

THE DAILY BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

THE BEE IN CHARGE. THE DAILY AND SUNDAY BEE IS ON SALE IN CHICAGO AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES:

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. GEORGE B. TRESCHER, Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company.

Average Circulation for July, 1893, 24,928. THE TALK TO EMPTY BENCHES AT WASHINGTON RESUMES TODAY.

CONGRESSMEN MAY BE RELIED UPON TO MAKE THE MOST OF THAT "LEAVE TO PRINT."

THE BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS HAS ADJOURNED. Let all join in a prayer of thanks.

THE INSTABILITY OF RAILWAY FARES IS ONLY EXCELLED BY THE INSTABILITY OF RAILWAY MEN'S SALARIES.

NO MORE FAVORABLE TIME THAN NOW WILL BE PRESENTED FOR THE PEOPLE TO BURY THAT PANIC FEELING.

IOWA REPUBLICANS CAN NO LONGER AFFORD TO ENDORSE THE PROHIBITORY LEGISLATION THAT HAS RETARDED THE GROWTH OF THAT STATE FOR SO MANY YEARS.

INTEREST IN THE BERLING SEA ARBITRATORS' FORTHCOMING DECISION SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN TOTALLY ECLIPSED BY THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE AND THE ASSEMBLING OF CONGRESS.

THE FACT THAT THE HOUSE HOPES TO DISPOSE OF THE SILVER QUESTION IN FOURTEEN DAYS GIVES NO BASIS FOR CALCULATING THE TIME THAT WILL BE WASTED ON IT IN THE SENATE.

THIS IS A BAD YEAR FOR THE LEGISLATOR. Congress is convened in extra session and Parliament is about to be summoned for an autumn sitting. It is long work and small pay.

ANY IMPECCABLE AUTHOR WITH A BOOK UPON THE SILVER QUESTION IN HIS HANDS CAN NOW, BY CULTIVATING THE ACQUAINTANCE OF HIS REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, HAVE IT PRINTED FREE OF COST AS PART OF THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

THERE IS NO DOUBT OF CANDIDATES FOR THE REPUBLICAN GOVERNORIAL NOMINATION IN IOWA. With so much good material at hand there ought to be little difficulty for the convention to select a standard bearer who will lead the forces on to certain victory.

THE LATEST CIRCULAR OF THE SILVER REFERERS TO "THE FRAUDULENT ACT OF 1873." This is a slight modification of "the crime of 1873." With returning sanity they may finally come to speak of nothing more reprehensible than "the mistaken legislation of 1873."

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND NOW WANTS TO IMPOSE UPON THE POPE A COPY OF A BOOK CONTAINING THE OFFICIAL PAPERS AND DOCUMENTS WRITTEN BY HIM DURING HIS FIRST TERM AS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. What offense has the aged pope committed that he should be thus punished?

WHEN THE STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC LANDS AND BUILDINGS APPOINTED MR. HOPKINS AS SUPERINTENDENT OF THE NEW COLL HOUSE AT THE PENITENTIARY AT \$3 a day it is presumed that was necessity for such action. It ought by this time to be pretty generally conceded that there is urgent need of a competent supervisor of the work on this particular structure. The Bee is informed, however, that Mr. Hopkins is devoting only about two hours a week to the duties of his new position. The state board may not know this, but it has the power to require the superintendent to attend strictly to business.

THE SERIES OF ARTICLES UPON IMPROVED COUNTRY ROADWAYS BY MR. CURTIS C. TURNER, WHICH WE HAVE BEEN PRINTING, HAS BROUGHT OUT THE SALIENT FEATURES OF OUR PRESENT BAD ROAD SYSTEM, AND HAS INDICATED THE LINES ALONG WHICH IMPROVEMENT MUST GO. That good roads are one of the crying needs of the time is denied by no one. The faith of this community in the profitability of such improvements has been shown by the voting of \$150,000 in bonds for that purpose.

WHAT IS NOW WANTED IS THAT THIS MONEY BE EXPENDED SO AS TO GIVE THE BEST POSSIBLE RESULTS. Mr. Turner has shown that the existing plan of building a road simply because a particular farmer has asked for it is radically wrong; that the saving effected by good roads depends largely upon their location and relative gradients; that paving only becomes desirable after the roads have been properly located. A careful consideration of the suggestions of Mr. Turner ought to impress the county commissioners with the importance of extending the money at their command in those roads only which conform to the principles of scientific roadmaking.

CHEAP RAILWAY EXCURSION TRAINS. The experiment which all the great trunk lines are now making in running cheap excursion trains to Chicago is being watched with great interest in many quarters and already the hope is being frequently expressed that their success may be sufficiently marked to warrant their continuance as a permanent feature of American railway traffic. In Europe, the classification of passenger coaches and the development of the third and fourth class passenger traffic has been carried so far that such business has become the mainstay of the receipts. The proportion of the income derived from such passenger fares has been estimated to be about seven-eighths of the total. In America, on the other hand, the first class fares have always predominated and have been protected at the expense of the less paying public.

IT IS SAID THAT WHEN THE EXCURSION TRAIN ARRANGEMENT WAS FIRST PROPOSED many railway men feared that the total passenger traffic would not thereby be increased, but that the main result would be simply to shift the place of the traveling public. That is to say, it was feared that the lower fares would not attract people who would not otherwise travel at all, but would simply cut into the high-rate traffic and thus in fact lessen the railways' receipts. For this reason the cheap fare tickets were burdened with conditions and restrictions calculated to discourage those who could afford an unlimited fare from giving up the conveniences and luxuries of the regular trains. Add to this the depression caused by the existing monetary stringency and the disappointment that has been met in the number of people who have employed their vacation to visit the World's fair, and it is clear that the experiment is being tried under most unfavorable circumstances.

INNOVATIONS IN RAILWAY PRACTICE are always viewed by the railway officials in the light of their financial returns. The new traffic method of such magnitude as to offset all extra expenses and also bring in some contribution to the interest and profits accounts. As a consequence most of them are unwilling to say whether or not they regard the experiment as a success. They have come to the conclusion that a fair trial demands that the service be maintained yet another month and to this they have all agreed. The president of one of the less important trunk lines is reported to have said that the excursion trains pay and allow the road to realize some profit from them. But he also states that the cheap traffic has not increased as they had anticipated, although it has held its own, and this he attributes to the monetary crisis.

IF THE RECEIPTS FROM CHEAP FARES prove to be altogether or almost wholly additional to those from the regular passenger travel, it may come about that some or all of the roads will be loath to give up that source of revenue and may continue to run excursion trains at irregular intervals throughout the year. The western roads have been so inharmonious in deciding upon the terms upon which to conduct their cheap passenger traffic that decided results are scarcely to be expected from them. If, however, the eastern lines adopt a system of cheap fares, it will be simply the introduction on a modified scale of the European plan of classified coaches, and should the financial success be at least in part, it will no doubt in time find universal acceptance.

THE DEFENSELESS WAGE EARNER. Too little consideration has been given that portion of the president's message in which he speaks of the injury the wage earner must suffer from a depreciated currency. It is well that everybody, but particularly the wage earners, should again read what the president said. It is as follows: "At times like the present, when the evils of unsound finance threaten us, the speculator may anticipate a harvest gathered from the misfortune of others, the capitalist may protect himself by hoarding or may even find profit in the fluctuations of values; but the wage earner, the first to be injured by a depreciated currency and the last to receive the benefit of its correction, is practically defenseless." It is remarkable that wage earners generally seem not to understand and appreciate this. They have been found largely approving the demand for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, giving their voice in support of a policy which proposes to allow the silver producers nearly double the value of their silver and to go on adding to the already enormous stock of silver dollars, with the inevitable effect of still further depreciating it.

IT IS A FACT OF UNIVERSAL OBSERVATION that capital can generally take care of itself. It is as a rule cautious, timid and ever vigilant. Its instincts are to scent danger afar off and to prepare against it. The intelligent capitalist is a most careful student of current events in finance and trade. He is not infallible and may make mistakes, but his eyes and ears are open to everything going on about him and at the first note of threatened danger to his interests he makes haste to guard them against injury. If financial evils which threaten serious harm to capital usually find a way to protect itself from the most serious consequences. It can, for the most part, make its own terms under almost any condition of affairs short of general ruin. The wage earner has no such advantages. The capital he possesses in his labor is constantly subject to the law of supply and demand, and in order to live he must keep it in active employment, but even if he be enabled to do this the result will not be satisfactory if the money for which he exchanges his labor is depreciated and unstable. The workingman who engages to perform a certain service for a specific sum of money must have assurance, in order to get the just return for his labor, that when the day of payment comes the money he will receive will have the same purchasing power as when he commenced work. He is wronged if the \$2 a day which he agreed to work for on Monday has depreciated so that it would buy but \$1.75 worth of the commodities he must have. Yet he has no redress and no way of righting himself.

He must submit to the injury or be idle, for he cannot make a contract to compel his employer to make good the depreciation of the money in which he pays him. He cannot require his employer to pay him in gold. All experience stands in evidence of the soundness of the proposition that the wage earner is "the first to be injured by a depreciated currency and the last to receive the benefit of its correction." Such being the case it would seem that the united voice and influence of the wage-earners of the country would be given in favor of that financial policy which will assure a sound and stable currency, instead of being largely directed, as is the case, to the support of the proposition for steadily increasing the silver currency and thereby moving surely to depreciated money and the single silver standard.

NO CLASS OF PEOPLE HAVE A LARGER STAKE in this matter than the working class, and they should stand firmly for the principle that every dollar issued by the government, whether coin or paper, should be equal in value to every other dollar.

ASK FOR AN INDIAN SUPPLY DEPOT. Our Washington correspondent calls attention to the fact that while Omaha's chances of securing an Indian supply depot in the near future are excellent in fact, yet without the active co-operation of the businessmen and their organizations in this community the success of the project can by no means be assured. The advantages which this city offers for the location of the depot are undoubtedly great and worthy the careful consideration of the Interior department, but unless they are properly presented they are apt to be overlooked in favor of those of some other city, whose claims are more vigorously pushed.

IF THE MERCHANTS OF THIS CITY really desire the Indian supply depot they ought to act without delay. The Commercial club has already taken a hand, but can exert a still greater influence. The Board of Trade, the city council, the Real Estate exchange, all the commercial organizations and working men's unions might unite in assisting the movement. A memorial might be presented through our representatives in congress setting forth the advantages of the location, to its unsurpassed geographical location, to its ample railway facilities extending in every direction, to its convenient proximity to the various Indian agencies, to its superior position as a market for just such supplies as the government purchases, to the advantageous arrangements that might be made with the United States depositories at this point. A detailed showing of this kind cannot fail to make a strong impression on the secretary of the interior and for the future protection of our missionaries residing in Kurdistan. It seems that an American warship has also been ordered to the Bosphorus. It appears that the present administration intends to follow the good example set by its predecessor in this matter of dealing with foreign powers, by insisting with firmness and dignity upon the protection of the persons and property of American citizens in foreign lands. The policy of the Harrison administration in this respect had a very wholesome influence in increasing the respect of foreign nations for the United States and the people desire that that policy shall continue to be observed.

EUROPEAN NATIONS WHO HAVE BEEN laying hands upon all our free gold during the past two or three months are now extremely loath to let it go. The Bank of England is raising its discount rate and it has already reached 4 per cent. The German Imperial bank has put its rate as high as 5 per cent. Those countries propose to look out for their own interests first and the United States will have to pay dearly to get back the gold that slipped out unhindered during the early summer.

THERE ARE MANY FARMERS IN eastern states whose land does not produce enough to pay taxes and keep up fences. The men should be induced to locate in Nebraska and cultivate corn and sugar beets. The best corn this year, as it has in the past, will yield sufficient revenue at \$5 a ton to pay for the land producing it. Here is a promising field for eastern capital.

SPACE FOR HEAT. Washington Post. The tariff plank of the Chicago platform may possibly be forced to advertise space for rent.

AND STARS OUT OF SIGHT. Indianapolis Journal. In his strong appeal for sound currency the president rises above party. The question is whether his party will rise to him.

ANOTHER CORPORATION BLUNDER. Natchez Advocate. The railroads have made a grave mistake in not giving the fair rate of interest on the money they have loaned at the rate of 30 cents a mile by the nearest convenient route from their respective homes to Washington, for attendance upon the regular sessions of congress. The controller holds that the use of the word "regular" forbids the allowance of mileage for attendance at an extra session. The controller will save more than \$100,000 to the government if it stands. There is no power that

can overrule the controller, not even the secretary of the treasury or the president himself, but congress can do so by amending the law very likely they will do this. The allowance for mileage is little better than a steal, anyway, as nearly every member of congress travels on a free pass.

ONLY A SLIGHT PREVENTION. Central City Journal. When the R. M. railroads took the passenger trains of the branch lines people said it was done because the roads were angry over the passage of the maximum fare bill by congress. The roads in New York, California and other states have reduced their train services, and there is no maximum rate law in those states.

PROSPEROUS TIMES FOR NEBRASKA. Kearney Hub. The earnestness of the west brings abundant promise of fruitful returns. The small grain crop sustains a good average, while the outlook for corn is all that could be asked. Fair prices are being offered for Nebraska farmers, and while prices are just now ranging low, it is the result of unnatural depression from which there must soon be a reaction.

WHIPPING UP REFORM. Chicago Herald. The democrats cannot, without wanton treachery, make the financial condition of the country a pretext for abandoning or postponing tariff legislation. To abolish protection is a duty as great as that of retiring silver to a safe place in the currency system. The reform must accompany each other, and they are essentially one. The democrats in congress must redouble their pledges.

AN EARLY CONVENTION. Wayne Herald. What's the matter with having an early republican state convention, re-nominate Judge Maxwell and elect a republican publican? There is no use waiting until after the independent convention in the hope of a favorable result, for if it won't do, such a move will result disastrously to our party. The people want Maxwell and they'll have him if a republican is elected.

WANTED—FREE COINAGE OF COIN. Fort 20. The times would like to see the government buy 4,500,000 bushels of corn per month at a dollar a bushel. Certificates of indebtedness would be circulated and money. How the price of corn would climb, and how the Nebraska farmer would whimper. The government would change all a while. It would boom the Colorado product a long time, now let it lead a helping hand to the great staple of more than a dozen states.

HOVERING WAR CLOUDS. Cincinnati Commercial. Another war cloud is creeping up the horizon of Europe. England is watching closely the approach of great bodies of Russian soldiers upon the northern boundaries of India. Suddenly large forces of Russian troops are being mobilized within a day's march of India, and John Bull is, therefore, inquiet and unhappy. The Russian bear is regarded as a dangerous neighbor. War with Russia would be a grave thing for England. The loss of India would mean the disruption of the British empire. It is not improbable either that the map of the old world is not changed before two years pass, the war sharps of Europe will be greatly disappointed.

"BURN" REQUISITION FOR OILS ONLY. Cedar Rapids Herald. We wish to gently whisper in the ears of our old friends who may be inclined to take Paul Vandervoort's unsupported word as political gospel, that whatever sins of omission or commission, whatever political wreck and ruin the republicans are guilty of, Paul Vandervoort is not to be held responsible for them. Harrison declined to make him postmaster of Omaha; that had received the appointment, but he is pouring out the vitals of his wrath upon the deluded heads of the pops instead of smearing them all over with the slime of flattery; that this same Paul Vandervoort, in his more eloquent speeches, used more logical arguments, indulged in more cutting sarcasm, uttered more patriotic sentiments and told the plain truth of our financial condition of the republican party and its pension and monetary systems than he ever has done or ever will do in any of his political addresses. A man who advocated the principles of a political party for more than a quarter of a century and held office in it, who has been a vocary for nearly the same length of time, and who now, because his insatiable appetite for office was not further gratified, denounces and denounces the party, is a political ingrate and wholly unworthy the respect or confidence of honest men of any party; and such, in brief, is Paul Vandervoort.

THE DECLINE IN VALUES. Boston Journal. We are not disposed unduly to emphasize, still less to exaggerate, the depressing features of the present situation. But it is not the part of wisdom to ignore them. To illustrate their extent we present below a table showing the result of a measure of the shrinkage of values in this period.

Table with columns: Stocks, Shares, Nov. 1892, Aug. 1893, Shrinkage. Includes entries for Atchafalaya, Boston, Chicago, etc.

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Colorado's confidence in Cleveland is beyond restoration. There was a platform built expressly for Cleveland. Where in that platform was appointed cashier of the New York postoffice at a salary of \$2,500 a year.

The officers of the war of Chicago is onto his job. There is little variation in his daily prediction: "Continued fair weather."

"Light breaks at last," exclaims the Philadelphia Record, commenting on the message. The real bad breaks will come later on.

The crisis in congress is approaching. Jerry Simpson has cut off his mustache so as to give an unobstructed view of his mouth in eruption.

Senator Vest proposes a cartwheel on the rug of 34 to 1. It is hoped if the plan is to go that the government will provide pneumatic tires.

It was a touching tribute to the memory of Isaac Newton that his disciples refrained from uttering unseemly flattery on his anniversary day.

If Henry W. Blair turns loose on the financial question the extra session will go humming and shrieking down the corridors of history as the "conspiracy of 1893."

Three full days have passed without tears or hair pulls indicating the board of labor tariff legislation. To abolish protection is a duty as great as that of retiring silver to a safe place in the currency system.

Six men horsewhipped a woman at Jeffersonville, Ind., Tuesday night, and five women at Highgate, Mass. horsewhipped a man. The fact was affectionately nicknamed by the soldiers "Mother Lee."

Mrs. Baker, the widow of Captain Baker of Easthampton, the birthplace of John Howard Payne, is the "little sweetheart Rosalie" mentioned in the correspondence of the author of "Home, Sweet Home." As a always remained in the republicans was present at the public funeral accorded the poet a few years ago.

Ex-Senator James Harlan is to preside over the Iowa republican state convention, and is looked upon as a possible candidate for the nomination for governor, and ex-Governor H. C. Gear is reaching out after the United States senatorship. Mr. Harlan was first elected to the senate as long ago as 1855, and ex-Governor Gear retired from his office twenty years ago.

Referring to Larry Noll's tariff plank in the democratic platform, the New York more temperate utterances were received the approval of the wise and sober leaders. Here is a state of things. If the majority of delegates was not "sober" and "temperate" at 10 in the evening, what must have been their condition at 2 in the morning? And that majority nominated Cleveland. The times does not seem to reflect on the majority. Not at all. What troubles the Times is to determine whether M. Dickinson, with banner aloft and "whiskers" flying, is the real leader of the party or an asylum stampede or the drum major of a Coney Island picnic.

The fixing of a reasonable ratio between gold and silver would operate to enhance the value of the latter and diminish the value of the former. If the commercial nations of the world were to agree upon such a ratio the duty in large measure relieved of the duty it now has to perform and thereby would be diminished in value, while silver, invested with larger functions, would be enhanced in value. But those friends of silver who make extravagant claims for it do much to ruin its prospects by attempting to load it down with disastrous honors. If it be still a monarch of metals, at least it is now a sick monarch.

Beware of the Tariff. Philadelphia Times. It would be specially injurious to our already prostrated business and industrial interests to venture upon the repeal of tariff and currency reform debate. Congress would be as a great ship in tempestuous waters without rudder or compass, and only harm could result from such an experiment. Stop the purchase of silver and give to the proper committees the solution of tariff and currency reform until October. Then—go home!

Desertions from the Army. Chicago Record. Within a short time there has been a marked increase in desertions from the United States army. Under certain reform measures instituted by Secretary Proctor desertions for the year 1892 were reduced to 1,000. The figures for 1893 show a record. For the month of July as yet this year, however, 265 desertions have been recorded, showing an increase of fifty over the desertions of July, 1892.

The reasons for this increase seem to lie with legislation attendant upon the last army appropriation bill. With this appropriation re-enlistments after service of ten years were made impossible.

There is enough in this act of legislation to precipitate a disaffection in the ranks. Service in the army necessarily consumes the best years of a man's life and his savings as a common soldier must be small. When twenty-five years have passed, the limit of service, with gradually increasing pay for that period and the ease of the retired list at the end of it, the soldier had some prospects. Cut down to ten years' service, with the chance of being turned adrift on the world at middle age, the prospect is discouraging to the better class of men in the ranks.

The fact that the best men in the service are guilty of desertion is what has aroused the department to the necessity of doing something in the past deserters were of a class that gave the officers small concern when they disappeared. At best there is little enough that is promising in the life of a common soldier. Congress might have done better than legislate against him.

Deserting the Platform. Chicago Times (dem). President Cleveland made a strong and brilliant, though not an avowed, plea for monetary reform. He wants no further coinage of silver.

The president was elected by democratic votes upon a democratic platform, which strenuously insisted upon the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country and upon the coinage of both gold and silver without discrimination against metal or charge for their coinage. He agreed to make no provision for silver coinage hereafter to have that recognition of silver which the democratic party has demanded; indeed, that use of silver which is the demand of both the great parties of this country!

Bank on Congress. St. Paul Pioneer Press. No one, the writer is informed by the babble of Washington dispatches that the outlook is discouraging. Congress has done and will still do many foolish things. But there is one thing that is not in the least to be feared: the terrible wrath of the outraged people of America, which would be kindled by the mere mention of their conduct.

Brooklyn Life: Ada—Why does Clara speak of the money she has? Are they not equal? Alice—No; but she intends that they shall be.

Atlanta Constitution: Landlord to guest—How do you like your room, sir? Guest: Splendid! Best I ever saw. Landlord: Just make a note of that—Landlord, 30.

Chicago Tribune: "Rivers" said Banks, sharp lines like these are you hoarding money?" "Hoarding money?" groaned Rivers. "Hoarding it! Banks, you don't know Mrs. Rivers, do you?"

New York World: Clergyman showing lady visitor round the church—Now, madam, as you have seen the organ and the nave, I should like next to conduct you to the altar.

Lady—Oh! this is so sudden. Kate Field's Washington: Early—Doesn't your wife ever scold you when you get in late? Bird—Don't give her a chance; I blow her up like next to conduct you to the chickens.

Detroit Tribune: "Williams seems to be going all to pieces since you got married." "Well, that's not surprising—I understand that he's blown up every day."

Indianapolis Journal: "Did you see that riot that took place between the two gangs of boiler makers?" "Not have much to say about it. They could not have made any noise if they had been working at their trade."

Chicago Inter Ocean: Mrs. Newcomb—Oh, dear! I'm afraid Bridget has had no experience in cooking. "What has she done?" "Why, she wants to make flannel cakes right now, when moths are the very worst."

Clothier and Furnisher: Mr. Oldboarder (going on his vacation)—What do you think of this holiday suit? "It is splendid. But it too big!" Oldboarder—Oh, I guess not. I expect to fatten up in the next few days.

JUST LIKE ME. In a melancholy contemplation. He had a most impressive blink. And awe-inspiring scowl.

Some honest wisdom had the bird. And, like some men today. He showed his own bit of cleverness. By what he didn't say.

Clothier and Furnisher. She stood at the gate, quite free from sin, A blue-eyed maiden, fair to see. "Oh, good St. Peter, I want to come in, With the angels, and I want to wear," said she.

"So I suppose," said the goodly saint, "But never you blush, or you needn't faint. You needn't blush, or you needn't faint. The girls are all in a row."

"But tell me, how came you in this plight?" The maiden sighed, and she hung her head. "While the party there fast bedded her tight, 'I did it by my own doing,'" she said.

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"But tell me, how came you in this plight?" The maiden sighed, and she hung her head. "While the party there fast bedded her tight, 'I did it by my own doing,'" she said.

HER KAUKE. Clothier and Furnisher. He had a most impressive blink. And awe-inspiring scowl.

Some honest wisdom had the bird. And, like some men today. He showed his own bit of cleverness. By what he didn't say.

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