

THE DAILY BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation. Rows for Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, and Average for June, 1893.

How can Secretary Morton be away on his vacation and be interviewed at Washington at one and the same time?

A MAN can ride six hours for 50 cents on the transit facilities of New York.

THE discovery of a comet within the fall of another comet by means of telescopic photography is a crowning evidence to the recent strides made in the advancement of astronomy as a science.

ONE by one the commercial organizations of the country are making public their demands for the repeal of the Sherman silver purchase law.

SUNDAY'S storms created havoc in various sections of Nebraska. Farmers have to expect losses to a greater or less extent at this season of the year.

THE expected rush for excursion tickets to Chicago at reduced rates did not materialize to the extent anticipated.

THE Mormons are again doing active proselyting down south and are said to have converted thirty-three women in Virginia.

THE answer filed by the managers of the impeachment case in reply to the application of Judge Doane for an order enabling him to secure the balance of the sum which he claims was promised him for his services.

COMPARE the Winnebago fandangos with the public ball given at New York in honor of the Spanish infants.

ENTRIES for the stock show at the World's fair have closed with but two names on the exhibitors book registered from Nebraska.

THAT co-operation in business enterprises may be made a success has been amply demonstrated.

A POTENT CAUSE OF DISTRESS.

There can be no reasonable doubt that one potent cause of the business distress and depression is the apprehension that the coming congress will make a revision of the tariff that may injuriously affect most of the industries of the country.

It is not to be questioned that the dominant sentiment of the democratic party is favorable to a radical departure in the fiscal policy of the nation.

That was clearly shown by the large majority which adopted the plank in the national platform denouncing protection as a fraud and a robbery and declaring it to be a fundamental principle of the democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only.

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WAYS IN WHICH THEY MUST RELY UPON THE WORD OF THEIR AGENTS AND THAT TO RETAIN CONFIDENCE WOULD BE DETRIMENTAL TO BOTH THE COMPANY AND THE PUBLIC.

Their plan contemplates immediate dismissal with reinstatement in case the discharged man can satisfactorily prove his innocence. They also want the decision upon the sufficiency of the evidence to rest with themselves.

There is some possibility to the contentions on both sides of this argument. But the question is not yet so pressing as to justify extreme measures.

A little concession by both parties might easily tide over the difficulty. The railway, for example, might give its authority to dismiss upon a charge of drunkenness but leave the decision whether the charge is sustained to some kind of an arbitration committee.

Acquittal by the committee should then entitle the accused to reinstatement. The subject is sufficiently important to attract serious attention.

UP TO this time in the current month the treasury has purchased less than 1,000,000 ounces of silver or not one-fourth of the amount which the law requires shall be bought by the government each month.

It has been the habit of the treasury, until the market for silver became so unsettled, to have about completed its purchases before this time in each month, buying on stated days three times a week, thus giving some advantage to the silver owners.

Secretary Carlisle has changed this policy, so that now the owners of silver seek the treasury instead of the treasury seeking them, and the government gets the benefit.

It is not at all surprising to learn that the silver men are storming at the refusal of the department to purchase silver at the prices they name, but they are wholly wrong in asserting that the policy which the treasury is pursuing does not conform to the law.

The silver purchase act requires the secretary to purchase 4,500,000 ounces each month, "or so much thereof as may be offered at the market price," so that it is clearly within the discretion of the secretary to buy all or only a part of the amount designated in the act monthly, depending upon the offers he receives at the market price.

The Bland act was mandatory in requiring the coinage of not less than 2,000,000 silver dollars a month, but it appears that John Sherman, when secretary of the treasury, did not strictly comply with the law. It is stated that in 1879 he had coined but 21,000,000 silver dollars and in 1881 but 22,000,000, whereas the law required the coinage of 24,000,000 in each year as the minimum amount.

The secretary now has a discretion that he did not have under the Bland act and in using it in the interest of the government he is doing what every fair minded citizen will approve.

Had this policy been adopted sooner, instead of allowing the silver men to combine and bull the market, it is not to be doubted that the government would have saved a considerable amount during the past three years.

There is manifestly no reason why the government should have a different policy in buying silver from that which it adopts in purchasing other commodities—that is of getting it at the lowest market price established by competition among sellers.

The secretary of the treasury is complying with the law and his course has the general popular endorsement regardless of the views or wishes of the silver owners.

FAIR PLAY FOR OMAHA.

Through the unceasing efforts of Omaha jobbers culminating in an organized move through the agency of the Commercial club, the railroads leading to the northwest have been brought to recognize the just demands of local merchants.

The practice has prevailed among these roads up to this time of discriminating in favor of the towns lower down on the Missouri river by giving them the same rates as those placed upon goods shipped from this city, notwithstanding the greater distance over which the goods had to be transported.

This was plainly depriving Omaha of the advantages to which its situation entitled it and building up rival towns at the expense of our jobbers.

A new tariff sheet, to go into effect on the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley and the Sioux City & Pacific railroads on the first of next month, is said to have remedied this long standing abuse so far as those lines are concerned. It will place Omaha jobbers in position to extend their trade in that territory, which naturally ought to be tributary to this city.

Omaha does not ask for differential rates discriminating in its favor. But it unhesitatingly denounces differential rates discriminating against it and in favor of other towns. Fair play is all that is demanded and that is what we have been led to expect from the new tariff. If the Commercial club has been the instrument by which this concession has been gained, it has justified its existence even if it should fall in all future efforts to further the business interests of this community.

PUBLIC attention is excited by the steady increase of the train robbing industry, and the Railroad Gazette suggests the organization of a state police as a restraining influence.

It was such a force that cleared Spain and Italy of these highwaymen and bandits, and it is pointed out that every other civilized country except this has a force of this character. It would seem that an organized rural police, at least part of it mounted, subject to the authority of the state to keep guard on the farm roads, the highways and the railroads, will become an absolute necessity for the protection of the traveling public.

Within the past six months no less than sixty-one attempts to wreck and forty-one to rob trains have been made. The attempts at train wrecking have been most numerous in the states from Massachusetts to Illinois, and Chicago and St. Louis have been the greatest sufferers in this respect.

Tramps are assumed to be the perpetrators, and the great route of these nuisances is along these roads where the mileage is great and the trains frequent.

TWO-THIRDS OF THE STRAIN ROBBERIES HAVE BEEN IN THE STATES FROM IOWA AND NEBRASKA TO TEXAS, INCLUDING KANSAS.

But no section of the country seems to be exempt from these depredations. Sheriffs are constantly debarred to protect the country and their services are only called into requisition after the bandits have done their work. Public indignation has been so aroused by late outrages that the vocation of the wrecker and robber is not likely to hereafter prove a safe one in any section, yet nowhere is there any organized provision made to guard against them.

Until this is done these violent interferences with railroad trains are likely to occur with increasing frequency. However drastic may be the punishment of the marauders when captured it is only by throwing proper safeguards over the lines of travel that the safety of passengers can be assured.

THE fact that sixteen second lieutenants remain over from this year's West Point graduating class after filling the vacancies in the branch of the army in which they are entitled to serve, has occasioned the suggestion that congress abolish additional, except in the engineer corps until all vacancies are filled. Such action is not probable.

Even should there be an increase in the army organization, of which there is some prospect, fail to render necessary a greater number of officers than are added to the army annually from the academy and by promotion from the ranks, there is need of every officer now on the roster.

With the detail of seventy-five officers from the line as instructors in colleges and universities, of twenty-two as Indian agents, and scores of others on special duty with the militia of the states and elsewhere, there are not officers enough now to meet the requirements.

So urgent, indeed, is the demand for military officers for special assignment that a number of regiments are now without a sufficient number for the purposes of drill and discipline.

In view of this fact the War department is about to curtail the detached service, and many captains and subalterns now absent from their commands will be returned to their regiments. It is stated that of the 200 odd officers thus officially employed less than a dozen of them are engaged in civil pursuits.

The demand is sure to continue. The unusual number of requests for officers as military instructors at the institutions of learning will probably induce congress to increase the number who may be detailed for that duty. Instead of objecting to the number, additional, if the increased work that congress has put upon line officers of late years is continued, it will more likely be necessary to add to the number.

THE returns now coming into the Bureau of Industrial Statistics from the various Nebraska counties indicate a marked improvement in the mortgage indebtedness in this state.

While a certain number of mortgages are renewed continually and new ones drawn, the amount of releases exceeds that of the documents filed. If there were any way of securing figures for the payments made upon mortgage indebtedness beyond the mortgage is canceled and a release filed, there is no doubt that the process of paying off farm incumbrances would appear to be going on much more rapidly than has heretofore been acknowledged.

TOMMY'S GLORY FAIR.

For a man of his year Mr. Halston is developing activities that are phenomenal. As a master of clojure, he makes ex-Speaker Reed of Maine gasp.

THE RETORT COURTESY.

Colorado men are taking about spending in blood up to the bridle of their horses. These brethren do not know the real value of bridles or they would put some on their tongues.

THE ISSUE PLAIN.

Sound money men make no war on silver. They see that the silver element of the currency is as large as the country can carry, and in order to keep the parity between it and gold they demand, in the interest of silver, that it be restricted to its present volume.

Now is the Time to Strike.

It is evident that the War department is not building the silver market. If the governor of Colorado proposed to strike with the battle-axe of freedom tightly grasped in his right hand and the gold one in his left, now is his time. He who would free himself must deal the blow that smites oppression.

Plugged to Railroad Stairs.

Paul Vandervoort and his mouth are making a political stump tour through South Dakota, and the reports say the latter is working for a term of years, inasmuch that the strikes over the populist heart-as soon as he gets warmed up to a meeting, his vagaries are distasteful even to independent men, and they never give the wafers of disgust he leaves as broad as a railroad track.

Confidence misplaced.

Iowa democrats are still anxious that Governor Lowman be elected to the office of re-election, but that gentleman has a senatorial bid in his pocket and cannot be depended upon to ask for the governorship for the third time. The democratic caucus should not impress its republican opponents with an idea that it cannot win without Bots. Any good democrat will speak hopefully of a fruitful season. No one can read the language used by Mr. Loucks without reaching the conclusion that his views of the success of the independent party are vastly more consequent than abundant harvests.

Ridiculous Discussions.

The most ridiculous talk connected with the excited discussions at the west in regard to the financial question is the denunciation of the "gold power" and of the "money power" of the country. The country for ten years shows that the silver power has dominated politics and that the gold power has been a mere shadow. The silver power is threatening revolution if its demands shall not be conceded.

The few silver states, with a score of electoral votes, and with less than a twentieth of the voting population, have controlled the politics of the country for decades. Both parties have sacrificed everything to secure the votes of the silver states. It is time that some other "power" should have the privilege of imposing a tax or two as to the financial policy of the government.

A Favorable Outlook.

That a tidal wave of yellow money is setting in toward America, not even the most ardent of professional pessimists now attempts to deny.

At this moment a million of money in gold is in this country. As it finds resting in the hands of the people, it will offer most solid and substantial evidence of a highly significant fact—the purpose of Europe to purchase heavily before the season closes from American hands.

There is no such thing as a delving or ignoring question of food supply in Europe. Whether the old world is willing or not, her people must look largely to us.

Crops are likely to mean money in this country for the next year more than ever before. The nations across the water must buy of us, not only in view of the large crop demand that is assured, they must buy at a premium, because of the war.

What wonder, with an outlook such as this, that the alarmist for partisan purposes only should excite simple laughter? What wonder that even the chronic croaker who seeks to make a living by decrying his country's prosperity should realize that his own occupation is gone, and that this year of all years the people of the United States are not to be frightened or stampeded?

No Alliance with Monarchy.

The action of the Russian government in establishing dry docks and headquarters for its fleet at the wharves at New York indicates that the government of the czar proposes to cultivate us more vigorously than it has heretofore.

It is now apparent that the Russian emperor looks for a war with Europe, a struggle that will probably involve all of the important nations of the continent and including England, perhaps all of the world. It is not to be wondered that that government makes, and all the display of friendship to the United States to form an alliance with us against any European power. Russia is a land of internal and external troubles. The United States should not be drawn into an alliance with Russia which would be decidedly a one-sided affair.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

Work has been begun on Phelps county's new \$4,000 jail.

The German Lutheran church near Fifth street has been dedicated with proper services.

Work has been begun on the A. O. U. W. temple at McCook, which is to cost \$35,000.

A well known resident of Loup City has been caught tapping the till of a meat market.

Three valuable horses and a cow were killed by lightning during a storm at Red Cloud.

Several barns and windmills in the neighborhood of Oakland were destroyed by lightning the other night.

Overstayed Miss Maud Colton's brain and she had to be sent to an asylum by her physician at Tecumseh.

Lightning struck R. J. Cullen's barn near Diller and destroyed the building with all the fodder and machinery it contained.

The city has made its appearance under the direction of J. W. McClelland as secretary and manager.

St. Woodford has disposed of the Stramberg News to J. A. Weir and it is now being run by its entire time to the publication of the Tekamah Bulletin.

Van Arsdale, who was fatally injured by a gasoline explosion, resulted in the demise of her father at Port Huron, Michigan.

While trying to catch a horse James Hruska, a 12-year-old Cotah county lad, was kicked in the face, his teeth knocked out of his cheek and lip badly cut. He will recover.

James M. Patterson has qualified as county judge of McPherson county, and several people who were about to go into some other county to be married, have returned home and patronize home industry in the matter of taking out licenses.

Two Holders girls were induced to join a dress-up troupe last week in an alleged theatrical enterprise. They succeeded in leaving town before their friends learned they were going on a tour, and the girls followed them, but a brother of one of the girls followed them by artistically thumping the troupe and carrying away the young heroines.

A man from Yankton came into town Thursday on a horse, said the Hartington Herald. Tying the animal to a post he proceeded to look for an individual who, he claimed, owed him a bill. The man was found and for some reason could not or would not pay. Whereupon the stranger, who claims to be a member of the Boston band, cries of the unfortunate debtor attracted the marshal, who arrived just in time to see Mr. Yankton man ride his horse and go to a full speed "or he will fall and far away."

ROUND ABOUT THE FAIR.

Boston shows how to catch lobsters as her contribution to the fisheries exhibit.

In the library in the Illinois state building are twenty-five newspapers and thirteen magazines edited and published exclusively by women.

Bands of music are to be stationed in the galleries of the Manufacturers building in order to attract visitors to the exhibits placed there.

The plaisance is a place of many strange acquaintances and not a little more making. Material for a first-class romance can be had there any day.

Most of the Viking crew are to remain in America. Several of them have relatives in Chicago. Two men are to be retained to watch the ship; the others are to be paid off July 30.

British Columbia has sent to the Forestry building specimens of trees which she has the square four feet for the length of almost 100 feet. She is admitted to have carried off the honors for spruce, pine and cedar.

There is an outbreak for the plaisance, where the public finds much amusement in seeing the California birds swallow oranges whole. It seems to be very funny to see the fruit take its course down the length of the neck.

The new steam cooking bird in Machinery hall is ready for its duties of calling out the names of the birds to be roasted. The bird has a compass of two octaves; of those different notes are to be arranged as to indicate what portion of the grounds the fire may be.

A bit of white silk in the Woman's building was a romantic historical interest. It was found in the frieze of the frieze of the building. The frieze is a copy of two octaves; of those different notes are to be arranged as to indicate what portion of the grounds the fire may be.

SHALL NOT BE CONCEDED.

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