

THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily and Sunday, One Year, \$10.00...

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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors, The Bee Bldg., Farnam and Seventeenth Sts.

Table with 2 columns: Date and Amount. Rows include Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Average.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 19th day of December, A. D. 1890. N. F. Felt, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss. George B. Teschick, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing Company...

George B. Teschick, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the total average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the year ending Dec. 31, 1890, was as follows: Sunday, Dec. 7, 19,000; Monday, Dec. 8, 22,000; Tuesday, Dec. 9, 22,000; Wednesday, Dec. 10, 22,000; Thursday, Dec. 11, 22,000; Friday, Dec. 12, 22,000; Saturday, Dec. 13, 22,000.

The hostiles have one bull too many for their health.

The Farmers' Alliance pays a snip price for its prohibition whistle.

Give the dictator rope and he will speedily trangle his party.

The Argentine cedulas, or flat money, were issued against the products of the country, on a plan similar to the "sub-treasury scheme."

There is enough important work to be done by the next legislature to satisfy the most ambitious reformers and keep the most dangerous one out of mischief.

The more J. S. Clarkson talks, the more evident it becomes that he is afflicted with an enlargement of the mouth with a corresponding reduction of gray matter.

OMAHA'S packing industry steadily maintains its progressive pace in product, and what is more important to the stock growers, the market prices crowd those of Chicago, freight added.

The apportionment bill has passed the house and may be expected to go through the senate early. It should not be delayed a day beyond January 1, as the legislature which deal with the matter next have not fallen into the bad habit of sitting all summer like congress.

Just what bearing the election in Council Bluffs has upon the election in Omaha is looked up in the bosom of Dictator Burrows, yet that wishful jay bleeds the farmers for \$200 to pay detectives for scouring that city.

The suspension of banking houses in booming Washington cities is to be regretted, but they give point to the remark that Nebraska men are better off at home than in that over-crowded and over-advertised state.

Washington is all right but it can't erect a metropolitan city at every cross roads, or make every man rich before breakfast.

This implement trust is still insisting that it has no intention of raising the prices of farm machinery.

While the prohibition inquirers are struggling to get away with the Farmers' Alliance surplus by browsing around on the suburbs of the campaign, it is proper to inquire how much of the prohibition campaign fund, estimated at ninety thousand dollars, was squandered in Douglas county.

The incident exhibits Jay Burrows' blatant love for the farmer in its true light. He would leave the destitute to the charity of the public and spend the money on which they have a right to call in time of need to pay prohibition lawyers for blackening the reputation of the state.

Among the many important problems the Douglas delegation must press to a solution in the legislature, that of relieving the courts takes high rank.

For many years there has been a demand in Nebraska for state aid to farmers' institutes, which are conceded to be the best means for encouraging intelligent methods in the cultivation of the soil.

The district court as at present constituted was designed to meet the wants of a district of 70,000 people.

Mr. Burrows has not yet been able to get a through ticket from Idaho to Washington and he still refuses to go by the Union Pacific route.

Measured by the sentiments of the democratic press, the Cleveland boom towers above Hill's as a mountain towers above the hills.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL LANDS.

A matter of very considerable importance to which the next legislature should give attention is that of the public school lands and the funds derived from them. Contracts for school lands sold or leased 20 years ago have matured and are maturing, and the state board of public lands will be compelled to enforce the contracts and demand payment for the lands unless the legislature shall provide for the extension of the contracts.

It is not possible to enlarge the supreme court by statute, but it is possible to increase the number of district judges so as to promptly dispose of rapidly accumulating business. An independent criminal court should be established, and also an intermediate court to dispose of the vast number of cases which are now very conveniently appealed from justices of the peace and buried in the district docket.

It is immaterial what form the relief takes provided a sufficient number of judges are secured to reduce the limit from two years to six or eight months. It is a matter of vital importance, and the bar association and delegation should get together and unite of a measure calculated to expedite the administration of justice.

DANGEROUS SPEED OF TRAINS.

Reference was recently made to the arrest of a locomotive engineer in Minneapolis on the charge of manslaughter. The hearing and disposition of the case brought out many important points bearing on the responsibility of train operators under the law and the rules of the railroad company.

The court made a careful examination of the scene of the wreck, together with the testimony, and decided that Engineer Ketchum was not guilty of criminal negligence; that his error, if any, was one of judgment, and that the blame rests on the shoulders of the railroad company that required him to operate his train at such a high rate of speed in order that Minneapolis might be reached on time.

BURROWS AND THE RELIEF FUND.

Jay Burrows' stock-in-trade is his solicitude for the welfare of the Nebraska farmer. It is upon this capital that he has done a considerable business as a leader of the Alliance, a newspaper publisher and a dealer in pewter badges and other campaign supplies.

At Tuesday's session of the convention General Van Wyck introduced a resolution appropriating the sum of \$5,000 from the Alliance treasury for the relief of the stricken farmers.

NEEDED INSURANCE LAWS.

The inadequacy of the insurance laws of this state is one of the urgent matters which should receive the early attention of the legislature. Under the present law the interests of the business public are not only neglected, but actually made the prey of lawless companies and agents.

It is known that a large number of wildcat companies are doing a flourishing business in Nebraska. Forty-four of them have recently been called to the attention of the auditor's department, where it is freely admitted that the law is powerless to protect the people from the evils of this irresponsible insurance business.

What is demanded is a thorough revision of our insurance laws and the creation of a department exclusively devoted to this branch of public business.

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THE PROPOSED FINANCIAL RELIEF.

The plan agreed upon by the republican senators for relieving the financial stress will undoubtedly, if adopted, do something toward effecting that result, but it is not free from serious objections.

It proposes that the government shall buy, with certificates, in addition to the purchases now authorized, 12,000,000 ounces of silver during the calendar year at a rate not greater than 3,000,000 ounces a month; that beyond the amount of silver then to be purchased and that required to be bought under existing law, the treasury shall, if possible, buy enough silver to replace the reduction of bank notes under \$100,000,000; that the amount of bonds required to be deposited by national banks shall be reduced and the banks allowed to issue notes to the par value of the United States bonds deposited as security; and that there shall be free coinage when silver is maintained at par for one year.

The proposal to issue two per cent currency bonds, payable at the discretion of the treasury, up to \$100,000,000, was rejected.

Of course this plan, like all such schemes made for an emergency, is a compromise, in which those who are least concerned for the preservation of the character of the currency get rather the best of it.

Engineer Ketchum had charge of an Omaha train running between St. Paul and Minneapolis. In approaching a suburban station, at which another train was discharging passengers, Ketchum ran down and killed three persons.

The preliminary hearing it was clearly shown that Ketchum ran the train at a higher rate of speed than the law allows—ten miles an hour—and that the rules of the company coincided with the law. The schedule of speed established the fact that the distance between the two cities could not be covered short of a 25-mile rate.

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There can be no question that the financial situation is strained. All departments of business realize this. But there is reason to believe that this state of affairs is due far more to a lack of confidence than to an insufficient supply of currency.

The decision is based on sound common sense. It punctures the transparent mask of rules which railroad companies take advantage of to shield themselves from responsibility for accident and shift blame on train operatives. It is a notorious fact that trains running within the city limits of Omaha reach a speed of 35 miles an hour, yet in case of accident the companies appeal to the law and instructions to employes to evade responsibility, whereas an examination of the schedules will show that trainmen are obliged to take the risk of violating rules and law to make the time and retain their positions.

The next division encampment of the Sons of Veterans will be at Plattsmouth in June next. This will be the first encampment of the Sons of Veterans ever held in the state and will be composed of 400 delegates from the 12 camps which make up the state membership.

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WAS BURNED TO THE GROUND.

A mistake in an Alarm Calls the Firemen to the Wrong Place.

Another Brace of Young Burglars.

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After the other companies had circled around the Fitzgerald mansion on Twenty-third and A streets and found no fire they retreated, but it was not until twenty minutes later that the flames were just bursting through the roof, but the lack of water prevented the company on the ground from making any headway against them.

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THE PRINCE OF THE STUDIO.

Albert Bierstadt, the Great Artist, Sojourns in Omaha.

Mr. A. J. Smith of New York city, the director of the great art exhibition now in Omaha, and Albert Bierstadt, the eminent artist, arrived Wednesday from Denver.

The former visited that city for the purpose of making arrangements for an exhibition there when the time contracted for in Omaha shall have elapsed.

Mr. Bierstadt's work forms a most distinctive feature of the present exhibition in this city. The most notable pictures are those by Bierstadt now on exhibition here: "Moonlight Moose Hunter," "Autumn in New Hampshire," "Lake Louise" and "The Last of the Buffalo." In fact, everything that he does is a masterpiece in its way.

Mr. Bierstadt is a portly gentleman, nearly six feet in height, with a well shaped head and a pleasant countenance. He is exceedingly polite and unostentatious. He wears a moustache, which, with his hair, shows the touch of advancing years.

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