

THE DAILY BEE.

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George B. Tschobler, Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending July 25, 1891, was as follows:

Monday, July 16, 25,715; Tuesday, July 17, 25,459; Wednesday, July 18, 25,673; Thursday, July 19, 25,821; Friday, July 20, 25,941; Saturday, July 21, 25,015.

Average, 25,117.

INDIAN COMMISSIONER MORGAN is not eating any crow.

THE democrats of Iowa are on the road and have scarcely time to explain why.

A HUGO trust controls the cracker and biscuit business of the country but the bake-oven and the hoe-cake are still independent.

AUGUST 25 and September 25, the two harvest excursion dates, should be made memorable to the people of Nebraska and the railways leading to this state.

PHOENIX COUSINS has not yet given up the fight and Chicago runs more than ever the fate which led her world's fair managers to go to St. Louis for a lady secretary.

THE Minneapolis street railway company pays taxes on a valuation of \$825,000. A valuation like this on the Omaha company would be regarded as an attempt to bankrupt the corporation.

LAWN TENNIS has caused trouble between two many officers at Fort Logan, Colorado. As trouble breeders do racquet and ball bid fair to take a place in army circles alongside of poker and high five.

THE contract Indian school must eventually go because there must be no legitimate partnership between the church and the government, but there is no hurry about the matter. Time will make the going easy as well as certain.

A HEARTLESS antiquarian mousing around among the archives of the rebellion reopens the time-worn Fitz John Porter controversy. This antiquarian deserves to be thrown out of the windows from the top of the Washington monument.

CARDINAL GIBBONS has announced that the troubles between the Indian office and the Catholic church over the Indian schools have ended and the pipe of peace has been smoked. It is to be noted in this connection that the pipe was filled with Indian office tobacco.

"THE woman tempted me and I did eat," said our first historic ancestor when he tried to sneak out of his own transgression. A young woman tempted us and we swallowed it, said the Iowa democrats, when they passed the Otumwa platform with the local option clause left out. The young woman was a typewriter, too, by the way.

WITH all his fondness for newspaper notoriety and his vanity, J. S. Clarkson has many of the qualifications of successful leadership. He is fine looking, has a good address, a whole-souled manner, is loyal to his friends, has had a varied experience, is in excellent health, is a keen-witted manipulator, and has kept his personal and business reputation unscathed by scandal.

SOMEBODY inquired as to the politics of Chancellor Fairchild of the state university. His reply was a ringing one: "My entire political activity can be summed up in the single sentence: A thousand students in the state university in 1895 and 2,000 in 1900. I think you will understand me." Prof. Fitzpatrick's political creed and activity should be: "The best school system in the west. Never mind about the three year contract or re-election. Let those matters take care of themselves."

THERE is too much truth in the story of a combination of leading political leaders against the renomination of President Harrison. It is also too true that the animosity of those leaders grows out of the disappointment of personal ambitions. It is likewise apparent that some of President Harrison's friends are very unwise rolling the political waters by attacks upon public men who are thought to be inimical to the president's alleged ambition to succeed himself. These conditions are to be regretted. The party at large is pleased with President Harrison's administration and has no sympathy with the motives or methods by which it is sought within the ranks of the party to bring it into discredit.

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

Mr. William E. Curtis, who is at the head of the bureau of the American republics, has contributed an article to the New York Recorder on the subject of South American trade in which there are some interesting statements and suggestions. Mr. Curtis states that the obstacle to an extended trade, as reported by the South American commission in 1884, are being gradually but successfully removed. These are: The lack of means of communication and transportation; the lack of banking facilities, and the consequent inability of our merchants to give the credits that were granted by their European rivals; the excessive duties imposed in the Latin-American countries upon the peculiar products of the United States, and the ignorance of our manufacturers as to the tastes and requirements of the consumers on the southern continent.

Mr. Curtis expects valuable results from the authority given by the last congress for establishing mail facilities under the conditions of the postal subsidy law. Next in importance is the establishment of an international banking system, as recommended by the American conference, and which is recognized upon the will of congress. Reciprocity, says Mr. Curtis, will not only increase the purchasing power of the Latin-American people by reducing the cost of their imports from the United States, but will give our farmers and manufacturers an immense advantage over their European rivals, an advantage that amounts to from 5 to 60 per cent upon nearly every article that may be included in the list of the necessities of life. Finally, Mr. Curtis says, that it now remains for the manufacturers of this country to study the requirements of the Latin-American markets and comply with them.

Our commerce with Central and South America has increased since reciprocity negotiations were entered upon, and there is every reason to expect that it will continue to expand. The action of the congress of Venezuela regarding the agreement negotiated with that country has been much talked of as a check to the reciprocity policy, but if that action is adhered to, which is improbable, it will have no effect upon the arrangements already effected and any further negotiations that may be contemplated. What is now an accomplished fact will stand, and its benefits will become more apparent and substantial from year to year. Some of the other countries with which closer trade relations are to be desired may be slow in entering into arrangements, owing to conditions rendering a change of fiscal policy extremely difficult, but all of them will accept some form of reciprocity in time, and meantime the people of the United States can be very well satisfied with what has been accomplished.

A FAR REACHING DECISION.

Indian blood, however thin it may have been, has hitherto been a source of profit in the Indian country. The interior department for many years has held all persons with a drop of it in their veins to be Indians, and as such entitled to all the benefits of allotment, annuity and support which accrued to the tribes with which the half breeds affiliated. Half breed is a term covering the entire class of persons among Indians with a trace of Indian blood. The squaw man has been encouraged by this fact and intelligent half breeds have enjoyed benefits which have made some of them wealthy. One half breed on the Cheyenne River reservation owns 3,000 head of cattle, yet he and his children regularly draw their rations and annuities and are educated at public expense.

A United States judge at Pierre has given the squaw man and his family a pretty stiff blow in the face in a decision which declares that the children of Indian blood shall follow the status of the father and not the mother as held by the interior department. In the case upon which the opinion was promulgated the right to sell liquors to the children of a negro father, born of a Sioux mother, was the question at issue and it was held that the United States law against selling liquor was not infracted. This opinion, if it be good law, opens up a great many very nice questions relative to titles to Indian lands, the legality of Indian treaties and the distribution of the immense funds hitherto held to be the property of all members of tribes having Indian blood. It is a far-reaching decision, and further complicates our relations with the tribes.

Ordinarily the half-breeds are the progressive element among the Indians and their are the earliest and most numerous signatures obtained to agreements for the cession of lands. They have been a very important factor in the settlement of disputes and have often prevented bloody conflicts. The squaw man is a creature who usually despises himself and deserves the contempt of white associates. Yet he is often the only suggestion of civilization in an Indian camp. He has a hard enough time of it and suffers sufficient punishment in his half-savage existence without falling upon these evil days, when his Indian children are liable to be pauperized by his relation to them instead of being enriched himself by their allotments, annuities and rations. The poor squaw man will take little comfort in the thought that his copper-stained progeny can buy whiskey when they please if the cattle, plows, blankets, cash annuities, rations and allotments are to be cut off as the price of the privilege.

The effect of the decision and its application will be watched with interest by squaw men, half breeds, and full bloods on the reserves and allotments as well as the whites in the surrounding country.

NEW YORK REPUBLICANS.

There does not appear to be any serious disaffection among the republicans of New York, but there does seem to be a want of confidence in the success of the party this year. Such a conclusion is suggested by the fact that the men deemed to be most available to make the race for governor decline to be considered candidates. The office of governor of the Empire state is regarded as one of distinguished honor,

as it certainly is of commanding importance. It is no small thing, in a political sense, to rank first among the governors of forty-four states, and when the influence and patronage of the office are considered the governorship of New York is a position which it is most natural to suppose any man, ambitious of political honor and advancement, would seek. But several prominent republican leaders of New York who have been urged to allow their names to be used in connection with this office have absolutely refused to entertain the proposition. Undoubtedly they all are sincere in the reasons they have given for this determination, but it is certainly suggestive of a lack of confidence in the result. It is not remembered that the republicans of New York have ever before had so much difficulty as they appear to be now having to get a thoroughly available man as a candidate for governor.

Yet the outlook for the republican party in New York is by no means unfavorable. The spring town elections showed that the party had generally regained the losses it sustained the previous November and in some localities had grown stronger. The evidence was that the people, having been misled last fall, had after more careful and intelligent consideration seen their mistake and determined to rectify it, as far as possible. They have been doing intelligent thinking since, and it will be strange if when they vote next fall the effect of this does not appear in further republican gains. Moreover, the tendency of democratic sentiment in the south and west, particularly in the matter of silver inflation, ought to lead thousands of democrats in New York to go to the party which favors honest money and a sound and stable currency. Then there is the chance that if the Hill faction dominates the state convention, as it doubtless will, there will be a large number of democrats who will refuse to submit to its dictation. All the signs and promises, indeed, are in favor of republican success in New York this year if harmony can be maintained and thorough organization effected.

Preliminary to the work of organization will be the convention of the state republican league to be held at Syracuse next week. For some time past there has been great activity in organizing clubs, and it is expected that the league convention, which will listen to addresses by a number of prominent republicans, among them Major McKinley, will be a great success in point of numbers. The indications are that the rank and file of the republican party in New York is earnest and enthusiastic, and if the leaders will do their duty the party can win a signal victory this year.

THE STRAIGHT VIEW OF PROHIBITION.

"Prohibition," said President Partridge of the Maine Pharmaceutical association, "after nearly half a century's trial in Maine, has proved a moral, political, demi-religious fraud. It is a successful effort to legislate the kingdom of God into the heart of man." But if the gentleman has had the sagacity and cunning to sufficiently improve his opportunities as a druggist, he ought not to feel so badly over the matter.

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NEBRASKA CAN PAY HER DEBTS.

With such a magnificent showing of wealth and evident prosperity as made by THE BEE there can be no just reason for complaint either against providence or the government; and any excuse for demanding a debased currency or an unlimited issue of dishonest dollars. Nebraska can pay its debts this year and have plenty of money left. Its farmers are interested in seeing that their surplus savings are represented in honest money, and they should forego all flirtations with the fiat paper money schemes and jugglers who are anxious to create wealth out of nothing and to keep the employment of land and capital. With continued prosperity these schemes can have no place in Nebraska.

CLEVELAND EMULATES THE CLAM.

Globe-Democrat (rep.): Governor Hill is not saying much these days, but it will be observed that the democratic machine in New York is open to the elements of discord and his wishes and interests. Cincinnati Commercial (rep.): Mr. Cleveland has exhibited an agility quite beyond anything which the employment of land and capital. With continued prosperity these schemes can have no place in Nebraska.

CITIZENS OF OMAHA who believe in honest and efficient local government must assert themselves in some method or the disgraceful behavior of some city and county officials will not be checked or improved. It must be somebody's business to run down the thieves and rascals who prey upon the taxpayers. What is everybody's business is nobody's business, hence some organization should take up the subject and help the newspapers to expose and disgrace the unworthy and convict those guilty of crimes and misdemeanors in office.

LET any man in Omaha who believes there are scores of men and women out of work and anxious for something to do undertake to hire either a man or a woman for an odd job or secure a competent man or woman of all work, and his belief will be silphurously modified. There may be a great many out of work, but there are also a great many who do not want employment involving work.

THE board of public lands and buildings is expected to report upon the Hastings asylum investigation tomorrow. If the governor is as deliberate in making a review of the testimony as the board in compiling it, the gentlemen whose salaries are at stake will not be disturbed before frost comes.

THE Nebraska telephone company will set the telegraph and electric light corporations an example worthy of emulation when it puts its wires under ground. If the other electric companies do not proceed to emulate they will be invited to do so in due time by ordinance.

UNFORTUNATELY perhaps, there are two sides to the union depot controversy. If it were otherwise, it might long since have been concluded to the satisfaction of all concerned. When it will be decisively and satisfactorily settled, no man on either side knows.

ZEALOUS advocates of Superintendent Fitzpatrick's ability as a school man, show a great want of confidence in his ability, when they attempt to force a contract for three years at the present time. Mr. Fitzpatrick should call off his foot friends.

A COMPARISON of the beliefs of the attorneys in the great terminus controversy of fifteen years ago with those in

the recent trial before Justice Brewer would be interesting because of the inconsistencies it would expose.

THE Burlington will not stop its work of construction at Donkey Creek, Wyo., nor fifty miles beyond. The Burlington is a road which keeps the flies well brushed off itself and will not rest this side of Helena.

SIX justices of the peace with six constables ought to be able to transact all the justice cost business of Omaha without degenerating into cost mills.

EXPERIMENTING with school matters is had enough in itself, but when the experiment is for three years instead of one it becomes simply intolerable.

THE electric services proposed for the new city hall building may be all right, but the "extrin" cost of this building promises to be alarming.

A THREE-YEAR contract is the proper thing after a year of satisfactory probation as superintendent of the school system of the city.

WHEN a corporation goes into court to plead the baby act, it deserves to be judicially spanked and sent about its business.

EXTRAS on the city hall are not only expensive but they delay the completion of the building.

THE life of a man is worth the salary of a flagman at a crossing for a generation.

Growing in Favor. Omaha's campaign for the next republican convention is growing in favor.

A Missouri Walk. Omaha's main plea for the next republican national convention is the ludicrous one that the "g. o." is rapidly going to pieces in the adjoining states. If the republican cohorts have to depend upon the "tired" town to boom their interests in Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, they might as well disband right now.

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OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The dread may now, so far as the influence of the Nebraska government goes, be called a vierball, and, indeed, it is not easy to foresee a condition of things in which the real interests of Great Britain would incline her to join an alliance to which Russia was a party. So long as Austria maintains an aggressive attitude in Asia, so long must Great Britain, as an "imperial" power, oppose Russia, which is not clear that in a purely European question Great Britain has any national interest at all. As one of the satisfied powers it is her interest to join the other satisfied powers. It may sound satirical to describe Austria as a satisfied power, but her grievance against Germany is now a quarter of a century old, and she seems to be convinced of the hopelessness of obtaining any redress from it. As for Germany and Italy, they are doubtless satisfied powers, in the sense that they have nothing to gain by war. The dread is therefore a league to maintain the status quo, and is thus an alliance in the interest of peace. Nobody would say that Russia and France were satisfied powers. The real interest of a nation governed by a despot is less important to ascertain in forecasting the political action of the nation than the disposition of the despot. While Russia undoubtedly has an interest adverse to that of England, it is known that the czar is personally very much opposed to Germany, and that he is supported by a strong national sentiment. As to France, there is, of course, no question. Bismarck's challenge to France, which France has not only refused to accept, but which France has abandoned the notion of reconquering Alsace and Lorraine still remains unanswered. It is perfectly plain that France and Russia mean to attack Germany the moment that they feel strong enough to do so with success, and this purpose is not really disavowed in either country. While the dread, then, as an alliance to maintain the status quo is in the interest of peace, the Russo-French alliance is as clearly an alliance to upset the status quo at the first convenient season, and is thus a preparation for war.

Lord Salisbury now seems resolved that the present parliament shall live out its statutory term, which, it will be remembered, does not end until August, 1893. From such incidents as the Wisbech by-election no deductions different from those expressed by his panlo-stricken partisans. To his mind the situation could not be worse than it is at present, and can hardly help changing for the better. It is, in the first place, probable that Mr. Gladstone will retain the headship of his party two years longer. His retirement for any cause from the political field is likely to provoke dissension, and perhaps rupture, in his party, over the question of succession to the leadership. If Sir William Harcourt's claims are recognized, it would not be surprising to see a new radical party started under Sir Charles Dilke. Should Mr. John Morley, on the other hand, be selected to command the Gladstonian forces in the lower house, Sir William Harcourt might be prompted by the galling disappointment of his hopes to organize a new accession of the more conservative liberals, similar to that carried out by Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain. It is no secret that Sir William Harcourt himself, and not a few of the fashionable liberals who still call themselves conservatives, believe that since the split in the Irish party the home rule question has ceased to be a vital one, and may as well be shelved. Mr. Morley, on the other hand, is in full sympathy with Mr. Gladstone as regards the necessity of keeping the home rule party in the very front of the liberal platform. Many other things may happen in two years. The English and Welsh nonconformists, for instance, and the Scotch Presbyterians would have time to awake to the significance of the formidable power displayed by the Catholic hierarchy in the Irish election. Then, again, it may be possible to carry out the project of redistributing seats which Lord Salisbury is known to be contemplating—a plan whereby the representation of Ireland would be cut down, and that of English districts where the Tories are strongest, materially increased. There is always, too, the chance of gaining prestige by increasing the foreign policy of the Tory government, which generally, if not always, deserves the confidence and sympathy of Englishmen. Should a war break out in the Transvaal, or in Egypt, or in Afghanistan, Lord Salisbury is almost certain to meet the emergency with more dignity and firmness than were evinced by Mr. Gladstone in similar conjunctures.

The introduction of some rule in Brad's bill has been deferred for eight months, but not without reason. Time is required for the creation of a new political order. The revolutionists began in November, 1889, by clearing the ground. All the institutions of the monarchy and the provinces were swept away by the revolutionary storm. The only source of power was the provisional president and his self-appointed ministers. In every province a similar government was established with the aid of the military garrisons and promptly recognized at Rio as temporarily responsible for the administration of the state. The process of transforming these military governments into constitutional agencies of democratic rule was necessarily retarded by the inherent difficulties of the work. A constitution was first framed for the nation and sanctioned by a new congress. Then it was possible to elect the first constitutional president and to establish a ministry in accordance, not with the will of the battalions, but with the law of the land. What has been done for the nation at large is repeated for the benefit of each sovereign state. In each province it is necessary to frame a constitution and to secure for it the approval of a legislature elected by the people. When this is done the governor is elected and the official who has been representing the revolutionary cabal of November, 1889, retires. In the chief provinces this change has already been effected, and by the end of the year every state will be released from the dominating influence of the national administration.

There seems to be generally prevalent impression on the European continent that something will happen in Bulgaria before long. The French press has been declaring for some time that Prince Ferdinand is on the eve of declaring his independence, and it is known that he has been making fresh efforts to secure his recognition by the powers. Turkey gave the assent to the election of Ferdinand when she allowed the daim for the appointment of a new governor for East Rumelia to pass by without making any sign, but the prince and his minister, Stambouloff, want something more definite than this. Turkey refuses to assent to the election of Ferdinand when she allowed the daim for the appointment of a new governor for East Rumelia to pass by without making any sign, but the prince and his minister, Stambouloff, want something more definite than this. 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