

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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Table with 2 columns: Date, Circulation. Rows for Dec 1-16, 1900, showing daily circulation figures.

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GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK, Notary Public. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 15th day of December, A. D. 1900. M. B. HUNTER, Notary Public.

At the usual rate the entry fees in the senatorial race will be just sufficient to pay the purse.

The various senatorial lightning rods have been given their first chance to demonstrate their drawing powers.

Council Bluffs is to have a public library building. Omaha's Iowa neighbor is to be congratulated on this fact.

It is hardly likely that the Associated Press will be permitted to transmit General Egan's opinion of Senator Teller.

"Unto him that hath shall be given." A New York millionaire held the ticket which won the Sioux City mansion in a raffle.

The sting of ingratitude was painfully in evidence at the legislative session at Lincoln. Even the poor honor of heading a forlorn hope was denied the recipient of the first jab.

Wyoming's boast of its wool crop is an excellent evidence of the trend of industrial affairs in the west. Wyoming should have mills to work up the crop into cloth, however.

How harmonious those fusionists are. What a forcible example for the republicans to follow is afforded by the easy agreement reached by the populists and democrats as to whom to honor with their votes.

Charges have been filed in Texas against Congressman and Senator-elect Bailey. The statesman is sick at present, but when he recovers there is likely to be trouble, a few doors kicked in and several tempers ruffled.

Members of the congressional committee spoke their mind with decided frankness regarding the hazing practices at West Point. Fifteen cents looks large beside the picture the congressmen drew of some of the cadets.

It is a little bit laughable just now to recall the fact that one of the reasons urged for the ratification of the Louisiana purchase was that somewhere out in the wilderness was a solid mountain of salt, which would become valuable in time.

Hon. Thomas M. Patterson, senator-elect from Colorado, has such a way with him. His opponents all withdrew. Mr. Patterson's presence in the United States senate will probably compensate for any loss that might result from Pettigrew's retirement.

Clark has finally received the poparcatic caucus nomination for senator in Montana. The hint given last week has doubtless induced him to open up a copper mine. This should not be taken to indicate, however, that he is being played to lose.

Lord Roberts certainly exhibited good judgment in requesting that no more fetes in his honor be arranged until affairs in South Africa became more settled. Just at present there does not appear to be any reason why England should indulge in any jubilation.

If the reputation Senator Pettigrew has made in the senate is to follow him home even his opponents may wish they had kept him at Washington. Senator Sewell asserted in the senate that by Pettigrew's twelve years in that body he had never been known to say a good word for anyone, but always had a brick ready to throw.

Rev. Dr. Stevenson may be a little ahead of his time, but the west will suffer nothing because of his enthusiasm for it. His picture of the metropolis of the United States on the Pacific coast is no more overdrawn than would have been a picture of a metropolis where Omaha now stands had a public speaker in 1801 undertaken to paint the future of the west for an audience of his day. And Dr. Stevenson has a solid basis of fact to back his opinion on.

THE QUESTION OF OCCUPANCY

There are Cubans who regard American occupation of Cuba as being wholly unwarranted and characterize our officials there as intruders. They assert that pacification being an accomplished fact the United States should, in accordance with its promise, withdraw its military force from the island and leave the country to the complete control of its people, with the unrestricted privilege of establishing whatever government they please. This view is entertained by some Americans.

The decision of the supreme court in the Neely case, however, does not support this view. While the court held that it is not competent for the judiciary to make any declaration as to the length of time Cuba may be rightfully occupied and controlled by the United States, that being a matter to be determined by the political branch of the government, yet there is no doubt that the court regards the American occupation and control of Cuba as entirely right and legitimate and therefore to be maintained so long as the political power shall deem it necessary. The decision says that "the contention that the United States recognized the existence of an established government, known as the republic of Cuba, but it is now using its military or executive power to displace or overthrow it, is without merit." It was not the intention of congress, in the opinion of the court, to recognize the existence of an organized government instituted by the people of Cuba, when it declared that the people of the island were, and of right ought to be, free and independent. This, as interpreted by the court, simply meant that the Cubans were to enjoy self-control, of course at such time as the United States should decide that the people were prepared to assume that responsibility.

The question of Cuban occupancy being subject to the determination of the political power of the government—that is to the executive and legislative branches—it may be continued indefinitely. It is the privilege of congress to decide upon the length of time that this government shall exercise authority in Cuba, so that it can make the period months or years, quite regardless of what the Cuban people may wish. Having succeeded to the authority of Spain in Cuba the United States may rightfully exercise that authority as long as it shall please to do so.

Undoubtedly this view of the rights of this government, created by treaty, in respect to Cuba, will not be regarded with favor by most of the Cuban people. They will be very likely to see in it a menace of the permanent occupation which some of the people of the island are urging and which has advocates in this country. There is, however, no real danger that American occupation will be extended beyond the time that a constitution insuring stable government shall be approved by the United States and adopted by the Cuban people and this should be accomplished within the present year, possibly in a few months. The sentiment in this country in favor of Cuban independence is very nearly unanimous.

LOSING TO EUROPE

Germany will soon place another loan on the market, amounting to at least \$100,000,000, and it is expected that government will endeavor to negotiate a considerable part of it in the United States. This, it is said, will not necessarily involve the sending of very much money to Germany. Our credits in that country are today probably greater than they ever were and the loan can be easily consummated through a shifting of credits, as was done with the first of the German loans last year. The kingdom of Bavaria is also in the market for a loan of \$25,000,000 and it is understood expects to raise the money in Berlin and in New York. The impression in the latter city is that even if Berlin gets a share of this loan it will not be the lion's share and will practically represent a use of American credits, so that it will be accurate to say that the whole loan is financed with American money. These two transactions, it is stated, will increase by at least \$75,000,000 American investment in the loans of foreign nations. It is probable, says a New York dispatch, that private arrangements made between banker and banker, one American, the other European, represent American bankers' credits across the sea of not far from \$75,000,000 more, a part of which will be liquidated through the placing of these national loans. It is believed that within the next two months another British loan will be offered in the American market, unless there shall be an early ending of the war in South Africa, which does not at present appear probable.

There are some who regard with apprehension American investment in foreign loans, on the ground that it takes out of the country money that ought to be employed here. In the last national campaign the democrats pointed to it as evidence that conditions here were not so prosperous as the republicans claimed. But these foreign investments were drawn from the large surplus in excess of any home demand and had no effect upon the money market. This will be the case with further foreign loans. Capital has been accumulating here so rapidly in the last three or four years that our moneyed institutions can buy foreign bonds without having to reject any legitimate home demand.

Of course there is a point in this loaning abroad beyond which it is not desirable to go, but that point has not yet been reached and probably will not be in the near future. It is not to be expected that European governments will continue to place loans on the American market. What they have done in this respect caused no little resentment on the part of home capitalists. But so long as foreign loans carry rates that make it profitable to invest in them more or less American money will find employment in that way.

It is believed that within the next six months the amount of American capital

INVESTED IN FOREIGN LOANS

will reach \$180,000,000, in spite of the gigantic financing that is now under way and will later be needed for the consummation of the combinations the railway managers are understood to have in view. The supply of capital is rapidly increasing and there is nothing in existing conditions to indicate a change. Our financial strength seems to be absolutely stable and secure.

THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP

The legislature has begun balloting for two United States senators to represent Nebraska in the upper branch of the national legislature. Under the constitution the only qualifications expressly prescribed relate simply to age, citizenship and residence within the state from which the senator is chosen. Time, custom and precedent, however, have prescribed other and additional qualifications no less to be regarded if the selections are to meet the requirements exacted by the people.

The position of United States senator is the highest within the gift of the commonwealth. It is an honor as a rule reserved for public men of tried experience and known ability. It offers opportunities for the advancement of the state and nation that can well command the sterling traits of statesmanship and the exercise of talents tested by devotion to the public good.

There should be a line of gradation in the standards set for service in our representative bodies. A higher order of ability is looked for in state legislatures than in city councils, a still higher order in the lower house of congress and the highest in the membership of the national senate.

While business capacity, as evidenced by successful commercial or industrial enterprises or professional careers is desirable, United States senators should also have a familiarity with subjects of public interest and an acquaintance with the needs and sentiments of the people they are expected to represent. Ideas and ideals that make for progress and convictions that mark character should be as essential for a senatorial seat as legal learning for an efficient judge upon the bench.

In our system of popular government there is nothing to prevent any one who fulfills the legal requirements to aspire to the highest office within the popular gift, no matter how lacking he may be in the other qualifications that go to constitute a meritorious candidate. But it devolves, in this instance, upon the members of the legislature vested with this important duty to apply the tests, not in their individual capacities, but as representatives of their constituencies, and to confine their favor to men who, as senators, can reflect credit upon themselves and on the state. Nebraska is several eminent representatives who have reflected honor upon that illustrious body. In choosing now two new senators for the state the aim should be to give them capable and worthy successors.

WHEN IT COMES TO DELAYS

When it comes to delays the Chinese statesmen are entitled to the palm. When it was discovered the powers were becoming impatient over the failure to sign the peace terms the representatives of the Chinese government signed and dreamed of a speedy end of the difficulties were floating around. It now appears that the royal seal is missing from the document, and as this is necessary to make it effective, another long delay is unavoidable. The troops of the allies will certainly remain in China long enough to become acclimated if they wait for the final settlement of the troubles.

COLORADO POPCRAFTS

Colorado popcrafts found it necessary to show their idea of political rights by throwing out of the legislature the republican members elected from Pueblo by large majorities. Nebraska republicans preferred to do themselves an injustice rather than unseat democrats who gained a similar position by reason of outrageous frauds. It is no more safe to judge a politician by the loud claims of purity and fair dealing he makes than it is to take your eye off the cupboard because the small boy is humming church music.

Mrs. NATION HAS DECIDED

Mrs. Nation has decided, after spending a season in a Kansas jail, that playing martyr in the anti-saloon cause is not so much fun as she imagines, and has given bail for her appearance at the time of her trial. The Kansas law provides a way for getting rid of the saloons in that state and those who violate the law in the effort to suppress them put themselves in the same category as other lawbreakers.

WESTERN NEBRASKA MEN COME TO OMAHA

Western Nebraska men come to Omaha with wonderful tales of the prosperity that prevails in that section. It was a myth, said the popcrafts last fall, but their majority in the Big Sixth dwindled away to almost no majority. This fact is the best possible sign that the people are doing well.

ALARMISTS MISSING OPPORTUNITIES

No one has yet offered the theory that the signal lights on Mars are intended to warn the inhabitants of this earth of some danger into which we are rushing in our career through space. It is feared that the alarmists are growing careless and missing tricks.

CLUBS AND CLONDS

There was a club known as Colonel Roosevelt in Victor, Colo., during the canvass, when he was talking there against free silver. Since he was elected the club has been tipped with gold and on Thursday it was made a present to him. All's well that ends well. Even the clonds above Lincoln, Neb., are said to have a silver lining.

NET GAIN IN FOUR EXPORTS

Of the four leading articles of American export—cotton, breadstuffs, provisions and mineral oils—there were sent out \$82,164,250 during the year 1900. As compared with similar exports in 1899, breadstuffs fell off \$16,715,435, petroleum increased \$8,294,653, provisions increased \$4,137,850 and cotton increased no less than \$123,911,317. The net gain of about \$119,000,000 is to be credited almost entirely to cotton, which

RETURNING TO WASHINGTON

Returning to Washington fresh from the Jacksonia banquet at Omaha, Senator Tillman related to the Washington Post man an incident illustrative of the musical talent of the local brasses.

"I went for Cleveland pretty hard in my speech," said the senator, referring to his speech at the banquet, "and all that I said seemed to strike a responsive chord in the hearts of my audience. When I finished they wanted to do something to show their appreciation of me, and so some one tried to start the singing of 'Dixie.' Bless your soul, they didn't know it. The spirit was willing, but the flesh was weak."

"What did they do then?" "They compromised on singing 'America,'" said the senator, "and I joined in the singing as best I could."

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT

A Washington correspondent gives an outline of the president's plans for resting and visiting different sections of the country during the summer. About May 1 he will go to the Pacific coast. The ostensible object of his visit is to be present at the launching of the battleship Ohio at San Francisco. In reality he will make his excuse for visiting all coast towns. He will be absent from Washington between four and five weeks. The president will return by way of the northern roads and return by one of the northern ones. One of the features of the trip may be a meeting with President Diaz of the Mexican republic at El Paso. When he returns to Washington he will remain a few weeks, when he will go to the mountains for the extreme hot mid-summer. For most of the time during his first term he remained in Washington during nearly all of the hot weather, the state of public feeling being demanded this. This year he feels that he has a right to take more rest. He will spend a few weeks at home in the fall. The office seekers will be dismayed by this program. It contemplates very little attention to questions of patronage.

IT IS RATHER INTERESTING

It is rather interesting to glance over the floor of the senate and house," says the Washington Post, "and note the various decorations or buttons which appear in the coats of the senators and representatives. Senator Warren of Wyoming, for instance, is never without the tiny bow of red, white and blue ribbon that denotes him to be the possessor of a medal of merit which congress has given him for gallant action in battle, distinction which is only shared by one other senator—General Sewell of New Jersey. Senator Quarles wears the button of the Order of the Loyal Legion, and quite a number of members of both houses display the crescent and scimitar of the Mystic Shrine. Representative Richardson of Tennessee is the only member who wears conspicuously the star and barred flag of the confederacy, showing him to be a member of the Confederate veterans' white. Representative Ludenslager of New Jersey never comes into the house without a bright red carnation in his buttonhole.

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THE GENERAL WOOD IS TAKING CARE

That General Wood is taking care of the interests of the Cubans in every possible way is seen in the report that he will have a meeting with the Cuban delegates to compete with the combination there of two companies already established, who charge such exorbitant rates that the poor people cannot buy the product. General Wood will have what would be under civil law a maximum of about 1000,000,000, and to sell it at a reasonable figure.

COUNTRY'S MINERAL OUTPUT

Treasure dug from Nature's Well-Stocked Storehouse. San Francisco Chronicle. Estimating from the metallic production of the United States for the year 1900 have just been published by the New York Engineering and Mining Journal. It is too early, of course, for exact figures to be obtainable, but in past years the journal has been accurate in its preliminary estimates, which are based on reports received from official sources and from producers. The total value of the metal production of the country last year is placed at \$299,800,000, as against \$496,067,320 in 1899. This is an increase of \$13,743,672. It is traceable chiefly to two sources—silver and gold. The output of the latter metal in one Colorado district—Cripple Creek—was over \$6,000,000 in excess of that of the previous year. Then the increased yield of the precious metal in Alaska during the past year cuts quite a large figure. The silver output was also \$3,000,000 larger than that of 1899. The copper mines of the Great Lakes region and in the western states and territories turned out more metal last year than at any previous period in their history, but the value has slightly decreased. The non-metallic substances mined during the year were valued at \$259,800,000, as against \$185,188,150 in 1899. An increase of \$74,611,850 is thus shown in the value of these minerals. The total mineral output of the United States during the last two years will thus compare as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Value. 1900: \$559,600,000. 1899: \$681,255,470. Increase: \$121,655,470.

The latter figure represents the increased wealth to the nation which the mining industry has contributed during the year. When it has been indirectly must be looked for in the influence which this vast sum has had on other industries and on commerce associated with mining and its products.

Some of the metals pig iron heads the list with a value of \$238,078,737 to its credit; copper comes second, as its value is placed at \$100,154,345, and gold third with a total value of \$78,658,755, over \$5,500,000 more than the year preceding. The value of the silver produced in 1900 was \$37,085,248, as against \$34,636,168 in 1899.

The collieries of the country yielded last year 274,847,779 short tons of coal, against 252,115,387 short tons in 1899 and 218,333,833 short tons in 1898.

The total gold production of the year in 1900 is estimated at \$26,462,438. In 1899 it amounted to \$312,307,819, of which the Transvaal mines yielded \$72,961,501. Last year the gold output of the United States was \$29,266,199, United States having produced only \$70,696,021. In 1900 the gold output of Australia seems to have declined, amounting only to \$75,283,216. The United States will again reach their maximum output. Until they do the United States will probably hold first place as a gold producer. It may be held permanently, as the possibilities of future development in this branch of the mining industry in Alaska and throughout the western mineral belts are nearly unlimited.

ETCHINGS OF WASHINGTON LIFE

Scenes and Incidents Around the Hub of National Politics.

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COUNTRY'S MINERAL OUTPUT

Treasure dug from Nature's Well-Stocked Storehouse. San Francisco Chronicle. Estimating from the metallic production of the United States for the year 1900 have just been published by the New York Engineering and Mining Journal. It is too early, of course, for exact figures to be obtainable, but in past years the journal has been accurate in its preliminary estimates, which are based on reports received from official sources and from producers. The total value of the metal production of the country last year is placed at \$299,800,000, as against \$496,067,320 in 1899. This is an increase of \$13,743,672. It is traceable chiefly to two sources—silver and gold. The output of the latter metal in one Colorado district—Cripple Creek—was over \$6,000,000 in excess of that of the previous year. Then the increased yield of the precious metal in Alaska during the past year cuts quite a large figure. The silver output was also \$3,000,000 larger than that of 1899. The copper mines of the Great Lakes region and in the western states and territories turned out more metal last year than at any previous period in their history, but the value has slightly decreased. The non-metallic substances mined during the year were valued at \$259,800,000, as against \$185,188,150 in 1899. An increase of \$74,611,850 is thus shown in the value of these minerals. The total mineral output of the United States during the last two years will thus compare as follows:

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AMERICAN THRIFT

Foundation of Our Supremacy in the Industrial World.

In the increase of crude materials imported for manufacture in this country during the year 1900, the ingenuity and forwardness of the American workmen are shown in a remarkable degree.

According to reports of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, \$75,000,000 worth of principal reasons for this wonderful increase in the importation of raw materials when he made the statement: "Your employers are getting more work out of the workmen than are the employers in the old country and the manner in which you rush in this country would not be tolerated for a single moment in England."

As yet, no one has heard American workmen complain about the manner in which they "rush." The American spirit of commerce is rapidly conquering the world, and the workman in England is behind it all. If the manufacturers in Great Britain were awake to the fact that American workmen "rush" because they take a pride in their country and because they are introducing into Parliament bills to drive products of the United States out of competition.

England has not had the increase in this class of importations which has marked the rise of the American workman with his improved methods and better brains. On the contrary, the indifference of the British workman has borne fruit in a decrease of importations in that country that has been galling to the nation of a departed country which has been so long a rival. The tables given by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics and find in them the results of American thrift and application expressed in dollars and cents.

DISAPPEARANCE OF CITIES

Twentieth Century Prophets Let Go a Few Prophecies.

Chicago Tribune. Ex-Senator Edmunds recently deprecated the growing concentration of wealth in this country and urged congress to take action in battle, distinction which is only shared by one other senator—General Sewell of New Jersey. Senator Quarles wears the button of the Order of the Loyal Legion, and quite a number of members of both houses display the crescent and scimitar of the Mystic Shrine. Representative Richardson of Tennessee is the only member who wears conspicuously the star and barred flag of the confederacy, showing him to be a member of the Confederate veterans' white. Representative Ludenslager of New Jersey never comes into the house without a bright red carnation in his buttonhole.

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