

THE DAILY BEE.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. For the week ending Nov. 15, 1890. Sunday, Nov. 9, 1890, 25,555 copies...

When to be before me and subscribed in my presence this 21st day of November, A. D. 1890.

County of Douglas, ss. George R. Tschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company...

When somebody sit on Sitting Bull? In the golden lexicon of the combine, a public office is a private snip.

CHAFFER'S political forces are making large drafts on neighboring lumber piles.

JUDGE CALDWELL inserted an Arkansas toothpick in court customs heretofore and filled the bar with wild dismay.

In about ten days the political tribes of Omaha will indulge in a ghost dance, with the council combine in the leading role.

POLITICS, it is said, makes strange bedfellows. The reputed colored and the independent leaders are now lying together.

THERE are strong indications that a disastrous cold wave will rage along the line of the Union Pacific within the next ten days.

A DECIDED fall in temperature is need to keep the wires to the seat of war from melting under the heat of reports of prospective slaughter.

PRESIDENT DEWEY'S pronounced leaning for Blaine and reciprocity is the latest proof of Channey's agility in keeping abreast of the band wagon.

DEFEATED republican congressmen are conspicuously mentioned for successors to homesick foreign ministers. But why emphasize a statesman's humiliation by sending him into exile?

BRITISH humor is ever grim. Balfour has had Dillon and O'Brien tried, convicted and "sent to jail." Meanwhile those worthies are making stumpy speeches in the free, pure air of America.

SIDNEY DILLON says he is not to be president of the Union Pacific. People acquainted with his general character will therefore be convinced that he will accept that position at next week's meeting.

MRS. POTTER PALMER was made president of the board of lady managers of the world's fair after a caucus of the southern members. Even the women of the south imbibe politics from their native air.

THE anxiety of Davis for re-election is not inspired by a soul-stirring zeal for the public interests. It is absolutely necessary to maintain a monopoly of city, waterworks, street railway and gas company jobs for the firm of Davis & Co.

THERE is one corporation bigger than that which has bought up the railroads in Wall street. It is the government of the United States, and if it decides to make a certain gigantic purchase all other customers will have to stand back.

FOR the good of the country and the safety of the troops, it is hoped the commanding officers will keep the eastern war correspondents well in the rear of the marching columns. Too much freshness at the front is sufficient provocation for an uprising. The untutored savage draws the line at tenderfoot.

MR. CLEVELAND says he cannot understand why, if reciprocity with South America is a good thing, free trade with Great Britain wouldn't also be a good thing. The only answer to be made to this brilliant suggestion is that there are apparently a great many things that Mr. Cleveland can't understand.

IT was all right for Burrows, Powers & Co. to organize the Alliance, administer oaths, bulldoze the members and suppress independence of action; but it was all wrong for business men and bankers and the advocates of personal liberty to organize in defense of their own interests and those of the state.

THE published "grounds" upon which the "independent people's" contest will be conducted indicates that the distinguished forger and thumper, Johnson, has been taken to the bosom of the independent leaders. An alliance man could not have penned such a collection of wild assertions and downright fabrications.

WHERE RECIPROcity WOULD HELP.

One of the speakers at the annual banquet of the New York chamber of commerce a few days ago remarked that recent events had developed a peril suspected but never felt. This exists in the hundreds of millions of railroad stocks and bonds which we sell to Europe. While the breadstuffs, provisions, live stock, cotton and other commodities which we sell to Europeans bring a return of money or its equivalent, which pays the expenses of our farming, opens new fields to the plow, gives us capital for business, and increases our national wealth, the railroad stocks and bonds that go to Europe bring no such return. The money they represent, remarked the speaker, goes into roadbed and rolling stock, and by no process can be turned again to cash.

Suddenly the foreign money markets are struck by a financial cyclone, as they were a week ago, and under the stress of a severe exigency they pour upon us an avalanche of our stocks and bonds. These are not available to meet their obligations and they must realize on them. They represent the credit of our great railroad system, with its capitalization of eight thousand millions of dollars, and we must protect them if possible. Such a test we have never had within the past few weeks and it was a very severe one, but it has been successfully met, demonstrating the strength of our financial situation and the soundness of our credit. But the experience forcibly suggests what is possible to happen should a serious and prolonged disturbance in the financial centers of Europe flood our markets with a mass of securities which we had not the ability to immediately take care of. Then would ensue a severe contraction of values which might have the effect to suspend the business of the country and bring about bankruptcy and ruin. It is a tremendous power, more formidable for injury than armies and navies, which the foreign holders of our railroad stocks and bonds possess, and however small may be the danger of its exercise we have just had evidence that there is such danger.

It will be asserted as we become rich enough to absorb our own securities and to rely upon our own resources for our own development, and this must come from enlarging the area of the markets for our surplus products. The attainment of this is what is contemplated by reciprocity among the nations of all America. That policy might never result in making us wholly independent of Europe commercially and financially, but it would undoubtedly in time render us comparatively so and certainly to an extent that would place us beyond the reach of any such danger as we have just escaped. It is considerations of this nature that are commending the idea of reciprocity to the intelligent judgment of the country. It contains the promise not only of great commercial expansion, from which every interest of our people will derive benefit, but of ultimate comparative freedom from conditions which at present are not a together to our advantage. The practicability of the policy is yet to be demonstrated. The fact that there are many and great difficulties in the way of its consummation is well understood by its most earnest advocates. But in the promise it holds out of solving some serious problems touching our future prosperity it fully merits all the consideration it is receiving from statesmen and the people.

THE ACTUAL CIRCULATION.

The report of the treasurer of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30 last gives the actual circulation at that time, being the stock less the amount in the treasury, as in round numbers one billion four hundred and forty-three million dollars. This makes a circulation per capita, calling the population sixty-three million, which is slightly more than the census figures, of about twenty-three dollars at the beginning of last July. But if there is added the money in the treasury at the close of the last fiscal year, the greater part or all of which might become available at any time for actual circulation, the total is in round numbers two billion, one hundred and seventy million dollars, giving a per capita of over thirty-four dollars.

According to the report there was an increase in the stock of gold and silver of fifty-eight million dollars and a contraction of twenty-six million in the volume of national bank notes, the net increase in the aggregate supply of money for the year being thirty-two million dollars. The retirement of bank notes continues. The latest monthly statement by the comptroller of the currency showed the amount of national currency secured by bonds outstanding at the end of last October to be in round numbers one hundred and twenty-four million dollars, the net decrease in that portion of the circulation which is secured by bonds having been for twelve months five million dollars. But there has been a very much greater reduction in that portion of the circulation which has been surrendered and the bonds to secure which have been withdrawn upon deposit with the treasury of lawful money for the redemption of the notes, this reduction for the twelve months amounting to over thirty-one million dollars, the decrease during October being two million six hundred thousand dollars. It thus appears that until the new silver law went into effect the retirement of national bank notes rather more than offset the additions to the circulation from the issue of silver certificates. Since the new law became operative there has been an increase of the circulation to the extent of a little over two million dollars a month, and this may be expected to continue. There is about twenty-five million dollars of bank currency secured by the four and one-half per cent bonds due next September, and it is to be expected that this amount will be surrendered in the meantime, so that in no event is the circulating medium of the country likely to increase during the ensuing twelve months to an amount in excess of thirty million dollars. This course goes upon the assumption that there will be no new financial legislation by the present congress. If there should be legislation intended to encourage the national banks to enlarge their note

THE SON OF HIS FATHER.

Young Mr. George Gould has many of the family characteristics. He has just been interviewed in New York and furnishes this lucid explanation of the cause and object of the recent stupendous railroad consolidation: I don't know that we have any other policy than to protect our own property and to endeavor to have the railroad business of the country put on a paying basis. The time has come when railroad management should be held to a stricter accountability. The stockholders have a right to expect a return on their investment, and not only to they suffer when the railroads do business at less than paying rates, but business generally suffers. The policy of rate cutting and ruinous competition that has prevailed among western railroads would not be tolerated in mercantile business. The merchant who follows it would speedily fail and have to stop business.

Young Mr. Gould's literary style differs somewhat from that of his father and that of the late W. H. Vanderbilt, but his story has the same old plot. Yes, George Gould is a child of the old block. He enters enthusiastically into a scheme which aims to crush out all competition and force the public to throw up its hands.

HOW THEY ECONOMIZE.

The tax payers of Omaha must not forget that the present city council prides itself upon economy and business methods. Just look at the city clerk's office, for instance. Six years ago Jewett was city clerk at a salary of one hundred dollars a month, with trifling perquisites that may have run up his income to fifteen hundred a year. All the assistance Jewett had was one clerk at seventy-five dollars a month during part of the year when he was crowded with business.

With this force Jewett not only acted as clerk of the council and kept an accurate record of its proceedings, but he was also comptroller and auditor of all vouchers and bills, made out all the warrants, signed all bonds and did other work for the mayor. Jewett was also a member of the licensing board and issued all the licenses to liquor dealers, auctioneers, paddlers, hackmen, theatrical companies and circuses. The whole expense to the city for all this work did not exceed twenty-two hundred dollars a year. Since those extravagant days we have relieved the city clerk from all auditing, voucher and warrant work, which is done by the comptroller and two deputies at an expense aggregating about forty-eight hundred dollars a year. We have also relieved the city clerk from the work devolving on the licensing board, which body has a clerk of its own at twelve hundred a year, and the mayor has also been provided with a twelve hundred dollar secretary, who does some of the work that formerly had to be done by the city clerk.

But with all this relief, and with practically not enough for two competent clerks to do, the city clerk's office remains a nest for sinecurists and political roustabouts who are drawing over six thousand dollars a year out of the treasury. While Deputy Counsman, who is very efficient, is doing most of the work, Clerk Groves and the late car-starter who is on his payroll at one hundred and ten dollars a month have for weeks and months been devoting the time for which they are paid by the city electioneering for the council combine. On top of this comes another piece of combine economy. The charter makes it the duty of the city clerk to copy the tax lists. With the force at his disposal the clerk ought to do this work without a dollar of additional expense.

But the economic Major Wheeler, who first wanted to plant one of his relatives into a soft job finally changed his mind and transplanted a man from Plattsmouth into the city clerk's office, who, with several other sinecurists, are doing the work at fifty cents an hour, with Groves, who is most of the time out as time-keeper. On this little job over eight hundred dollars have already been drawn out of the treasury since July and we are promised that this job will continue until next May.

If there are any more striking examples of the economic and business methods of the combine nobody has yet pointed them out.

TWO IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

The decisions rendered by Judge Caldwell in the mortgage foreclosure and whisky trust cases show him to be not only a fearless and upright judge, but also a man in full sympathy with the people and an uncompromising opponent of monopoly. This state and every other state in Judge Caldwell's circuit has been cursed with a horde of relentless mortgage fiends who have stripped the producers and wage-workers of almost every available thing they possess in the way of chattels or realty. When their foreclosure suits are resisted in the counties where the loan was originally made, they seek to crowd the victims of their greed to the wall by transferring their suits into the federal courts under the pretense of "local prejudice," and piling up the costs mountain high. By knocking out the attorney fee clause Judge Caldwell has given the chattel mortgage sharks a staggering blow that will go far toward putting an end to their systematic extortion.

The decision of Judge Caldwell in the Nebraska City distillery case strikes down monopoly in its most dangerous and offensive form. It is the first instance on record in which an individual who had the back home and was willing to risk his means in a square contest with the whisky trust was sustained by a federal judge and came out victorious in such an unequal contest. The precedent established by Judge Caldwell in the distillery case goes down to the foundation of all trusts and combinations to restrict production and destroy competition.

Socialism and Tyranny.

It appears that the abolition of the policy of repression against the socialists in Germany has weakened the socialist party. This is no more than might have been looked for. Socialism is a political growth which comes from oppression in a government. It is a struggle against real or supposed wrongs. Where there is no pressure upon the individual by the government, there is little of the socialist spirit.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The Parnell episode has subordinated every other consideration in connection with the political situation in England, and there is wide divergence of opinion as to what its effect will be. The present indications are that it will not be so serious as the Irish cause was at first feared. That question, it is felt, is too old and well established to be dependent either for its continuance or seriousness on any politician's life or character. It has survived a great many leaders, and will doubtless survive Parnell. The Irish as a people have earned the appellation which a distinguished historian has bestowed on them of being "the most persistent of races."

The retirement of Mr. Parnell from the leadership will be a grave misfortune, though not a fatal blow to the home rule cause. It will be a misfortune because his authority over the Irish party was firmly established, and his power of maintaining discipline in the ranks generally acknowledged. It will be impracticable for either Mr. Dillon or Mr. Healy, or Mr. Sexton, or Mr. O'Brien, to take his place without exciting rivalry and jealousy and impairing the unity of action which has been characteristic of recent Irish policy. Mr. Parnell has not only had a genius for organization, but he has also possessed English traits which were essential to the progress and success of the Irish cause. He has shown inflexible resolution, a kind of bulldog pertinacity and an invincible determination to win. He has been more of an Englishman than an Irishman in his successful fight against British prejudice, and the distinctive qualities of his leadership will be lacking in any successor who may be appointed. His retirement will be a great loss to the cause of home rule, but it is not irretrievable. Mr. Gladstone is now the real leader of the combined home rule party. It seems to be reserved for himself a victim at last of the crime which he had helped to execute at the will of a tyrant.

COMBINATIONS ARE NOT REPUGNANT TO LIBERTY.

COMBINATIONS are not only repugnant to liberty, but a menace to the public weal. The people are familiar with their operations. Organized to control produce and regulate prices, they levy tribute on all classes and fatten on the toil and thrift of others. The Omaha council was organized and operated on this basis. It transferred public affairs into a private corporation for mutual benefit, filled did and created new offices for the strikers of the gang and success fully dictated who should be employed in every department of the city. The time has come for the voters to repudiate this cabal of political mercenaries and place men in office whose public acts will not be measured by their private interests.

The jackass battery explosively asserts that "Mr. Boyd was honestly elected" and must be seated, but should the Alliance "prove the contrary" the battery will fire a grand salute for Powers. Its opinion of right and wrong in this matter will not weigh against the necessity of being in cahoots with the majority. If Dictator Burrows succeeds in organizing an overturning board, it is safe to predict the jackass battery will tip to the victors, regardless of previous assertions.

MR. VILLARD'S SHELL GAME.

Mr. Villard's little shell game has made several people shell out.

AND IT'S SHARPPED FOR CLEVELAND.

The Hill knife is as quick as quiet, and as sure as though it had seen service with the Mafia.

A POSSIBLE CURE.

Is it possible that Schweinfurth of Rockford is in correspondence with the Sioux at Standing Rock agency?

COMMON SENSE AND THE CENSUS.

Commissioner Porter insists that "a partisan census is an impossibility." That would seem to be common sense.

Labeled F. M. B. A.

There are several blabber-decks on the sidewalk that lie between General Palmer and the United States senate.

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With a corn palace at Sioux City and a sugar palace at Grand Island, all that the west lacks is a mint palace.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

Chicago set a good example in the case of the anarchists; New York and New Orleans should throttle the Mafia in the same manner.

CHICAGO CATCH BILLY'S IT.

A widow has secured \$2,000 damages against a saloonkeeper in a suit at law just ended in Judge Grinnell's court. Is this Chicago?

A CHICAGO PHENOMENON.

This seems to be a popular season for matrimony. The marriages are keeping up with the divorces, and this is saying a great deal for Chicago.

IT WILL LAST ALL RIGHT.

The rebuke of the imported colonials and masculine females received at the hands of the people of Nebraska ought to constitute a lasting lesson.

GIVE US GREYER AGAIN.

Between Hill and his own record Mr. Cleveland is sure to be the one candidate whom the republican party can get nominated with the greatest equanimity.

EMIN NOT TO BE BLAMED.

Now that members of the Stanley expedition have come a little talking about each other the public begins to understand why Emin was not axed to be rescued.

IT IS DIFFERENT NOW.

It is contended by the Boston Herald that we Americans are really "a light-hearted people." Right you are. But we were that sort of people before the late election.

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The number of people who have known for three years that this financial trouble was coming, but who said nothing about it until day before yesterday, is astonishingly large.

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Now that they can elect a woman county clerk in Nassau by making a song about her and singing it to the tune of "Auntie Rooney," the time is certainly ripe for Johnny to get his gun.

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FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Formal Contest for the Various Executive State Offices. COURIERS DISPATCHED TO EVERY OFFICER. No State Troops Needed for the Indian Outbreak—The Final Footings—Abstracting a Crossing—Lincoln News.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 21.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The proposed contest for the alliance of the election of Governor-elect Boyd, Lieutenant Governor-elect Majors, Secretary of State-elect Allen, Auditor-elect Benton, Treasurer-elect Hill, Attorney General-elect Hastings and Land Commissioner-elect Humphrey, has been finally openly announced and the final footings have been marked. The preparations have been torn off. Today the attorneys for the alliance dispatched special couriers to the gentlemen elected to the various state executive offices, notifying those gentlemen of the proposed contest. The notices are very lengthy and cover a vast deal of ground.

The time and places chosen for the taking of positions relative to the contest are as follows: Lincoln, December 4; Omaha, December 15; Norfolk, December 23; Indianola, December 31. Jay Burrows declares that it has been the intention of the alliance all along to make a contest and the reports of a difference of opinion existing among the alliance leaders is not true as far as he knows. There has been all along no consensus of opinion among the alliance leaders in regard to the contest and it is not proposed such a movement at all.

WILL NOT NEED TROOPS.

Governor Thayer says that he has received both by letter and wire several offers of troops to fight the Indians in the present ghost dance scare at the Pine Ridge agency. The governor says that there is no occasion for calling on such persons for their services, as he has no expectations that there will be any need for further military help in the supposed Indian war.

WILL HAVE FOUR BANK EXAMINERS.

The state banking board is considering the advisability of appointing another bank examiner, as the work of the present three is considered too arduous for them. In addition to this the board is also considering the advisability of appointing two more examiners. The board has been so long deferred that the work is about six months behind and it will be impossible for him to catch up in the work and do it well. The appointment of another bank examiner will necessitate the division of the state into four districts, and as the board believes that it is necessary to have another examiner, the state has been divided into four proposed districts as follows: The first district will comprise the territory of the Missouri river, the Missouri river, the north by the Platte, on the west by the second principal meridian, the Missouri river, on the east by the Missouri, on the south by Kansas and on the west by the second principal meridian, excepting Custer county. The second district is to be that territory bounded on the north by the Platte river, on the east by the Missouri, on the south by Kansas and on the west by the second principal meridian, excepting Custer county.

OPPOSES A CROSSING.

Mr. Bush, president of the Lincoln city electric railway company, promised a few months ago to get even with the railroad companies by crossing the street and without the electric railway company wished to cross the B. & M. and other tracks on Twelfth, near W. street. The opportunity has now come, Mr. Bush believes, and he has declared that the Lincoln city electric railway company will file a petition in the district court asking for the street crossing and without the consent or any agreement with the electric railway company. Mr. Bush declares that such crossings will greatly interfere with the traffic and travel on the street railway line.

ON READING THE PETITION.

Upon reading the petition, Judge Field granted a temporary injunction and set the hearing of the case for November 23, at 9 a. m.

THE FINAL FOOTINGS.

Through the efforts of Neils McDowell, the clerk in the secretary of state's office, the final footings of the vote cast for the various state officers and the amendments have been completed. The final footings for his individual efforts for the public good will be wondering for the next two months as to who was elected and who was not. In addition to the final footings already published in THE BEE the following were announced today:

CONGRESSMAN—SECOND DISTRICT. Harlan, rep., 21,770; McDowell, dem., 16,104; Palmer, probib., 1,220.

CONGRESSMAN—THIRD DISTRICT. Dorney, rep., 25,440; Thompson, dem., 22,353; Kim, all., 18,541; Pierce, probib., 1,024.

THE AMENDMENTS.

Prohibition, 82,292; Against, 75,128; For high license, 75,128; Against high license, 91,874; For increase number of supreme judges, 86,418; Against increase number of supreme judges, 52,922; For increase salary of supreme judges, 61,510; Against increase salary of supreme judges, 61,510.

The total number of votes cast in the state were 314,861. This shows that there were 28,511 persons in the state who did not vote either way on the subject of prohibition.

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