

THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.
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CORRESPONDENCE.
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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietor

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION, STATE OF NEBRASKA.
County of Douglas, ss. I, Geo. R. Tschuck, General and Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, do hereby certify that the actual circulation of 'THE DAILY BEE' for the week ending February 13, 1892, was as follows:
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Printed, Feb. 13, 18,92 25,900
Total for the week, 189,850
Average per day, 27,136

Geo. R. Tschuck, Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 15th day of February, A. D. 1892.
Notary Public.

Average Circulation for January 24,324.

BALFOUR and his Irish bill will occupy the attention of most of the English-speaking world for the next few months.

PERHAPS Governor Boyd will wait for process to issue regularly from the supreme court of the state before he decides to call an extra session.

The democrats who are pushing the income tax measure have forgotten how much trouble this form of impost caused the late Samuel J. Tilden and the democracy.

WITH the Interstate drill, the State Business Men's association and the Manufacturers Industrial exposition in June, the month promises to be full of interest.

OMAHA cannot become a grain market without milling-in-transit rates. This fact should stimulate our business men to demand the concession imperatively, persistently and even vindictively.

AFTER three months of toilsome talk it must be encouraging to Uncle Joe Holman to know that he effected a reduction of \$5,000 upon the only proposition bill which has gone through the house.

OMAHA is still gaining upon her Missouri packing house rival. The packings for the season thus far show a gain for Omaha of 74,000 hogs and a loss to Kansas City of 20,000. The gain in Chicago is but 15,000.

INDICATIONS point to a very brief session of the national republican convention. The tide is setting so strongly toward Harrison that we should not be surprised to see Russell A. Alger piece him in nomination. It is a Harrison year.

The new chief grain inspector is not known in politics. Indeed, he has not been personally acquainted with the governor quite a fortnight, but all agree that he understands his business. This is sufficient reason for commending his appointment.

CHICAGO has for months been wrestling with the smoke nuisance, and she has recently established rigid rules and regulations for coal consumers in mills, factories, hotels and large office buildings. Omaha will soon have to do something decisive to abate the smoke nuisance.

MILES ZENTMYER has been appointed commandant of the Soldiers' Home at Grand Island. By delving into ancient history it will be learned that once upon a time Mr. Zentmyer was the democratic candidate for lieutenant governor of Nebraska. His reward has been a long time coming.

ENTHUSIASTIC silver coinage men who predict dire results to the republican party if Harrison should veto the Bland bill must not forget that General Grant lost none of his popularity by vetoing the inflation bill of 1874. Harrison is itching for a chance to veto coinage, and who can be safely counted to vote against it, number about thirty-three—twenty-eight republicans and five democrats. These may be referred to by three names regarding their doubtfulness, Perkins, Kaus and the two Nebraska senators, raising the vote against any silver measure to thirty-six. This appears to be the very best that can be hoped for. The total vote in the senate for free coinage may, accordingly, if the bill comes up within the next three months, run as high as fifty-two, counting pairs, while the total vote against it under the same circumstances cannot be expected to exceed thirty-eight or thirty-nine.

Regarding the suggestion of a compromise, by which free coinage shall be limited to the silver output of the mines of the United States, excluding that from foreign countries, Senator Sherman does not think such a compromise possible. The arguments against one, he says, stand against the other. It is really a distinction without a difference, both schemes being equally pernicious and menacing to the welfare of the country. It is understood that those who oppose free coinage at all will oppose it in any form. As to the house of representatives, there appears to be hardly room for a doubt that it will pass a free coinage bill. The speaker has given assurance of his friendliness to such a measure and will use his power as chairman of the committee on rules to make a special order for its early consideration. It is understood that the supporters of the Bland bill desire action on it as early as March 1, and they will probably secure it, if they can.

There is no doubt, however, that an unlimited silver coinage bill would never pass the senate, or possibly even the lower house of congress, if it were not certain that the bill will be vetoed by President Harrison. Many members of both houses and of both parties are to be expected to vote for free coinage and are demagogues who desire to make political capital out of their support of the measure.

THE MCKINLEY TARIFF ABROAD.
It was recently noted that the moderate protection given by the tariff to the American manufacturers of binding twine does not prevent the British manufacturers of that article from successfully competing in our own markets. The duty on binding twine therefore is not prohibitive, but simply enables the American makers to maintain the industry and realize a reasonable profit on the product. The same is true as to a great many other articles of British manufacture which come into competition with those of American production.

The Dundee (Scotland) Courier has been investigating the effect of the McKinley tariff upon the various industries of Great Britain and gives the results in its issue of January 30 last. Its information was obtained directly from manufacturers, the aim being to ascertain what has been the actual experience in the principal trading centers of the United Kingdom. Commenting on the information received the Courier says it "is gratifying to be able to state that on the whole there is no great cause for apprehension." Depression was experienced in many parts of the country immediately after the passage of the tariff act, but since then there has been a steady and even rapid recovery. While the act was under discussion there was naturally created a good deal of apprehension among foreign manufacturers, who fancied that it would close the American markets to foreign goods, and the natural effect of this feeling was to produce depression, but when the true nature of the measure came to be understood the reaction followed, and although British trade with the United States has not in all lines recovered its former proportions, which may mean that American manufacturers have been enjoying a larger share of the home market, quite generally the extreme depression in British trade centers has gone, or is disappearing.

The reports to this effect, of course, are not universal. There are districts where the situation is represented to be still very unsatisfactory, in part accounted for by heavy exports in advance of the passage of the tariff law, due, as one manufacturer states it, to "the unfortunate idea that prices would rise when the McKinley tariff took effect, but which proved not to be the case."

Taken as a whole, Great Britain has unquestionably experienced a material loss of trade by reason of the McKinley tariff, but it is undoubtedly capable of demonstrating that this loss represents the gain of American manufacturers in the American market, acquired without increased cost, taking all things together to American consumers. From this point of view certainly no citizen of the United States ought to complain of the effect of our tariff on British manufacturers.

CHECKING PAYMENT OF FEE FEES.
President Harrison's message regarding the Choctaw and Chickasaw claims, to settle which nearly \$3,000,000 were voted in the Fifty-first congress is deserving of more than passing mention. The fact that so very large a sum as \$650,000 was to be paid in commissions to agents and attorneys leads the president to think that improper methods were resorted to by these beneficiaries to secure action in their favor on the part of the Choctaw and Chickasaw legislatures. The president also raises some questions as to the validity of the claims of these two nations for the lands now occupied by the Cheyennes and Arapahoes and to be allotted to them in sovereignty. With this branch of the subject we have no disposition to deal at present.

On the matter of attorneys' fees for lobbying Indian claims through congress, however, a good deal might be said. It will be remembered that a prominent Minnesota attorney, who has since been appointed a United States circuit judge, claimed 10 per cent of the \$2,000,000 appropriated to the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians of Minnesota as his fee for endeavoring to secure favorable action on the part of congress. He presented a binding contract between the individual Indians and himself, and therefore his claim was allowed, although it is clear that his efforts had no bearing whatever upon the final action of congress. The fact is that attorneys and agents, with all manner of contracts for remuneration, are found on every street corner in Washington when the Indian appropriation bill comes up for consideration. The interior department holds a check upon the outlay in this direction by reserving the right to refuse to recognize attorneys, except upon certain conditions, but the fact remains that immense sums of money which the people vote for the Indians for lands and other concessions are pocketed by attorneys and agents, whose presence in Washington has been of no benefit whatever to their clients.

The president's message in this case will probably open up the entire subject and may reveal some very queer transactions. It is quite certain that some ex-politicians, attorneys-at-law and other styles of representatives of Indian tribes have been very handsomely remunerated for such services as they have rendered.

THE MAYOR'S PIEROGATIVES.
The charter for metropolitan cities holds the mayor responsible for good government and places him in charge of all elective as well as appointive officers. It is his duty to sign the commissions of all city officers and inferentially he is expected to appoint all officers not elected by the people. Section 135 of the charter confers upon the mayor the power to appoint all officers that may be deemed necessary for the good government of the city, excepting such as are elected by the people or whose appointments are by the express provisions of the charter vested in other hands. This refers to the board of police commissioners, appointed by the governor

and their appointees, and the park commission, appointed by the district judge. In exercising the appointing power the mayor is subject to revision and revocation by the council, but it is manifest that an official appointed without the consent of the mayor can hold a commission, even though he was unanimously endorsed by the council. In other words, the consent of the mayor to any and every position whether elected by electors or by ordinance, is essential to make the appointment valid. The only exceptions as before stated are elective officers and officials holding under appointments of the governor; the courts and the fire and police commission.

Where appointments have been made by subordinate officials, without the sanction of the mayor it is within his power to negative them and the council cannot override his veto, even by a unanimous vote. It is an open secret that the approval of the mayor has not been given to several very important appointments recently made, and it now remains for Mayor Bemis to assert his prerogative. Let it be once and forever settled that the subordinate appointments must first be submitted to the mayor for approval, and then go to the council for confirmation. If subordinate officers believe that they are holding their positions in spite of the mayor, they will naturally feel indifferent about any directions he may give, and this must inevitably result in insubordination.

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Billy Bryan's Bill.
OMAHA, Feb. 18.—To the Editor of THE BEE: I see that Mr. Bryan has introduced a bill to bind twine on the free list. I would like to know if Mr. Bryan has made up his mind yet what portion of the country he represents—whether it is a district in Nebraska or his late home in Illinois. Now, if Mr. Bryan is supposed to represent a district in Nebraska I think it would be but just and fair that he ought to get posted as to the needs and wishes of the people of said district in this connection. I will state that there are over 10,000 acres of land in this state of Nebraska that is beautifully adapted to the raising of hemp. No state in the union can show such a depth of black, ganany soil as Nebraska. The soil on the Elkhorn and Platte bottoms excels any soil in the world for the production of hemp. The hemp raised in Nebraska is an export article. The crop raised in Dodge and a part of Douglas county in 1890 was manufactured at Fremont into binding twine to the amount of about 500,000 pounds and the crop of 1891 is estimated will yield over 2,000,000 pounds of the best grade of twine and this is one of the infant industries of our state that Mr. Bryan, if he represents Nebraska, should have under consideration. Now, Mr. Editor, I am not a prophet nor the son of one but I will venture to say that in less than five years from this date you will see at Omaha one of the largest spinning mills in America with small 300 ton mills scattered all over the state. There has been no enterprise yet talked of that, in my opinion, would do Omaha and the whole state so much good as a spinning mill located here, and whoever the state would be that would encourage it. This enterprise is not in the least surprising after the ground and loamy tumbling to which he has treated his patrons since the supreme court declared in favor of Boyd.

THE anti-monopoly masque which the editor of the World-Herald has been wearing was dropped at the Boyd banquet, when the kidded champion of the hony-dusted farmer was check-mated with the railroad attorneys and railroad officials of high and low degree. This acrobatic feat is not in the least surprising after the ground and loamy tumbling to which he has treated his patrons since the supreme court declared in favor of Boyd.

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OMAHA, Feb. 18.—To the Editor of THE BEE: I see that Mr. Bryan has introduced a bill to bind twine on the free list. I would like to know if Mr. Bryan has made up his mind yet what portion of the country he represents—whether it is a district in Nebraska or his late home in Illinois. Now, if Mr. Bryan is supposed to represent a district in Nebraska I think it would be but just and fair that he ought to get posted as to the needs and wishes of the people of said district in this connection. I will state that there are over 10,000 acres of land in this state of Nebraska that is beautifully adapted to the raising of hemp. No state in the union can show such a depth of black, ganany soil as Nebraska. The soil on the Elkhorn and Platte bottoms excels any soil in the world for the production of hemp. The hemp raised in Nebraska is an export article. The crop raised in Dodge and a part of Douglas county in 1890 was manufactured at Fremont into binding twine to the amount of about 500,000 pounds and the crop of 1891 is estimated will yield over 2,000,000 pounds of the best grade of twine and this is one of the infant industries of our state that Mr. Bryan, if he represents Nebraska, should have under consideration. Now, Mr. Editor, I am not a prophet nor the son of one but I will venture to say that in less than five years from this date you will see at Omaha one of the largest spinning mills in America with small 300 ton mills scattered all over the state. There has been no enterprise yet talked of that, in my opinion, would do Omaha and the whole state so much good as a spinning mill located here, and whoever the state would be that would encourage it. This enterprise is not in the least surprising after the ground and loamy tumbling to which he has treated his patrons since the supreme court declared in favor of Boyd.

World-Herald. An alleged newspaper which panders to the lowest elements and instincts of humanity is a disgrace to the profession and an injury to any party or community whose interests it pretends to espouse.
He Still Remembers Washington.
Bolt Mason.
The clergymen of Omaha are threatening the destruction of certain posters which adorn the deadwalls of the city. A year or two ago a young man residing there established a precedent by throwing chair through an \$8,000 painting, and since then the citizens have become so fastidiously moral that it is unsafe to have a photograph taken unless wrapped in buffalo robes and heavily veiled.
Reasonably Certain.
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Gray says he is certain to obtain the democratic presidential nomination if Harrison should be put up again. If this be true the democrats may as well send a committee to Gray and tell him to take the candidacy, for Harrison's nomination is as nearly certain as any event of the future can be.
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But the hopefulness in nominating either Cleveland or Hill under these conditions is apparent to the shrewdest of the democratic managers. Unless the Hill-Cleveland antagonism be ended before June the presidential candidates from the west will be the only ones really in the field.

FACTS WITHOUT FEELS.
Twelve average tea plants produce one pound of tea.
Only citizens who can read and write are allowed to vote in Bolivia.
Poor people are supplied with spectacles free of charge by a Boston society.
There is a wind and storm insurance company doing business in Pennsylvania counties.
The density of population is greatest in Europe, where it averages ninety-seven to the square mile.
Chicago's municipal debt is about \$13,000,000. The World's fair bonds increase this sum to \$15,000,000.
Children are not numerous in France. Out of 10,000,000 families in the republic one-fifth have no children at all and another fifth have only one child each.
According to a recently compiled railroad statistics, Americans make an average of twenty-nine trips a year, ten more than the average European makes.
The deepest depth of the sea is reported to be twenty-three miles north of New Guinea, where soundings showed a depth of 26,560 feet.
The Egyptian fellah is apparently the poorest man in the world. Even on the plain tree, which gives him food and shelter, he pays 50 cents a year.
A square inch of gold, more or less, has been sold in London for \$100,000,000, a fact that Government Geologist Turner considers important, as showing that there is gold in the world's soil.
An unmarked grave in Talladega, near which an iron furnace has recently been erected, contains the remains of the fifteen soldiers who were killed in the battle of Talladega, in which General Andrew Jackson fought against the Creeks.
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THE CHICKASAW TROUBLE.
The Chickasaw tribe of Indians in Mississippi has been making a great deal of noise about their grievances. The interior department holds a check upon the outlay in this direction by reserving the right to refuse to recognize attorneys, except upon certain conditions, but the fact remains that immense sums of money which the people vote for the Indians for lands and other concessions are pocketed by attorneys and agents, whose presence in Washington has been of no benefit whatever to their clients.
THE OMAHA BEE SUGGESTS THAT in case an extra session of the legislature be called the subject of an increase in the appropriation for the Nebraska exhibit at the World's fair should be included. Sensible suggestion.
ATTACHED WITH FOUL FRIENDS.
It is a poor compliment to Mr. Blaine's sincerity to insist that he will permit himself to be a candidate in spite of his letter of withdrawal. A great man is not to blame for his fool friends, and Mr. Blaine has his share of them.
TO CHANGE THE EXAMPLE.
The Omaha World-Herald man is publishing some sou-borrowed editorials on the sinfulness of wealth. Dropping Andy Carnegie's case a moment, where did the young man who owns and edits the W. H. acquire his wealth? Anybody can tell you that Carnegie earned his, commencing as a daily laborer in a foundry.
A DISGRACE AND AN INJURY.
It seems strange that a newspaper which it would seem should aspire to the possession of some reliability and dignity should make a business of continually filling its columns with tales of the worst character; yet such seems to be the studied policy of the Omaha World-Herald.

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