

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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Table with 2 columns: Number of copies and Total. Rows include 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th.

Total 115,810. Less unsold and returned copies 11,322. Net total sales 104,488. Net daily average 3,483.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 20th day of September, A. D. 1900. M. B. HINGSTIE, Notary Public.

"Pardons granted while you wait" should be the sign hung up in the executive office at Lincoln.

The fusion pipe-dreamers who talk about carrying the city of Omaha for Bryan will do well to note the registration returns.

The auditorium project must not be allowed to go to sleep. The only way to equip Omaha with an auditorium is to keep everlastingly at it.

Omaha always regrets losing any of its manufacturing institutions, but it will try to get along without the law school diploma mill as best it can.

Mr. Bryan will wind up his campaign with a final spurt in Nebraska. If he were sure of Nebraska of course he would not waste time trying to bring it into line.

Now that Count Waldere has moved into the palace of the Chinese, empress he should send her his ready-made house which he brought along from Germany.

The fusion campaign managers in Nebraska must be well bleeted with money when they can start in now buying republican newspapers to flop over to Bryan.

Some of the other inmates of the Nebraska penitentiary with long terms before them evidently did not know how to go about it to get a pardon from Governor Poynter.

The only people who will feel badly over the end of the anthracite coal miners' strike will be the Bryanites, who thought they could use the strike for political capital.

Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge to race for the America's cup has been promptly accepted. When Sir Thomas desires to have a little fun he knows where he can get a run for his money.

The two opposing school board tickets are now before the voters of Omaha. The republican ticket is, as a whole, so superior to the fusion ticket that no one should hesitate to choose the former.

The popocratic scarecrow factory will shut down after election. The market for the product has been exceptionally good this season, but the purchasers have not been satisfied with the results obtained.

Those Illinois excursionists to Nebraska can carry the news back to the old folks that they have found the land where farming pays a big return on the investment—everywhere except on the Bryan farm.

Bryan has given warning several times, based on his own experience, that the applause given to certain rear platform speakers is not to be relied upon as a promise of votes. Bryan was long on applause four years ago, but short on votes.

If there are any more convicts in the penitentiary who desire to be pardoned on account of poor health they should apply before January 1. After that date the man in the governor's office is likely to be a trifle particular as to the merits of each case.

The Bryanite organ asserts that there are only eighty-six mid-road populists in Omaha. That is more, however, than the silver republicans can muster. The last silver republican county convention, to which every man who professes the party was made a delegate, numbered just thirty-five men.

The man who has been officially commissioned to estimate the crowds which come out to hear Bryan in New York is a novice. He can only secure about one-fourth of the population of the town, while the Nebraska calculator always managed to show up more than there were men, women and children in the county.

A CHARACTERISTIC PERVERSION.

In his speech at Albany, N. Y., Mr. Bryan said: "The republicans in 1896 said the prosperity of the laboring man and the farmer depended on the prosperity of the banker and the business man." This is one of those perversions in which Bryan is peculiarly proficient and by which he insidiously appeals to class feeling.

The republican party said in 1896 that the prosperity of all interests depended upon the maintenance of a sound currency and the return to a fiscal policy that would revive industries and create a demand for labor. It urged that the currency of the country should be kept at parity with gold and that the mills and factories which democratic policy had closed should be reopened.

The republican contention was that it was necessary to restore financial confidence in order that capital might seek investment in new enterprises, that labor could be made prosperous only by reviving industries and that these things, in improving the home market, would benefit the agricultural producers. How completely this contention has been vindicated by results everybody knows.

Every class has had prosperity during the last three years and the nation has advanced from a position of inferiority to one of leadership in the commerce, industry and finance of the world.

Four years ago the democratic party said that the prosperity of the laboring man and the farmer depended upon allowing the silver mine owner to take his product to the mints and have it coined into dollars at the ratio of 16 to 1, although the market value of silver was 32 to 1. It said to the farmer and the laboring man that it would make them prosperous by giving them a devalued currency and this was the only thing the democratic party then had to offer as a remedy for industrial stagnation and business depression. It did not propose to restore financial confidence, but to further weaken it. It did not suggest a policy for opening the mints, but contemplated only the opening of the mints to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. It held out no hope to the laborer or the farmer except the promise of a flood of depreciated currency which would have enriched only the silver mine owners. Its policy invited panic far more disastrous than that through which the country had passed.

The republican party recognizes the interdependence of all classes and its principles and policies contemplate giving fair and just consideration to the interests of every class. It demands that the wage workers shall be paid in the best money. It protects American industries with a view not only to their development, but in order also that American labor shall not suffer from the competition of the cheaper labor of the old world. It benefits the agricultural producer by building up the home market, which is his chief reliance. The material progress of the nation during the last thirty years magnificently attests the wisdom of republican policies, which in respect to all domestic interests are the same now that they have ever been.

HE IGNORES SILVER.

At some of the places in New York where Mr. Bryan talked yesterday he was asked about silver, but he made no response. This is further confirmation of the statement that he had been instructed by the democratic managers in that state, which means by Ross Croker, to ignore the silver question and to make his talks mainly on trusts and imperialism. This he has so far done and doubtless will continue along that line while he is in the state.

The fact is commended to the consideration of his free silver supporters. How do they like his turning down in the east of the question which they regard as paramount importance at the bidding of Croker and others who have no sympathy with them? And what do Mr. Bryan's supporters generally think of his "honesty" and "sincerity" when he ignores an issue which he insisted upon making, because he is in a part of the country where its discussion might be a disadvantage to him.

It will make little or no difference with the voters of New York whether Bryan says anything about silver in that state or not. All of them know what his position is. But a candidate for the highest office in the gift of the American people ought to have the courage of his convictions at all times and in all places. He should be willing to answer all questions referring to the principles and policies he stands for wherever he may be. Mr. Bryan, in the closing days of the campaign, is showing himself to be a very shifty politician and he is not improving his chances thereby.

WILLIAM L. WILSON.

The name of the late William L. Wilson will be perpetuated in our political history in connection with the tariff legislation of 1894. He was chairman of the ways and means committee in the fifty-third congress and framed in large part the bill which became a law without the approval of President Cleveland and which he declared to be "an act of perjury and dishonor." William Jennings Bryan assisted in the framing of this measure and won national recognition in its advocacy. It did immeasurable damage to the industries of the country and was a failure in the matter of revenue, although encouraging large importations. None of the predictions made in regard to its effects by its supporters were realized, while every prophecy as to its operation made by the opponents of the act was verified. Now that the democrats are making so great a pretense of hostility to trusts, it is well to remember that the sugar schedule of the tariff act of 1894 was drawn to suit the sugar trust and we are not aware that Mr. Bryan made any objection to this.

William L. Wilson was a scholarly, able and conscientious man. He was not a politician. As poet-master gen-

eral in the Cleveland administration he made a highly creditable record and as president of the Washington and Lee university he found congenial duties that were ably performed.

A STARTLING STORY.

The story printed by The Bee about the pardon secretly granted by Governor Poynter to the murderer of Matthew Akeson, under the pretext that he was to be sent home to die, when he is at present living, hale and hearty, in the enjoyment of his freedom, should cause the people of Nebraska to pause and reflect. The liberation of the perpetrator of a cold-blooded murder under a life sentence, by the executive clemency of the populist governor, must be an example either of inexcusable negligence or downright corruption.

If false certificates of sickness have been resorted to in this case to open the prison walls to a convict possessed of wealthy and influential friends, who can tell whether the same practice has not been pursued for the benefit of others similarly situated and will not be continued if the same management is retained in control of the penitentiary and the pardoning power? If pardons can be procured for dangerous criminals in violation of law, without publicity, on trumped up pretenses, what safety is there for the public and what assurance that the sentences of the courts will be executed?

Governor Poynter, with whom the ultimate responsibility for this scandal apparently lies, is asking the people of Nebraska to endorse him by re-election. The most charitable excuse that can be offered for him is the old story that "he did not know it was loaded." But this would be only an admission that he is not to be trusted with so great a responsibility.

We do not believe the voters of this state will give the endorsement Governor Poynter is seeking.

THE SCHOOL BOARD TICKET.

The candidates put in nomination by the republican city convention for places on the school board will commend themselves to the support of republicans and friends of the public schools generally.

The ticket is representative in every way and the candidates fully qualified to perform the duties that will devolve upon them. Two of the nominees, Messrs. Levy and Smith, are renominated, having been selected during the past year to fill vacancies as representatives of the business interests. Two of the other candidates, Mr. Stubendorf and Theodore Johnson, are also business men, the first being a well known German-American and the latter a prominent Swedish-American. Mr. Maynard represents the large body of the people engaged in clerical positions. Mr. Christie is a builder and Mr. Collins is a workingman who works.

With these men in the school board the business of that body will be efficiently managed, with the view to the constant improvement of school work and the elevation of our school standard.

There is yet time for G. M. Hitchcock to get his name on the official ballot for the expression of public sentiment on his senatorial candidacy. The populists are all pledged by their national platform to the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. One would suppose such a popular man as Mr. Hitchcock would jump at the opportunity to secure popular endorsement by submitting his name to the voters. But he has not yet shown any disposition to trust his ambition to the people. Why not?

One of the leading financial lights of England makes a significant comment on the increasing strength of the United States in the world's financial affairs. Formerly when the balance was in favor of this country instead of shipping gold to pay it Europe simply unloaded American securities on New York. This process has been continued until Europe has been depaupered practically of securities and when a settlement is now called for must ship gold.

By the way, what has become of the Des Moines Globule that was turning out imperial spooks a little while ago for the benefit of the Bryanite fakeries? Has the property man taken away all the crowns and scepters and thrones upon which the straw-stuffed emperor was to sit? Or has the consideration for the Globule's hysteria failed?

Bryan's remarks about free silver coinage and free trade do not occupy any considerable or even noticeable portion of his speeches in New York. Bryan should not be afraid to reach free silver in New York when Roosevelt talked for the gold standard in the shadow of the shaft house of western silver mines.

Looks Very Much That Way. Baltimore American.

After all the claims are in the fact rests that the registration figures prove that there is going to be considerable voting done this fall.

Now and Hereafter. Philadelphia Post.

What changes time does make! One year ago this same Mr. Mott was willing to accept a gubernatorial nomination at the hands of the trust-breeding republican party.

Hang on to a Good Thing. Portland Oregonian.

Our Pacific states do not propose to throw away the Philippine islands and the opportunity they have through possession of the islands to hold a footing for trade in the Orient.

Confidence of the "Profess." Philadelphia Record (dem.)

The walls of the campaign managers during the late summer and September days, when they were trying to frighten money out of the pockets of contributors, have lately been changed into pens. They now claim everything in sight in the hope to awaken confidence and inspire enthusiasm. Each side furnishes figures to elect its candidate. But neither the walls nor

the pens seem to have changed the minds of the stolid gamblers. They are still betting 3 to 1 on McKinley.

No Restrictions There. Washington Star.

In spite of the assertions that the constitution of the United States is becoming a back number, no democratic orator can complain of the slightest limitations of freedom of speech.

Fall Bucket for All. Globe-Democrat.

Colonel Bryan is fond of boasting that he can live comfortably under a registration law. That is one of the great merits of a republican administration—it provides a good living for men of every party.

Amazing Political Trick. New York Tribune.

We may in some things, as Pomfret said, "adore the hand that gives the blow." But advice to the colored men of this country to vote for the party that has disfranchised them in a number of states is scarcely short of brazen.

A Great Spectacle. Kansas City Star.

The spectacle of Mr. Bryan and Mr. Croker riding in the same carriage from the railway station to the hotel the other day suggests all sorts of comparisons—no, rather, contrasts, and each is probably quite well satisfied to be regarded as antipodal to the other.

Political Tides and Prophecies. Washington Post.

Before this campaign ends—in the three weeks intervening between now and the election—we will, of course, have McKinley tides and Bryan tides, republican days and democratic days, but when the votes are counted and analyzed the public will appreciate, if it takes time to think about it, how little these tides really amounted to in the make-up of the presidential result.

Effect of American Push. Philadelphia Press.

Cuba, during four centuries of Spanish rule, had but 27 kilometers of public roads built. This represents about 170 miles—a kilometer being a little over three-fifths of a mile. Today there are, after two years of American occupation, 440 kilometers building, 413 under way and 1,347 completed. The cost of this work will be \$13,828,841. A number of years will be taken to complete the work, but before American occupation has ceased, however early it may be terminated, the building of roads by Spain will have been doubled. There is a spot where the American flag is planted that there has not followed improvement.

The Politician and the Lawyer. Portland Oregonian.

Mr. Bryan is a notable lawyer, who recently said at Omaha: "If a republican says that the Filipinos belong to us, ask him how we got them; demand of him an abstract of title to the Filipinos, and he cannot even show a quitclaim deed from any man who ever had any authority to give it."

Ex-United States Senator Edmunds, who is a lawyer of national reputation for learning and acumen, says: "The Philippine islands belong to the United States by all rules of international law; they are ours, we bought them and paid for them, and the inhabitants of those islands are citizens or subjects of the United States just as surely as you and I are."

Unprecedented Foreign Business for the Month of September. Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The foreign trade of the country continues at the phenomenal figures of the last two years. Indeed, the September returns are a quarter more noteworthy of any that have yet been given out by the treasury department. All records for the month in question have been broken, both as to the volume of exports and the balance of exports above imports. The summary as just issued is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Rows include Exports, Imports, Balance, and Merchandise alone.

Exports \$115,624,210. Imports \$9,262,900. Balance \$106,361,310. Merchandise alone \$104,540,917.

The present turning of the international gold tide this way becomes easily understandable in the light of these figures. Nevertheless there has existed for many months a simply overwhelming trade balance in our favor, which would bankrupt all Europe, if it means anything like what it appears to mean, and its settlement should be deferred. More than \$1,000,000,000 is due the United States from the outside world, on account of the trade of the last three years, according to the figures, after making all ordinary allowances for the invisible items of debt against the United States which an excess of exports goes to settle. Wonderful are the statistics of the foreign trade and gratifying as they are, yet more wonderful is their failure to bring in that substantial net income which the enormous favorable balance call for on their face.

PERSONAL NOTES.

The Hon. Charles A. Towne is watching the brilliant career of the Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, but he is not saying what he thinks about it.

Hugh John Macdonald, the new Canadian conservative leader, is 50 years old and strikingly resembles his father, Canada's greatest statesman, Sir John A. Macdonald.

Maurice Thompson, the novelist, was a successful lawyer before he became a writer. He left the law, however, to become one of the editors of the New York Independent.

Senator Silveira, the Spanish premier, has announced his intention of building up the Spanish navy, and adds that he believes a poor navy was the cause of Spain's defeat in her contest with America.

One of these "literary fellows" of Boston, to whom politics is an awful bore, when asked to repeat his favorite lines, softly murmured: "Then silence, like a poutice, came to heal the blood of a wound."

James Whitcomb Riley is a great friend of ex-President Harrison, and when the latter is in Indianapolis the two generally take together a morning's walk about the residence portion of the city.

Senator Alvarez Calderon, the new Peruvian minister, has placed two sons and two nephews as students at the Maryland Agricultural college, at Hyattsville. They will take the regular courses in agriculture and mechanics.

An agent of ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed has visited Oyster Bay, L. I., and secured an option on a fine piece of property adjoining the home of Governor Roosevelt on Sagamore hill. The place Mr. Reed has in view contains several acres and commands a fine view of the Center island property of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht club.

New York for McKinley

Brooklyn Eagle (gold dem.)

Sixteen thousand more voters qualified on the 19th and 20th days of registration this year than in the corresponding period four years ago. The total increase for the four days in 1896 over the registration of 1892 was only 18,000. As there are two more days on which voters may qualify it is morally certain that the total increase will be 4,000 or 5,000 greater than the increase of 1896 over 1892. Growth in population explains part of this increase and the interest of the voters in the result explains the remainder. In 1896, 15,000 more votes were polled in King's county than in 1892, or an increase equal to the increase in registration. Mr. Bryan received 24,000 fewer votes than were polled for Grover Cleveland and Mr. McKinley polled 29,000 more than Benjamin Harrison polled, and the county went republican by 32,000.

Before one can form any opinion as to the probable result of the election of this year he must have a theory as to the way the new voters will vote and as to the disposition of the men who supported McKinley four years ago to continue to support him. The fact that the increased registration is marked in the republican wards than in the Democratic and Tammany and anti-Tammany wards is a heavy republican vote. And the increase in the democratic wards warrants the opinion that the democrats intend voting, too. The New York Herald has been making a canvass of the

city by postal cards for the purpose of getting the names of voters who are registered in this year than in the corresponding period four years ago. The total increase for the four days in 1896 over the registration of 1892 was only 18,000. As there are two more days on which voters may qualify it is morally certain that the total increase will be 4,000 or 5,000 greater than the increase of 1896 over 1892. Growth in population explains part of this increase and the interest of the voters in the result explains the remainder. In 1896, 15,000 more votes were polled in King's county than in 1892, or an increase equal to the increase in registration. Mr. Bryan received 24,000 fewer votes than were polled for Grover Cleveland and Mr. McKinley polled 29,000 more than Benjamin Harrison polled, and the county went republican by 32,000.

But such inferences as have been drawn from the registration figures and from the inadequate canvass of the city verify the general impression that if Bryan has a majority in the city of New York it will be a small one and that consequently the state will be carried by the McKinley voters by a plurality about equal to the republican plurality above the Harlem river. This was more than 200,000 four years ago. And the dominance of Tammany Hall in the state democracy is likely to reinforce the hostility to Bryanism in the interior of the state. It is not surprising, therefore, that Bryan vote there working in harmony for the defeat of the two forces which the countrymen do not like. From present indications New York is not a doubtful state.

Portland Oregonian.

In 1896 Bryan talked of nothing but the dollar. He denounced the 200-cent dollar, he bled for the dollar just as the daddies, he recalls from consideration of the dollar, as if the American workman had no thoughts higher than his dinner pail, no ideals loftier than his stomach! If the American workman is able to do anything besides dollar and cents, he will be glad to see the dollar as high as the sky, and the price of everything Bryan could do with the dollar standard was maintained and the dollar was kept honest.

People are getting along and getting ahead in the world, and therefore it becomes necessary for Bryan to bewail the loss of wealth and the base of commercialism. For his position is altogether illogical, for it is the perversion of wealth, not its pursuit, that menaces the well-being of society.

The healthy state of society is when the custodian of capital is putting forth his efforts to increase it. Then the material resources of the land are being developed, then employment is provided on every hand, then everybody is busy, then nobody has time for corruption and decay. We hear a great deal of complaint about our rich, but what are they doing? Well, they are about the hardest worked men in the country. Men like J. Pierpont Morgan, the Rockefellers, J. J. Hill, E. M. Harriman, hardly know a leisure hour. Their whole effort is directed to the care and promotion of business enterprises that may, if possible, yield in-

terest on the savings entrusted to their care and keep great tribes of workers going in all lines of industry. The man who falls in business is a calamity to everybody. Savings are wickety wags thrown out of jobs. The successful business man is a blessing everywhere. The material welfare and happiness of thousands of humble homes are bound up in the success of our great hard-working American millionaires. The day when Bryan gets his coveted chance to be a workman will be a black day for the American workman.

The ideal of the Bryanite philosophy is the man who never had anything and who mustn't have anything. He mustn't have money, he mustn't have property, he mustn't be higher in station or more successful in labor than any one else, for, if he is, labor will go to those below him and hold him up to their execration and disgust. We hear a great deal of complaint about our rich, but what are they doing? Well, they are about the hardest worked men in the country. Men like J. Pierpont Morgan, the Rockefellers, J. J. Hill, E. M. Harriman, hardly know a leisure hour. Their whole effort is directed to the care and promotion of business enterprises that may, if possible, yield in-

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ous systems. "Civilization must go on," he says, with great truth, "and if nerve force falls it must be regenerated in some other way than by schemes to check competition and human progress." He recommends, therefore, simpler modes of life, careful regulation of individual habits, conservatism and attention to all those measures that foster mental and physical vigor. Excesses in the use of alcohol and tobacco are to be avoided. The oft-repeated assertion that "work and worry" lead to nerve exhaustion is not accepted in its bald entirety by Dr. Wetliet. "From personal observation I am convinced," he says, "that it is rather the monotony of the work and the continuity of the worry that are so disastrous."

Senator Hanna's Epigrams.

"Boiled down, it is free trade on one side and prosperity and development on the other."

"It is a business proposition, whether or not the people of this country are going to underwrite the basis of our prosperity."

"Free silver and free trade would consign this government to oblivion."

"There is not a principle or policy discussed in this campaign that the people do not know more about than does Bryan."