

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss. I, George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, do hereby certify that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning Bee during the month of November, 1900, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Copies and Amount. Rows include 1. 30,970, 2. 34,000, 3. 31,410, 4. 28,040, 5. 31,320, 6. 32,010, 7. 28,420, 8. 31,250, 9. 31,310, 10. 30,700, 11. 28,400, 12. 29,200, 13. 28,040, 14. 28,600, 15. 28,550.

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of December, A. D. 1900. M. B. HUNTER, Notary Public.

Trust-smasher Smyth threatens to leave a large legacy of unfinished business to his successor.

It is to be hoped Mr. Bryan's new venture as an editor will be more successful than his last one.

Every weekly clearing house statement furnishes conclusive refutation of the census edict that Omaha is smaller than St. Joseph.

The pie counter presided over by the newly elected republican state officers has not yet been cleared in spite of the rush of holiday patrons.

The question of ratio is again up in congress. It is not the ratio of gold to silver, however, but of congressmen to population, as embodied in the new apportionment bill.

The tax commissioner has discovered once more that every merchant always carries a much larger stock of goods just at the time the assessor calls than at any other period of the year.

Ex-President Harrison's views concerning the relations of the United States to its new possessions are correct. The Philippine problem will be more complicated than the Chinese question.

Newspaper fakirs with expansive imaginations will be working overtime down at Lincoln from now on until the senatorial contest is decided. No yarn will be too absurd for them to perpetrate upon the public through the yellow journals which they represent.

Congressman Stark has declared himself ready to vote to cut Nebraska's congressional representation in congress from six to five. Mr. Stark, evidently, has no expectation of trying for another term in his present place or he would not help to saw off the limb on which he is seated.

Another ward improvement club has been organized in Omaha with the avowed purpose of corralling the biggest slice possible of the money expended for public improvements. With these ever vigilant organizations constantly on the alert it will be difficult for one end of the city to get more than its share.

The burning of a normal school in New York state with fatal results to seven persons emphasizes anew the necessity of fireproof construction for public institutions. The state has no right to endanger the lives of men and women in its care. This applies not only to school buildings and dormitories of educational institutions, but more particularly to institutions for defectives who cannot help themselves.

The senate and house committees have decided to put the proposed amendment of the bankruptcy law over until the next congress. This will be a sad disappointment to the referees in bankruptcy who were hoping to make a good thing a better thing by a revision of the fees and a reduction of the work. If the amendments are put over long enough it will be too late to affect the original rush of bankruptcy business which is now nearly over.

State Treasurer Meserve has reduced the balance in the school fund to scarce \$150,000 to be turned over in cash to his successor. This is considerably less than the balance during the greater part of his term and shows that the same effort could have kept most of this money invested for the public all of the time. The outgoing treasurer, by the way, does not state where this money is kept nor who has been the beneficiary of the interest accruing on it.

Two amiable populist contemporaries are engaged in a wordy warfare because one called the other a hoodoo, with special reference to the eclipse of the fusion ticket in the late Nebraska election constellation. The aggressor advises Senator Hanna, if he wants to carry Texas, to persuade the hoodoo to go down there and locate. We fear, however, that our populist friends will have trouble in distinguishing the hoodoos, because there are so many of them in their ranks.

NO HOLD-UP LEGISLATION.

Like all previous legislatures the coming legislature may expect to be scandalized by the introduction of bills exclusively framed for the purpose of holding up various corporate and private interests.

These bills are frequently gotten up by hoodlum lobbyists who infest every state capital and make a living out of hoodlum legislation. After getting their measures introduced, sometimes by men ignorant of the object, these hoodlums seek to impress their importance and influence upon managers of the corporations affected by the bills and to secure from them a commission for having them killed off.

In some instances, however, the hold-up bills are introduced by crooked members who do not scruple to demand and accept heavy bribes from the victims of their blackmailing schemes. Incidentally the holdup practices take the shape of bogus or inflated claims against the state which are put through on percentage divided between the lobbyists and corrupt members.

It is to be hoped the coming legislature will discountenance all such attempts and deal severely with the hold-up gentry whether they make their appearance on the floor or in the lobby. It is a matter of notoriety that the corporation lobby excuses its presence at state capitals on the ground that they are compelled to protect the interests menaced by holdup legislation. Honest lawmakers have no disposition to enact any measure that would be unfair or unjust to any interest or cripple any enterprise and the corporations would have no reason for invading the halls of legislation with a paid lobby were it not for the professionals who try to extort contributions for letting them alone.

BANKRUPT LAW AMENDMENT.

Representative Ray of New York has prepared a bill to be introduced in congress amending the bankrupt act. The measure has received the approval of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, a committee of which a few days ago reported to the board that while it has been thoroughly established beyond any question that a uniform system of bankruptcy, forming one uniform method of disposing of the estates of insolvents, is far preferable to the condition of chaos and uncertainty arising from the multifarious state laws previously in force in the several states, yet the actual test of administering the bankrupt law during the last two years has, on the other hand, also demonstrated that there is urgent necessity for its amendment in certain important directions.

The United States supreme court having decided that the federal courts are without jurisdiction save by the consent of the defendant in suits brought by the trustee in bankruptcy to set aside alleged fraudulent transfers or preferences, and to recover assets for the bankrupt estate, with the result that in certain jurisdictions there has been a miscarriage of justice, it is proposed to amend the law so that in such cases the federal courts shall have a concurrent jurisdiction with the state courts. Another amendment is in the direction of preventing the discharge in bankruptcy of bankrupts who are not properly entitled thereto. It is also proposed that the following debts shall not be affected by a discharge: Taxes due the United States, state, county, etc.; liabilities through fraud, or obtaining property by false pretenses, or for alimony due or to become due, or for maintenance and support of wife or child; debts not duly scheduled, debts created by the bankrupt's fraud, embezzlement, etc., while acting as an officer or in any fiduciary capacity.

The operation of the bankrupt law of 1898 has not been entirely satisfactory, but the very general sentiment in business circles appears to be favorable to its retention if amended in directions which has been shown to be necessary in order that it shall operate justly and equitably. The bill framed by Representative Ray will, it is believed, meet the requirements and very greatly improve and strengthen the law. There appears to be no reason why the proposed amendments cannot be made at the present session of congress.

TO IMPROVE THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

The senate committee on commerce, in its report on the bill providing for a department of commerce and industry, suggests that the proposed transfer of the consular service to the new department represents the strongest feature of the project. The report says that at this time the United States has its consular agents all over the globe and maintains them at an enormous annual expense. They are, however, it is declared, of but little practical value. The report goes on to say: "Under the new plan each consular agent will be an American commercial agent, whose duty it will be to discover the creation of new markets and point them out to the department for the benefit of American manufacturers, to report whenever public contracts, on which Americans may bid, are to be let, and in every other way to make himself actively and energetically a sort of 'Johnny-on-the-spot' in charge of the interests of American industries. This will, it is believed, result in the discovery of hitherto undreamed-of opportunities and give a practical value to the consular service."

It is of course most desirable to make the consular service as practical and useful as possible and if this can be more certainly attained by creating a new executive department and transferring the consular service to it there can be no doubt of the approval of the commercial and industrial interests of the country. The statement, however, of the senate committee that the consular service is, under existing conditions, of little practical value, does not accord with what was said by President McKinley regarding the service in his annual message. "The practical utility of the consular service," said the president, "in obtaining a wide range of information as to the industries and commerce of other countries,

for introducing the sale of our goods, has kept steadily in advance of the notable expansion of our foreign trade and abundant evidence has been furnished, both at home and abroad, of the fact that the consular reports, including many from our diplomatic representatives, have to a considerable extent pointed out ways and means of disposing of a great variety of manufactured goods which otherwise might not have found sale abroad." It was further stated by the president that the testimony of foreign observers to the commercial efficiency of the consular corps seems to be conclusive and our own manufacturers and exporters highly appreciate the value of the services rendered in the printed reports and in the individual efforts of consular officers to promote American trade. There is no question that this recognition of the practical value of the consular service is fully warranted.

However, if a new department would bring about improvement in that service its creation will be justified. The indications appear to be very favorable to the passage of the bill providing for such a department.

SHUTTLECOCK AND BATTLEDORE.

The game of political shuttlecock and battledore between the twin Omaha and Lincoln newspaper fakeries has again been resumed and will probably be kept up during the entire legislative session.

With great gusto, one of these papers will print a sensational story manufactured for a purpose, without the slightest actual foundation, to have it reappear in the other with a promptitude at least suggestive of joint action. One day the Lincoln paper will regale its readers with terrible tales about underground conspiracies that have been unrolled by the Omaha World-Herald, and the next day the World-Herald will reciprocate the compliment by quoting its Lincoln annex at length in startling disclosures from the seat of political warfare.

Whether the fake shall be perpetrated first by the Lincoln end of the alliance or by the Omaha member will depend on what political complexion it requires in its sponsor. If it would look better coming from a pretended republican source it will make its initial bow in Lincoln and then be riddled up to Omaha; while if it needs poperic-fathering it will start the journey at Omaha and land in Lincoln the next day.

The versatility and agility of these allied fakeries will be displayed at their best during the next few weeks. They will promenade and chase, returning the ball from one to the other, driving double or tandem as the emergency demands. The "now you see it and now you don't" of the shell game man will not be in it with this aggregation of political bunco-steerers in their efforts to dupe the public.

Nothing illustrates the progress of the century more strikingly than the advances made in the production of books. The printer's art was fairly well developed 100 years ago and beautiful specimens of book-making turned out, but the expense of good reading was so great that only the wealthy classes could avail themselves of it. The introduction of new processes, labor-saving machinery and steam power, has revolutionized the printing trades by enabling books to be produced not only by the hundred thousand where formerly a thousand was a large edition, but also at prices within the reach of the humblest. No one who can read is barred from access to the best books, while the periodical literature, purchasable for a few cents, is enough to keep the ordinary mortal busy in all his leisure moments. The bookkeeper of a century ago transplanted to the modern book store would be bewildered out of his senses.

St. Louis is making strenuous effort to bring the subscription to the proposed World's Centennial exposition in celebration of the Louisiana purchase up to the \$5,000,000 mark before the end of the year, as this is the condition precedent to an appropriation by congress for federal participation. When the Transmississippi bill was before congress a similar condition was inserted, although, of course, in a lesser similar amount, requiring the promoters to raise enough money to insure success. It turned out that this was one of the best things ever done for the Omaha exposition, because it put it on a firm financial basis before the start. St. Louis will probably have the same experience.

The American Institute of Architects has taken action which means the expulsion of three members for alleged unprofessional conduct. The architects, like the doctors and lawyers, are very scrupulous about their professional code as far as it affects one another, but are not so solicitous about protecting their patrons or the public from unscrupulous members of their class. It is so unprofessional to take business away from another by questionable means as to require discipline, but cases of imposition on clients seldom secure the attention of the professional societies.

It is to be noted that the reformers lodged of the state payroll in the capacity of do-nothing secretaries of the railroad commission continue to draw their pay right along notwithstanding the decision of the supreme court to the effect that they have no legal existence. They are doing this by taking advantage of the time allowed for a motion for a rehearing, although they do not expect a rehearing, nor, if it were secured, would they want the decision reversed. They will hold on, however, just as long as there is a chance to get into the state treasury.

UNIFORM DIVORCE LAWS.

The unequal marriage and divorce laws of the several states are a national scandal, but it appears that Congressmen Ray is right in saying that nothing short of a constitutional amendment giving congress power to establish a national law on this subject will ever remove the disgrace. It is an amendment, however, which is a

step toward depriving the several states of jealously-guarded rights and concentrating power in the national government. For this reason it will be a long time before any such action is taken.

Can't Block Enterprise.

American bridge builders are spanning the Sahara and moving on triumphantly to the sands. America does not care who makes the railroads in Africa if she can build the bridges.

Did the Right Thing.

If General Chaffee really did protest against the looting in Pekin he will find the American public solidly behind him. No matter how much Von Waldersee may object to hearing the truth.

Vanished Hope of Intervention.

The refusal of Holland to take the initiative in asking for arbitration between the Transvaal and Great Britain or in suggesting intervention is the last drop in the cup of President Kruger's affliction. What can he expect elsewhere when Holland turns its back upon him?

Flower of Civilization.

The first bull fight of the fiesta season in Juarez was a brilliant success. All the horses of the bullring and two more were killed by the bulls in the presence of an admiring throng, including 2,000 Americans. Mexico will not tolerate boxing contests because of their brutality, but cherishes the bull ring as the flower of its civilization.

Two Brands of Boxers.

The truth is that civilization has been emulating the boxers, that while mouthing its pharisaical phrases it has been deep in those atrocities that it pretends to abhor. The rebuke administered by General Chaffee is a most timely rebuke to hypocrisy, and so perfect a revelation of American thought and sentiment that the subsequent apology may be considered by the world as pro forma only.

Gunn's Great Distinction.

Gunn still holds its distinction as our coming man of destiny. The latest great event there has been, the opening of a naval ice plant and the establishment of a regular issue of ice. The governor reports that "the very friendly attitude of citizens of all classes in the social ceremonies attending the opening of the ice plant was most gratifying." Think of a territory of the United States where the ice question can assume so pleasant an aspect as this!

Uncle Sam's Payroll.

The treasury estimates for the expenses of the government in 1902 are over \$743,000,000. The sum looks large, and is larger than it should be, but it is not large enough to prevent the proposed reduction of income. The government will still have more money than it needs. The real point for mental disturbance in the situation is that a large part of this expense was caused by the deficit of the treasury from this source. The tax for inspection of 10 cents a barrel if removed would benefit the Standard Oil monopoly, but does anyone believe that if the tax was abolished the cost of oil would be less to the consumer? As inspection has done away with an inferior grade of oil would be sold in Nebraska?

Sense Versus Fanaticism.

The opposition to the army canteen comes from persons who have no knowledge whatever of military affairs, and its in-gorsement comes from experienced officers who know all about it. The trouble with ultra temperance reformers is that they favor all of the worst evils incident to lawless intoxication rather than a sensible acknowledgment of the inevitable forces of appetite and practical regulation of the drink habit under the control of the state or a well tested military code. It appears much better to them that soldiers should seek outside of their encampments—which they are certain to do—the means of excessive intoxication, with all their disgraceful and wasteful consequences, rather than that they should be permitted to indulge their desire for stimulants with moderation and under restraints which prevent excess.

Poor Leo's Pile of Money.

The Indian at large in United States territory has a credit on Uncle Sam's books of nearly \$40,000,000 and an annual interest of \$1,000,000. This comes out of his real estate transactions with the government and is a legitimate possession, founded on a square business basis and not at all philanthropic or sentimental in character. The Indian is a greater benefactor than the poor one. The latter is maintained at a cost per annum of about \$40 a head, mostly expended in rations, while the former, as soon as he gets his dividends, or any share of them, in cash, republican or not, spends it on a systematic aboriginal jamboree and does not come back as long as he has a cent left. Experts are of the opinion that any windfall of ready money will always produce this effect on him, that his native propensities are one by one educated out of him, a process now being tried, without immediate prospect of success. The administration of his fund with the least injury to his morals and constitution is a serious problem, with no final and complete solution in sight.

EDGAR HOWARDS' POINT OF VIEW.

All Republicans Look Alike to Him in the Senatorial Contest. The nation's attention is now being attracted to the democratic party in Nebraska, and should be, nothing more than a standing protest against Edward Rosewater. The theory is a lie, and it is true that in his capacity as a man, Edward Rosewater has blemishes, spavins, ring-bones and cuts, but it is also true that he has few superiors in his party ranks in point of ability. But no matter whether he is a man or a beast, his oppositionism is no better—no worse than that of any other man in Nebraska who bows low today before Mark Hanna's shrine.

It is the business of democrats to keep republicans out of office and put democrats in. It is none other business who shall be chosen to office when the republicans do the choosing. In the republican ranks we have favorites whom we should personally prefer to represent our state in the national senate. John C. Cowan, than Charles Green, for instance, and yet while ready to fight for these two men as individuals, we have no more respect for their brand of republicanism than for the Rosewater brand. In the senate any other republican would establish a credit on the credit just as quick as Edward Rosewater would vote to commit the same crime. As individuals, Edward Rosewater and D. E. Thompson may be boys men, but as republicans they are made of the same grade of mud as their every republican competitor in the senatorial race. All Nebraska democrats love Gentleman George Meiklejohn's personality, but his brand of republicanism is just as much mud as their every republican competitor in the senatorial race.

And so after admitting the virtues of some and the vices of other republicans, the cruel fact remains to democrats that every republican aspirant for senatorial office in the present session is a democrat. Mr. Wanamaker criticized and relied upon to worship accordingly. And naturally it follows that Nebraska democrats have nothing to gain by lending aid to that faction of republicans who only exist to establish a national law on this subject will ever remove the disgrace. It is an amendment, however, which is a

POLITICS IN THE STATE.

Fremont Tribune: The State Board of Agriculture has decided to ask an appropriation of \$50,000 for running a state fair during the coming two years. It proposes to proceed on the plan of "while you're gettin' 'em plenty."

Humboldt Leader: Most commendable is the action of Governor-elect Dietrich in the matter of selecting heads of the Home for the Friendless and Milford home, designation of which he has left to a non-partisan advisory board made up of prominent Lincoln women. State institutions of this character should not be at the mercy of every political wind.

Springfield Monitor: While the state board for the examination of Nebraska barbers has been in existence less than two years, yet the members have the business thoroughly learned already. The receipts of the board were nearly \$5,000 and all went into the treasury, all but a few dollars going for salaries. Printers got \$10.00 of the amount collected. The board thinks it has done a great deal of good for the people.

Kearney Hub: The State Agricultural society will ask the incoming legislature to appropriate \$50,000 for use of the state fair during the next two years, claiming that the appropriation is made necessary by the action of the last legislature in permanently locating the fair at Lincoln, that the action contemplating the purchase of a site and of reason was substantial. This is an indication of the exorbitant demands that are to be made on the incoming legislature. These demands are all important in the eyes of those who make their part of the business of the legislature will undoubtedly have to practice the trick of saying "no" very generally and pretty extensively.

Hebron Republican: The policy of Governor Foyrter in making his state appointments was the adoption of the popular idea that they were made on political rewards. The fitness, or unfitness, of his appointees was determined in very many cases only after their trial in office and in some cases absolute unfitness was shown. To the great scandal of the governor's administration. With all their professions for clean officialdom, the populists in their greed for political pie made it next to impossible for their governors to have a clean administration. The incoming republican government seemingly has some of the same foretime republican remanences and admonished by his own good sense of public responsibility, is evidently seeing to it that known fitness counts in his appointment-making along with claims for party reward.

FREE ADVICE TO THE LAWMAKERS.

Falls City Journal: The republican legislature this winter must lop off every useless position around the state house and show to the opposition that they are true reformers. The election of two United States senators should not occupy the attention of the legislature for any considerable time and that body should finish its work within the allotted time and adjourn. This is what the people demand.

Burlington Republican: Just why state oil inspection should be abolished as some papers demand, is not clear to the Tribune. The inspection of oil costs the taxpayers of the state nothing, but on the other hand a revenue of something like \$10,000 a year is turned into the state treasury from this source. The tax for inspection of 10 cents a barrel if removed would benefit the Standard Oil monopoly, but does anyone believe that if the tax was abolished the cost of oil would be less to the consumer? As inspection has done away with an inferior grade of oil would be sold in Nebraska?

Bloomington Echo: One of the unnecessary political plums that Governor-elect Dietrich should recommend to the coming legislature for abolition is the State Barbers' board. The board has just made its report for the year, which shows they have received \$5,282.50 from the barbers of the state in licenses, etc., and that they have expended the same amount among three politicians who have held positions under this law. If there were any benefit to be derived by the long-suffering public it would be different, but all the benefit is derived by the three officials who preside over the board.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

A shadow is thrown on Chicago's boasted greatness by the statement that the city has a debt of only \$27,000,000.

Horse cars are rumbling over the spot in New York City where work is progressing on the rapid transit tunnel.

One of the great plagues of New Orleans has plunged into a pool of trouble owing to his weakness for writing foul poetry to a woman.

American genius and rustle is fencing the world. An American soda water is fizzing at Calcutta, and an American merry-go-round is jollying old and young at Cairo, Egypt.

Ex-President Cleveland is to deliver the annual address at the graduation exercises of the forty-sixth class of Pierce school in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, on December 21.

Although he occasionally dissembles, Li Hui-chang's praise of the American troops in China was probably sincere, and shows the earl's observational powers to be of the first order.

The astonishing total of \$48,000 has been realized from Kipling's "Absent-Minded Traveller" in various ways, the proceeds going to the families of the men fighting in South Africa. This is at the rate of \$10,000 a line, which doubtless breaks the poetry record.

Colonel Charles W. Miner of the Sixth United States infantry, whom General MacArthur has just made military governor of the Island of Negros, has been in command of the Sixth ever since the battle of San Juan hill, except just before the regiment sailed for the Orient.

During the present year only seventeen crosses of the grade of the American troops in Canada, and in the thirty-two years since the confederation there have been granted by Parliament and the courts, only 271 divorces. Prince Edward Island, with a population of 100,000, has not had a divorce in thirty years.

The Indianapolis Press has just celebrated the first anniversary of its birth, just one year old, yet the Press has had no youthful days. Like the fabled Minerva, the Press leaped full-panopied from the experienced head of Holliday, as clean, artistic and vigorous a newspaper as has ever been fashioned by modern hands. It was a winner from the start, as it deserved to be.

When the venerable Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania met Champ Clark at the beginning of the present session he greeted the Missourian cordially and inquired how he was. "Pretty well," said Congressman Clark. "I gained twenty pounds during the recent campaign." "That so?" answered the oldest member of the house. "I don't know, but I have heard of you being a democrat since I have heard of this year."

The district court of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, granted a compulsory nonsuit in the case of ex-State Printer Robinson against John Wanamaker for alleged slander. In the case of Robinson, a late campaigner, Mr. Wanamaker criticized and relied upon to worship accordingly. And naturally it follows that Nebraska democrats have nothing to gain by lending aid to that faction of republicans who only exist to establish a national law on this subject will ever remove the disgrace. It is an amendment, however, which is a

OUTSIDE VIEWS OF THE CONTEST.

Bair Courier: To the honest fusionist who thought his party above suspicion and corruption the revelation in South Omaha must be a most unwholesome vision. "To the pure all things are pure" will not work in this case.

Schuyler Sun: The contest from Douglas county for certain seats in the legislature gives evidence of some flagrant violations of the election laws in certain precincts in South Omaha. There'll be some fun there before the thing is over.

Grand Island Independent: The testimony in the Omaha contest cases showed that in some of the Magic city precincts there was some gross repeating. The witness didn't guess about it. He knew it. He named the man. He had called the attention of the registration board to it at the time and they gave him the genuine stock yards smile and said he was mistaken. And what is considered that this was done in the name of reform the conclusion may be reached that Omaha is not without its Boss Croker.

Pender Republican: All sorts of crookedness has been brought to light by the legislative contest proceedings down in South Omaha, but the part of the fusionist state that city. The proof is overwhelming that the most stupendous piece of political chicanery was carried out by the "allied forces" of reform for Bryan's sake" at the late election. It has been disclosed by proof positive that the part of the fusionist state that city, afterwards votes, run in and voted, whose registration residences were vacant lots. Some voted twice and by the endless chain," which consisted, by some crooked work, of getting an official ballot from the fusionist election officers, who when once outside, resulted in each new subject, after he had voted that ballot, bringing the official ballot he was entitled to outside for further use, enabling the gang to get in their work absolutely straight through the fusionist election officers, who themselves, whereby they secured the majority in that city which gave some of their legislative candidates a majority on the face of the returns. Those candidates, whose election depends on the illegality of the part of the fusionist state that city, were not elected. 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