

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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Table with 2 columns: Number of copies and Amount. Rows include Total, Less deductions for unsold and returned copies, Total net sales, and Net daily average.

THE BEE ON TRAINS.

All railroad newsboys are supplied with enough Bee to accommodate every passenger who wants to read a newspaper. Insist upon having the Bee. If you cannot get a Bee on a train from the news agent, address the editor, The Bee, Omaha, Neb.

PARTIES LEAVING FOR THE SUMMER.

Parties leaving the city for the summer can have The Bee sent to them regularly by notifying The Bee business office in person or by mail. The address will be changed as often as desired.

INSIST ON HAVING THE BEE.

The conference committee will have a few words to say before the tariff bill goes to the president. Nebraska creameries are supplying direct shipments of butter to New York. And the dairy industries are as yet only in their infancy in this state.

OMAHA CAPTURES ANOTHER BIG GATHERING.

Omaha captures another big gathering for 1897 from the national association of homoeopathic physicians. Omaha will be pleased to take its exposition-year conventions in both big and little doses.

ALL THE MERCANTILE AGENCIES AGREE.

All the mercantile agencies agree in reports of substantial advances in nearly every branch of American industry. It is this unanimity of opinion which is so galling to the professional popocratic oracle of calamity.

IF THE POLICE BOARD IS IN EARNEST ABOUT POLICE REORGANIZATION.

If the police board is in earnest about police reorganization, there will be no trouble whatever in finding good grounds for dismissing the incompetents, agitators and crooks who have too long disgraced the force.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE HAS APPOINTED A SUB-COMMITTEE TO CONFER WITH THE POPULISTS.

The democratic state committee has appointed a sub-committee to confer with the populists and so-called silver republicans on the question of fusion. "Will you walk into my parlor?" said the spider to the fly.

IF PERSISTENCE WERE THE ONLY THING NEEDED TO ACCOMPLISH ITS OBJECT.

If persistence were the only thing needed to accomplish its object, Turkey would not hesitate to hang onto the Thessaly indefinitely. In standing the European powers off this long Turkey has proved itself at least no novice in diplomacy.

AS A RULE CAPITALISTS INVEST MONEY FOR PURELY BUSINESS REASONS.

As a rule capitalists invest money for purely business reasons, with the expectation of making good returns from their enterprise. This is the significance of the erection by Armour of a mammoth new meat packing plant at South Omaha.

EX-GOVERNOR BOLES SAYS THE POPOCRATS CANNOT SUCCEED IN THE CONTROL OF IOWA.

Ex-Governor Boles says the popocrats cannot succeed in the control of Iowa under any independent 11 to 1 free coinage banner. He might have added that his chances of success at the present moment are not particularly bright under any banner.

THE FORECLOSURE SALE PROCEEDINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC SEEM TO BE GOING QUITE SLOW ENOUGH WITHOUT FURTHER OBSTACLES.

The foreclosure sale proceedings of the Union Pacific seem to be going quite slow enough without further obstacles by the interference of congress. The receivership has already been prolonged beyond the time that should have been required for reorganization.

THERE IS NO GOOD REASON WHY THE LAWS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE SHOULD NOT BE PUBLISHED IN PERMANENT FORM WITHIN SIXTY DAYS AFTER LEGISLATIVE ADJOURNMENT.

There is no good reason why the laws passed by the legislature should not be published in permanent form within sixty days after legislative adjournment. Books of twice the size are frequently printed in one-half the time. If the printing contract provided a penalty for overtime delay the work would doubtless be expedited within season.

PLAYING THE RAILROAD PIG.

The contentions and distortions of that notorious political fence, the Omaha World-Herald, are equalled only by the contentions of the railroad pig. Whenever one of those razor-back porkers finds himself in danger of being run over by a train he dodges back and forth between the wheels, all the time squealing at the top of his voice.

When the World-Herald was confronted with the charge of serving as the political fence for the recently convicted embezzling state treasurer it sought to parry the exposure of its bogus reform pretenses by the throwing of dust and the shedding of ink. When the specific charge was made that Bartley had made a large deposit of state money in an unauthorized Omaha bank for the accommodation and benefit of the World-Herald, and that the owner of the organ of bogus reform had stolen city money advanced him by Henry Bolla, the poor razor-back pig sought to dodge by setting up a territorial squabble about the support of The Bee.

The most pitiful and ridiculous performance of this demagogic porker is the display it makes in big type of quotations from the columns of The Bee in support of the republican state ticket in 1892, when Bartley was for the first time in his life a candidate for office and Allen Humphreys and Hastings were running for second terms. During the memorable campaign, in which national and state issues were merged and when the editor of The Bee was a member of the republican national committee, unsupported charges of corruption were trumped up for use as campaign thunder against the republican party. These charges were depicted by the candidates said to be implicated. In accepting these denials and giving them publicity The Bee acted in good faith, and its course calls for no explanation or apology.

Not so with the World-Herald. It published the Rewick charges, and asserts now that it believed them to be true at the time they were made. But when the legislature met and The Bee demanded a thorough overhauling of state institutions and investigation into the questionable conduct of state officers, the World-Herald made itself a fence for the thieves and crooks. It made light of the grave charges that had been preferred and sought to shield the rogues and ringleaders. Its representatives at the legislature were either instructed to gloss over the exposures of crookedness or bought up by the crooks. Instead of pressing the impeachment proceedings, the organ of bogus reform sought to obstruct, delay and repress the efforts of the honest men in the legislature. Not only that, but it made virulent attacks upon members who were active in support of impeachment resolutions.

When The Bee made the specific charge that conferences were held during the Bartley trial between Bartley and the owner of the World-Herald, the razor-back pig tried to dodge from under the wheels by asserting that The Bee favored Mosher when he was rich and persecuted him when he was poor. This contemptible libel is fortified by falsified dates in order to give it plausibility. So many people in Nebraska know nothing about the penitentiary ring and the Mosher contract that it may be well to recall a little history. The original penitentiary building contractor and lessee, Boss Stout, had up to 1887 been a demoralizing factor in Nebraska politics. Conventions, legislatures and state officers had been corruptly manipulated in his interest and a perfect reign of boodlerism had been inaugurated. Against this corrupting agency The Bee was arrayed from its inception. In 1887 Charles W. Mosher, then president of the Capital National bank, became the assignee of Stout's penitentiary contract. Up to that time Mosher had not been prominent in politics, and his reputation as a business man was good. The change from Stout to Mosher was regarded as a step in the direction of cleaner politics and better government. But when Mosher asked the legislature of 1887 to extend the contract, the scheme found no support at the hands of The Bee. On the contrary, the editor of The Bee personally urged members of the Douglas delegation, among them Attorney General Smyth, to vote against the extension bill.

And yet the World-Herald, which became Banknote Mosher's organ after he had pleaded guilty and had received a penitentiary sentence, has the insolence to insinuate that in some way Mosher had a claim to the favor of The Bee. Had Mosher ever directly or indirectly contributed a dollar or been asked to contribute a dollar he would certainly have made the charge specific through the scurrilous letters which he published in the Omaha fence after The Bee's exposure of the scandals connected with his nightly excursions from the Douglas county jail.

The question naturally suggests itself, Why did the railroad pig rush to the rescue of Mosher while he was in jail, and why did it give aid and comfort to the officers who, in violation of law, allowed a convict to run at large in gambling houses and disorderly resorts? Did Mosher have in his possession memoranda slips such as were found in the city treasurer's drawer after Bolla had been arrested?

The fools are not all dead yet, and there doubtless are some fools who can be duped by the tactics of the journalistic razor-back, but we do not believe they are very numerous.

REDUCED IMMIGRATION.

According to reports received by the immigration bureau there will be a falling off in the total number of immigrants for the fiscal year that closes today of about 125,000 compared with last year. As the immigration for the fiscal year of 1896 was relatively small and the commissioner of immigration estimated that there were almost as many returned to their native countries as came here, it is obvious that the population of the United States has not been appreciably increased by accessions from foreign lands during the last twelve months. The very simple explanation is that the

Industrial conditions in this country for several years have not been such as to invite immigrants, while the stricter enforcement of the immigration laws has also operated as a restriction. It is to be expected that when industries revive and there is a restoration of prosperity in the United States immigration will somewhat increase, but it may well be doubted whether it will ever again reach the proportions attained in those years when our rapid industrial development attracted the people of the old world to our shores in the belief that they would find here an easy road to wealth. We can probably never again offer the inducements that were held out in the two decades following the close of the rebellion, when there was a steadily increasing demand for labor at high wages, so that while the small immigration of the last few years will undoubtedly be exceeded in the future, it is hardly possible that it will ever again be on such a scale as in some years of the past. There is no encouragement in the figures of the current fiscal year for the advocates of greater restrictions upon immigration.

CLOSE OF THE FISCAL YEAR.

The fiscal year of the government closes today and tomorrow the appropriations for the next fiscal year become available. The cash balance in the treasury is \$25,000,000, and the gold reserve is a little in excess of \$14,000,000. It was estimated that the deficit for the year would amount to \$65,000,000, but it will be considerably under these figures, due to the large importations in anticipation of the new tariff law. The receipts for the current month exceed the expenditures by over \$1,000,000, and in every other month of the closing fiscal year expenditures have been in excess of receipts. Importations on an extensive scale having ceased, next month and some months thereafter are certain to show deficits. It is said that there is enough foreign wool on hand in the country to supply the demand for at least a year, so that for that period the new tariff law will yield very little from wool. There is also a heavy stock of imported woolen goods and in some other lines the supply is sufficient to last some months. It is safe to say, therefore, that it will be fully a year before the revenues under the new tariff will equal the expenditures, though they may come nearer to doing so than during the current year. They certainly will if the prosperous conditions of which there is now such favorable promise shall be fully realized.

As this is the beginning of a new administration, coming into power after a long period of financial distrust and business depression, it is interesting to contrast present conditions with those of four years ago, when a democratic administration had just come into control of the government, pledged to overturn the economic policy of more than thirty years. When the election of 1892 took place the condition of the treasury was almost as favorable as it is now. It held not gold to the amount of \$124,630,000 and the cash balance was \$131,000,000. Immediately after the election the treasury began to lose gold and by June, 1893, its supply had been depleted many millions. This drain was kept up until the government was compelled to borrow and four times during the democratic administration bonds were sold to replenish the gold reserve. Last November the net gold in the treasury was \$117,000,000 and at present it is \$140,000,000. Thus, while under the preceding administration the treasury lost gold, under this administration the supply has increased, the gain commencing immediately after the election last November, when the people manifested their confidence by exchanging their gold for paper money as long as the treasury was disposed to make the exchange.

Such are the contrasting financial results, so far as the national treasury is concerned, from the election of democratic and republican administrations and they need to be deeply impressed upon the public mind. In the one case they caused widespread distrust and apprehension, in the other restoration of financial confidence, which has been growing steadily stronger. An equally marked change would have taken place in industrial and business conditions if the democratic tariff could have been at once replaced by a tariff representing republican policy. The mere assurance that this would be done in time could not effect an immediate revival of industrial activity, though there was some improvement in this direction following the election, while the movement toward recovery from the depression is becoming general.

The current fiscal year closes with better promise for the future than at any time during the last five years. There is every reason to believe that before the end of the fiscal year that begins tomorrow this country will have entered upon an era of great prosperity as it has ever had.

WEYLER'S POLICY.

General Weyler has announced that he proposes to continue the policy he has thus far pursued in Cuba, from which it is to be inferred that the Spanish government has taken no steps to mitigate the extremely rigorous and brutal methods adopted by Weyler toward the Cuban people. It has been expected that one result of the late cabinet crisis in Spain and the attitude of the liberals would be a modification of the Weyler policy, from which women and children in Cuba are not exempt and have suffered death from starvation, but it seems that nothing has been done to check the ferocity of the Spanish commander, or at all events that he has not been notified to lessen the inhumanity of his policy. The correspondent of a London paper reports that Weyler is to be recalled and it is to be hoped there is good authority for the statement, but such reports have been sent out from time to time for the past year or more, so that the authenticity of the present one may reasonably be doubted. The fact is that the Spanish government really approves of Weyler's course and only the most powerful pressure of public sentiment, not only in Spain but also in this country, will induce that government to recall him. Canovas and his supporters, there can be

THE CALAMITY OF IOWA.

What possible advantage can it be to the Iowa popocrats to incorporate a commercial law in their platform? After declaring that "property has not come" (in less than four months after the republicans assumed control of national affairs) this remarkable statement follows:

The mills and shops are closing down and the farmers of Iowa are today marketing their products at a low price than ever before. The statement are either true or else they are false. One or the other. The Hawkeye appeals to the facts; by that let the popocratic assertions be tried.

The second clause of the statement that "the farmers of Iowa are today marketing their products at a low price than ever before" must be subjected to the same critical tests. Facts are stubborn things. Let the facts be called into court in evidence, pro and con. The official reports of the market reports will have more weight with the public judgment than the wild assertions of platform makers.

The following table affords a comparison of closing prices in Chicago on the first day of September, 1896, and on Wednesday, June 23, 1897, the date of the present platform statement. It is proclaimed that the farmers of Iowa are today marketing their products at a low price than ever:

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Kansas City Star: "I am basing all my conclusions upon the published report of a crime, my belief that we are sitting in on every such better times. The stock market feels the same. The price of grain will improve along with everything else." That's what every other sensible business man is doing.

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THE MENACING PUBLIC VICES.

There are two evils which are eating into the life of our free institutions, and which are insidious and deadly perils of cankers. There are two vices which are slowly but steadily undermining American civilization, honor and honesty, and American politics and government. One of these vices is the thirst for office, the other is the thirst for money. Both are eating into the life of our free institutions, and which are insidious and deadly perils of cankers. There are two vices which are slowly but steadily undermining American civilization, honor and honesty, and American politics and government. One of these vices is the thirst for office, the other is the thirst for money. Both are eating into the life of our free institutions, and which are insidious and deadly perils of cankers.

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On one occasion Mrs. Julia Ward Howe presented herself at a club of which she was a member with her bonnet wrong side in front. After some hesitation, lest Mrs. Howe should feel hurt, a sister member informed her of the mistake. "What a blow to my vanity!" said Mrs. Howe with an amused smile. "I thought I was receiving quite an unusual amount of attention as I came down town in the car, but attributed it solely to my own attractions."

BUILT FOR FUN.

Typographical Journal: "The tourist has hit the town again," said Sing Seven. "That fellow is a type isn't he?" "He is a case," responded Sing Eleven. "He is a case."

CHICAGO RECORD.

"We have to do it. We always offer it to them whom we don't care to have stay all evening."

SMERVELL'S JOURNAL.

"I would probably be easier to persuade a girl to wear bloomers, than to persuade a man to wear a hat, that would not be a question of pride, but it would be a matter of common sense."

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.

"I wouldn't be swiped the ham," said the contrite prisoner. "But I was hit by the Washington star. 'The contrite man from Kansas has the floor.' 'I want to get a lot of people to help me to get a speech. I am going to have part in the Record for circulation of my district.'"

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER.

"The friends of the man who pulled the ship off the beach of 23,000 if the court would release him, would be glad to see him in jail."

THE MOST DANGEROUS.

Remember, son, as through this vale of tears your path you trace, That great intention don't mean good results in every case. An' fellers that have caused the worst disasters that ever befell our kind, Was 'em misjudged folks that started out a-mearin' 'em."

CHEYENNE.

Have you been to Cheyenne? There's the loveliest place. The streets are so wide. You'll find 'em on the face of the earth. And hard by Little Laramie town. Once a camp of renown. As the home of Bill New."

EMPTIED BOTTLES AND GRAVEL.

Broken vases and old hoops. Scant the hot winds that fan The parched plain. Going back To the bottle and can. I was broke in Cheyenne."

YEARS AFTER I MET.

In the manager's ear. As it slipped over the steel. Trail with lever as jar. And our train orders ran. Us by the wheels of the car."

WHAT A WONDERFUL CHANGE.

Had come over the place. Oh, the wonderful were fair. The women who were quaffed. Just the hue of the skies; And the low winds were soft. And all that things that were quaffed. Well, we laid over there."

"AH, SO MUCH DEPENDS."

I said, with a sigh, "On a friend and his friends. Say, Doc, how can you get away from Cheyenne?"



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