

## THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, 1889.

George B. Trachuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending July 20th, 1889, was as follows:  
Sunday, July 15, 18,562 copies;  
Monday, July 16, 18,562 copies;  
Tuesday, July 17, 18,562 copies;  
Wednesday, July 18, 18,562 copies;  
Thursday, July 19, 18,562 copies;  
Friday, July 20, 18,562 copies;  
Saturday, July 21, 18,562 copies.

Average, 18,562.

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 20th day of July, A. D. 1889.

N. P. FELT, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, 1889.

George B. Trachuck, 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, 1889, 18,562 copies; for July, 1889, 18,562 copies; for August, 1889, 18,562 copies; for September, 1889, 18,562 copies; for October, 1889, 18,562 copies; for November, 1889, 18,562 copies; for December, 1889, 18,562 copies; for January, 1890, 18,562 copies; for February, 1890, 18,562 copies; for March, 1890, 18,562 copies; for April, 1890, 18,562 copies; for May, 1890, 18,562 copies.

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THE PAVING GANGS NOW RULE THE STREETS.

A NATURAL gas trust is now announced. Of course it is an inflated concern.

A NEW railroad bridge spanning the Missouri river at Omaha can be seen in the mirage of the Gate City.

COUNTY TREASURER BOLLEN'S semi-annual report of the condition of Douglas county finances is a very satisfactory exhibit.

IOWA'S gubernatorial canvass is likely to blow both hot and cold, and to reveal a number of unexpected surprises before the fall election takes place.

MANITOBA reports a surplus yield of thirty-two million bushels of wheat. With such a dowry Manitoba should be invited to come into the union without further delay.

No one can read the encouraging reports of the prosperity and growth of the cities and towns of interior Nebraska without feeling just pride in the greatness of this state.

THE highways of American newspaperdom are strewn with the debris of inflated concerns steered by visionaries who were trying to lift themselves over the fence by their bootstraps.

WHY cannot the county commissioners invest the \$42,000 now on hand in railroad sinking funds, in interest bearing city or county securities, or better still, if possible, redeem some of the outstanding railroad bonds?

NOTHING very elaborate can be expected this season from the park commission. With the limited funds at its disposal, and the narrow scope of its authority to acquire park and boulevard grounds, the commission is handicapped in every direction.

LET the council go slow in awarding the contract for street lighting for the next five years. With two competitors in the field, there is no reason why this city should not be able to make very satisfactory terms as to price, quality and quantity of light to be furnished.

A CHICAGO jury has just acquitted two attendants of the Cook county insane asylum charged with the murder of an insane inmate. The verdict, however, should not be interpreted as a vindication of the course of brutal keepers. It does not give the members of that craft a license to maltreat patients with impunity, and an example should be made of one of them at the very first offense.

You can run a locomotive on extra high pressure at seventy miles an hour, and run the risk of "busting" the boiler, followed by a general smash-up. You can boom the circulation of a paper by giving away thousands of copies on trial, and selling them below cost. You can stimulate your cash receipts by playing a confidence game on credulous patrons who are willing to pay for a year in advance at half-price. But such high-pressure financing is just as sure to end in a wreck as if a banker were to pay ten per cent to depositors and loan at eight per cent.

THE announcement at Chicago that the Illinois Steel company has decided to go into the business of building steel vessels for employment in lake commerce is evidence that the lake traffic is not on the decline. The railroads to the seaboard from Chicago have for the last two or three years recognized the lake route as a powerful competitor. Now that new and swift steamers are to be built and equipped with all modern appliances and equal to the ocean steamships in rating, there is little question but that the rivalry between rail and water routes will be intensified. It has been demonstrated already that with the present steamship service between Chicago and Buffalo freight can be carried fully as rapidly as by rail at from one-half to one-third the cost. It remains to be seen what can be effected in annihilating time and distance when the new fleet of steel vessels will be put in to competition.

## NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

The secretary of the treasury has given a measure of reassurance to the business interests of the country by the declaration that he sees no cause for alarm as to the immediate future of the money market. From the fact that the offer of the department to buy bonds at figures regarded by the secretary as liberal is accepted to only a very moderate extent, he concludes that money is not tight, or, at any rate, that the supply is quite equal to the demand. A similar view is expressed by the comptroller of the currency, who does not consider the financial situation at present as threatening. The small offerings of bonds he accepts as evidence that there is plenty of money, and evidently relies upon improved offerings when the money is needed in business. It is to be borne in mind, however, that the bondholders are not the persons who want money.

But despite the opinions of the treasury officials, who it must be granted have superior opportunities for knowing the condition of the money market, there are indications that before the fall business is far advanced, if it shall prove to be as active as hoped for, the treasury may be called upon to help the money market. Gold is still going abroad, and the strong probability is that the outflow will continue for some time, the reserves of the New York banks are low, and reports from some of the trade centers of the west show that money is working closer. These are conditions which, manifesting themselves at this period of the year, point to the possibility of a monetary squeeze two months hence. It is true that the disbursements of the government are on a liberal scale, and are likely to continue so for at least another month, but it is by no means certain that these will be sufficient from this source to keep the money market in a healthy condition in the event of a largely increased business demand for money.

As to the policy of the treasury it is evident that the present intention of the secretary is not to offer any better terms for bonds. "We dare not go to work," he says, "and offer a price far in excess of their value so as to induce the people to sell their bonds to the government, the price which we are now paying being all that they are worth." Obviously only an extreme exigency will enable the bondholders to get higher prices from the government than are now offered. The secretary has also plainly said that he is opposed to increasing the deposits of government money with the banks, and will not do so unless instructed by congress. Such instruction is not likely to be given in view of the attitude of the republican party on this matter. The secretary is equally averse to increasing the purchase of silver, and undoubtedly cannot be induced to do so without action by congress. The country is thus fully informed of what may be expected of the treasury in its relations to the money market, so long, at least, as the conditions do not vary materially from those now existing. The policy in all respects is manifestly to be one of rigid conservatism.

## AN IMPORTANT NEW RULING.

The ruling of the secretary of the interior regarding timber culture entries is rather more of a reflection upon his predecessors at the head of the department than upon the commissioner of the land office, whose mistaken and unjust ruling, so far as it was retroactive, has been set aside. In permitting the decision of Commissioner Sparks, which was contrary to the practice of the department and obviously wrong, to stand, Lamar and Vilas were both derelict, and the injury that has been done to very large number of persons who had made entries and had fully complied with the requirements of the law and the long-prevailing practice of the department, the secretaries of the interior under the Cleveland administration are mainly responsible for. If they ever gave any attention to the matter, and they certainly had the opportunity to do so, it would seem that the desire to do something contrary to the policy under republican administration was stronger than the demand for justice to the farmers of Nebraska and other states who had made timber culture entries and fulfilled all the conditions required before the time of Commissioner Sparks' ruling.

The action of Secretary Noble is so obviously just and proper that it must be universally approved. It simply recognizes the principle that what has been done in good faith, and in conformity with law and practice, must stand. Under this ruling all persons who had perfected timber culture entries in compliance with the construction of the law before the order of Commissioner Sparks was made, in June, 1887, may now secure patents, and the number who will be benefited by this privilege is large. Entries made subsequent to the order of Sparks will be subject to its requirements, thus accepting the construction of the law that entries should date from the time of final planting and tree growth.

## VIRGINIA REPUBLICANS.

The factional strife among Virginia republicans appears to have come to an end. For some time the representatives of the warring wings of the party in that state have been seeking recognition from the administration, but President Harrison, adhering to the purpose he early announced of discountenancing factional conflicts in the party, has consistently refused to recognize either faction in Virginia. There was a report some time ago that he was inclined to favor the Mahone wing, but there is no evidence of any such partiality, all that has happened and the result showing that his influence has been used to bring the factions together and render the union satisfactory and harmonious. Those who are familiar with the bitter hostility that has existed between the Mahone and Brady wings of the republican party in Virginia will understand that the task of uniting them was no easy one.

The causes of controversy between the factions it was mutually agreed should be submitted to the arbitration of five members of the republican national executive committee. This resulted in

an agreement under which General Mahone has called a state convention to be held August 22, the provisions of the call being framed so as to remove the causes of complaint of past unfair methods preferred by the Brady wing. Senator Quay expressed the belief that the reconciliation effected is honest and will thoroughly unite the party.

Republican success in Virginia was, of course, wholly out of the question so long as the party was split into factions warring more bitterly against each other than either did against the common enemy, and republicans everywhere will be gratified that the differences have been harmonized and the party reunited. But there are a great many republicans who would regret to see General Mahone again prominent in the councils of the republican party. The disaffection in Virginia was wholly due to his unfair methods and discreditable practices, as virtually admitted by the members of the national committee in conceding nearly all that was asked by the anti-Mahone faction for its protection, and such a man the party cannot afford to honor with its confidence. Mahone may have been sincere in seeking to unite the republicans of Virginia, but a long period of honest and straightforward political conduct on his part will be necessary to remove the suspicion that there is a wholly selfish design in every thing he does, to effect which no means he might deem necessary could be too unworthy for him to use. It would indeed be most fortunate if Virginia could be republican without Mahone in the ascendant.

KANSAS CITY business men claim to have learned the secret of success with reference to the question of freight rates by which that city has been made a great commercial center. It lies in the fact that the jobbers have an understanding among themselves to stand in with each other in all matters of shipment. The jobbers of Kansas City patronize those roads which favor them, and do not play false to each other by one obtaining unjust advantage and discriminating favors over the others. Omaha may well profit by Kansas City's example. It is well known that the shippers and jobbers of this city have not been fair in their dealings with each other. There are firms and houses which are granted undue advantages to the detriment of the business community. They have been a stumbling block to all, and every effort made to correct the abuses, and have thrown cold water whenever a project was ripe to bring the railroads to terms. The very fact that the whole sale houses of this city are obliged to haul freight to Council Bluffs destined for western shipment in order to secure reduced rates is self evident that a screw is loose somewhere in the transportation problem. The welfare of this city, therefore, demands that the business community come together and take a stand like that of the business men of Kansas City, St. Paul, Minneapolis and other commercial cities for fair and impartial treatment at the hands of the railroads.

## A WATERWAYS CONVENTION.

A convention to discuss the question of national provision for improving the waterways of the country, and also to consider proposed new lines of water communication, will meet at Superior, Wisconsin, on the 6th of next month. It is suggested that the old danger of misplaced energy, which has impaired the usefulness of previous similar conventions, is likely to injure the work of the coming convention. It is to be apprehended that the usual number of more or less impracticable projects will be urged upon the attention of the Superior convention, and the effect of wasting its time, and in so far as such projects obtain its countenance and support, reducing the value of its deliberations and expressions. There are unquestionably among the schemes for extending the means of water communication some that are judicious and desirable, but there are others which are annually pressed upon the attention of conventions and of congress which are wholly without merit, and which if carried out would simply be an annual drain upon the national treasury without doing a service anywhere near proportioned to the cost. To separate the meritorious from the worthless will be an important duty of the Superior convention, and one necessary to be done in order that what is accomplished shall have its due weight with the public and upon congress. Improvements that are clearly practicable and necessary should also receive the attention of the Superior waterways convention.

Meanwhile it may be interesting to note that the indications are there will be a demand upon the next congress for unprecedented appropriations for river and harbor improvements. The estimates of engineer officers already handed in contain some items which serve to furnish an idea of the scale on which the next river and harbor project will be constructed. Such money-eating schemes as those at Sabine Pass and Sandy Bay will make the usual annual demand, and a number of lesser ones with no greater merit are booked for sums ranging from twenty thousand to half a million dollars. Perhaps no government was ever guilty, in a matter of this character, of greater folly and waste than our government has chargeable with in the millions that have been expended in such worthless and unwarrantable improvements as those at Sabine Pass and Sandy Bay, the one in Texas and the other somewhere on Cape Ann. There is scarcely any commerce going through the former, and the only excuse given for the waste of public money on the latter is that it will be a harbor of refuge. But these are only two of many examples which every river and harbor bill contains of congressional recklessness with the public money in this direction. It is not probable that the next congress will show any improvement, in this particular, over its predecessors.

WHATEVER contempt disgruntled politicians may affect toward the civil service commission, President Harrison has given no greater proof of his fidelity toward his pledges to the people than by his approval of the action of the commissioners at Indianapolis and other cities. The civil service commission compelled the postmaster of President Harrison's home to dismiss three republican clerks who had been illegally appointed and to put in their place three democrats who were on the eligible list. In Troy the commission demanded the re-examination of some republican clerks who had not fairly passed the civil service examination. In Milwaukee the postmaster was quickly brought to a sense of his duty. The president heartily supported the commissioners through their trying ordeal to force the observance of the civil service laws on recalcitrant postmasters. Encouraged by this manifestation of good will, the commissioners will proceed in their work. It will soon dawn upon the spoils hunter that civil service reform is an established fact.

WHETHER the man Kemmler, the Buffalo murderer, is to suffer death by hanging or by electricity is as yet an uncertain question. It will be remembered that the criminal appealed from the sentence of death by the electrical process on the ground that the punishment is cruel and unnatural. The burden of evidence before the board of inquiry constituted for the purpose would seem to indicate that electricity

is anything but a merciful substitute for hanging. Unless death be instantaneous, it is shown by experts that electrical execution may be excruciating, and therefore cruel and unnatural. Of course, testimony differs on this point. It is maintained by some that death would be painless and instantaneous if a current of the proposed strength were passed through the human body. The evidence of others was to the effect that the killing point of the electric current was not fixed, but a varying quantity depending upon the resisting power of the victim. It is moreover maintained that if a current of great strength be passed through a subject and he be not killed by the shock, the effect would be to burn the man, to char him like a piece of charcoal. In the face of this evidence, where considerable doubt is expressed as to the nature of a shock in causing a painless and certain death, the board of inquiry will be likely to weigh well whether it be not cruel and unnatural to dispatch a human being by a method whose power to kill is uncertain, and whose currents would entail indescribable torture unless death be instantaneous.

It does not strengthen the cause of temperance to denounce the republican party, whether it supports or opposes prohibitory legislation. That great majority of the republican party are sincere and well-meaning people, and it is a pity that they are determined to disregard alike the counsels of common-sense and the plain lessons of experience.

## LET CONGRESS DO ITS DUTY.

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## STATE AND TERRITORY.

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