

THE DAILY BEE

Published Every Morning

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: For the week ending June 20, 1891, as follows: Monday, June 16, 25,420; Tuesday, June 17, 25,420; Wednesday, June 18, 25,420; Thursday, June 19, 25,420; Friday, June 20, 25,420; Saturday, June 21, 25,420.

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NEBRASKA'S YEAR

If all signs do not fall, the year 1891 will be one of the most memorable in its contribution to the material prosperity of Nebraska. Two years ago this state produced the largest corn crop in its history, but in other respects the agricultural results of that year were not exceptional. The promises of the present year are highly favorable for nearly all crops, and if it is realized the aggregate value of our agricultural resources, with the enhanced prices certain to prevail for the next year, will undoubtedly be very much larger than was that of two years ago.

There has been some complaint from portions of the state of too much rain and in sections the corn is reported to be backward, but it is quite impossible to have a season of absolutely perfect conditions, and if the average is higher than usual we should be satisfied. This is certainly the case with regard to small grains, and there is little reason to fear that it will not prove to be so with respect to corn. A duplication of the unprecedented crop of 1889 is not to be expected, but undoubtedly the crop will be larger than that of last year and it is assured that every bushel of it will represent more money for the producer.

There is but one condition marring the bright outlook for Nebraska's producers, and that is the transportation question. If these were reduced to a point which would still leave a fair profit to the rail-roads the farmers of this state could look forward to the ensuing year as almost certain to bring them a measure of prosperity greater than they ever realized in any preceding year. This is the one urgent requirement necessary to render the promise of the year entirely clear and shadowless, and it would seem that the state board of transportation would see the wisdom of giving this matter its earnest attention without further delay. There is no valid reason why this transportation question should not at once receive the consideration which its great importance in relation to the interests and welfare of Nebraska demands for it.

As THE BEE has heretofore said an abundant harvest will emphasize the demand for lower rates more than ever, and although this demand may be ignored for a time, it must finally be heeded. Why not give it attention now so that when the harvest comes the producers of this state can have the advantage of reduced rates? The promised conditions are most favorable to action of this kind, the party in power is pledged to give the producers lower rates, and the authority of the board of transportation is unquestioned. From every point of view a grave mistake will be made if rates are not reduced before the growing crop is ready for market.

Large crops in Nebraska this year will mean not only an immediate increase of prosperity for every interest in the state, but the beginning of a new era of progress that will bring a large permanent addition to the productive forces and the wealth of the state. They will not only place our producers in a position to relieve themselves of a considerable part of the burden of indebtedness which has been oppressing them for the past few years, but will furnish such reassurance of the capabilities of Nebraska as cannot fail to attract both population and capital. The fullest benefits to our farmers of good crops will not be realized, however, unless transportation rates shall be made more favorable, and while nature is doing so well for our farmers the transportation board should not fail of its duty.

THE WAREHOUSE LAW

An obscure weekly newspaper at Lincoln, which claims to represent the farmers of Nebraska, has the infinite assurance to attack the merits of the new warehouse law and presumes to say that its advantages to the farmer are doubtful, because of the expense incident to its enforcement. The sole cause of this exhibition of spleen, for it is nothing but spleen, is the fear on the part of a narrow minded editor that possibly Omaha may profit somewhat by the workings of the law, and THE BEE receive some credit for advising farmers and others of the benefits to be derived therefrom.

The most serious difficulty which has presented itself to the Nebraska farmer aside from the question of grain rates, has been the unfair grading of Nebraska grain in the Chicago markets, and so in the markets of the world. All grain exported from this state passes an inspection and, of course, the cost of that inspection is paid by the producer. If the inspectors are appointed in Nebraska the cost of inspection is not increased and the farmer will be directly benefited by a fair grading of his product. It is all nonsense to say that the warehouse bill will impose new burdens upon the farmer. On the contrary it raises an embargo which, by low grading, has seriously oppressed Nebraska grain growers. Under the new law the inspection is made in our own elevators instead of those in the eastern markets and we should have a standard which all grain dealers will accept and on which purchases and sales will be made.

The farmer now pays the storage charges, either in the reduced price paid for his grain by the local dealer, or indirectly to the eastern warehouse men. While paying these storage charges he realizes no advantage from the storage in improved markets. He is forced under the present system to sell his product either from want of granaries or to meet pressing necessities regardless of the condition of the market. He is at the mercy of the dealers in Chicago who may corner the early harvest shipments or glut the market with over shipments. He must take the price offered him whether it be remunerative or otherwise.

Under the new law a system of warehouse receipts is established which become negotiable credits to be used either in making sales direct or as collateral for loans at bank. A similar law is in force in Illinois, New York and other states, and its advantages are acknowledged by intelligent people everywhere. The new law not only enables the farmer to market his grain at will, instead of being forced to ship at low prices when

his judgment and experience assures him a better market later in the year, but it builds up local grain storage centers and will eventually make of Omaha the grain market of the west. Any man too blind to see the advantages of the new system of handling grain, is either a knave or an ignoramus and it matters very little which. His opinion in either case is worthless.

THE BEE will continue to point out the advantages which are certain to accrue if the system is adopted. It will also urge local alliance leaders to abandon a part of their politics and their vagaries so as to give this practical subject attention. If the farmers do not care to pay storage to their local elevator men they can build their own elevators and warehouses and save to themselves both storage and insurance. There is more to be gained by taking advantage of the warehouse law than in listening to the platitudinous cant of walking delegates without business sense or honesty.

SENATOR SHERMAN

The Ohio republican platform commands the patriotic services of Senator John Sherman, and at the recent state convention the distinguished statesman was received with enthusiastic manifestations of esteem. Yet Senator Sherman has enemies among the republicans of Ohio who would be glad of the opportunity to retire him from public life. He has not been able to satisfy everybody, and some of those whose resentment he has incurred are relentless. There are aspiring politicians who think he has had enough of honors and ought to step aside for some other man. There are others who are hostile to his financial views and would like to remove from him the opportunity to exert his strong influence in shaping the policy of the government. The legislature to be elected in Ohio this year will choose a successor to Senator Sherman, and because of the elements in his own party opposed to him there is greater uncertainty regarding the choice of a republican legislature than there is of the election of the republican state ticket. The malcontents understand that if a republican legislature is chosen it will almost certainly re-elect Senator Sherman, and hence they are likely to cast their votes for democratic legislative candidates.

Those farmers who are identifying themselves with the third party movement, mainly because of their opposition to the financial views of Sherman, are pretty sure to cast their votes for democratic candidates. The republicans of Ohio can better afford to lose their state ticket than to allow Senator Sherman to be sacrificed. He is of far more value to the party in the national senate than Major McKinley could possibly be in the office of governor. They may be able to win the battle, but just now it appears to be probable that they will lose the legislature, and if they could be advised by the party at large they would concentrate their greatest efforts upon legislative candidates.

To replace Senator Sherman with a democrat, particularly if he should be of the Brice standard, would be a political misfortune not alone for Ohio but for the country. Senator Sherman is needed where he is, and there has perhaps never been greater need for him than there is at present. This is realized not only by republicans everywhere who appreciate his great ability, but by others who are not in sympathy with him politically. The New York Evening Post says of him: "In ripe experience as a public man, in proved qualifications for the senatorship, in obvious fitness to render the state effective service during the next few years in that office, no Ohio republican is for a moment to be thought of in comparison with John Sherman. If the sober judgment of members of the party throughout the country could be pronounced, it would prove all but unanimous in the opinion that the best interests of the nation dictate his re-election. Nay, more; even those democrats who most strongly oppose his position on the tariff will concede that if any republican is to be chosen, he is the man who ought to have the place. The case is so plain and strong that there is no room left for argument." Testimony of this kind regarding the claims of Senator Sherman, from a journal which is uncompromisingly hostile to his tariff views, and which probably could not be induced to say as much for any other republican, ought to have great weight with Ohio republicans. It attests the commanding position which Senator Sherman occupies as a statesman and the great confidence that is felt in him by thoughtful men outside his own party, and surely Ohio cannot afford to permit such a man to be retired at a time when the demand is most urgent for the ablest men in congress of sound financial views. The most vital part of the Ohio contest, viewing it broadly, relates to the senatorship, and upon this the republicans of that state should concentrate their greatest zeal and energy. This they will do if they regard the best judgment of the party elsewhere.

GERMANY, Austria, Italy and Switzerland have formed a formidable zollverein. The new combination will probably force an agreement between England, France and Russia, including incidentally the Scandinavian and Spanish monarchies. A foreign correspondent regards American diplomacy as decidedly stupid because the country has not taken sides with one combination or the other, or thrown its weight against the proposed zollverein. In the judgment of most Americans the neutral position of this government is the correct one. The less we have to do with the diplomatic controversies of Europe the better.

The announcement that the scheme of a commercial union between Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy and Switzerland has been consummated is a matter of interest to this country, but it is not apparent that it portends any serious consequences to our trade with those countries. The zollverein would seem to be a defensive arrangement rather than an offensive one, and France, against Great Britain and France, than against the United States, which sell to the countries in the union little or no food supplies which they need

and must continue to buy whenever they cannot produce enough to supply the home demand. The commercial union will probably apply chiefly to manufactured products, and in that case the interests of the United States will be little affected. It cannot increase the production of breadstuffs, and for these the zollverein nations must still look mainly to this country. We have perhaps never been less concerned than now regarding any commercial arrangements which European countries may enter into between themselves, and as reciprocity progresses our interest in the matter will further decline. For Great Britain, however, the continental commercial union may mean something serious.

JAMES G. BLAINE has set the pace for the diplomacy of the world. Eight ministers of parliament are urging commercial reciprocity. The present premier is not a free-trader and may not take kindly to the American idea. Nevertheless the pressure is being applied to induce him to learn a lesson of government from the American secretary of state.

THE Englishman who suggests that the associates of the prince of Wales should be men above forty-five and women no less than fifty-two years of age, has discovered the key to the situation. If the prince can be restricted to acquaintances of his own age of both sexes, he will soon turn for relief from society to government and politics.

MINNEAPOLIS newspapers continue to discredit dispatches sent out from that city announcing the withdrawal from the contest for the republican national convention. They insist that she will be in the race from start to finish, all of which goes to show that Omaha's ambition in the same direction is worthy of cultivation.

COLUMBUS reports an unusual activity in building enterprises. Columbus is one of the solid interior cities of Nebraska. It has a steady and healthy boom, but enjoys a steady growth and complacently looks into a promising future. Columbus will always hold her place among the thriving cities of the state.

THE Douglas street grade is again delayed by the inexcusable blundering of the board of public works, which failed to advertise for proposals according to law. The costs of the blunder will not be charged to the salary account of the chairman of the blundering board, however.

It is hardly fair for the chairman of the board of public works to shift the responsibility of his own blunders to the shoulders of his secretary, who entered upon his duties June 1. The advertisements were inserted in the official paper June 2, 3, and 4.

If the city council will maintain its present gait, it will redeem many former faults. It is lately retreating strictly to business. THE BEE regrets that it cannot say as much for some other branches of the city government.

A NEBRASKA stock grower is now enroute to Liverpool with 600 head of stock fed upon Nebraska corn. This is the style of advertising which convinces the world that Nebraska is the best state in the American union.

THE people of the entire state especially in the incorporated towns and cities are awakening to the evils which have grown up under our revenue system which puts a premium upon tax shirking.

MAYOR CUSHING of Omaha says Governor Pattison will be the democratic nominee for the presidency in 1892. The governor stands as good a show for the honor as Mayor Cushing for re-election.

THE attorney general decides that the warehouse law does not go into effect until August 1. This need not delay preparations to take advantage of it when it becomes a law.

OMAHA can take care of the crowds which attend a national convention if given the opportunity. She can have the honor of it if efforts are put forth in the proper direction.

and confidence Nebraska depends largely for its supply of money for its development, see that which strengthens their confidence in us, the democrats may continue to howl and wall and gnash their teeth. Prosperity will come where fruitfulness, industry, and happiness dwell in spite of their attempts to blight and destroy.

1890 vs 1891. The printing and supply bill of the late legislature was evidently conducted on the plan that "to the victor belong the spoils," notwithstanding the reformers have so denounced it in republicans. The republican legislature of 1889 expended \$7,215.55 for stationery, printing and postage. The reform legislature expended for the same purpose \$7,171.00 more than those "horrid robbers," the republicans.

OHIO'S POLITICAL NAPOLEON. New York Tribune (rep.): Major McKinley opens a brave and aggressive campaign against the Ohio republican platform which cannot fail to win. The platform is concise, fearless and forcible. Springfield Republican (ind.): The convention shows that the Ohio republican are in fighting trim and ready to call all the forces of the party in play without reserve or any dissensions that can be kept under for the time.

Kansas City Journal (rep.): The spirit manifested had the old ring of a great party resolved on public good. It was the most remarkable political gathering of the last twelve years—and it means a new alignment of political forces. Philadelphia Press (rep.): William McKinley and protection are the two watchwords of the fight in Ohio just a year after an election which a great many short-sighted republicans had a final and adverse verdict on the McKinley bill.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat (rep.): Major McKinley has been nominated for governor of Ohio with more enthusiasm than was ever before manifested in a like case in all the history of the state; and his majority will be large enough to vindicate this opening display of confidence. New York Recorder (rep.): William McKinley's address in accepting the commission of the republicans of Ohio as their standard bearer for the coming year, is an elaborate exposition of the record, principles and aspirations of the republican party.

New York Times (mag.): "Brace" it is said to be the slogan of the good dog, but Holdfast is a better. The republicans of Ohio, with the evident consciousness of the fact that the year of 1892, started out yesterday with "Brace" and left "Holdfast" to follow as he chooses. Morning Advertiser (dem.): Mr. McKinley's address today as the apostle of protection. As the putative father of the present tariff law he is entitled to stand or fall. He was defeated for congress last year in a democratic district, and it is his right to appeal to the people of his state.

Boston Advertiser (rep.): The Ohio republican convention is attracting much attention in this year, not because of any doubt as to the result, but because the nomination of Major McKinley is Ohio's protest against the republican nomination of the statesman who was beaten at the last election. Chicago Inter-Ocean (rep.): In William McKinley is embodied an ideal extent all that is desirable in a republican. Every drop of his blood is republican. He is in perfect accord with all the principles of the party. He would no more sacrifice any of those principles than he would desert his own child.

New York World (dem.): The people of Ohio have already passed on the issue and elected fourteen democratic congressmen to the republican congress. Mr. McKinley himself being among the defeated. It is not probable that their experiences under the administration of the present republican government will have changed the convictions of the Ohio voters. Philadelphia Ledger (ind. rep.): In nominating Mr. McKinley for governor the Ohio republicans have done the obvious and proper thing. In so far as one man may stand for a party Mr. McKinley stands for the present republican party. He represents its ruling principle and its motto. He has passed him by would have been a confession of error.

St. Louis Republic (dem.): If McKinley is elected upon that platform the issues of 1892 will thereby be made up on lines entirely satisfactory to the democrats. The tariff will be the main issue, and fortifying this will be the demand for governmental economy and for the maintenance of the right of the people for the poor and oppressed of every nation and of every clime. Philadelphia Leader (ind. rep.): The mastery hand of Major McKinley, the conservative governor, is visible in all the surroundings of the convention. It is visible not only in the quieting down of all factional feuds—personal and political—the easy bearing of some harshness—and the winking of an enthusiastic purpose of co-operation—but in his ringing and defiant reiteration of the proposed issues of the campaign.

PASSING JESTS. Jeweler's Weekly: Made: They say the Koh-i-nor once belonged to an idol. Dick: It was all in his eye. Munsey's Weekly: Adam—My little carmel, will you come out with me this evening? Eve—I can't. I haven't a thing to wear. Detroit Free Press: "The same old jokes," snarled the landlady as she overheard the new boarder discussing the spring lamb. "They've one thing in their favor," answered the boarder. "They are not as old as the lamb," was the cruel answer. Threat and Execution. Boston News: The editor scanned the item. Then read it carefully through. "A critic has he said his trusty pen: 'It put a head on you!'" Washington Star: They had driven out to the country and he had lighted a stub pipe and was smoking vigorously when they got a swell turnout. "Good gracious," she exclaimed, "they will think you are a tough." "Not much," he said, with dubious pride, "this is quite English, isn't it you know?" "What's the difference?" she inquired, sweetly, and he didn't have an answer ready. Kate Field's Washington: His Honor (to prisoner)—Step up to the bar and receive your sentence. Kneecapian (absent mindingly)—Thanks, don't care if I die. Drake's Magazine: Uncle Josh (gazing at the show bills)—Well, I'll be darned if I wouldn't be ashamed of myself. His Wife—What is the matter, Joshua? Uncle Josh—Why, that lazy fellow goes around the country advertising that he is supported by a "charming young actress." Why in thunder don't he go to work? Winter and Summer. Cook Review: The evening dress she used to wear. Last winter on the floor. Upon the hotel balcony. Is being pressed once more. Yankee Blade: Tom—They say that the oldest Miss Smith is an artist, and paints very well. Jack—I should say her mother did also; how young she looks. Somerville Journal: Ross—What's become of that stenographer you had a while ago? I don't see her in your office now. No. Ross—You used to think you couldn't get along without her. Did somebody hire her away from you? Tom—No, but they kept trying to, and it made me so much trouble that I had to take radical measures right away. Tom—And you let her go? Foss—No, I married her. CHATWORTH MEMORIALS. He murmured, "Darling, when I'm gone and you are through the blues, you will know where to put your hands upon My armings, just as usual." Providence Journal: On the front of an optician's store a show card has been hanging for a long time reading as follows: "Don't go down street to get robbed; step right in here."

HOPE OF REPUBLICANISM.

Mr. C. G. Dorsey of Beatrice Makes a Strong Appeal for Party Reform.

NOMINATE AND SUPPORT GOOD MEN. "The State Board of Transportation Should and Must Do Its Duty to the Producers of This State."

The following expressions of opinion on the Nebraska situation have been received in response to THE BEE's request. Every politician in the state is vitally interested in these letters. They are well worthy of careful perusal. Nominate Good Men. Beatrice, Neb., June 21.—[Special to THE BEE.] I have read Mr. Rosewater's editorial card of May 28, entitled "The Path to Salvation." There is no doubt that the republican party has in some respects failed to keep full pace with the needs of the times, and to redeem its pledges in some important particulars, and the route shaking up that which I trust the party will find it well to adopt some measures and to do some acts which its platform had pledged, or which the progress of the age demanded. There should, in my opinion, be no further delay in the act of congress establishing postal telegraphy. There should have been the very promptest and most energetic action taken to limit and all combinations to limit production and increase the cost of living. The question of the transportation of the staple products of the country should have been handled fearlessly, promptly, and cautiously, to the end that justice should be done to the producer, the carrier and the consumer, for their rights are equal, their interests are identical. Thus in some particulars the republican party has been somewhat lax, yet I think it will be found that the main support of these and all matters of reform have