

## THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER EDITOR.

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pany.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors

THE BEE BUILDING.

KNOWN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, 1889.

County of Douglas, 1889.

George B. Tschuch, secretary of THE BEE.

Following statement does solemnly swear

that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE

for the week ending April 25, 1891, was as

follows:

Sunday, April 19..... 50,020

Monday, April 20..... 23,367

Tuesday, April 21..... 23,064

Wednesday, April 22..... 23,410

Thursday, April 23..... 23,411

Friday, April 24..... 23,612

Saturday, April 25..... 24,254

Average..... 23,772

GEORGE B. TSCHUCH,  
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my  
presence this 25th day of April, A. D., 1891.

N. P. FERL,

Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, 1889.

George B. Tschuch, being duly sworn, de-

poses and says he is secretary of THE BEE

Publishing Company, that the actual average

daily circulation of THE DAILY BEE for

the week ending April 25, 1891, was as

follows:

For July, 1890, 20,064 copies; for August, 1890,

20,559 copies; for September, 1890, 20,570 copies;

October, 1890, 22,120 copies; for November, 1890,

22,471 copies; for December, 1890, 24,446 copies;

for February, 1891, 25,312 copies; for March,

1891, 25,312 copies; for April, 1891, 25,312 copies;

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my  
presence this 25th day of April, A. D., 1891.

N. P. FERL,

Notary Public.

FRANCE has a tariff issue in politics  
which brings to mind the fact that  
France is the only great republic of Europe  
and its most progressive nation.THE GOVERNOR OF TEXAS roamed around  
until he found a budding statesman  
32 years old with whom to replace  
Senator Reagan in the United States  
Senate.COLONEL BOB INGERSOLL has the  
grip. This importation from Russia repre-  
sents neither saint nor sinner. It  
makes both look with suspicion on the  
hereafter.ASPIRANTS for the places to become  
vacant on the board of fire and police  
commissions will remain in suspense for  
at least 10 days. Suspense is not synonymous  
with inactivity, however.THE STUDENTS OF TENNESSEE colored  
university selected Henry Watterson as  
the commencement orator. The faculty  
must have seen the oratories of the Afro-  
Americans, for they declined to approve  
the selection.ANNA DICKINSON, in an address in  
New York Sunday night, completely  
settled the question of her sanity. She  
is off balance mentally. No sane woman  
could or would talk as she talked before  
that audience of ladies and gentlemen.NEBRASKA'S weather service bulletin  
contains encouraging reports of crop  
prospects in all parts of the state. The  
festive chintz bug appears to have  
crawled out too early and has been  
drowned by the heavy rains. This ought  
to be an off year for this aromatic post.INDIANA, not satisfied with having the  
president, a cabinet officer and her full  
share of other public offices, has the  
assurance to claim that she has the center  
of population of the nation also, and  
propose to erect a monument on the  
spot. Indiana is a pivot, but not a center.ROGER Q. MILLS is the maddest man  
in Texas. The governor turned him  
down because he favors free wool. He  
will have a chance to serve out his term  
in the lower house. Texas has just had  
some political instruction from one Ben  
Jamin Harrison and does not want a free  
trader in the senate.MAYOR CAMPBELL's experience with  
Des Moines sweet cider merely emphasizes  
a fact well known in Iowa. The  
juice of corn and rye and the adulterations  
thereof are available on every  
street of every city of any consequence  
in the state. Only in the smaller towns  
is the prohibitory law enforced.WASHINGTON press representatives  
are not wholly free from malice or  
humor. They dislike Secretary Noble,  
and that is why they chase the little  
rumor of his resignation out from cover  
on slight provocation. The secretary of  
the interior will not resign unless he is  
offered a place on the supreme bench.  
He is not that kind of a cabinet officer.THERE is a marked difference of opinion  
between German and French news-  
paper comment on the life and death of  
Von Moltke. The german newspapers  
regard the dead general as one of the  
greatest of soldiers and the French as  
one of the cruellest. In Germany he was  
a hero; in France a barbarian and invader.  
It is from such contradictions  
that the truth of history is deduced. No  
wonder facts are so uncertain where  
opinions are so divergent.GENERAL BUTLER has requested his  
friends to refrain from holding a mass  
meeting in Faneuil hall, Boston, to express  
their disapprobation of the treatment  
to which he was subjected by  
Judge Carpenter. He proposes, if he  
lives, to make it a warning for the judge  
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the indignity inflicted upon the venerable  
lawyer was a most costly error of  
judgment.

## THE BUSY FARMERS.

Throughout the northwest the farmers are busy with the work of the season, and nature is giving them every aid and encouragement. From Minnesota the report comes that the ground has not been in so good a condition for years to give the crop a start which will carry it well along to maturity without any more rainfall. The acreage of who it will be largely increased, and at the rate at which it is being sown, planting will be about completed by the end of the present month. In North Dakota the farmers are equally busy, and with the exception of the low lands, which are yet too wet to seed, planting is going forward rapidly. The South Dakota farmers are reported to be jubilant over the bright outlook for a good crop, and the average in the state will be largely increased. The drought, it is believed, is wholly broken, and in no previous year at this time has the promise of an abundant harvest been more favorable. The weather of the past week, according to the last bulletin from Washington, was the most favorable of the season throughout the fall and spring wheat regions, and all crops in the states of the Mississippi and Ohio valleys were greatly benefited.

All the indications are that this is to be the American farmers' year. Not only is there every reason to expect a splendid crop, one far in excess of the average, but there are equally good reasons for believing that it will command prices that will richly repay the producers. A larger European demand than for several years is regarded by those best qualified to judge as assured, and in addition to this is the certainty of enlarged markets for our breadstuffs in the countries south of us. It is quite impossible to estimate at this time with any degree of accuracy what this addition to the demand will be, but it is by no means improbable that it will nearly equal the amount exported to Europe last year. The crop of 1890 has been mostly marketed, and there will be none of it on hand when the new crop is harvested, or at any rate so little that it can cut no figure in relation to prices. The permanence of high prices for agricultural products may safely be counted upon as assured, and this means millions in money for the farmers. The prosperity of this large element of the population carries with it prosperity for all—for the transportation interests, for the manufacturers and merchants, and for every class of industrial labor.

It need hardly be said that the intelligent and enterprising farmers of Nebraska are not behind those of any other state in appreciating the opportunity that is before them. They, too, are actively at work, and it is safe to predict that when the results of the year's labor are ascertained it will be found that they have not been unheeded of the splendid promise which existing conditions hold out. The soil of Nebraska has perhaps never been in better condition than it is at this time, and this is true not merely of a part of the state, but of every portion that has been subjected to cultivation. The great Sioux cession under the agreement of 1889, known as the Crook treaty, opens 30,000,000 acres to the whites. A large part of this is excellent land for general farming and all of it is suitable for grazing, being well watered and covered with good pasture. A prominent Dakotan pronounces the whole body worth \$10 per acre. This may be a high figure but it must be remembered that agricultural land is not begging for occupants in these days and 50,000 acres of school land, recently sold in the state, brought an average of \$14.50 per acre. This was raw prairie. Under the laws of South Dakota not one of her 30,000 acres of school land can be sold for less than \$10. The Indian lands are sold to bona fide settlers at \$1.25 per acre. It is therefore not surprising that the opening of the spring and the prospects of good crops should arouse enthusiasm in the new state and start a tide of immigration thitherward.

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The busy farmers of the country are sowing the seeds which are to add hundreds of millions to the nation's wealth, and there is good cheer for them and for all interests in the bright outlook throughout the entire country.

## PENDING LABOR TROUBLES.

Every year has its share of labor troubles, whatever the industrial condition of the country. The promise is that the present year will contribute largely to the record of such disturbances. The most serious phase of the conflicts that have thus far occurred is the violence that has characterized them. This is notably the case with the troubles in the Connellsville coke region, which have resulted in the loss of many lives and the destruction of property, the situation becoming so grave and serious as to require the intervention of the military power of the state. This conflict is still unsettled, and although the authorities express the belief that they are masters of the situation, all danger of further violence has not passed. Labor disturbances in New York and Michigan have also been marked by a lawless spirit among the strikers, though it was not carried to any such serious extremity as in the coke region, where the men involved are nearly all recklessly and desperately armed.

The drouth has lost its terrors since artesian wells have been opened where they are most needed. Last year's failure of crops was disastrous to individuals, but after all the state garnered about seventeen million bushels each of wheat, corn and oats, and the cattle, horses and sheep and gold and silver were a source of great profit. The average earning of every man, woman and child in the state last year is believed to have been not less than \$150. Taxes are low, schools and colleges abound, and in fact South Dakota is on her feet and will be heard from this year as never before. Her people are enterprising and they will be prosperous unless all predictions and promises for 1890 are wholly illusory.

## GIVING THE DEVIL HIS DUE.

A certain city official complains that when he makes mistakes THE BEE figuratively jumps on him with both feet, but when he does anything commendable it does not smile its approval. The street cleaning contractor appears to accept that as the situation. These facts all lead to the conclusion that the board of public works needs reorganization and a new head. Nothing else will give the city efficient service and the destruction of further violence has not passed. Labor disturbances in New York and Michigan have also been marked by a lawless spirit among the strikers, though it was not carried to any such serious extremity as in the coke region, where the men involved are nearly all recklessly and desperately armed.

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need hardly be said that the effect of such a strike would be wide-reaching, and if long continued very disastrous. The railroads have been providing against it by storing up coal, and generally in the eastern cities dealers have been doing the same, but with manufacturers the case is different, and a strike lasting over 30 days would compel many of them to shut down. It is inevitable that such a conflict, if prolonged, would very seriously affect all manufacturing industries throughout a wide range of country, and there is reason to believe that it might be maintained long enough to do great injury. The latest advices give promise that it will be averted, and the improvement of coal road stocks in Wall street yesterday is a favorable indication, but there will be uneasiness until there is certainty that the danger has passed.

But this is not the only strike arranged to take place May 1 for an eight hour working day. Workers in the building trade in a number of cities have fixed upon this date to demand a reduction of hours, and dispatches report a movement to the same end in other departments of industry. Strikes for increase of wages are also proposed to be inaugurated at that time. From present indications, therefore, it is possible that the opening of the coming month will witness the beginning of labor troubles involving hundreds of thousands of workers and threatening a serious check to the industrial prosperity of the country. It is to be hoped that wise and prudent counseil will so generally prevail that the worst of the threatened difficulties will be averted and the business of the country, for which the outlook is most favorable, be permitted to go on without any shock.

## SOUTH DAKOTA.

South Dakota contains a larger area of untenanted agricultural land perhaps than any state in the union. The recent successful negotiations with the great Sioux tribes and the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians throw open to settlement immense bodies of excellent farming and grazing lands. The Sisseton reserve contains about nine hundred thousand acres, and it is nearly all suited to agriculture. The Indians are to be permitted first to select allotments, after which the remainder of the reservation, aggregating probably six hundred thousand acres, will be open to actual settlers and no others. People are already gathering on the edge of the reservation, although it will probably be months before a claim can be entered.

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