

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss. George B. Tschuck, secretary of the Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, deposes that the following is a true and correct copy of the Daily Morning Edition and Sunday Bee, printed during the month of June, 1900, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Number of copies and Total. Total circulation for June 1900 is 792,635.

Parties leaving for summer. Parties leaving the city for the summer may have The Bee sent to them regularly by notifying The Bee Business Office, in person or by mail.

Before the fall rains have ceased it will be plain to all observers that the sacred white elephant is only whitewashed.

David B. Hill fought as shy of a democratic nomination for the vice presidency as he would a proposal of marriage.

Senator Teller has vouched for the pure and undefiled democracy of Charles A. Towne, but who will certify to the democracy of Teller?

We have had liberal republicans and silver republicans and now we have bronze republicans of the Webster Davis stripe who turn Bryanites over night.

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It is hard luck for the Standard Oil company to lose several million dollars by fire just when Nebraska's trust smashing attorney general had delivered a crushing blow to that corporation.

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Colonel Bryan is now busily engaged writing his letter of acceptance. What is the use? A candidate who can dictate his own nomination and the whole platform is not expected to decline.

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According to the democratic pronouncements the constitution and the flag are inseparable, but how is it about the flag in China? Has the constitution accompanied the flag into the Flowery Kingdom?

DEMOCRACY AND THE DECLARATION.

When Madame Roland exclaimed on the scaffold, "Oh, Liberty, what crimes have been committed in thy name!" she emphasized in forcible terms the misuse that can be made of words and sentiments held sacred.

The Declaration of Independence was the enunciation of the basic principles underlying all forms of government founded on justice. It had no more reference to past, present or future political parties or persons than have the ten commandments.

The inherent and unalienable right of all men to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness existed before the declaration, as well as after its promulgation, but those rights were practically denied to one class or race by another class or race that now prates about its devotion to the declaration.

The constitution itself was radically at variance with the declaration by recognizing property in slaves and guaranteeing protection to the "sacred institution." From Jefferson down to Buchanan no democratic president dared to propose any measure that would proclaim liberty throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof.

In calling upon loyal Americans to subdue the rebellion and compel the slave-holding states to remain in the union which they had sought to repudiate and destroy, Abraham Lincoln was compelled to abrogate the dogma of the consent of the governed.

It remained for Pitchfork Tillman of South Carolina and swashbucklers of his stripe to rally around the declaration to rescue it from the sacrilegious hands of tyrants and despots who are administering the government of the United States in these degenerate days.

Verbosity is the distinguishing characteristic of the platform. It is more than a statement of principles. It is also a political address. This, too, "gives away" its authorship. As if apprehensive that simple declarations would not be sufficiently impressive, most of them are accompanied with more or less elaborate arguments and allegations.

No one familiar with the speeches and writings of Mr. Bryan can fail to recognize the authorship of much of the Kansas City platform. Not only is the style distinctly that of Mr. Bryan, but in several instances there is employed the exact language he has used on numerous occasions and so recently as in his magazine article last month on "The Issue in the Presidential Campaign," which he declared to be "the issue between plutocracy and democracy."

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NOT LIKE FOUR YEARS AGO.

Last year the expenses of the government were very heavy, and still \$40,000,000 of the debt was left. The treasury had besides the gold reserve of \$100,000,000 and \$225,416,179 in gold, silver and notes, against which certificates are outstanding, a cash balance of \$15,000,000, of which more than \$69,000,000 is in gold, and the balancing of the books as the standard of value in the United States is a party menacing the business, the property and the morals of the American people.

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DEMOCRACY AND ITS TIN CANS.

Washington Post: With Mr. Bryan it is a case of "love me, love my dog." Indianapolis Journal: Talk about political bosses, Senator Hanna, as a republican boss, is not "in it," compared with the man who is ruling the Kansas City convention with a rod of iron.

Philadelphia Record: Mr. Richard Croker has "accepted" the Chicago platform. Mr. Croker's acceptance is like a bankrupt's improvement upon a bad debt bill. It piles distrust upon discredit. If Mr. Bryan shall find many more ice trust recruits rallying to the support of "16 to 1" he will not like to march through Coventry with them.

Chicago Post: As usual, the democratic party profits by calamity. As a result of the war in China, where silver is in demand by the powers to use in the purchase of supplies and the payment of troops, it has advanced in price 2 cents an ounce in the last two weeks. The killing of all the Christians in China and a long war would send it away up.

Nebraska City Conservative: All the apostles of 16 to 1 are pledged, in the event of the success of the Kansas City ticket, to repeal the gold standard act at the earliest possible moment. Any party threatening to do so is a party menacing the business, the property and the morals of the American people.

Buffalo Express: General A. J. Warner of Ohio, who has been a leader of the silver propaganda longer than most of the enthusiasts have known the difference between 16 to 1 and the greatest common divisor, 16 to 1, a sensation at the meeting of the United States Monetary League in Kansas City by saying he did not care anything about the ratio and that there must always be conditions which would make a change in the ratio and the silver standard.

Philadelphia Press: Nothing like this absolute control of a great party by one man has been seen in American politics. The convention nominated Theodore Roosevelt here. Mr. Bryan himself has running mate at Kansas City. When the democratic national convention is over it will be plain to all the land that a vote for Mr. Bryan is a vote for the boss of a horrid party.

Political drift. In the presidential election of 1896 William McKinley received 142,500 more votes than his presidential competitors collectively. The hint of a contribution of \$1,000,000 to the democratic campaign effectively grooved the machine for Clark's Montana delegation at Kansas City. Now, as heretofore, "money talks."

Wharton Barker is not posing as a political prophet, but in saying he will give Bryan a hot run for second place in the November race he does not unduly exaggerate his talent as a printer. The democratic vote in Wisconsin for governor was 150,000 in 1896, and two years later under what has sometimes been called "improved conditions for democratic harmony," the vote of the democratic candidate for governor was 135,000, or 30,000 less.

The Rhode Island legislature has adopted a caucus to submit to the voters of that state the proposition to amend the constitution by abolishing Newport as one of the state capitals. The estimated value of the present capitol and capitol grounds in Newport is \$3,000,000.

Kansas City gained much by the coming of the democratic party. Tammany left a tender memory in the form of a cocktail named "Mamie Gilroy," composed of equal parts of Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma spirits, with a dash of tiger stinger on the side. Three sorts of it will provoke a start to yell for Woodley.

It is declared that when Senator Lindsay's term expires next March he will move from Kentucky to New York, his intention being to begin the practice of law there. A fine partnership has been awaiting him in the candidate metropolis for some time and he has frequently felt inclined to resign from the senate and embrace the opportunity offered.

The following democratic senators voted in October, 1893, for the repeal of the silver purchase bill: Murphy and Hill of New York; Gibson of Maryland; Camden and Faulkner of West Virginia; McPherson and Smith of New Jersey; Harpell and Voorhees of Indiana; Vilas and Mitchell of Wisconsin; White and Caffery of Louisiana; Mills of Texas; Gray of Delaware; Bruce of North Carolina; and Ransom of North Carolina and Lindsay of Kentucky. In the last congress there were but two survivors in office of this group of twenty, and in the next congress, Lindsay and Caffery retiring, there will be none.

Among the college Harvard was probably the best represented at the republican national convention. Beside Governor Roosevelt, Secretary Long, who was also mentioned for the vice presidential nomination, in a Harvard man, having been graduated in 1877. Senator Wolcott, the temporary chairman, was graduated from the law school in 1871, the same year in which Senator Lodge, the permanent chairman, was graduated from the academic department in 1877. Senator Wolcott, the temporary chairman, was graduated from the law school in 1871, the same year in which Senator Lodge, the permanent chairman, was graduated from the academic department in 1877.

Democracy's War Cries Boiled Down and Translated. Salt Lake Tribune (ill. rep.) Come unto me all ye who have a growl and I will sympathize with you. Come unto me all ye who want silver and I will supply it. Come unto me all ye who want greenbacks and I will set the machine going. Come unto me all ye who want to go to the courts, so that you can become anarchists and I will join you.

If ye have any vagary in the world, come unto me and I will inform it. Come unto me ye who desire classes who object to being governed without the consent of the governed, and I will stand by you. All ye who are sick and have political mental dyspepsia, come unto me, and I will give you medicine. All ye who were tramps under Mr. Cleveland's administration, but who can get a living and lay up money now in eight hours, eat and sleep eight hours more, and have eight hours for devility every day, come unto me and I will inform your devility, no matter what it is.

Come unto me, Aquilino. You have given me a great chance to use my mouth against the administration. We know you are not fit to govern yourselves, but then there is a plenty in my own party in the United States the same way. Come unto me, ye who hate the rich, who if you can do nothing to lift yourselves up are willing to do so all you can to pull others down for ye are hindered a-plenty. Come unto me, ye Boers, because there is a large German contingent in the United States which I wish to draw to me on your account. There is a large Irish contingent which I wish to draw to me through their love of Great Britain. My strong desire this year is for votes, and I am training my loves and hates to minister to that desire, and the highest thought I have is to win.

Other lands than ours. In consequence of Lord Salisbury's speech that England should be in a constant state of armed preparedness an effort has been made to establish rifle clubs throughout England and Scotland on a larger and more practical scale than ever before. A. P. Humphrey, a member of the council of the National Rifle association and former commander of the Cambridge University volunteers, has just returned from another where he made an extensive examination of the rifle ranges and clubs in that country. His report will be published throughout the British press.

The great advantages of the Swiss club, which have a close connection with the military system of the country, he says, are: Organization for the purpose of the military regulation of rifle practice, supply of government ammunition below cost price, possession by the men of government rifles in their own homes, small expenses at which ranges can be made and worked, the custom of shooting on Sunday, when men are free from work, the great popularity of rifle shooting and the belief in the great value for national defense and (partly as a consequence) freedom from the competition of athletic sports of other kinds.

Mr. Humphrey states that the following advantages facilitate obtaining range: Obligation on the part of the public to provide ground, absence of insistence on an ideal standard of safety to the public, indifference on the part of land owners to make difficulties, willingness on the part of shooting men to put up with inexpensive arrangements, frequent occurrence of mountains or forests available as stop butts, in populous places the large number of contributing members of clubs and consequent funds available for providing handsomely appointed ranges and the non-requirement of long ranges.

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Other lands than ours. In consequence of Lord Salisbury's speech that England should be in a constant state of armed preparedness an effort has been made to establish rifle clubs throughout England and Scotland on a larger and more practical scale than ever before. A. P. Humphrey, a member of the council of the National Rifle association and former commander of the Cambridge University volunteers, has just returned from another where he made an extensive examination of the rifle ranges and clubs in that country. His report will be published throughout the British press.

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