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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, I, Geo. F. Tschuck, Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, do hereby certify that the actual circulation of this paper during the month of August, 1890, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation. Rows include August 1st to August 26th, showing daily and weekly circulation figures.

Average, 20,851. Geo. F. Tschuck. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 25th day of August, A. D. 1890.

N. P. Felt, Notary Public, County of Douglas, Neb.

A MACHINE has been invented which makes ten thousand matches in an hour. Mammas with eligible daughters might study this invention with profit.

AN increase of forty-one per cent in bank clearings leaves nothing to be said of Omaha's progress as a financial center. St. Paul, Minneapolis and Denver hobble painfully in the rear.

BEFORE Council Bluffs attempts to exercise police authority over Cut-off Island, it would seem advisable to send out an exploring expedition to discover where that assumed authority begins and ends.

HARVARD thinks of employing a professional coacher in the hope of beating Yale in the next boat race. So long as this generous rivalry is maintained there need be no fear for the high standard of American education.

THE Cleveland board of education has very wisely made a business course a part of the high school instruction. The young man will find that an elementary knowledge of business principles will serve him much better in his battle with the world than a full course on astronomy or a smattering of Greek.

UNDER the stimulus of favorable legislation and higher prices, unusual activity prevails in the silver mining sections of the west. The year's output will easily exceed that of last year in quantity, while the increased price has already added from ten to fifteen million dollars to the value of the ore taken out.

THE Kansas board of agriculture estimates that under the most favorable conditions the crop of corn will not yield more than one-third of an average, or a total of seventy-five million bushels, against two hundred and forty million bushels last year. But the difference in acreage will nearly make up the shortage.

OUR friend, the enemy, appears very anxious to know how soon THE BEE will open the campaign for Richards and the republican ticket in dead earnest. Our belligerent friends will not be kept waiting very much longer. The guns are being unlimbered and the ammunition will soon be ready for use at short range. Mr. Richards and his hosts will presently take the field and make things rattle all along the line.

MAKING due allowance for the patriotism of returning citizens, it ticks local pride to hear the praises of Omaha sung in all eastern circles. And yet it is not surprising. The marvelous development of the city in the past naturally excites admiration. Its gilt-edged credit in the financial world, its growth as a commercial and industrial center and its splendid prospects for continued prosperity, combine to keep it in the lead as the metropolis of the Missouri valley.

FOR the Douglas county fair association has subordinated itself to other associations, being content with special exhibits of the county's products. This year, however, the association will go it alone and demonstrate its ability to organize and manage a complete fair. The interest manifested in the exhibition of attractive goods during the coming week insure a display equaling, if not surpassing, its more pretentious predecessors.

ALL reforms move slowly and this may be said of the efforts of the Omaha Medical Society to purge the city of charlatans. After making a number of arrests the society has found that the state laws cannot be made to reach those against whom complaints have been lodged. Our statutes make it only a misdemeanor for a quack to play doctor and the penalty is comparatively trifling. The reputable physicians are therefore content themselves with a lenient negotiation with a view to the expunging of the quack from their ranks.

THOUSANDS of settlers in the vast region from western Kansas to California are most deeply concerned in the settlement of this matter, which will determine on just what footing they hold their lands. Under the act of 1858, reserving the arid lands from settlement and entry, the interior department has recognized none of the thousands of settlers' claims to the lands covered by the act, and as the matter now stands these people have no assurance that they would ever come into possession of their lands. The repeal of the act of 1858 would, however, enable them to properly secure the lands they have taken up and occupy them without danger of interference. The repeal of this law would open the whole region which it covers, some eight hundred and fifty thousand acres, to settlement, segregating only such portions as are required for reservoir sites or rights-of-way for canals or ditches.

With the provision that no person or corporation shall be permitted to acquire more than three hundred and twenty acres of land, but there will otherwise be no change made in the existing law, it having been decided, it is understood, not to press the bill repealing the desert land and other laws. The reduction of the aggregate amount of land which any one person may enter is said to be the only point gained by the house in the conference.

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OUR TRIBUTE TO RAILROADS.

According to the report of Henry C. Adams, statistician of the Interstate commerce commission, there are in round numbers one hundred and sixty thousand miles of railroads in the United States. This property is stocked for four and a quarter billion dollars, and outstanding bonds represent a like sum, making a total of eight and a half billion dollars, or a fraction over fifty-two thousand dollars for every mile of road in the country.

A GREAT INDUSTRY.

The latest bulletin of the census office relates to the production of iron, and exhibits a phenomenal progress during the last ten years in a department of industry which plays a very large and important part in the national prosperity. It is shown that for the year ended June 30, 1889, the production of pig iron was the largest in the history of the country, amounting to over nine and one-half million tons.

BRING ON YOUR PROOF.

Our very enterprising contemporary, the World-Herald, is welcome to all the capital it can make for itself among workmen by its loud professions of sympathy for the New York Central strikers, and its slobbering eulogies of Powderly. The average workman of Omaha is intelligent enough to know a hawk from a hand-saw.

ANOTHER COMPROMISE PROMISED.

It is expected that the differences between the two houses of congress over the arid lands and the irrigation amendment of the senate to the sundry bill, will be settled some time this week. The conference held meetings almost every day last week and called into consultation senators and representatives from the regions affected, and the reported result has been to bring both sides almost together on a compromise arrangement.

TWO GREAT NEEDS.

Now that the council has had time to recuperate from the exhausting official labors of the past six months, the members should promptly grapple with questions of vital importance to the people. Among these none are of greater moment than the extension of the fire limit and the passage of a general ordinance increasing the number of polling districts.

THE PINKERTONS IN CONGRESS.

Representative Quim of New York has offered a resolution in the house instructing the judiciary committee to inquire and report by bill or otherwise, what legislation within the province of the federal government may be proper and necessary to prevent corporations engaged in interstate commerce from employing unjustifiably large bodies of armed men denominated "detectives," but clothed with no legal functions.

THE PENALTY OF PAIDING.

Eight more of the Minneapolis census enumerators have made the personal acquaintance of certain energetic United States deputy marshals, in the prohibition law of Iowa, upon a charge of having added one thousand fictitious names to his schedule. Considering the total of Minneapolis first returns, the number of enumerators engaged and the probability that among all of them there was a generous rivalry in the padding process, it is not unlikely that the population of that town is actually below 15,000.

A VERY BAD BREAK.

We think the Democrat, in its complimentary notice of the Hon. Jacob V. Wolf, who was recently nominated by the people's party of Nebraska for state treasurer, has not noticed that gentleman's chances for election in calling public attention to the fact that he was a leading member of the Indiana house of representatives in the session of 1863, should his political opponents by such mention, be apprised of the fact.

STATORY PROHIBITION.

BRADY, Neb., August 23.—To the Editor of this paper: Is the prohibition law of Iowa constitutional or is it a legislative enactment of the legislature? W. S. GOWERS. Answer.—The law is only statutory. The constitutional amendment which was adopted by the people in 1890 is a constitutional prohibition law, which is now in force.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

The Sarpy county will be held September 26th. Greenham is to have a new bank, to be known as the Citizens. Cherry county will send a display of her products to the state fair. Brown county's eighth annual fair will be held at Long Pine, September 17 to 24.

POLITICAL CHOW-CHOW.

In one of his southerly and ear-fetching speeches, recently delivered at Superior, Judge McKelighan made many remarkable statements. Among other interesting things he assured his audience that if he is elected to congress he would pass laws that will make it possible for men and women to live without labor, and money will be provided and given to each of his constituents.

CHANNERY'S SOFT POSITION.

Mr. Depey is coming back to America on the Eider, which is a soft thing that the presidency of the New York Central at this time. Only the Charleston News and Courier could have been guilty of this: "There is one feature about the great G. A. R. encampment in Boston that South Carolina can well justly pride itself on."

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NATURALIZATION LAWS.

How People of Foreign Birth May Become Citizens of This Country. The statutes made and provided for the naturalization of those who are not born who wish to become citizens of the United States should be thoroughly understood by those seeking to acquire the right to vote. Following are the provisions under which citizenship may be acquired.

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