

THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss: I, George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, do hereby swear that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending Nov. 29, 1890, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation. Rows include Nov. 21 (21,475), Nov. 22 (21,480), Nov. 23 (21,485), Nov. 24 (21,490), Nov. 25 (21,495), Nov. 26 (21,500), Nov. 27 (21,505), Nov. 28 (21,510), Nov. 29 (21,515).

Average... 22,000. GEORGE B. TSCHUCK, Notary Public.

The impending session of the legislature will be of vital concern to the people of this state. It is of the utmost importance that members of the legislature shall understand the wants of their constituents and be prepared to grapple intelligently and adventurously with the issues that must come before them.

It is going to be a cold, hard winter for home rule in Ireland.

SUPPORT OF Parnell in the present crisis falls to the level of emotional insanity.

PAINE'S marvelous skill as a leader stands him well in his new role as a political wrecker.

MR. LODGE is just now occupying the place of Mr. McKinley as the target of democratic guns.

The western railroads should lose no time in forming a combine to keep their officers out of jail.

The Indian war and the Lincoln investigation rival each other in promising "startling developments."

The issue of 1,000 stand of arms to frontier settlers insures a large crop of victims who "didn't know it was loaded."

BALFOUR'S coercion courts appear the same of justice and fair dealing beside the rulings of the Irish parliamentary leader.

SHOULD the stamped of colored voters to the alliance standard continue in the south, there will be nothing left for the force bill to operate on.

EVERYBODY is willing that the McKinley law shall have a fair trial, as the president asks, but the fear is that it will be convicted and sentenced to death.

The calm in Illinois politics would seem to mean that General Palmer is to be chosen senator. There never is any calm there when that question is open to dispute.

IT is to be hoped that General Brooke will do nothing further until he has received the full text of the remarks of Senators Dawes and Blair on the subject of the Indian war.

The military authorities do not propose to walk into a trap like that which wrought disaster in the late political campaign. They do not underestimate the number and fighting qualities of the foe.

IT is reported that the Indians about Rosebud agency are "disintegrating."

AS long as the bloated Kalakaua can find people to cheer him in the streets of an American city the spirit of royalty may be said to retain its grip on the popular imagination. No man ever had slenderer political or personal reasons for receiving such homage.

SALT LAKE CITY and Denver enter a vigorous protest against the re-employment of E. P. Vining as traffic manager of the Union Pacific.

The financial gain to the company was overbalanced by the number of enemies multiplied by Vining's total lack of courtesy and downbearing disposition.

RAILROAD OFFICIALS INDICTED.

The federal grand jury at Chicago, which is investigating the alleged manipulation of freight rates by western roads and shippers in violation of the interstate commerce law, has presented indictments against the railroad officials. These officials are the president and general manager of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City road, the general freight agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the general freight agent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific. The nature of the evidence upon which these indictments were found is not stated, and probably will not be known to the public until the cases go into court, but it is doubtless ample. The attorneys of the interstate commerce commission appear to have proceeded with great care and the jury has undoubtedly been equally circumspect in examining the evidence. It is therefore to be presumed that in returning the indictments there is full confidence that they can be sustained. Others, it is expected, will follow.

This action can hardly fail to produce something of a sensation in railroad circles, particularly of the west. The common belief is that officials of every western road have violated the interstate commerce law by manipulating rates, and now that the commission has shown its first earnest purpose to enforce the law, it is to be expected that it will go to the very bottom with its investigation, in which case it is reasonably certain that it will have an extended list of indictments. It is understood that after the investigation of freight-rate manipulation is completed attention will be given to the passenger departments of the roads, with a view to placing the responsibility for the cut-rate tickets that have recently been disturbing the market. While it is probable that the violations of the law in manipulating passenger rates have not been so common or serious as in the freight business, they should suffer the penalties provided for each violation of the law. These are a heavy fine or imprisonment, or a fine and imprisonment.

The judicial proceedings thus instituted will lead to decisions regarding the constitutionality of certain features of the interstate commerce law, if not of the law as a whole. Already the constitutional issue has been raised by the refusal of two persons, one a railroad official and the other a shipper, to answer questions propounded in the investigation by the grand jury on the ground that to do so would be to criminate themselves, and if the decision of the circuit court goes against them the cases will go to the supreme court. Doubtless other constitutional issues will arise in the progress of the trials under the indictments. Meantime the public will regard with unimpaired satisfaction the evident determination of the commission to enforce the law, the violation of which with absolute impunity has been too long permitted.

AN OMAHA POSTAL DEFECTION.

Congressman Connell is doing energetic work for Omaha and the west. The Washington dispatches state that he has prepared an argument in favor of a new postal division, with headquarters at Omaha, and that he will make an effort to have a bill passed to this effect before the end of the present session.

This change in the postal department would be very beneficial to the service in general and Omaha in particular, and can be fairly said to be demanded by the enormous growth of this section and the business it gives the government. Nebraska is now a part of the Chicago division, which includes also the states of Illinois, Iowa, Idaho and parts of Oregon, Kansas, Colorado and South Dakota. Mr. Connell's plan is to establish an Omaha division to cover Nebraska, Wyoming, Idaho and, possibly, some other territory. The plan is not a new one, but it would seem that there is no longer any good reason for delaying it. Such a division must be made sooner or later, and the revelations of the census, as well as the large and growing railroad facilities at this point, ought to be sufficient to name Omaha as the proper headquarters. It is stated that the business already transacted by the chief clerk in the Omaha office is larger than that done at some of the divisions in the west and southwest.

The present is also a good time to ask that the headquarters of the postal inspectors be re-established at Omaha, from which it was first removed to Denver and afterward to St. Louis. If Congressman Connell can get these beneficial changes through congress before he retires he will do most excellent work for his city and state and for the postal service in general. If the changes are not made at this time, when all branches of the government are in harmony, it will be difficult to predict when they can be accomplished hereafter.

A DEFECT IN THE MONETARY SYSTEM.

The secretary of the treasury in his annual report states it to be his judgment that the gravest defect in our present financial system is its lack of elasticity, but he does not suggest a remedy. He remarks that the national bank system supplied this defect to some extent by the authority which the banks have to increase their circulation in times of stringency, and to reduce when money becomes abundant, but by reason of the high price of bonds this authority has ceased to be of much practical value. There is reason to believe that the secretary had contemplated presenting a plan intended to provide that when there was a surplus of money in circulation it could be invested in government bonds bearing a low rate of interest, and when money should become scarce these bonds could be immediately converted into currency at the treasury. Such an interconvertible bond plan has been proposed several times in the past without meeting with much favor, and it is quite probable the secretary was persuaded that it would not be judicious to offer it now, at least as an administration measure. A bond of this kind running indefinitely, although it carried no more than a two per cent interest, might prove to be an attractive investment and would possibly effect the purpose of giving greater elasticity to the currency, but

THE OBJECTION TO CREATING A PERMANENT NATIONAL DEBT IS SO STRONG THAT THE INTERCONVERTIBLE BOND PLAN WOULD HARDLY MEET GENERAL PUBLIC APPROVAL.

The secretary of the treasury concurs in the recommendations of the comptroller of the currency that the obligatory deposit of bonds by national banks be reduced and that circulation be issued equal in amount to the par value of the bonds pledged, and it is safe to infer that he believes such a change in the national banking law would result in at least partially remedying the defect of a lack of elasticity in the monetary system. But in any event it is apparent that this is a matter of such vital importance as to deserve the careful and early attention of congress. As the secretary says, the demand for money in this country is so irregular that an amount of circulation which will be ample during ten months of the year will frequently prove so deficient during the other two months as to cause stringency and commercial disaster. This may happen without speculation and simply as the result of the immense demand for money during the active period of moving the crops to market. The omission will prove disastrous. Gould has declared that no more railroads shall be built, and what Jay says generally goes—in this country at least.

The startling discovery has been made that somebody was touched on election day with a premature chicken. Does this not prove that "birds of a feather will flock together?"

CHADRON claims to have a vein of coal. If so, she has a deep, broad vein of good luck in which the whole state will share.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

M. Crispi, the brilliant Italian premier, perhaps today the ablest man charged with the conduct of national affairs in Europe, has won a brilliant and overwhelming victory in the Italian election. For years, having gained power by a coalition, he has carried out his government by playing one party against another and securing support as hesitatingly from conservatives as from the liberals. The constituents of his majority have been perpetually changing, and it is only by unexampled skill as a politician and amazing force of character as a man that he has kept at his back a score or more votes than a bare majority in a chamber of upwards of 600 members. The elections which have been held, however, give Crispi's government a solid support of 490 members, or nearly four-fifths of the chamber. The radicals, from whom the principal assaults on M. Crispi have come, have dropped to a bare twenty-seven, and the great conservative strength, which it has always been felt might divide the ministerial party, has cast its lot with the youthful follower of Mazzini who has his own steady and steadfast support of crown law and settled order. Such a result is little short of a political revolution. It gives M. Crispi an assured position such as no Italian premier has had in twenty years. It greatly strengthens the position of the triple alliance, of which M. Crispi is the uncompromising supporter. It ends the dream of the irredentist party, that its members might, by agitation, intrigue and a network of secret societies, form a bridge between Austria and Italy over the fragments of Italian territory the former still holds about Trieste. It stamps with permanency the policy of Italian expansion in the Red Sea and Abyssinia. Unfortunately, also, it continues in Italy the wasteful and extravagant armaments which have brought its treasury to the edge of bankruptcy, vastly added to taxation and postponed the development of material wealth.

A DEPLETED TREASURY.

The extravagant recklessness of the combine is already apparent in the depleted condition of the city treasury. Despite the vaunted financial abilities of the defunct "wretch dog" of the combine, the council is brought face to face with an exhausted fund.

Comptroller Goodrich reports the funds for the following branches exhausted: Mayor's office, superintendent of plumbing, feeding prisoners, watchmen, appraisers, hospitals, elections, compiling tax lists and city lighting. Several other funds will be exhausted with the payment of the November liabilities.

This is a charming specimen of "business methods in city affairs."

THE BEE warned the council at the beginning of the year that retrenchment was necessary not only to prevent a deficit but to protect the taxpayers from the raids of useless office holders. The reduced amount of public work, the creation of new departments, the division of work formerly performed by a few men, and the depression which pervaded building operations, justified a radical reduction of the city forces.

But the combine not only refused to curtail expense but actually multiplied offices, sanctioned inflated salaries to incompetents in the city clerk's office, maintained the three tools of the Twenty-eighthers in the plumbing inspector's office where one competent man could have done the work and paid them wages for weeks devoted exclusively to furthering the political fortunes of the bootleggers. The same spirit of extravagance was permitted in other departments, with the result of depleting the funds before the close of the year.

The condition of the city treasury calls for an immediate routing of the tax-attorneys. For weeks they have performed no actual labor for the city. On the contrary, they have conspired to override the will of the voters at the primaries and at the polls, preventing an expression of honest sentiment at the former and endeavoring to thwart the will of the people at the latter.

It is exceedingly doubtful whether any public building bill will pass congress this session. Under ordinary conditions it requires considerable pressure to secure action on such measures during a short session. This year they are overshadowed by increased regular appropriations, which will not leave enough of a surplus to warrant any large expenditure in new public buildings. The determination to pass the elections bill is likely to seriously antagonize not only the forty public building bills on the calendars, but to prevent consideration of all the regular appropriation bills. Under these circumstances, aspiring cities will spare themselves the pangs of defeat by placing little trust in congress.

The cordial relations which have hitherto been maintained between England and Italy were likely to be impaired by the rupture of the negotiations regarding the boundaries of Abyssinia. The Italians insisted that for the delimitation of the Ethiopian territory the occupation of Kassala either by an Anglo-Egyptian or an Italian force was indispensable. The attitude of the British foreign office, on the other hand, is precisely that of the dog in the manger. It will neither take Kassala itself nor permit Italy to do so. That adds to the uneasiness of the Italians at finding their hands tied in the matter of Kassala is the refusal that, at best, their policy of annexation in Abyssinia is of questionable expediency. The acquisition of Massowah, the occupation of the high tableland of Keren and Asmara, and the assumption of a protectorate over Abyssinia are moves analogous to the French adventures in Tonquin and Annam, which roused the ministry of M. Jules Ferry. Italy is far less able than was France to afford such ambitious and expensive demonstrations. Nor were they, indeed, ever deliberately sanctioned by the Italian people or its legislature. Only when they were presented as accomplished facts was the reluctant acquiescence of the chamber of deputies obtained. The cost of maintaining a standing army in readiness for European contingencies, of all the projects to Italy's financial resources, and the country cannot bear the additional burden that would be imposed by a war for the defense of Abyssinia. Where Lord Wolsey failed it is improbable that the Italians would succeed without an exhausting outpour of men and money. Speaking on this subject some months ago, an influential Italian statesman, Marchese Alfieri, said that the uncertainties of the African programme were infinite, while its advantages, compared with its risks, must always be small. In any case, what Africa had cost would not cost the taxpayers more profitably have been spent at home.

NOT ENTIRELY HARMONIOUS.

The Appointment Question Liabilities to Cause a Democratic Split in Congress. The PLAN OF REPRESENTATIVE HOLMAN. Some Speculation as to What the House Committee on Rules Will Do With Nebraska Public Building Bills.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FORTIETH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5.

The democrats are not entirely harmonious upon the appointment question and are likely to split into two or probably three factions over the number of representatives that shall be provided for in the new apportionment bill. By the plan which has been suggested by Mr. Holman, the leading democrat upon the census committee, there would be 33 members in the house. On this basis Indiana, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee and South Carolina will each lose a member each, while the republicans will gain several in the northwestern states. The proposition of Mr. Springer will be of no greater benefit to them. The republicans' plan of fixing the membership at 354 gives those states their present quota and the only states that suffer will be Virginia and South Carolina. That suggestion is more popular with the democrats than any that comes from their own party, which leads the republicans to believe that their reappointment bill upon this basis will be received with favor and passed by the house regardless of the threats that the democrats have made to adopt a new method of apportionment. That will prevent gerrymandering and give all parties an equal and just representation in congress. It is by having the congressional districts of the several states designated by congress instead of by the legislatures of the several states. The republicans will see in this a means of preventing the gerrymandering of Ohio and will thereby gain several members of congress.

NEBRASKA PUBLIC BUILDING BILLS. Senator Padlock and other members of the Nebraska public building committee have today with the house today for the purpose of ascertaining what is likely to be done tomorrow by the committee on rules with the Nebraska public building bills. The committee on rules today said it was likely that the bills providing for public buildings in cities where there are no United States buildings would receive the attention of the committee. Senator Padlock thinks the Beatrice bill and that for Hastings and possibly another Nebraska city or two will be favorably considered.

SENATOR PADLOCK ON THE INDIANS. Senator Padlock said today that he did not believe there has been at any time any real feeling of hostility between the Indians and the white people. As a result of yesterday's meeting of the packers, other than the great fear, held at the office of S. W. Allerton, a committee of fifteen was appointed to confer with the great four. The Tolleston packers and railroad representatives convened in session last evening and the committee on rules will report tomorrow. The committee of fifteen was appointed to confer with the packers, and it is not expected that any decision will be reached before tomorrow. The committee of fifteen was appointed to confer with the packers, and it is not expected that any decision will be reached before tomorrow.

SPECIAL AGENT TINGLE'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Special Agent Tingle in his annual report says: "While in attendance on the conference of consuls general of the United States in Europe, called to consider the practical workings of the customs law, I was strongly impressed with the wisdom and necessity for a stringent enforcement of that act. Had further proof been needed it would have been furnished by a public meeting held in London, admitting that 'involved' was systematically and intentionally undervalued and depriving the fact that under the new provisions of the general tariff act the market, however, was quiet and prices high. It is in my favor. Ohio X has been sold at \$16.00; XX at \$13.00; and No. 1 at \$7.00. Michigan X fleeces have been bid at \$20.00; and No. 1 at \$16.00. Comb and delaine have been in moderate request, with sales of No. 1 combing at \$40.00; Ohio fine delaine at \$36.00; and Michigan fine delaine at \$34.00. In Utah combing there have been sales of one-quarter blood at \$26.00; and three-eighths blood at \$26.00. Territory wool has been in steady demand with sales of \$40.00 per pound. Clean, fine, extra, full spring at \$17.00; and full at \$14.00. Full Texas wools have been in good demand at \$20.00. Pulled wools have been in fair demand at \$10.00; and extra at \$12.00. Foreign wools have been firm.

THE WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—There has been a fair demand for wool during the past week and the sales amount to 2,129,000 pounds of all kinds. The general tone of the market, however, was quiet and prices high. It is in my favor. Ohio X has been sold at \$16.00; XX at \$13.00; and No. 1 at \$7.00. Michigan X fleeces have been bid at \$20.00; and No. 1 at \$16.00. Comb and delaine have been in moderate request, with sales of No. 1 combing at \$40.00; Ohio fine delaine at \$36.00; and Michigan fine delaine at \$34.00. In Utah combing there have been sales of one-quarter blood at \$26.00; and three-eighths blood at \$26.00. Territory wool has been in steady demand with sales of \$40.00 per pound. Clean, fine, extra, full spring at \$17.00; and full at \$14.00. Full Texas wools have been in good demand at \$20.00. Pulled wools have been in fair demand at \$10.00; and extra at \$12.00. Foreign wools have been firm.

KEITH COUNTY ASKS OUTSIDE AID.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 5.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Merchants' Exchange has received an appeal from the Ladies' aid society of Paxton, Keith county, Neb. The appeal states that as a result of the failure of crops in that county the people are destitute of clothing and shoes, and need to assist settlers through the winter.

DRUCKER, HOWELL & CO.'S ASSETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The schedules in the assignment of Drucker, Howell & Co., bankers, show liabilities of \$6,430,531; nominal assets, \$35,181,382; actual assets, \$5,750,353.

AMOS TOWNSEND SAYS HE WILL NOT BE A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Ex-Congressman Amos Townsend of Ohio, who is at the Fifth Avenue hotel, does not think Mr. Blaine is in the presidential race. He said in conversation today: "I wish to prick the Blaine bubble right here. Blaine is a friend of mine and I admire him very much. He is not a candidate for the presidency. He told me so myself. I had a conversation with him one day and he said that he had been a candidate several times and failed of nomination. When he got it he was defeated, and he thought that was enough. His ambition, he said, was to fulfill the duties of secretary of state in a way that would reflect credit upon the country and himself. He was tired of the political excitement involved in a presidential race. I believe Mr. Blaine, and while he is popular and his reciprocity ideas have been popular with expressions of approval everywhere, I do not think he will run. The political maiden will change him from his resolution not to become a candidate."

PARNELL ENTERED AT KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 5.—At meeting last night of Irish-Americans resolutions were adopted denouncing any attempts to depose Parnell from the leadership of his party; endorsing his policy and expressing confidence in him. The substance of the resolutions was immediately called to Parnell.

TO MANUFACTURE PROJECTILES.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—F. W. Bliss of E. W. Bliss & Co. has taken a contract to manufacture armor piercing projectiles for the government and a factory will be built for the purpose. The contract is for \$1,000,000. The government has appropriated \$100,000 to establish the plant.

TWO IMPERIAL DOCTORS.

Sir Morell Mackenzie and Professor Koch, the highest authorities in Europe or the world, unhesitatingly recommend Soden Mineral Pastilles (Troches) for all Throat, Lung and Catarrhal diseases. Dr. Koch said: "A cough for which I tried many other medicines which had not the slightest effect, soon became better and has now entirely disappeared. If you are suffering from a Cough, Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, or any Throat trouble, the Soden Mineral Troches will positively relieve when all else fails. Be sure to obtain the genuine imported article, which must have the signature and recommendation of Sir Morell Mackenzie with each box. None other is to be genuine."

FROM THE CAPITAL CITY.

Husband and Wife Granted a Divorce. Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 5.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Lancaster county's district court is noted for its quick divorce cases, but its record was challenged this morning. Jacob R. Bowers filed his petition about 10 o'clock, asking for a divorce from his wife Sara on the ground that she was too free in the use of a razor and a loaded revolver, while he was drawn on him for cash as though he was a national bank. The wife filed an answer forthwith denying the allegations, and an hour afterwards the court made them two. Bowers is a prominent surgeon.

DON'T LIKE HIS HABITS. Minerva Young thinks that she ought to have a divorce, and tells the district court why. She says that James, her husband, is very irregular in his habits inasmuch as he goes away from home for a week at a time, but is very regular in that every time he gets drunk he comes home to sleep off. On one occasion he attempted to climb the stairs with a lighted lamp, and as a result there was a call for the fire department. On other occasions she and her daughter have found him dead drunk in the barn, and as they could not find him to cover him over with beautiful hay. She would also like a little slice of alimony.

ROBERT TRICE. Andrew Dooley, who has been spending the summer working for Fitzgerald on railroads, treasured up considerable of a roll. Andrew has not seen the elephant very much since, and on Wednesday he was out and he would start out and graze upon it in its lair. He proceeded to the bottom, and found a roll of \$100 in a pocketbook. In one compartment he had \$30 in bills, and the balance was in another portion of the book. When he came away he discovered the \$90 was missing. He said nothing about it, however, but later made another visit, having previously taken \$30 from his hoard, and found a roll of \$100 in a pocketbook. In one compartment he had \$30 in bills, and the balance was in another portion of the book. When he came away he discovered the \$90 was missing. He said nothing about it, however, but later made another visit, having previously taken \$30 from his hoard, and found a roll of \$100 in a pocketbook. 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