

THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
One Month \$1.00
Six Months 5.00
For Three Months 2.50
The Omaha Sunday Bee, mailed to any address, One Year 2.00

OMAHA OFFICE, NO. 24 AND 26 FAIRFIELD STREET,
NEW YORK OFFICE, 107 BROADWAY, NEW YORK;
WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 524 FOURTEENTH STREET.

CORRESPONDENCE:
All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editor of THE BEE.

BUSINESS LETTERS:

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to THE BEE, 107 Broad Street, OMAHA, Nebraska, care of our post office, to be made payable to the order of the company.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, I, s.s.

Geo. B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Jan. 14th, 1887, was as follows:

Saturday, Jan. 8..... 15,550

Sunday, Jan. 9..... 13,755

Monday, Jan. 10..... 14,020

Tuesday, Jan. 11..... 13,720

Wednesday, Jan. 12..... 13,720

Thursday, Jan. 13..... 13,755

Friday, Jan. 14..... 13,740

Average..... 13,605

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of January A. D., 1887. N. P. FEIL.

Geo. B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of January, 1886, was 10,375 copies; for February, 1886, 12,430 copies; for March, 1886, 11,337 copies; for April, 1886, 12,190 copies; for May, 1886, 12,430 copies; for June, 1886, 13,200 copies; for July, 1886, 12,314 copies; for August, 1886, 13,461 copies; for September, 1886, 13,380 copies; for October, 1886, 12,985 copies; for November, 1886, 13,395 copies; for December, 1886, 13,337 copies.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of January A. D. 1887. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Gold and silver has been found in Virginia. It is ten to one that the iron and coal found in Georgia will discredit the Virginia discovery in practical results.

A FEW hours only remain before the opening of the senatorial wrestling match. General Van Wyk, to use a professional expression, "feels well." He is all muscle and has the inside hold.

COLUMNS and columns have been written during the past two weeks about the senatorial situation, but the whole matter could just as well have been summed up in four words—Van Wyk's election is assured.

MR. LAIRD has been interviewed on the Knevels bill and of course claims all the credit for its success in the senate, where Mr. Laird has about as much influence as he has in London or Vienna. Mr. Laird's herculean efforts for the Knevels settlers in the upper house will not materially strengthen his senatorial boast.

THIRTY-THREE hundred dollars are returned as the net proceeds of the charity ball. There is no other way in which such a sum could be so easily collected for charitable purposes as the one adopted for the past three years in Omaha. It is safe to predict that the charity ball has come to stay as an annual institution.

The defeat of ex-Senator McDonald by Judge Turpie has caused a breach in the ranks of the Indiana democracy which will not be speedily closed. The success of Turpie was evidently due chiefly to the fact of his being in sympathy with the revolutionary tactics of a majority of the democrats in the legislature, which were not approved by McDonald. On the score of ability and party service the claims of the veteran who was rejected are infinitely greater than those of the successful candidate, who is not credited with large capacity and who is not known outside of Indiana, if generally in that state, as a party leader. The result is a great disappointment to McDonald and his friends, which they will not soon forget. It is by no means assured, however, that Turpie will be the next United States senator from Indiana. There is a very good chance that Harrison will be his own successor. If he and Turpie go to Washington with certificate of election, as now seems probable, even so good a democrat as Mr. Holman has expressed the opinion that the seat will be given to Harrison, and there is a considerable element of the Indiana democracy that would not regret that result.

WITH the frost still in the ground and spring several months distant, the railroad surveyors have already taken the field and are running their lines and driving their stakes in a half a dozen directions which all radiate from the corporate limits of Omaha. Within a few months we shall see an interesting scramble for entrance into our city by several important companies. Competition has accomplished what cajoling and prayers failed to win. The very lines which a few years ago were haughtily declining all overtures are now making the first advances. Years ago Omaha had a hard struggle to secure the entrance of railroads within her corporate limits. Now it is the railroads themselves who are struggling for entrance. Four great trunk systems are firmly located among us and an equal number of less important lines are preparing to make Omaha their Missouri river terminus. Our vast commercial interests, our growing industrial importance, the stock yards and a great city doubling in population every five years and advancing more rapidly than any other metropolis of its size in the west, are the magnets which are drawing iron rails and the steam horse to a closer and more vital connection with this prosperous community. Omaha, working steadily if slowly upwards by her own capital and through her own resources, has finally reached a point where capital is eagerly seeking investment in her midst anxious to advance the boom and to find remunerative returns in the general prosperity. Within ten years we have passed from a town to a city, and from a city to a metropolis. The men and corporations who formerly watched with little interest the waggon of slow progress are now feverishly anxious to catch on board and take a ride with the procession. And they shall be welcome. There is room enough for all.

The Senatorial Situation.

LINCOLN, Jan. 16.—Editorial Correspondence.]—The present week will mark one of the most important epochs in the political history of the state. The First Napoleon made the historic prediction that all Europe would either become civilized or Cossack. He meant by this that progressive and enlightened statesmen would rule the civilized world or there would be a relapse to ignorance and tyrannical barbarism. The contest which is about to terminate in the re-election or defeat of Charles H. Van Wyk involves in a lesser degree the Napoleonic dogma of human progress or reaction. In the person of Van Wyk are embodied the hopes and sentiments of the popular ideal of reform in political methods and policies. Throughout the whole country Van Wyk is regarded as the foremost champion in the senate of the United States of the productive and industrial classes, and the most fearless opponent of corporate aggression. Opposed to him in solid phalanx are arrayed the cohorts of monopoly, the corrupt jobbers, and the hordes of political lepers whom the people of Nebraska have cast out as unclean.

For the first time in the history of the country the testis to be made whether the will of the people, as directly and indirectly expressed, shall be respected by their representatives in the legislature by the choice of United States senator.

Our system of elective government will either prove itself a sham and farce, or a fabric worthy of confidence and respect. I remember well how powerful popular sentiment was in favor of giving people a chance to vote their choice for United States senator when our present constitution was being framed. It is a matter of record that the first legislature convened under the present constitution almost unanimously passed a memorial to congress demanding an amendment to the national constitution that would make the office of United States senator elective, the same as members of congress. Popular sentiment on this question is more intense to-day than ever. The people of Nebraska will have their choice indicated by their ballots and conventions, or they will know the reason why. Not only the people of Nebraska, but those of the whole country are anxiously waiting to hear the result of the balloting. In every respect the position of members is the same as those of presidential electors. If Van Wyk had been running for president and received over 51,000 votes out of the scattering returns every elector would be in honor and duty bound to cast his vote for him. The attempt to tamper with members who were elected on the Van Wyk issue is just as infamous and villainous as was the effort to purchase Cronin's vote for Sam Tilden ten years ago. It is rather significant, too, that the parties engaged in that double scheme are to-day plotting to overthrow the popular choice in Nebraska.

An extraordinary effort is being made to concentrate all the prominent Miller democrats here to-morrow. Some of them are already here. The purpose of this concentration is to bulldoze democratic members and compel them to vote solidly for McShane with the sole purpose of defeating Van Wyk and turning his friends to some other man, presumably Dundy or Paddock. This is to be done even independently of McShane's wishes.

But this scheme is altogether too transparent and will not win. I have talked with quite a number of the members and they positively declare that they will not violate faith with the people. They say that McShane has no more chance of election than Dr. Miller, and they scout the idea that the clamor of railroad democrats can influence their action which was prescribed by their constituents.

On the other hand, all the schemes to break the ranks of the Van Wyk republicans have so far failed. The hue and cry about Van Wyk alliances with democrats is hypocritical on its face. The very people who are loudest about straight goods have applauded the railroad republican element in its alliance with democrats to organize the senate. It was perfectly honorable and strictly republican to tie up with Vandemark and Campbell in order to prevent Van Wyk republicans from electing the officers of the senate; but it would have been awfully disloyal to the republican party if Van Wyk's friends had done the same thing.

Republican members, elected and pledged to support Van Wyk, are exhorted to desert him whenever the first democrat casts his vote for him, but if Cleveland and a dozen other democrats cast their votes for a railroad republican, it will be straight goods and no mistake.

Rampant stalwarts who now are shocked at Van Wyk's disposition to accept the support of democrats, were jubilant when Hitchcock defeated Thayer in 1871 by the solid and purchased democratic vote; they rejoiced at the triumph of Paddock four years later when he carried the legislature by the nearly solid vote of democrats, and the Vandervorts, Valentines and Geres made the most desperate efforts to re-elect both Hitchcock and Paddock in 1877 and 1879 by democratic support. Even our latest senator, Manderson, had an arrangement the night before his election to replace republican caucus boasters by democrats and anti-monopolists. With these stubborn historic facts before them it is not likely that any honest Van Wyk republican will desert the senator under the flimsy pretext that he cannot conscientiously support him if democrats vote for him. Such an excuse will only be plain proof that the man has been

tampered with and bargained away his vote.

E. ROSEWATER.

The action of the house of representatives on last Friday, in adopting without division the electoral count bill reported by the conference committee, renders it certain that the country is finally to have a clear and simple law regulating the official counting by the two houses of congress of the presidential vote. It has required a discussion of eighty-six years' duration to bring about this result, notwithstanding the fact that the best wisdom of the country has admitted the defects of the existing plan. The first electoral count bill was introduced in 1890, and provided for a commission to decide all disputed returns, to consist of six senators, six representatives and the chief justice of the supreme court. This bill, which passed the senate, was amended in the house, and failed between the two, doubtless suggested the electoral commission of 1876. A second bill was introduced in 1894 and passed the senate, but failed in the house. This measure, by Mr. Van Buren, provided that if a return were objected to it should be counted unless the two houses, voting separately, concurred in rejecting it. In 1875 Senator Morton introduced a bill which provided that if objection were made to any return it should be counted unless it was rejected by the concurrent vote of both houses, and that in case of double returns that one should be counted which the two houses, acting separately, should declare to be the true one. In case of failure of the two houses to agree, the vote of the state would be lost. The bill passed the senate by a party vote, but a motion was entered to reconsider and never finally disposed of. If this measure had passed Tilden would probably have been seated in 1876, as the failure of the two houses to agree as to any one of the southern states in dispute at that time would have thrown out its vote and thus given the democratic candidate the majority of the electoral college.

The electoral commission was a makeshift, and that is the fact that they are themselves in continual disagreement. Whom, for example, shall he prefer, Carlisle or Randall, and if he listens to both, what chance is there that he could decide on any policy? Is it quite just to saddle all the fault upon the president when the leaders of the party whom he is asked to consult are unable to agree? But it is purely a democratic squabble, for democrats to settle, and it looks, despite the whining of the politicians, as if they will be compelled to go Cleveland again as the only hope of the party. This, also, the president apparently understands.

DR. MILLER has been sent post haste to Mexico on a confidential mission from the administration, which, it is understood, has a vital connection with Minister Manning's late performances among the greasers. The doctor is earnestly requested not to look upon the reputation-destroying mescal when it is red in the bowl. Much as Omaha enjoys a proper notoriety gained by its prominent citizens abroad, it would grieve exceedingly to learn that the doctor's diplomatic investigations had afforded food for the paragraphs who lunched so voraciously on Sedgwick and Manning.

leaders, and that is the fact that they are themselves in continual disagreement. Whom, for example, shall he prefer, Carlisle or Randall, and if he listens to both, what chance is there that he could decide on any policy? Is it quite just to saddle all the fault upon the president when the leaders of the party whom he is asked to consult are unable to agree? But it is purely a democratic squabble, for democrats to settle, and it looks, despite the whining of the politicians, as if they will be compelled to go Cleveland again as the only hope of the party. This, also, the president apparently understands.

DR. MILLER has been sent post haste to Mexico on a confidential mission from the administration, which, it is understood, has a vital connection with Minister Manning's late performances among the greasers. The doctor is earnestly requested not to look upon the reputation-destroying mescal when it is red in the bowl. Much as Omaha enjoys a proper notoriety gained by its prominent citizens abroad, it would grieve exceedingly to learn that the doctor's diplomatic investigations had afforded food for the paragraphs who lunched so voraciously on Sedgwick and Manning.

OMAHA'S real estate transfers on Saturday rolled past the half million point. Heat cannot melt or frosts chill their infinite variety.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

The poor farm of Dodge county has eighteen guests.

The schools of Columbus report an average attendance of 415.

A planing mill is to be added to the manufacturing interests of Hastings.

Four tramps, loaded with cutlery and revolver, have been jailed at Louisville.

Adams county is a parent. A fine baby boy was born at the spot for last week.

Stuart's improvement record for the past year showed an expenditure of \$55,000.

The Anselmo Sun has bid its light after a bushel of debt and disappeared in a halo of mortgages.

The State Firemen's association meets in Columbus Wednesday. The citizens will royally entertain the boys.

Herman Natenstedt, a Columbus blacksmith, sneaked out of town one night last week wrapped up in \$300 borrowed money.

Express Messenger Frank Cheneworth, who was injured in the Dunbar wreck on the Missouri Pacific last week, died at home in Kansas City.

The Kansas City & Omaha railroad company has filed articles of incorporation in Adams county and Hastings expects to capture the main line.

The rage for illustrated journalism has struck O'Neill City. The Tribune has issued a weekly, with a butcher knife in his hand and a revolver in his pocket to silence critics.

Union Pacific surveyors are running a line for an extension of the road from Norfolk to Sioux City. The movement excites considerable interest along the route and in Sioux City.

Miss Baldwin, daughter of Rev. Mr. Baldwin, pastor of the First Congregational church of Pierce, has received a position in one of the land offices in Colorado at a salary of \$1,200 a year.

The child of Mr. and Mrs. James Long of Clearwater, Antelope county, was choked to death by a kernel of corn becoming lodged in its throat. The little darling was only fifteen months old.

The Bladell cells of a wrathful parent who attempted to punish a schoolteacher and failed made him. His punishment cost him a sore head and \$30 cash paid into court. This sends memory skurrying back to the sixties and a little brick schoolhouse in York state. A party of four rebels against mental discipline wrought one warm spring morning, and took to the woods. Next day the teacher, a man of peace and much muscle, invited the students to attend him. The teacher shall be counted which the two houses, acting concurrently, shall accept; that when there is but one return from a state the vote so returned shall be counted; that when there are two or more returns and the question arises which of two or more state tribunals or authorities is the lawful one, that return shall be counted which the two houses, acting concurrently, shall accept; that when there is but one return from a state the vote so returned shall be counted; that when there are two or more returns and the question arises which of two or more state tribunals or authorities is the lawful one, that return shall be counted which the two houses, acting concurrently, shall accept; that when there is but one return from a state the vote so returned shall be counted; that when there are two or more returns and the question arises which of two or more state tribunals or authorities is the lawful one, that return shall be counted which the two houses, acting concurrently, shall accept; that when there is but one return from a state the vote so returned shall be counted; that when there are two or more returns and the question arises which of two or more state tribunals or authorities is the lawful one, that return shall be counted which the two houses, acting concurrently, shall accept; that when there is but one return from a state the vote so returned shall be counted; that when there are two or more returns and the question arises which of two or more state tribunals or authorities is the lawful one, that return shall be counted which the two houses, acting concurrently, shall accept; that when there is but one return from a state the vote so returned shall be counted; that when there are two or more returns and the question arises which of two or more state tribunals or authorities is the lawful one, that return shall be counted which the two houses, acting concurrently, shall accept; that when there is but one return from a state the vote so returned shall be counted; that when there are two or more returns and the question arises which of two or more state tribunals or authorities is the lawful one, that return shall be counted which the two houses, acting concurrently, shall accept; that when there is but one return from a state the vote so returned shall be counted; that when there are two or more returns and the question arises which of two or more state tribunals or authorities is the lawful one, that return shall be counted which the two houses, acting concurrently, shall accept; that when there is but one return from a state the vote so returned shall be counted; that when there are two or more returns and the question arises which of two or more state tribunals or authorities is the lawful one, that return shall be counted which the two houses, acting concurrently, shall accept; that when there is but one return from a state the vote so returned shall be counted; that when there are two or more returns and the question arises which of two or more state tribunals or authorities is the lawful one, that return shall be counted which the two houses, acting concurrently, shall accept; that when there is but one return from a state the vote so returned shall be counted; that when there are two or more returns and the question arises which of two or more state tribunals or authorities is the lawful one, that return shall be counted which the two houses, acting concurrently, shall accept; that when there is but one return from a state the vote so returned shall be counted; that when there are two or more returns and the question arises which of two or more state tribunals or authorities is the lawful one, that return shall be counted which the two houses, acting concurrently, shall accept; that when there is but one return from a state the vote so returned shall be counted; that when there are two or more returns and the question arises which of two or more state tribunals or authorities is the lawful one, that return shall be counted which the two houses, acting concurrently, shall accept; that when there is but one return from a state the vote so returned shall be counted; that when there are two or more returns and the question arises which of two or more state tribunals or authorities is the lawful one, that return shall be counted which the two houses, acting concurrently, shall accept; that when there is but one return from a state the vote so returned shall be counted; that when there are two or more returns and the question arises which of two or more state tribunals or authorities is the lawful one, that return shall be counted which the two houses, acting concurrently, shall accept; that when there is but one return from a state the vote so returned shall be counted; that when there are two or more returns and the question arises which of two or more state tribunals or authorities is the lawful one, that return shall be counted which the two houses, acting concurrently, shall accept; that when there is but one return from a state the vote so returned shall be counted; that when there are two or more returns and the question arises which of two or more state tribunals or authorities is the lawful one, that return shall be counted which the two houses, acting concurrently, shall accept; that when there is but one return from a state the vote so returned shall be counted; that when there are two or more returns and the question arises which of two or more state tribunals or authorities is the lawful one, that return shall be counted which the two houses, acting concurrently, shall accept; that when there is but one return from a state the vote so returned shall be counted; that when there are two or more returns and the question arises which of two or more state tribunals or authorities is the lawful one, that return shall be counted which the two houses, acting concurrently, shall accept; that when there is but one return from a state the vote so returned shall be counted; that when there are two or more returns and the question arises which of two or more state tribunals or authorities is the lawful one, that return shall be counted which the two houses, acting concurrently, shall accept; that when there is but one return from a state the vote so returned shall be counted; that when there are two or more returns and the question arises which of two or more state tribunals or authorities is the lawful one, that return shall be counted which the two houses, acting concurrently, shall accept; that when there is but one return from a state the vote so returned shall be counted; that when there are two or more returns and the question arises which of two or more state tribunals or authorities is the lawful one, that return shall be counted which the two houses, acting concurrently, shall accept; that when there is but one return from a state the vote so returned shall be counted; that when there are two or more returns and the question arises which of two or more state tribunals or authorities is the lawful one, that return shall be counted which the two houses, acting concurrently, shall accept; that when there is but one return from a state the vote so returned shall be counted; that when there are two or more returns and the question arises which of two or more state tribunals or authorities is the lawful one, that return shall be counted which the two houses, acting concurrently, shall accept; that when there is but one return from a state the vote so returned shall be counted; that when there are