

THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER Editor.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, I, Geo. E. Tschickler, 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 with 2 columns: Day and Circulation. Sunday, July 20, 20,715; Monday, July 21, 20,469; Tuesday, July 22, 20,359; Wednesday, July 23, 20,372; Thursday, July 24, 20,372; Friday, July 25, 20,372; Saturday, July 26, 20,372.

Average, 20,372. 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, I, Geo. E. Tschickler, being duly sworn, depose and say that the Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the month of July, 1891, was as follows:

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Notary Public. WHEN Governor Campbell was in congress he voted against both the Morrison and Mills tariff bills. He is now eating crow.

MESSRS. QUAY and Dudley having resigned from the national committee two topics of discussion are necessarily abandoned by the democrats.

MARYLAND democrats spend a great deal of time knitting Arthur P. Gorman between elections, but the great boss quietly gets the political permissoms at election time just the same.

THE Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune is forced to admit that Chicago will have to hustle for the republican national convention or it will go elsewhere. "Elsewhere" means Omaha.

OMAHA'S delegation to the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will work enthusiastically in favor of Lincoln for the national encampment in 1892. There is nothing small about the Omaha delegation nor about Lincoln in this contest.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND is said to be most in favor with the Vatican among the American prelates who are spoken of for cardinal. There is no priest in America who will look better in the red hat or whom Americans think more deserving of the distinction.

THE San Francisco Chronicle commends the stand taken by Governor Merriam of Minnesota against prize fighting, although it is not many months since Jackson pounded Kilrain into insensibility under the very shadow of the ten-story Chronicle building.

CONGRESSMAN BRICKINRIDGE was not present at the Lakoside democratic rally in Ohio, where Governor Campbell opened the campaign. Kentucky democrats are reasonably busy at home this season and will not find time for much missionary endeavor among the Buckeyes this season.

PATRICK EAGAN has a difficult time of it satisfying his enemies in Great Britain. He left England at their suggestion, but they followed him with their animosity to America. He left America to accept the post of minister to Chili. This does not please the people who dislike him and the government press of England is flinging mud at him all the way to that unhappy republic.

HON. J. S. CLARKSON, who has been made temporary chairman of the republican national convention, is an old-time Iowa politician. He is said to be favorably inclined toward Omaha as a place for holding the national convention. His state, in convention, has endorsed the claims of this city. Mr. Clarkson must be shown by the people of this city that Omaha can take care of the convention. The time has come for organization. All interests and factions must get together and go to work.

SENATOR GORMAN'S fine Italian hand can be seen in the coinage resolution of the Maryland democracy. Gorman is an expert straddler and his convention declares that a dollar in gold and a dollar in silver should be of equal exchangeable value, and of any attempt to depreciate either ought to be deprecated and condemned. "Attempt to depreciate either" will go down the throats of both monometalists and bimetalists without a gurgle or nauseating gulp. Democrats are skillful platform builders.

CAPTAIN GEORGE JAMES of Washington, retired, pulled ex-Governor Beaver's nose one night in Washington just subsequent to the inauguration of President Harrison. As a penalty he was ordered to remain within 50 miles of Washington and was disgraced by being found guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer. The president has, however, pardoned the brave but irascible old soldier, who is now at liberty to go as he pleases and do as he pleases, except that he will hereafter confine his nose-pulling propensity to his own face.

THE RETIREMENT OF QUAY.

Senator Quay's withdrawal from the national republican committee will probably end a discussion in which he has been the central figure. It will satisfy republicans very generally, and it is hardly to be doubted will be a good thing for the party. The service which Mr. Quay rendered in the last campaign can be duly acknowledged, while at the same time it is said that he had since become a weight on the party which it was very desirable and necessary to have removed. The record of Mr. Quay in public life is one which needs to be defended, and unfortunately for him his own effort at defense was far from being successful. In addition to this his most recent manipulation of the republican machine in Pennsylvania, in the interest of a man who has since been shown to have been guilty of grave and perhaps criminal business irregularities, was most discredit. His character and course brought defeat to his party in his own state, and had he remained at the head of the national committee it is unquestionable that the party at large would have been more or less damaged. The fact of having in such a position of authority a man with so vulnerable a record, who is opposed by thousands of the most steadfast and reputable republicans of his own state, would have been a detriment to the party which all the political skill and ingenuity and daring possessed by Mr. Quay could not have counteracted.

The resolution adopted by the executive committee in accepting the resignation of Mr. Quay expresses the feeling general among republicans regarding his services in the last presidential campaign. He managed that contest with skill and ability of the very highest order, and nobody will refuse to give him the fullest credit for the great work he did. He demonstrated then that in political generalship he had no superior, and it is perhaps not too much to say that no campaign in the history of the country was conducted more wisely and judiciously for the success of the republican party. Mr. Quay received at the time his share of the honor, and there is no disposition now to deny his just claim to it. But this cannot fairly be held to have atoned for a previous indefensible public record, nor to mitigate the discredit of subsequent action which the republicans of Pennsylvania condemned by electing a democratic governor. The truth is that the record of Mr. Quay, known in 1888 as it is now, would have made him chairman of the national committee. It has been reported that Mr. Quay intends to resign his seat in the United States senate for the reason that the state of his health requires him to seek absolute rest. It is not improbable that he will do this, for even were he in perfect health he could hardly find any further gratification in public life. It is also said that in any event Mr. Quay will have a knife ready for President Harrison next year, but while it is doubtless a fact that he has no love for the president it is not probable that he could do him any great harm. As a discredited leader Matthew S. Quay will be able to exert very little influence in the next republican national convention.

It may be pertinent in this connection to say that there has never been a time in the history of the republican party when there was greater necessity than now for selecting as political managers men not only of superior ability but with records absolutely above reproach. The tendency is to look more closely into the public and personal character of political leaders, and no amount of skill and shrewdness in political management will make up for the want of an established and unimpeachable character for honesty and principle. The republican party cannot safely put any man in control of its campaign next year who cannot show such a character, however capable he may be for political organization, ingenious in expedients and prolific in resources. It may not be an easy matter to secure the right man, but the republican party is rich in men having the necessary character and qualifications to command confidence and judiciously manage a campaign.

THE EXPORTS OF GOLD.

According to an official statement just made the exports of gold during the last fiscal year were in round numbers \$29,000,000 and the imports \$18,000,000, the excess of gold export being the largest in any year of this country's commerce. There was a very heavy drain of gold during the last months of the fiscal year, and while the outflow during the present month has not been large, gold continues to leave the country. It was not difficult to find an explanation of the large silver exportation. There had been an exceptionally heavy importation of European merchandise that had to be paid for and the sellers wanted gold. Then there was a concerted movement on the part of the European banks to strengthen themselves with respect to gold. Fiscal affairs abroad had been greatly disturbed by the failure of the Barings, and the discovery incident to that event that the English banks held very small reserves. There was widespread apprehension and Europe turned to the United States for relief. At the same time Russia called in her great deposits, estimated as high as \$100,000,000. Here was a most unusual condition of affairs which no other nation but the United States was capable of relieving, and in order to do so this country had to send to Europe \$60,000,000 in gold within the period of a few months. It appears that while heretofore immense amounts of American securities have been sent to Europe and marketed there, and such securities have also served as collateral to large loans made by bankers and others, thus serving to even up any balances of trade made against us, there is now a cessation of such shipment of securities and a calling in of such loans, which now have to be made in our own market. The great tide of American travel in Europe is another cause for the transfer of a large amount of gold, and it is by no means improbable that the business regarding future silver legislation may have had some bearing upon the recent gold exportation.

As a matter of fact gold is worth more

IN EUROPE, as a medium of exchange, than it is here. In the United States a given sum in gold is of no greater commercial value than an equal sum in silver, but this is not the case in Europe. When this is understood there can be no wonder that gold leaves this country, and the fact is one which should not be lost sight of in connection with the question of the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

The loss of so large an amount of gold as \$60,000,000 in so short a time naturally had a depressing effect, notwithstanding the reasonable assurance that it would return as soon as the exports of the new crop had begun. Undoubtedly a large part of it will come back, but it is not altogether certain that the whole of it will be returned. However, the financial situation abroad is improving, and this is favorable to improvement here. Russia is sending back to England a part of the gold she so recently drew from there, and money is reported easier in London. The good effects of this will speedily be felt in New York and extend throughout the country. Having passed through the heavy gold drain without any serious disturbance there is every reason to expect that the remaining months of the year will witness a steady financial and business improvement.

THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

John Wanamaker, postmaster general, has been subjected to a great deal of partisan abuse since he entered President Harrison's cabinet. His personal character has been viciously attacked by every democratic newspaper in the union. His well known reputation for effective religious work has brought upon his head the most contemptible assaults. Nevertheless he has gone on in his own businesslike way improving the postal service, working longer hours than any other cabinet officer and really doing more for the immediate benefit of the people at large than any other man in the cabinet. It is admitted by the very men who have most violently assailed him that he has cut the red tape of postal affairs and introduced the methods of the successful business man in his department. His personal character is assailed for the very reason that no ground can be found upon which to attack his administration.

Omaha has been especially benefitted by these characteristics of the keen-sighted business man in an important political executive position. He has informed himself of our necessities by a personal inspection of the conditions here. Although there were but four new carriers added to the overworked force in the preceding four years, since Postmaster Clarkson entered upon his duties, less than seven months ago, seven new clerks and 16 new carriers have been allowed. Not only so, but the grade of the office has been raised to first class, which gives our letter carriers the uniform salary of \$1,000 per annum. The facilities for handling the immense mails have been increased and more room is soon to be provided for the postoffice. The added annual expense of the office by reason of improvements is \$24,000. Mr. Wanamaker recognizes not alone the importance of the city and its necessities, but the efficiency of one postmaster as well. Omaha should and does appreciate the postmaster general.

NOBODY is satisfied with the coat-of-arms design chosen by the council. The matter of selection was left to a man who has no more artistic taste than Tom Murray. The design is symbolical of nothing in which Omaha can take pride, though very elaborate and comprehensive in the field it attempts to cover. It includes too much. The city should select a design which will attract attention because of its artistic beauty and simplicity. The council is not made up of artists and should refer the selection of Omaha's seal to a committee of citizens composed of the directors of the Omaha library one or more of the best known lady artists and Hon. George W. Linsiger. Let the council reconsider.

OMAHA alone presented herself as a candidate for national convention honors. Neither Chicago nor Minneapolis were represented. Score the second great point for Omaha. The first was made at Cedar Rapids, Ia., less than a month ago. With persistent, intelligent attention to business, Omaha can secure the convention.

MR. MOREHEAD, it will be remembered, is the attorney of Contractor Squires, which explains why Chairman Birkhauser of the board of public works mistook him for the chairman of the committee appointed to investigate the Squires claim for street cleaning.

THE council ever reach a conclusion upon the garbage matter? It is so simple a problem that any child ought to be able to formulate a scheme for handling the filth and refuse without material difficulty.

THE council should define Health Commissioner Gagen's duties so accurately as to relieve that gentleman's conscience entirely from doubt as to what service he must render to earn his salary.

IT was hoped the county and city electors would determine definitely what duties properly belong to each, but the unseemly wrangle between the two is a fair way to assert its disgraceful self again.

CANDIDATES for local offices who are now engaged in hotting their lightning rods are cautioned that their expressions may bring upon them grief and disaster as well as anxiety.

A SPECIAL committee to investigate, revise and reduce the city and county payroll would probably help out the general funds very considerably.

CONTRACTOR SQUIRES would save time and money by taking his street-

SWEEPING claim for four months in 1890 into the courts—providing the claim is honest.

COLONEL CUNNINGHAM R. SCOTT proved himself fully equal to the important duty of presenting Omaha's claims for the national convention to the executive committee of the republican national central committee.

IT WILL be very nice indeed to have 700 electric lights in the suburbs, provided, of course, the city has money to pay for them.

EIGHT hours work for eight hours pay is not as popular a principle as eight hours work for ten hours pay would be.

THE gasoline gentleman from St. Paul practically admits that his bids were not made in good faith.

A Voice from the Tombs. The monument to General Grant should be built without delay.

A Health Restorer. An Omaha man has been sent by the car to Siberia. You see, now, how quickly Mr. Blaine will get well.

No Use for Calamus. The Iowa farmers are harvesting an oat crop that averages forty-five bushels to the acre, and hence have neither time nor inclination to listen to the speeches of the calamitarians who are abroad in that state.

Induced It Does. Congressman Kern's first official act will be to hold an examination of candidates for appointment as cadet at West Point, at Broken Bow next month. One may not think it, but it takes more brains to go to West Point than to congress.

An Eastern View of Iowa. Another the outlook is decidedly a pleasing one to republican leaders in Iowa and the confidence in Wheeler's signal success seems to be widespread and general, in spite of the fact that the democratic party in Iowa, as elsewhere, has allied itself to the free coinage cause.

As a Real Estate Boomer. What a debt to good people of Cape Cod Mr. Cleveland has cost the city of Omaha! Mr. Cleveland's real estate boom, last Saturday's event having advertised the cape from Maine to Lower California. And those who've been there know that the eulogies were drawn none too strong.

One Trust Wound Up. One great trust is about to go out of existence, having completed its work. It had charge of the sale of 350,000 acres of land belonging to five railroads now forming the Omaha, railroad company. In twelve years the trust sold 320,000 acres of land and brought 300,000 people into Minnesota.

The Crop of Grease. The production of oleomargarine continues to increase in spite of repressive legislation. The average production per month during the first ten months of the present year, as compared with 2,566,494 pounds in the previous year, increased revenue receipts from this source increased from \$786,291 in 1890 to \$1,077,924 in the last fiscal year.

Too Much of a Good Thing. Why not hold the next Grand Army of the Republic encampment at Washington simultaneously with a similar reunion at Richmond? Then, on the day of the grand parade let the blue and gray march in opposite directions until they shall meet midway between the Potomac and the James, and there let them have a good fight through the day, and then, where peace, fraternity and loyalty shall be the prevailing influences.

United and Aggressive. One democratic opponent is anxious to make it appear that there is a serious division in the republican party on the question of the tariff. There is no such division. It is undoubtedly true that there are many men on the republican side in this state who would creditably fill the position of United States senator, but this is a matter that has been wisely left to the decision of the republican electors who may be elected to the Ohio legislature.

Call Down the Czar. The report that an American Hebrew has been sent to Siberia, calls for immediate investigation. It is said that Blaine had a chance to exhibit the qualities for which he is so often being praised. It may be a hard thing to establish the whereabouts of the man or the circumstances under which he was convicted and transported. If he was punished for any political offenses his release should be demanded and secured at once, but if he was guilty of a crime and a fair trial was punished in the manner usual under such circumstances, that should end the matter.

A Grand Showing. The OMAHA BEE rises to remark that Nebraska is not tottering over the edge of a financial precipice, and advances in substantial proof that the Nebraska farmers will harvest not less than 50,000,000 bushels of small grain this month worth at the lowest estimate \$25,000,000. It is also estimated not less than \$10,000,000 worth of hogs, cattle, sheep, poultry, produce and miscellaneous products before the end of this year; still again, money in banks to the credit of Nebraska depositories subject to check aggregating over \$50,000,000. This is a concise showing of which any state in the union might well be proud. It goes without saying that the ex-slaves will take a back seat down in Nebraska during the next twelve months.

Freedom of the Press on Trial. An indictment has been found against Mr. Hennessy, the city editor of the New York Daily News, for causing the publication in that paper of a defamed account of the recent electoral executions in Sing Sing prison, thereby violating a certain section of the code of criminal procedure which restrains the liberty of the press in such cases. The charge is that they were published, punishable by imprisonment for not more than a year in the penitentiary or a maximum fine of \$500, or both, and is consequently a pretty serious matter, supposing that such an act and unwarrantable restriction is permitted to remain on the statute books.

In this instance the reports of the execution, more or less in detail, were published in all the New York papers, rendering them all alike amenable to the penalty, but a single indictment is enough on which to try a test case. The district attorney concluded to bring proceedings against but one of the offenders, and Mr. Hennessy of the News has the honor of being set apart as the representative defendant.

The trial will turn mainly upon the constitutionality of the law, and incidentally the

entire story of the process by which Gladstone and their fellow unfortunate were hurried into eternity is sure to be disclosed to its minutest particulars, thus calling renewed attention to the subject.

To the newspaper fraternity, however, the chief and peculiar interest is in the fact that the freedom which has always been claimed for the press of publishing the legitimate news of the day, and also of determining for itself what legitimate news is, without having it restricted by statute or sifted through a public censor.

The hearing may come up next week and is likely to be of long continuance. The principle at stake is one of such importance that it needs to be settled for all time and beyond all future controversy by the highest judicial tribunal of the country.

THE PROPOSED WHEAT CORNER.

Minneapolis Tribune: It is clear that the haphazard stamped method of marketing is for the producers suicidal. An intelligent and co-operative basis seems, reasonably to be the farmers' salvation. The question is—can they act co-operatively? The Philadelphia Record: The farmers who hold their wheat business had better read up on the history of such operations. A "corner" cannot be made safe unless it shall be under a single control. What that control would be it is not easy to say. The celebrated Egyptian corn "corner" if it had taken the corn-raisers of Egypt into the deal.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Are the leaders of the farmers alliance who are trying to start a wheat trust in the pay of the big English syndicates in Minneapolis? It looks this way. Comparatively few of the farmers would be able to withhold their crop from the market to put prices up materially, but they could give the syndicates tens of millions of dollars in profits and interest every year if they were to do so. The syndicate would be a "corner" in the true sense of the word. The syndicate would be a "corner" in the true sense of the word. The syndicate would be a "corner" in the true sense of the word.

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WAREHOUSE ACT CONSIDERED.

Difference of Opinion As to the Construction of the Law.

NUMBER OF INSPECTORS NOT DEFINITE.