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OFFICES.
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CORRESPONDENCE.
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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors.
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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

For the week ending May 17, 1890, as follows:
Sunday, May 11, 23,000
Monday, May 12, 23,000
Tuesday, May 13, 23,000
Wednesday, May 14, 23,000
Thursday, May 15, 23,000
Friday, May 16, 23,000
Saturday, May 17, 23,000
Average, 23,000

GEORGE B. TRACHECK, Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending May 17, 1890, was as follows:

State of Nebraska, ss.
County of Douglas, ss.
George B. Tracheck, 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 May, 1890, is 23,000 copies; for June, 1890, 23,000 copies; for July, 1890, 23,000 copies; for August, 1890, 23,000 copies; for September, 1890, 23,000 copies; for October, 1890, 23,000 copies; for November, 1890, 23,000 copies; for December, 1890, 23,000 copies; for January, 1891, 23,000 copies; for February, 1891, 23,000 copies; for March, 1891, 23,000 copies; for April, 1891, 23,000 copies.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of May, A. D. 1890.

Notary Public.

SINGLE COPY POSTAGE RATES.

8-page paper, 1 cent; Foreign 2 cents
12-page paper, 1 cent; Foreign 2 cents
16-page paper, 2 cents; Foreign 3 cents
20-page paper, 2 cents; Foreign 3 cents
24-page paper, 2 cents; Foreign 3 cents

The proxy must go. Let the republican state central committee take heed.

The resolutions of the anti-monopoly republican conference are strong, straight and to the point.

KANSAS CITY is wrestling with a deficit of twenty thousand dollars in her treasury's accounts.

The railroads must march out of politics and the railroad capper must seek another occupation.

The passage of an ordinance regulating the construction of fences is timely. The fences of the authors will require considerable repair before snow flies.

An Iowa jury fixes seven hundred dollars as a sufficient sum for the incensed feelings of a man treated to a coat of tar and feathers. The price is excessive and will discourage costumes of the class.

The country will have a profound sigh of relief now that bristles are removed from the free list. A duty of ten cents a pound will strengthen the spinal column of the nation.

The sudden disappearance of "Our Val" from the list of candidates for sergeant-at-arms gives color to the melancholy suspicion that the West Point statesman has been given an involuntary bath in the senatorial bouillon.

The federal authorities are determined to bring the Florida assassins and ruffians to punishment. The United States marshal, backed by a revenue cutter, is scouring the country in the vicinity of Cedar Keys for the leader of the gang, who has held the office of mayor. The crimes of this desperado surpass the bloodiest efforts of western freebooters. He has exercised the powers of a petty tyrant, threatening and shooting peaceable citizens and coercing federal officials.

The liberality of the Western Union in catering to the public is singularly unselfish. With almost reckless liberality the company contributes a two-column serial through the Associated Press, without money and without price, solely to prove that Dr. Nervin Green, president of the company, is opposed to the postal telegraph. Of course he is not moved by fear of competition, because he assures the public that the Western Union is not a monopoly. It is the political danger that might follow government control that thrills the soul of the good doctor and causes him to tremble for the permanency of the republic. Such patriotism deserves to be embalmed in print, and the doctor is determined, so long as he controls the wires, not to waste his mental sweetness on the desert air of the committee on postoffices and postroads, but publish it far and wide.

The views of Captain C. E. Dutton, chief engineer of the irrigating survey, recently submitted to the house committee, come nearer solving the irrigation question in a practical way than any yet advanced. He urges the importance of passing a law which will define water rights and prevent a monopoly of streams which are essential to the reclamation of the arid belt. A large number of corporations have already acquired control of valuable water rights and brought under cultivation a vast area of adjacent land. But the privilege is liable to abuse. It tends to prevent the reclamation of an amount of land in proportion to the volume of water. State and territorial regulations are insufficient to guard the vast interests involved. A federal law is necessary to define the water naturally tributary to a stream and to prevent needless waste of the waters, to limit the area controlled by each individual and to properly divide the points at which streams may be tapped with ditches. Such a law will secure the greatest good for the greatest number and prevent one state from diverting all the waters of interstate streams to the detriment of people distant from the headwaters.

THE ROGUS TURNER CIRCULAR.

The Turner circular to publishers of newspapers in this state has already been denounced as spurious by this paper. The following letter throws further light upon this piece of cunning prohibition imposture, although it does not enlighten us as to its author:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 19.—To the Editor of THE BEE: A circular letter has been issued to newspapers in Nebraska asking for advertising rates on anti-prohibition matter and signed by Charles Turner, Louisville, Ky. Diligent inquiry fails to disclose who this Charles Turner is or any advertising agency of which he could be a member. I do not know anything about this scheme but from the similarity of the name to mine and from the nature of enclosed clippings which I also send you, and which are taken from literature of the National Protective association, I am led to believe that this is a fraudulent scheme on the part of the prohibitionists to entrap the newspapers of this state by means of a price at which they will insert anti-prohibition matter, and then publish their copies in the Voice or some other prohibition organ as evidence that anything these papers may have to say editorially or otherwise is paid for by the liquor interests of the United States.

I write you these facts in order to set myself right, as I have never issued any such circular as the one sent out over the name of "Charles Turner, special advertising agent." Very truly yours, CHAS. C. TURNER.

As we said once before, the "Charles Turner" circular was a scurvy trick of which every reputable and honest prohibitionist must feel heartily ashamed.

THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION.

The house committee on immigration is not wholly satisfied with the information it obtained in the eastern cities, and is going to prosecute a further inquiry in Chicago. It is understood that its purpose in visiting that city is to gather information and advice as to the advisability of requiring an educational qualification for immigrants. The committee is said to have a measure nearly ready to report to the house, but it is in some doubt as to what it should do in the matter of providing that persons coming into this country shall be acceptably educated. It may be doubted whether Chicago is the best place in which to seek the desired information. There is no city in the country where the prejudice against foreigners is stronger among the class of people from whom the committee will obtain the most of its information and advice. But independent of what the committee may learn there, it may be said that public sentiment will be favorable to legislation requiring that persons coming into the country shall have some education. Nobody would approve of admitting people who could not read and write, and on the other hand no reasonable man would ask that the educational qualification of an immigrant be more than is necessary to enable him to read and understand the constitution and laws of the country. Unquestionably it is not desirable to admit the absolutely illiterate. This class, native and foreign, is quite large enough in the country already. But on the other hand there is no necessity for placing the standard of scholarship so high that the most acceptable class of foreigners will be kept out and the political agitators abroad will have no difficulty in securing admission. The question of an educational qualification need not be a difficult one, and why the house committee should deem it necessary to go to Chicago for information and advice is not easy to understand. All that is necessary is to provide that persons coming into the country shall be able to read and write intelligibly in their own language, and the committee certainly cannot need to visit Chicago in order to learn this.

THE ORIGINAL PACKAGE ISSUE.

There was a very instructive discussion in the United States senate Tuesday on the bill of Senator Wilson of Iowa to allow states to prohibit the importation of liquors. There is perhaps no subject of more interest than this, if there is any of greater importance, before the people of this country, and the opinions of the leading men of congress on the question will be regarded with great concern by those who believe in prohibition and those who advocate some other method of regulating the liquor traffic. As the matter stands there is a difference of opinion as to whether the decision of the supreme court in the "original package" case goes to the extent of affecting all legislation relating to the liquor traffic, that is, whether license or tax laws of a state are rendered practically nugatory in relation to liquors imported into a state and sold in the original packages. The opinion of the minority of the supreme court certainly is to the effect that the decision goes to this extent, but the consensus of public opinion does not agree with this view. On the contrary, it is held that the decision does not interfere with the right of the states to regulate the liquor traffic, and that a tax or license law, making no discrimination between liquors handled by citizens of a state and non-residents, can be enforced. Numerous decisions of the supreme court are cited in support of this position, and its reasonableness seems entirely clear. The argument is that while a state cannot exclude liquors brought within its jurisdiction from another state, without the permission of congress, because to do so would be an interference with interstate commerce, it can prescribe and enforce the conditions under which such liquor shall be sold in the state, either by tax or license. The state has no power in itself to shut out importation of liquor, but it may require that persons disposing of it shall pay a tax or license for the privilege of doing so, provided that such regulation operates equally upon all persons engaged in the traffic.

The supreme court distinctly held that it is in the power of congress to permit a state to exclude liquor or any other article of commerce which the legislature may by act declare to be inimical to the health or morality of the people of a state. Thus opium, tobacco, and a number of other things could be prohibited from coming into a state if congress were to allow it to be done. The question involved in the bill of Mr. Wilson of Iowa is whether it is wise for congress to exercise its authority to allow a state to shut out any article of commerce which its legis-

lature may presume to be unhealthy or undesirable for the use of its people. If a state is allowed to do this in the case of liquors, as a concession to its police powers, where is the line to be drawn at which congress should refuse to permit a state to exclude articles of commerce? Certainly whisky is not the only article the use of which may be deleterious to health and morals.

As we have heretofore said, this is a very serious matter which congress would better leave to settle itself. We believe with Senator Edmunds that the states have the power to regulate the sale of liquors within their jurisdiction, whether imported by citizens or non-residents, and that as long as such regulation, whatever its form, is applied equally to all persons it will not and cannot be interfered with by congress. The undisturbed power to regulate commerce among the states, but when an article enters a state and becomes a part of the property of the commonwealth, it is the right of the state to deal with it as it pleases, simply observing an equality between all persons, so that its citizens shall enjoy no advantages over the citizens of other states.

Congress has had few questions prevailing in its determination more important than this, and its decision will be awaited with extraordinary interest. We believe it would be a very grave mistake to enact into law the bill introduced by Senator Wilson.

THE BUSINESS MEN.

Omaha extends a cordial welcome to the representative business men of the state. It is in the power of the association to contribute materially to the prosperity of the state while guarding their own interests. The internal commerce of the state has reached a point demanding united and vigilant action. Competition is sharp and sleepless. It prevails all departments of trade. Union is essential to protect home interests from unjust discrimination. Nebraska business men are capable of holding their own with any in the land, if given a fair field, and that they propose to secure by a long pull and a strong pull together.

The city attorney's report on the conditions accompanying recent offers of parks and boulevards, points out the importance of carefully scrutinizing these tenders. The decision of the district court in the Hanson park case, which a virtually imposes on the public at large the cost of improving surrounding streets, shows the necessity of vigilance to prevent like injustice in the future. The city at large is taxed for the care and improvement of parks and boulevards, enhancing the value of surrounding property annually, and any attempt to release such property from special improvement taxes should be promptly repudiated.

WHENEVER the public attempts to curb the corporations, it is the custom of late to set up the plea of "taking property without due process of law." But when the railroads want something of value they do not stop to consider the effect on others. The attempt to close up Seventeenth street "without due process of law" shows how readily the corporations will attack the rights of property owners if there is a possibility of gaining an advantage.

The proposition to vacate Seventeenth street at the railroad tracks should not receive a moment's serious consideration from the council. Property owners have some rights which the council cannot set aside for the convenience of the railroads. While it is desirable to abolish grade crossings whenever practicable, streets must not be closed up and the interests of individuals injured at the request of the corporations.

THE ACTION of the anti-monopoly convention does not meet the approval of the political hermaphrodites of these parts. Of course not. The meeting was not organized for the benefit of mugwumps and hybrids.

Two new secure offices have been created for members of the combine. The taxating Tammanyites are tunneling into the treasury with all the fury of hungry wolves.

THE PROMISES of planting of electric lights at one hundred and seventy-five dollars a year each has been checked by a timely veto.

THE REPUBLICANS of Nebraska will all pull together but the railroad bosses must be relegated to the rear.

THE HOOPER shrike sticks to a lie with all the enthusiasm which fifty dollars a night inspires.

THE STATE DENTAL convention promises to fill an aching void in the harmony of the profession.

A DISTINCTION Without a Difference. New York Sun.

The Bynum-Bayne episode in the house settled one important point. It is not parliamentary to call a member a sewer, but it is parliamentary to call him a conduit pipe.

Short Innings for the People. Cleveland Leader.

The railroads in the west are now engaged in a fierce passenger rate war, and for a little money a man can travel a great way. This state of affairs is bad for fat dividends, but it is fun for the public. Many people will now take a railroad ride who otherwise would never think of it.

A Unreparation and an Outrage. New York Sun.

The only constitutional purpose of the census is the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States. The only constitutional warrant for the so-called census act of 1889 is the clause providing for the establishment, every ten years, of a basis for representation in congress and the apportionment of direct taxes.

Any inquiry authorized by act of congress, which goes so far beyond the constitutional object of the census as to institute an inquiry into the physical and private business debts of citizens, merely to gratify scientific curiosity, is unconstitutional. Nothing in the constitution of the United States delegates to the federal government the power to order such an inquiry.

Congress might pass these-called census law of 1889 a dozen times, and it would be not the loss a usurpation and an outrage.

Public sentiment should concern itself very promptly and vigorously with the proposed

invasion of the dignity of the sick chamber and the private account book.

The Farmers of Nebraska.

St. Louis City Journal.

Hon. Charles Howe of Nebraska is reported as saying that the banks are sapping the life blood out of the state. The Omaha Republican seems to take this view of it and declares with a good deal of spirit that "there is no business under any circumstances that will pay for 2 to 4 per cent a month upon the investment, and when farmers and other business men borrow of the banks at such exorbitant rates they are adopting a policy that will soon bring their face to face with bankruptcy." There is no room for dispute upon that point, but it would seem as if it might be questioned that any considerable amount of business was done in Nebraska at such exorbitant rates of interest.

It is well to remember that in Nebraska just now there is strong political pressure to influence the farmers to some sort of political party in the interest of gentlemen who are not distinctive farmers. In considering the case of the banks it is well to bear in mind that a peculiar campaign is now in progress in that state.

It is fair to presume that the business of Nebraska is done as a rule on as cheap a money market as that of western Iowa, and it is not true of western Iowa that the rates of interest among farmers, or in the transaction of business, are considerable volumes, as anything like those alleged as prevailing in Nebraska.

It is easy to say severe things of the banks, for the simple fact that the banks do not cast many votes; but it is only just to say that if the banks are "sapping the life blood of the state," as Mr. Howe alleges, the fault is primarily with the people who have permitted themselves to be placed in so great straits. Mr. Howe, by the way, is a corporation lawyer, and the farmers of Nebraska have so far exhibited a stronger disposition to get after the corporations than they have to get after the banks. It is a condition of their own making if they are in the grasp of the money-lenders. They are in the power of the banks in the same manner as the farmer is in the power of the money-lender, and it is not the fault of the banks which they are so individually responsible.

Money-lenders, particularly in the smaller towns and where they deal in a small way, are not, as a rule, above taking all they can get, and the greed of these men ought to be curbed, so far as that may be done under statutory regulations. It is a subject to which the next legislature may well give attention. It is a question of such prime importance as has been suggested may safely be doubted.

It is doubtless true that the farmers of Nebraska, as the farmers of Iowa, of the Dakotas, and indeed of all the states, have been too ready to go into needless debt. Prudent loans are not infrequently the best investments they can make, but these should be undertaken safely. It is a question of such prime importance as has been suggested may safely be doubted.

It is true of most men that they make their money under some sort of compulsion. There is only one business rate for the accumulation of a surplus—and that is the rule of keeping expenditures safely below the income. The average man of whatever calling is much surer to get on in the world by keeping out of debt than by going into debt. Not every man can keep out of debt, or it is wise for him to do so, but he might keep out of debt, under all ordinary circumstances, as to his current expenses—pinch and get on, and get on top.

Who has adequate security to offer there is no lack of opportunity to borrow money. Precisely so is the opportunity to buy what one can get along without, and what he is not really able to afford. Thus unprofitable and ruinous investments are offered to him on every hand. His safety is not in buying what he can not pay for.

But all this involves a problem that each individual or each family must meet independently. There are other things that must be met collectively, and just now in Nebraska the transportation question is one of those things. It would be singular enough if the farmers of Nebraska were not much more in danger of ruin through taxation beyond their personal control than through any other cause.

The farmers of Nebraska ought to be the potent power in the government of that state and therefore in the great work of making its laws. That they are numerically strong enough to do this is indicated by the solicitude of the politicians in their behalf.

HE WANTS A NEWSPAPER.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 21.—To the Editor of THE BEE: Although I am a Democrat and have heretofore seldom read THE BEE, I have made up my mind that I must have your paper for the purpose of getting the news, although I don't like its politics. The World-Herald has just published an article which I have given up the sheet in disgust. I was much interested in the outcome of the anti-monopoly convention, and I was surprised and upon glancing over my World-Herald this morning I found that but half of the proceedings were given and that the most important action taken was omitted.

When one reads THE BEE or Journal to find out what action was taken on the resolution of the anti-monopoly convention, and before the brass-collared individual known as the executive committee. This thing has happened frequently and especially when I was most interested in some piece of news, the account seems to drop off just where the real news ought to begin. Us Democrats are interested in the news and do not care for a lot of trash in newspapers which has no news at all. Send me THE BEE.

DEMOCRAT.

Keamey's Electric Street Railway.

KEAMEY, Neb., May 21.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Work began yesterday on the Keamey electric street railway and it will be completed as soon as possible. A committee from the city council spent the forenoon in a session regarding the difference existing between the electric railway company and Mr. Drake, manager of the Nebraska telephone company. In building the wires along the street, the telephone company is in contact and thereby injure the telephone service. The committee asked Mr. Drake to place his wires higher, which he refused to do, and the committee proposed that the company may go ahead building and that Mr. Drake would be compelled to get out of the way.

The proceedings of the supreme court were as follows:

Frank H. Strout of Red Willow county was admitted to the bar.

The following cases were argued and submitted: State vs. Nebraska Distilling Company, error from Douglas county. Affirmed. State vs. William C. Drake, error from Douglas county. Affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Norval.

Opinion by Mr. Justice Norval. Error from Stanton county vs. Justice Norval. Opinion by Mr. Justice Norval.

Curran et al. vs. Atkinson. Opinion by Mr. Justice Norval. Error from Stanton county vs. Justice Norval. Opinion by Mr. Justice Norval.

Wastover et al. vs. Vandoren. Error from Platte county. Reversed and remanded. Opinion by Mr. Justice Maxwell.

Smith vs. Shaffer. Appeal from Harlan county. Reversed and remanded. Opinion by Mr. Justice Norval.

Curran et al. vs. Atkinson. Opinion by Mr. Justice Norval. Error from Stanton county vs. Justice Norval. Opinion by Mr. Justice Norval.

Wood River bank vs. Kelley. Error from Hall county. Affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Cobb.

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