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THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

Table showing circulation statistics for the week ending November 17, 1888. Includes columns for total circulation, paid circulation, and average circulation.

Sworn to before me this 17th day of November, 1888, at Omaha, Nebraska, N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

The Whitehead fund is getting to be as numerous as the mysterious Mr. Tascott. The widening of South Fourteenth street under the railroad tracks ordered by the council is an act of justice long delayed to the residents of that part of the city.

Business men of our city should not fail to take advantage of the invitation extended by the merchants of Norfolk to visit that city. They will be most royally entertained.

The people of the state may now speak truthfully of Nebraska's million inhabitants, and the stamp-otter may point with pride to over two hundred thousand sovereign voters who control her political destiny.

As we approach the end of the year reports of failures and assignments will be on the increase. The number of failures so far reported, as compared with preceding years for the same period, is not in the least alarming.

This election of nine councilmen is almost upon us. What are our business men doing about it? Are they looking about for suitable candidates or are they indifferent and willing to let the election go by default to boodlers and straw men?

The high school grounds should be preserved for our citizens as a park. To encumber the grounds with a separate building is neither desirable nor legal. A substantial ward school building erected on a side street in that vicinity would be cheaper and satisfactory to everybody.

The railroad commissioners of Minnesota have decided to fix a date by law for the abolition of the car-trace in the state. It would be highly proper in view of the action of the legislatures of New York and other states on the subject, if Nebraska passed appropriate laws to do away with the deadly car stove on railroads this winter.

The expiration of the five-year guarantee of the Barber Asphalt company to keep the pavements on Douglas and Sixteenth street in repair, makes it necessary for the council to make arrangements by which those streets will be kept in good condition. In all probability a contract will be entered into with the Barber company for that purpose.

Another chapter of the Sabin scandal, which, by the way, is the latest sensation, appears on our telegraphic page. The colonel is well known in Nebraska and needs no introduction. The Chicago papers represent him as an attorney of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway, but we have known of him only as a wild-cat insurance man and a wild-eyed railroad capper.

The United States supreme court evidently did not take into consideration the hardships of eviction which the settlers of the Des Moines river lands would be exposed when it confirmed the title to the land. Whatever rights the original land company may have had, some regard might have been shown by the court to protect the innocent settlers now ruthlessly removed from their homes by the legal owners.

Jim Crichton and his gang of Jefferson square boodlers boast that they have raised ten thousand dollars in subscriptions for the city hall campaign. This is why they and certain boodle councilmen persist in forcing the question of relocating the city hall. With ten thousand dollars of boodle and gangs of hired dogs to do the repeating at a time when no restrictions exist on illegal voters, they expect to carry this city against the well-known adverse sentiment to the Jefferson square scheme.

The Bee is indebted to the state department for an atlas, prepared and published under the direction of the secretary of state, showing the location of the diplomatic and consular offices of the United States of America throughout the world. This atlas is now at the disposal of that numerous class of ambitious politicians who desire to represent their country abroad. Members of the legislature will, of course, be shown preference in the use of our consular atlas.

MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.

A member of the whisky trust is quoted as saying that the improvement in trust securities recently is due to the result of the late election. "Those of us who are interested in trust companies," he is reported to have said, "have a greater feeling of security than heretofore; we have more confidence now in trusts, and have no fear of adverse legislation." It is quite possible there are persons interested in these combinations who entertain the views ascribed to this member of the whisky trust, though it is not easy to see upon what rational grounds. There was certainly nothing in democratic pledges or democratic action before the election that should have caused the trusts to fear adverse legislation from democratic success. This form of monopoly has had its extraordinary growth since the present administration came into power, yet the democratic national platform did not promise anything for the overthrow of trusts, and the popular branch of congress controlled by the democrats did nothing hostile to these combinations. On the contrary the sugar schedule of their tariff bill was arranged to protect the trust which is exacting the largest tribute from the consumers of the country, and if there was any danger threatened to the whisky trust it was in the proposition to permit the moonshine distillers of the south to pursue their industry without interference. Every anti-trust bill introduced in the house was buried in committee, and all the parade of hostility to these combinations came to nothing practical. Obviously there was in the conduct of the democracy nothing to alarm the trusts.

But accepting the statement that the result of the election gave a feeling of greater security to the trusts, one of the first duties of republicans wherever they are in control will be to show that this confidence is misplaced. Every republican state legislature should put itself on record with adequate legislation against these combinations, and publicans in congress should be foremost in urging whatever national legislation may be found practicable for the suppression of the trusts. The party is fully committed to this policy and the people expect it. The national platform declared "opposition to all combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise to control arbitrarily the conditions of trade among our citizens," and recommended to congress and the state legislatures in their respective jurisdictions "such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies, or by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market." This declaration was fully approved by the presidential candidates of the party, General Harrison saying in his letter of acceptance: "It cannot be doubted that the legislative authority should and will find a method of dealing fairly and effectively with these and other abuses connected with this subject." Being thus explicitly committed in opposition to every form of combination for arbitrarily controlling the conditions of trade, the republican party cannot afford to disregard its obligation to legislate against the trusts wherever it has the power to do so, and we do not believe there is any disposition to ignore its duty in this matter. Its conduct upon this, as upon all other questions affecting the interests and welfare of the people, will be most carefully watched during the next four years, and no shortcomings will escape the vigilance of its opponents. If the party is to retain power beyond another administration it must keep faith with the people, and in no respect will this be demanded more urgently than in crushing out monopolies and the combinations that arbitrarily control the conditions of trade. The professed confidence of the trusts presupposes the faithfulness of the republican party to one of the plainest of its pledges to the people, and therefore we believe it to be misplaced.

THE COLONELS AND THE CAPTAINS.

The only objection the redoubtable Colonel Sabin has with the Burlington railroad now in his pocket full of passes. The colonel, however, is not the only insurance agent who is capping for railroads in Nebraska and takes his pay in passes. We could name half a dozen captains and colonels who hold commissions as managers of insurance companies and dabble in politics as convention packers and legislative lubricators while other agents who have too much self-respect to do such infamous work are obliged to pay their fair. The day is not distant, however, when the insurance agents with railroad attachments will call out the resentment of the people that will make such business too odious to be carried on with impunity. There is no good reason why any manager of an insurance company should be decapitated by a railroad to the detriment of honorable competitors.

NO CHANGE WANTED.

Just before the late land-slide, Councilman Hassall assured our citizens that he did not intend to interfere with the police commission if elected to the senate. A large number of voters had grave doubts of Mr. Hassall's sincerity. Their opinion is now fully justified by Mr. Hassall's declaration that "a mossback governor is not fit to appoint members of the police commission," who he insists should be elected by the people. On this point many good citizens differ very radically with Mr. Hassall. The metropolitan police system is designed to remove the control of the police from the demoralizing influence of party politics. If the people could select the commission without the intervention of party machinery, with its party caucuses, political bidders and strikers, it would doubtless be very satisfactory. But experience in all large cities has shown that the police cannot be made efficient without divorcing it from the influence which is all potent in politics. If the police commission were elected by the lawless elements that have to be kept in check by the police, they would have to pay their political debts by the appointment of a class of men on the police force that would wink at crime and go into collusion with outlaws.

THE IMMIGRATION PROBLEM.

Among the matters which it is expected will be presented to the attention of congress early in the coming session is the question of further regulating and restricting immigration. Representative Ford, chairman of the special committee to investigate the subject, and recommend suitable legislation, intends to call his committee together before congress assembles in order to prepare a report, so that the subject can be brought forward as soon as practicable after the session opens. The investigations of the committee were not carried as far as was intended, but sufficient information was obtained to enable the committee to report intelligently in the matter and to suggest additional legislation believed to be necessary.

HON. W. J. CONNELL.

The official returns received at the state capital from the eleven counties which comprise the First congressional district give Hon. W. J. Connell a plurality of 3,407 over his democratic opponent, J. Sterling Morton. In view of the fact that the First district, two years ago gave the democratic candidate for congress over 7,000 majority, this may be properly called a political revolution. Mr. Connell's constituency, comprising 96,057 voters, numbers not less than 365,000 people. This is one of the largest constituencies any man has ever represented in the lower house of congress. Mr. Connell certainly has reason to feel gratified over the marked expression of confidence he has received from the people, and we feel safe in predicting that this confidence will not be betrayed. Mr. Connell owes his election largely to the fact that in the past he has shown active sympathy with the industrial classes. His career as a public officer has been a fair test of his sincerity.

In congress Mr. Connell will represent the people of the whole district, and not merely the city of Omaha, or any particular corporation. While he has always been a staunch republican, he believes in curbing the power of monopoly, and will favor such measures as will ameliorate the condition of the laboring man and give the producer relief from oppressive burdens.

Two Gone Girls.

Two giddy girls we soon shall forget, Campagna Lize and Election Hall.

The G. A. B. in the South.

Every Charleston man in whose heart there glows one spark of gratitude should well for the passage of favorable legislation in their behalf. The Springer bill now pending in the house calls for the opening of Oklahoma to settlers and the organization of a territorial form of government. Should this legislation be passed during the coming session, several million acres would be thrown open to settlement and a great rush of emigration would undoubtedly take place. The recognition of Oklahoma as an independent territory would, however, menace the existence of Indian territory. Oklahoma, to all intents, is a country in the center of Indian territory. If Oklahoma be opened to white men and given a separate form of government, there would be the peculiar spectacle of a new territory surrounded on all sides by the lands of the civilized tribes. The effect of this condition may be easily imagined. The white people of Oklahoma would gradually encroach upon Indian territory, and by degrees absorb the lands belonging to the Indians. The boundaries of Oklahoma would expand on all sides until eventually Indian territory would be swallowed up by the new territory. Such an absorption is inevitable and explains the reasons why congress has been cautious in passing the legislation asked for by the clamorous Oklahoma boomers.

The interest shown, chiefly by Washington correspondents, regarding the future of Colonel Daniel Lamont is doubtless complimentary to the efficient and capable secretary of Mr. Cleveland, one of whose merits it has been successful in maintaining excellent relations with the newspaper men. A report respecting Colonel Lamont that possesses some general public interest is that he may be given a life position as judge-advocate general of the army, a position that has been practically vacant since the suspension of General Swain, some three years or more ago. The appointment of Lamont to the position would be exceptional, though not unprecedented, but it would be a reward for valuable services rendered to Mr. Cleveland which few would seriously object to, and probably none outside of army circles. Lamont is said to have the required legal qualifications.

Rhode Island was the only state in the union requiring a property qualification for voting. At the recent election an amendment to the state constitution was adopted by a large majority, doing away with this obnoxious restriction. The law now provides that every male citizen above the age of twenty-one, who has resided two years in the state and six months in the city where he wishes to vote, is to have the right of suffrage. The new law has enfranchised several thousand citizens, and will materially swell Little Rhodey's voting strength. What effect this addition will have on Rhode Island politics remains to be seen. The state has been reproached, not without cause, of being a rotten borough. It is to be hoped that the new law will infuse a healthier tone into the politics of the little state.

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Springfield Monitor: There are some notorious violators of all social and moral laws, who fail to appreciate the difference between marital and marital life, as in the case of the unfortunate young man, Henry King, Jr., who was murdered at Omaha last Saturday. The too frequent repetition of the latter resulted in the forcible illustration of the former.

Hastings Nebraska: Nebraska's state militia has been on dress parade. It must now be ready for war, and from the appearance of things the military strategy of forming a hollow square might suit around like turkey cox, at the expense of the state. Thirty-five thousand dollars a year would go a long way in furnishing needed assistance to the men who belonged to an army that fought in the field. They need it more than the holiday officers of the state militia do. The fact is, the taxpayers need the money in their pockets.

North Platte Democrat: A few carmen are proposing to have a bureau of annual industry for the state of Nebraska established by the next legislature, in order to provide some soft positions for partisan workers. If a business can be conducted with profit it can be done without any fostering care on the part of the state; if not, it is worthless and should be discontinued. Our farmer friends should insist upon the establishment of a state board for the purpose of procuring the necessary rainfall for crop purposes; by so doing they would avoid any loss by drought, and they are equally entitled to reimbursement as the stock grower.

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condemn the statement that the Grand Army of the Republic is largely a pension-hunting association. We have no affiliation with the Grand Army of the Republic or any of its members, but we cannot forget that when the people of Charleston looked almost in despair at the ruin which the earthquake brought in 1883, the Grand Army of the Republic came to our assistance.

The Theology of Politics.

The theology of the times—All republicans are good and will go to heaven; all democrats are wicked and will be "fired."

To Make the Poor Man's Cup Sweeter.

The New York courts are now tackling the sugar conspiracy. The people's trust is that the law will prove superior to the sugar trust.

An Off Year For the Drys.

Not only is General Fisk defeated, but the discovery is made that brandy can be manufactured from watermelons. Certainly this is an off year for temperance.

Out, Out, Out.

We violate no confidence in utterly discrediting the rumor that President-elect Harrison's private secretary is engaged on a political novel entitled, "One Out, All Out; or, The Postmaster's Hegira."

Utah is Knocking at the Gate.

Utah will be redeemed by the influx of new men, and by the growth, as well, of the Mormon people away from their shattered idols. It is not too much to hope that in the next presidential canvass, or the next but one, the people of this commonwealth will take part in the "Kingdom of God" and its "twain rule of barbarism" having, meantime, faded like the unsubstantial pageant of a vision, leaving not a wreck behind.

A Six Year Term.

There are many arguments in favor of a six-year term. A presidential campaign settles business. It causes heavy losses in trade. It costs millions of dollars. It leads to general prostration, ill temper, dyspepsia, and nervous debility. An extension of the presidential term two years would wipe out one-third of its annoyances from every subsequent century. There would be more time for business. Each administration could have an adequate period in which to prove the efficiency of its particular policy of government. The president would have time to get acquainted with the members of his cabinet before he and they were removed from office.

PROMINENT PERSONS.

Senator Hale thinks Mr. Blaine will be secretary of state. William H. Barnum continues to improve, and there is hope that he may live to report the status of the mule market in another presidential canvass.

Senator Lincoln told a reporter at Atchison the other day that, had he power, he would see that the setting sun of March 4, 1888, set upon a democratic officeholder in all this broad land.

Without waiting for the yawn of the political stumper to fairly cease its reverberations, Joseph Cook has started on a lecture tour extending from Massachusetts to Kansas.

General Harrison, according to a religious weekly, refuses to open his mail on Sunday. As yet no word has been received from his cabinet before he and they were removed from office.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. York dealers are paying 22 cents for corn. The Congregationalists of Burwell have bought a lot and will build a church in the spring.

Marsh McLean, the absconding implement dealer of Tecumseh, is reported to be dying in Canada.

Vin Edwards, of Hastings, is to take an overland trip to California drawn by a six-legged team.

Dennis Correl, an old veteran living at Springfield, has been admitted to the soldiers' home at Leavenworth.

The Garfield County Quaver, published at Burwell, is one year old, and is a healthy infant, with good prospects for a long life.

A gang of toughs has been driven out of Tecumseh by vigorous manifestations of a local police commission. He is also allowed to take outdoor exercise by himself.

The Fremont Herald claims that there is more corn being transformed into beef, mutton and pork in Dodge county than in any other county in the west.

The new county of Rock already has a county seat war on its hands of mammoth proportions. Nowert and Hassett are the leading contestants for honors.

A young man named Morrison caught his foot in a railroad car the other day at Cody and a train was approaching. The engineer discovered his predicament in time to reverse the engine, but the cow-catcher struck his foot and cut his toes.

The trade bureau of Fremont has issued a neat pamphlet, entitled "Fremont Illustrated," filled with facts about the live interest of the little city and adjacent territory. The pamphlet contains fifteen illustrations showing the principal cattle feeding barns and farms, the packing house and other points of interest.

A Nebraska City young lady, who is a firm believer in spiritualism, announced the other day her engagement to a well-known professor of spiritualism, saying his soul had asked for the possession of hers. The professor was informed of the fact, but graciously refused to marry her. Evidently somebody had been "monkeying" with the spirits.

A remarkable story is told by the Beatrice Democrat of the killing of thirty pigs by a turtle. Mr. F. H. Pollock, who resides some four miles north of Beatrice on Indian creek, missed his young pigs, one or two each day, that he had been watching until one day the hired hand saw the hoas considerably disturbed by something, and hearing a young pig squeal he rushed down to the edge of the creek, and there saw a large turtle, with a young pig in its mouth. The turtle had killed the pig and was eating it. The man killed the turtle and it measured nearly two feet across the back, and had a head as large as his two hands.