

THE DAILY BEE.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, I, George B. Teschick, Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending August 19, 1893, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation. Monday, August 14, 26,025; Tuesday, August 15, 25,721; Wednesday, August 16, 25,769; Thursday, August 17, 25,721; Friday, August 18, 25,721; Saturday, August 19, 24,733.

Average Circulation for July, 1893, 24,258.

THE New York publishers have adopted a platform which is composed in the true calumny style.

DEPENDERS of Sunday opening at the World's fair are now more difficult to find than needles in a haystack.

WHILE Chicago is talking so much of the Columbian museum, Omaha might bestir herself in behalf of her proposed museum.

IOWA demagogues are now looking for a gubernatorial candidate who is willing to be sacrificed with the least manifestation of disappointment.

IT is now clear that either the attorneys for the plaintiffs or those for the defendants in the railway injunction proceedings have been making some tall misrepresentations of fact.

TODAY should see the tennis championships for the state of Nebraska decided. The winners will no doubt feel more elated than the successful candidates in the forthcoming fall elections.

THE maharajah of Kapurthala and his party have gazed upon the beauties of an American congress and are reported to have been greatly pleased with it. What a pity that they did not buy it and take it home with them.

REPRESENTATIVE citizens in various large cities are meeting together and are discussing means for securing work for the unemployed. Would it not be advisable for business men in this vicinity to show a little more interest in the welfare of the unfortunate laborer?

IF THERE is anything in the petition of the railway attorneys praying for an injunction to prevent the members of the State Board of Transportation from enforcing the maximum freight rate law that has not yet been denied, now is the time to call attention to the point.

THE present French elections correspond to the election of presidential electors with us, since the new parliament is to choose the successor to President Carnot. But France this time has not equalled the general excitement customary during our presidential elections.

PAWNROCKERS in New York are not allowed by statute to charge more than 25 per cent per annum on the money advanced on pledges. Some pecuniary advantage could be secured by them in these times if they would but give up the pawnbroker's business and loan money on call to the brokers on Wall street.

THE oldest man in Iowa is said to smoke, chew and drink; to swear like a pirate; to be noted for gallantry, and never to lose an opportunity to flirt with the girls. If there are any young men in this vicinity who wish to live to a ripe old age, here is an example which they ought not to be averse to follow.

THE free silver advocates have been making a great deal of noise. To counterbalance this it is proposed to hold a national convention of representative business men at Washington in the interest of a prompt repeal of the Sherman silver purchase law. The lines of battle are daily becoming more sharply drawn.

WHEN the Burlington officials or stockholders are called to the stand to testify in the injunction cases it will be a revelation to the people. They will be compelled to explain by what process of approved financing the roads were enabled to pay a net annual dividend of from 20 to 25 per cent on stock watered to the extent of over \$45,000,000.

THE Burlington road, since its advent into Nebraska, has been the recipient of nearly 3,000,000 acres of Nebraska lands. This vast domain, in connection with fully \$600,000 in local bond subsidies, aggregate in value an amount equal to half the cost of construction of all that company's lines within the state. In view of this unprecedented donation it is by no means the Burlington to contest the right of the state to impose regulations for fair and reasonable freight rates. Nebraska has treated that road with great generosity and it ought not to be necessary for our people to sue for fair treatment at its hands.

AN UNSCRUPULOUS PARLIAMENTARY SCHEME.

It is now stated on reliable authority that the senators who are exerting might and main to prevent the repeal of the Sherman silver purchase law will after they are assured of legislation still more favorable to the silver owners than that now on our statute books have hatched a scheme by which they will be able to secure a test of their strength without risking a vote upon unconditional repeal. The plan as outlined in the dispatches hinges upon the Voorhees bill, which has been reported to the senate from the finance committee, and which it is understood will be pushed forward in advance of the Wilson bill, which is to come from the house.

What the silver advocates in the senate are aiming to accomplish is substantially this: They will transform the Voorhees bill, which provides merely for the issue of national bank notes up to the par value of the bonds deposited with the secretary of the treasury as security for their redemption, that the author himself will not be able to recognize it. As it now stands it does not refer to the Sherman silver purchase law and consequently contains no provision for its repeal. By offering an amendment providing for the free coinage of silver at whatever ratio seems most likely to obtain a majority of the votes in the house the silver senators will be able to discover who are acting with them and who are opposing them. Such a move, if successful, would send to the house a measure for the free coinage of silver at an agreed ratio and would leave all existing monetary legislation unaffected, except in so far as it is repugnant to the new act. The advantage which the advocates of silver would gain would be that the men who are for unconditional repeal first, and bimetallicism afterwards, would be forced to show at once how far they will go towards favoring an increased use of silver money.

This scheme, if carried out, will no doubt serve as an illustration of unscrupulous parliamentary tactics, but that the silver men in the senate have their opponents at their mercy has been evident from the very beginning. Whether it is not more advisable and expedient for them to show a disposition to be fair rather than to take advantage of every technicality which the rules of the senate place at their disposal, is a question which it will be well for them to carefully consider. Legislation obtained by a trick is not apt to be popular, and they themselves have been loudest in their denunciation of what they have claimed to be such a trick. Although it has often been disapproved, the silver men have never ceased to refer to the act of 1873 in the most opprobrious terms. To "remonetize" silver by a scheme more reprehensible than that which they have claimed "demonetized" silver will scarcely receive popular approval. If the silver advocates prove to be the stronger in congress on an open vote the people will either abide by the result or when the time comes will elect a congress that will more truly represent them. What they now want is immediate action looking toward the relief of the present financial stringency and that action must be open and above board.

EDUCATING COLORED YOUTH.

Those who are interested in the elevation of the negro race will find much that is encouraging and gratifying in the report of the National Association for the Education of Colored Youth. According to this report the number of pupils now enrolled in the colored public schools of the country is 1,309,251, and adding to these the number of colored children in mixed schools it is estimated that the total is at least 1,500,000. This is certainly a very excellent showing, particularly when it is considered how short a time ago the race was enslaved. Since 1865 about 2,000,000 colored people, or about 28 per cent of those in the United States, have learned to read and write and are now actively engaged in the duties of life, a fact highly creditable to the race. But the efforts of the colored people do not stop at primary education. They have forty-seven secondary schools, with 11,837 pupils; twenty-five colleges, twenty-five professors and students; twenty-five schools of theology, with 755 students; five schools of law and five of medicine, with 426 students, and fifty-two normal schools with 10,612 students.

A striking illustration of the progress the colored people are making is furnished by the recent school census of Georgia. That state has 4,635 white schools and 2,680 schools for the blacks, and of the 694,972 enrolled school children the colored number 289,931. In illiteracy the two races compare as follows: Of the whites between the ages of 10 and 18 years 11 per cent cannot read and write, while of the blacks 27 per cent are illiterate. This is a showing very favorable to the colored race, when the relative advantages of the two races are fairly considered. Georgia, it is to be remarked, has been exceptionally liberal among the southern states in providing for the education of both races, and the results demonstrate what might be accomplished by the colored people if the other states of the south were equally liberal and considerate as to that race.

Those who reject the impracticable proposition for the deportation of the negro race from this continent and insist that if it be given a fair opportunity to develop it will amply vindicate its right to remain here and share the privileges and advantages of free government will find strong warrant for their faith in what the race has accomplished in the last quarter of a century and may very properly urge this as the strongest possible evidence that within two or three generations the colored race in America will be quite as well able to take care of itself as are some of the accessions to our population from Europe.

The percentages of increase and decrease in the weekly clearing house reports are calculated upon a comparison of business done this year with that of the corresponding week of the year previous. That accounts for abnormal

figures in those cities which have had clearing houses but a short time and where a percentage of increase may be shown notwithstanding an immense decrease of business. This fact must also be borne in mind when we come to examine the reports which will be given out next year, and which will then make comparisons with our current clearings. It will then appear that those cities which have been doing best during present hard times will show a comparatively small percentage of increased business, while those cities in which clearings have dropped to almost nothing will figure out an enormous increase after they have again returned to normal conditions. If we should judge by the clearing house percentages alone that will be calculated, say in a year from now, we should be wonderfully misled. These limitations upon clearing house figures must not be overlooked.

THE QUESTION OF SECTIONALISM.

One of the ablest and strongest speeches made at the present session of congress is that of Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, and no part of it is wiser and stronger than that in which he points out that there is no question of sectionalism in the financial issue. Any man or party in the eastern states, said Mr. Hoar, who should desire to have the value or the purchasing power of the dollar increased in order that the value of debts, or that assured and permanent incomes might be increased, or in order that speculation in gold or in credits might be rendered more profitable, would be hurled from power and buried in infamy by the swift and righteous indignation of the whole people of those states. "The prosperity, the power, the happiness, the rapid growth of the north and the south," said the Massachusetts senator, "are as dear to the people of New England as their own."

There'll Be a Fight for Victory.

The political campaign in Nebraska this year will be short, sharp and decisive. Republicans should buckle on their armor and get ready to swing the republican column to a decisive victory. It is ours if republicans but do their duty, not only as a state but as a country.

Preaching and Practice.

We expected it. The Uto Indians are annoying one corner of Colorado and the other corner of the state is learning a lesson for help. When Dryden wrote "Is gold or coward wit my fate?" he little thought that from a virgin west would emanate an order to claim every inch.

The Hungry Strips.

The hungry speculators who have been waiting to rush into the Cherokee Strip to seize upon the most eligible townsites will find that the country which they have learned a thing or two. Under the terms of the cession of the lands to the government the Cherokees are entitled to an allotment of 160 acres of the country which they have selected of lands, and wisely they have all chosen tracts adjoining the railroad that runs through the strip, and the townsite companies will get left.

The Best Kind of News.

There is not any more pleasing news in these days than are those items from various parts of the country which tell of the factories and mills that have resumed operations, the banks that have opened doors and the country which has learned a lesson which the shut-down has come to an end, the business houses which have got over their troubles, the foreign demand for American goods which has increased, the releasing of currency in private hands, the assured strength of all our savings banks, the flow of gold from Europe and other such things.

The Way to Win.

This is a good year for the republicans of Hayes county to stand together. They should meet the common enemy with solid ranks, and the only way to do this is to elect a man only should be permitted to find a place upon their ticket, and it is a duty which they owe to their party to see that this is done. Hayes county never had a more competent set of officials than the republicans in office at present, and an equal number of the best men in the county convention there will be no question as to their election by old time majorities.

For Modification.

The republican party of Iowa has entered their protest against the present platform—the ground of absolute honesty, candor and fidelity to its highest purpose. That purpose is, in accordance with the declaration of the party in the year after year, to be loyal to the will of the people of Iowa.

STATE BANK ISSUES.

Senator Gordon of Georgia has introduced a bill to repeal the 10 per cent tax on state bank issues and the subject will probably be debated in the senate during the present week. It was remarked when the bill was introduced and referred to the finance committee that it attracted very little attention, but it would be a mistake to conclude from this that the proposition will not have a very considerable support in congress. The circumstance of there having been little manifestation of interest upon its introduction in the senate was simply due to the fact that it had been anticipated.

No demand in the democratic national platform is made in stronger terms than that for the repeal of the tax on state bank issues, and it was endorsed by the unanimous vote of the Chicago convention. Not a single objection was made to it in that body, and it went forth to the country as the unqualified desire of the representatives of the democratic party. There is excellent reason to believe that the democratic members of congress from the south are practically unanimous in favor of having the demand complied with by the party, and they will have help from the representatives of the middle and western states, though not all the democrats from those sections will support the proposition. The representatives of the eastern states will oppose it and the republican vote in both branches of congress will undoubtedly be solid against it. The probability of the passage of such a bill as that of Senator Gordon's is therefore, by no means good, and there is even a possibility that it may never be brought to a vote.

What the attitude of the president is toward this proposition no one appears to know. The newspaper that is presumed to know more than any other regarding the views of Mr. Cleveland said some time ago that he had never given the question of repealing the tax on state bank issues any serious consideration and therefore at that time had no definite opinion. It is, doubtless, safe to assume that he has not since given the matter more than passing thought, but at any rate it is doubtless a shrewd guess that Mr. Cleveland will not favor repealing the tax and opening the way to a restoration of state bank currency. He is old enough to have had some personal knowledge of the currency of the anti-war period and that being

the case he may safely be counted an opponent to a proposal to again flood the country with that kind of money. We observe that some of the advocates of the repeal of the tax set up the claim that it is unconstitutional. As the supreme court has decided the tax to be constitutional, this argument will not help the case of the people who want to get rid of it. No greater financial mistake could be made than to again permit state banks to issue currency.

Cheaper than Metal.

The house debate on silver furnishes a striking illustration of the fact that the tariff isn't the only thing that men can talk about in a fluent fashion without imparting any information.

Looks that Way.

Oh, no, the democratic party does not mean that it is going to be any more talking through its whiskers. For particulars read the president's message. Then interview Larry Neal of Chillicothe.

Perhaps.

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Harmony Sure to Win.

There is no uncertainty in the stand taken by Iowa republicans against prohibition as a state issue. It is theirs if republicans but do their duty, not only as a state but as a country.

There'll Be a Fight for Victory.

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