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E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, ss.
County of Douglas, ss.
George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, do hereby swear that the annual average daily circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the month of January, 1888, is 16,200 copies; for February, 1888, 16,200 copies; for March, 1888, 16,200 copies; for April, 1888, 15,444 copies; for July, 1888, 15,700 copies; for August, 1888, 15,700 copies; for September, 1888, 15,154 copies; for October, 1888, was 15,084 copies; for November, 1888, 15,096 copies; for December, 1888, 15,222 copies.

Sworn before me this 9th day of January 1889.
N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

19,192 — GEORGE B. TSCHUCK,

Sworn before me and subscribed in my presence this 9th day of February, A. D. 1889.
See N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, ss.
County of Douglas, ss.

George B. Tschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the annual average daily circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the month of January, 1888, is 16,200 copies; for February, 1888, 16,200 copies; for March, 1888, 16,200 copies; for April, 1888, 15,444 copies; for July, 1888, 15,700 copies; for August, 1888, 15,700 copies; for September, 1888, 15,154 copies; for October, 1888, was 15,084 copies; for November, 1888, 15,096 copies; for December, 1888, 15,222 copies.

Sworn to before me this 3rd day of January 1889.
N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Average Daily Circulation, 19,192

OMAHA architects will now have a monopoly of the city-hall-plan contest among themselves.

PUBLIC sentiment in Colorado is in favor of a high license law. So it is in every state where the liquor problem is thoroughly understood.

BOULANGER has an eye to marrying an American woman. Let him by all means be made dictator of France. An American petticoat will rule him.

WHEN the street car consolidation comes not only will rapid transit be assured, but a single nickel will carry a passenger to any point of the city.

KANSAS is agitated from center to circumference over the discovery of a gigantic penitentiary swindle. No wonder they speak of "bleeding" Kansas.

GOVERNOR CHURCH, of Dakota, has deliberately insulted the legislature of the territory. But then Governor Church is the man who is going to hand his resignation promptly on the 4th of March.

THE council is to be commanded for taking up the erection of the city hall so promptly. Within ninety days, it is safe to predict, that work on the building will be begun and pushed to a finish with all possible speed.

THE restrictions placed by the council upon the erection of poles and the stringing of electric wires by the electric street railway companies should be followed up by ordering telegraph, telephone and electric light wires to go under ground within a reasonable specified time.

OMAHA smiles all over in looking at her clearings record. Her banking transactions for the week just ended over-top St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Cleveland. As the record is not inflated by real estate transactions—which, by the way, amounted to two hundred thousand dollars for the week—the steady increase in clearings must be attributed to our growing mercantile and manufacturing importance.

THE shooting of Dr. Kelly, yesterday, seems to have been a cowardly and wanton attempt at murder, involving the risk of killing an innocent woman. Lynch law in this state must have a decisive rebuke soon. The charges against Dr. Kelly, if he survive, will be before the courts in time, and there thoroughly sifted. Meanwhile attempts to assassinate him should be punished just the same as though the charges had no existence.

ALTOGETHER TOO SPONTANEOUS.

A few days ago the Associated Press burdened the wires with the announcement that Mr. Smith, secretary of the republican state committee of Colorado, had passed through Omaha on his way to Indianapolis, with a petition signed by every member of the Colorado legislature, urging the president-elect to make a place in his cabinet for John M. Thurston. And now it is announced that the Colorado legislature has passed a resolution recommending ex-Governor Routt for postmaster general. This fact affords a striking illustration of the peculiar method by which John M. Thurston has kept himself before the country as a candidate for General Harrison's cabinet. In Colorado, as in Nebraska, ready-made petitions gotten up by Thurston's Union Pacific attaches have been circulated at the capitals and the names of legislators and officials were readily procured as a matter of form. We know that members of the Nebraska legislature who would not vote for Thurston in any convention were successfully importuned to sign the document just as members of our congressional delegation have signed similar documents, under the assurance that Thurston merely wanted a complimentary endorsement for a position which was beyond his reach.

The fact that Colorado has a candidate of her own for a cabinet position shows that the legislative petition which Mr. Smith carried to Indianapolis was procured with no design on the part of the signers to have Mr. Thurston honored in preference to Governor Routt. It is not likely that a man as familiar with public affairs as Mr. Harrison can be influenced by this spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm for Thurston.

STILL SPRINGING UP.

Trust combinations continue to spring up, despite the menace of adverse legislation and the assertions of Mr. Carnegie that this form of monopoly can not last because those who enter into it are the principal losers by it. The manufacturers of the country seem entirely willing to take the chances which some people profess to believe are against them when they combine to suppress competition, check production and regulate prices. The stove men, who were in session in Chicago last week, after very careful consideration, reached the conclusion that it would be a benefit to them to combine, and this they resolved to do, the larger concerns to enter into a combination first, by way of experiment, and the smaller ones to fall into line later on. These practical manufacturers appear to have been unable to discern any of the dangers in this trust which Mr. Carnegie and others profess to see.

Meanwhile there appears to have come a lull in the efforts of legislators to do something for the arrest of this growing evil. There was promise a few days ago that the Sherman anti-trust bill, in the United States senate, would be pushed to consideration and early action had upon it, but it seems to have received a shock from some cause. It is not perhaps in all respects such a measure as could be desired, but it would accomplish something, and any legislation on this subject must of necessity be experimental. The state legislatures, also, which have had this subject under consideration, appear generally to have allowed it to drop into abeyance. Doubtless combinations are everywhere active to prevent legislation, and it is not a difficult matter for shrewd attorneys to find constitutional or other weaknesses in proposed measures, the tendency of which would be to delay their consideration. But this sort of thing might go on indefinitely, and what seems to be needed is the courage to enact a law and put it to a trial. No law can be framed so practically that the combinations will not fight it.

In his recent magazine article, which has received a great deal of discussion, Mr. Carnegie professes to regard the trusts with serene confidence, believing that they must inevitably go to pieces from internal causes. His advice is to "wait and see." But in view of the fact that no trust shows any signs of going to pieces, the strongest being those whose existence covers the longest time, while others are coming into existence, it is quite impossible to share in the confidence of Mr. Carnegie or to admit the wisdom of the suggestion to "wait and see."

THE OIL INSPECTION BILL.

The repeal by the lower house of the legislature of the entire oil inspection system inaugurated two years ago is in our opinion a serious blunder. Every state west of the lakes, except possibly Colorado, has its oil inspection laws for the protection of consumers. These laws may not always be properly administered by the inspectors or the inspectors may not be popular, as is the case with some of the deputies appointed by Inspector Caldwell. But that does not justify the repeal of the entire law which would throw the door wide open to the importation of dangerous and inferior illuminating oils. What is needed is not the abolition of the system of inspection, but more stringent regulation to prevent disaster to life and property. The state actually derives a slight revenue from the inspection, and yet the tax on the consumer is so trivial that it is not worth mentioning. On the average it will not cost ten cents a year to a family using coal oil all the year round.

ONLY PROMISES.

The present week will probably witness a renewal of effort in the house of representatives to effect some sort of revenue legislation. Mr. Randall has promised to report from the appropriations committee the bill that was sent to it providing for a repeal of the tobacco tax, while it is understood that the ways and means committee will report the tariff bill to the house. The outlook for final action, however, cannot be regarded as favorable. A leading democrat of the house said some days ago that the bill to repeat the tobacco tax could not pass, because if it should do so it would be practically a surrender of the democratic position on the tariff, and

he doubtless reflected the views of the house majority. Mr. Randall and a few other democrats may support the bill, but not a sufficient number of them added to the republican vote to carry it, as to the tariff bill there is even less possibility of anything final being done with it. The ways and means committee will report it probably with numerous amendments, in order to preserve as far as practicable the tariff reductions of the house bill. In this way it may be carried to the conference stage, but if it shall go as far as that the chance of an agreement is extremely remote. But little more than three weeks of the session remain, and that period is too short to arrange, discuss and pass a tariff measure with both parties disposed to stubbornly adhere to their respective positions. Meanwhile the surplus is piling up and the difficulties of the financial situation resulting therefrom promise to reappear early in the career of the next administration. The responsibility for this state of affairs must justly be laid in equal degree upon the politicians of both parties.

SHOULD BE AMENDED.

The proposed transfer of the liquor licensing board to the police commission cannot be offensive to men who keep reputable houses or resorts. In fact, the police commission is the proper authority to have supervision over the liquor traffic. The objectionable feature in the bill that has passed the senate is the provision that requires the consent of the lot owners immediately adjoining each resort where liquor is sold before a license can be issued. This will afford an incentive for blackmail.

Take the Third ward, where nearly one-half of all our liquor dealers are located. The owners of adjoining property are eastern men, and their agents will extort bonuses from the liquor dealers and pocket the proceeds. With a body like the police commission as a licensing board, there is no danger that saloons will be located where they would be a nuisance to adjacent property. A law that is iron-clad only tends to law-defiance, and becomes a dead-letter by reason of its strictness. The bill now pending in the house should be so amended as to leave ample discretion to the licensing board.

THE merchants of St. Louis have sent a circular to all prominent commercial associations of the country inviting them to meet at a national convention to be held at St. Louis on the 25th inst., for the purpose of formulating and presenting to the next congress an equitable bankrupt act. So many attempts have been made in and out of congress to pass a national bankrupt law, that it is a question whether the proposed meeting will be able to formulate any distinct proposition which will meet the approval of congress or the country. It is universally acknowledged that an equitable bankrupt law is a necessity. But the difficulty has been to frame such a law as will secure protection to the honest merchant, inflict punishment on the dishonest, insure the rights of the creditor and do no wrong to the debtor. It is a balance, however, difficult to strike. The commercial world has suffered severely from the lack of proper protection. The rapid growth of trade in the United States which has obliterated political divisions, makes it necessary to apply to commercial subjects uniform laws and regulations, and it is but a question of time when the intricate problem will be solved.

THE approval of the act by President Cleveland, to create an executive office of the department of agriculture, will be received with considerable satisfaction by the farmers of the country. While it may not perhaps add more powers, outside of the possible transfer of the signal service department, than now possessed by the head of the department of agriculture, it raises the dignity and importance of that position, President Harrison will now be called upon to make an eighth choice in his little family of confidential advisers. It is of course difficult to say where he will look for his secretary of agriculture. A number of states have already placed the names of "favorite sons" before him, in anticipation of the new office.

Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska notably have pressed their claims. Should the favor fall on Nebraska, it would not only be highly appreciated by our people, but would be a worthy recognition of the importance of our state as a great agricultural district.

THE seven dynamite guns for which the secretary of war has just awarded the contract are all to be completed, delivered and mounted ready for service within eight months. This is chiefly to promote the interest of the contractors. They have their defects. Their range is limited to a mile or a mile and a half. They cannot be used for horizontal shell firing, even at that range, but must be elevated and trusted to drop their projectiles at the right distance. Their shells are a long time in the air compared with those of regular guns, and cannot get the penetration which enables them to do their best work. Nevertheless, as the New York Times observes, the knowledge that before the close of the present year Sandy Hook, Fort Schuyler and Fort Warren will each have two fifteen-inch tubes, and Sandy Hook in addition an eight-inch tube, is enough to justify the expenditure of the four hundred thousand dollars authorized by congress.

THE increased production of the mineral output for Colorado for 1888, as compared with previous years, has given a promising color to the mining industry of that state. The favorable weather of the present winter, which has permitted the working of many mines, has likewise given an encouraging outlook for Colorado's great industry. While it may be premature to venture any prediction as to the probable output this year, the indications are that the production will be increased considerably over that of 1888.

The prosperity of Colorado is so closely linked with that of Nebraska that whatever adds to the wealth of that state

cannot help but contribute to the advantage of our own. The time cannot be far off when Colorado will support a large population devoted to the mining and smelting of her lead, iron and silver ores. To Nebraska will fall the task of feeding and clothing the coming Pennsylvania of the west.

If Nebraska is to be represented at the Washington centennial in New York City she must make a display that will attract attention and reimburse the state for the outlay. Two squads of Nebraska militia marching down Broadway, with the pageant which the eastern states will exhibit, would hardly give this state enough advertising to be worthy of notice. We must either be represented by a sufficient number of troops and public officials to attract attention or abandon the scheme altogether. What is worth doing is worth doing well.

A Prospective Inspector.

Atlanta Constitution.
The strike in New York did not bother the police much. Policeman Farley, in instance, went through the streets like a small tornado, firing his pistol at random, and clubbing spectators right and left. Among his victims was a lady who was nearly clubbed to death. It takes a bigger thing than a street car strike to disturb a policeman. Farley will be an inspector some day.

The Thunderer's Witnesses.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.
The London Times seems to be unfortunate in its selection of witnesses against Mr. Parnell. One witness confessed that he had and another has just been arrested on a charge of perjury. It might be advisable for Mr. Parnell to institute a search for suburbs of perjury as well as the perjurers themselves.

Really a Complaint.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.
It should prove true that German spies have been sent to this country to discover the secrets of the army and navy. Americans will feel highly flattered. They didn't know there were any military or naval secrets in the United States that were worth discovering.

Chicago Has Them Too.

An investigator in the San Mateo mountains, New Mexico, announces that clergymen are not extinct in that section. There appear to be several of the species in Chicago whose chief dissipation is throwing the bones at the passer by.

Barnum Might Be Useful.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.
Mr. Barnum thinks of taking a house for the winter at Washington. The great showman who composed a happy family of a lion and a lamb, a cat and a rat, a fox and a hen, might be a useful man in Mr. Harrison's presidential family.

The Arkansas Method.

Atlanta Constitution.
Mrs. Langtry must be pronounced the handsomest, says the New York Sun. The Constitution has always maintained this.

May See One Yet.

Chicago Times.
They say that Mr. Wanamaker never went to a circus. If he goes into the cabinet he will see many a circus before he comes out.

The Wires Were Crossed.

Jeweler's Weekly.
What renders her eyes so bright? They never before so brilliantly shone. Nor expressed such intense delight. Nor expressed such intense delight.

What is it she hears that dimples her face. And conveys the smile to her lips. As she holds the mazene with an indolent grace.

In her delicate finger tips.

Tan, tan, tap! Tap, tap, tap! Then a buzz and a whirr.

And wild words in confusion lost.

They all of them seem to be speaking to her.

For the telephone wires are crossed.

Hello, there, Central! Hello, there—hello!

"What's that?" "I don't hear you right."

"Speak louder!" "Who's there?" "Is that you, husband?" "No!"

"I'm detained at the office to-night."

But it is not those voices that brighten her.

And cause her to smile—to be plain. The voice she finally hears with surprise, is her father's, in Maude Lane.

Like music from far away lands the words come.

What emotions ecstatic they bring! Duke will drop 'round to-night, so you'd better stay home;

He has called here and purchased a ring."

CONNELL'S BILL.

Attorney General Garland Says It Is Just the Thing.

There has been a great deal said about file 61, which was introduced some time ago at the instance of Hon. W. J. Connell, regarding the cession of jurisdiction to the government over property in this city which may be selected for the site of the proposed city hall. It has been claimed that the instrument was virtually an evidence of nullification. But such is clearly not the case because it provides simply for the ceding of jurisdiction over one block of ground which may be selected for the proposed city hall.

By way of satisfying himself to the correctness of his bill, Mr. Connell sent a copy of the document to Senator Manderson, with the request that it be referred to General Garland so that the latter might express his opinion on it.

In return, Mr. Garland sent to Senator Manderson, who has forwarded the letter to Mr. Connell, and from it the following extract:

"Return herewith copies of the bill introduced into the Nebraska legislature providing for the cession to the United States of jurisdiction of the state over such land in the city of Omaha as may be selected for the proposed city hall.

"The arrangement is as follows: The state will cede to the federal government all the land in the city of Omaha which may be selected for the proposed city hall, and the state will receive in exchange a sum of money to be determined by the state auditor, which sum will be paid to the state auditor of the state, and the amount will be determined by the state auditor of the state, and the amount will be determined by the state auditor of the state, and the amount will