

THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska. County of Douglas. I, George B. Trachsel, Secretary of THE BEE Publishing Company, do hereby swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending April 1, 1893, was as follows: Monday, March 28, 26,035. Tuesday, March 29, 25,925. Wednesday, March 30, 25,815. Thursday, March 31, 25,705. Friday, March 1, 25,595. Saturday, March 2, 25,485. Sunday, March 3, 25,375.

"A DEAD GIVE-AWAY."

The World-Herald claims twice a day in bold-faced type to have the largest subscription list in Omaha, in Douglas county and in the state. If this is so, why is not the law which gives the saloon notices to the paper having the largest circulation good enough for the World-Herald? Its labor to pass bill No. 233, which provides that such notices may be published in a paper having 7,000 circulation, is a dead give-away. Acts speak louder than bold-faced type.

Republicans in the senate should stand up for Nebraska and defend the pledges of 1892 by voting for house roll 33.

The New York quarantine authorities are inspecting and fumigating every vessel that arrives in that port from places in which the existence of cholera is even suspected. Safety lies in that direction.

ONE of the most notorious of bank wreckers, John C. Eno, who has for some time sojourned in Canada for his health, has returned to New York and a fight is being made in his behalf that promises to defeat the ends of justice. The big thieves are seldom punished.

The legislature should not adjourn before it has stamped out corruption and placed the state institutions under the care and supervision of officers who do not wink at corrupt practices and have the integrity and the backbone to stop thieves and plunderers from robbing the state and looting the treasury.

THE destructive prairie fires reported from the southwestern part of the state are said to have been caused by the carelessness of settlers who were clearing up land and who failed to take proper precautions against such disastrous consequences. The lesson has to be learned every year or two.

THE secretary and treasurer of the national alliance, which has a large membership in the south, says that the organization will not hereafter take any part in politics. This will considerably simplify the situation in some of the southern states, where the alliance has been a thorn in the flesh of the democracy.

THE determination of the Cherokee Indians not to share their newly acquired wealth with white men who have been adopted or who have married into the tribe shows that they propose to conduct their large financial affairs upon strict business principles without regard to sentimental considerations. The Indians will receive about \$8,600,000 for the Cherokee strip, and the palefaced Cherokees who have looked forward to the division of this wealth will now experience an extremely tired feeling.

THE 78th birthday of Prince Bismarck was honored by many thousands of German people, but it does not appear that the emperor's congratulatory message, nor that Chancellor Caprivi celebrated the occasion with any great degree of enthusiasm. By the way, the old statesman seems to have endured the fatigue of his birthday festivities in a manner that entirely discredits the recent stories in regard to his health. There may be some years of life before him yet, and it is not impossible that he may again become a conspicuous figure in active politics.

THE state of Pennsylvania knows that it has a good thing in its great coal deposits and it proposes to make the most of it. The legislature of that state is now considering a measure which provides that after the first day of July, 1893, no person or persons exporting anthracite coal from Pennsylvania shall sell it for transportation or use outside of the state for less than \$5 per ton. It is not likely that such a law will stand if it is enacted, but the attempt to pass this bill shows how greedily the coal men are in spite of the lessons that have recently been taught them.

THERE is no good reason why the Board of Education should charge the architect to play into the hands of any man who desires to foist heating apparatus or any other patent device upon the city. Mr. Latenser, the present architect, has made a special study of school buildings. He has an excellent reputation for integrity and attention to business. The services he has rendered entitle him to every dollar the board has ever allowed him. He is thoroughly familiar with the work that has been laid out for this year and should be retained at least until it is completed.

THAT \$500 JUNKET.

One of the points on which Judge Pound disagreed with Judge Dane and Mr. Green was as to whether the State Board of Public Lands and Buildings was guilty of a misdemeanor in appropriating \$500 of the cell house fund for a trip to eastern and southern cities ostensibly to inspect state prisons and jails with a view to adopting the best plans as a model for Lincoln. Judge Pound holds that the expenditure of the \$500 for the trip was in the line of the discharge of its duty to secure plans for the cell house. This assumption is, however, negated by the circumstances under which the money was drawn and disbursed. If the members of the board believed that this was a legitimate transaction why did they not draw the \$500 out of the treasury directly and charge it to cell house construction? Why did they first advance \$500 to Dorgan and then accept \$500 of the fund from Dorgan for the junket? If the board really desired to model the Lincoln cell house after the best built cell house in other states, why did they begin building before they started on the trip, and why did they keep on building without plans, specifications or estimates? Another thing is very singular. The members of the board traveled on passes the most of the way and the only legitimate expense they incurred was their hotel bills and necessary carriage hire. Did this involve an outlay of \$500? And why did they not over the \$500, and if they did not turn over the difference, and if they paid out more than \$500 why didn't they hand in a bill for the excess? To the ordinary mind this \$500 junket looks as inexcusable as any other of the peculiar transactions connected with the cell house jobbery.

BRITISH TRADE DEPRESSION.

The commercial relations between the United States and Great Britain are so intimate that there is naturally a profound interest on this side of the Atlantic in the condition of British trade. It is well known that the industrial and commercial interests of Great Britain have for some time past suffered from a general depression which has extended its influence to almost every branch of trade and has paralyzed some important industries. The business situation in that country is a constant theme of discussion in its trade journals, some of which take a decidedly gloomy view of the future. In this they are borne out by the opinions expressed by leading manufacturers and tradesmen, some of the most prominent of whom profess to be able to see no promise of improvement. One of them is quoted as saying that "the present depression of business is due partly to the over-speculation of 1889-90, and partly to the fall in prices. When all the cotton spinners in Lancashire are insolvent perhaps even the geniuses of Lombard street will be alarmed. With regard to the large farmers in England, I doubt if there is one solvent this moment if you charge his account with a fair rate of interest on capital."

WORLD'S FAIR RATES.

The spirit shown by the railroads of the country in making rates to the World's fair, and also as to the conditions imposed, is a subject of widespread complaint. Eastern papers have criticized the policy of the railroads as sordid and a similar view comes from the press of the Pacific coast. At a meeting a few days ago of the joint committee of the Central Traffic and Trunk Line associations it was decided to issue round-trip tickets only from New York to Chicago on the terms previously agreed upon, that is at a reduction of 20 per cent from the regular fare. These tickets will not be good on trains scheduled at less than thirty-five hours, full fare to be charged on all other trains, and no stop-over privileges are to be allowed on World's fair tickets. This decision means that a great many people in the east will be compelled to stay away from the fair. The rates to be charged from points on the Pacific coast are no more favorable and a California paper says that if a reduction is not made a great many people of moderate means in that state will have to forego the privilege of visiting the exposition. The Southern Pacific, however, which seems to hold the key to the situation, shows no disposition, so far as the public knows, to recede from its position. The western roads have not yet fully determined the question of rates, or if they have it has not been announced, but there is reason to apprehend that they will be largely influenced by the course of the eastern lines, and in that case western travel to Chicago during the fair will be considerably less than it otherwise would be. If transportation were the principal item of cash to be considered there would be no difficulty, but it is going to be an expensive matter to remain in Chicago long enough to make even a hurried inspection of the exposition, and see the other attractions worthy of being seen, and with railroad fares but little below the usual rates great numbers of people will decide to remain at home. Doubtless the railroad managers calculate that at any rate they will have all this year the case for a time during the continuance of the fair, but we venture to think that at the rates so far proposed there will be a considerable part of the exposition period when some of the lines will find their passenger traffic not up to their capacity. It is probably useless, however, to discuss the matter from the point of view of the public interests or the interests of the fair. Neither of these will be considered so far as to involve any sacrifice to the corporations, who see the promise of a great harvest during the six months of the exposition. They may realize their expectations, but it is not to be doubted that the number of people who will visit the fair will be less by hundreds of thousands than would be the case if the railroads offered more favorable rates than they now propose to do.

CORRUPT PRACTICES IN ELECTIONS.

Missouri and Kansas have recently placed upon their statute books laws relating to corrupt practices in elections, making six states that have statutes of this kind. The Missouri act is particularly stringent measure. It provides that every person who offers a bribe or otherwise illegally attempts to influence a voter's conduct shall be deemed guilty of a felony and shall be punished by a fine of \$500 and imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than two nor more than five years. Candidates or persons seeking nominations are forbidden within ten days preceding a primary, or within sixty days prior to an election, to give meat, drink or entertainment to any person for the purpose of influencing his vote, and a promise of such bribes is equally culpable with the actual giving of them. A person accepting a bribe before or after an election, for his own vote or for services in securing the vote of others, is subjected to a penalty of not less than one month or more than one year. Thus both parties to a bribery may be punished and the same penalty applies to corrupt acts in the way of inducing men to refrain from voting as to the direct purchasing of votes. This law requires the full publication

under oath, both by candidates and by committees, of all campaign disbursements, and until a successful candidate has made this return no certificate of election can be issued to him. A limit is fixed upon campaign expenditures. A candidate for congress or for any public office in the state, or in any county, district or municipality cannot lawfully expend more than \$100 where the number of voters is 5,000 or less, \$2 for each 100 voters over 5,000 and under 25,000, \$1 for each 100 voters over 25,000 and under 50,000, and 50 cents for each 100 voters over 50,000. The person receiving the next highest number of votes to that cast for his successful competitor can, at any time during his term of office, by affidavit to the attorney general, cause an action to be brought for violation of the section regarding expenditures, and upon proper proof the guilty person will be ousted from office. Referring to this drastic statute the Globe-Democrat remarks that running for office in Missouri hereafter will involve serious risks. "Candidates will have to be exceedingly circumspect or they will find themselves in serious trouble. They will not dare to employ the means generally used to promote political success. It will be necessary for them to learn new methods of doing business with venal voters."

The Kansas corrupt practices act requires sworn publication, after election, by both candidates and committees, of expenditures, forbids specified forms of treating and requires that successful candidates found guilty of violating the law shall forfeit their offices. Other violators are to be punished by fine and imprisonment. No limitation is placed to the expenditures of candidates, the Missouri law being the first instance of such legislation in this country. The operation of these laws, and particularly the more radical one, will be watched with interest, but there is no reason to doubt that they will have a salutary influence. Thirty-seven states now have ballot laws modeled upon the Australian system, this reform, which has done away with many election abuses, having been introduced only a few years ago. It will not be surprising if within the next half a dozen years corrupt practice laws are quite as general.

Dispensing the Pie.

The statistics of the pie corner show that the men who were an offensive official in their Cleveland preferences have been picking up the choice slices.

Huge Telephone Dividends.

The Bell Telephone company earned and divided last year the sum of \$4,411,674. And yet the voice of the telephone ringer, crying for relief, is never heard over the telephone.

Qualifications for Consulships.

President Cleveland has promulgated an order which provides that no one who has been successful in business here need apply for consulships abroad.

David's Great Adventure.

Patronage is weakness in practical politics. So say the politicians. From the fact that the Cleveland administration would therefore follow that Senator David B. Hill will be one of the strongest men in the country.

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Mr. Cleveland is very desirous of having his name go down in history as an ungrateful man. The record of new appointments shows that he is not unwilling to recognize the services of the men who have secured his nomination for a second term.

The Lesson of Experience.

The declaration of the London News that the Bering sea arbitration has gloried which will be shared by both parties to it extorts the melancholy reflection that it would never have occurred had the United States been Portugal or a South African kingdom. Our census roll is a powerful argument for arbitration. It is only the other day that the United States don't favor arbitration with Indian tribes, either.

The Balance of Trade.

The depression in general industry in Europe has reduced the prices of the commodities which the United States sell and at the same time has lessened its ability to buy. That is, Europe is in a position to supply the United States with goods at a lower price than while it is unable to take as much of our goods as usual. This is the chief reason why the balance of trade is against us at the present time.

Railroads and Rate Bills.

The whole course of the railway management is corrupt and demoralizing, and is based upon the wrong idea—that, like kissing, everything goes by favor. Let them be reduced to the ground of equal business principle in their dealings with the public, and they would soon see that the public would meet them on an equal spirit of reciprocity and they would soon have to trouble with spiteful legislators—or we are no prophet.

A Melancholy Condition of Things.

We are sorry that we do not see in the journal of the day the names of the occasional utterances of democratic statesmen, any evidence of a united and hearty determination to carry into effect the doctrine of the Chicago platform. The president, neither is there among the so-called business interests the slightest indication that any serious and successful means can be had for congress to carry it into effect. All is as unruined as a summer mill pond.

Disbarring Legal Frauds.

The supreme court of Colorado has done a wise and wholesome thing in disbarring a lawyer who advertised that he would obtain divorces for a good everywhere, "very quietly." Why should not lawyers who do the same thing in this part of the country be treated in the same manner? The principle is prima facie evidence of fraud, for legal divorces "good everywhere" cannot be honestly obtained "very quietly," as every judge and every lawyer knows.

The Best That Can Be Devised Now.

While it is doubted whether the freight rate bill is very long and perhaps somewhat complicated, it is generally believed to be a measure that should become law as the best that can be devised at the present time. All three political parties in this state pledged themselves last fall to a reduction of railroad freight rates. The independents with the assistance of some of the leading democratic members carried the bill through the house and, should it pass the senate, it will no doubt become a governor Crouse's signature and become law.

Can't Afford It.

The republican party of Nebraska cannot afford to oppose thorough investigation of the acts of the state officers. If innocent in justification of the officers who are charged, give the state a better reputation than it has. The republican party of Nebraska cannot afford to deal justly with every one who is charged with a crime and who cannot afford to do wrong for a single day. If any of the state officers have been guilty of negligence or crookedness we want to know it, and if they are innocent they are charged in justice to them and the party the matter should be cleared up. These matters cannot be obliterated with a whitewash brush. That has been tried time and again and has always failed.

most cases prevent them. Every city contains its firetraps. They are known to be such, and the danger that lurks in them is often augmented upon, and yet many of them are neglected until they go up in smoke and their walls crumble upon the charred remains of human beings who had no chance of escape. There is need of a more rigid enforcement of laws relating to such structures. In buildings recognized as especially dangerous the owner should be compelled to make the utmost possible provision for the prevention and suppression of fire and for the escape of the inmates. If this were done there would be fewer instances of death by fire, which are all the more sensational and shocking because everybody feels that they might and should have been prevented.

WANTED A DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

OAKLAND, Neb., April 1.—To the Editor of THE BEE: For the reasons that more democrats in Nebraska can be reached through the columns of your great paper than otherwise; that there is a general demand and hope among a large majority of the democratic element for the establishment of a great democratic party organ and newspaper in Nebraska, and the further fact that you are such a paper published in the state, I ask permission to address the democracy through THE BEE with a view to arousing attention, and, if possible, set the ball rolling that shall obtain a democratic paper that will fearlessly advocate the principles of democracy, while it relentlessly wars on all antagonisms and opposition.

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no relief since he voted against impeaching the corrupt Board of Public Lands and Buildings. The Pioneer is disgusted with all this, and has done its best to help bring the business relations of officials into the line of duty. But the attorney general is so corrupt that the republican party's principles are all right. But the men who have lived upon its bounty in Nebraska are a set of blood suckers that the people are entitled to lose, even to its own temporary defeat.

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THE DEMAND FOR IMPROVEMENT.

Kenney Hub: Let the impeachment process give every honest man his dues and let no guilty man escape. Arapahoe Pioneer: Impeachment of the state officials who were connected with the penitentiary and asylum steals is the proper course. Central City Nonpareil: A year ago it was the state against Omaha; today it is the state against the man who has been plundering the state treasury. Fremont Herald: And now it has been decided to impeach Tom Benton, ex-attorney, Guess Tom was about the nearest man to the trough when the perquisites were on tap. York Times: No political party can afford to stand up for a dishonest man nor defend a rascal, even though he be elected by it. There is no question about that proposition. Schuyler Herald: THE OMAHA BEE is doing a good work in showing up the corrupt state affairs and the corrupt officials of our state. It is a paper in which it says: "Impeach every guilty official."

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