

THE DAILY BEE.
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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 PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMAHA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders 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, a.s.
County of Douglas, I, a.s.
George H. Tschack, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, do solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending January 13, 1889, was as follows:

Sunday, Jan. 6 18,294
Monday, Jan. 7 18,059
Tuesday, Jan. 8 18,018
Wednesday, Jan. 9 18,312
Thursday, Jan. 10 18,430
Friday, Jan. 11 18,450
Saturday, Jan. 12 18,490
Average,	18,315

GEORGE H. TSCHACK,
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 13th day of January, A. D. 1889,
Seal N. P. FEHL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, I, a.s.
County of Douglas, I, a.s.
George H. Tschack, being duly sworn, 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, 1888, 15,200 copies; for February, 1888, 15,600 copies; for March, 1888, 16,600 copies; for April, 1888, 16,600 copies; for May, 1888, 16,200 copies; for June, 1888, 16,500 copies; for August, 1888, 15,150 copies; for September, 1888, 15,150 copies; for October, 1888, 15,150 copies; for November, 1888, 15,000 copies; for December, 1888, 15,223 copies.

Sworn to before me and subscribed by my Presence this 13th day of January, 1889,
N. P. FEHL, Notary Public.

For "fair play" and "neutrality" commend us to the paper which is passing away its declining days in the hands of Receiver Yost.

EX-GOVERNOR BUTLER is rather late in the day with his bill to be re-imbursed for the cost of his impeachment trial. The statute of limitations has long ago applied to Mr. Butler's case.

CAN ANY member of the legislature guess within five thousand tons a year how many tons of coal the state of Nebraska pays for to supply heat and power for all the state institutions and public buildings? If so he is entitled to a medal.

If Pat O. Hawes has no claim before the present legislature the session of 1889 will go down into history as the most remarkable that has ever convened since his excellency Governor James I danced in a Lincoln saloon in his stocking feet.

THE proposed suburban train to be operated by the Elkhorn from Fremont to Omaha will supply a long felt want. The success of the suburban service of the Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific will soon lead to local trains on all the roads centering in Omaha.

THE most serious objection raised to the Farnam street location for city hall is that it would stand side by side with THE BEE building. The three million dollar postoffice at Philadelphia stands squarely against the *Record* building, but nothing in Philadelphia raised any objection.

IT now looks as if the uncompromising opposition of THE BEE to the Pinkerton mercenaries would be unanimously endorsed by the legislature. There has been quite a revolution in public sentiment on the Pinkerton police since Captain Foley and his Hessians were patrolling the B. & M. road.

THE Omaha postoffice bill is now in the hands of the president, and there is very little doubt that the six hundred thousand dollars appropriated will be a fixed fact within three or four days. Great credit is due both to Senator Manderson and Representative McShane for securing this appropriation, which assures to Omaha a public building that will rank with the most imposing structures erected by the national government in the largest cities of the country.

THE jobbers and manufacturers of Iowa have by no means given up their struggle to enforce equitable freight rates. The decision of the courts with respect to the injunctions asked for by the railroads is awaited before summary action will be taken. It is highly probable that should Judge Brewer render his decision in favor of the railroads, Governor Larrabee will deem it his duty to convene a special session of the legislature. There can be no doubt that the people of Iowa are aroused as one man to secure fair transportation rates.

AN effort is being made in Iowa among circles to awaken popular interest among wheat growers of the state to extend the area of their wheat acreage. It has been suggested that the wheat crop could be improved if the sowing were to take place in the fall, rather than in spring. What applies to Iowa in this respect applies to Nebraska as well. Although both states are unquestionably best adapted for corn raising, there are sections in each of them where wheat could be grown more profitably provided the proper methods were adopted.

NAVAL circles are more than pleased with the remarkable performances of the dynamite cruiser, Vesuvius, which has just completed her third official trial. The boat has qualified herself as the fastest vessel afloat, having made a record of twenty-five statute miles an hour. But aside from her speed, the Vesuvius is destined to revolutionize modern ships of war just as the Monitor in her day made the modern iron clad a possibility. The new dynamite gun with which this vessel is armed, has brought into use the most terrible agent of destruction known to modern warfare. It is safe to say that a number of such vessels armed with such pieces of ordnance will be a match for the navies of the old world.

GROWING COMPLICATIONS.

The international relations of the United States possess at this time rather more than ordinary interest. The troubles in Samoa with which our government has actively concerned itself, contains the only check being the risk of exposure. In order to meet the necessary expense of the inspection service, it is proposed to increase the head tax from fifty cents to five dollars. This of itself would very likely tend to reduce immigration, though it is far more liberal than the demand of those who would like to put a tax on immigrants practically prohibitory. Persons coming from Canada and Mexico are to be subject to the same conditions as those coming from other countries.

The proposed law would perhaps silence some of the clamor that has been raised during the past year for a more rigid regulation and a restriction of immigration, but whether any improvement would result from it would depend upon its faithful and honest enforcement. The present laws are sufficient if fully carried out, and the enactment of a new law, with an increase in the machinery necessary to its execution, would not insure a removal of the evils complained of.

NOTHING could be more absurd than to assume that because the British government does not send a minister to Washington, and is understood not to intend doing so until the next administration comes in, therefore Lord Salisbury and his colleagues are in sympathy with the republican party. The truth

doubtless is that the members of the British government care no more for one American party than for the other, though if they have a preference, it would seem natural that it should be for the democratic party. However, in this matter of a successor to Lord Salisbury is to administer a rebuke to the present administration for what he undoubtedly believes was an injustice to the ex-tradited ambassador and an affront to the nation he represents. The attitude of Lord Salisbury may be somewhat puerile, but it doubtless satisfies English public sentiment, to which Sackville-West has been appealing, and at any rate the English premier has shown that he is capable of taking a very small and narrow view of things. Meanwhile we are getting along very well without a British minister, and would prefer to continue the situation if England cannot very greatly improve upon her last ambassador, at least in the matter of personal character.

ATTENTIVE observers who have been watching Senator Evans are satisfied from the age and general appearance of the hat he wears on the street that he has little hope of being invited to take position in the cabinet.

How to Kill Alligators.

Matthew Standley Quay, who flies to Florida for refuge, should hunt out Treasurer Spinner, and both should write their names upon the sand. Then the plaintive alligator may crawl up and go into spasms in a frantic effort to read the chirography.

Some Truth in This.

St. Louis Republic. The easiest way to settle the question about the admission of Dakota is to wait until the people of that belligerent territory agree upon the names under which they would come in as two states. That would relieve congress of all further anxiety on the subject during the remainder of this century.

Another De Lesseps Boom.

New York World. If the new Panama Canal company succeeds in raising funds enough to carry on the work the danger of any international difficulty will disappear. We cannot object to a private corporation as a successor to the old one. Anything that De Lesseps is identified with is likely to be largely endowed with a phoenix-like quality, and it will not be surprising if the old man gains his end yet.

The Chicago Press on Tuley's Decision.

Chicago Tribune. Let us hope that the members of the Arbeitser Bund will remain the quiet and peaceful people they tell Judge Tuley they are, and that the chancellor will never while sitting in the criminal court have occasion to try any of them for murders done while attempting to subvert by violent means the present system of "wage slavery"—that is, taking compensation in a stipulated sum made in the business instead of working for the state for their grub and duds," advised by socialism.

There is promise of complications in another direction. Advices from the American consul at Panama report a threatened crisis there which may compel this government to interpose for the protection of American interests, as it had to do some three years ago. The action of the senate in passing the resolution hostile to permitting any European government to control or interfere with the construction of the Panama canal is resented by the people of the United States of Colombia, and undoubtedly if the threatened crisis at Panama shall come, and it is not easy to see how it can be averted, American interests there would have little regard.

If the United States government exerts its power to protect them, as unquestionably it will, it is by no means improbable that a serious difficulty with Colombia might result.

These incidents have a particular interest as illustrating the almost continual danger of international controversies and contentions which besets a great and growing commercial nation with steadily expanding interests that reach out to all the world. They emphasize the necessity of such a nation being always in a state of preparation to assert and defend its rights. The United States is no longer wholly free from the dangers other nations are subject to by reason of its isolation, and with every stage of its commercial progress it must find the chances of international controversies increase. It should, therefore, be prepared to meet these possible difficulties with a power sufficient to enforce every right which it may justly claim and to maintain whatever policy its people shall deem necessary to advance their welfare.

CONTROL OF IMMIGRATION.

The bill agreed upon by the Ford committee of the house of representatives proposes some radical changes for the regulation and control of immigration. A good feature of the bill is the proposal to take the supervision and inspection of immigrants entirely out of state control and place it in the hands of the federal government. The abuses, corruption and injustice that have been practiced by the emigration commissioners of New York furnish a sufficient reason why the national government should assume the entire control of this business. The indications are that General Harrison will not give very great attention to extreme opinions in shaping the policy of his administration either as to this or any other question.

THE juncture of the committee on public lands and buildings to the various state institutions in the past has always cost the state thousands of dollars while it has afforded the committee rich and varied entertainment. For that reason, if for no other, membership on the committee of public lands and buildings has been greatly sought by ambitious legislators. The resolution, however, just introduced into the house to the effect that the secretary of state shall furnish the committee on public lands and buildings with transportation and their actual expenses only while visiting the various state institutions, will dampen the ardor of its members, and reduce the financial rating of this committee in the eyes of the legislature.

THE network of overhead wires at the corner of Farnam and Eleventh streets interfered seriously with the fire department in its attempt to control the fire in the Max Meyer building. The danger of cumbering our business

would doubtless work well, but it would obviously offer an opportunity and temptation to consuls to sell certificates, the only check being the risk of exposure.

In order to meet the necessary expense of the inspection service, it is proposed to increase the head tax from fifty cents to five dollars. This of itself would very likely tend to reduce immigration, though it is far more liberal than the demand of those who would like to put a tax on immigrants practically prohibitory. Persons coming from Canada and Mexico are to be subject to the same conditions as those coming from other countries.

The estimates of current expenses and necessary incidentals, which have been presented to the legislature by the heads of the various executive departments and heads of state, charitable and correctional institutions, should be thoroughly sifted. It has become the fashion among state officials and superintendents of state institutions to ask for twice as much as they actually need. If the legislature cuts them down, well and good; if it gives all they ask, so much the better. It is safe to say there is fully fifty per cent margin in nearly every estimate submitted.

Some Consolation.

Chicago Tribune. As a fact that may afford the democratic party some consolation in its dying hours, it may be mentioned that land in northern Dakota has increased 20 per cent in value since the November election.

By the Size of His Hat.

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streets with telegraph, telephone and electric light poles with their spider web of wires is too imminent not to arouse immediate attention. Property owners and insurance companies especially should make a determined effort to arouse the city authorities to the necessity of ordering all wires underground.

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STATE AND TERRITORY.

The electric lights were turned on at Ashland for the first time Wednesday night by the town's electrical engineer, Mr. Holcombe. The lights are to be turned on at 8 o'clock at night, and the town will be illuminated by gas until 12 o'clock.

Wyoming and Colorado.

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