

THE DAILY BEE.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. Showing the circulation of the Bee for the week ending January 5, 1891.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 5th day of January, A. D., 1891.

Notary Public.

THE political flotillas afloat on Salt creek are industriously engaged in scuttling each other.

THE barnacles will knock at the door of the state treasury, of course, but let it not be opened unto them.

THE reduction of the public debt during December, amounting to \$11,005,398, forms a splendid chapter of last year's record.

GENERAL COLBY will strike nothing more aggressive on the frontier than the Blaine yell that struck him at the Lincoln convention.

THE public should remember that the man who publishes and sells school books is not the best authority on the subject of state politics.

THERE is no real ground for alarm over the reported failure of the Java coffee crop. The stock of burned beans will supply the deficit.

DICTATOR BURROWS has added to his stock in trade an assortment of brands to stamp as "traitors" all persons who refuse to play dummy for him.

The weight of evidence is unquestionably on the side of a fair election and an honest count. Yet it does not approach the painful wait in store of the prohibition lawyers for their fees.

BOYD is confident, Powers hopeful and Majors expectant. As for the people, they want the result that will be reached by honestly following the plain rules laid down in the constitution.

ALL of Nebraska's "third cities" show a good growth and long list of improvements for the past year, and all look confidently forward to the best year in the history as the promise of 1891.

A SIGNIFICANT feature of the assembling of the legislature is the conspicuous absence of the old crowd of office hunters. They were swept under by the November landslide, and have enough sense left to remain out of sight.

MR. PULLMAN complains that he is not as happy with his millions as when poverty tapped at his pockets. Yet Mr. Pullman persistently ignores tempting opportunities to get rid of his millions and acquire happiness and a healthy digestion.

NEBRASKA is taking good care of her children in the exposed counties, but what is South Dakota doing for hers? An empty pocketbook is embarrassing at a time like this. It is to be hoped that South Dakota's will not remain empty after the statesmen at Pierre have brought their minds to bear on this subject.

EXPERIMENTS with the famous Koch lymph in New York show that ten inoculated patients in one hospital increased in weight 32 pounds in 12 days. Despite the croakings of envious critics, the results so far obtained at home and abroad insure Dr. Koch's discovery a leading place among the great medical achievements of the century.

WHEN Secretary Balfour made his tour of the famine districts of Ireland, he declared that the government would provide for the afflicted. Now he finds the job too much for the government and appeals for outside aid, which he loftily spurned a few weeks ago. Balfour's reputation as a versatile stranger to truth is materially improved by his present performance.

Massachusetts statesmen will wrestle again this winter with their old unsolved problem of biennial legislative sessions. It seems very odd that a state that has been so progressive in all other matters should cling so tenaciously to the idea that the legislature must sit regularly once a year in order to keep the world moving. Moreover, its sessions are generally six months long and are conducted at an enormous expense. The state has few new problems to deal with, compared with a western state, and its legislators merely trifle with old laws. The annual legislative session is a monstrous and Massachusetts should hasten to adopt the biennial idea.

THE TWENTY-SECOND SESSION.

The Twenty-second legislature of Nebraska assembled at Lincoln today. In many respects it is the most remarkable body ever chosen for this service in the state, and its proceedings and results will command extraordinary attention.

The legislature of 1889 contained 103 republicans, 28 democrats and 2 independents. The legislature which assembled today contains 28 republicans, 39 democrats and 69 independents.

On joint ballot the independents have a majority of 4, their margin being 3 in the senate and 1 in the house. But in their claim of 51 members of the house the independents count the representative elected from Saline as a Knight of Labor. Without his assistance the house would be a tie.

Meanwhile, the democrats claim that at least four of the independents will vote principally with them. It is evident that in a body thus strangely constituted complications may arise, and it is therefore impossible to forecast its action on any given subject. The striking feature of the new legislature, however, is the size of the independent element, which is larger than ever before in the history of the state.

Nebraska never before had a legislature that was not controlled by the republicans, the nearest approach to the present situation being in 1883, when there were thirty members chosen as straight-out independents.

It is needless to discuss now the political revolution which brought about these sweeping changes. The Bee has recently spoken very plainly on this subject, and the history of the last campaign is fresh in the public mind. The important consideration now is the use that the new party will make of its strength and the results which will follow the loss of power by the republicans.

The first contest will occur over the organization of the house. The election for speaker will be the first test of party strength. If the independents, with their precarious majority, are able to elect their candidate they will show that they have their following well in hand. The speakership may have a very important bearing on the course of the session.

The matter of the greatest public interest is the contest over the governorship. It ought not to be the subject of profligate debate, nor the cause of costly delay. The constitution makes very plain the duty of the legislature in the matter. Its first business after organizing is to canvass the returns, declare who have been chosen to the various executive offices, and proceed to inaugurate them. If there is then a contest both houses, sitting separately, must fix the date of the hearing by passing a concurrent resolution.

The date must be at least three days ahead, and may be ten, thirty or forty, as the two houses shall elect. In the meantime, the officers who appear to have been elected, according to certified election returns, will be in power. If it shall be subsequently decided that any of these officers were not elected, or that they are ineligible, they will then go out and their legal successors will assume the duties of their offices. The overwhelming sentiment of the state is that the whole matter shall be decided in strict accordance with the provisions of the constitution and the law.

The first duty of the legislature is to adjust its expenses to the Kansas scale and thereby effect a great saving to the taxpayers. It should then proceed as promptly as possible to the consideration of the many important measures that the people are waiting to see passed, in order that their burdens may be lightened and justice done to all the interests of the state.

THE BEHRING SEA CONTROVERSY.

A few weeks ago there seemed to be favorable promise that negotiations regarding the Behring sea controversy would soon be resumed. It was the reported opinion of the British minister at Washington that no further cause of irritation was likely to arise, and he scouted the idea that there was any danger from this issue of a rupture of the friendly relations between the United States and Great Britain.

Since then the situation appears to have assumed a more serious nature, and if reports and rumors are to be believed, it looks as though the controversy might drift into quarrel. The reports are that the British fleet in the north Pacific is to be complemented by a German fleet, and that in order to meet this display of English and German force our government proposes to at once increase the United States fleet on the west coast and has ordered war ships and cruisers to Pacific waters.

It has also been represented that the president and secretary of state have lost patience with the stubborn attitude of the British government and will not renew negotiations on the basis proposed by Lord Salisbury. These representations having reached England are taken seriously by the English press, which variously comments on them. The Tory Standard regards this dispute as wearing a very unpleasant aspect and expresses the hope that Mr. Blaine will not persist in a menace which is certain to be resented and resisted. This journal perhaps more nearly than any other voices the views of the government. Other papers think there is no reason for alarm, ascribing the reported attitude of Mr. Blaine to a desire to promote the interests of his party. The expressions of these journals are altogether peaceful, and so far as they can be presumed to represent public sentiment in England indicate that anything in the nature of a quarrel growing out of this controversy would be deeply regretted.

It is highly probable that none of these reports are entitled to the importance that has been given them abroad or in the American press. It is quite possible that the government may intend to send more cruisers into Behring sea next season, in view of a threatened larger invasion of those waters by Canadian sealers, and it may be the intention also to pursue a more rigid policy with respect to these depredators that was observed the past season. It will do this as a plain duty pending the settlement of the controversy, and it is not clear

that it could do less without practically surrendering its claim. If it does not guard the vessels of Canada it cannot prevent those of any other country sailing in them, and this would mean the speedy extermination of the seal. It is presumed that no American citizen will say that this should be allowed. But there is not a valid reason for supposing that Mr. Blaine has any wish to provoke a quarrel with England over this matter, and if it be granted that he might have it is certain that he would not be sustained by the president. In his annual message the president very explicitly stated why the proposal of Lord Salisbury for a settlement of the controversy was not accepted, and it was satisfactory to the fair and unprejudiced judgment of the country.

Neither the American nor the English people want any conflict over this issue, and the masses of both would heartily welcome its fair and honorable settlement. If the administration has exhausted its resources it would be well to ask congress to direct what further action shall be taken, as it was said a short time ago the president intended to do. We believe if this were done, and congress took counsel of intelligent public sentiment, it would accept arbitration as the most direct and certain way to a satisfactory ending of the controversy.

THE SITUATION IN THE NORTHWEST.

The entire country has become profoundly interested in the situation in the northwest, and as a leading eastern journal remarks, the Indian problem is the live question of the day. The notable feature of the discussion of the question is that while there is abundant criticism of the policy of the government in dealing with the Indians, with reference especially to the system of appointments in the Indian service, it is insisted that the present duty of the government is to use all its power to suppress the outbreak and to protect the settlers whose lives and property are in peril. The war being on, is the general expression, it will have to be fought out in the usual way. "Anniversaries upon the Indian policy of the government," says a Washington journal, "may properly be suspended. Fine-span theories as to the treatment and sentimental considerations as to the moral regeneration of the 'wards of the nation' are not wanted at headquarters just now. The defenseless settlers of the northwest must be saved from spoliation and massacre. The savages upon the warpath must be whipped into subjection. The troops are in the field and must be supported by the whole power of the administration and the people. There is no alternative." This is undoubtedly the feeling that generally prevails in the country.

The indications point to a protracted conflict, with most disastrous consequences, unless the military authorities very greatly increase the means of suppressing the outbreak. No one doubts the ability of the officers conducting the operations against the hostiles, but the force at their command is insufficient for an effectively aggressive campaign, and this the exigency demands. The talk about the Indians being surrounded by the military is obviously absurd. The troops doubtless occupy the most vital points and may be able to successfully defend them in case of attack, but the theater of operations embraces a much larger region than can possibly be covered by a few thousand troops, and as every portion of it is known to the savages it cannot safely be assumed that they will not find an avenue of escape if they should desire to get away. What the number of the hostile Indians is no one knows, but it is probably not much if any less than that of the soldiers, and there is reason to believe that their force is steadily increasing. It is also probable that they are well supplied with subsistence, so that an attempt to starve them into submission would consume months. Meanwhile, there is the danger of raids into the surrounding country to defendless settlers.

Everything shows that the Indians are on the warpath with the determined purpose of doing all the mischief they can. Whether it be a religious craze, or the spirit of revenge, or a sense of injustice, that has led them into revolt is not a matter of immediate consequence. The one fact to be considered is that they are evidently desperately in earnest and must be dealt with as enemies bent upon doing all the damage and destruction they can find opportunity to accomplish. The extent of this will depend upon the degree of vigor employed by the military authorities in suppressing the outbreak, and it would be a great relief to the thousands of settlers whose lives and homes are in peril if the authorities were to show a livelier appreciation of the critical nature of this Indian war.

THE NEW COUNCIL.

The organization of the new council will determine whether the municipal interests of Omaha are to be continued in the clutches of a mercenary clique, or whether the members, profiting by past experience, will give the city an honest, economical government.

The city is on the threshold of a new progressive era. The dark clouds have disappeared. Doubt and restraints no longer check material growth, and confidence is restored. The measure of our immediate advancement rests largely on the conduct of the council. One of the vital essentials of municipal growth is increased taxation and the application of business principles to public affairs. Extravagant disbursement of the public funds implies increased taxation. The cautious foreign investor invariably inquires into the rate of taxation, the public debt and the cost of running the government. If these are favorable investment follows. On the contrary, extravagance and its train of tax-collectors not only checks foreign investments but chills home enterprise and injuriously affects public confidence.

The future of the city demands an improved order of public management. Clauses and combines must be put under foot. Due regard for the rights of contractors and corporations does not mean that they shall control and dictate the conduct of the council. The rights of the people, the prosperity of the city are of greater consequence, and should be rigidly respected and not exposed to a wider circle of earnest admirers and friends. Miss Abbott adorned her profession, not more by her fine talents than by her pure life, and recollection of her as one of the most accomplished and pleasing of singers will always be associated with the thought that she was also one of the truest of women.

TEACHERS AND STATE TEXT BOOKS.

The state teachers' association at its session in Lincoln last week, passed a resolution stating that "we are opposed to state publication." This action was in decidedly bad taste in view of the fact that this is a question which will come before the legislature for a thorough investigation, and that it is undertaken with the hope of effecting a great saving for the people and taking an enormous business from the control of a close monopoly of school book publishers.

The motive and origin of the resolution are perfectly plain. The resolution was doubtless prepared and passed at the suggestion of the book trust. The teachers have unwittingly allowed themselves to be used to play into the hands of these manipulators. The discussion will go on, however, and the issue will be decided without the assistance of the officers or agents of the school book trust.

The facts are that most of the books now used in the schools of Nebraska are published by an association that has power to dictate the cost of the education of every child in this state, so far as this large item goes. Of course they charge all that they think the public will stand. A great many people believe that the state can prepare its own text books, let the mechanical part of the work to the lowest bidder, and thereby save tens of thousands of dollars and be independent of one big monopoly. Only one side of the question has formerly been presented to the people, but it is now proposed to investigate the whole subject, and let the taxpayers say whether they prefer the new method to the old. THE Bee has a large array of facts to be presented at the proper time, and confidently believes it can convince the judgment of Nebraska that the Alliance is right in its demand on this subject.

In the meantime, good taste should suggest to the teachers that they abstain from further attempts to forestall public discussion or legislative action.

THE industrial progress of the south during 1890 was remarkable. Statistics compiled by the Manufacturers' Record show a marvelous increase in all departments of activity. The assessed valuation of all property increased \$270,000,000 during the year, and \$1,000,000,000 in ten years. Three-fifths of the total mileage of new roads were constructed in the south. Banking capital increased \$10,335,000, and the aggregate value of exports was \$28,233,000, an increase over the previous year of \$24,141,000. The output of pig iron increased 400,000 tons. During the year 3,917 new manufacturing enterprises were started, covering every variety of industry from tack mills to steel works. A notable feature of the south's industrial growth is the steady increase of cotton mills. In five years the consumption of cotton by home mills increased 100 per cent. Yet so great is the crop that there is no diminution in the exports of the product. The result is ascribed to the influx of northern capital and enterprise. Back of that, however, is the irrefragable movement of manufacturers toward the source of raw material. It is an irresistible force at work in all sections of the country, and the manufacturer who ignores it will sooner or later be crowded out of the industrial procession.

If Omaha is to have a park system worthy of the name and worthy of the independent powers. In every city which has made a feature of parks, park commissions or boards have been made co-ordinate branches of municipal government, with powers strictly defined by law, but not subject to the control of common councils. There is no rational reason why the council of Omaha should have supervisory control of the park commission. The law creating the commission vests the appointment of members in the judges of the district court. This in itself is a guarantee that the appointees will be from a class of representative citizens and taxpayers never prominent in political conventions. With due respect for the council, the present park commission is its superior in experience and mental force, and certainly more competent than the councilmen to devise and inaugurate a system of parks and boulevards that will be a credit to the city. To subject the board to the whims of ward politicians is folly. It will only tend to delay the inauguration of an adequate system of parks and boulevards which enlightened public opinion demands.

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WILLIAM HENRY HULBERT is making a study of the present French government and creating a sensation in Paris by the publication of caustic articles in an English magazine. He has undertaken to prove that the republic is more tyrannical than the empire of Louis Napoleon. Thus far he has established the fact that the elections are coerced by the ministry and that the government does not necessarily represent the sense of the French people. Americans will not generally rejoice if he proves that popular government in France is a farce, but he may do that country a service by pointing out where they are wronged.

THE Texas statesman who achieved notoriety by a display of sole leather, proposes to lead the opposition against the bill creating a court for the settlement of Indian deputation claims. Of course, his constituents would not profit by the decisions of the court.

PARISIANS should not object to a quiet visit from William II. When his grandfather was last there he was not so civil about it.

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Chicago Tribune. We feel sorry for Londoners, but they really must adopt city ways and get a modern fire department. London is big enough now to comb the dog-funnel out of its hair, cut following the band wagon and put on style.

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Boston Globe. No doubt the time will come for a new party of national scope and power. But history teaches anything it teaches that one great party or the other must be destroyed first. No new party of any consequence can live while the democratic and republican organizations occupy the field.

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THE GEL OF THE SEASON.

The summer girl is very well in lawn or tulle and lace. With her golden ringlets and blue eyes and blossoming face. Or in dainty suit of navy blue, or any hue you please. And pretty sailor hat, with ribbons fluttering in the breeze. When you stay beside the ocean where they are so long and sunny and the nights are sweet and calm. But when you are in the city and exhibiting your wares. With her white winter girl I love to sit beside the fire. And hear her chatter merrily and behold her every day. And watch the freight playing on her naked face. With her dark eyes on me beaming far beyond the summer skies. For there is no summer like the summer in her eyes.

THE TONS OF THOUSANDS.

The tons of thousands of the American people who have found pleasure in listening to the singing of Emma Abbott, and who esteemed her for her sterling womanly qualities, will most sincerely

REGRET HER UNTIMELY DEATH.

Whatever her true rank as an artist, no American singer since Caroline Richings attained so great a popularity or established a wider circle of earnest admirers and friends. Miss Abbott adorned her profession, not more by her fine talents than by her pure life, and recollection of her as one of the most accomplished and pleasing of singers will always be associated with the thought that she was also one of the truest of women.

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Says She Married Him for Money—The City of Lincoln Sued Another Jail Breaking Case—Other Capital News.

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"There are a good many persons, both at Rushville and Hay Springs, who need assistance in the matter of provisions. The sheriff was informed by General Miles that there were no troops between the hostile Indians and the settlements. In this condition it seemed imperative that some protection should be given. Strong men, in repeating to me the situation, wept as children, and the women and children having been under a strain for so long are in many instances heartbroken."

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ALLEGED FRAUD.

William Jameson began suit in the district court today against Walter A. Cole and Edward A. Sackett for \$12,000, due as damages sustained by swindling practices, as alleged, of defendants. James H. Thomas, who is indebted to buy a one-third interest in their general store at Weeping Water; that after failing to receive his money, he was induced to buy Cole's interest in the store, and to bookkeeper, falsifying the books. Soon afterwards Cole absconded and in the smash which followed Cole had to pay out \$12,000 to save his credit. As he put in \$7,000, he wants Sackett compelled to whack up the difference.

THE GEL OF THE SEASON.

The summer girl is very well in lawn or tulle and lace. With her golden ringlets and blue eyes and blossoming face. Or in dainty suit of navy blue, or any hue you please. And pretty sailor hat, with ribbons fluttering in the breeze