

THE DAILY BEE.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, ss.
County of Douglas, ss.
I, George B. Tschick, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, do solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending March 25, 1890, was as follows:Sunday, March 24, 1890, 25,000
Monday, March 25, 1890, 25,000
Tuesday, March 26, 1890, 25,000
Wednesday, March 27, 1890, 25,000
Thursday, March 28, 1890, 25,000
Friday, March 29, 1890, 25,000
Saturday, March 30, 1890, 25,000

Average, 25,000

GEORGE B. TSCHICK,
Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company.
Subscribed before me and subscribed to by me this 30th day of March, A. D. 1890.
N. P. FELL,
Notary Public.State of Nebraska, ss.
County of Douglas, ss.
I, George B. Tschick, do solemnly swear, deposing and saying that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Daily Bee for the month of March, 1890, is as follows:For the month of March, 1890, 18,500 copies; for April, 1890, 18,500 copies; for May, 1890, 18,500 copies; for June, 1890, 18,500 copies; for July, 1890, 18,500 copies; for August, 1890, 18,500 copies; for September, 1890, 18,500 copies; for October, 1890, 18,500 copies; for November, 1890, 18,500 copies; for December, 1890, 18,500 copies; for January, 1891, 18,500 copies; for February, 1891, 18,500 copies; for March, 1891, 18,500 copies.
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N. P. FELL, Notary Public.

The Eldridge tragedy eloquently emphasizes the warning of Sam Weller: "Beware of the villagers."

ELEVEN and a quarter millions of the national debt was topped off during the month of March. And March was not a good month for collections either.

In the south and the north sides succeed in dividing the public funds on sectional lines, the west, center and east ends of the city must be content with the crumbs.

SENATOR STEWART of Nevada has introduced a bill to prevent the manufacture or sale of adulterated lager beer. The provisions of the bill might be profitably extended to all liquors.

KANSAS CITY makes a painful appeal for a state reduction of her assessment. The flattened condition of her boom and the epidemic of sheriffs' sales present such an alarming condition that state aid is necessary to avert total collapse.

It is claimed that Colorado produced more than 1800 enough gold and silver to pay the cost of the revolutionary and civil wars, and leave a surplus of twenty million dollars. Instead of amassing a surplus, however, the Centennial state is struggling under a mountain of debt.

EVERY court called to pass upon the legality of trusts has invariably decided against these mercenary combinations. And yet some of the members of the house of senatorial lords affect such reverence for the constitution that they vote against anti-trust legislation.

THE female politicians played a brief but profitless engagement in the municipal campaigns in Kansas. Out of a score of feminine tickets in the field, one woman managed to secure office, whereas two years ago more than a dozen towns were swept by the suffragists. Gallantry is on the wane in Kansas.

THE appointment of General Daniel E. Sickles as sheriff of New York county is one of the few commendable acts of Governor Hill. In his forty odd years of public life, civil and military, General Sickles has proven competent and faithful in every position. It is a matter of regret that in the autumn of life he should ally himself with the disreputable Tammany gang.

The prevailing distress in South Dakota, due to a partial crop failure, has not materially shaken confidence in the financial strength of the new state. Its four per cent twenty year bonds, to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, recently sold in New York at the remarkable premium of nine and five-eighths per cent. The sale effectually disposes of the home grown fears that the circulation of reports of the state's condition would damage its credit. It shows that the confidence of capitalists in South Dakota's future is unimpaired and refutes the absurd corporation stories that the agitation for reduced railroad rates in Nebraska and Kansas will affect their standing in the money markets.

RIGHT on the heels of Tom Kemard's board of trade resolutions comes the alarming news, evidently from the same source, to the effect that "a number of Nebraska gentlemen who have just returned from the east, report a general feeling in that section against the state" that capitalists are afraid to invest owing to the reports of distress, and that they think the farmers are starving and business wrecked. The writer is very careful to conceal the names and business of the "Nebraska gentlemen," or to tell whether or not the alleged "feeling of distrust" was confined to railroad headquarters. Perhaps the triplets of the state board of transportation, whose shattered health recently required a journey to the east, discovered the alarming condition of public sentiment, and with that zealous regard for the common weal which distinguishes them, broke the seal of silence long enough to warn the people. The evident object of these alarming reports is to weaken the demands of the producers for a reasonable reduction of freight tolls. The circulation of such reports serves to show to what desperate straits the railroads are driven to stem the popular tide in favor of freight reduction.

SIGNIFICANT STRAWS.

The results of the town elections in Nebraska Tuesday, so far as they relate to the question of license or no license, are significant. They show that the people are giving intelligent and practical consideration to the very important issue upon which they will render judgment next November, and that the trend of sentiment is very decidedly against the proposition to engraft upon the constitution of the state the policy of prohibition.

In fifty-four towns the contest between license and no license was distinctly made the chief issue in the elections. Forty-four of these towns decided in favor of license, and ten against. Of the former, fifteen last year adopted no license and have now rejected that policy, while of the latter but three changed from license to no license. The very marked gain for the cause of license, in a class of towns where the prohibition influence is especially active, is especially instructive and significant.

This result, very satisfactory and encouraging to the advocates of a license policy, was not brought about by any extraordinary general effort on their part. The opponents of prohibition have as yet done nothing, while the propagandists of that policy have been active and have had the field wholly to themselves.

The expression of the townspeople is therefore fairly to be regarded as the outcome of an intelligent and practical study of the situation, guided as well by the experience of the people of the states as by what they have themselves observed. Whenever reasonable men address themselves in this way to the consideration of the question of license or prohibition they have no difficulty in seeing the superiority of a lawful regulation and restriction of the liquor traffic over a policy under which the traffic is everywhere carried on covertly, thereby increasing the evils from it. Furthermore, the people are beginning to seriously think of what may be the possible consequences to the future material welfare of the state from the success of prohibition. The damaging effects of that policy elsewhere are well attested, and there is every reason to suppose that it would be as injurious in Nebraska. It is confessedly been in Iowa and Kansas. Men who desire a revival of prosperity will not vote to inaugurate a policy very certain to increase the prevailing depression. The results of the town elections are reassuring to the friends of license and local option and will give that cause a considerable impetus.

A VIGOROUS PROTEST.
The resolutions passed by the executive committee of the Minnesota Farmers' alliance denouncing the decision of the United States supreme court in the Minnesota "milk rate" and "switching" cases, undoubtedly reflect the feeling of the farmers of the west very generally. Although the decision, as we have heretofore noted, does not in terms deny the right of a state legislature to fix rates of transportation, either directly or through a commission created by its authority, the opinion that the final determination of the reasonableness of rates is a question for judicial investigation obviously imposes a restriction upon the authority of the state which, as the dissenting justices said, "practically overruled the decision of the court in other cases in which it had been held that the adjustment of rates was a legislative prerogative, and not a judicial one."

In what are known as the "granger decisions," the principle was clearly laid down that the states had the power to fix maximum rates. The plain and universally accepted meaning of those decisions was that it is the prerogative of the legislature to name what should be a reasonable rate, and that the legislature having done this it is final and conclusive. Unquestionably all subsequent railroad legislation has been based on this view of the granger decisions, but under the latest decision, which gives the legislature or its representative only provisional power to regulate rates, it is doubtful whether the legislation already enacted is of any value. At any rate, attempts to enforce it are very sure to encounter opposition at every step which would keep the courts busy with the contests between the state authorities and the railroads. There is a slight advantage to the people in the fact that where the rates are fixed, either by a legislature or by a commission, such rates must be taken as the law of the land until the judiciary has decided the question in the case of the aggrieved parties appealed to the courts.

The far-reaching importance of this decision is obvious, and it is very questionable whether its ultimate effects will be quite what the corporations hope for. They hailed it as a promise of final release from state regulation, but they are very likely to be disappointed in this, if indeed the people do not demand legislation, state and national, more rigid than any yet provided. The fact that the supreme court was divided in opinion, with a strong dissenting minority, warrants a popular doubt of the wisdom and justice of the decision rendered, and a re-assertion of the right of state control which may bring the question again under review. Meanwhile the prerogative of fixing rates would be confined wholly to the legislature.

DISAFFECTED NEW ENGLANDERS.
The New England delegation in congress is reported to be very much disaffected over the action of the ways and means committee in restoring hides to the dutiable list. It will be remembered that when the first draft of the tariff bill was made a duty was proposed on hides. This brought out a vigorous protest from the entire hide and leather interest of New England, and the majority of the ways and means committee agreed to replace hides on the free list. The announcement of this action sent the representatives of the cattle growers to Washington, and they induced the committee to adhere to a duty which was somewhat modified from that originally proposed. Hence the disaffection of the representatives of New England.

The course of the committee in this matter was most extraordinary, and

without considering the merits of the question whether it is expedient to put a duty on hides or allow them to come in free, as they have done for nearly twenty years, it is apparent that the new England congressmen are justified in their displeasure. They have been trifled with in a way that does not reflect credit on the majority of the ways and means committee, and it is a matter of self-respect with them to resent it. But they will probably not confine themselves to fighting the hide duty. They have another complaint in the proposed increase of the duty on carpet wools, in which they will very likely be joined by some of the Pennsylvania representatives whose constituents are extensively engaged in the manufacture of carpets. It is pretty well understood, also, that the demand from New England iron manufacturers for free raw materials, which the ways and means committee has entirely ignored, will again make itself heard on the floor of the house. No appeal for relief has been more urgent than that made by these iron manufacturers, who claim that inevitable ruin must overtake their industries if they are not given free raw materials, and it is not to be supposed that their representatives will permit their claims to be denied without a further appeal.

This condition of affairs somewhat pointedly illustrates the large part that sectional interests, as well as special interests, must play in framing a tariff policy, and therefore the great difficulty of making such a policy truly national. It has been the experience with every tariff measure since the war, and the embarrassments increase from year to year with the changing conditions of business.

NOT A SALARY GRAB.
Now that the courts have decided that Silcott, the defaulting sergeant-at-arms of the house, was a public officer, and not a private broker and stakeholder for members of congress, we can see nothing improper in an appropriation by congress to make good the embezzlement. It is not expected that members of congress should serve the people without pay, and there is no semblance of the back-pay grab bill that has been introduced to pay them back what had been stolen by a government officer. The blame rests entirely upon previous congresses for failing to require a good and sufficient bond from their disbursing officers. Now, that the horse is stolen, it is rather late to lock the stable door, but we venture to predict that there will be no more Silcott defalcations.

THE outrage perpetrated on the taxpayers by the late "vigilant" city administration in refunding twenty-nine thousand dollars of paying taxes to the street railway company becomes more conspicuous when probed to the bottom. It was a scandalous exercise of power and an injustice to the taxpayers. The assertion that the city could not retain the money is absurd in the light of the fact that four thousand dollars was withheld. If the company could recover any of the money by process of law it could recover all. But the council, with characteristic generosity in dealing with corporations, repealed the law requiring the company to pay in advance for improvements torn up and substituted one requiring payment on the installment plan, and followed it with another, secretly and hastily passed and approved, refunding seven-eighths of the money paid in. There was no attempt to protect the owners of abutting property. The history of the deal is stamped with fraud and exhibits in lurid colors the trickery and dishonesty of the late municipal machine.

MR. CONNELL wants two hundred and fifty thousand dollars appropriated for dredging the Missouri river. A quarter of a million will go about as far towards dredging the upper Missouri and making it navigable as a bucketful of water would toward irrigating the bad lands of the Dakotas. But that quarter of a million will of course afford subsistence for the Missouri river commission which is about as useless a body as any that draws substance out of the national treasury. If Uncle Sam's surplus is bound to be distributed among the people, there are many projects much more effective and desirable than dredging the upper Missouri river.

JUDGE BERKA's thirty-two dollar error is such a rare incident of personal "shortage" in public life that it cannot be too severely censured. The judge should reconvene court in private session and sentence the malefactor to "sixty days on bread and water."

THE gang has secured a new lease of power in South Omaha, but with a reduced majority. The result ought to convince reputable property owners that their only salvation from crushing debts and taxes is in annexation.

MAYOR CUSHING's veto of the ordinance exempting the fair grounds from taxation is commendable. There is no justification for increasing the list of property exempted from public burdens by state law.

GUIDED SENATORIAL SILENCE.
Silence is golden; and this is probably the reason why the senate millionaires club is so anxious for secrecy.BURGLING IN BOSTON.
Lombville Courier-Journal.
Boston burglars do not succeed in New York. Perhaps they linger too long in the libraries, or prolong their search in the kitchen for cold beans.THEY PROBABLY DID NOT.
Washington Post.
The Washington arch fund has reached the sum of \$74,812.10. It is not known whether Jay Gould or Russell Sage contributed the ten cents.KAW CITY BOOMED BY THE SHERIFF.
St. Louis Post-Dispatch.
The Kansas City Times gave sixteen and one-quarter columns to notices of real estate

sales on Saturday. The notices were inserted by the sheriff.

Aye, There's the Rub.
Boston Herald.
It is a well-known fact that a newspaper and a family are the easiest things in this world to start. Bringing them up is where the rub comes.DON'T DISTURB THE NATION.
Hutchinson News.
It is earnestly hoped that the tariff question will be disposed of before the baseball season opens. It would be most unfortunate for the country to have two such complicated questions on hand at the same time.THE AFTERNOON TEA.
It is said that the marriage of another prince or the prince of Wales has been arranged, and it will be publicly announced this month.

"The Court bureau, limited," is the name of a company organized in London, under the name of the "Court bureau, limited," to act as a social clearing house through which cards may be exchanged and invitations issued and accepted.

He—When an Indian gives a present it is always with the expectation of getting something in return of equal or greater value." She—Why, how funny. That's just exactly like our wedding present system, isn't it?

A young woman in Berceuse, France, sent a dress to be altered, and forgot to remove from its pocket a very confidential letter. The dressmaker found it and instead of returning it communicated its contents to several neighborhood gossip.

The London Court Journal says: "A number of leading American ladies are endeavoring to make London adopt its fashions from New York, and negotiations are now going on between the one who is the more of a large establishment having that object in view."

Life: "Softas—Do you think Miss R. would mind if I took her as my girl?" Ripper—Well, she looks like a smart sort of a girl—still, she might."

That fifty-eight-year-old maid in New York who received a verdict of five cents damages for a negligently conducted Englishman in a suit for breach of promise of marriage may count herself a lucky woman. Six cents is probably more sense than she ever had before.

Women have started in London a paper called the Women's Penny Paper, and are making an appeal to the public. The paper is to be published in the habit of collecting the retail trade in sections where the wholesale trade is not so numerous. The paper is to be published in the habit of collecting the retail trade in sections where the wholesale trade is not so numerous.

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At Paris this is the latest feature for dessert in the practice of putting on the table small receptacles called "nappies," or "pots," in which are inclosed nuts, bonbons and any other small delicacies. The custom is to place a napkin on the table, and the guests take a nut and before opening it trade it for that of some one else. The fun comes in when the results of the trades are known and the guests find that they have not received what they expected.

STATE JOTTINGS.
Nebraska.
Valentine's high license ticket was a winner.

Waco's city council is solid for prohibition.

High license will be the policy of Avoca the coming year.

McCook for the first time elected a democratic mayor.

By eight majority Juniata declared in favor of high license.

The unionists carried Osceola by twenty majority.

Snyder elected the democratic ticket with the exception of clerk.

After four years of prohibition Platteville has decided to go back to the old way.

Vulcanias has kicked over the prohibition traces by a majority of nine.

West Point's new mayor is J. D. Nellig and he favors high license.

The village of Culberson has chosen a license bond for a good majority.

The old board was re-elected at Ainsworth and the members favor high license.

Building permits amounting to \$78,400 were issued in Lincoln during March.

The city of Lincoln has elected a democratic ticket for the coming year.

For the first time in its history Gibson voted for license by a majority of thirty.

Humboldt was one of the few towns in the state which the license law has not reached.

North Platte decided for high license and elected a republican mayor, Dr. E. B. Warner.

The entire license ticket, with the exception of one member, was elected at Orleans.

The city of Lincoln has elected a democratic ticket for the coming year.

The citizens' ticket was successful over the straight republican nominees at Lexington.

George Haver was elected mayor of Chadron with the balance of the citizens' nominees.

The non-partisan high license ticket carried the day at Fairbury by about two hundred majority.

The contract has been let for building the free wagon bridge across the Platte river at Louisville.

The Auburn city council is in on license, but the mayor is "wet" and will cast the deciding vote.

The prohibitionists had no ticket at Brainard and the high license candidates were elected unanimously.

The State bank of Pierce has filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state with a capital stock of \$35,000.

Peter Anderson, a Laramie constable, is under arrest for poisoning a man named Norman into insensibility with a beer bottle.

James G. Ackerman, a prominent business man in Lincoln, is visiting America for the purpose of raising funds to build a church in the city of Duma, and is just now making a lecture tour through the west.

The Maquettea Excelsior says that a justice of the peace of that town was presented with a petition signed by thirty citizens requesting him not to go back to work on the day that a certain case was to be tried before him, but the petition did no good.

The independent school district of Waterloo sold \$5,000 worth of bonds last week at \$1.01. The bonds were issued for term years and for the purpose of taking up the \$5,000 6 per cent bonds issued some time since for school house purposes.

A strange case of loss of memory is that of Mrs. Norris, the surviving victim of the Brown's station car crash. She has almost recovered from her injuries, but her mind has been so affected by the terrible event that she is unable to remember

any of the circumstances connected with it, and without the evidence that was expected from her no clue can be had to the perpetrators of the crime.

William Tenney, a farmer living near Knox, has been mysteriously missing for a week. He had sold \$200 worth of corn in a week and after paying a note of \$20 to the bank started to see his sick wife, who is staying at her father's with her three children. He gave her \$10 and started for home, since he had been seen. It is reported that he is owing several hundred dollars, and the general opinion is that he has fled from his creditors.

A case of gross criminal carelessness cost a man his life at North English. John Stahl, a billiard hall proprietor, shot John Skates, one of his customers. There had been white cap games up to the persons against each other. The matter was being discussed and Stahl was asked what he would do if they got him. He went behind the counter, took up the revolver and fired. John Skates instantly. Intense excitement prevailed and in a few minutes the streets were thronged with spectators. The coroner's jury called the case an accident. The jury found the shooting unintentional.

MR. DREW EXPLAINS.
Hesper, Neb., April 1.—To the Editor of THE BEE: The following paragraph clipped from the columns of THE DAILY BEER of March 28 so grossly misstates facts and accuses me so wrongfully that a few words in explanation might not be out of place:

The organization has grown to such proportions in Nebraska that it is impossible to keep it in the future. The attempt of Mr. Drew to include reports from the lumbermen's convention because "many times were to be done" is a gross misstatement. The lumbermen's convention was held in Nebraska and the lumbermen were the only ones who got hold of it. "Shows that the Dodge county senator is anxious to pose in public as a friend of the lumbermen" is a gross misstatement. The lumbermen's convention was held in Nebraska and the lumbermen were the only ones who got hold of it.

The Bee of March 27, the morning following the first meeting of the association, virtually made the same remarks, through its representative, who was reporting the probable result of the meeting. The statement I sent to the reporters to ascertain why words were attributed to me which had been uttered by others, but found that the reporters had not been there the day before. Upon my stating the case, this gentleman offered to contradict the report, saying that "it should not have been said that I was a friend of the lumbermen." He at the same time advised me to drop it, as but little had been said regarding it and that nothing further should appear.

The next day, however, something further did appear, and that in the editorial columns of the same paper, and it begins to look as if the lumbermen's convention were a misrepresentation, or did not understand the case.

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BOARD OF TRANSPORTATION.

Not Ready to Give Nebraska the Iowa Freight Rates.

The board of transportation met this afternoon at 2 o'clock and was called to order by Auditor Benton, the chairman of the board. Before taking up the special subject for which the meeting was called, the board inquired regarding the payment of the salaries of the secretaries of the board, and it was decided to pay them on demand, the vouchers to be signed by the chairman.

Clerk Holmes read the minutes of the last meeting, when the attorney general explained the steps he had taken pursuant to the resolution passed asking him to appear before the interstate commerce commission to secure, if possible, a reduction of freight rates on long haul shipments of corn. He stated that with Secretary Gildison he had formulated a complaint which was properly filed before the commission, and that when the roads filed their answer and fixed the date for legal hearing they would try to prove the allegations as charged. This case away with the current understanding that the late sitting of representatives of the commission in this city was adjourned to the commission, the state board was filed and published in almost every paper in the state. When the issue is joined by the answer of the roads and the cause on legal hearing before the interstate commerce commission, the attorney general explained the steps he had taken pursuant to the resolution passed asking him to appear before the interstate commerce commission to secure, if possible, a reduction of freight rates on long haul shipments of corn. He stated that with Secretary Gildison he had formulated a complaint which was properly filed before the commission, and that when the roads filed their answer and fixed the date for legal hearing they would try to prove the allegations as charged. This case away with the current understanding that the late sitting of representatives of the commission in this city was adjourned to the commission, the state board was filed and published in almost every paper in the state. 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