

THE DAILY BEE.

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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors THE BEE BUILDING.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss. Geo. H. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending January 29, 1892, was as follows: Sunday, Jan. 24, 28,773; Monday, Jan. 25, 28,773; Tuesday, Jan. 26, 28,773; Wednesday, Jan. 27, 28,773; Thursday, Jan. 28, 28,773; Friday, Jan. 29, 28,773; Saturday, Jan. 30, 28,773.

Average for 1891, 24,160. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 30th day of January, A. D. 1892. Notary Public.

Average Circulation for January 24,324. IOWA republicans cannot afford longer to carry the prohibition incubus.

SENATOR HILL is actually making some headway in his attempt to transfer the peanut politics of Tammany to the national headquarters at Washington.

SHERMANS again doubts that his sugar refinery has been absorbed by the trust. The denial, at least, is not trustworthy, whatever may be the fact relative to the sugar king.

JOHN H. POWERS would doubtless now be glad to withdraw his letter of congratulations to the World-Herald. When that sheet was booming the alliance candidate Governor Boyd was supposed to be leading a forlorn hope.

SHERMAN HOAR, the young congressman from Massachusetts, is very much like a young congressman from a western state. He realizes that his congressional career is limited to two years and he desires to make the best of his opportunities.

PADDOCK'S pure food bill has been temporarily side-tracked for the pure printing bill. In the minds of United States senators there is more irregularity in the make-up of the printing expenditures than in the composition of misbranded food products or drugs.

THE council by a vote of 16 to 2 decided to stand by the contract for city advertising which had been awarded to THE BEE more than a week ago. Under this contract the city will save at least \$690 during the present year as compared with the rates paid for 1891.

THE insurance companies of Chicago have probably sounded the death knell to skyscraping buildings. An additional premium is to be charged on all buildings towering above 100 feet. The new insurance trust is not in business for the benefit of its health. Excuses for advanced rates are likely to become frequent.

KIDNAPING children and holding them for ransom is a recently revived relic of the dark ages. Unhappily it has been altogether too profitable. The Kansas City villains got their money and the wealthy father received back his child. The more recent case in Connecticut has not turned out quite so well, but the denouement has not yet occurred.

THE proposition to increase the pay of postal clerks, which has been referred by the house committee on postoffice to the postmaster general for his opinion, will undoubtedly receive the approval of the latter. Mr. Wanamaker has shown a hearty interest in the employes of the railway mail service, and under his administration that service has been brought to a very high standard of efficiency. This is due not altogether to the introduction of sound business principles and insistence upon thorough discipline, but to the encouragement of application, interest in the work, and a proper rivalry in the attainment of efficiency and proficiency. The postmaster general is fully aware of the arduous work performed by postal clerks, and also the perils of the service, and no other head of the Post-office department has spoken so much and so strongly in behalf of the employes in this service. It is therefore safe to say that Mr. Wanamaker will approve the proposed increase of salaries for postal clerks.

MR. HERBERT WELSH, corresponding secretary of the Indian Rights association, and a well known worker in the cause of the Indian, in a communication to THE BEE, requests this newspaper to oppose the removal of the southern Ute Indians from their present reservation in Colorado to one in Utah. He urges on behalf of the Indians that their present reservation contains much arable land and the one to which they would be removed is mountainous and suited only for grazing and hunting. As the Indian office recommends that the lands of the present reserve be allotted to the Indians in severalty, and this would leave the residue for the whites, Mr. Welsh regards the effort in congress to remove the red men as a violation of faith and unnecessary to the welfare of Colorado, the Indians being peaceably disposed. THE BEE is not well enough advised upon the merits of the controversy to take sides for or against removal, but at first blush is disposed to the opinion that the allotment proposition is a fair compromise which should take the question out of congress entirely.

A GAIN FOR THE COURT.

The supreme court of the United States has not at all times commanded the fullest confidence of the people. There have been periods in its history when it has seemed to be largely influenced by partisan views and interests, and other times when it appeared to be more friendly to monopoly than to the public welfare—to the wealthy corporations than to the people. Before the rebellion the charge of partisanship against the supreme court was common. It was then dominated by men who had learned law and morals under the shadow of slavery, and were thoroughly imbued with the doctrine of state rights in its most extreme form. After the war there was introduced into the tribunal a different class of men—broader in their views and more national in their aspirations. They may not have been superior intellectually to some of their predecessors, but they were free from the restrictive influences of the old regime.

The supreme court grew in popular respect and confidence. The sense of security which it ought to be possible to feel at all times and in all circumstances regarding the highest judicial tribunal in the country became general. But there ensued a period of distrust. The second legal tender decision caused a loss of confidence, and for some time the supreme court was not regarded by a large part of the people as being irrefragable. Some of the subsequent appointments to the court, unmistakably due to political or sectional considerations, also had an unfavorable effect upon the public mind. The apparent favor shown to the money power and to corporations was another cause of distrust. Thus for one reason or another the supreme tribunal has for many years failed to command the constant and unquestioning confidence of the people.

The decision of the court in the most important case it has passed upon in recent years—the Boyd-Thayer case—ought to go far toward restoring public confidence in the tribunal, so far as any suspicion of partisanship may have been held against it. As a leading republican journal of the east observes, that decision will be regarded as illustrating the superiority of that great tribunal to partisan influences. The court is composed at present of five associate justices, who were appointed as republicans; and of a chief justice and two associate justices who were appointed as democrats. There was no dissenting opinion regarding the citizenship of Mr. Boyd. The republican members of the court were unanimous in the opinion that when elected to the office of governor of Nebraska Mr. Boyd was a citizen of the state and of the United States. They did not all agree as to every proposition establishing his citizenship, but they were a unit in the opinion that his claim was adequate and complete.

Grant that there was no distinctively political or partisan question involved in this case, still it will hardly be denied that partisan considerations might have influenced the decision. They did not do so, and the fact is a gain for the claim of the supreme court to popular confidence.

THE MARKET-HOUSE PROPOSITION. A market-house has been a long-felt want in Omaha. That is acknowledged by all parties not directly interested in the traffic in vegetables, meats, poultry, game and edibles raised by the farmer and truck gardener. But while the retail grocer as a class have heretofore opposed and defeated all market-house projects they have really stood in their own light.

Omaha never can hope to become a great manufacturing center until she can place the factory man and factory woman in a position to reduce the cost of living. Factory people in Omaha must receive higher wages than are paid in New England or Pennsylvania unless they can have cheaper living in Omaha than that class of workers can procure in the east.

Omaha is in the heart of the meat producing region and in a most prolific agricultural section. It stands to reason that meats, vegetables, butter, eggs, etc., should be cheaper than at distant points that draw the bulk of their meats and provisions from Omaha and Nebraska. Now assume that the retail grocers' trade with working people would be materially reduced by this reduction in sales by the purchases made by mill and factory owners and their salaried employes. In other words, cheap living for working people will largely increase the number of our factories and that will stimulate all other branches of business—consequently improve the retail trade in staple goods and largely increase the sales to the middle and wealthier classes.

The establishment of market-houses would also tend to stimulate truck gardening and fruit raising in our immediate neighborhood and make sure that our population will always have an abundant supply of vegetables and fruits. There is no doubt that the right thing for Omaha would be to build and supervise her own market-houses. Other western cities derive a handsome revenue from market-houses. But if Omaha is not in position to build her own market-house she should do the next best thing and let it be undertaken by private enterprise, providing always that the market-house privileges are coupled with restrictions as regards market stall charges, which should be no higher than the rates now charged at St. Paul, Minneapolis and Kansas City.

It is doubtful whether the city has a right to exempt from taxation market-houses owned by private parties. At any rate the city would have no right to guarantee such exemption so far as county and state taxes are concerned.

PREPARING FOR ARBITRATION.

The British and the American Bering sea commissioners are in Washington for the purpose of preparing reports of their investigations to be submitted to the board of arbitration. It appears from what has been disclosed that the commissioners of the two governments reached entirely different conclusions as to the result of their observations, taken of course from essentially different points of view. This was to have been expected, but what will be the

effect upon the arbitration? Obviously it must be perplexing, and it is possible that the arbitrators may find it necessary to ask the two governments to agree upon an entirely disinterested commission to visit the sealing grounds and report the situation. This would necessitate a delay of perhaps another year, but this would be better than the failure of arbitration by reason of the irreconcilable character of conflicting facts presented by the commissioners who have investigated the state of affairs in Bering sea. With two equally responsible statements before them, showing conditions wholly different, it would seem that the arbitrators would be compelled to put both aside, since they could not with fairness and impartiality discredit either. But the character of the information to be supplied by these commissioners is important, and it may therefore yet be found necessary to send out an entirely disinterested commission to obtain it before arbitration can proceed upon a trustworthy knowledge of the facts of the situation.

The present arrangement between the governments of the United States and Great Britain for the protection of the seal will expire May 1, and the sealing season will open that month. It is conceded at Washington that the arbitration cannot be concluded in time to be effective during the coming season, and steps are to be taken at once to secure a renewal of the arrangement. There will probably be no difficulty in accomplishing this. It is to be presumed that the British government is not less anxious than our own to prevent the indiscriminate slaughter of seals, pending a full and final settlement of the matters in controversy, and if so that government will agree to continue the modus vivendi now in force, with perhaps such additions or modifications as experience should show to be desirable. If this should be done at once neither government would find it necessary to keep so large a force in the sealing waters as was required last season, and a considerable expense would thus be saved. As the British government has agreed to make good to the Dominion sealers any losses incurred from the operation of the modus vivendi it is especially interested in giving them timely warning of a renewal of the arrangement. It is not unlikely that it will be at least a year before the Bering sea question is finally disposed of, but there is no longer any danger of its being a cause of serious trouble between the United States and Great Britain.

THEATRICAL RATES TOO HIGH.

The railway managers in their efforts to make the interstate commerce law as unpopular as possible manage to construct it wherever possible into a burden upon the communities. In the matter of theatrical rates cities west of Chicago are made especially to suffer. Interpreting the provision which is intended to prevent discrimination in passenger fares as a prohibition of special one-way or round-trip rates, the better class and larger theatrical companies are forced to abandon the usual circuit which includes St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, Lincoln, St. Joseph and Kansas City.

Omaha being on the route to San Francisco, where stands of from two to six weeks can be made with profit, suffers less from this discrimination than her northern neighbors, but in several cases the high railroad fare has deprived our amusement-loving people of some first class attractions. The theatrical business has been in a depressed condition for two or more years and the prospects for next season are not sufficiently bright to warrant managers in taking great chances. Consequently companies playing in these cities to good houses this year are either refusing to contract for next season or hesitating to enter upon negotiations. We, in common with our neighbors and the people of the coast, are in imminent danger of a dearth of good performances.

There is no good excuse for this either, except the arbitrary rulings of the Western Passenger association. Attempts to secure reasonable modifications of the regulations in the interest of the larger companies have been blocked. Local managers in all these cities have been forced to pay larger and larger percentages during the past few years, and a good part of the legitimate profits of both the theatrical companies and the managers have found their way into the treasuries of the companies. East of Chicago there is no complaint. There is a positive discrimination against the people of the territory controlled by Mr. Finley's association, with headquarters in Chicago. The ultimate effect will not only be disastrous to our amusement managers and the companies, but will likewise react upon the railroads. Worse still, it will force a class of performances into the theaters not up to the standard which the metropolitan character of our cities and the culture of our people demand. The Western Passenger association is not winning friends for the railroads of which it is composed by its illiberal policy. The shrewdness of the passenger agents of this association is impeached by the excuse offered for refusing to make party rates for theatrical companies.

LIFE INSURANCE INVESTMENTS. Among the most interesting facts cited by President Beers of the New York Life Insurance company to the policy holders, none are more instructive than the exhibit he makes of relative values of the company's real estate investments at home and abroad. These investments have been regarded as a drawback to the company's prosperity and doubtless have in some instances disappointed the expectations of the directors. This is true chiefly of the superb and costly buildings erected by the New York Life and other American insurance companies at European capitals, where people are not yet educated up to the luxuries of a modern office building. It will doubtless be many years before such structures can be made to earn fair interest on their cost, made to pay for themselves.

Regarding one of the latest political rumors, it may be said that John M. Thurston of Nebraska is one of the brightest men in public life in the west; but he will not be nominated for vice president. Mr. Thurston is brilliant, sagacious, with not a little of personal distinction and that commanding authority which is so valuable in politics. But Mr. Thurston is the attorney of the Union Pacific road—an office not condoned in Nebraska.

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Sioux City Journal (rep.): The sympathies of the overwhelming majority of Nebraska people without regard to party have undoubtedly been with James E. Boyd in the litigation to determine his eligibility to the office of governor. While it has been a hardship to Governor Boyd to be deprived of his office, the litigation has resulted in clearly settling important points and in establishing satisfactory precedents which it was desirable should be done.

SOME TRUE WORDS SPOKEN IN JERU. Washington Post: The jag of the jolly American bar will no longer be treated with impunity by the Vatican hierarchy.

San Francisco Journal: The Chilians are said to be very warlike people. Even the women regularly bear their hair.

In front of a Denver, Col. business house is a sign bearing the following legend: Money, have undoubtly been with James E. Boyd.

Houston Justice: Teles—Oh, Miss Sadow! Is a good enough dancer, but I hate to dance with her, she's so short. Why the top of her head looks like a top of a tree.

THE SAME. The hand that rocks the cradle, As the years go speeding by, Is the hand that strikes the baby; And that makes the baby cry.

Judge, outside the gate: First shade—Do you expect to get inside? Second shade—Journalist on earth—Yes, come in. I've got a paper for you.

Smith's Monthly: Miss Simplicity—Don't you think Miss Boy is extraordinary? Girl—Miss Simplicity—Well, I don't care to do the girl an injustice by calling her that, but she's one of those who are the dear only kind.

Puck: Shiver—This is one of those Moscow rooms, isn't it? Shiver—What do you mean, sir? Shiver—It never gets above 32°.

New Orleans Pleasantry: The average man is satisfied with keeping up with the procession. It is in the procession he does not care to be at the head of it.

Brighton Republican: A man's troubles do not come singly when his wife presents him with twins.

Glens Falls Republican: When a balloon falls to the ground it is a sad sight.

Very lively an analysis of the political annals of that region would disclose that a surreptitious railroad connection has made the way to political preference broad and long for many a candidate. But even a casual survey of the same annals will show that an avowed railroad connection is not a stone wall, at least a bridge fence in the path of the political aspirant. The first political tenet of Mr. Thurston's neighbors is that a railroad per se is an iniquity. There is no denying this belief nor hoodwinking it, as Mr. Thurston doubtless knows and as a greater than Mr. Thurston discovered on a memorable occasion. Dr. Dimes, with all his transcendent virtues, went down before the granary's railroadphobia without firing a shot. It is not wise, but it is a great fact, and the ticket-makers will of course take cognizance of it.

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AFFAIRS OF KEARNEY'S BANK

From the Appearance of the Books Depositors Will Lose Little.

IN THE HANDS OF THE EXAMINER

W. F. Pickering Will Probably Be Appointed Receiver of the Institution—Views of a Local Financier—Other State News Notes.

KEARNEY, Neb., Feb. 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Bank Examiner H. M. Wells arrived last evening and took charge of the Commercial and Savings bank this morning. The safe had been locked for forty-eight hours and it cannot be opened until tomorrow morning. The deposit ledger showed a balance of \$30,000 in favor of depositors. As near as could be ascertained the assets amount to over \$70,000. This is in securities alone and considerable of the paper is not good enough for commercial purposes. An inservative banker and another depositor would receive 50 per cent if the business was handled carefully. County Treasurer Lyman Carey was caught for a \$300 draft which he had taken instead of money when he withdrew the county funds from the bank. The draft was returned protested.

A receiver will be appointed tomorrow and from present indications W. F. Pickering will receive the appointment.

NEBRASKA MORTGAGES. AUBURN, Neb., Feb. 3.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The mortgage indebtedness record of Hamilton county for January is as follows: Farm mortgages filed, \$45,401.40; released, \$63,102.33; city mortgages filed, \$1,400.00; released, \$1,100.00; chattel mortgages filed, \$18,740.38; released, \$3,861.58.

The record in this county shows a steady increase in the city mortgages filed. It is a well known fact that a large proportion of chattel mortgages are not released when paid.

ARRESTED FOR FORGERY. COLUMBUS, Neb., Feb. 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Gus Kohler was arrested in Schuyler about 6 o'clock this evening by Deputy Sheriff Aug. Campbell on a warrant issued by D. W. Shaaf, charging him with forging Shaaf's name to three notes to the aggregate amount of \$300. The prisoner was taken to this city on a stock train.

PREPARING FOR THE STATE ENCAMPMENT. COLUMBUS, Neb., Feb. 3.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The Grand Army post here has received a new stand of arms consisting of twelve guns, five sabres, accoutrements for both an eighteen corps flags for use in the state encampment of the Grand Army, Sons of Veterans and Women's Relief Corps, which convenes here on Friday, Feb. 12. Reduced rates of one and one third fare for the round trip have been granted by all railroads.

NARROWLY ESCAPED DEATH. BRATTON, Neb., Feb. 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The family of Henry Bertha, three miles south of the city, narrowly escaped death by asphyxiation last night. Some miscreant had anchored a board over the top of the chimney and the house was soon filled with smoke. The father, who is a farmer, was unable to get out of the house and the mother and two children were rescued by the fire department.

RELEASED ON HIS OWN RECOGNIZANCE. PLATTSBURGH, Neb., Feb. 3.—[Special to THE BEE.]—C. W. Avery, who was brought in from Greenwood Sunday