

THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, George H. Teichner, secretary of THE BEE publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending May 27, 1893, was as follows:

Monday, May 22, 25,413 Tuesday, May 23, 25,413 Wednesday, May 24, 25,413 Thursday, May 25, 25,413 Friday, May 26, 25,413 Saturday, May 27, 25,413

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 27th day of May, 1893.

The Bee in Chicago.

THE DAILY AND SUNDAY BEE is on sale in Chicago at the following places:

Palmer house, Grand Pacific hotel, Auditorium hotel, Great Northern hotel, Gore hotel, Leiland hotel.

Files of THE BEE can be seen at the Nebraska building and the Administration building, Exposition grounds.

Average Circulation for April, 1893, 24,281

HENRY CLEWS, the veteran observer and experienced financier, testifies his belief that the worst stage of our financial stringency has passed, and that henceforth will be a season of recuperation.

The manifest destiny visionaries have allowed their disappointment because President Cleveland declined to gobble up Hawaii and are now talking glibly of an American protectorate over Nicaragua.

FOR the five days prior to Thursday Omaha's bank clearings show an increase of 19 per cent over six days of the same week in 1892. This is gratifying in light of the situation of the business world.

WHEN Judge Thomas of Deadwood delivered his famous opinion that a hot-bath flush doesn't beat three aces in a game of poker, he seems to have overlooked the potent accompaniment of a 88-caliber gun.

THE horse hunters have succeeded in expelling Dr. Briggs from the Presbyterian church. The fact should occasion no serious alarm in the minds of timid people. The world will move right along as usual.

THE miners' strike in Kansas is still spreading. It ought to spread until every man who is engaged in the work receives a just compensation for his daily toil.

THE remnants of the prohibition party in Iowa have emerged from obscurity long enough to nominate a state ticket. It seems to be a great year for dead issues.

THE note of warning sounded by Judge Belford of Colorado in a Memorial address will find a refrain in veteran sentiment everywhere.

THE news that the railroads of Kansas have gone into the rain-making industry in serious earnest will create no surprise in the west.

THE Wind River mountains country promises to become one of the most prosperous sections of Wyoming. To its rich farming lands, extensive herds of cattle and horses, flocks of sheep and spouting oil wells is now added an eight-foot vein of excellent coal just discovered at Lander.

THE order of the secretary of the treasury closing the Carson mint to coinage, as was only to have been expected, has excited the vigorous protest of silver congressmen and newspapers.

WHAT if General Schofield had declined the president's invitation to attend the Princess Eulalia dinner? He says he did not. He did not wish to attend and the way for is nobody's business.

TO MAINTAIN THE GOLD RESERVE.

The treasury gold reserve has fallen to a lower point than at any time before since the resumption of specie payments. This situation has again raised the question as to the authority of the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds for the purpose of maintaining the reserve, and it is stated that the attorney general has submitted an opinion that the secretary has such authority, and that under certain circumstances, such, presumably, as now exist, the law is mandatory in requiring him to issue bonds in order to keep the gold reserve unimpaired. It has been understood that the president and the secretary of the treasury have never doubted that there was ample authority for issuing bonds to obtain gold, and that they were deterred from doing so simply because they desired to avoid the possible bad political effect of increasing the public debt, hoping that some other way would be found to keep the gold reserve good.

It is suggested that instead of issuing bonds the secretary of the treasury may reissue greenbacks or make an extra issue of legal tender notes. The secretary undoubtedly has the authority to reissue greenbacks, but it is very questionable whether he is empowered to make an extra issue. We do not think he has any such authority, but granting that he has, would anything be gained by putting out more greenbacks if the gold reserve for their redemption continued to decline?

The greenbacks are evidences of debt and although they draw no interest they might cost the people as much as bonds if not kept at par by maintaining a gold reserve sufficient for their redemption, and this would have to be increased in proportion to the extra issue of greenbacks. It is not apparent, therefore, how the treasury could obtain the relief it requires by adopting this course. Adding to the volume of legal tender paper currency without increasing the supply of gold for the redemption of the paper is obviously not a judicious plan for maintaining the government credit.

If the banks can be induced to exchange gold for legal tender notes without augmenting the volume of the latter the treasury will have no difficulty in bridging over until the time when gold begins to return, which it is expected to do in the autumn, but if the banks will not do this the only other alternative that can be safely adopted is to issue bonds, which could undoubtedly be readily sold on terms that would make the interest not to exceed 3 per cent. There is every reason to believe that European buyers would take such bonds to any amount, if it were thought desirable to market them abroad.

The indications are that the drain upon the treasury gold reserve will continue for several months, and as the outflow of gold since the beginning of the year has amounted to about \$60,000,000 it is not unreasonable to figure that more than half of that amount may go abroad before the return tide sets in, as to which, it may be remarked, there is some uncertainty. It is by no means impossible for the balance of trade to continue against this country throughout the year, and it is very likely to do so if Europe has good crops. In that event the treasury would doubtless be compelled to issue bonds in order to obtain the needed supply of gold.

THE MERIT SYSTEM.

Referring to the reports from Washington that there is much clashing among rival democratic leaders in various states over the demands of applicants for office, the Philadelphia Ledger makes the matter a text for urging the introduction of the merit system into every office where it will work practically as a partial remedy for the troubles incident to the existing plan regarding appointments in the public service. That journal, which is understood to reflect very accurately the views of the president, remarks that the pressure for office in this country is a relic of the spoils system, which esteemed official place merely as loot for victorious partisans.

"Under this degrading conception of the purposes of the civil service," says the Ledger, "the faithful record of a competent subordinate was as dust in the balance compared with the claims of a true-blue party worker. The fitness of the incumbent was of no consideration, and the capability of the applicant ranked second to the political weight of his sponsors." That journal further says that "while the respective state leaders are in Washington wrangling over the claims of preference of office seekers, Mr. Cleveland will doubtless continue, in his philosophic way, to give impartial consideration to their statements, to weigh well their arguments, and to act as his judgment and high sense of responsibility dictate."

Assuming that in this the Ledger reflects the views of the president the inference is obvious, as to the intentions of the administration regarding civil service. Mr. Cleveland has endeavored to make plain his conviction that it is desirable to get rid of the spoils system as soon as it can possibly be done. He has indicated in words not to be misunderstood that it is a source of great personal annoyance to the executive, that it is responsible for a great waste of time which should be devoted to the practical business of the government, and that it is the cause of more trouble and worry to an administration than anything or all things else. The radical action of the president regarding office-seekers has had the effect to relieve the executive and the heads of departments of much of the pressure that was before experienced, but it is not probable that the administration will stop at this. It is to be regarded, rather, as an intimation of further progress in the application of reform in the civil service which will make the task of future administrations in the matter of appoint-

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CROP PROSPECTS ABROAD.

The latest advices regarding the condition of the foreign crop report a considerable improvement within the last week or two. There has been an abnormal season in England, the weather having been unusually dry, and this with a short acreage in wheat warrants the expectations that the crop will be below the average, though the yield on good lands may, if the conditions from now on are favorable, show an increase. In Scotland and Ireland the season has been more favorable, but the wheat production of those countries is not important. An estimate made for France by the ministry of agriculture while the drought prevailed placed the probable wheat yield of that country at 83,000,000 bushels less than last year, but the good effects of subsequent rains will necessitate a modification of this estimate and the crop is expected to be but little under the average. The harvest in India is late, but the indications point to an average yield, and in Russia warm rains and sunshine have so improved the outlook that crop prospects are now considered fairly favorable.

The crops in Italy and Germany will suffer less seriously from the drought than had been recently anticipated, while in Austria and Hungary the wheat crop promises an average yield. Of course conditions may arise to change the more favorable aspect of the situation now presented, but the chances seem to be that Europe will this year produce larger crops of wheat and rye than those of last year, so that a reduced demand upon this country is to be expected. As there seems to be no doubt that the wheat crop in this country will be below that of last year, owing both to unfavorable weather conditions and a reduced area, it would appear to be tolerably safe to assume that the world's yield will be about that of 1892. According to the last report of the Department of Agriculture the general average of the wheat crop in the United States on May 1 was 75.3, which was the lowest in eight years with the exception of 1888. The report states that decrease in the wheat area is noted here and there in eastern and southern states, but is most noticeable in the west. It is reported from a number of counties in Ohio and Michigan, and from many in Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, North Dakota and South Dakota. In Iowa a number of counties report a decreased area and in Nebraska the reduction appears to be quite large. It would seem evident, therefore, that this country would not have a very great surplus to spare in case Europe should need it and