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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, ss. George B. Tschick, secretary of the Bee Publishing Company, does hereby swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the month ending December 1, 1888, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation. Rows include Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Average.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 7th day of December, 1888. N. P. FELL, Notary Public.

SHOUX CITY thinks her new bridge even bigger than her corn palace.

MR. HARRISON goes Mr. Cleveland one better. He is a sportsman as well as a fisherman.

MR. REDMAN has once more been taught that carrying a packed primary does not insure an election.

THE sad announcement comes that John Bright is dying. So passes away one of England's noble men.

SENATOR ALLISON and the treasury-chief are likely to become better acquainted as the 4th of March draws near.

ALL this talk about democrat and republican in the council is mere bosh. The council is divided into boodler and anti-boodler.

THE defeat of Joe Redman is only another proof that the people do not forget a man who has been tried and found wanting.

THE republicans of the First ward do not seem to have enough confidence in Kelley, or else they had more confidence in Lowry than in Kelley.

SOUTH OMAHA has a Shakespearean club. All that is necessary to make the little giant a literary center is to add a Browning circle to its hog packing symposiums.

MR. SHIVER has every reason for gratification upon his victory in the Sixth ward, in view of the fact that his opponent was the strongest man in the ward by all means.

WITH an exciting municipal election out of doors and a determined woman suffragists' convention within doors on Tuesday, there was no lack of entertainment for the politician.

DURING the year eight hundred and ninety-one persons were arrested for offenses in the postoffice department. And Don Dickinson points to that with pride as "increased efficiency."

AND now it is whispered that Hassall is to be made president of the new council by the contractors' combine. In the face of the recent landslide, under which Hassall was buried by nearly four thousand majority, this would be in accord with the eternal fitness of things.

IF it is asked who are the greatest land-grabbers in America, the question must be answered unreservedly, the railroads. Since the advent of Mr. Cleveland's administration nearly eighty-three million acres claimed by railroads under land grants as aids to construction have been forfeited by them for failure to fulfill the terms of their contracts. There are moreover suits pending in the courts and bills now before congress praying for the restoration to the public domain of about fifty-five million acres. If to this total of one hundred and thirty-eight million acres to which the United States lays claim be added the millions of acres which the railroads have obtained through doubtful titles, the people of this country may obtain an inkling of the manner in which the public domain has been despoiled of its richest lands.

THE last act in the election of a president of the United States will take place on the second Tuesday in January. On that date the electoral college of each state meets at its state capital. The electors cast their vote for president and vice-president. The vote is read, certified and sealed, and three copies are prepared, one to be taken to Washington by a special messenger and one sent by mail. The secretary of state likewise receives a copy to be placed in the archives of the state. The business of the college has been completed and the electors are no longer free to choose whom they think proper persons for the high office as was intended by the fathers of the republic. They are mere machines, "instructed" delegates to register the nation's choice. For all practical purposes the electoral college could be abolished. The people, by their votes on November 8, set their seal for president and vice-president, and the electoral college is simply a survival of an obsolete custom.

INCITING LAWLESSNESS.

Because the Herald suggested that the council might not confirm Mayor Broth's appointments as clerks and judges of election, The Bee declares it to be an effort to incite lawlessness and anarchy. It is anarchy to decline to confirm the appointment of a mayor's hoolers and strikers—Herald.

Refusing to confirm is one thing, and refusing to consider is another. The Herald was well aware that a plot had been hatched in Ed Mauro's saloon, which for months has been the resort of hoodlums, contractors and conspirators against law and order in this city, that councilmen should disobey the call for a special meeting of the council to consider the mayor's nominations for judges and clerks of election. By staying away and refusing to consider these appointments the selection of judges and clerks was to be left to mobs of mercenaries and gangs of street-sweepers, pavers and graders, who lived promiscuously all over the city, many of whom notoriously are not voters.

The effect of this plot was nothing more or less than to encourage mob rule, riot and anarchy. Does the Herald pretend to justify such plots? Does it pretend that the mayor was at fault in asking the council to pass upon the judges and clerks nominated by him as the charter requires? Was not every councilman who joined in this effort to subvert the charter, which he had sworn to obey, guilty of an impeachable misdemeanor? Was not every paper that encouraged such lawlessness inciting anarchy? If not, we do not understand the meaning of the term.

It is our conviction that the time has come for the mayor and the courts to deal with conspiracy and lawlessness in the council without kid gloves. The resorts where such plotting and lawlessness are hatched should be summarily deprived of their licenses to sell liquor. We have reached a stage in municipal government that demands radical treatment. The present council has scandalized the city in its defiance of law, its high-handed efforts to incite violence, and in catering to the most dangerous elements. Through this malign influence the city has fostered and encouraged a gang of scoundrels whose only vocation is to hang around two or three resorts and keep up plotting and scheming against the public, the mayor and all officers who are trying to protect the city against outlawry. It is about time that these nests of corruption be broken up, and we call upon the Herald to join THE BEE in its effort to uphold good government. Politics is out of the question. If the republican mayor is trying to do his duty fearlessly, he should not be obstructed by any reputable citizen or newspaper.

TARIFF REFORM PROSPECTS.

The senate will to-day proceed with the consideration of its tariff bill. The measure will be discussed from day to day by sections, amendments to be voted on in their order as offered. The intention is to bring the bill to a final vote before the holidays, and it is thought this can be done. It can be if the belief that the democrats will offer little obstruction is verified, and there appears good reason to expect that it will be. The democrats in the senate are not manifesting an obstinate disposition. They will doubtless have numerous amendments to offer as the consideration of the senate bill advances, partly with reference to claiming a part of the credit for their party should the measure finally become a law, and it is not doubted that the republicans will make some concessions to them, but the indications are that there will be no concerted plan of obstruction on the part of the senate democrats, and that they will not be unwilling to let the bill go to the house before the holiday recess.

As to the fate of the measure in the house, provided certain changes are made in it, the outlook appears also to be favorable. One of the proposed changes is a modification of the sugar schedule, by which the reduction of revenue from that source would not be so large as contemplated by the bill as it now stands. The senate measure provided for a revision of the sugar duties which would cut down the revenue about twenty-eight million dollars, while the house bill would reduce the revenue only about eleven million. This feature of the latter measure is chiefly objectionable as being favorable to the trust, and it is to be supposed that no considerable number of democrats will oppose a change that will get rid of this objection and effect a reduction of the revenue from sugar of eighteen or twenty million dollars. It is thought also that if the senate shall propose the repeal of the entire tobacco tax its measure will obtain the support of a number of democrats in the house, particularly those from states whose tobacco interests are extensive. Even Mr. Mills is said to entertain this view. In the event that the senate bill receives the full support of the republicans in the house, but few changes from the democrats would be necessary to pass it in that body, and the chances of securing these would seem now to be very good.

While it is to be expected that the large majority of the democrats in the house will refuse to recede from the policy of tariff revision expressed in their bill, for one reason, if for no other, that to do so would be a confession of the fault of that measure and a justification of the party, it may reasonably be supposed that there are others with whom such a consideration will have little force now that the necessity of party unity is less pressing. It required a vigorous application of the party lash to secure the small majority for the house bill by which it was passed, and some of those whom the political exigency forced to accept this measure may readily justify themselves now, after the abolition of defeat, in supporting a compromise that will carry tariff revision a considerable step forward, reduce the revenues of the government to a safe extent, and stop the accumulation of a dangerous and demoralizing surplus. Such democrats, undoubtedly, there are in con-

AVERT THE DANGER.

The business of the rich agricultural districts of northwestern Nebraska and of the thriving towns of Norfolk, O'Neill, Neligh and others should be tributary to Omaha. We should be able to receive all their corn, cattle and hogs, and to sell them the greater part of their groceries, dry goods, clothing and hardware. There is danger however that the exchange of trade which should naturally flow between our city and that section of the state will be cut off and diverted to other channels. The complaints of the farmers and merchants are that they have no direct and proper railroad communication with Omaha, that the facilities for shipment are irregular and unsatisfactory and that the local rates are higher and out of proportion to the through rates made from the east.

Such a state of affairs should be remedied, and it behoves our business community to bestir itself to remove these artificial barriers. These complaints are founded on facts. Almost the whole of the northern part of the state is drained by the Chicago & Northwestern system. All the principal towns in northeastern Nebraska are tapped by the feeders and branch roads of this railway which converge at points near the Missouri river to feed the main lines running to Chicago. From the nature of its business, it is to the advantage of the Chicago & Northwestern system to carry Nebraska's product the whole length of its line to Chicago, and bring back to our state the groceries and dry goods and commodities used. That is the reason why Chicago and not Omaha is favored. And that explains why the Chicago & Northwestern discourages trade between northern Nebraska and Omaha by irregular service and disproportionate rates. The remedy in the matter can be applied. The people of northern Nebraska want to trade with Omaha. They recognize that it is to their advantage to find a ready market for their produce here. It is necessary, therefore, for the jobbers of Omaha and the business communities of the northern part of the state to take such action as will put a stop to the discrimination against Omaha. They should encourage the extension of competing lines from Omaha into the various counties drained by the Northwestern railroad. And above all the project of building an independent line from our city into that territory should not be abandoned.

AN EXPLODED SCHEME.

It is reported that the scheme of creating a great railroad trust, disguised under a misleading title, has been abandoned, and that the railway situation remains a problem to be solved, if a solution be possible, by some other plan. The trust project, by whomsoever conceived—and it may be remarked that Mr. Gould, who was suspected of its authorship, disclaims all responsibility for it—failed to commend itself to all of the railroad managers whose acquiescence was necessary to its consummation, prominent among them being M. R. Huggitt, of the Northwestern system, to whose opposition the failure of the scheme is chiefly credited. It would be interesting to know the precise grounds on which the president of the Northwestern refused to have anything to do with the trust, but it is a fair inference that his opposition was dueless to any conscientious consideration for the public welfare than to a reasonable fear of being entrapped by Mr. Gould, who, whether or not the author of the clearing-house scheme, is by his own statement desirous of some sort of combination. The Northwestern president certainly does not, both in his own and the public interest, in approving of any alliance or arrangement that proceeds from or has the approval of Mr. Gould, and the example he has set in this matter may prudently be emulated by other railway managers who are in a position to act independently. In doing so they are certain to be on the safe side.

According to Mr. Gould he had another and wholly different plan for remedying the difficulties of the situation, but what it was is not unfolded. He expresses a willingness, however, to enter into any arrangement that will give the railroads paying rates, and it is more than evident that he was chagrined over the failure of the clearing-house scheme. His present attitude is one of menace. His reference to the difference between himself and other railroad managers, in the fact that they managed the properties of other people while he owns the properties he manages, is significant when read in connection with his subsequent suggestion of a concentration of controlling power. What Mr. Gould obviously meant was that he proposes to move against the salaried officers on the roads that refuse to go into his deals, and freeze them out by combinations with the big bankers who furnish the money for railroad building. This would be a very large scheme, not, perhaps, too daring for Mr. Gould to undertake, but possibly beyond his power to consummate. That he is determined to do something in the way of a radical departure, however, there is every reason to believe, and it is not impossible that within a short time there may be some very interesting developments in connection with this railroad controversy.

HO HAS SET THE STAKES.

It is not questionable that it would be in the public interest if the relations between the railroads could be adjusted on a better basis, with some assurance of permanence, so that rate cutting, which is the obstacle of present difficulty, might be obviated, but such schemes as the "clearing house" project will not be tolerated under any circumstances. No such dangerous power over the business interests of the country could be permitted, nor would it be allowed to continue. The problem is

DRAGS AND HOPES.

The message is a despondent, hopeless style calculated to give the blues to persons who had enough confidence in Mr. Cleveland to bet on his statesmanship. The message is a despondent, hopeless style calculated to give the blues to persons who had enough confidence in Mr. Cleveland to bet on his statesmanship. The message is a despondent, hopeless style calculated to give the blues to persons who had enough confidence in Mr. Cleveland to bet on his statesmanship.

THE RAILING CITY.

The message is his closing word. No more portentous truths of political and social economy were ever put on paper. He will soon leave office, having done all he could for his country. No man could have done more against such odds. The country expects

OF INTEREST TO EVERYBODY.

The message, in fact, covers nearly every subject of national concern. It is a mine of information on nearly every public question of importance, and cannot fail to be of interest to all intelligent persons. The message, in fact, covers nearly every subject of national concern. It is a mine of information on nearly every public question of importance, and cannot fail to be of interest to all intelligent persons.

WHAT A DEMOCRAT SAYS.

The nation lies back of this. There is not a passage in this important and significant state paper but re-impresses the country with a sense that Grover Cleveland, as president, was the right man in the right place. The nation lies back of this. There is not a passage in this important and significant state paper but re-impresses the country with a sense that Grover Cleveland, as president, was the right man in the right place.

WHY IT IS LONG.

The president—Dan, have the republican papers made any suggestions about the message? Dan (sitting up from his work)—They have generally expressed the hope that it will be short. The president (sternly)—String it out to ten columns, Dan.

CLOSE MOUTHED.

General Harrison is proving himself a great listener and an exceedingly close-mouthed student of men and events. The politicians get no promises and the newspaper correspondents no interviews upon public questions. A man who keeps his own counsel so well, especially when he is a first class talker and as genial and sociable a companion as Benjamin Harrison, is pretty certain to prove strong, sensible, and self-possessed in any line to which he may be subjected. The one thing most certain about the next administration is that the president will run it in the fullest sense of the word.

A PERFUNCTORY MESSAGE.

The bulk of the message is a perfunctory document. What the president has to say upon the issue which has defeated him might have been said in a third of a column. What else he has to say is contained in the reports of the department officials. The message bears signs of weariness and the lassitude that comes to a man who has been the author of a great defeat, and lacks the enthusiasm that might have pervaded it had not the people of the United States taken the president at his word and limited his tenure of office to one term. Aside from his free trade argument it certainly presents no point of special interest to republicans.

PROMINENT PERSONS.

Senator John Sherman, an insurance paper reports carries \$300,000 in insurance policies on his life. James McMillen, of Detroit, who will probably be the next senator from Michigan, is worth \$15,000. He is fifty years old and bears a life poor. Carl Schurz is reported to be engaged upon a life of Lincoln, which will published this winter. An interesting anecdote would be a chapter upon the extinction of the mug-wump. George W. Childs, the good Philadelphia editor, wears a wig. This is the only bit of "wig" about the man, and this has the happy quality of deceiving no one except the owner. President Cleveland denies that he has any intention of going abroad after the close of his term, except in so far as a foreign journey is involved in passing through New Jersey to New York.

NEBRASKA IN THE CABINET.

Thurston is the man to give his grip sack and float from Omaha when ex-Governor Patterson's Pacific railroad convention came to Omaha to inquire into the activities of the Union Pacific company, and especially into its crime of bribing and corrupting the Nebraska legislature, including the defeat of Senator Van Wyck, after the people of that state had instructed the legislature to elect him. The Nonpareil lauds on all occasions John M. Thurston as a great statesman, and knows of no reason why he should not go into General Harrison's cabinet, save "that he has scarcely done enough work yet for the party to entitle him to such distinction." The truth is, that such organs as the Nonpareil do not know the difference between a railroad manager and a statesman, and in this way unwittingly bear testimony to the fact that it has never considered sufficiently the railroad establishment of this country is a colossal power, commanding the highways of the country and robbing the people of the country through their fraudulent stocks held by them in the hands of the directors of the railroad companies. They are developing a few great centers of population and prosperity from twelve to twenty-four hours runs apart and driving the intermediate sections into a moribund indebtedness that will render it to themselves and their confederates if their career is not checked. In short, the people are to-day living in railroad corporation and the people's president is bit a figurehead as the real directors of the country are the directors of the railroad companies. Mr. John M. Thurston is the meaneast and worst form of tool and instrument for the most gigantic and infamous fraud of highwaymen and robbers that this or any other country has ever seen.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. The farmers around Burwell are working hard to secure the building of a creamery. A clothes wringer successfully amputated one finger for a Nebraska infant the other day. It is claimed that \$50,000 has been paid out for city property in Norfolk during the past week. The people of Broken Bow are being urged to wake up to the importance of securing a cannery factory. Madison county claims the nearest and most conveniently arranged court house in the Seventh judicial district. The Brewster News says the people of that town expressed their thankfulness for a full harvest by feasting and a night spent in devout soliloquy and the sacred walls. Sneak thieves are so thick at Brewster that a man can't take a chew of tobacco out of his mouth and turn around to get a drink but what some thief will steal the cud. Sol Draper is the best looking man in Nebraska, lodged out in a \$50 suit of clothes, a \$100 watch and chain and a \$10 silk hat, all won on the result of the late election. The proprietors of the Norfolk News signaled their advent to the control of the paper by giving it a new head and changing the make-up, all of which is for the better. Like W. Drake, a prominent Pitts-mouth citizen, after a nine-months struggle with disease, has recovered. He is seventy years of age and the regaining of his health is considered almost a miracle.

ATLANTIC IS IN NEED OF BETTER CHURCH BUILDINGS.

Free weekly concerts are given by the Story City band. The Western Poultry Journal has been started at Shelbyville, Mo. A state foundry is one of the institutions that Burlington hopes to secure. The Sioux City corn palace has been razed to the ground and the last of it has disappeared. The great revival closed in Davenport with a monster meeting attended by 2,000 people. A lodge of the "Order of Red Men" is to be organized at Atlantic with about one hundred members. The average daily attendance of pupils at the Central public schools during the past week was 1,164. The Grand brewery at Sioux City, which has not been running since its foreman, Aresdorff, was arrested for the murder of Rev. George C. Haddock, is soon to be turned

into an oat meal mill, with a capital of \$75,000.

John Muff, of Le Mars, while skating, went through the ice into five feet of water and remained there for an hour before he was rescued. A number of Mesquakie Indians are camped on the banks of the Wapsie near Wheatland. They will spend several weeks in the vicinity in hunting, fishing and boating. All the leading churches at Volga are past-torals. There is talk of reviving the old cracker factory at Sioux Falls. The sewerage system of Aberdeen has been tested and found to work like a charm. There were twenty-six cases in the police court at Sioux Falls during the month of November. There have not been enough arrests at Deadwood recently to give even one policeman employment. The corner stone of the St. Augusta Episcopal Astor memorial cathedral at Sioux Falls was laid Wednesday. A company has been organized and parties are soliciting funds for the starting of a first class railway to Cheyenne. The leader declares that a grand business wave has struck Madison, and everything in the business line is being conducted on the hurray plan.

WESTERN PACKING INTERESTS.

A Big Shortage in Hogs as Compared With a Big Advance in Pork. CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 5.—(Special Telegram to THE BEE.)—To-morrow's Price Current will say: Fifteen of the largest packing points have handled 330,000 hogs the past week, about the same as the preceding week. During the corresponding time last year their packing was 425,000, a decrease of 95,000 for these places, which have packed a total of 1,455,000 since November 1, against 1,930,000 a year ago, a decrease of 475,000. Including sixteen other points from which we have returns, the total packing since November 1, 1,850,000 hogs, against 2,400,000 a year ago. Other packing points probably equal to the corresponding time last year. The entire west is about 415,000 hogs behind a year ago.

SCHOOL BOARD AFFAIRS.

The investigating committee of the board of education will hold its first meeting to-morrow night at the board rooms. The proceedings will begin at 8 o'clock. The committee will inquire into the causes which have given rise to the charges against certain members of the board. The members of the city schools called yesterday and 27 of them got checks for last month's work. The money expended for salaries of the teachers during the month is \$18,655.50, while night schools cost the city for the same period \$634. All the teachers save one who are engaged at night schools are engaged during the day in some of the public schools.

TRAIN CHANGES.

Some important changes in the train service at the St. Paul depot took place yesterday. The Missouri Pacific main line train arriving at 5:50 p. m. will, in the future, arrive at 6:10 p. m. The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Oakland mixed train will, in future, leave at 8:30 a. m. and arrive at 5:00 p. m. The Sioux City express which has hitherto left at 11 a. m. will now leave at 1:30 p. m. and arrive at 2:45 p. m. These trains do not run on Sundays. A new platform is being constructed at the St. Paul depot. This will materially assist the traffic, and be a great convenience to passengers.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

For Nebraska and Iowa: Fair, warmer, preceded by slightly colder in Iowa, winds becoming southerly. For Dakota: Fair warmer, southerly winds.

NEBRASKA IN THE CABINET.

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VACCINATING CHILDREN.

A Prominent Physician Talks About Vaccination. The operation being performed School Children Very Extensively—The Small Pox Scare. "Are you vaccinating many school children now?" asked a writer of a prominent physician a day or two ago. "Not very many, as I do not do much family practice," answered the doctor, "but I had two little boys step into my office several days ago and one of them wanted the operation performed, which I did to his entire satisfaction, apparently for he left the office smiling." The operation is not attended with much pain, is it? queried the writer. "No, it is not painful, a little scratching and they apply the virus and it is all over. I have vaccinated a great many persons, here and elsewhere, and have vaccinated them at all ages, from one year and upwards. Only a few days ago I vaccinated a little baby girl not more than a year old, and while she cried some, it did not hurt her but she was fully frightened, if you would like to see how it looks call on Mrs. J. Stambrook at No. 212 South 13th street. It was her little girl that I speak of and she will tell you all about it. I vaccinated her little boy, who had been vaccinated three times at all ages, and he had treated her son William, and she will be pleased to tell you all about it." The writer called on Mrs. Stambrook at 838 South 13th street, and found a very pleasant and motherly looking lady, who gave him the following account of her children. "Yes, the doctor did vaccinate Freddy and the little boy, but that is nothing compared to what he did for Willie, not a circumstance. Willie was complaining for a long time, he would have horrible fits, and while he cried some, it did not hurt him, but he was fully frightened, if you would like to see how it looks call on Mrs. J. 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