

THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors. THE BEE BUILDING.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss: I, George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, do hereby swear that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending July 25, 1891, was as follows:

Table showing circulation statistics for The Daily Bee from Sunday, July 19, to Saturday, July 25, 1891. Includes columns for copies sold, copies not sold, and total circulation.

Average, 27,117. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 25th day of July, A. D. 1891.

Notary Public. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss: I, George B. Tschuck, being duly sworn, depose and say that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, and that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for the month of July, 1891, was as follows:

Table showing monthly circulation statistics for The Daily Bee for the month of July, 1891. Includes columns for copies sold, copies not sold, and total circulation.

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Notary Public. WITH a grain and produce crop worth \$190,000,000 Nebraska may rightly call 1891 a bonanza year.

BRUTALITY has masqueraded long enough under the name of sport and the prize fighters must go.

A CORNER in wheat may be profitable to the farmer, but what will be the effect upon the other bread-winners of America?

ONE thing at a time. It will be time to investigate the Norfolk asylum after the board of public lands and buildings has reported its findings upon Hastings.

HAD the board of trade arranged for the business men's excursion to Helena early next month, the thinking people of Omaha would enjoy their Sunday rest better today.

JUDGE CHAPMAN'S sober second thought leads him to the conclusion that there should be no nominations for governor this fall. The judge's sober second thought is his best.

MINNEAPOLIS is taunting her twin sister over the Hall-Fitzsimmons fiasco and invites the athletic club of St. Paul to the Flour city to see mills, if it is mills its members are after.

WHEN General VanWyeck gets the Hennepin canal built across Iowa and Nebraska to the summit of the Rockies we can all ship grain from our harvest fields to Liverpool in "whaloback" freighting vessels.

THE Columbus, O., jury in the Elliot trial is one after the first most technical of lawyers. It has not yet formed or expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused, although it has patiently listened to thousands of pages of testimony and has been deliberating over it for three days.

THE waterworks company is semi-officially notified by Judge Wakely from the bench that the city has rights which the company is bound to respect. If hereafter the mains do not go down in the streets as ordered, and when ordered, the city may put them in place at the expense of the water company.

AMONG the citizens of Douglas county there will be a universal feeling of sympathy with County Commissioner Timme in his sudden affliction, and a general hope that the slight stroke of paralysis which overcame him yesterday will not permanently disable him. Mr. Timme has been an active and useful member of the county board and cannot well be spared from his important duties.

EX-CONGRESSMAN OWEN'S ruling admitting foreign skilled labor under contract to work in the new tin plate works may not be correct, but there are several bureau officers in Washington who will admire him for declining to be merely a treasury clerk with the title and salary of superintendent of immigration. A revolt of heads of bureaus all along the line against their reduction to the rank of chief of divisions is entirely probable and excusable.

A BANQUET and reception was tendered Chief Justice Fuller at Tacoma Friday night. It is observed no presidential boom has probably noticed that presidential booms started on the coast spend themselves long before they reach the white house and has profited by the experience of General Miles, Justice Field and Senator Stanford. Perhaps Grant's third term canvass might have been successful if it had begun in New York instead of San Francisco.

BROKEN BOW is a far west city in Nebraska, the very first of the section which suffered most keenly from last year's drought. It is therefore most gratifying to read in a dispatch from the metropolis of Custer county that her dealers have sold this year 113 self-binders, three headers, seven threshers and 68,000 pounds of binding twine. These figures are easily explained by the information that the acreage is the largest ever known and that wheat yields 27 bushels and oats 70 bushels per acre.

NEBRASKA IS ALL RIGHT.

The evidence presented in THE BEE of two weeks ago of the material prosperity of Nebraska has attracted wide attention, and it has served the excellent purpose of correcting the unfavorable impressions which had been formed regarding the condition of the state from the misrepresentations of persons interested, for one reason or another, in defaming Nebraska. The showing of bank deposits exceeding fifty millions of dollars conclusively proved that there was no such general impoverishment in the state as the alarmists had persistently proclaimed. A people having at command capital amounting to \$47 per capita, with all other conditions favorable to prosperity and progress, are very far from beggary or ruin. A small portion of them, as was the case with those in the drought-stricken region last year, may experience some distress demanding relief at the hands of their fellow-citizens, and others who failed to receive a paying price for their products, find difficulty in meeting their obligations, but their conditions are casual and have been greatly exaggerated. The croakers and agitators had their opportunity last year and made the most of it, unquestionably to the immediate injury of the state, but the indisputable figures which show that the aggregate prosperity of the people of Nebraska will compare favorably with the prosperity of the people of most other states, completely disposed of the misrepresentations of those men. That there has been business depression during the last two years will not be denied, but it has been general and no more severe in Nebraska than elsewhere. Indeed it is doubtless a fact that this state has suffered less from it than a majority of the states, and certainly not more than any of the distinctively agricultural states.

The promise of the immediate future is a higher measure of prosperity than Nebraska has ever known. Conservative estimates place the value of the crops this year at not less than \$100,000,000. Add to this the value of the hogs and cattle, the dairy products, and other sources of revenue to the producers, and the sum total will reach figures greater than have ever been realized in any single year in the history of the state. If the indications are trustworthy the farmers will get better prices for their grain than they have received for several years, and will thus be better prepared than for a long time to take care of their obligations. It is unnecessary to indicate the benefits that will result to all interests, and the vitalizing effect upon business which the improved conditions will have. A revival in all departments of enterprise would seem to be inevitable. It will not come in the nature of a boom, nor is it desirable that it should, but will have a steady, legitimate and healthy growth. The next year ought to witness, and doubtless will, a considerable addition to the population of Nebraska and a large inflow of capital seeking investment. No western state offers more inviting or favorable opportunities. Nowhere is there greater certainty of good crops to reward the industry of the farmer, and the country of which the chief city of Nebraska is the metropolis possesses boundless possibilities.

As THE BEE has conclusively shown, Nebraska is all right.

THE CONTRACT SCHOOL QUESTION.

In the acrimonious personal controversy between the commissioner of Indian affairs and the officials of the Catholic bureau of Indian missions at Washington, THE BEE takes no interest. So far as the country at large is concerned it is a matter of no consequence whether the commissioner contracts with the Catholic bureau or with the teachers of the church schools. Naturally enough the reader wonders why a bureau of Catholic Indian missions should be maintained in Washington a thousand miles from the nearest Indian tribe. He apprehends, however, the institution is there for the purpose of securing government aid for its missions among the Indians from congress and the Indian department, and that so far this has been legitimate. He does not care to go into the subject further in connection with this particular bureau or to inquire why there should not also be a Protestant bureau of Indian missions.

The great fact that this government is annually donating over half a million dollars to the several religious denominations for sectarian purposes is the one in which every American is interested. Whether Commissioner Morgan discriminates in favor of Protestantism or Catholicism in the distribution of this money is of less importance than the knowledge that the United States government is violating the principles of the constitution in awarding public funds to either Protestants or Catholics or both. The government should encourage missionary endeavor among the savages as a part of the effort for their civilization, but it should not pay one dollar toward their conversion to any religious dogma, Protestant or Catholic. The evangelization of this race is the business of the churches and they should pay the cost of it. The government should devote the money appropriated for the civilization of Indians to their material and educational, not their religious advancement. The national government has no more right to teach an Indian that he must believe in the Lord Jesus Christ or be damned than it has to huddle the children of the Hebrews who live in America into Christian churches and seek to make them abandon Judaism, while instructing them in reading, writing and arithmetic. The government must attend to its legitimate business and religious instruction is entirely out of its line.

The appropriations for Indian education have increased from \$20,000 in 1877 to \$1,842,770 in the fiscal year 1891. During this period, the Indian department in its anxiety to improve the condition of the wards of the government, has encouraged the religious denominations to co-operate in their education. A system of contract schools has grown up and unquestionably has accomplished much good among the Indians. The government probably had no suspicion

that it would see the day when it should regret its liberality to the warring sects of christianity or that the amounts demanded would reach such enormous proportions in so brief a period. The following table shows the growth of the appropriations for instruction in contract denominational schools and the distribution of the annual appropriations among several of the sects engaged in aggressive missionary work among the savages:

Table showing appropriations for instruction in contract denominational schools from 1877 to 1891. Columns include Year, Protestant, Catholic, Methodist, Baptist, and Total.

As might readily be supposed the munificent sums offered by the government were sought after by all the religious denominations who are doing extensive missionary work among the Indians except the Baptists. They have a large number of missions, but have steadfastly declined government aid on the principle that the government has no constitutional right to expend money for religious purposes. As might also have been anticipated the distribution of these funds has aroused bitter antagonisms and these antagonisms are responsible for the present controversy over the whole question. When creeds collide and churches become involved in contests for cash or converts, the avarice of humanity, the ambition for power, and the hatred of fanaticism are all likely to manifest themselves. The fact that some denominations received large and others small sums awakened jealousies and brought upon congress a flood of discussion of the merits of religious organizations which in this country was never before experienced.

The Protestants were dissatisfied because the Catholics were educating the larger number of Indian children and receiving the greater part of the contract school fund from the government. The Catholics, on the other hand, were keenly alive to any suggestion of danger either in congress, the Indian office or the field, to the system they had organized and the government was helping them to maintain. The secular world looked on with disgust and marveled at the feeling which the Christians exhibited over the subject and decided that the circumstances were a conclusive proof and striking illustration of the evils of uniting church and state even in so small a degree. The newspapers of the country participated in the interest which the sects had aroused and Indian education became a topic of every day discussion throughout the union. The sects were temporarily successful at least, and congress put a rider into the Indian appropriation bill directing the interior department to expend no less than \$355,000 of this year's appropriation in the support of the contract or sectarian schools.

The community generally does not approve of this official endorsement of the system. The religious denominations which are not participating in its benefits are publicly denouncing congress for its action. The secular press of America is almost a unit upon the proposition that not a dollar of public money shall be donated to any religious organization for sectarian instruction. Congress and the government must sooner or later, and the sooner the better, fall back upon the time honored doctrine of absolute independence of church and state.

THE MALES FALLING BEHIND.

Statistics show that the male population of the civilized world is falling farther and farther behind the female. According to the last British census the excess of women and girls over men and boys in Great Britain is about 900,000, an increase in 10 years of nearly 200,000. The German census of last December places the number of females about 600,000 above that of the males in the kingdom of Prussia, or nearly three times the excess twenty years ago. There are 1,000,000 more females than males in the whole German empire. In Sweden and Norway the "weaker sex" are in the majority by 250,000, in Austria-Hungary by 600,000, in Denmark by 60,000, and in every European country they outnumber the males. In the United States, Canada and Australia the males are in the majority, though not largely so, the estimated excess of males in this country being only 1,100,000 or 1,200,000. It is plain that but for immigration, which furnishes a much greater number of women than men, the latter would soon be in the majority here. There is a large preponderance now of females in New England and in some other sections of the United States, and if immigration were to materially decrease undoubtedly the surplus of males would soon disappear in the whole country.

In less civilized countries, where women are lightly esteemed, it is otherwise, India having about six million more men than women, while the males largely preponderate in China. The obvious deduction is that the higher civilization is most favorable to the increase of the female sex, and this suggests the interesting question whether civilization is doing the best thing for the world in producing this result. A fact of hardly less interest brought out by the British

census is the marked decline in the marriage rate, which has been almost steadily tending downward for nearly two decades. Marriage time has been an even more decided decline in the birth rate, so that not only is marriage decreasing, but marriages are becoming less prolific on the average. There is the same tendency in this country, prevailing chiefly among the better classes. An excess of females in a country is certain to have an unfavorable influence on the marriage rate, and the moral consequences of such a state of affairs can easily be conceived.

THE ISSUE IS DEAD.

Hon. John C. Watson finds upon further inquiry and conference with leading lawyers in the state the opinion very generally prevailing that a governor cannot legally be elected in November of this year. Judge Samuel M. Chapman very clearly suggests in a letter to Mr. Watson that the safer course is to abandon the idea of including the office of governor in the call for the state convention, and others agree upon the general proposition. It may therefore be announced that the project is dead.

This is right. The republican party cannot afford to give assent to a proposition which is clearly without warrant of law. It will not permit itself to be drawn into the error of holding a fruitless election and involving the state in further legal entanglements over the office of chief executive. It is perhaps unfortunate in view of the complications developed since last election that there is no constitutional method for correcting an error which makes it possible for a man who was not a candidate before the people at the election to be legally entitled to the office. Nevertheless this is the situation in which our organic law places the state, and it is clearly the intent of the constitution that no vacancy shall occur in the office of governor through any technical oversight on the part of the people. To prevent such a mishap it is provided that the governor shall hold office for two years or until his successor is elected and qualified.

Some republicans believe that the republicans should nominate a candidate for governor because the leaders of the independent party assert it to be their intention to place a name before the people. Should they be so foolish, their candidate will have the empty distinction of the nomination only. The republicans cannot afford to ignore the accepted interpretation of the law merely to checkmate the opposition. It would be an affirmation on the part of republicans that Governor Boyd is an alien and that Governor Thayer is not entitled to the office. It would be anticipating the decision of the supreme court of the United States, which would be indelicate and ridiculous. The accident will probably never again occur, and if it should a precedent has already been established which would have the effect of settling a similar controversy without delay.

The issue is dead. It need not be discussed further.

PROFITS OF STREET RAILWAYS.

The city of Toronto, Canada, owns and operates its system of street car transportation. Private corporations have been invited to make propositions for the leasing of the lines for a period of thirty years on an agreed basis of \$800 per annum per mile rental, a percentage of the gross receipts and the payment of \$1,400,000 for the road in addition to assuming a mortgage indebtedness of \$600,000. The proposition also involves a change to an electric system.

The most advantageous of three propositions now being considered is that known as the Kieley-Evovott tender. The Toronto Mail reduces the proposition to figures and makes up a table computed upon a trackage of 80 miles for the first 21 years and 100 miles for the last nine years. The company is to invest \$2,000,000 the first three years, \$3,000,000 during the next 18 years and \$5,500,000 during the last nine years, or \$8,500,000 during the term of the lease. It is calculated that 75 per cent of the receipts will be used as operating expenses during the first two years, 70 per cent during the fourth and 55 per cent during the remaining years.

According to the calculations of the Mail the estimated receipts will be \$750,000 per annum the first three years and will steadily increase until they reach \$2,750,000 the thirtieth year, the total receipts for the thirty years amounting to the enormous aggregate of \$49,500,000. The city will receive as rental and from its percentage upon the gross receipts of the company \$124,000 annually the first three years and \$382,500 the thirtieth year, or \$4,734,100 for the entire term. The total surplus of earnings exclusive of operating expenses, cost of management, interest on investment and possible loss by conversion of the system of electricity, realized by the company under the proposed lease is \$1,917,900.

Toronto has an estimated population of 180,000. It would add to the value of the estimate given above to be informed upon what basis the growth of the city is calculated. This is not at hand. Nevertheless the figures reveal in a most graphic manner the enormous values of exclusive franchises to street railway corporations. It is probably safe to assert that in growing cities of equal population in the United States the franchises are fully as valuable as in Toronto. The showing contains in itself a startling commentary upon the generosity of western cities in voting street car franchises without reserving either the right of reversion, rental or a percentage of the receipts.

GOVERNOR BOWES has formally accepted the nomination of the democratic party for governor of Iowa, but has neglected to apologize to the commonwealth for maligning her credit and misrepresenting the condition of her chief industry.

ATHLETIC clubs with no better mission in the world than that of arranging slugging matches should be disbanded and their managers informed by a self-respecting public that the slogger is neither a hero nor a benefactor.

AT the meeting of the state board of transportation next Thursday in con-

junction with the grain dealers and producers who may attend, the views of the board charged with enforcing the details of the law will be duly, and it is hoped clearly, outlined.

The board of public lands and buildings is a very patient public body, otherwise it would not have permitted the Hastings asylum investigation to drag its slow length along through so many weeks of mismanagement. The people are growing quite weary of the remarkable delay. They have read the testimony brought out at the meetings held to examine into the affairs of the institution. They expected a prompt finding and a positive recommendation to the governor in the premises. They have no disposition to wait the tedious pleasure of an expert accountant during an indefinite interval while the present officers continue in charge of the asylum. They do not hold the board entirely blameless in connection with the irregularities complained of, but are of the opinion that there was carelessness in Lincoln as well as inefficiency and corruption at Hastings. The board owe it to itself as well as the people to report its findings and make its recommendations to the governor without further delay.

A LITTLE later in the season THE BEE will attempt to show the amount of mortgage indebtedness cancelled in this state. It will make good ante-election reading.

The Post Mortem Point.

The Kansas convention has so far recovered from last year's wreck as to move for a post mortem inquiry.

Could Make a Great Exhibit. Nebraska agriculturists should secure a big crop of cancelled farm mortgages and exhibit them at the world's fair.

Corn Decries Cotton. Cotton is king no longer. Corn bears the center now, while hay and wheat, in addition to corn, are ahead of cotton in value of annual yield in this country.

The Whaloback Eye-Opener. It is within the bounds of possibility that the "whaloback" may eventually revolutionize marine construction and restore the lost ocean carrying business to American hands. This is what Captain McDonald and his friends are confidently predicting. But what will Massachusetts shipbuilders say to learning lessons in their trade from Minnesota?

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Manure's Weekly: Teacher—Where is the state of Illinois? Smart Scholar—Near the center of the city of Chicago.

Jeweler's Weekly: Algy—How did ye enjoy the dance last night at the beach? Cholly—How well. Me eyes-glasses came off and I actually saw my partner with my naked eye.

"HE CALLED HER ICE." James Whitcomb Riley. He called her from under and shut the door. After a long struggle with my pride and pain.

A weary while it seemed, in which the more I held myself from her the greater pain I was to look upon her feet again.

At last at last—half conscious where my feet were facing, I stood waist deep in the sweet manure, when she called to me.

First came to me. The very blossom she had plucked that day, And at her father's voice had cast away.

And she called me, and blessing in these eyes of mine. And as I gathered each one eagerly I pressed it to my lips and drank the wine.

Her kisses left there for the honey bee. And when she came to me, she was the queen of the bright hair, with lingering tenderness.

I turned my eyes to the edge that bound Her bosom—singing home—but all around me was never such a glow.

Were I blinded and I heard no rippling fall Of her glad hair, nor any harsh voice call; But, standing to the hand and glove, struck A sound as though a strong man bowed his head.

And so I called alone—unloved—unloved! And then straightway before me.

And then straightway before me. A vision that is with me ever more. A little girl that has asked, in some far place, Nor has she not a voice, nor fall of tears, And I sit singing of her and of her and of her.

"You and her in from him and shut the door!"

ADVERTISING NEBRASKA PROSPERITY.

Superior Times: THE OMAHA BEE's report of the financial standing of Nebraska as based upon the bank deposits has created widespread comment. It was one of the best advertisements Nebraska ever received.

Norte Platte Tribune: People may find fault with the politics of THE OMAHA BEE, but as an enterprising and progressive newspaper it is all that could be desired. It has done, and is doing, more to do good work for the state of Nebraska and the city of Omaha.

Pierre Capital: Sunday THE OMAHA BEE contained an elaborate write-up of the state of Nebraska. Nebraska is a great state. The western part of the state is situated far from South Dakota, but that is only temporary, and like South Dakota, Nebraska has a great future.

Neligh Advocate: THE OMAHA BEE's elaborate exposition of Nebraska, her growth, resources and her future, is a most interesting read not only by the ordinary holders of our own state, but by everybody in the eastern states who has been misled as to our condition and prospects.

Saratoga (N.Y.) Sun: Springfield was that done for Nebraska by THE OMAHA BEE, in its issue of July 12, in making a comprehensive exhibit of the financial condition of that state. Nebraska may well take pride in the fact that the state has been so graciously and gratefully to the enterprise which prompted a real newspaper to do for the people at large what officials elected for that purpose failed in doing in any way.

Somebody has said that the Wyoming journals performed that labor of love? If the obligation remains for long unfulfilled the Sun, the youngest newspaper in the state, will have to do it.

York Republican: THE OMAHA BEE's two-page resume of the resources of Nebraska is not a glowing report written by immigration agents, but the actual facts concerning the resources of each county, compiled by careful and conscientious men. The report was a timely one, coming at a time when the capital of the east was wavering between the conflicting heresies of demagogues and meagre reports of the true condition of things. To those who wish to inform their friends in other lands and states of the actual condition of Nebraska this edition of THE BEE is just what is needed.

Philadelphia Press: Nebraska is another state where the quality of the soil is so good that the ordinary farmer has shed oceans of tears. But THE OMAHA BEE has compiled some statistics showing the financial situation in the state, and very nearly every inhabitant of that state, and very nearly every inhabitant of every other state, are now reading the report which the state is in a bankrupt condition. The state and national banks have deposits aggregating \$9,357,911, or \$176 for every inhabitant of that state, and very nearly every inhabitant of every other state, are now reading the report which the state is in a bankrupt condition. The state and national banks have deposits aggregating \$9,357,911, or \$176 for every inhabitant of that state, and very nearly every inhabitant of every other state, are now reading the report which the state is in a bankrupt condition.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Cotton is king no longer. Corn bears the center now, while hay and wheat, in addition to corn, are ahead of cotton in value of annual yield in this country.

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