

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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Table with 3 columns: Date, Circulation, and Total. Rows for various dates from 1 to 15, showing circulation figures and a total of 925,459.

Net daily average, 30,447. Subscribed in advance and sworn to before me this 1st day of December, 1900. M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

The kidnaping business is not a safe one to embark in none the less.

The osteopaths seem to be having a hard row to travel in Iowa as well as Nebraska.

For holiday purchases use the announcements in The Bee's advertising columns as a business directory and you will make no mistake.

The lull in the output of appointments by the incoming state officers is simply out of courtesy to Santa Claus, who claims the season as his own for making Christmas gifts.

From Washington comes a threat against the continued existence of the Missouri river commission. As it concerns this job has no peer, unless it be Nebraska's do-nothing railway commission.

If there were ever any doubt about the republican local ticket being "double-crossed" in South Omaha, the volunteering of Mayor Kelly's chief of police as a witness for the fusionists with a pipe dream story ought to clinch it.

Superintendent Dawes of the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb congratulates himself that the deficiency in that institution is not much over \$60,000. This is a fairly good record for a poperorate administration, but it is capable of great improvement.

The official count has been completed in all the states of the union and it transpires that McKinley not only has a plurality of the popular vote, but a clear majority over all. There does not appear to be enough democratic salvage to warrant holding a wreck sale.

Lincoln does not propose to be left out when sensations are passed around and comes up with an attempt to rob the state treasury. The next thing the people down there know, an attempt will be made to abduct Bryan, the well beloved son and heir of the demo-pop alliance.

It is rumored that Chairman Jones is soon to resign the leadership of the democratic national committee. Chairman Jones has clung to the job with tenacious grip ever since he landed it, and it will take the actual resignation to make most people believe he is willing to give up.

The English chancery court has reported no large unclaimed estates whatsoever remain in that country. Americans who have been banking on dividends from this source to enable them to play Santa Claus will be wise if they look elsewhere, or the stocking is liable to be empty.

J. Sterling Morton says he welcomes Bryan's paper, to be issued for the purpose of defending the principles of the Kansas City platform, because "if there is anything more in need of defense than the political deliverance aforesaid it has not been brought to public notice." No defensive alliance here.

The Real Estate exchange will go down to the legislature with the regulation number of bills designed to make the life of the real estate and rental agent more angelic. The only question is whether the legislators are ready to assist in transforming them into agents for the benefit of tenants and clients.

The supreme court has refused to grant a rehearing in the State Board of Transportation case and the secretaries express it as their opinion that they "think" they are knocked out. It would not require much greater labor than the secretaries are accustomed to perform to reduce their "think" to a certainty.

The Austrian emperor has taken stock in an air ship company. Chairman Jones of the democratic committee has a large supply of different models left over from the late campaign which he would sell cheap. They will float all right in the warm summer time, but need repairs to keep them up when the November frosts appear.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S ARGUMENT.

The argument of Attorney General Griggs in the Porto Rico and Philippine cases before the supreme court of the United States will be admitted by all fair-minded men to be an able, as it is a most comprehensive, exposition and defense of the policy of the administration and congress toward those islands.

In regard to the tariff, the contention of the attorney general was that congress intended the act of 1807 to classify as foreign all countries not part of or belonging to the United States at the time of its passage and the subsequent cession of the Spanish islands to the United States did not operate to admit imports from those islands free of duty under the law. Therefore the tariff act so construed and enforced violates no constitutional rule of uniformity.

As to acquiring territory, Mr. Griggs cited numerous authorities to show that there is no constitutional obstacle to territorial acquisition by the United States and he contended that the conceded power to acquire territory by treaty or by conquest includes the right to prescribe what terms the United States will agree to in fixing the future status of its inhabitants. There has never been any question regarding this right in the case of the native Indian tribes. The treaty-making power of the government, said the attorney general, has exercised the right to deal with the status of the inhabitants of ceded territory in every treaty of cession from 1803 to 1898 and the status fixed has not been uniform but exceedingly varying.

He argued that this practice is entirely at variance with the doctrine that the constitution follows the flag and that if that doctrine be true then the constitution has been violated by every treaty that has brought us new lands and new inhabitants. It conveys of error and usurpation the presidents who negotiated and the senators that ratified those treaties.

The attorney general pointed out that there is a distinction between organized territories under the United States and ceded instances showing where territory had come under the laws of the United States through specific legislation of congress rather than from the extension to them, of its own force, of the constitution. On this point the argument of Mr. Griggs was particularly strong, clearly and conclusively showing that the theory regarding the constitution originally promulgated by Calhoun in the interest of slavery was not before and has not been since recognized in the treatment of territories.

MR. CLEVELAND SEES CLEARLY enough the causes of democratic defeat in the last two national elections, but as to what should be done to rehabilitate the party he does not speak with that definiteness which is necessary to make his counsel impressive with his party. Advising the party to return to old principles, without defining those principles, is not likely to have much effect.

Of course everybody understands Mr. Cleveland's democracy. Its cardinal principle is free trade, or a "tariff for revenue only," and it is very doubtful if the democratic party will adopt this, in view of the fact that the industrial interests of the south are as favorable to the protective policy as are those of the north. Mr. Cleveland is also an anti-expansionist, in which respect he is not in accord with a very large number of democrats in all sections of the country. Moreover, as an anti-expansionist he is himself not in accord with the traditional policy of the democracy.

Mr. Cleveland says the party needs repair, but that reorganization is not necessary and would be worse than useless. What he deems essential is that the party shall return from its wandering. We confess our inability to see how this is to be accomplished without reorganization, without discarding the leaders who have brought the democracy to its present plight and replacing them with leaders who represent true democratic principles. It will not be an easy thing to do, but it is the only way by which the party can be rehabilitated.

THE BANKNOTE CURRENT. Secretary Gage is a persistent advocate of a change in the system of banknote currency and his views are entitled to most respectful consideration. In an address before an association of bankers of New York, the secretary of the treasury said that the volume of banknote currency is out faintly related to the needs of the community which a properly constructed bank currency most economically serves.

There is no doubt that there are sound reasons for this view. Our recent experience, that is during the last few years, has not shown any such danger as the secretary of the treasury had in mind, but it has been apparent at times in the past and it may conceivably be predicted will appear in the future, if the present system of banknote currency shall be continued. What Mr. Gage would have done is to base a banknote currency upon bank assets, at least in part, rather than wholly upon government bonds, and this plan is advocated

THE WORLD OUR OYSTER.

A GLANCE OVER THE NATIONAL BALANCE SHEET. The average reader is appalled by a mass of figures, but the detailed statement for the ten months ending with October is at hand. Scrutiny of this shows that cotton, owing to the increased quantity exported, and the much higher price obtained, represents more than one-half the increase in our favorable balance, but other products and manufactures contribute handsomely, as the following figures, abstracted from the report of the Treasury Bureau for the ten months, will show.

Table showing National Balance Sheet figures for 1900. Columns include Exports, Imports, and Net exports for various categories like Cotton, Iron, Steel, etc.

Another thing that may as well be flatly contradicted is the assertion of Mayor Kelly's home organ that the prosecution against him was instituted or inspired by the friends or backers of the candidates for the legislature who were counted out by the monstrous election frauds perpetrated in South Omaha. It is not likely that County Attorney Shields would be influenced against Kelly by the parties who are unearthing the crooked election work, which also promises to dislodge him from his office.

The college oratorical contests are now on the boards developing new disciples of Demosthenes who are to sway the multitudes of the twentieth century. The general public is too apt to depreciate the value of these oratorical tourneys, which unquestionably serve a most useful purpose in sharpening the wits and expanding the intellects of those who participate in them.

MADE HIS OWN WAY. Career of Editor Ottendorfer and What It Illustrates. Oswald Ottendorfer, who died on Saturday last in New York, was for nearly half a century editor and chief proprietor of the Staats Zeitung, the German language newspaper of the country. His career is interesting as a type of the lives of thousands of the most prosperous and influential men of the time, whether native or foreign born.

THE PORTION OF THE DEMOCRACY which has been inoculated with populism now has something to shoot at. Ex-President Cleveland has given the party some advice which will make him a target for all the batteries they can bring into the field. Without any desire to interfere in a family quarrel, it would appear to a non-combatant that the man who has twice led the party to victory had a decided advantage over the one who has twice led it to defeat.

RECKLESSNESS ON THE RUSH LINE. The financial management of the big foot ball teams has become a serious business. Here in Columbia, for instance, running behind on the season's totals, and yet receipts were \$10,000. This looks like a case of reckless extravagance.

AT THE TOP OF THE LIST. Again Uncle Sam has gone to the top of the list in gold production and the distributed conditions indicate that the lead will last for several years at least. The production in 1899 of gold in this country was \$71,053,460 and of silver \$2,568,700, a prosperity item of the most solid description.

OPENING THE "OPEN DOOR" QUESTION. Now, if the supreme court shall agree with General Harrison that taxation by the government must be the same in the territories as in the states, we shall have the "open door" question in the Philippines before us at once. It is a difficult proposition to exercise world-wide dominion from behind a stone wall.

SPORTS MEN AS PADDINGS. It has been said by one of the fraternity that "the easiest sucker on earth is the man who tries to live by his wits or thinks that he is up in the sporting game." Credence is inclined to go out in this statement when it is noted how many of the stars referred to pay big prices and make fool bets those days in their zeal to see fake prize fights and simulated knockouts. They are not half wise or ordinarily smart.

LOCAL LAWS AND GOVERNMENT. The League of American Municipalities, which has members all over the country, has finished its annual session and adjourned without attracting any general attention whatever. This because the public generally can see no good likely to result from the adoption of a code of laws, portions of a corporate body, and each of them must manage its own affairs for itself, while their conditions are so widely different that no general principles can be applied to all alike. How a law or a few laws in many of them is local, but every one of them must act for itself in the matter, and while

PHILIPPINE CRISIS ANALYZED.

Views of the Associated Press Correspondent Recently in Manila. Robert M. Collins, recently Associated Press representative in the Philippines, was in Washington recently on his way to his new station in London. In an interview in the Washington Star he gives his impressions of affairs in the islands up to the time of his departure, October last.

"How long will it take to settle the Philippine problem?" Mr. Collins was asked. "The Philippine proposition is a tough one," he replied. "In the opinion of a majority of army officers with whom I talked before I left Manila in October it will require a much larger army than we now have. With our present force no one believed order could be restored in less than five years and some were certain it would need ten."

"The conditions last month were entirely different from what they were a year ago," continued Mr. Collins. "We are now confronted, not with the first, but with a second insurrection that is supported by both political and military organizations, which are secret, but effective. In the former insurrection the forces of both sides met in strength. There were battles and the Filipinos were whipped. At that time there was a large faction of Filipinos, rich planters and others, who desired to see some bloodshed at any price, after the long, bloody warfare with the Spaniards, but now very few of these entertain such a sentiment. They are black and we are white and their natural racial antipathy has been strengthened by the killing of so many of their own people."

"Most of the American officers with whom I talked said that events had compelled them to abandon the theory that any great number of Filipinos are friendly to American occupation. If the Americans should abandon the islands these sympathizers, who are all marked men, will be very harshly treated."

"How does the present insurrection differ from the former?" the reporter inquired. "It is being conducted, as I said, on entirely different lines. The insurgents' organization is very complete and very powerful, but secret. In its military aspect, for instance, it has a few hundred regular soldiers in several provinces, uniformed and regularly equipped. In addition, however, each province there are several hundred so-called 'volunteers' who are mostly civilians and former soldiers, who with their arms hidden in places convenient when guns are needed and who to all appearances are according to their own professions 'mercenaries' as has frequently occurred, has been repudiated at the November elections. These considerations make it more than probable that, if the good in the member from New York shall bear fruit, it will be the product of a grafted tree."

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI VOTE. Republican Gain of Half a Million Votes in Four Years. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. There are nineteen states west of the Mississippi, covering Minnesota and Louisiana, which are divided by the Missouri river. It was to this region the democratic managers looked chiefly for success when they carried over to the republican side in 1896, with an aggregate plurality of 549,656. In the present year they carried but eight of the nineteen, and the plurality passed over to the republican side by the loss of 81 votes in a total pool of 3,728,407. The total vote four years ago was 3,823,000, so the vote of the nineteen transmississippi states fell off 94,353, a fact showing that the stay-at-home vote was large. The following is a complete table of the transmississippi states:

Table showing Trans-Mississippi Vote for 1900 and 1896. Columns include State, McK. (1900), Bryan (1900), McK. (1896), and Bryan (1896).

THE RICHNESS OF THE PHILIPPINES has not been overestimated by the most enthusiastic annexationists, but it is a country where a man has only to annex a gold mine or stake out a plantation. The islands are thickly settled, the natives are shrewd business men and settlers will pay full value for all the products they acquire. The great English and German firms which dominate Manila commercially have options on the most valuable properties. They began to buy and secure options as soon as they became known that the United States would govern the country, and they will be the first and principal beneficiaries of peace, whenever it comes. There will, of course, be great opportunities for American investment, but the profits will not be as great as those which the islands were newly discovered land."

PERSONAL NOTES. The war correspondents who left South Africa on the strength of Roberts' announcement that hostilities were ended are now sorry. The king of Italy has granted permission to Captain Bresci, brother of King Humbert's murderer, to assume his mother's maiden name.

THE EXPRESSION "DIE OF LAUGHING" has been realized in Paris, actually, where a farce, "Your Purse or Your Life," caused the death of a young man in this way. General Juan Luis Bueron of Guatemala, who is now in San Francisco on a visit, is one of the few survivors of the staff of General John C. Fremont, when the Pathfinder made his second trip across the Rockies. Seton Thompson, the animal expert, who at present enjoys vogue as the favorite author and lecturer, is said to be a physical counterpart of Paderewski. Like the pianist, too, he began his career with a direful struggle against poverty. George A. Fuller, the inventor of the sky-scraper, died in Chicago Saturday afternoon. He had been paralyzed for five years. The first building of the kind ever built in the world still stands in Chicago as a monument to his skill and daring. Benjamin T. Welch, a veteran official of the bureau of statistics, under the direction of D. P. Austin, the chief, has commenced the preparation of a comprehensive report upon the world's commerce for a term of years, using the measures of value and quantity in vogue in the United States. Caroline L. Jones, a servant in the same household as the one who was killed, died last week, leaving \$4,500, which she had accumulated and made in small speculations. She left it all to her aged employer, Captain William B. Hilton, and now relatives with whom she never could agree are fighting to obtain possession of her savings.

CHANGING INAUGURATION DAY.

Proposed Change to a Later and Better Day. Baltimore American. President McKinley would hold the world's record for length of service as chief magistrate of the United States if he should live to the end of his second term and if the bill to be introduced by Representative Glynn of New York should pass the muster of congress and make the inauguration day of the states. His proposition is to change the date of inauguration from March 4 to some day in April or May. The lengthening of Mr. McKinley's second term by a month or two is of course only incidental, or, more properly, consequential. Mr. Glynn has found, from a comparison of the weather reports, what we in and around the national capital know only too well, that the 4th of March is a very unreasonable period of the year. Better weather conditions six or eight weeks later are much more probable in this climate. From this standpoint the idea is not a bad one, especially in view of the custom which surrounds the installation of a president with open air exercises and elaborated outdoor pageantry.

Inauguration day was originally fixed on March 4 because a study of the calendar showed that this particular date would fall upon Sunday less often in a long time to the year. As a matter of fact, this contingency has happened but once since the first inauguration of Washington. One way of obviating this for the future would be by fixing the beginning of the presidential term at the fashion of the November election day—that is, on such a day as Monday or Tuesday in a given month, could never then fall on a Sunday. The disadvantage of this plan is the variability in the length of the term, which, among other things, would involve the computation of presidential congresses and annual salaries for fractional months. But, after all, is a mere matter of book-keeping.

What Mr. Glynn's scheme will have to contend with is the prejudice against amendments to the constitution. The proposals for other and more far-reaching "improvements" which it will invite, in this class would be the plan to extend the term of the executive to six years and to follow that with a proposal for the election of congress so as to do away with the anomalous of having a lawmaking body meet in December, which, as has frequently occurred, has been repudiated at the November elections. These considerations make it more than probable that, if the good in the member from New York shall bear fruit, it will be the product of a grafted tree.

SMILES BY THE BUNCH. Detroit Free Press. "There are additional features about this merry season. I think so, going around and seeing all the folks who bought last year's marked down to 40 cents."

Chicago Record. "I've quit talking to Mrs. Squeezer over the telephone. 'No, but falling out of the house as warm as we do ours."

Cleveland Plain Dealer. "I should think that the poor general bowler would get the good of the so-called 'gold stock' quotation. 'Well, when he feels lonely he just swoons down and picks up a few hundreds of the British for company."

Philadelphia Press. "Brighter—Yes, sir, in dealing in stocks, investments now, Bittion—What are they? Brighter—Gold mines. There's money in Bittion—You're right. I lost a lot of my money in some of them."

Chicago Post. "Why did you lay in such an enormous stock of bad cigars?" asked the manager. "Because," replied the man in charge of the cigar counter, "this is the only season when women are buying Christmas gifts for their husbands."

Washington Star. "There is all kinds of degrees of success in the merry season. Some folks it is in amassing 'fortunes' in 'pull' countries, 'tilt' with 'yuthus' it's 'jes' keepin' out of jail."

Advance Items from Bryan's Paper. Good morning! Have you subscribed? This is no free lunch. Our terms are cash in advance. You can't have your cake and eat it, too. For subscription terms for lectures, etc., see our boy, William Jennings Bryan, Jr. wants to trade a set of trousers for a suit of clothes. He boasted prosperity Mark Hanna talks so much about but he ain't struck this talk hard. Everybody is complaining of a bad cold.

We understand Mr. McKinley, the hired man in the White House at Washington, smiles whenever the name of our party is mentioned. We'll make him smile on the other side of his head before we are done with him.

"Inquisitive" wants to know whether we travel on a pass or not when we go out lecturing. We'll bet a quart of sauce we know how "inquisitive" we are. When a republican asks you any fool question about us you tell him it's none of his business by Jigger Blythe.

All kinds of job work done at this office. We are glad to give you a copy of the photographs of the Peerless Leader of the democracy of the United States in 1896. The "First Edition," valuable for its historic research, unobtainable elsewhere, and matter of style from a literary point of view. Persons wishing to make arrangements for lectures, magazine articles, etc., can be had. We will always find us in our sanctum, except on publication days, and we will be glad to work the press and make up mails. Marriage notices free, if accompanied by cake. Now is the time.

WASTED INGENUITY. Chicago Post. "Who is the tale of a bad little boy?" "Who?" "The fellow who got a job at a certain firm to be completely destroyed. Whatever he has done before, we are done with him."

"The bad little troublemaker 'Lambie'." "What seemed to be deemed his most popular game?" "Stealing the raspberry jam."

"I'll cure him of that," she indignantly cried. "The system is not truly averted. The system rebels where nature's defied. And poignant regret is incurred." "The good old days of the 'Lambie' boys—'Responsible and earnest I am!'" "Just see how awfully down on this trouble-maker boy."

"And make him quite sick of the jam!" "She caught him at work in his slovenly way." "The ruler she proceeded to bar." "And ordered that he in the pantry should be kept out."

"Until he had emptied the jar." "He settled himself in the eastern place." "And when it was gone he looked up in her eyes and said, 'I'm a good boy now.'"

"And pleadingly cried for more jam." "She emptied the shelves, but his appetite grew." "The doctor arrived when the youngster was through."

"And ordered him out in his bed." "Oh, sick was the lad, in a terrible plight." "The good old days of the 'Lambie' boys, Bittion—What are they?" "Next morning he murmured, 'More jam!'"

EMPHATIC TALK.

The Kind That Carries Conviction to Every Omaha Reader. Conviction must follow such emphatic proof as is given here. The testimony of Omaha residents should satisfy the most skeptical. Here, in a plain case, we remember the name, Doan's and take no substitutes.

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