

## THE DAILY BEE.

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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

## THE DAILY BEE.

## Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska,  
County of Douglas, ss.  
Geo. B. Tschick, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Dec. 2, 1897, was as follows:

Sunday, Nov. 29, 1897	15,200
Monday, Nov. 30, 1897	14,400
Tuesday, Nov. 31, 1897	14,000
Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1897	14,000
Thursday, Dec. 2, 1897	14,000
Friday, Dec. 3, 1897	14,000
Average	14,836

Geo. B. Tschick,  
Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 3d day of December, A. D. 1897.  
N. P. FEHL,  
Notary Public.

(SEAL)

State of Nebraska,  
County of Douglas, ss.  
Geo. B. Tschick, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that the actual average circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of December, 1897, is as follows:

Monday, Dec. 1, 1897	14,000
Tuesday, Dec. 2, 1897	14,000
Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1897	14,000
Thursday, Dec. 4, 1897	14,000
Friday, Dec. 5, 1897	14,000
Saturday, Dec. 6, 1897	14,000
Sunday, Dec. 7, 1897	14,000
Monday, Dec. 8, 1897	14,000
Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1897	14,000
Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1897	14,000
Thursday, Dec. 11, 1897	14,000
Friday, Dec. 12, 1897	14,000
Saturday, Dec. 13, 1897	14,000
Sunday, Dec. 14, 1897	14,000
Monday, Dec. 15, 1897	14,000
Tuesday, Dec. 16, 1897	14,000
Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1897	14,000
Thursday, Dec. 18, 1897	14,000
Friday, Dec. 19, 1897	14,000
Saturday, Dec. 20, 1897	14,000
Sunday, Dec. 21, 1897	14,000
Monday, Dec. 22, 1897	14,000
Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1897	14,000
Wednesday, Dec. 24, 1897	14,000
Thursday, Dec. 25, 1897	14,000
Friday, Dec. 26, 1897	14,000
Saturday, Dec. 27, 1897	14,000
Sunday, Dec. 28, 1897	14,000
Monday, Dec. 29, 1897	14,000
Tuesday, Dec. 30, 1897	14,000
Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1897	14,000
Thursday, Dec. 1, 1898	14,000
Friday, Dec. 2, 1898	14,000
Saturday, Dec. 3, 1898	14,000
Sunday, Dec. 4, 1898	14,000
Monday, Dec. 5, 1898	14,000
Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1898	14,000
Wednesday, Dec. 7, 1898	14,000
Thursday, Dec. 8, 1898	14,000
Friday, Dec. 9, 1898	14,000
Saturday, Dec. 10, 1898	14,000
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Friday, Dec. 16, 1898	14,000
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Friday, Dec. 23, 1898	14,000
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Monday, Dec. 26, 1898	14,000
Tuesday, Dec. 27, 1898	14,000
Wednesday, Dec. 28, 1898	14,000
Thursday, Dec. 29, 1898	14,000
Friday, Dec. 30, 1898	14,000
Saturday, Dec. 31, 1898	14,000

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(SEAL)

If Mr. Sparks had only waited Lamar would have been out of his way.

THE bloody Third, in being represented in the city council by the Hon. Patford, is to be congratulated.

NEBRASKA CITY, in her efforts to prove that a solid growth beats a boom, has put her recently discovered wild boy in a cage and found natural gas.

THE legislature is about to meet in New York state. In Nebraska, and we are thankful, the legislature meets but once in two years.

THERE is reason for believing that General Bragg, of Wisconsin, will next be appointed minister to Mexico. The question now is, is he an adept with Mexican mesal?

AND now comes Washington city, with malaria and uncertain quality of exhilarating elixirs and asks: Why is the national capital not also a fit place for the republican convention?

THE bob-tail car is again causing the citizens of New York trouble. There are two things which go to fill up the uncertainties of this life—the bob-tail car and the bob-tail flush.

A DENVER paper says Judge Cooley is proposed for the United States supreme court as a sop to the mugwumps. This is the first intimation we have had that Julius Seizure Cooley, of Omaha, was a mugwump.

MR. WALTER PICKERELL, who was conspicuous in the oil room lobby at Lincoln last winter, has been appointed some kind of a messenger for the senate. As a messenger boy Mr. Pickerell will prove an adept in handling vials.

THE great after-dinner orator, Chauncey Dewey, is opposed to the government control of the telegraph. The president of the New York Central is probably opposed to interference by the government with all kinds of monopoly.

A MINNESOTA genius has invented a machine for heating passenger coaches without the use of fire, steam or electricity. This invention will be just the thing to heat cars propelled by a Keely motor.

THE inter-state commission has decided that colored people may be assigned separate cars on equal terms in the south, but second-class comfort for first-class pay will not do. There is both common sense and justice in this decision.

THE Minneapolis Tribune laments the fact that for sixteen years no democrat has represented Minnesota in the national legislature. In the Fifth congress there are three of 'em. This shows the great lesson of party bossism against popular will.

GOOD judges of the cattle market predict a sharp advance in the price of beef before long. This is not unlikely, as various causes have tended to reduce the amount of live stock in the country during the past year. Prices have likewise been too low, and a reaction is in the nature of things.

THE Atlanta Constitution, now that its editors have buried the hatchet and are again working in happy harmony, is turning its attention to the rights of negroes. We all know that in the south the negro has a right to vote—provided he wants to exercise that right at the muzzle of a shot-gun.

SENATOR PALMER, of Michigan, in a wild desire to get before the people, proposes to introduce a bill restricting foreigners from coming to this country who will become anarchists. Mr. Palmer, like Mr. Laird, should post himself on our laws. Paupers, criminals and other species of the undesirable foreign element are already prohibited.

THE old street sweeper continues to make regular trips. The streets continue to be covered with dirt and filth. With a little rain mud is two inches thick on paved streets. In justice to contractors, however, they are entitled to great credit in making a clean sweep when it comes to collecting their monthly bills.

## Two Decisions For State Rights.

In the multitude of matters at this time requiring attention it is likely that too little consideration will be given to the two important decisions rendered by the supreme court of the United States last Monday affecting the rights of the states. One of these related to the cases under the prohibition law of Kansas and involved the question of the constitutionality of that law, and also the right of distillers and manufacturers of liquors to compensation for property destroyed or rendered valueless under the operation of the law. With regard to the first of these questions very little doubt was entertained that the court would adhere to former decisions and reaffirm the right of a state, in the exercise of its police powers, and for the protection of public morals, public health or public safety, to prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquors, and this it did. With hardly a qualification the decision declares that it is the province of the legislature of a state to determine what measures are necessary for the protection of the public morals, health and safety, and this authority may be carried to the extent of requiring each citizen to conduct himself and so to use his own property as not to unnecessarily injure another. Thus the legislature may not only prohibit the public manufacture and sale of liquor, but may do so in the case of persons manufacturing for their own use if such manufacture is found to endanger or affect the rights of others. With regard to the question of compensation for property a great deal of interest was felt. Judge Brewer, in the circuit court, held that a state, before putting in operation a prohibition law, was bound to compensate distillers and manufacturers for property that would be practically destroyed by the law, and this view had been widely approved as just. It was quite generally believed that this position would be sustained by the supreme court, in which case prohibition would receive a blow almost as damaging as a decision against its constitutionality. The decision of the supreme court, however, overthrows this position and leaves the manufacturer no redress. It says that all property is subject to the condition that it shall not be used so as to injuriously affect the rights of a community and thereby become a nuisance, and that Kansas having the right to prohibit the manufacture of liquor on the ground that it is an injury to the community did not thereby take away the property of the manufacturers, but simply abated a nuisance. The far-reaching importance of this decision is apparent.

The other decision related to the Virginia case. The legislature of that state passed a law directing the state officials not to receive for taxes coupons cut from the state bonds. These officials brought suits against parties who had offered coupons and refused to pay their taxes in money. The parties applied to the United States circuit court for a restraining order, which was issued. The officials refused to regard the order, whereupon they were arrested for contempt and imprisoned. An application for habeas corpus was made to the supreme court and the case was argued on behalf of the officials by Roscoe Conkling and others. The decision of the court declared that the circuit judge proceeded throughout without constitutional warrant, inasmuch as the matter presented to him was really against the state of Virginia, though nominally against individuals, and in effect holds that a state cannot be sued or coerced in a federal court either by bringing action against the state by name or against its officials acting in their official capacity.

The most radical defender of the sovereignty of the states would have great difficulty in finding in either of these decisions anything repugnant to his views.

There can no longer be a question as to the position which the tariff issue is to occupy in the attention of the country and in the contest of parties until the next presidential election. The president, as the head of the democratic party, has declared it to be the question of paramount importance, and the republican leaders have manifested an entire willingness to have it so regarded. The supporters of the high tariff are said to cordially welcome the clear and unambiguous declaration of the administration's policy and the invitation to a battle in well-defined lines which it presents. The majority of the democratic party must acquiesce in the position of the president or renounce his already acknowledged leadership, and there cannot be a doubt as to which alternative will be accepted. The party having practically conceded the necessity of making Mr. Cleveland again its candidate could not now recede from its proclaimed allegiance without producing disaffection and dissensions in the organization that would render defeat in the next national election inevitable. It has no leader whom it could enthroned in the place of Mr. Cleveland who would command the full party support. Adherence to the president is not simply an obligation, the acknowledgment of a debt due him for having carried the party to victory; it is a necessity to the very life of the party. The majority will therefore stay with the president and must persevere adopt the policy he has proclaimed. That policy will direct the course of the representatives of this majority in congress, and it will be engrafted upon the platform of the national convention. Thus the democratic party may be said to be already committed to tariff reduction as the only proper policy for relieving the people of taxation and reducing the revenue of the government.

The position of the president is unfriendly, if not absolutely hostile, to the propositions of compromise in dealing with the revenue question which came from various democratic sources before the assembling of congress. While Mr. Cleveland does not say that he would disapprove measures dividing the reduction of revenue between excise and customs taxation, and may therefore without inconsistency yield to circumstances compelling such measures as the alternative to a complete failure of all efforts

for revenue reduction, he leaves no doubt that such a compromise would be unsatisfactory to him, and he unquestionably believes not to the advantage of the party. His evident feeling is that the duty and the advantages of the party lie in meeting this issue courageously, and not paltering with it by devices and expedients which go but part way in remedying existing difficulties and can give only temporary relief. Assuming that the revenue reform democrats in the house will be in sympathy with this feeling, what hope is there of any reduction of, taxation by the present congress? The actual democratic majority in the house is only eleven, while the faction opposed to any extensive reduction of tariff duties is claimed to number from twenty-five to thirty. The leader of this faction is reported to have said that the president having forced a fight he can have it. Not more than half a dozen republicans can be counted upon to support a policy of tariff reduction alone, and the urgent appeal to party considerations that will be made is very likely to induce some of these to act with their party. If the effect of the brave stand taken by the president is to more firmly unify the advocates of tariff reduction, that result can hardly fail to strengthen the determination of the opposition to combat such reduction. And it is unfortunately the case that this opposition is strong enough to have its way.

Thus while the president has clearly defined the policy of the administration and proclaimed the course which he desires his party to pursue, and which as we have already said it must pursue or renounce his leadership, he has not rendered the situation less unpromising than before the revenue legislation which the emergency demands. With more than fifty million dollars of surplus on hand, increasing at the rate of nearly ten million a month, the country must look in the face the fact that there is hardly a possibility that the present congress will give any relief from this damaging and dangerous condition.

Time To Act.

The followers of Payne and Couch, the Oklahoma boomers, whose souls go marching on, will doubtless find a realization of their wildest dreams in the actions of the Fifth congress. There is one project on foot to create a separate territory, to be known as Cimarron, to be carved out of the region now known as No Man's Land, while some more prolific congressman proposes the settlement of those lands to which Payne and Couch and their following were denied admittance.

The fact has long been apparent that the Indian Territory is larger than any necessity required; that there is a vast tract of valuable land lying idle, and that congress should take the matter in hand, and either divide the Territory or designate a certain part to be occupied by the Indians and leave the greater portion for white settlement.

Commissioner Atkins, in his report of one year ago, said concerning these lands and the need of legislative action: The vast surplusage of land in the Indian Territory, much of it, not surpassed anywhere for fertility and versatility of production, which can never be utilized by the Indians now within its borders nor by their descendants (for it is not probable that there will be any material increase in numbers of Indian population), must sooner or later be disposed of by congress some way or other. Were all the Indians of the United States to be uprooted and transplanted to this territory, all living Indians, including those now resident there, could have 158 1-11 acres each.

In a very exhaustive article upon the subject the New York Sun says the official statistics show that there are in the Indian Territory 41,025,436 acres, of which almost exactly two-thirds are east of ninety-eight degrees and the remainder west. But while there are 68,183 Indians east of that meridian, there are only 7,616 west of it. It also happens that while there are there only one-ninth as many Indians west as east of the line, rather more than one-eighth of the lands on the eastern side are now unoccupied and ready for any proper use by the government.

The idea of the Indian commissioner is to remove all the Indians east of the meridian, and throw the land lying west open to settlement. This vast area, according to the commissioner, would found a state equal in size to many states of the union. It is time, certainly, for congress to make a final disposition of the "Oklahoma lands."

Figures Tell.

Foreign directories, railroad guides, maps and other things that are false, quote Omaha's population at 30,000. These figures are based on the census of 1880, and no account is taken of the city's growth during the last seven years. In 1885 the state census gave Omaha a population of over 61,000. The school reports and statistics for this year furnish valuable information concerning the city's increase.

Three years ago there were sixty-six teachers employed in the city schools. The average attendance of scholars was 3,092. Now there are 108 teachers and an average attendance of nearly 8,000 scholars. By taking for a basis of calculation the state census of 1885, it will be seen that the population of Omaha to-day cannot be less than 100,000. The census of 1890 will show that no other city in the United States has experienced greater growth and development than Omaha.

The only misfortune is that foreign compilers of statistics insist upon basing our population upon the census of seven years ago—when the city was a hamlet compared with its present dimensions.

IN extending the time for saloon-keepers to pay their yearly license until April 1, Mayor Broatch did a just thing. His action was in response to the appeal of a majority of the representative business men of Omaha. A long continued custom, allowing quarterly payments, was regarded as a law, and the peremptory demand for \$1,000 found many men wholly unprepared. After April 1, however, Mayor Broatch must rigidly enforce the law. Any man who fails to meet its requirements must

promptly close his place of business and make room for the man who is willing to pay the license fee in advance.

THERE were six sixteen hundred trials by court-martial in the army during the past year. This is a falling off as compared with the last three years, but the percentage is still much too large considering the number of troops. Something is wrong about our military system when one soldier in every twelve or fifteen subjects himself to the ordeal of a court-martial.

THE latest news from Washington is to the effect that Omaha is standing a very fair chance to secure the national convention. In those times, when glory and distinction travel on the wind, there is nothing like having a lightning-rod up.

THE commercial drummer has gained another point. In the United States district court at Galveston, Judge Sabin decided that the Texas state law compelling drummers to pay license was in conflict with the federal constitution.

OMAHA will soon have rapid transit. With favorable weather the cable cars will be in operation before the first of the year. Omaha's citizens are eagerly awaiting this new order of things.

PROMINENT PERSONS.

The duke of Marlborough has gone home to England.

Powderly is in New York trying to regulate a boycott.

Parnell is getting better—there is no cancer about him.

Susan B. Anthony is working up a female suffrage boom in Indiana.

Congressman Carlisle is said to look worried and to show his age more than usual.

William D. Howells says that in the future he will explain his efforts to save the Chicago anarchists.

Mrs. General Sherman and her daughters will remain at the Fifth Avenue hotel, New York, during the winter.

The desk in the vacant room occupied by Conkling and Blaine have been given, respectively to Senators Chandler and Hale.

Samuel J. Tilden's will is still in the courts, and the parties who were remembered are wondering when they will get their money.

Potter Palmer, the Chicago millionaire, was a clerk in a country store in Pennsylvania, at a salary of \$10 per month before he migrated west.

Mr. A. Bronson Alcott celebrated his eighty-third birthday recently. It found him stronger and in health better than for many months past.

Governor P. C. Lounsbury of Connecticut, who does not permit the officers on his staff to drink wine, also denies himself the privilege of imbibing stimulants.

Governor Marmaduke of Missouri is but a shadow of his former robust self. He strikes with his former surprise one who has not seen him for a score of years or more.

In a forthcoming novel Walter Besant, the popular English writer, gives a description of the millennium. It is interesting as offering a striking contrast to affairs in England at present.

Major Polydore de Keyser, the new lord mayor of London, is a Roman catholic, a Freemason and a liberalist. He is a Belgian and speaks fluently English, German, Spanish, Flemish, Dutch and French.

Eliza Wheeler Wilcox believes in pre-natal influence. She says she was made a poet before she was born by her mother's devotion to Lalla Rookh at that period. She also believes in mirrors, and never passes one without looking into it.

Numerous New York friends of Count Ferdinand de Lesseps sent their congratulations to the veteran canal-builder on his eighty-third birthday anniversary last Saturday. It is rumored that he will visit this city in January next, on his way to Panama.

Wong Chin Fook, the naturalized Chinaman who was recently fined \$50 on the Canadian bench for his domination government, is in receipt of a letter from Secretary Bayard saying that he has forwarded Wong Chin's formal complaint to Minister Phelps in London, who will lay it before the British government for explanation.

Not for Winter Wear.

Men who cover themselves with glory sometimes find that they are, after all, very thinly clad.

What We Are Coming To.

The latest monopoly is the "State Pencil Trust." Pretty soon our trust in God will be incorporated and held at fancy prices.

A Missing Hound.

There was a big howl six months ago about the alleged necessity of revoking the international commerce act. Where is that howl now?

The Only Difference.

Philadelphia Record.

After all the fuss in Atlanta the only thing really decided is that a man may breathe, take his beer with the door open, instead of drinking it with the door bolted.

He Never Keeps Company.

Boston Transcript.

Jay Gould's advice to boys is "Keep out of bad company and go to work with a will." And if you can't keep out of bad company, my boy, do as Jay does and wipe out the company.

School Time.

Oh, the busy buzz and chatter of these little girls and boys! Finding books, and slates, and school bags—Putting up the scattered toys.

Sharpening the box of pencils, Polishing each rosy face, Brushing hair, and shoes and jackets, While the questions fly apace:

"Mother, hear my definition, That's a tree, the wind is sand, That borders ocean, lake or sea, Is also called the beach, or strand."

"And now I'll say my little piece, It's all about that man called 'Great,' I make believe that I'm the Pa, And that my boy is Robin Fate."

"And Robbie asks: 'How big this man was?' (Alexander 'tis you know his stature, But his deeds that made him so)"

"And mother, tell me where is Spain? I've looked and looked, and cannot find, Dear me! I had the Asia map."

"I see it now! Well—never mind. We're off!—That—please, this button sew; I meant to tell you, but forgot, and now I'm late!"

Thanks, mother. Now come, Dimple Dot! "We're just in time." A good-by kiss. "They're gone—and gone is all the noise!" But, ah! if they were gone for aye! God bless our little girls and boys.

A Fine Mutual Need.

Philadelphia Record.

There is an opening now for Henry W. Grady. The prohibitionists need a presiden-

tial candidate and Mr. Grady needs a political boost. These two needs fit together like a plug and a hole to put it in.

A Sad Requiem.

Chicago Herald.

The untimely taking away of a popular bartender in an Arizona town moved the local editor to write a heartrending obituary under the caption "Death's Dirty Work."

Consolation That Doesn't Console.

Drober's Magazine.

It is poor consolation for a sick man to know that better men than he have died.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

A large grist mill is being built at Minden.

Broken Bow has been made a railroad division station.

Beatrice has a paper company in fact as well as in name. Capital \$25,000.

J. S. Marshall, of Garrison, Butler county, has an old "bull's eye" watch of the year 1690.

The schooler Sun looks for the time when woman will display more bustle at home than on the streets.

Nebraska City could not content herself in peace for a straight week. She has broken out with a small bore and burns freely.

Amos Lundfelter, a fourteen-year-old Dakota county boy, was terribly man-gled about the face and neck last week by a ferocious bull which attacked him.

The real estate transfers in Fremont for the twelve months ending with November amounted to \$1,130,480. This is a remarkably fine record for the rich underpinning of the prettiest.

Contests have broken out in the case for the offices of county clerk and district court clerk. The contestants are democrats who are not satisfied with the trouncing they got at the polls.

The sage who remarked to Tiberius that "lying in bed was more enjoyable than on a Roman throne," had no knowledge of the existence of Nebraska City, or he would have advised him to move forthwith.

The Grand Island Independent is convinced from observation and experience, that "men don't get rich who spend seven days in the week whining and squinting tobacco juice at a crack in the sidewalk."

The straw pull in Dakota county has developed a legal scalping contest. Wilkinson and Davey will enter the courts to determine their rights to the treasurership and the force or folly of Winnebago votes at \$1 a head.

"The Omaha Bee of Sunday," says the critic of the Hastings Gazette-Journal, "contained nearly eight columns of special news, and was a most interesting nature. The Bee walks along at the head of the procession and has no rival west of Chicago."

An interior contemporary exclaims: "Our circulation is increasing faster than the most of our neighboring papers. The county superintendent of the poor has favored us with an order for two dozen copies, which will go far toward relieving the want of the unfortunate. The Dry Rot Buzzard can rage and squirm, but we are getting there with his feet."

The Beatrice Democrat establishment opened for business without the usual prayer, Saturday morning. The meek and modest chief of staff was suddenly called to the postoffice, where a package, postage short, awaited him. Borrowing a penny from a neighbor, the package was secured and hastily opened. It was from a local divine, outlining in luminous terms his sermon for the Sabbath and requesting its publication free. The amount of gall displayed helped to fatten the office cat.

A Long Thin dog who had inserted his head in the guttering parts of a small boy called out the bulk of the population for a practice shoot recently. George Washington Lane took the lead as a marksman, closely pressed by the village marshal. Bullets and small shot rained about the head of the African, the digestion of one family was impaired by a stray bullet flattening itself on a ledge of rocky cornered beef. A stone was peppered in another house