

THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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Swear to before me and subscribe to my pre-
ssence this 1st day of October, 1892.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for September, 24,629.

THIS IS GERMAN DAY IN AMERICA.

The people have not lost confidence
in the Nebraska Central.UNCLE GROVER'S SPEECH BEFORE THE
DEMOCRATIC CLUBS WAS THAT SAME OLD
PLATITUDES, WORDY HARANGUE.IT GIVES US GREAT PAIN TO OBSERVE THAT
COMMISSIONER POEK HAS AGAIN STRUCK
THE NEW YORK DEMOCRATS BELOW THE BELT.ONLY THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE AND THE
SOUTHERN PACIFIC REMAIN IN THE
TRANSCONTINENTAL ASSOCIATION. NOW IS
OMAHA'S CHANCE.THE DEATH OF JOHN M. MOAN IS A
SERIOUS LOSS TO THE DEMOCRATS OF THIS
STATE AND TO THE BUSINESS INTERESTS OF
SOUTH SIOUX CITY, NEB.NOTHING HAS OCCURRED TO RUIN THE
PROFOUND DECLARATION OF CHAIRMAN HAR-
RIS THAT "THERE IS MORE HARM THAN HARMONY
IN NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC POLITICS."GOVERNOR BUCHANAN IS THE LATEST
VICTIM OF THE ROTTEN EGG HABIT; YET HE
WILL NOT BE FOR THE ROTTEN EGGS HE
WOULD HAVE REMAINED IN PEACEFUL OB-
SECURITY.THE ONLY CANDID DEMOCRATIC DOCUMENT
OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC THIS YEAR IS THE
DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM, AND IT HAS SO
SCARED ITS AUTHORS THAT THEY HAVE REPUDIATED IT.VISITORS TO THE SIXTH NEBRASKA DIS-
TRICT NEXT MONTH WILL SEE LARGE GREASE
SPOTS IN VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT,
AND WILL BE ASSURED THAT THEY ARE THE
POLITICAL REMAINS OF ONE O. M. KEM.WHERE IS INGALLS?" ANXIOUSLY IN-
QUIRES AN EXCHANGE. THERE IS NO DOUBT
ON THIS POINT IN THE MINDS OF THE DEMO-
CRATIC POPULISTS OF KANSAS, ON WHOM JOHN
JAMES IS RAISING GREAT WELTS EVERY TIME
HE SPEAKS.ISN'T IT ABOUT TIME FOR THE FREE TRADE
SHRIKERS TO RING OFF ON THE CRY OF "COR-
PORATIONS, MONOPOLIES, TRUSTS," ETC.,
LEVELLED AGAINST THE REPUBLICAN PARTY,
WHEN IT IS WELL KNOWN THAT A BIG MAJORITY
OF THE MILLIONAIRE MONOPOLISTS ARE
DEMOCRATS?STAND UP FOR NEBRASKA BY CHOKING
THE CALAMITY HOWLERS AT THE POLLS AND
BY OUTVOTING THE DEFAMERS OF NEBRAS-
KA'S GREATNESS. THAT IS AN ISSUE GREAT
ENOUGH TO ENLIST THE VOTE AND SUPPORT
OF EVERY LOYAL CITIZEN OF THIS STATE FOR
JUDGE CROWNE.SULLIVAN AND SOME OF HIS IDIOTIC
IDIOTISERS ARE STILL HINTING THAT HE WAS
DRUGGED IN HIS RECENT FIGHT. JUST THE
SAME THING WAS SAID ABOUT KILRAUN THREE
YEARS AGO. THEY BOTH DRUGGED THEM-
SELVES WITH RED LIQUOR. LIQUOR AND COR-
BET WHIPPED SULLIVAN.THERE IS SAID TO BE A LACK OF MONEY IN
THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE AT NEW
YORK. A DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION
WITHOUT THE EFFICIENT SERVICE OF A
BARREL IS A NOVELTY AND WILL NOT WIN OVER
MANY CONVERTS. THE DOLLAR IS THE ONLY
EFFECTIVE ARGUMENT THE DEMOCRATS HAVE
LEFT.DAN FARREL, WHO WAS ONCE EDITOR OF
THE COUNCIL BLUFFS GLOBE AND SHERIFF OF
MILLS COUNTY, IOWA, IS NOW A HOWLING
POPULIST CANDIDATE FOR THE LEGISLATURE IN
COLORADO. DAN IS A BRAVE MAN, WHOSE
PLACE IS NOT ON A CALAMITY PLATFORM, BUT
IN THE HELPFUL WORK OF BRINGING OFFENDERS
TO JUSTICE.ISN'T IT ABOUT TIME THAT THE COUNCIL
CANCELED THE STREET LIGHTING CONTRACT WITH
THE METROPOLITAN COMPANY AND ASK FOR
BIDS FROM A COMPANY THAT CAN MEET ITS
CONTRACT OBLIGATIONS? AND ISN'T IT
ABOUT TIME FOR THE CITY TO PROCEED
AGAINST THE BONDSMEN OF THE PRESENT
CONTRACTOR FOR GROSS VIOLATION OF
CONTRACT? PEOPLE WHO RESIDE IN THE SUB-
URBS ARE ENTITLED TO SOME PROTECTION
FROM DISHONEST OR INCOMPETENT CON-
TRACTORS. IT IS AN EASY MATTER FOR THE
COUNCIL TO INSTRUCT THE CITY ATTORNEY TO
PROCEED AGAINST THESE CONTRACTORS.GENERAL DANIEL SICKLES OF NEW
YORK, A DEMOCRAT WHO CANNOT SUPPORT
CLEVELAND, SAYS THAT IN 1888 HE STUMPED
HIS STATE IN BEHALF OF MR. CLEVELAND AND
FOUND THE SOLDIERS ALMOST UNANIMOUSLY
OPPOSED TO HIM. HE BELIEVES THAT THE
OLD VETERANS HAVE NOT CHANGED THEIR
MINDS AND THAT THEY WILL KEEP THE
PENSION RECORD OF THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE
IN MIND WHEN THEY GO TO THE POLLS. MR.
CLEVELAND HAS SHOWN THAT HE LOOKS UPON
THE UNION VETERANS WITH CONTEMPT AND
REGARDS THE PENSION SYSTEM AS A MERE
SYSTEM OF ALMSGIVING. HIS PENSION
VETOES ARE FULL OF CONTEMPTUOUS AND SAR-
CASTIC ALLUSIONS TO THE DEFENDERS OF THE
COUNTRY WHO WERE FIGHTING FOR THE FLAG
WHILE HE WAS PAYING A SUBSTITUTE.

THE NEXT HOUSE.

The indications that the republicans will obtain control of the house of representatives of the fifty-third congress are favorable. Hon. Edward McPherson, chairman of the republican congressional committee, expresses confidence that the democrats will not have a majority in the next congress, and the committee is doing vigorous and effective work to bring about this result. The committee, it is said, was never more thoroughly organized than now, and under the able and experienced direction of Mr. McPherson the congressional campaign is being conducted judiciously and on winning lines.

There is strong probability that the republicans will break into the democratic representation from the south, and vigorous work is being done in portions of that section. There are but four republican representatives from the south in the present house, against seventeen in the preceding congress, and it is believed that the party will be able to at least regain what was lost two years ago, while there is a chance, in the opinion of the chairman of the congressional committee, of electing twenty-three republican representatives from the south. Such a gain would be of greater significance than an equal number of districts restored to the republicans in the north. There is every reason to expect gains of republican representatives in all the northern states where the democrats and the alliance captured republican districts two years ago, but in order to appreciate the magnitude of the task of redeeming the lower branch of congress from democratic control it should be understood that the republican representation of 176 in the fifty-first congress declined to 86 in the present congress, a loss of 90—77 in the northern states and 13 in the southern. The next house of representatives will consist of 353 members, 170 being a majority, so that the republicans must win at the coming election 93 seats in addition to the number they now hold in order to enable them to control the house of representatives of the fifty-third congress. It will therefore be seen that there is need of active and vigorous effort by the republican congressional committee and by republicans generally if the house of representatives is to be taken out of democratic hands.

But this is not all. Not only are the business failures decreasing in number, but they are far less disastrous to creditors than they have been in past years. For the past nine months the aggregate of bankruptcies has been \$76,971,000, a decrease of at least \$61,000,000, as compared with 1891, and of \$15,500,000 as compared with 1890. The aggregate debts of those who have failed since the 1st of January this year are nearly one-half smaller than the debts of those who failed last year. The average of assets remains the same as in the past, but assets of the country are more prosperous than heretofore.

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These figures afford abundant proof of the uniform prosperity of the commercial interests of this country. Business is constantly going forward and is established upon firmer foundations than ever before. How can any man of practical common sense look these facts in the face and say that the American people are not prosperous?

PROJECT THE CITY.

The original compact between the city of Omaha and the Union Pacific Railroad company, when the latter received the valuable piece of land for a depot site, contained the stipulation that the company should allow other railroads the use of the bridge and terminal facilities in Omaha at a fair and reasonable compensation. In any arrangement now made looking to the completion of the depot that original stipulation should be retained as essential to the protection of the city, with the further understanding that the compensation to be charged shall not be based on a fictitious capitalization of the proposed union depot and maintenance.

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CONCERNING THIS CROP.

It appears by official reports that last year's crop of corn averaged 27 bushels to the acre for the area harvested, or about the same as in 1889, the production being 2,660,000,000 bushels as compared with 2,113,000,000 bushels for the previous year. It is well known that between these two large crops was one that was under the average, aggregating about 1,490,000,000 bushels. For a period of five years past, ending with the crops of last year, the annual average was 1,820,000,000 bushels.

The indications for the present year are somewhat less favorable than those of last year, but they show that the average corn crop is large. It is estimated that the area of corn planted in Ohio is reduced about 10 per cent from last year. Reports from various portions of the state indicate that the production will be about 75,000,000 bushels, a decrease of 19,000,000 bushels from last year. The yearly average of that state for ten years ending last year was 88,000,000 bushels.

Indiana the area of corn planted this year is reduced about 16 per cent. The estimated production is 80,000,000 bushels, or 43,000,000 less than last year. The average of the state for the past ten years has been 107,000,000 bushels. The same percentage of reduction in area holds good in Illinois, the estimated production being 155,000,000 bushels last year, and an average of 221,000,000 bushels for the last ten years. This is a great falling off, but it is accounted for in some measure by the fact that wheat and other cereals have, to some extent, taken the place of corn in that state. In Iowa the area has been reduced 13 per cent, and the crop promises to be about 220,000,000 bushels. Last year's crop was 351,000,000 bushels, and the average for the past ten years was 243,000,000 bushels. The spring floods seriously affected the corn production of Iowa. A reduction of 14 per cent in area is also reported from Missouri, and the crop of that state is estimated at 150,000,000 bushels. Last year's yield was 180,000,000 bushels, and the average for ten years past has been more than 30,000,000 bushels above this year's yield.

BETTER THAN EXPECTED.

The record of the business of the government for the first quarter of the current fiscal year, which ended September 30, is better than had been expected. The receipts from customs increased nearly \$8,000,000 over the corresponding period of the preceding year and those from internal revenue increased nearly \$4,000,000. There was a decline in the receipts from miscellaneous sources of about \$2,000,000. So that the net increase for the quarter was about \$9,000,000. The expenditures for this period exceeded by \$14,000,000 those of the corresponding period last year, due largely to disbursements made on account of pensions, but the receipts were in excess of the expenditures by a small amount.

It appears that the acreage in Kansas is nearly if not quite equal to that of last year, but the condition of the crop is irregular. The indicated production is 155,000,000 bushels. Last year's production in that state was 142,000,000 bushels and the average for ten years has been 144,000,000 bushels. The falling off in the corn production is due to a great degree to the cultivation of other crops.

In Nebraska the corn crop of this year exceeds the average, and this is the only state of which this can be said. Notwithstanding a small decrease in area the production promises to be about 120,000,000 bushels. Last year it was 167,000,000 bushels and the average for ten years past has been 115,000,000 bushels. It is to be remembered that last year's crop was phenomenal. The aggregate amount of gold and silver cer-

tificates and treasury notes now in circulation is in round numbers \$572,000,000. The treasury cash balance is a little over \$131,000,000, of which \$19,000,000 are available.

These facts regarding the condition of the financial department of the government do not warrant any apprehension that the treasury will not be able to meet its obligations, and they entirely dispose of the democratic assertion, made early in the campaign, that the government was on the verge of bankruptcy. It is true that there is not on hand the great surplus which the Cleveland administration left, and which the democratic party denounced for years as a dangerous menace to the country, but every dollar of that surplus has been paid out by the government in ways that have improved the public service and promoted the general prosperity, and is now in the hands of the people and available for their use. The evidence of the facts presented by the treasury report is that the government is receiving more money than it is called upon to pay out, and so long as this is the case the treasury will not become insolvent nor fail to meet its obligations. Moreover the excess of receipts is from sources which show the general prosperity of the country.

The democratic attempt to alarm the people by declaring that the insolvency of the national treasury was imminent, failed, just as all its other efforts to excite popular apprehension have done. The democratic party is prolific in prophecies of calamity, but results are invariably against it.

A STRIKING object lesson showing the disadvantages of inferior paving may be found on Cuming street and also upon some other thoroughfares of the city on which wood pavements have been laid. There are some bad holes in the Farman street pavement, but the upper part of Cuming street is far worse. The holes are so numerous and so deep that loaded wagons can scarcely pass through the street without using the street car tracks. An effort is now being made to provide a temporary remedy by filling up the holes with broken stone, but the wagon wheels soon throw the filling out and scatter it over the street. It pays in the long run to lay the best pavements.

WHEN Chauncey Depew said that there were not 100,000 voters out of the 13,000,000 in the United States who were not in favor of Gladstone's home rule scheme he was simply guessing. Home rule is not an issue in the minds of the American people. They have enough to attend to at home.

SAD EFFECT OF CROW.

Washington Post.

It is thought that Bourke Cockran wrenches his throat when he attempted to swallow that portion of his Chicago speech which referred to Cleveland's lack of popularity on election day.

HOW BOSTON VIEWS IT.

Boston Globe.

Wild western enterprise grows more audacious every year. A crowd of young farmers is undertaking to divert a portion of the Colorado river to the irrigation of the arid plains of the Colorado valley.

While with the aid of the irrigation system we are capable of securing our happiness, the success of our irrigation scheme will depend upon the character of the soil, the amount of water available, the quality of the irrigation system, and the care with which it is managed.

COAL TRUST EXACTIONS.

New York Telegram.

Cunning and remorseless beyond precedent are the exactations and extortions of the notorious coal trust conspirators.

While with the aid of the irrigation system we are capable of securing our happiness, the success of our irrigation scheme will depend upon the character of the soil, the amount of water available, the quality of the irrigation system, and the care with which it is managed.

WHAT THE GRAND ARMY SAID.

New York Tribune.

When the veterans marched up Pennsylvania avenue in 1895 they found a treasury with a debt amounting to \$2,544,000,000; now there is an interest-bearing debt of less than \$1,000,000,000. The national debt is now \$88,000,000; now it is round numbers \$70,000,000. Then the interest charge was \$150,000,000 per annum; now it is round numbers \$20,000,000 per annum.

Then the treasury was compelled to pay nearly 7 per cent on its bonds, but now it is able to float its bonds at 2 per cent per annum at par—a lower interest than any other government in the world is able to command. The public debt then stood at \$75 per capita; now it is only \$12 per capita.

The veterans are gratified to see him refer to the "unreliable system of protection" and to know that he stands with Mr. Cleveland.

The ladies are gratified to see him refer to the "disastrous gold standard of money." He refers to the