

THE DAILY BEE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee (without Sunday) One Year... \$ 8.00

OFFICES. Omaha, The Bee Building, South Omaha, 207 and 208 1/2 Streets.

CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editor, The Bee Building.

BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, ss. I, Geo. H. Tschick, Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, do solemnly swear...

Average. GEO. H. TSCHICK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 14th day of December, A. D. 1891.

The growth of the average daily circulation of The Bee for six years is shown in the following table:

Table with columns for Year (1886-1891) and Circulation. 1886: 10,000; 1887: 10,500; 1888: 11,000; 1889: 11,500; 1890: 12,000; 1891: 12,500.

A CITY stone pile for the especial convenience of crooks, tramps, thugs and other gentlemen of leisure is a necessity.

The American Johnny cako can be counted upon to make as rapid headway in Europe if it is given half a chance as the American hog.

CRUELTY to animals at sea is bad enough, but if Commissioner Schulteis tells the truth the cruelties to human beings are infinitely worse.

ARGENTINE has a good crop and the promise of a revival of her industries. Argentina has had enough of fiat money and similar calamity schemes.

MCKEIGHAN declines to accept the role of ass at the commencement of his congressional career. What he will do later he declines to state definitely.

A UNION of effort on the part of Omaha business men this winter will produce marvelous results for the benefit of the city in the boom year, 1892.

A HOLD Yaw Whet circular has been issued by the alliance organ of Minnesota. Perhaps this will help to break the grain blockade east of Chicago.

CHANCELLOR VON CAPRIVI urges the passage of the new commercial treaties before the 25th inst. He wants to make them Christmas gifts to the German people.

The newspaper which sees nothing to commend in the statesmanlike message of President Harrison is either too partisan to be honest or too dull to appreciate ability.

A NUMBER of people in Omaha have taken no stock in the agitation in favor of home industries. This affords a powerful argument in favor of a few more funerals.

GOOD credit is as important to a city as to a business firm. Therefore Omaha must not take any chances of impairing her credit when the time comes for marketing her bonds.

ONLY a few men in America have the privilege of announcing a card of thanks for favors received by telegraph to all newspapers of the country, but Russell Sage is an exception.

The national competitive diet next summer will be an occasion of considerable importance, and Omaha must see to it that the soldier boys are thoroughly pleased with their entertainment.

BOSTON is entitled to the distinction of having produced the dynamiter who attempted the life of Russell Sage. Boston is also the home of John L. Sullivan. The Hub is likely to be well advertised.

A STOCKHOLDER in a national bank is not so much envied these days as formerly. Assessments ranging from 100 to 400 per cent to pay liabilities incurred through defaulting officers have taken the poetry out of national banking.

If a man should bequeath to the World-Herald Her-At-Law a valuable trotter on the condition that he build a \$20,000 stable and keep an Arabian groom to take care of the animal, with the reservation that the stable should revert to the donor of the horse any time that the groom was discharged or the stable was used for any other horse, we venture to say that the public spirited vendor of postoffice lots would think twice before he would accept such a gift.

If The Real Estate Owners' association desires to prevent raids on the taxpayers it should at once institute proceedings against the payment of \$18 a day to over 800 judges and clerks of election who at best are only entitled to \$6 a day.

The claim as allowed by the council involves over \$7,200 more than City Attorney Poppleton holds these parties are entitled to. Unless steps are taken promptly to enjoy payment the raid will be repeated next fall and at every succeeding election until the law is repealed.

GOVERNOR THAYER'S DUTY.

When the legislature enacted the law that provides for the inspection of illuminating oils the governor was empowered to appoint a state inspector whose duty it is made, by himself and his deputies, to carry on the inspection of the oils imported into this state and placed on site. The manifest object of state oil inspection was to have these oils examined and chemically tested before they passed from the hands of the dealer into those of the consumer. The danger to life and property from the handling and use of explosive compounds often severely overrated, and this danger confronts the people of the smaller towns and villages, and especially the farmer and workman who are compelled to use coal oil, a great deal more than it does the business people of our larger cities where gas and electric lights are in general use.

The duty of selecting competent and conscientious inspectors was very properly placed in the hands of the chief executive. It is also the duty of the governor to see to it that the oil inspection law is strictly enforced. And when these inspectors fail to do their duty it is made the duty of the governor to remove any state inspector who shall prove himself to be either unfaithful or incompetent.

The exposures recently made by THE BEE afford abundant and conclusive proof of the neglect and dereliction of Governor Thayer and his deputies as far as a farce and a fraud. It has been shown by our investigations that Inspector Carns has permitted the oil warehouse men to stamp their oils without inspection, and vast quantities of oil have been sold in this state, contrary to law, without an inspector's stamp. The inspection itself, where it has been made, has been a downright imposture and worse than no inspection whatever. Thus the lives of men, women and children have been imperiled by the reckless neglect, incompetency and collusion of faithless officials with the oil manufacturers and dealers. If this imposture merely involved the sale of inferior oils at prices charged for oils of better quality, competition would perhaps eventually tend to redress the grievances of the cheated consumers. But when public officers connive with conscienceless dealers, and thousands of men, women and children are exposed to the risk of being burned to death or horribly mutilated, there is an end to indulgence. The selection of a disreputable political lobbyist as chief inspector of oils was questionable, and THE BEE entered its earnest remonstrance against it when it was announced. But this had choice ought to have been conditioned if the officer and his deputies had shown any disposition to enforce the law, or even made a respectable semblance of inspection.

It now devolves upon us, in behalf of the people of this state, to call upon Governor Thayer to do his duty as the law directs. He should either compel State Inspector Carns to hand in his resignation or appoint a successor without further ceremony. The governor can scarcely pretend to be ignorant of what has been published as regards the inspection of oils under Carns and his deputies. If he has not informed himself in the matter it is certainly his duty to do so. THE BEE cares nothing about Carns or his deputies. It has no grievance and asks no favor. It simply demands that Governor Thayer shall dismiss from positions of grave responsibility the men who have proved themselves untrustworthy.

TALK OF TARIFF CHANGES. There is a good deal of talk regarding possible changes in the tariff, and there is considerable interest being manifested in the question whether Mr. Mills will be made chairman of the ways and means committee. It is intimated that the Texas congressman, whose defeat has not improved his irascible temper, may decline the position if it is offered him, but he could make no greater mistake than this if he intends to remain in the house. It would be a confession of weakness that would lose Mills whatever prestige he now has and would probably cause him to be relegated to private life with the close of his present congressional term.

The democrats in the house are divided in opinion as to what legislation they ought to attempt regarding the tariff. Some are in favor of a general bill, which will fully set forth the tariff policy of the party and thus clearly define the issue for the presidential campaign. This class urge that the democratic representatives will fall short of their duty to constituents if they do not report a measure of this kind, that, having been elected to secure tariff reform, they will not respond to the wishes of the electorate by a piecemeal revision. Others argue that inasmuch as it would be impossible to get a general tariff bill through the senate, it is the part of wisdom to attempt only a few changes, some of which the senate may accept. Among the more influential members who take this view is Mr. Springer, and it is quite probable that he reflects the opinion of Speaker Crisp. In that event this view will doubtless prevail, and instead of a general bill and a prolonged tariff discussion an attempt will be made to change the law only as to comparatively few articles.

It is clearly the opinion of the president that the law ought to remain intact, and the influence of the administration may be exerted to this end, but it is very likely that some of the republican senators will be found favorable to several changes that are demanded in the interest of their constituents. Western senators would consult the welfare of their people by putting lumber and salt on the free list, and the president would hardly refuse to approve these changes if they received the endorsement of senators of his party. The government derives very little revenue from the duties on these articles, but the aggregate gain to the people if they were on the free list would be large. The people of the west are especially interested in having lumber free, and there is no valid reason why it should not be. But in any event the changes in the tariff law will be few, so that it is

REASONS FOR SMALL CONSEQUENCE.

It is illustrated not only the deficiencies of the laws relating to succession, but also the broad field which litigious contestants may traverse in arriving at their respective rights. Too much legislative and judicial discretion is killing our republican form of government.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT. More touching even than the death of Don Pedro, after from his beloved Brazil, was the discovery among his effects in Paris yesterday of a bag of earth, the soil of his native land, which he had evidently taken with him to comfort him in his expatriation. It has been among Don Pedro's cherished desires that he might sleep his last sleep in Brazilian soil; and there was a beautiful symbolism in the thought which suggested the placing of a bag of earth within his coffin, his body might rest upon it as the touch of nature. Earth to earth and dust to dust.

WHY IT WAS ENJOINED. The charge that the sole motive for enjoining the purchase of the lot next to the Reed library lot was merely to secure the same source that THE BEE's fight on the Ketcham furniture was checked off by a contribution from the agents of the Ketcham company. The suggestion that the library building, if located on the corner of Eighteenth and Douglas, would save the city from \$5,000 to \$7,000 a year for fuel and engineers and protect the city hall from the danger, that might be incurred by the erection of a fire trap was made solely from a business standpoint. We do not contend that the building should be erected on that particular square, but we do insist that the city has no business to construct a public building on ground that will revert to the heirs of the donor.

Nobody questions the integrity and disinterested motives of the library board. The only point in issue is the library in justice to the right of the board or the city council to incur a liability above the amount at their disposal in the city treasury. If the late election meant anything it meant that our citizens insist that our officials shall conduct the affairs of this city on business methods, and in strict conformity to the law. No class of officials from the highest to the lowest is above law.

Quite apart from the overlap which the council voted in authorizing the purchase of the lot adjacent to the Reed lot by the library board comes the question whether this city shall enter upon the erection of a public building under conditions which no corporation or individual would be willing to accept under similar circumstances. It is the province and duty of the city council to endeavor to have the heirs of the late Byron Reed waive all their rights to the title of the proposed library site before the city undertakes to expend \$100,000 or any other sum in its improvement, and when a clear title is assured the question will arise whether any part of the \$100,000 voted at the late election can be expended on the ground which the board proposes to purchase. The board proposition and the will both require the building to be erected on the Reed lot. If this condition must be carried out, the only use that can possibly be made of the adjoining lot is for a grass plot. Is this the purpose for which the public library tax was levied? Is not that tax levied for books and expenses incidental to maintaining a public library?

In view of all these complications, is it not eminently proper that every step taken in the direction of the proposed library building should be carefully considered instead of being rushed through in defiance of law?

This is the object of the injunction, and every disinterested taxpayer in Omaha will concede that it is in the interest of good government.

THE REPORT that another American seaman has been subjected to a cruel outrage at the hands of the Chilean authorities will be very likely to induce a sentiment in this country that the government should be a little less indulgent toward Chili. There is danger that the disposition which the United States has shown to wear upon the honor of the Chilean government may be misconstrued, and that the outrages of which we make just complaint will continue. The latest act of cruelty appears to have been entirely without excuse or justification, and was simply another exhibition of the hatred of Americans which is manifestly general among the Chilean people. The victim was arrested for being drunk and sentenced to the chain gang, and while working out the penalty he was brutally beaten by the police. When the American consul laid the matter before the intendente that official refused to see the injured man, but promised that the affair should be investigated, which is probably only a convenient way of dropping it out of consideration.

The tone of the president's message regarding the Chilean complication very clearly implies that in the event of Chili not making a satisfactory answer to the requests of this government he will recommend a declaration of war. There is some reason to apprehend that this may become necessary. True, the expressions of the Chilean minister on the occasion of his presentation to the president were of the most friendly nature, and conveyed the impression that it was the earnest desire of the Chilean government to deal justly and to maintain friendly relations. But the course of that government thus far has not justified the impression. The response to the request of the government of the United States for information was, the president says, couched in an offensive tone, and how offensive may be surmised from the fact that this government has made no reply to it. The people of the United States do not desire a war with Chili. They hope for a peaceful settlement of the complications that will be fair and just, and which it ought to be practicable to effect without any compromise of the self respect of either nation. But if Chili shall fail to appreciate our proper position in the matter, and shall refuse to render the satisfaction this country has the undoubted right to expect, we will have to take the steps necessary to enforce our rights and pursue them at whatever cost until we have demonstrated to the world that we have both the will and the power to protect our citizens. The government has taken a stand in this matter from which it cannot recede without the loss of dignity and respect, and without in effect saying to all the world that outrages upon American citizens may be committed with impunity.

Too Much Discretion. The Nebraska gubernatorial controversy

INSPECTION WHICH DOESN'T INSPECT.

York Democrat: The oil inspector, says THE BEE, does not inspect. We never knew anybody suspected Ed Carns of being honest.

Inspection which doesn't inspect. The oil inspector, says THE BEE, does not inspect. We never knew anybody suspected Ed Carns of being honest.

Inspection which doesn't inspect. The oil inspector, says THE BEE, does not inspect. We never knew anybody suspected Ed Carns of being honest.

Inspection which doesn't inspect. The oil inspector, says THE BEE, does not inspect. We never knew anybody suspected Ed Carns of being honest.

Inspection which doesn't inspect. The oil inspector, says THE BEE, does not inspect. We never knew anybody suspected Ed Carns of being honest.

Inspection which doesn't inspect. The oil inspector, says THE BEE, does not inspect. We never knew anybody suspected Ed Carns of being honest.

Inspection which doesn't inspect. The oil inspector, says THE BEE, does not inspect. We never knew anybody suspected Ed Carns of being honest.

Inspection which doesn't inspect. The oil inspector, says THE BEE, does not inspect. We never knew anybody suspected Ed Carns of being honest.

Inspection which doesn't inspect. The oil inspector, says THE BEE, does not inspect. We never knew anybody suspected Ed Carns of being honest.

Inspection which doesn't inspect. The oil inspector, says THE BEE, does not inspect. We never knew anybody suspected Ed Carns of being honest.

Inspection which doesn't inspect. The oil inspector, says THE BEE, does not inspect. We never knew anybody suspected Ed Carns of being honest.

Inspection which doesn't inspect. The oil inspector, says THE BEE, does not inspect. We never knew anybody suspected Ed Carns of being honest.

Inspection which doesn't inspect. The oil inspector, says THE BEE, does not inspect. We never knew anybody suspected Ed Carns of being honest.

Inspection which doesn't inspect. The oil inspector, says THE BEE, does not inspect. We never knew anybody suspected Ed Carns of being honest.

Inspection which doesn't inspect. The oil inspector, says THE BEE, does not inspect. We never knew anybody suspected Ed Carns of being honest.

Inspection which doesn't inspect. The oil inspector, says THE BEE, does not inspect. We never knew anybody suspected Ed Carns of being honest.

Inspection which doesn't inspect. The oil inspector, says THE BEE, does not inspect. We never knew anybody suspected Ed Carns of being honest.

Inspection which doesn't inspect. The oil inspector, says THE BEE, does not inspect. We never knew anybody suspected Ed Carns of being honest.

Inspection which doesn't inspect. The oil inspector, says THE BEE, does not inspect. We never knew anybody suspected Ed Carns of being honest.

Inspection which doesn't inspect. The oil inspector, says THE BEE, does not inspect. We never knew anybody suspected Ed Carns of being honest.

Inspection which doesn't inspect. The oil inspector, says THE BEE, does not inspect. We never knew anybody suspected Ed Carns of being honest.

Inspection which doesn't inspect. The oil inspector, says THE BEE, does not inspect. We never knew anybody suspected Ed Carns of being honest.

Inspection which doesn't inspect. The oil inspector, says THE BEE, does not inspect. We never knew anybody suspected Ed Carns of being honest.

WILL BUILD AN AUDITORIUM.

Lincoln People Talk of Permanent Quarters for State Conventions.

Strange Relations of the King Family. Singular State of Depravity Developed by the Police—State University Notes—After the Prohibition Convention.

After the Prohibition Convention. At a meeting of the Lincoln Board of Trade held Saturday the following explanatory resolution was adopted:

Odds and Ends. A new society journal has been established in Lincoln. It will be called the Resumé and its initial number will appear the coming week.

John Ryan was arrested by Officer Malone last night on suspicion of burglary. The officers of the Lincoln Board of Trade brought two men to the pen yesterday.

Two men were filed in district court late Saturday afternoon. The officers of the Lincoln Board of Trade brought two men to the pen yesterday.

Thomas A. Edison's fortune is estimated at \$3,000,000. Count Herbert Bismarck is contemplating a visit to America.

Reed Hare is only 53, but his hair is snow white. It is said that he will remain permanently among the innocents and others abroad.

George Kennan, the noted Siberian traveler, is in San Francisco suffering from nervous prostration brought on by over-work in the lecture field and on his new book.

Florence, the actress, and her sister, and could never recognize any of his friends in the seats of a theater from his place on the stage. He thought he could play better for that reason.

Senator Bruce spreads over a large territory. He lives in New York, represents Ohio in the United States senate, his daughters go to school in Paris and his sons are in New England.

Napoleon at 25 commanded the army of Italy. At 30 he was not only one of the most illustrious generals of the world, but also of the greatest lawgivers of the world. At 46 he saw Waterloo.

Mayor Grant of New York is the happy owner of an auto, in France he has \$300,000 to will away, and who thinks that her nephew is king of New York and boss of the surrounding villages.

Max Ammann, a young man well known in Atlanta, Ga., society, has received a commission from the khedive as a captain in the Egyptian cavalry. There have been many confederate officers in the Egyptian army.

Senator Voorhees of Indiana is charged with smoking the worst cigars of any prominent man in the country. When any of the other senators are in the latter's company, their cigars, they hand them over to Voorhees.

Edwin Gleason, an inmate of the Old Man's Home in Boston, is said to be the father of illustrious journalism in the United States. He was rich and prosperous less than forty years ago, with an income in 1851 of \$30,000 a year.

Story, the sculptor, and Mr. Hooker, the banker, are among the most conspicuous Americans in London. Story has been having lived in the Eternal City about forty years. The American colony there numbers about 2,000.

Frank R. Stockton began life in Philadelphia as an engraver. He is about 57 now and has learned to wait an hour for a word if necessary. He is a great collector, and may also be observed, conducts greatly to Mr. Stockton's pleasure.

Governor-elect Brown of Maryland lives on a farm of one hundred acres. The family of Patterson from which Jerome Bonaparte took his wife, Mr. Brown has a great deal of choice live stock, especially Devon cattle, also broods and trap hounds.

Joblots—There is one thing about heaven that I shall like immensely. Dr. Thirly—What is that? Joblots—it won't be closed on Sunday.

"What's the matter with your shoes?" "They leak." "Why don't you try a little confession?" "What for?" "Confession is good for the soul."

New York Herald: Smythe—Do you regard Sam Jones as a great molder of opinion? Thompson—Well, he ought to be; certainly his opinions are not much.

Your sermon was a work of art, Mr. Winmore. "Thank you." "Yes, it calls very forcibly to my mind the quotation, 'art is long and life is short.'"

Philadelphian Press: St. Peter—What are you doing here, sir? You are a wicked fellow, inventor—I know, but you'll have to take care of the fellow who invented the fire escape.

Mrs. Gazzam (as she came in from church): "Sometimes it is very hard work to listen to the Rev. Mr. Gazzam's sermon. I don't know of reason I don't go to church. I don't believe in working on Sunday."

HIGHEST OF ALL IN LEAVING POWER.—LATEST U. S. GOV'T REPORT.

Highest of all in leaving power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Highest of all in leaving power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Highest of all in leaving power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Highest of all in leaving power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Highest of all in leaving power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Highest of all in leaving power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Highest of all in leaving power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Highest of all in leaving power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Highest of all in leaving power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Highest of all in leaving power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Highest of all in leaving power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Highest of all in leaving power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Highest of all in leaving power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Highest of all in leaving power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Highest of all in leaving power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Highest of all in leaving power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Highest of all in leaving power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Highest of all in leaving power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Highest of all in leaving power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Highest of all in leaving power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Highest of all in leaving power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Highest of all in leaving power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Highest of all in leaving power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Highest of all in leaving power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.