

THE DAILY BEE. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS. E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, s. s. Geo. H. Tschuck, Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that the actual average daily circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending September 1, 1888, was as follows: Monday, August 28, 18,000; Tuesday, August 29, 18,500; Wednesday, August 30, 19,000; Thursday, August 31, 19,500; Friday, August 1, 19,000; Saturday, Sept. 1, 18,500.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of August, 1888. N. P. FRIEL, Notary Public.

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BEN BUTLER is again on the stump. That looks like training rather early for 1892.

CANDIDATES for congress are sprouting in this district on every quarter-section.

The man who comes to Omaha this week and fails to find amusements to his tastes will be hard to please.

MR. McSHANE accepts, and there is much rejoicing among the great army of patriots who are hankering for "soap."

The next time Mr. Cleveland loads his gun he should not ram his retaliatory wad in so hard. The gun cannot kick him over.

WHEN a conservative institution like the Omaha National bank doubles its capital to a round million, it is a fair index of business prosperity and shows an abiding faith in the financial soundness of the city.

QUEEN VICTORIA has knighted the Hon. John Thompson in recognition of his abilities as one of the framers of the fisheries treaty. This looks like a left-handed slap at the senate for rejecting the unsatisfactory treaty.

BY CLOSE attention to business Sheriff Coburn saved up fifteen hundred dollars in perquisites, and now the unfeeling county commissioners are kindly but firmly requesting him to swell the county treasury with that amount. "Sneaktrage!"

THE returning delegates from the deep water convention at Denver might have brought along with them a real live enthusiastic Texan. A little Texas gall in getting people of other states to help pull through their enterprises might be of advantage.

EVEN Lincoln is casting about to do her marketing in metropolitan style by setting on foot a project to build a \$75,000 market house. But Omaha is content to buy stale vegetables and rancid butter in the good old fashioned way at exorbitant prices.

BREW and whiskey in "original packages" is flooding Iowa and the prohibitionists have another handle to their crank in demanding that prohibition be made more effective by national legislation to prohibit the importation of liquors and inter-state liquor traffic.

THERE is nothing new in the statement of Mr. Cleveland's unfriendliness to the newspaper men. That feeling has been acute with him for the last four years, and he has never had the good judgment to conceal it either in private or in public. Yet no public man of to-day owes a greater debt to the newspaper men than Grover Cleveland, as well for what they have said regarding him as for what they have omitted saying. Ordinary gratitude should suggest to Mr. Cleveland to treat newspaper men who must in the performance of their duty come in contact with him with the courtesy which every gentleman should pay to others.

THE railroad issue is the most important question in Colorado to-day. For years the state has been under the domination of railroads. Its legislators are mere puppets, and its laws bear the earmarks of railroad dictation. The opportunity now presents itself for brushing aside railroad control and putting the legislative body in the hands of the people. Great interest is therefore centered in the state convention of the republican party now in session at Denver. It is here that the real fight for the control of the state for the next two years between the people and the railroads takes place. The railroad managers are making a desperate stand. But the people of Colorado are alive to their interests and necessities. They are determined that the policy of discrimination and extortion so long practiced upon them must now come to an end. They will look to it that the men who go to the state legislature will not shrink from the duty of passing such laws as will hold the railroad corporations within due bounds. The evils of the present railway power are sapping the life out of the business interests of the state for the benefit of the railroads. It checks the natural growth of Colorado and enriches monopoly.

The Chinese Problem.

As we predicted only a few days ago, both parties in congress are in active rivalry for first place on the question of restricting Chinese immigration. The house on Monday passed a rigid restriction bill which was immediately sent to the senate and promptly taken up in that body. The avidity with which the august upper house "tackled" this measure was in sharp contrast to its recent conduct regarding one or two matters of quite as great and grave importance, and served to show very forcefully the influence of political considerations upon the Chinese problem. Still more distinctly was this influence exhibited in the senate debate, in which Senator Sherman unqualifiedly admitted that the bill was inconsistent with and a virtual abrogation of the existing treaty between the United States and China. The term "violation" was not admitted, but to the average judgment a measure that contravenes a treaty and is in clear conflict with it is not rendered any less objectionable because it is not held to be a violation of such treaty. The verbal technicalities of Mr. Sherman and Mr. Teller were not calculated to elevate those gentlemen or the senate in the world's regard, nor will it be claimed that the spirit manifested and confessed in this matter redounds to the honor of the country. The right of a nation to provide for its own preservation is not questionable, but only a mind profoundly impressed with the exigencies of a political campaign could believe that this country is in such immediate danger from Chinese immigration that it is necessary to its preservation to hurriedly push through congress a bill contravening a treaty obligation. It is a most creditable part of the senatorial record of the republican candidate for president that he refused to be a party to similar action.

In this matter both parties now stand on the same footing. Senator Butler of South Carolina, who drew the admissions from Mr. Sherman, and who confessed his belief that "this whole Chinese business had been a matter of political advantage, and that we have not been governed by that deliberation which the gravity of the question requires," still declared his intention to vote for the bill. There was a party demand upon him that must be obeyed, at whatever cost to his convictions and conscience. If rigidly enforced this restrictive bill ought to keep out all Chinese laborers except such as may be able to make their way into the country across the Canadian border, a channel of supply that is said to have furnished a considerable number of Chinese immigrants during the present year. It is legislation that will satisfy the Pacific coast, which is an essential condition of the political situation, equally recognized by both parties. Of the possible future consequences of such legislation there is manifestly no concern, and meanwhile the whole country will doubtless experience a sense of relief if the passage of the restriction bill shall remove the subject of Chinese immigration wholly and permanently from politics.

Public Land Prodigality.

In the debate in the house of representatives last week on the bill to create the territory of Oklahoma Mr. Nelson of Minnesota made an argument worthy of attention against continuing the present public land policy, which he characterized as too prodigal. Mr. Nelson recognized the beneficent operation of the homestead law of 1862, but he also saw that the conditions of to-day are entirely different from what they were at that time. Then we had a vast area of unsettled territory, and we were in the midst of a great war. It was then that of the utmost importance to increase and enlarge expeditiously our resources and our sphere of production, and under the circumstances, with such a large area of unsettled land and with the burden of a great war upon our hands, it was one of the wisest possible measures to pass the homestead law for the promotion of the rapid settlement and development of our country. But what was good policy in this respect twenty-six years ago Mr. Nelson thought might not be good policy to-day. The time is come when there is need to be a little careful of our public domain, which has been "our great economic safety valve, the place where the tired and teeming thousands from our large and crowded cities have gone and found homes and rest." Mr. Nelson thought it would be well if some of our public lands could be left for our grandchildren.

The amount of public domain remaining, that is available for settlement, is not large, and with the rate at which the lands were taken up last year maintained, they will all, in a few years have passed out of the hands of the government. During the fiscal year of 1887 there were nearly twenty-six millions of acres disposed of, of which about twelve millions were under the homestead and timber culture laws. It is estimated that within ten years all the now remaining public domain fit for settlement will have become private property. Very likely there will be no great change from the existing policy regarding the disposal of these lands, but there are perhaps one hundred million acres of Indian lands in excess of the wants of the Indians of which the government will from time to time become possessed, and the question is whether a different policy, justified by the different conditions of the present, shall not be adopted with respect to these Indian lands as they are acquired. The present congress has made provision for opening to settlement twelve million acres of the Sioux reservation at fifty cents an acre and four million acres of reservations in Minnesota at one dollar per acre. The proposed territory of Oklahoma would embrace about eight million acres, for which the bill provides that all settlers shall pay one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre. It is very desirable land and would undoubtedly be promptly taken up at this price, which would fully reimburse the government, but it was contended that the homestead principle should be applied to those lands, although it has

been the uniform policy of the government in the case of Indian lands acquired that the settlers pay for the land.

It is obviously a business question, as Mr. Nelson said, and not one with which sentiment or politics should have any connection, whether the government shall dispose of these lands and those hereafter acquired under similar conditions at a fair price, or give away a large part of them at the cost of the whole people, and it is hardly to be doubted that the intelligent judgment of the country would approve the policy of a just charge. Nobody questions the beneficial effects of the government's liberal policy in the past with respect to the public domain, but the conditions which suggested and justified that liberality do not now exist. There is not the same urgency to-day that there was twenty-five years ago for pushing our material development, while our then vast domain has dwindled to comparatively small proportions. There is no reason why the government should be in a hurry to dispose of the small amount of land it has available for settlement, or may hereafter acquire, and some consideration for the certain wants of a future generation requires that we should be less prodigal of the public lands.

A Little too Spontaneous.

The board of education has gone out of its way to pass a set of clap-net resolutions which on their face show the incompetency of its members as promoters of education, and are in every respect outside of the proper sphere of that body. It is certainly entirely out of place in a school board to command or condemn a newspaper for any policy or course it may see fit to pursue. The board is not expected to be partisan or the champion of any particular paper. It is a piece of impertinence on the part of the board to single out and cast reflections upon any member of a co-ordinate branch of city government as they did with regard Mr. Kierstead. It is manifestly out of place for the board to commend or condemn either the mayor or any other officer of the city for what they may do or omit in the discharge of their duties.

Above all things the board should not exhibit its ignorance of English and its defiance of the United States language in resolutions that are published and made matter of record. The resolution we refer to reads as follows:

Resolved, That this board heartily endorse the action of the city council in creating the ordinance and the mayor for his spontaneous action in ordering the enforcement of the same tending toward the purification of this menacing degradation of pupils; and that we give them our moral support, and lend all possible energy in carrying out of the much and long-needed reform.

The council cannot "create" an ordinance; it may enact one. But as a matter of fact, the council has not enacted an ordinance directing the removal of dens from the Third ward. There is a state law against disorderly houses, and the ordinance prohibiting certain indecent practices has been a municipal law for years. The council simply passed a resolution requesting the mayor and chief of police to enforce existing laws.

Spontaneous means, voluntarily, or from natural impulse. It is supremely ridiculous to characterize the action of the mayor as "spontaneous," when he simply has acted in compliance with an order of the council.

The "purification of menacing degradation" is strictly original. Nobody outside of the board of education has ever indulged in such "half-unit" English.

But, coming down to business, who is to blame for the impure surroundings of the Third ward school house? Surely, not the city council, which is merely a law-making body. If the board or any of its members know that within sight and hearing of the pupils of that school there is lawless indecency why haven't they made complaint at the police court against the offending parties? Whose duty is it, if not theirs to "purify this menacing degradation?" Has this "menacing degradation" not existed for years, by their "spontaneous" consent? Has not the board reflected discreditably upon itself by publicly confessing its imbecility in failing to protect the pupils of the public schools from the immoral contagion of disorderly houses?

THE Utes and Plutes out in Colorado are settling the Indian question among themselves in their own peculiar way, so that by the time the commissioners get around there is likely to be nobody but dead Indians to remove to another reservation. And a dead Indian is always a good Indian.

That \$10,000.

No president of the United States except Mr. Cleveland, it is safe to say, ever contributed a dollar to the fund for his re-election. It is also safe to say that no other president ever desired re-election so much as he does.

Conscience Pricks Them.

Nebraska democrats have nominated John A. McShane for governor. He is running on a platform which strongly indorses high tariff and bitterly denounces "Pinkertonism." Democrats appear to have a mortal dread of detectives. It must be on the theory advanced by Shakespeare. "Thus conscience doth make guilty of us all."

A Chance for a Fatal Blunder.

The brief interval remaining before their state convention ought to be a period of anxious thought to democrats who desire the success of their party ticket in New York. A more vulnerable candidate for a great office than D. B. Hill has never gained control of a party machine, and there has been no greater blunder in our political history than to be a surrender to the arrogant demand for re-nomination of a man so thoroughly discredited with all voters of character or independence.

The Oyster.

New York World. Out from his cloister Comes the oyster. His fat fat fall of sorrow; Let him mourn for his sins, For his penance begins To-morrow, to-morrow, to-morrow!

POLITICAL POINTS.

The oldest election bet yet is from Newark, where twenty democrats and republicans have put up \$5 each to make a \$100 pool, which the winning party is to take and expend in a glorification of the Bee.

Mr. Hill's next appearance is to be before the Home Market club in Boston in September.

Congressman Mark of Indiana has declined to accept the silver service presented to him by the employees of the government printing office, on the ground that it is not proper for him to accept any reward for the performance of a duty imposed upon him as a member of congress.

A young man of Michigan wonders whether he can vote at the next general election. He was born on November 7, 1867, at 9 o'clock in the evening. Whether the polls close at 4 o'clock in the afternoon or at sundown he will still lack six months or better twenty-one years old. He wants to know.

Robert Harding, a young English socialist, when he wants to make a speech on the state vote at the next general election. He has an iron fence or some similar fixture. Then when the police come to take him in they have to spend a long time in getting him unfastened from the fence. His pretty long speech before he is carried off.

Congressman "Billy" Mason well entertaining and instructing the republicans of Mount Vernon, N. C., by a booby demagogue in the rear of the hall yelling "Cleveland! Cleveland!" The speaker bore this, he had no objection to being carried out for protection for the home. With the women on our side democracy can hardly hope to be triumphant.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

A laundry and a cannery factory are two of Unadilla's wants.

The farmers in the vicinity of Gordon, Sheridan county, have formed an alliance for mutual protection.

Two of the oldest residents of Garfield county, Lawrence Connelly and Abraham Fordham, died last week.

A fourteen-year old daughter of Justice Sherman, of Custer county, has been arrested and will be sent to the reform school on a charge of prostitution.

Elder Marjory "The Conflict; Love's agony" has reached chapter CCCC XC VII, and she has committed suicide after holding a revolver to his head for three weeks.

The Plattsmouth Herald believes that the Siege of Sebastopol could be produced at that place at a much less cost when the sewer men have completed their work in throwing up the works.

A Broken Down man named Waters, who had been an inmate of the insane asylum and returned home cured, went to a camp meeting in the vicinity of Plattsmouth, where he was manumitted on religion. He has been returned to the asylum at Lincoln.

John H. Bauer, a wealthy farmer living near Louisville, Cass county, was assaulted by a mob of hard core on Saturday night and beaten into insensibility, besides receiving several cuts from knives in the hands of his assailants. The mob was in an excited condition, being the noise, rushed out to his father's assistance, and was also badly injured. The crowd then left, but on Sunday morning the mob returned to the place, where they will be held awaiting the result of the grand jury's action. The witnesses are given as Andrew Raub, John Lang, Rudolph Long, Harmon Horning, Frank Nevada and Theodore Stok.

Iowa.

Barnum drew 20,000 people to his show at Marshalltown.

The price of hard coal at Burlington has been fixed at \$7.50 a ton.

Davenport will be represented by eighteen young men in the state university this fall.

One hundred and fifty Dubuque factory girls were photographed in a group the other day.

The Eye is the name of a new paper started at Missouri Valley by M. B. Cox. It is on a knockout for No. 1 and the union labor party.

A Keokuk ex-saloonkeeper predicts that inside of six months intoxicating liquors of every kind will be taken in original packages in every part of Iowa.

Dakota.

Hand claims to be the banner corn county of central Dakota.

The survey for the Deadwood street railway has been begun.

Dakota republicans have subscribed \$7,000 to the national campaign fund through Governor Mellette.

The Aberdeen banks receive \$30,000 to \$40,000 daily in currency to supply the demand for the national currency.

Deuel county is to have two fairs this fall; one at Gary on September 17, 18, 19, and one at Cedar Lake September 20, 21 and 22.

The Ipswich Gazette says every man or woman who can pick up a bundle of wheat or drive a horse in in the wheat field these days.

There are sixty-seven school houses in Miner county. The school land in the county is valued at \$88,500, an average of \$1.92 an acre.

Yankton people feel sure of a new railroad or two this season, and are confident that work will be advanced on the new railroad bridge at that point next spring, if not before.

The Rapid City Republican proposes this year to visit Iowa preacher. "Is it a successful method of converting sinners to tell them that they are the sum of his own state, and that he is thankful that he does not live in the same state?"

The Napoleon Homestead says that when the Dakota farmer knows the true condition of the crops in many other parts of the country he should be wiser than his own. It is a fact, however, that his own crops are slightly nipped the flattering prospects.

An Era of Low Rates.

The older western railroad companies, in their fight to maintain high rates, are fighting against the inevitable. The old high rates from Chicago throughout the northwest have got to go down. They have got to go far below the limit at which the corporations are now struggling so desperately to maintain them. The reduction may not come suddenly, but come it will in no great length of time, and the roads will save themselves much useless and costly effort by recognizing the fact.

This vexed northwestern freight rate imbroglio which has lately sprung up, though it has profoundly stirred railroad circles here, is of course the outgrowth and more potential general tendency which degrades the lowering of rates. But the immediate occasion of it is the cut of northwestern freight rates by itself sufficient to overthrow the old schedule.

The new route from tidewater to the northwestern consumer has just been developed. It is shorter, cheaper and more expeditious than the old routes by way of Chicago. It is absolutely independent of the latter. Taking the new "Soo" line as typical of the new anti-Chicago route, even a casual study of the situation discloses that it has many advantages over the old Chicago route—taking this term broadly to stand for the connections of the oldest northwestern lines via Chicago to the seaboard—and that it can profitably do business to-day on a deep cut below the old adjustments of rates.

This was the reason why this route was so quickly and so widely adopted. It demonstrated that the reason was sufficient. For it can do a profitable business on the present cut, when construction has been hardly completed, much

more can it maintain its position when better facilities are added and when enlarged and more advantageous connections are made.

The old Northwestern lines from Chicago have already for months pretty definitely tested the question of forcing the new and independent line to advance rates to the high level of the old schedule. They have exhausted every resource known to the arts of railroad strategy, and have failed. They have failed utterly. The rival has more than vindicated its position. It has by this experience actually fortified itself in its stand for a lower rate. And it may now be accepted as final by the world that the "Soo" line, or the route for which it stands, can and will continue to prefer business on a rate vastly lower than that of the schedule of the old Chicago lines.

Well, what then? One of two things is perfectly clear and inevitable, either the old Chicago lines must meet the rate of the "Soo" line, or the northwest must go down—or else those lines will be progressively crowded out of business in the northwest. The low rates by the upper lake route are based on a natural, an inherent advantage. This advantage does not cease with new lines already constructed to realize it. Just as sure as fate this advantage will be carried in every direction through the northwest by further construction; for it must be remembered that the utilization of the upper lake route has only begun with a flow or two. What does this mean? Why, simply the establishment, according to the system of roads on the new route, of a new and independent base of jobbing supply in the northwest. It means, specifically, an immense and constantly enlarging investment in the construction of the trade territory of Chicago and attached to St. Paul and Minneapolis or other trade centers, and supplied there with goods shipped direct from tidewater, without so much as passing through Chicago.

For the Chicago systems of railroads to keep up the old system of rates or any schedule higher than that of the new upper lake route is obviously to accelerate this detachment of trade territory from Chicago. It is only another way of saying that it would be such traffic from the roads interested in having freight distributed from Chicago. Nor can they cure the situation by themselves making arrangements to distribute freight from the twin cities by rail. It is not positively a free trade basis; for in order to do that they would still have to meet the low rate, and to do the latter would only be to augment the diversion of traffic from Chicago, which would be to divert the same from their own territory.

The whole thing then comes back to the other alternative: The Chicago systems have got to reduce rates relatively to the new upper lake rate. They have got to do this to save themselves; and they have got to do it now, the latter to whatever lengths of production it may go. There is absolutely no escape from this conclusion. Even if it were in the power of the Chicago systems to buy outright the "Soo" lines and all their connections, that would be unavailing; the present cut of rates on the new route would remain, and capital, enterprise and the self-assertive interests of the northwest would certainly utilize them by fresh construction.

The plea or pretense of the Chicago systems that the rates are allowed to meet these rates is not sound. That plea, as Chesnut and has been cracked to fragments under the hammer of accomplished facts. The inexorable tendency is to lower rates. But it is not a question of choice or necessity. The rates of the Chicago systems are allowed to meet these rates is not sound. That plea, as Chesnut and has been cracked to fragments under the hammer of accomplished facts. The inexorable tendency is to lower rates. But it is not a question of choice or necessity. The rates of the Chicago systems are allowed to meet these rates is not sound. That plea, as Chesnut and has been cracked to fragments under the hammer of accomplished facts. The inexorable tendency is to lower rates. But it is not a question of choice or necessity. The rates of the Chicago systems are allowed to meet these rates is not sound. 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