for 1891 placed it at nearly 211,000. The assessed value of property, real and personal, in 1891 was in round numbers \$121,000,000. Both as a population and resources Utah has an unquestionable claim to statehood, and the only obstacle in the way of attaining it is the political influence still exercised by the Mormon church. This, however, is steadily declining, and there is every reason to expect that within the next year or two those who are controlled in their political action by the church will be in a minority. Indeed there is now no distinctively Mormon party, that organization having disbanded previous to the last election for the legislative assembly, many of its members uniting with the republican and democratic parties. While this has been regarded as a ruse of the church leaders in the interest of statehood, and the Utah commission inclined to this view, the governor and others in a favorable position to judge have expressed the opinion that it was done in good faith.

The growth of Oklahoma, the youngest of the territories and the smallest in area, has been phenomenal. The last report of the governor estimated the population to be 80,000, and this is probably not far out of the way. Great progress has been made in agricultural development, and the people of the territory are of the most enterprising character. But Oklahoma can wait a few years for statehood without injury to its material welfare.

Arizona has a population of between 60,000 and 70,000, and as nearly all of the public lands of the territory are arid, the advance in population is certainly to be slow. There are large undeveloped resources, but under present conditions it is questionable whether a state government could be properly maintained.

It thus appears that Utah alone is able to present an entirely satisfactory claim, so far as population and developed resources are concerned, to statehood, and there is really no valid reason against the admission of that territory.

THE Fifth Ward Taxpayers' club objects to the proposed sale and lease of the Board of Trade building. What have the taxpayers of the Fifth ward to do with the Board of Trade building? Why didn't they protest against the sale and lease of the Millard hotel. They had just as much right to object to the transfer of the hotel property as they have to any other property in which they have no share, and for which they are not taxed. We do not contend that the proposed sale of the Board of Trade building is or is not proper. It is purely a question for the members of the board who are shareholders in the building to determine. A sale and leasing back will not put the Chamber of Commerce on wheels, and that is all that any outside taxpayer could possibly be interested in.

THE soft-fisted farmers of the State Board of Agriculture are delighted with the best sugar school, and they want now a dairy school and appropriations for farmers institutes. Why should it not be wise for the State Board of Agriculture to expend part of its surplus in these institutions instead of increasing premiums for the speed ring?

THE State Board of Transportation, it is admitted, is an institution of very small consequence to the state, but it might throw its full weight into the scales in favor of filling in transit rates.

THERE seems to be a studied effort on the part of the democrats in congress to embarrass the financial department of the government. Only a motive of this kind can explain the call upon the sec-

retary of the treasury for an explanation of his course regarding the 4 per cent bonds, a part of which were continued at a reduced rate of interest. The secretary is asked whether there was sufficient money in the treasury to pay the bonds when due, and if so upon what authority he continued any of them. Secretary Foster repeatedly stated that he could pay the bonds and he fully explained in his annual paper why he did not do so. It was to avoid a serious disapproval of the finances of the country at a time when its resources are severely taxed by the movement of agricultural products. In the desire to avoid monetary disturbance during this critical period, says the secretary in his report, and in the hope that the volume of money in circulation might be increased at an opportune time, through the co-operation of the banks, the holders of the bonds were offered their choice of presenting them for redemption or for continuance at the pleasure of the government at a less rate of interest. This was manifestly justified by the financial conditions then existing, and the authority for it is in the terms of the act under which the bonds were issued. It also had the support of precedent, Secretary William having in 1881 continued the 5 per cent bonds without any question as to the legality of his action. It is not to be doubted that Secretary Foster will give the house the information it asks for with entire satisfaction to the country, if not to the majority of that body.

MILLING in transit rates can be secured for Omaha when the railroads of the state demand the concession from their eastern connections. This talk about the question being one of interstate transportation and therefore difficult of solution is insufficient. When the R. & M. in Nebraska wants a concession from the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, it has no difficulty in securing it. When the Union Pacific demands any reasonable favor from the Northwestern the latter road is not at all likely to ignore that demand. If the local roads will do their part the milling in transit rates will be immediately agreed to.

MR. KIRKENDALL's proposition to subscribe \$150 in cash and to purchase fifty tickets to the international drill is a practical and commendable method not only of raising the necessary guarantee, but of enlisting the interest of people outside of Omaha in the meeting, as it is his purpose to send the admission tickets to patrons of his firm in the west.

DR. KEOGH told Major Paddock of the Board of County Commissioners that the principle of appointing an assistant for the county physician by vote of the board is wrong. Thereupon the sage of the Pappio remarked that while it might not be principle it was politics. Paddock's candor and simplicity are worthy of admiration.

WHEN it comes to building sewers, relocating hydrants and expending public money for improvements generally, there should be no south side or north side. The council should rise above sectional interest entirely and direct improvements for the good of the whole city.

THE fact that her water supply is cut off, it is thought at this writing, makes Chicago sure of the democratic national convention. Milwaukee was in the lead up to the time of this accident to Chicago's water works.

DR. GARDEN tried to hang on to his job as health commissioner, and now Dr. Keogh declines to vacate the office of county physician.

Political Antiques. The mugwump is the great political has been. A Memorable Victory. Chicago Tribune. Senator Quay has succeeded in persuading a jury of his countrymen that it is possible to slander him. He has won a memorable victory.

A Mighty Strife. Hill is unquestionably the biggest man in the democratic party just now, but he is likely to shrivel mightily in the course of approaching events. In other words, his popularity is of the kind that cannot stand exposure to the weather.

Evening the Honors. Detroit Free Press. The New York Herald nominates Henry Waterson as democratic candidate for the presidency. Now if the Louisville Courier-Journal will nominate James Gordon Bennett, honors will be easy. It will be difficult, however, for Mr. Waterson to decide on what ticket Mr. Bennett is to be placed.

Is It Judicial Pique? Chicago Times. By the way, what has become of the decision in the Nebraska election case which was unofficially announced two weeks ago? Can it be possible that the venerable judges of the United States supreme court are withholding it out of pure pique because a newspaper correspondent announced it prematurely?

The Kentucky Cure-All. Cincinnati Commercial. The champagne remedy for the grip will not do for popular relief, even though physicians of high repute recommend it. It is expensive and wearing on the pocket as well as on the stomach. If any stimulant of an alcoholic nature is to be used, a little good old whiskey is about the best that can be chosen.

Right Ghost Deceives. New York Recorder. This Indian "ghost dance" out west has its counterpart in the cozy halls of congress at the national capital. The democratic warriors, like their ghost brethren, are dancing on the floor of the house of representatives, presenting petitions, introducing bills, offering resolutions, making eloquent harangues about the coming of a democratic messiah who is to drive the wicked republicans out of office.

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the United States is not a case for arbitration. Chicago Times: If the president send a warlike message to congress, let him be instructed, as becomes the mighty strength of this nation, to send the genius of age and treasures the glorious triumphs of peace, to refer the whole subject matter to arbitration. We may have peace with honor. Let us not have war without it.

Atchison Globe: A fight between the United States and Chili would resemble a chicken-John L. Sullivan and a 10-year-old boy. Chili would be the boy, and has sense enough to know it. The other powers would look on quietly and gobble up what was left of Chili after the United States got through with it.

Denver News: Neither let it be forgotten that whipping Chili is not likely to prove a picnic. Chilian war, as has been pointed out with Americans are few. But they are fighters, every one of them, and they have some formidable champions. Chilian ports might not be the only ones bombarded, and Chilian soldiers not the only ones slain. Of course there could be but one end to the war—Chili would be crushed—but where would be the glory? Drop jingoism and take up common sense and humanity.

Chicago Tribune: Diplomacy has been employed in this case, but it has not advanced one whit since the first protest was made. Further negotiations are useless. It is time to do something. There is no question whether the president sends his message to congress that body will stand behind him. There will be no republicans or democrats on that question, but where would be the glory? Drop jingoism and take up common sense and humanity.

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CLOSED WITH A GRAND BALL.

Conclusion of the State Firemen's Annual Convention at Fremont.

NEXT MEETING TO BE HELD AT KEARNEY.

List of Prizes Scheduled for the Tournament of the Present Year—Important Litigation Advised in the Interest of the Association.

Fremont, Neb., Jan. 21.—[Special to The Bee.]—At the third and last day's session of the State Firemen's association the reports of the secretary and treasurer showed \$134 cash on hand. The committee on tournament for 1892 reported the following schedule of prizes: For thirty-eight hose race, \$300; for forty-four hose race, \$300; state hose race, \$300; hook and ladder race, \$200; green hose race, \$150; green hook and ladder race, \$100; badges, not exceed, \$100.

The following board of control for the next tournament was appointed: George F. Corcoran, York; P. Golden, O'Neill; Louis Schwarz, Columbus; A. C. Hull, Fremont; C. E. Evans, Strasburg; W. F. Pickering, Kearney; A. W. Tomlinson, Red Cloud. The committee appointed to draft a bill for taxing insurance companies to support the department of the fire, and to give instructions to report such a bill at the next meeting of the association for consideration, immediately after which measures shall be introduced and urged for passage by the legislature, to be then in session.

Kearney was elected as the place for holding the next tournament. It will be held at the place of holding the next tournament. The place of holding the next tournament was left to the board of control. The association closed with a grand ball and banquet at Masonic hall tonight.

Dixon County Farmers. Allen, Neb., Jan. 21.—[Special to The Bee.]—The Dixon County Farmers institute, closed yesterday. E. E. Elias of Allen was elected chairman and C. W. Gurney of Concord secretary. Papers on the following subjects were discussed:

"Growing Potatoes," "Profits of Poultry Raising," "How to Shorten the Feeding Season," "Clover on High Land," "The Horse for the Farm" and "Orcharding and Crop Rotation." The entire afternoon session was given to the dairy question. Mr. S. B. Bassett, secretary of the Nebraska Dairymen's association, was the principal speaker. Great interest was manifested in the dairy question. Mr. S. B. Bassett, secretary of the Nebraska Dairymen's association, was the principal speaker. Great interest was manifested in the dairy question.

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party consisting of Hon. N. R. Penner, L. D. Proctor and A. Metcalf of this city, and Dr. M. J. Gaham of Grand Island, the first three acting as president, vice president and manager, respectively. Gaham's address has been filed with the register, and he is backed by sufficient capital, and has every prospect of success.

Nebraska's Death Roll. CENTRAL CITY, Neb., Jan. 21.—[Special to The Bee.]—Mrs. E. A. Craik, wife of one of the oldest residents in this vicinity, died yesterday of paralysis.

CARDINAL MANNING AT REST. The Body Followed to the Grave by a Host of Notables.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The funeral services over the remains of Cardinal Manning were held in the Hampton oratory today. The scene was the crowd and so thick was the fog that traffic in the vicinity of the oratory was brought to a standstill. When the solemn mass requiem was sung the oratory was filled with notable personages, representing the church, the state and all political parties. All the ambassadors of foreign powers were present, and Bishop Hedley preached the funeral sermon, in which he highly eulogized the dead prelate. The music throughout the service was splendidly rendered.

At the conclusion of the service the clergy preceded the body to the hearse in waiting. The body of the cardinal was taken to the cemetery, where it was interred, and was followed by over 100 carriages containing many of the noblest and most distinguished of the aristocracy, and a large number of the clergy.

In some respects the ceremonies at the funeral of Cardinal Manning were more impressive than those of any other Roman ritual and were attended by all the popes of the last century over the body of a man who had been a cardinal for many years. The funeral, including Most Rev. William J. Walsh, archbishop of Dublin, and Most Rev. Thomas C. Crook, archbishop of St. Louis, was attended by many of the nobles of the black drapery were heightened by the black fog, and it appeared as though nature mourned the loss of one so good and great. Hundreds of wax tapers and gas jets sent their light on the solemn scene, and during certain portions of the service the electric light systems in attendance lighted additional tapers on either side of the sanctuary. The whole scene was described as a most striking and impressive one, and this was especially the case when 500 priests, marching two by two, entered the oratory from behind the funeral hangings under the canopy of the hearse, and the procession wore their mitres and were richly robed. There were present, also, representatives of the "Gentlemen of the Chamber," Carmelites, Dominicans and other religious orders, attired in their different garbs, each carrying an unlighted taper.

Enormous numbers of the cortege from the oratory to the cemetery. Special stands had been erected at intervals along the route, and the hearse was surrounded by thousands of people who reverently bared their heads as the hearse containing the remains passed slowly by them.

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