

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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CORRESPONDENCE:

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to The Editor.
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BUSINESS LETTERS:

All business letters and notices should be addressed to The Business Editor. The Business Editor's office is located in the Bee Building, Omaha, Nebraska.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska,
 Douglas county, ss.
 I, George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, depose that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Omaha Daily Bee, published during the month of May, 1896, was as follows:

1. Total number of copies printed	18,500
2. Number of copies not distributed	1,500
3. Number of copies distributed	17,000
4. Number of copies sold	15,000
5. Number of copies given away	2,000
6. Number of copies returned	100
7. Total number of copies actually distributed	17,000
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Less deductions for unsold and returned copies.....\$2.00

Net sales.....\$15.00

Subscribed in advance and returned to before this date of June 1, 1896.

WILLIAM SIMPSON, Secy.

My commission expires December 15, 1900.

Only one week more before the great convention!

The purchasable delegate at St. Louis is liable to be sadly disappointed.

In the interval, Attorney West rests like Mahomet's coffin, suspended in mid-air between heaven and earth.

Notwithstanding the tremendous progress of the bicycle the hobby horse still manages to hold its own.

Now for an epistolary duel between the members of the old and the members of the new state fish commission.

Now let us have good racing weather for the remainder of the week, and all will be forgotten—storms, cyclones, rains.

Horace Boles surprised his friends when he was first elected governor of Iowa. The question is, Will he surprise them again when the Chicago convention meets?

The badges to be worn by the delegates at the St. Louis convention are to be works of real art. The ticket to be made by the delegates is also to be a work of art.

Mexico has its mints open to the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. But nobody in this country is buying silver and taking it to Mexico to have it coined into Mexican dollars.

The Nebraska state campaign will have to be fought on the issue of honest, economical and efficient state government. The party with clean candidates will have the pole in the race.

Rev. Dr. Talmage lectured Sunday at the Orleans Chautauque, in this state. Yet his sermon is printed in Monday morning's World-Herald under a Washington date line. That is enterprise for you.

Omaha florists have been reaping quite a harvest from the orders for cut flowers for commencement exercises in numerous towns in this and surrounding states. It is an ill-wind that blows nobody good.

William R. Morrison now says he will accept the democratic nomination for the presidency on a silver platform if the Chicago convention insists upon it. The danger is that the convention will not care to press Mr. Morrison too hard.

The new national party which is pushing a presidential ticket headed by C. E. Bentley of Nebraska finds that under our law it can get its electors on the official ballot with no other designation than "by petition." And the worst of it is, that there is doubt whether it can get enough names on its petitions to entitle it to a place on the ballot, even as such.

It is the duty of city and county officials to favor Omaha merchants, contractors and manufacturers in letting contracts for materials and labor whenever it can be done without sacrifice to the taxpayers. Money thus expended is kept within the state and goes to the aid and support of citizens, many of whom are taxpayers, who patronize Omaha merchants. If employment could be afforded this summer to every mechanic and laborer in the city it would be of inestimable benefit to all.

There are two vacancies in the school board which will doubtless be filled in the usual manner within the next few weeks. Every patron of the public schools of this city would applaud any effort to induce two men of high standing and good ability to take these places. There are many such men in Omaha, but they will not seek the honor. It must seek them. If the board has the interests of the schools at heart it will turn down the importunate lightweight who are now besieging members for votes.

Only a comparatively few of the county conventions to select delegates to the republican state convention have been held, but calls are out for almost all of them. From now on until the end of June the list of accredited delegates will be constantly increasing. This state convention will be in importance not surpassed by any similar gathering in recent years. It behooves republicans in every county in the state to send as delegates only men who are truly representative of the best interests of the party.

THE SOUTH AND THE CURRENCY.

There is no doubt that the strong free silver sentiment in the south is very largely due to the lack of banking facilities in that section. A leading financial journal says that the south has unquestionably been hampered by an insufficient medium of exchange and there has recently appeared in eastern papers communications from southern bankers and business men who state that there would be little demand for free silver there if the people could have an adequate bank currency, possessing the elasticity to respond to business conditions. The south is hostile to the national banking system, which is regarded there as a monopoly. The operation of the system, with its tendency to accumulate surplus reserves in New York, while rates for money range between 12 and 18 per cent in the southern states, has created a popular conviction that the banks are engaged in cornering money and that they are enemies of a healthy financial system. Expressions of this prejudice against the national banks are to be found in some of the state democratic platforms.

What the people of the south, or the dominating element there, want is a state bank currency. It was to satisfy the demand of the south that the democratic national platform of 1892 recommended the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state bank issues, but when it was proposed to do this in the last congress the northern democrats were almost to a man opposed to it, unless conditioned upon governmental supervision of state banks. This the southern democrats would not have. They insisted that the tax should never have been imposed, that even if constitutional, which most of them contended it was not, it was a wrong to the states which congress should never have inflicted and which should be unconditionally removed. The failure of the last congress to do this undoubtedly created a bitter feeling in the south and intensified prejudice against the national banking system, with the result of sending many into the free silver ranks.

There is only one thing to do now and that is to make a straightforward fight in the south as elsewhere against the free silver delusion, but if the republican party is successful next November one of its most important duties will be to consider what may be done to give the south and the west also a sufficient medium of exchange, for there is complaint from the latter section of a lack in this respect. It is the judgment of many practical financiers that it is practicable to make such changes in the banking system as will greatly increase the facilities and supply currency where it is needed. Two measures were introduced in the present congress which would have been steps toward this, but they are not likely to be acted upon by this congress. One thing may be regarded as certain and that is that there will not be a return to the old system of state bank issues. If the tax on such issues shall ever be removed it will be under such conditions as will insure the security of the notes. In other words, the national government will maintain so much control and regulation of banks of issue as shall be necessary to protect the note holders and keep this currency good in every part of the country, as the national bank currency now is. There can be no doubt that general popular sentiment is overwhelmingly against a state bank currency without the supervision of the government.

THE VENEZUELAN MATTER.

Public interest in England in the Venezuelan matter has been revived by two circumstances, one the report that the American commission would soon render a decision, the other the statement that the second volume of the British blue book, soon to be published, will, in the opinion of Lord Salisbury, establish beyond question the justice of the British claims. With regard to the first of these, a Washington dispatch says the London report is premature. It is stated that the president of the commission, Justice Brewer, does not expect a decision at an early day and the representative of Venezuela does not look for one before fall. With regard to the forthcoming volume of the blue book, it may justify the confidence which the prime minister is said to have expressed, but it will be remembered that the first volume was heralded by a similar declaration on the part of British officials, which the book failed to vindicate. Indeed it was shown to have rather weakened the British case and the compiler was subjected to some criticism for having raised expectations to be disappointed. It is possible that it may be the same with the second volume. But in any event it is now accepted as certain that his controversy will be settled amicably and with honor to all concerned. The spirit of jingoism which it aroused has completely subsided and he would be a very rash man who should attempt to revive it. It has been serviceable in establishing the fact that neither the British nor the American people want war and that each equally realizes how deplorable a conflict between them would be.

A WEAK OPPOSITION.

The report of the democratic minority of the ways and means committee in opposition to the policy of reciprocity is so weak that it is very sure to make adherents of that policy, rather than persuade anybody, as it is intended to do, that reciprocity is in the interest of an extension of our foreign trade. The report says there is little evidence of any marked benefits from the reciprocity agreements, yet the fact is that these agreements did enlarge the amount of our exports to Central and South American countries and since their repeal our exports to other American republics have not only ceased to grow, but have fallen off decidedly, especially flour and meat products. It is also true, as was convincingly pointed out in the report of the majority of the ways and means committee, that the reciprocity policy was most efficacious in protecting our interests in Europe, especially in Germany, it having been largely instrumental in inducing the

German government to remove the discrimination against American cattle, which had been in operation for a number of years. It is admitted by the friends of reciprocity that it did not in every case prove to be as beneficial as was expected, but this was not due to any fault in the principle, but to conditions which required time to overcome and which very generally were being overcome when the policy was abandoned.

The reasons presented by the minority for opposing reciprocity are hardly worthy of serious consideration. The suggestion that the policy in any way restricts the freedom of commercial legislation by this country is at once novel and absurd. But the democratic position on this question will have little effect upon those who have looked into this question intelligently and without prejudice. Business men of all parties and of all ways of thinking about the tariff, who presented their views to the ways and means committee—and there were many such—agreed that the policy should be restored and the agricultural interest of the country is practically unanimous in favor of its restoration. The St. Louis convention will declare for reciprocity and the republican party will return to power pledged to its renewal.

NO DEFENSIVE CAMPAIGN.

Shall the republicans of Nebraska heedlessly plunge into a campaign of defense and explanation this year? Shall the party imperil its success by placing upon its state ticket any candidate whose record for competency and integrity is vulnerable in any part? Shall the party court or risk defeat for the sake of any one man or set of men who have been honored with responsible positions and by their conduct have forfeited public confidence? Can the party afford to weight itself down with indefensible or unpopular candidates when it has abundant material to choose from to constitute an unassailable and invincible ticket on which every man will be able to stand for himself and add strength to the whole ticket?

These are questions that force themselves upon all thoughtful republicans who desire to see their party restored to supremacy, as much by reason of the unexceptional character of its standard bearers as of the principles and issues for which it will stand in the coming campaign. It is all folly to talk about unwritten law that guarantees two terms to every officeholder, high or low, competent or incompetent, reputable or disreputable. There is no such law written or unwritten and there never should be. Self-preservation is nature's first law, and the law of party self-preservation is higher than the claims of any man who aspires to office for one term, two terms, or a dozen terms. In politics every man must stand on his own bottom. Only men who have performed their duties faithfully and efficiently are entitled to consideration. Those whose bring their offices into disrepute in whatsoever manner bar themselves from endorsement and should be made to make way for men of better quality and clean record.

This is the true law and the only law by which party nominations should be governed.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN BOURKE.

The announcement of the death of Captain John G. Bourke at Philadelphia will cause profound sorrow and regret, not only among his army associates, but also among a very large circle of warm personal friends in Omaha and the great west. Captain Bourke was a courageous and gallant volunteer union soldier during the war of the rebellion, participating in many of its most sanguinary engagements. The greater part of his more than thirty years' service in the regular army was devoted to the arduous and dangerous duties incidental to the protection of the frontier of civilization from Indian depredations and the suppression of Indian outbreaks. On the staff of General Crook, Captain Bourke accompanied that great Indian fighter in every campaign from Arizona in 1871 through Powder river and back again to the haunts of the Apaches on the Mexican border.

His fighting qualities were equalled only by his writing qualities. He understood not merely the art of war, but was a deep student of aboriginal lore and Indian history. Few men have contributed more toward our scientific knowledge of the red man, his habits, language and characteristics, than Captain Bourke. His contributions to periodical literature and his narrative books rank among the ablest literary productions. In recognition of his special acquirements as a linguist and student of Spanish-American history, he was honored by President Harrison with the detail and general charge of the valuable Yankton exhibit and Spanish royal collections of Columbus relics at the World's fair.

Captain Bourke's rare accomplishments as an officer and literateur were coupled with a genial, whole-souled disposition that endeared him to every one who came in contact with him and made him the most companionable of men. A distinguished British officer once paid him the compliment of surpassing Mark Twain as an entertaining conversationalist. It seems a sad commentary upon our military system that a man of his stamp and capacity should remain for fourteen years without promotion or substantial reward for services faithfully performed and die with the rank of captain, that had been conferred upon him in 1882.

For the benefit of our moralizing contemporary, The Bee will inform it that the contribution of Miss Helen Gould to the St. Louis cyclone sufferers' fund was \$1,000, not \$100,000. The motive which prompted the offering is, however, the same and the young lady is entitled to all the complimentary things that have been said and written about her, just the same as if the amount were the larger sum.

The decision of the state supreme court that there may be one, two or a dozen democratic parties in Nebraska so far as relates to putting up tickets under that designation is apt to come home

to roost in the republican hen coop. The game that can be played in the democratic camp can be played with equal ease inside the republican ranks. The Australian ballot law was intended to simplify election procedure and not to complicate it and confuse the voter.

The completion of the Yankton & Norfolk road is destined to work a readjustment in railroad rates from points in Nebraska and the central west. A direct line from Omaha via Yankton to Duluth would soon handle a large share of the grain consigned to the Atlantic seaboard, because the lake route rate is 12 cents less than the all-rail rates to New York and Baltimore now in force. If, therefore, the trunk lines would retain the grain shipments out of Nebraska and the Dakotas they must compete with rates by the lake route. It does not take much of a mathematician to compute the enormous benefits to the producers of Nebraska such reduced rates would bring, for it costs as much to transport a bushel of corn to Chicago as the corn is worth in this market.

The suggestion has been made that the Retailers' association and the Grocers' association be consolidated for the reason that merchants have not time to devote to both when more work could be accomplished by concentrated effort. There is little doubt of the correctness of this view. It seems useless if not futile for retailers to spend time and money upon the organizations whose objects sought are identical and whose field can best be covered by the proposed amalgamation. There must be thorough organization or nothing can be accomplished and so long as the two organizations continue to exist they must occasionally cross each other's wires, when, as a matter of fact, they ought to be pulling together.

Wage earners in Omaha and in the west generally who have been taught that free silver coinage would raise the price on all commodities are beginning to see that their interests are in no wise identical with those of the silver mine owners. Bradstreet gives a list of twenty-three staple articles of grocers' stock, necessities of life, with list prices on each in 1891 as compared with list prices this year. Consumers are now paying 34.6 per cent less for the articles they must buy for the table than they paid five years ago. A dollar will buy more today than at any time in previous history and this fact has no connection with the monetary system. It is simply a question of natural supply and demand.

Ex-Congressman Champ Clark says that the penitentiary is too good for the miserable scoundrel who sold the quota of garden seeds allotted to him as congressman for the benefit of his constituents. Champ becomes indignantly upright at times and this is one of those times.

Blackburn's Stock in Trade.

Senator Blackburn is a master of glittering generalities and phrases calculated to deceive the ears of the groundlings, but his speeches show he is utterly ignorant of the principles of finance and the elements of the silver question. He belongs to a class of successful demagogues who are a disgrace to American politics.

Scientific Accuracy Turned Down.

Although the meteorologists constantly tell us that these fierce inland storms are not cyclones, but tornadoes, the press and the people of the country, in general, evidently suggest greater force and more ripping up of things in general than "tornado." This is one of the things which the large and ignorant public doesn't give a copper for when it comes to accuracy.

Amazing Liberality.

One of the most touching incidents of a generous soul in the cause of missions came naturally and appropriately enough, from Ohio, and specifically from the town of Cuyahoga Falls. The merchants of that place, weary of dealing with the "Cuyahoga" in the homes of bad debtors, solemnly made over to the Woman's Missionary society such accounts as they regarded as valueless. What a generous deed! The society, in return, was willing to accept the accounts, which were worthless. Could charity be exercised at cheaper rates? Still, there were the germs of humor and of a possible revenge in the idea. The Cuyahoga Falls philanthropists believe that the lives of those debtors will be made unhappy by dunning visits from missionary women.

A Triumphant Pin.

Kansas has by no means expended all her intellectual energies upon the extermination of the other races of the human family. She takes her place, and a commanding one, in the great procession of invention which marks the close of the century. A Topeka woman has just not only the fortune to win a bid for a pin which she didn't steal a large amount and after he went "broke" no influence was brought to bear in his behalf. Mosher made a respectable (7) haul and maintained the support of influential friends, whereby justice was done sparingly to him.

IOWA PRESS COMMENTS.

Sioux City Tribune: When Harvey was in Omaha recently he made a couple of bluffs with \$100 reward attached. The Omaha Bee called him, but weeks have passed and still the free silver scoundrel hasn't sent his check to Editor Rosewater. Mr. Harvey should be a man of his word and come up with the coin.

Sioux City Times: An experienced teacher says that pupils who have access to newspapers at home, when compared with those who do not, are better readers, better spellers, better grammarians, better punctuators, read more understandingly and obtain a practical knowledge of geography in almost half the time that it requires otherwise. The newspaper, therefore, is decidedly an important factor in modern life.

Davenport Republican: Burlington has a new cause for celebrating in this semi-centennial year. Mr. Philip M. Crapo has made a gift of \$20,000 to the city for its public library. This is by far the largest donation that the library has ever received. Senator Grimes, its founder, donated \$5,000 and contributed books, and other citizens have contributed sums from \$2,000 downward. The city of Burlington needs a new library building, and will probably have it.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

It must be a great consolation to the friends of the people killed at Moscow to know that the czar and czarina have not been compelled to forego any of the pleasures with which they had planned to entertain themselves.

A Malicious Slander. A man was arrested for falling in love with the Omaha schoolman and is in jail charged with being insane.

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