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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. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending June 8, 1889, was as follows:

Sunday, June 2	19,340
Monday, June 3	18,585
Tuesday, June 4	18,587
Wednesday, June 5	18,596
Thursday, June 6	18,595
Friday, June 7	18,600
Saturday, June 8	18,617
Average	18,703

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 8th day of June, A. D. 1889.
Seal. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, } ss.

George B. Tzschuck, 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 June, 1888, 19,242 copies; for July, 1888, 18,033 copies; for August, 1888, 18,183 copies; for September, 1888, 18,154 copies; for October, 1888, 18,084 copies; for November, 1888, 18,986 copies; for December, 1888, 18,221 copies; for January, 1889, 18,574 copies; for February, 1889, 18,606 copies; for March, 1889, 18,554 copies; for April, 1889, 18,559 copies; for May, 1889, 18,699 copies. GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 3d day of June, A. D., 1889.
[Seal.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

THE condition of spring wheat in Nebraska is estimated at ninty-eight per cent, which is higher than any state in the country. Score first place for Nebraska.

STRANGE as it may seem, the South Fork Fishing and Hunting club, of Pittsburg, is not down on any list as a contributor to the Conemaugh flood sufferers.

KANSAS expects to harvest thirty-four million bushels of wheat this year, the largest crop in the history of the state. The condition of the growing grain is unusually fine.

THE most taking feature of the "St. Louis, Quincy, Omaha & Sioux City railroad company" is its title. Any other name would smell as sweet for a collection of plug roads.

CHICAGO is annexing every suburb in sight for the sole purpose of securing second place in the census of 1890. Omaha must emulate the example. A people practically one in business and commerce should not be divided on political lines.

LAST year the sugar trust earned thirty-three per cent on its consolidated capital of forty-five millions. This year the profits are likely to be equally as large. When it is taken into consideration that the capital stock has been most liberally watered, it is high time to look about for means of deliverance from this monopoly.

FORTY-FOUR thousand eight hundred names are contained in the new city directory, which at the ratio of two and one-half represents a population of one hundred and twelve thousand. Estimating South Omaha at ten thousand Omaha may properly claim a population of one hundred and twenty-two thousand. This is a conservative estimate.

THE completion of the assessment roll for Douglas county, for 1889, shows a large increase in the total valuation. It is estimated that the total valuation will approach thirty million dollars. The ratio of increase far exceeds that of any other portion of the state. The work of equalization imposes an important duty on the county commissioners. If this vast increase is sustained after a detailed inquiry, this county will be forced to pay more than one-sixth of the whole state tax unless the state board reduces the ratio to the basis that obtains in other counties.

THE annual complaint of high taxation is now due, and as usual it comes from the men who are most successful in dodging the assessors. It is notorious that Omaha's tax levy this year is less than one and a half per cent on the actual value of the property listed for taxation. There can be no question that there are gross irregularities in the assessment. As long as the present system of precinct assessors obtains, such a thing as an equalized assessment will be impossible. The general knowledge of the disease will bring in time the remedy.

THERE should be no longer delay in improving the local train service on the different roads leading into Omaha. The cities and towns of the state within a radius of at least one hundred miles of Omaha have long demanded better accommodations to and from this city. The board of trade has very properly taken up this important subject and will endeavor to influence the various railroads centering here to put on such a suburban service. The Union Pacific and the Missouri Pacific have demonstrated with the efforts they have put forth that the time is ripe for such a move. The increased trade and communication that has sprung up between Omaha and Council Bluffs since the completion of the bridge motor line forcibly illustrates the advantages of improved and rapid transit. There can be little question that local traffic on all lines leading into Omaha would not only pay from the start but would soon develop into a highly profitable revenue to the railroads. To our merchants, both wholesale and retail, the service would be beneficial and stimulating. While to the people of the country with easy access to the markets and trade emporiums, it would be a great accommodation.

ARRANT IMPOSTURE.

Nearly a week ago a press dispatch from Washington announced briefly that the secretary of war had decided to purchase several hundred acres eight miles below Omaha for the new fort that is hereafter to be known as Fort Omaha. This dispatch afforded a key-hole for Omaha papers who have voiced the wishes of the ring of land speculators interested in extending boulevards, at the city's expense, to their lands between Omaha and Bellevue, to sound the loud timbrel and proclaim to our citizens that the good cause had triumphed at last.

On the heels of this concerted jubilation the packed committee of the board of trade, which had for weeks held back its findings about the advisability of removing the fort, made its report in favor of the relocation job, and its report was adopted without opposition by the members present. This was perfectly natural in view of the prevailing impression that Secretary Proctor had already taken action and ordered the purchase of the Clarke tract.

And now it transpires that the press dispatch was fabricated at Washington for the benefit of the speculators. The question is, where did this false report originate? Was it got up at Washington and foisted upon the Associated Press in that city, or was it adroitly inserted in the press report at Chicago or Omaha? The fact that THE BEE'S Washington correspondent failed to make any reference to the alleged decision of the secretary of war rendered the report suspicious to us. Our reporter was instructed to explain, and his explanation explodes the entire story.

On the face of it, the bogus report was a high-handed imposture. The most charitable view leaves the syndicate and its organs under a cloud of suspicion that will take some effort to remove.

The *Herald*, which has been the special champion of the removal ring, let the cat out of the bag when it pointed out that the removal would be immediately followed by the laying out of a boulevard to the new fort, and the extension of projected street railways beyond South Omaha. That was all along suspected to be the prime object of the speculators and boomers who see millions in sight in the prospective suburban town in Sarpy county.

It remains to be seen whether Secretary Proctor will approve of such methods to impress him with the unanimous desire of Omaha to abandon the present fort.

SOUTHERN REPUBLICAN APPEAL.

The Norfolk club of Boston, a few days ago, entertained a number of prominent republicans, among them Senator Higgins, of Delaware. The topic of after-dinner discussion was the southern question, and the principal address was made by the Delaware senator. He said there had not been a fair election in his state since 1870, "but," he remarked, "the people of Delaware are fevered and restless, and while the tyrants were forging new manacles for the republicans their own party arose and repudiated them." Similar forces, he went on to say, are at work in Maryland, the two Virginias, Kentucky and Missouri, and he made this appeal: "Men of the north, we do not ask that you come down and fight our battles for us. We will do that, but simply don't go back on us. We pray for your countenance. Do not withdraw your sympathy, as many have."

This is the appeal of a man who has been faithful to the republican party and its principles in a southern state. It reflects the feeling of every sincere republican in the South. If they have any doubt or misgiving regarding the future it comes from the fear that northern republicans may not continue to give them their countenance and sympathy. They have suffered in the past from a partial withdrawal of this support to their courage and fortitude. They have found themselves almost abandoned by their northern allies. They have experienced all the discouraging effects of indifference and a nearly total disregard of their desires and their conditions. They have seen the government transferred to the control of the men with whom they were politically at war, and who having obtained control, grew more bitter and relentless in their hostility. Yet such republicans as Senator Higgins have never faltered in their loyalty to the republican party nor for a moment lost faith in the triumphant vindication of its principles. The confidence having been justified by the return of the republican party to power, these faithful southern republicans now only ask that their political brethren of the north shall be as loyal to them as they have been to the party and its cause. They require no other support, but so much they must have. Will it be given them?

The southern problem presents as many difficulties to-day as it has ever done. Doubtless no republican president gave it more serious thought than it has received from President Harrison, and while he has shown quite as much wisdom in dealing with it as any of his predecessors, and more courage than some of them, he finds himself now confronted by a new difficulty which, however he treat it, may thwart his undoubted desire to do right and promote the purpose of securing equal civil and political rights for all citizens of the south. The newest complication grows out of the effort to organize a republican party in the south exclusive in its character—a party which proposes to leave out of its ranks the great body of those republicans who have kept alive in the south, at enormous sacrifice, all the republicanism there is in that section. In short, to create in the south a white man's republican party. A close and careful political observer has remarked that the craftiest misleaders of new presidents are from the south, and of this class he regards the men who are the leaders of this movement for an exclusive white man's republican party in that section. "I am sure," remarks this observer, "the president wants to do right. He is in favor of equal civil and political rights for all citizens. But he must beware of the generation of vipers who undertake to tell him that these rights can be maintained by denying them. The plan for mustering out black men who are true republicans through and through for the purpose of inducing pretended protective democrats to become nominally republicans would be simply a repetition of Andy Johnsonism." Nothing is more certain than that the colored republicans of the north will desert the party when their brethren of the south are no longer wanted in it, and no extended argument can be needed to demonstrate the effect this would have on the party. It would lose half the north and probably never carry a southern state.

Encouragement of every wise and legitimate means for increasing republican strength in the south should be given, but the republican party can not afford in the least degree to withhold recognition and sympathy from those in the south who have been always and at every hazard faithful to it, and without whom there would be no republicanism in that section. It was in behalf of this class, the veteran and loyal republicans of the south, that the appeal of Senator Higgins was made.

NO SHIRKING.

The everlasting wrangle about the county hospital is becoming very tiresome to the taxpayers of Douglas county. For long months past there has been scarcely a meeting of the board of county commissioners at which the matter has not been up for discussion. It is high time that the unseemly squabble should close. Whoever is directly responsible for the wretched work which has been done the commissioners will be held to a final accounting by the public. The selection of a practical superintendent was a step in the right direction towards doing what could be done to repair the damage. Personal interests or those of shirking contractors should not now be permitted for one moment to stand in the way of a rigid carrying out of his suggestions for making the building strong and safe. No greater calamity could happen than the acceptance of a dangerous building for housing the sick and insane of this county. Criminal negligence can go no further than to permit the erection of a death trap after public attention has been called to the available means for securing perfect safety.

For more than a year THE BEE has in season and out of season urged vigilance upon the commissioners, and printed the reports of the shiftless work upon the structure. Citizens have personally called the attention of members of the board to the manner in which the contract requirements were being shirked. Workmen themselves on the walls have protested against the job. The only answer for months to remonstrance, appeal and protest was a disgraceful row in the board as to whether architect, superintendent or contractors were to blame. Now we have another dispute in progress about the plans, additional delay and the board hesitating as to where the blame lies for the new disagreement.

The commissioners may be sure that the public will not permit them to shirk the responsibility which justly belongs to themselves alone. As the trustees of the county money and the disbursers for the taxpayers under the contract made by themselves, they will be held to a strict accounting for the result. They cannot hide behind charges of faithless contractors and incompetent superintendence. Both the one and the other are entirely under their control and subject to their supervision. The commissioners are quite as competent as the average taxpayer to know bad work when they see it and to interpret a contract made and signed by the board and paid for out of the public funds. If they refuse to perform their duty and to properly carry out a sacred trust they will be compelled to take the consequences.

A LAW NEEDING MODIFICATION.

The act known as the "contract labor law" has been several times interpreted in special cases, but none arising under it has been of greater interest than the one now being considered by the attorney-general. The Catholic University of America, located near Washington, desires to secure a corps of trained professors of theology from Europe. The attorney of the institution wrote the solicitor of the treasury asking whether these professors could be imported, and received in reply an opinion that if the management of the university had made a contract with the professors to come to this country as teachers, it is a clear infraction of the law. Apparently not satisfied with the opinion of the solicitor, the matter was submitted to the secretary of the treasury, who asked the attorney-general for an opinion.

Colonel Hepburn, the solicitor of the treasury, held that as only professional actors, artists, lecturers and singers were excepted from the operation of the law, it was not the purpose of congress to include teachers and professors among the excepted classes. It was suggested by the attorney for the university that the members of the faculty are lecturers, and therefore would not be excluded under any circumstances by the terms of the act, but this the solicitor regarded as ingenious, rather than sound. Doubtless a strict construction of the law requires the view taken by the solicitor, and it will not be suprising to find the attorney-general in accord with him. In that event we shall have the interesting fact of this enlightened country having set up a barrier against any of its educational institutions employing the learning of foreigners, if in order to do so they must offer adequate inducements and enter into obligations before the foreigners arrive in the country. If the view of the solicitor of the treasury is sustained—and the Johns Hopkins hospital, for example, wished to secure the services of the most eminent of European surgeons—it could not do so, for surgeons are not among the excepted classes. If Yale or Harvard desired to strengthen its faculty by securing a professor from Oxford or Cambridge, especially distinguished in his department of learning, this law would step in to prevent them under the construction now given it.

The purpose of the law, it is presumed all intelligent people understand, was to prevent the importation of foreign laborers under contract, and to this extent it is a judicious and necessary measure. Before its enactment the great corporations were all the time loading upon the country vast numbers of foreign laborers, the greater part of them the most ignorant, immoral and otherwise objectionable class. This was not only disastrous to the labor already here, but it introduced into the population an element which was socially harmful and which caused a great deal of trouble. This the law was intended to do away with, and it has been largely successful. But congress was not careful to make the terms of the law such as to confine its operation to the legitimate purpose for which it was enacted, and the result is that it has been given a much broader application than was originally designed, and with no greater absurdity in any case than the one presented by the Catholic university. The law needs modification, so that the country shall be relieved from the ridiculous position of excluding foreign scholars and others, in no strict or proper sense, laborers, unless they voluntarily came here to seek employment. It is bad enough to keep out foreign art by a tax, but it is far worse to exclude foreign learning, which may be required for the greater usefulness of our educational institutions. Such a policy is absolutely without necessity or justification, and is a stigma upon the country.

THE Kentucky court of appeals has rendered an important and interesting decision. The local option law of Kentucky prohibits the sale of liquor as a beverage, but gives druggists the right to sell liquor for medicinal purposes on the prescription of a "regularly practicing physician." No physician was to make or sign any such prescription unless the person for whom he prescribed was actually sick and such liquor was absolutely required as a medicine. The effect of this provision was to subject doctors to needless annoyances, and in some instances to criminal prosecution for prescribing liquor on a mistaken diagnosis. The court very sensibly declares that to require a physician to be "absolutely certain that the drug he prescribes is necessary for the disease, and for a breach, the result of an honest mistake, to mulct him in a fine, would drive him from the field." All that is required, in the opinion of the court, is that a physician shall be reasonably certain that a patient needs an alcoholic stimulant as a medicine. Considering the countless forms of Kentucky disease for which "Mountain Dew" is an invariable specific, the decision will open a rich field for the enterprise of doctors and druggists.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT BELL, of the railway mail service, reinstated by President Harrison, is by no means a novice. His general order just issued to employes in that branch of the postoffice department has the true ring of business. The efficiency and usefulness of the railway mail service is to be advanced, and every one attached to the organization is expected to perform his duty. There are to be no unnecessary delays, slipshod methods, or lack of discipline such as brought discredit upon Postmaster Dickinson's service. Not the least significant of Superintendent Bell's order is the encouragement held out to those who perform their full duty, and by their capability and interest merit advancement. It is a promise that civil service rules will apply in promotions in the railway mail department, and they can not fail to have a most salutory influence in bringing it to a high grade of excellence.

IT appears that during the present year the Chicago, Minneapolis & St. Paul railroad has obtained a proportion of the live stock carrying trade from Kansas City to Chicago larger than any of its competitors between the same points. It also appears that the roads centering at Kansas City and running to Chicago have agreed to carry only a certain percentage of freight, and to deliver the surplus traffic to such roads as fall short of the equitable division. In railroad parlance an arrangement of this nature is called a division of traffic. It is not pooling, because the railroads say it isn't, and because pooling, which means a division of the earnings, is a violation of the inter-state law. All this may be true. But the average layman would like to know just where the difference comes in between a division of the traffic and a division of the profits.

GOVERNOR BEAVER of Pennsylvania, finds himself in a peculiar predicament. He has been asked to call a special session of the legislature in order that state aid may be voted to succor the flooded districts. Convening the legislature will cost the state one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, and the governor hesitates to issue his proclamation, because in his opinion the expense incurred would be a criminal waste of money.

THE reason why the New York Stock Exchange ordered the rehabilitation of the tickers after twenty-four hours is now out. Jay Gould gave that body one day's notice that if the ticker service was not resumed he would at once cut off all telegraphic communication with the Stock Exchange building. It is well to observe that Mr. Gould's interest in the ticker is not hard to explain, he controls five millions of its stock.

SENATOR PAYNE renews his declaration that he will not be a candidate for re-election to the United States senate from Ohio. With Oliver's boodle string drawn tight, the democratic campaign will lose its chief attraction and give the republicans a walk-away.

GOVERNOR HILL, of New York, has signed the bill authorizing the expenditure of six millions for repaving the streets of New York within the next three years. It will now be the task of New York contractors to organize a paving ring.

DEALERS in stationery in Nebraska report a heavy boom in their business since the 4th of March. More than a cord of petitions for office have gone forward to the Nebraska delegation with half the counties of the state still to hear from. And why not? The right to aspire to office and to hold it is one guaranteed to every American citizen, free born or naturalized, subject only in occasional instances to the civil service rules, and the length of the pole reaching for the persimmon.

A Call for the Colored Brother.

New York Age (colored organ.)

We are entitled to an appointment of the first-class, and we shall not cease our demand until it is given to us.

Like a Wicked Sunday Paper.

Chicago Tribune.

Somehow it gives one a sensation as of breaking the Sabbath to read the Saturday New York Mail and Express when it reaches western cities the next day. It looks so much like one of those wicked Sunday papers!

Mr. Brown, Look About You.

Chicago Herald.

J. Randall Brown has appeared in New York as a mind reader, and his feats are said to be quite equal to those performed by the late Mr. Bishop. If it is true, as it has lately been asserted, that the nervous tension necessary in mind reading brings on fits, Mr. Brown should be careful not to have his fits in the presence of any of the New York doctors.

Melliloquent Melville.

New York Sun.

It is announced that the Hon. Melville Weston Fuller will visit his native Maine this summer. His musings among the pines that wave their green arms as proudly, yet pensively, as his mustachios wave in the hush of the noon they temper, his fancies as he wanders by the cooling shore of Cauquomgomoc, Squawpan, Joe Mary and the mild-murmuring Mud Bake, or lists to the lisp of Chimquassabamtook; the lyric gust that will blow through the long aisles of his whiskers in the solemn shades of Pattagumpus—why, the chief justice will be as full of poetry as a centipede is of feet.

Jubal Early's Speech.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Old Jubal Early's speech at Winchester will be a godsend to the republican papers. The general stuck to it that the confederate cause was right, and was particularly rough on the confederates who have deserted since the war.—Atlanta Constitution.

In thus referring to the "confederates who have deserted (to the republicans) since the war," the Constitution identifies the democracy with the confederate cause more closely add directly than any republican paper has done thus far. Is the Constitution going back on the Bourbons?

HITS AND MISSES.

It is now in order for the St. Paul papers to revise the Apostles' screed against Omaha.

Lightning entered the chamber of two Plattsmouth ladies and severely shocked the occupants. No wonder. Plattsmouth girls are exceedingly attractive.

Queen Victoria graciously sends her "deep sympathy" for the Johnstown flood sufferers. Thanks. It is extremely comforting to the naked and hungry to know that royalty feels for them.

The number of doctors in the city keeps pace with the spread of cedar block paving.

The spirit of annexation has a downward tendency in South Omaha on Sunday.

The Sunday whisky spotters should not object to water. As long as they insist on other people taking Missouri cocktails, they must take their share of fluid without a murmur.

Mr. Michael Protests.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—To the Editor of THE BEE: In THE DAILY BEE of the 27th ultimo, you published an editorial paragraph, the first sentence of which reads: "Tally one more for Senator Manderson." You then give him credit for the appointment of my brother to a place in the government printing office.

Now, in all fairness, you should correct this statement. The facts are that my brother received his appointment partly through the influence of backing from his own state, and partly through influence here with which Senator Manderson had nothing whatever to do. In fact Senator Manderson did not know that my brother had accepted a place in government service when it occurred, nor does he now know it unless he gained his information from the public print. He had no more to do with it than he has to do with any other appointment in the government printing office made from another state.

I write this without having exchanged a single word with the senator on the subject, and because, while I know you are a hard fighter, you are disposed to be fair and decent. Very truly, W. H. MICHAEL.

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Psoriasis 8 years. Head, arms and breast a solid scab. Back covered with sores. Best doctors and medicines fail. Cured by by Cuticura Remedies at a cost of $3.75.

I have used the CUTICURA REMEDIES with the best results. I used two bottles of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, three boxes of CUTICURA, and one cake of CUTICURA SOAP, and am cured of a terrible skin and scalp disease known as psoriasis. I had it for eight years. It would get better and worse at times. Sometimes my head would be a solid scab, and was at the time I began the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. My arms were covered with scabs from my elbows to shoulders my breast was almost one solid scab, and my back covered with sores varying in size from a penny to a dollar. I had doctored with all the best doctors with no relief, and used many different medicines without effect. My case was hereditary, and, I began to think, incurable, but it began to heal from the first application of CUTICURA. ARCHER RUSSELL, Deshler, Ohio.

Skin Disease 6 Years Sured.

I am thankful to say that I have used the CUTICURA REMEDIES for about eight months with great success, and consider myself entirely cured of salt rheum, from which I have suffered for six years. I tried a number of medicines and two of the best doctors in the country, but found nothing that would effect a cure until I used your remedies.
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We have been selling your CUTICURA REMEDIES for years, and have the first complaint yet to receive from a purchaser. One of the worst cases of Scrofula I ever saw was cured by the use of five bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, CUTICURA, and CUTICURA SOAP.
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Cure every species of agonizing, humiliating itching, burning, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from pimples to a scrofula, except possibly ichthyosis.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

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For the cure of all DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS, KIDNEYS, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, COSTIVENESS, COMPLAINTS PECULIAR TO FEMALES, PAINS IN THE BACK, DRAGGING FEELINGS, &c., INDIGESTION, BILLIOUSNESS, FEVER, INFLAMATION OF THE BOWELS, PILES, and all derangement of the Internal Viscera.

RADWAY'S PILLS are a cure for this complaint. They tone up the internal secretions to healthy action, restore strength to the stomach and enable it to perform its functions. Price 25c per box. Sold by all druggists.
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