

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bees published during the month of June, 1894, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Date, Circulation, Total. Rows for various dates from 1st to 30th of June.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 31st day of July, 1894.

The tariff situation is decidedly warm—100 in the shade at Washington on Saturday.

The Koreans themselves appear to be the most undisturbed of any who are involved in the impending Korean war.

Republican members of the tariff conference committee never had an easier job. They have the name, but the democrats do the work.

We never know with how few officials the city government can get along until a large proportion of the city employes go off on their annual vacations.

Pullman still declines to talk on the condition of affairs in his works near Chicago. But that does not prevent the people from talking on the condition of Pullman.

Nemaha will have to go Dawson one better in giving the favorite son a send off. The trouble is that down in Nemaha the process is too old a story to arouse a noticeable enthusiasm.

If you don't believe that the common people get their share of the benefit of the public park system of the city just take a ride out to Hanscom park and see what a popular resort it is.

Blighted crop prospects do not seem to extend to the regular crop of political candidates. This one crop thrives under the most adverse circumstances. This year promises to be no exception to the ordinary rule.

Another railroad strike in sight. This time the Santa Fe locomotive engineers and train men are said to be on the eve of a walk-out. When that strike comes we presume the Santa Fe managers will declare there is nothing to arbitrate.

We are assured that there has as yet been no formal declaration of war between China and Japan. But the Japs and gignalls are scrapping all the same, and the fellows who have been stugged or murdered before the war has been formally declared will accept no apologies.

The confidence of the public is beginning to be seriously shaken in the weather forecasts telegraphed from Washington at the expense of the government. It would be much more sensible for the weather bureau to favor us with hindcasts by mail. That would certainly be more reliable and inexpensive.

That the Reilly Pacific railroad funding bill is not going through congress, if it passes at all, without considerable opposition is plain from the minority report filed against the measure. The minority of the committee favor immediate foreclosure. The Reilly bill is merely a measure to stave off foreclosure for a period of fifty years.

Vice President Stevenson is hurrying back to Washington in order to be on hand in the emergency of another tie vote on the tariff question. His absence from the senate on Friday brought the democrats nearer to defeat than they had been at any moment of the tariff proceedings, and they could not shut their eyes to the possibility of a recurrence of the danger. This is one of the few occasions when the presence of the vice president in his place in the senate becomes really important, and when that official, usually a mere figurehead, holds the balance of power that is to determine whether his party shall prevail or not. That Mr. Stevenson would relish an opportunity to rescue the democratic majority in the senate from defeat goes without saying. A bare chance of placing President Cleveland under obligations to him is enough to start Mr. Stevenson toward Washington and over half the continent.

Judging from the resolutions adopted by the democrats of Cass county, the plan for uniting the democrats and populists for General Weaver for congressman from the Ninth Iowa congressional district is not prospering so well as some of the admirers of Mr. Weaver would have us believe. The Cass county democrats call the scheme one for delivering the democratic party into the hands of the populists and brand it as a "cowardly surrender." They go further to state that if the plotters succeed in their self purpose they will not consider themselves bound by the convention endorsement, nor will they accept as the test of fealty to the democratic party the support of a populist candidate with democratic votes. Weaver's small chances of election will, of course, be reduced to nil without a democratic endorsement, and it begins to look as if they would not be much improved even should the democratic convention give him the stamp of its approval.

LET US HAVE A SETTLEMENT.

The Omaha Bee is recalling reminiscences of the financial operations of the republican central committee in the campaign of 1892. The point is made in that Colonel Majors, the candidate for lieutenant governor, owing to the peculiar attitude of some republican newspaper toward him in the canvass, did not pay over his assessment to the central committee treasurer, but made his own campaign at his own expense.

While the ethics of this proceeding are being canvassed, perhaps it is well enough for The Bee to make an explanation of the financial operations of the republican central committee in the campaign of 1892.

The fact about the \$500 is simply this: About the 20th of October I received a letter from your committee, asking for "contribution." While we are clearing up these things let us have an all-round settlement. It would appear that there was a settlement of the campaign of 1892.

It is in accord with the eternal fitness of things that the paper founded and kept alive by successive bands of public thieves, who have made jobbery a cardinal virtue, should take up the cudgels for what Denis Kearney designated as an honorable bill.

The attempt to vindicate the hickory shirt manufacturer, who makes his practice to deadbeat his way as a candidate, would have been allowed to pass unnoticed were it not sought to be made at my expense.

The climpion of boilerism calls for a settlement and I cheerfully respond to the call. It is an opportunity I have been waiting for these many months. So long as the slanderous charge about the \$500 collection was surreptitiously circulated by the Agers, the Walt Seelzys and other political rodents and irresponsible vagabonds, I was not in position to refute it. Had Mr. Richards or any responsible man made the charge over his own name I should have made them answer for it.

Now let us have a settlement about this campaign of 1892, and we shall see where the debt actually comes in. At the outset of the campaign the chairman of the national committee assured me that any legitimate campaign expenses incurred in behalf of the national ticket would be met by the national committee. In pursuance of these assurances I negotiated for campaign literature, principally newspapers, and carried on a campaign bureau for correspondence and distribution of literature. Although I had repeated assurances that at least \$10,000 would be contributed by the national committee for Nebraska, not a dollar was remitted. During the progress of the campaign the obligations incurred had to be met. Having no available funds on hand, I raised the money through loans in banks, for which I became personally responsible. On over \$1,000 of these notes I had to pay interest for a year and a half, and am still paying the same rate of interest on \$450 of these loans. From beginning to the end of the campaign all my urgent appeals were in vain and my account with the national committee stands as follows today:

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Rows for National Republican Committee, To E. Rosewater, Dr., and various other items.

During the campaign I made two trips to Washington, one to New York, three to Chicago, one to Milwaukee, on business of the national committee, at my own expense, and canvassed the state, making numerous speeches in various sections, for which I received no pay, making no demands for salaries or expenses incurred.

Within the last thirty years since I have lived in the state I have yet to hear of the first national committee who incurred any expenses, made any canvass, or did any work whatever in carrying the state. The truth is there was nothing for a republican national committeeman to do in a state that had from 10,000 to 25,000 sure majority in every presidential campaign.

In order to throw a little more light on the conduct of the campaign it may not be amiss for me to publish some of my correspondence, but before doing so let me state that my failure to receive the promised aid from the national committee was due to the backtracking of leading republicans who appeared to be afraid that the state would go for Harrison. In the last interview I had with Chairman Carter at the Louisville meeting of the National Republican league he stated that Senator Paddock had assured him that no money was needed for carrying Nebraska, and yet Senators Paddock and Manderson pressed me into signing an urgent requisition upon the national committee about a month before the election.

Right here let me also state that at the outset of the campaign I positively declined to handle a dollar of the campaign fund and assigned Mr. Henry Holln, our city treasurer, as treasurer of the campaign funds.

The following letters need no explanation: OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 14, 1892.—Hon. A. E. Cady, Chairman Republican State Central Committee, Lincoln, Neb.: Dear Mr. Cady—

I have received a similar letter from Mr. Carter the day before, in which he says nothing can be done for the present. I urge that you will see to it that you are not compelled to pay out of my own pocket the money I have advanced and the liabilities I have incurred. Such treatment is not very encouraging, to say the least. I have been so much annoyed by parties who want help, and the announcement in the World-Herald that had you sent me a large package of money was doubtless intended to set some more wolves on me, so I have put a quietus on the matter by a letter over my own signature, which appeared in this evening's Bee and will also appear in tomorrow morning's edition.

I believe that the proposition to stop down and let somebody else assume the responsibility of the national committee work, providing, always, that I receive my return in the shape of a report rather than my hands free from all to impudent threats and blackmailing. Very respectfully yours, E. ROSEWATER.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 17, 1892.—Hon. E. Rosewater, Omaha, Neb.: My Dear Mr. Rosewater—Your several favors received, and I am very much gratified that you have arranged to keep appointment in Knox, Antelope and other northeastern counties. I fully realize the annoyance you will have in connection with the World-Herald and was pleased that you so promptly and emphatically replied to it. However, I am not inclined to pay any attention to the statement, and beyond setting the wolves after you, think nothing will come of it. So far as I am able to observe, there is no disposition on the part of the state committee to have you withdraw. For myself I am well aware of what you have done and the excellent service rendered by the committee. But I have no one else I am able to measure the value of your services, and in case we win, which I feel sure we will, I shall wish to see you here, and you have contributed more earnestness and zeal to the result than yourself. In case

the national committee does nothing more, common decency demands that you be reimbursed for expenses made under its authority. Yours truly,

A. E. CADY, Chairman.

P. S.—We are receiving the most cheering reports from your members. Now, as to the \$500 collection which I am charged with pocketing to recoup myself. While it is true that I had a right to recoup myself and would have done it if my name had been C. H. Gere or T. J. Majors, I never even touched a penny of campaign contribution in 1892, and deliberately refused to handle any of the funds.

The fact about the \$500 is simply this: About the 20th of October I received a letter from Hon. Joseph Manley, chairman of the national executive committee, authorizing me to raise funds for the campaign in the state. Thereupon I invited Mr. Cady, chairman of the state committee, to come to Omaha to join me in making the same fund-raising and endeavoring to the use of whatever we might raise for the state central committee. To this Mr. Cady made no reply.

NEBRASKA REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 24, 1892. Hon. E. Rosewater: Dear Sir—Acknowledging yours 23d inst., I am perfectly willing to assist in raising funds as suggested in your letter. I suppose, however, that you are aware that the national committee has directed this state ticket thoroughly. I will be up about Wednesday. I hear excellent reports from your meetings. Yours truly,

A. E. CADY, Chairman.

Mr. Cady came up to Omaha on the day named, and we made a canvass among prominent business men and politicians. When we quit, my impression was that we had raised in a round sum \$500. All payments were to be made to Mr. Cady, and consequently I may be in error as to the amount collected. Mr. Cady has since stated to me that it was between \$300 and \$400. The probabilities are that some of the parties did not make good their pledges. In any event, Mr. Cady turned in every dollar to W. F. Bechel, then treasurer of the state central committee, and I never touched one penny.

Now we have a settlement by all means, and to have a settlement that will stay settled, I may as well give my traders the benefit of my last letter before election to Chairman Carter of the national committee:

OMAHA, October 25, 1892. Dear Mr. Carter: I am disappointed and disappointed at the failure of the committee to extend to me the slightest assistance in the present campaign, and I want to say to you confidentially and in plain English that I have not the issue of free passes to persons occupying official positions in city, county, state and federal governments, but in spite of his efforts has seen the evil grow from small beginnings to what he now regards as a very great and deplorable proportion. There was, he says, a time when officials were content to receive an occasional trip pass for themselves. They have learned to ask for passes for themselves, for members of their families, for political adherents and for friends generally. They not only ask for friends, good over lines that are controlled by the officers to whom they apply. They do not ask for passes over lines to distant and remote parts of the country, good at all seasons of the year. They not only ask for trip passes for themselves and friends, but they ask for annual passes for themselves and friends and, no matter how many passes may be granted to one individual, if a single request be refused, the enmity of that official is aroused and his vengeance exercised if he has an opportunity to do so. Mr. Brooks continues, that within the last few years blackmailing legislators have been introduced by bills for the taxation of the telephone, the telegraph, express companies and telegraph companies, and as a result passes are being issued by these various organizations in greater or lesser number, and telegraph franks can be found in the pockets of nearly all members of the legislatures of all important states.

Mr. Brooks, being a railroad official, quite naturally endeavors to convey the impression that the pass abuse is due entirely to the importunities of public officials and has grown up in the face of the opposition of the railroad themselves. This is scarcely warranted by the facts, because the complaining of it is always traceable to the railroads. It is not necessary for a public official to ask for a pass because an annual is sent without the asking so soon as he is known to have secured a public place. He is told that the railroads will be only too glad to accommodate him with further favors, and he is encouraged by the prompt granting of his requests to make still others. It lies within the power of the railroads to put a stop to the practice at any time, and it is not from any feeling of compassion for them that the effort is made to abolish it by law. It is because it is such a pernicious and demoralizing practice, and because of the bribery and corruption of the public service, that the people are driven to measures of self protection. Until forced to abandon the issue of free passes, the railroads will continue to employ this resource to evade their just obligations to the government.

EARLY REVISION OF THE CHARTER. The revision of the charter will be one of the most important matters to be entrusted to the next delegation from Douglas county in the legislature. It is becoming more manifest every day that we are running a metropolitan municipal machine for a city of 250,000 people, while our assessment is 'way below the average valuation of cities of 75,000 population. We are now cutting the tax on the property, and as those who cut our garment down to the size of the cloth, we must follow the example of other cities by consolidating the various boards and cutting down the number of tax-eaters. The work of charter revision should be done at an early day, so as to have the candidates for the legislature committed to the support of the amendments recommended by the charter committee before the election.

Heretofore the practice has been to make the proposed charter revision after the legislative session, and the result has proved disastrous to the interests of the city. Our experience with almost every delegate to the legislature has been the same. The hat of the average member of the legislature shrinks fearfully after he once reads his title clear. In fact the man's head is swelled so much that the streets are not wide enough to let anybody pass while he swiggers along in his self-importance. It is altogether another thing before election. Then there is not a passage word or knot hole so small but he can creep through it. The right time to pledge members to the support of all reforms is previous to their election. Few men will dare back out of their constituents when once they have committed themselves to any measure. On the other hand, every unpledged member almost resents any suggestion made to him after election as an insult. He wants to assert himself regardless of the public interest, and while professing a desire to serve his constituents to the best of his ability, he manages to misunderstand what his constituents want.

The outcome always has been a cat-and-dog fight in the delegation, and the mutilation of the charter by outside hoodlars at the instance of franchised corporations and wealthy tax-shirkers.

There would be no occasion or excuse for outsiders in the legislature to tamper with the charter if the delegation from Omaha were acting as a unit, and we cannot hope for the delegation to be agreed and harmonious on charter amendments unless they are pledged before the election to give them undivided support.

MADE A GOOD IMPRESSION. The currency planks of the republican conventions that were held last week have been warmly commended by the republican press, that of Wisconsin especially receiving cordial praise as a direct, explicit and unequivocal utterance in favor of sound money. Referring to this declaration the Philadelphia Press says that at a time when there is too much tendency to take refuge in ambiguous and double-faced phrases, this Wisconsin declaration has the merit of being clear, concise and unmistakable. The largest possible effect after an early party with gold—that's the true doctrine, says the Press. "Both metals, but one standard. We cannot have two standards any more than we can have two yardsticks. If we make silver the standard we sink to the plane of the semi-civilized countries. If we are to rank with the great commercial nations we must preserve the gold standard. On that basis let us have the largest practicable use of silver, and let us do everything feasible to bring other nations to common measures for its wider circulation." This is the doctrine expressed in the Wisconsin platform, and it is in harmony with intelligent republican opinion everywhere, in the west as well as in the east.

The republican party is not hostile to silver. It has always advocated and still believes in a bimetallic currency. But ambitious leaders, who are disposed to make a departure from the well-settled policy of the party regarding silver, cannot learn to the masses of republicans will not go with them in any movement which leads in the direction of a silver standard, no matter how highly they may esteem these leaders for the services they have rendered to the party. A sound and stable currency, every dollar of which, whether of coin or paper, shall be as good as any other dollar, is a cardinal principle of republicanism, and no leader is great and influential enough to induce the party to abandon or change this principle. Steadfast adherence to it has kept the country away from the rocks of financial disaster and maintained confidence in the credit of the government. It is not the least honorable part of the record of the republican party that it has done this, and it would be supremely folly to put aside a principle which has been vindicated so often by its results.

By no demand that could justify the party at this juncture in making a departure from its long-maintained policy regarding the currency, and to do so would be fatal to the party and most damaging to the country. With the other parties favoring free silver and a flat currency, with a majority of democrats anxious to restore the old system of state bank currency, and with a widespread demand for inflation, the hope for maintaining the currency on a sound and stable basis is in the republican party, and therefore the duty of the party to remain faithful to its currency principles and policy is as strong now as it ever was.

It is a singular coincidence that Germany is suffering from an unusual heated spell at the same time as the United States. American tourists abroad are not faring much better in the way of temperature than they would had they remained at home.

Refusing Consent. Chicago Herald. It is the democratic party, after all, to which the country must look for a sound currency, as well as for progress in the direction of commerce and industrial emancipation.

Easier but Trickish. Cincinnati Enquirer. The tariff situation at Washington is a matter of which the public are entitled to know. The bill and amendments will get back into conference, but what may happen when it is reported to the senate is anybody's guess. It is situations like this that take the color out of politicians' hair.

Star-Teyed Thunderbolt. Louisville Courier Journal. It is thus that the interests of a great cause—the principle of a great party—are dishonored and the public mind is misled by the cunning and the unscrupulous. Down with all such leaders! To the horse pond with all such statements.

Adjustment of the Honorable Course. New York Sun. Rather than betray the people and ruin the democratic party, let congressmen and demagogues practice self-restraint by abandoning forthwith all further attempts at tariff legislation. The ill we have done is irreparable, but the ill to do would drive us to irreparable, dangerous and of pernicious consequences.

A No-Deadness News. Philadelphia Times. It is probable that the report that instructions have been issued to members of the Knights of Labor and kindred organizations to enlist in the militia of the several states, even if true, has been given more attention and caused more apprehension than the movement of the militia. The only importance to be attached to the report is that it indicates a policy which is being followed on the part of the beaten labor leaders who are catching at every straw in sight.

The Knights and the Militia. Washington Star. Were any person to publicly accuse the knights of the militia, it would be made by thousands, and it is those from whom denial would spring who constitute the backbone of the order; they would not for a moment countenance the suggested traitorous duplicity. There is no good reason why the knights of the militia should be organized into a militia. The national guard, for the National Guard is nothing more than a reserve police force and is never used for any other purpose than the maintenance of order. The militia of Chicago, there would not have been any visible troops, but as there were several very serious outbreaks, the militia did much damage and promised to do more. A few peace-loving citizens were almost instantly transformed into 400 soldiers, and the mob was soon a thing of the past.

THE SUMMER GIRL. Philadelphia Times. She has hair that is fluffy, straight, banded and curled. She has a smile that is sweet, and she has eyes that are blue and bright. She has a nose that is straight and true, and she has a mouth that is full and sweet. She has a heart that is true and true, and she has a soul that is pure and true. She is a girl who is full of life and joy, and she is a girl who is full of love and hope.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Another effort is being made to make the title of the Kansas Statesman Democratic. The following is an open letter from Senator Ingalls to John Brown of Topeka in reply to his demand to take the senator off the republican platform:

ATCHISON, Kan., July 28.—The following is an open letter from Senator Ingalls to John Brown of Topeka in reply to his demand to take the senator off the republican platform:

ATCHISON, Kan., July 27.—To Colonel John Brown of Topeka: I am grieved to learn from an imperfect report of your speech in the capital last evening that you have urged the republican state central committee to call off the dogs of the party against the senator who voted against the bill for the colored vote of the state so absolute and unqualifiedly commanding that I must plead the name of the party and myself in excuse for the precipitation of the act.

My attitude from early life has been one of friendship and compassion for the unfortunate race of our country. I am an abolitionist in my boyhood and have been an abolitionist in my manhood. I have witnessed with impassioned regret the wrongs of the colored people in the abrogation of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments. I have seen the wrongs of the colored people in the abrogation of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments. I have seen the wrongs of the colored people in the abrogation of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments.

This is the time of year when the brave heart of the colored man strikes boldly out way beyond his depth and then frantically screams for help.

It is a serious mistake to suppose the Ashland district enjoys a monopoly of the political circus business in Kentucky. Darlington, S. C., has a political circus of its own, and it is a political circus of its own, and it is a political circus of its own.

Senator Gorman is invariably fixed upon by voters as the ugliest man in New York. He is a little above the medium height, with broad shoulders, an unusually small waist, straight legs and small hands and feet. His hair is well set on his shoulders, covered by a lot of silky hair, which is kept close out so as to define the classical outline of his head.

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INGALLS AND THE NEGRO QUESTION.

Open Letter from the Kansas Statesman Democrat. The following is an open letter from Senator Ingalls to John Brown of Topeka in reply to his demand to take the senator off the republican platform:

ATCHISON, Kan., July 28.—The following is an open letter from Senator Ingalls to John Brown of Topeka in reply to his demand to take the senator off the republican platform:

ATCHISON, Kan., July 27.—To Colonel John Brown of Topeka: I am grieved to learn from an imperfect report of your speech in the capital last evening that you have urged the republican state central committee to call off the dogs of the party against the senator who voted against the bill for the colored vote of the state so absolute and unqualifiedly commanding that I must plead the name of the party and myself in excuse for the precipitation of the act.

My attitude from early life has been one of friendship and compassion for the unfortunate race of our country. I am an abolitionist in my boyhood and have been an abolitionist in my manhood. I have witnessed with impassioned regret the wrongs of the colored people in the abrogation of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments. I have seen the wrongs of the colored people in the abrogation of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments. I have seen the wrongs of the colored people in the abrogation of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments.

This is the time of year when the brave heart of the colored man strikes boldly out way beyond his depth and then frantically screams for help.

It is a serious mistake to suppose the Ashland district enjoys a monopoly of the political circus business in Kentucky. Darlington, S. C., has a political circus of its own, and it is a political circus of its own, and it is a political circus of its own.

Senator Gorman is invariably fixed upon by voters as the ugliest man in New York. He is a little above the medium height, with broad shoulders, an unusually small waist, straight legs and small hands and feet. His hair is well set on his shoulders, covered by a lot of silky hair, which is kept close out so as to define the classical outline of his head.

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