

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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Table of circulation statistics for the Omaha Daily Bee, showing daily and weekly circulation figures for various months and years.

Parties going out of the city for the summer may have The Bee sent to their address by leaving an order at the business office of the Bee, Telephone 238.

There is no Hoke Smithian submission to the Chicago convention about Secretary Morton.

Omaha's bank clearings still challenge comparison with those of every other city in the country.

Secretary Morton should demand the re-fertilization of the discarded bathtub that originally carried him across the Missouri.

Why is it that men who have vast property interests in Omaha have to be begged to help themselves by contributing toward the exposition?

No invidious remarks because Mr. Bryan sees fit to visit Bath on his eastern tour. Bath is made one point of destination simply because Mr. Sewall lives there.

The editorial combination of Bryan and McLean slipped a cog at Chicago, but the editorial combination of Bryan and Watson went through like greased lightning at St. Louis.

Only twenty-two months from now to the opening of the exposition. Every day's delay in securing the necessary stock subscriptions will make the work of preparation devolving on the managers more difficult.

The retirement of William F. Harry from active leadership in the democratic party means the retirement of one of the only two men who achieved a victory for the democratic national ticket in the last thirty-five years.

Bryan's organ promises dollar-wheat to the farmers when Bryan is elected president. The southern confederacy promised to pay its grayback currency six months after the establishment of its independence as a nation.

If Queen Victoria should really abdicate her throne she will do something that none of her predecessors ever did, namely, to retire voluntarily and without pressure from either foreign nations or subjects at home.

The republican nominee for governor of Missouri has had to withdraw as republican nominee for congress in his district on account of the inconvenience of making a campaign for two offices at the same time.

The federal constitution is all right. It prohibits the impairment of the obligation of contracts. No wonder the men who want to pay with 50-cent dollars debts contracted in 100-cent money want to turn the constitution upside down and inside out.

The United States mint coined over 1,000,000 standard silver dollars in the month of July, 1896. In other words the government has coined in the month just past one-eighth as many silver dollars as it coined in the first eight years of its existence.

When a failed bank pays out its creditors 50 cents on the dollar the operation is usually explained as either ineffectuality or fraud on the part of its former managers. Yet Bryan and his silvite followers want to force a general liquidation on the basis of 50 cents on the dollar.

Senator Peffer thinks it would be unreasonable for the populists to expect Bryan to signify his acceptance of the nomination they have tendered him. It might be unreasonable to expect an acceptance, but it would be most impolite for Bryan not to inform the populists whether he wishes to accept or reject their compliment.

For years previous to a recent adjustment of railroad grain rates Nebraska grain was hauled into Kansas City and thence east at a less rate than was quoted by direct lines to Chicago. Protests against this condition resulted in rates that now enable shippers to transport grain direct to Chicago at rates as low as any made by rainbow routes.

Kansas City grain merchants, however, are protesting and have taken the matter before the State Board of Transportation and the Interstate Commerce commission. This is a sample of Missouri nerve.

RATIONAL SOCIALISM

There is a very wide difference between socialism as commonly understood in America and socialism as advocated in Europe. In America socialism is often confounded with anarchism and organized lawlessness. In Europe socialism is a movement for the betterment of the condition of the toiling masses by peaceful agitation.

In Germany and England the social democracy is a political labor reform party. Its leaders are for the most part men of education and workmen who enjoy the confidence of their associates.

To most of the reforms demanded by the international socialist congress, which has just closed its sessions in London, our most conservative American citizens would readily assent. The demand for arbitration of international differences and the reduction of standing armies is in accord with the views of American statesmen of all political parties.

The demand for universal suffrage has been long ago met in this country and so has the demand for legislation declaring eight hours a working day and restricting the employment of women and children.

The pronounced opposition of socialist leaders to the resumption of unlimited silver coinage and the substitution of silver for the gold standard is in accord with the sentiment of the wage workers of Europe and more especially the workmen of Germany.

They regard the agitation for free silver as a part of the policy of the landowners through whose influence Germany and other European countries have sought to exclude or restrict the importation of American food products, thus making bread and meat dearer without corresponding increase of wages.

The lesson of the disastrous experience which European workmen have had with debased and depreciated money has not been lost upon them, and they reason correctly that the laborer is interested in getting paid in the best money.

In view of the high intelligence of American workmen and their opportunities for studying and informing themselves upon all questions that affect their material welfare, it is simply amazing that so-called labor reformers should fall in with the scheme of the silver mine millionaires who want to enrich themselves at the expense of the producers and consumers.

DEFICIT-MAKING GOES ON. The first month of the current fiscal year shows a deficiency of over \$13,000,000, which is considerably more than had been expected.

There was an increase for the month in the receipts from internal revenue, but this was more than offset by the decline in the receipts from customs, indicating a considerable falling off in exports.

Of course it was known that there would be a large deficit for July, because before the beginning of the fiscal year the treasury disbursements are unusually large, but the fact that it is so much larger than was estimated at the opening of the month renders it noteworthy.

There is reason to expect that the succeeding three months will show large deficits, because there is not likely to be any heavy importing done within that time, both the business and the political conditions being adverse to it.

The American market does not at present invite any addition to the stocks of foreign goods on hand and it is probable that foreign manufacturers and merchants, feeling uncertain as to the outcome of the presidential election, will not be disposed to ship goods here on a large scale pending the election.

Thus declining receipts from customs are to be looked for, with the probability that there will also be a reduction in receipts from internal revenue, for the depression in business is not decreasing. As the present congress will be unable to do anything for the relief of the situation the treasury is very likely to be again placed in an embarrassing position immediately after the election, particularly in the event of a republican defeat, which would precipitate such financial disorder that the treasury could probably get no help from any source.

Republican success, on the other hand, would restore confidence and thus the continuing deficits would be less serious.

This situation ought to impress everybody with the necessity for republican success in November not only as a safeguard against currency debasement, but also in order that the government may be provided with sufficient revenue. Highly important as it is to maintain the existing monetary standard, it is no less important that the government shall have money enough to pay its running expenses.

A LOYAL REPUBLICAN. Senator Wolcott's letter defining his position in the political contest puts to shame such deserters from the republican party as Senators Teller, Dubois and others who followed their example.

THE CRAWFORD COUNTY SYSTEM

Now that the proposition to adopt the Crawford county system of direct primary nominations is fairly before the republicans of this county, it is not out of place to explain what reforms that system seeks to accomplish.

The prevailing system of selecting party candidates through conventions of delegates chosen at primary elections has developed grave abuses. Nomination conventions often fail to register the will of the majority.

Manipulation, tricks and juggling frequently result in the selection of the worst and most unpopular candidates, thus weakening the party and causing disunion and desertion.

Instead of strengthening and reuniting the forces marshalled under its banners, the Crawford county system is designed to do away as far as possible with the prime cause of bolting by giving the rank and file of the party an opportunity to vote directly for their preferred candidates without the intervention of delegate conventions.

The reform was first introduced into Crawford county, Pennsylvania, and for that reason is called the Crawford county system. The mode of procedure is for each candidate, through himself or his friends, to announce his willingness to accept nomination.

Usually this is done by card through the medium of the party press. The names of all the candidates announced within the period fixed by the party committees are placed upon the ballot just as are now the names of the delegates.

Where the office is a precinct or ward office, the names appear only on the ward ballots; where it is a county or district office the names appear on the ballots of all the wards and precincts. Every person entitled to vote at the primary

platforms and in doing this points out what is receiving too little attention from the people generally. The success of Mr. Bryan would mean a great deal more than financial disorder and demoralization. It would mean a practical revolution of our governmental system.

This is especially true as to the demands of the populists and no man should delude himself with the idea that Mr. Bryan as president would give no heed to these demands. Indeed, there is no reason to suppose that he is not in accord with most of them.

For the populists regard him as one of themselves and neither he nor any of his friends have said anything to show that those who claim him as a populist are not right. True, Mr. Bryan has said that there are some things in the populist platform of which he does not approve, but nobody has been enlightened as to what these things are, and so long as Mr. Bryan remains silent regarding them it is fair to assume that he is not unwilling to stand on the platform as a whole.

Senator Wolcott proposes to stay in the republican party. "Whenever the course of events," he says, "would make it possible that I should speak from the same platform as Tillman or Walcott or Ingalls I am in favor of it. In advocacy of the same presidential candidate, I know there must be something wrong with me."

The letter of Senator Wolcott is the utterance not only of a loyal republican, but of a patriotic citizen as well and it places him in distinguished contrast to the deserters from the party which had honored them.

A LESSON FROM BRAZIL. Brazil has a paper currency issued by the government, a system which the populists want in the United States. According to an American business man recently returned from Brazil exchange fluctuates between 90 and 100 cents and every man who buys or sells a dollar's worth of goods does it subject to the risk of this fluctuation.

Necessarily there is little or no stability. As exchange goes down prices go up. Commodities are three times as high as they were seven or eight years ago, before the system of government paper money was inaugurated, but the wages of labor have not risen in any such proportion.

Labor does not realize more than half as much again in Brazilian currency as it did five or six years ago, though the people have to pay in the same currency three times as much for all commodities as they ever paid before.

Thus this system of paper inflation falls heavily upon the working people. The American people should not need a lesson of this kind to convince them of the faults of such a currency system as that of Brazil. Their own experience during the period of paper inflation ought to be sufficient.

Then the prices of all commodities advanced, but the wages of labor did not advance as fast or as far and consequently the wage earner suffered. The same experience would follow the free coinage of silver.

INTERNATIONAL BIMETALLISM. The belief expressed by Senator Allison, that international bimetalism is probable within a reasonable time, may seem somewhat optimistic, but it is to be remarked that Mr. William C. Whitney and some other close observers of public opinion abroad entertain a like view, so that it would be unwise to assume that there is no substantial ground for what Senator Allison says.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET

Nebraska City Press: MacColl's majority is increasing daily with the prospects of the big corn crop. Burrill Progress: Nebraska pioneers will stand up together this fall and elect good old Jack MacColl for governor.

Sidney Poulard: The hosts of Jack MacColl are still gathering. There is no doubt to the next governor of Nebraska will be.

Blair Pilot: In the struggle against free silver the republicans of Nebraska should not forget that Jack MacColl is to be our next governor.

Wayne Herald: Hon. Jack MacColl, the republican nominee for governor, is growing in popularity at every turn in the road, and when the contest is reached it will be found that he has distanced his competitor.

Arlington Times: There is not a republican party in the state that is not supporting Jack MacColl for governor, and there is not a man worthy to be called a republican who will not vote for him, and who will not get out for him.

Teumuch Chief: Hon. Orlando Tefft of Cass county, republican candidate for lieutenant governor, is one of the ablest men in state politics. He has served with distinction in the several sessions of the legislature and has rendered his party very important services.

Teumuch Chief: Hon. P. O. Hedlund, whose name graces the state republican candidate as auditor, has served as deputy auditor for a number of years and is eminently fitted for the control of the office.

The park board has requested Mr. Tukey to take steps to stop the leakage in the Riverview park lake. This will prove a task beyond the power of the worthy president of the park board, with the limited funds at his disposal.

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The board of health has dismissed the sanitary inspectors for want of funds. There never has been a time when the chief of police could not order patrolmen to act as sanitary inspectors.

The Young Men's Democratic club of Chicago has repudiated the Chicago platform and ticket. The club declares: "We oppose the free coinage of silver."

The north riders demand the location of the city jail at near Davenport and Fourteenth streets. This is common sense. Fully 90 per cent of the arrests made in the city call the patrol wagon to the lower wards.

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Entered the Race to Stay. Philadelphia Times: Watson says he won't retire, but will stick to his job.

Did Bryan Mean It. Did Mr. Bryan mean what he said when he said that he would not be nominated at St. Louis if he wished to have his name withdrawn?

Middle-of-the-Road Democrats. Kansas City Star: The sound money democrats are going over to the support of McKinley in such numbers that it seems little prospect of enough remaining to the middle of the road to hold a separate convention.

Morton's Literary Boom. Chicago Tribune: Julius Sterling Morton, after dieting his sparrow on bear sugar, has released its choicest specimen.

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FOREIGN TRADE AND TARIFF

Business of the Past Three Years With Particulars. The Department of Agriculture has issued a circular giving some interesting information on the exports of products of the farm.

In 1892, the banner year, we exported nearly \$800,000,000 of agricultural products, as compared with \$553,000,000 in 1887. The following are the figures for 1882, 1893 and 1895. The first year was the highest year of agricultural products, and 1895 was the smallest for six years, with the exception of 1893.

Plattsmouth Tribune: So far the Bryan men have failed to show up in this locality; the only indication of faith in Bryan is the Ashland Times. Billy Bryan are still trying to hold on to their wheat until Bryan's 1895 promise of a dollar a bushel comes true.

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DISASTERS OF A PANIC

Extent of the Catastrophe Which Bryan Ailily Predicts. Nothing but an unsuccess foreign war, an invasion by a hostile and devastating army, could inflict as much destruction upon the property of the country as a serious panic.

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FREE SILVER MEANS REDUCING AMERICAN WAGES TO MEXICAN LEVEL

The Omaha World-Herald, the Boy Orator's own paper, commenting upon an illustration published by the Times-Herald a few days ago, showing that the Santa Fe system has to pay \$1 for labor on the American side of the boundary for 50 cents on the Mexican side, says:

With workmen who are not acquainted with the facts which the Chicago Times-Herald appraises the above statement is likely to be a strong argument, but here are the suppressed facts.

1. A Mexican "laborer" is very much like an Indian. He is a peon and it takes several peons to do the work of one American laborer.

2. His wages, in proportion to the amount of work he does, are as good as the wages of laborers in the United States. He is largely self-sustaining and he has no family.

3. An American can find work in Mexico easier than in the United States and can accumulate a fortune in a few years.

4. The American laborer is not so well paid as the Mexican laborer. The American laborer is not so well paid as the Mexican laborer.

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Advertisement for Blackwell's Genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco, featuring an illustration of a man and a dog, and text describing the product's quality and availability.