

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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Noted before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of November, 1897.

N. J. HILL, Notary Public.

THE BEE ON TRAINS.

All railroad newsboys are supplied with enough BEEs to accommodate every passenger who wants to read a newspaper. Insist upon having the BEE. If you cannot get a BEE on a train from the news agent, please report the fact, stating the train and railroad, to the Circulation Department of The Bee. The BEE is for sale on all trains.

INSIST ON HAVING THE BEE.

Slot machine gambling should be suppressed.

The decision of Judge Munger on the water works franchise is now overdue.

Now when Dick Croker returns to London town Prince Albert Edward may condescend to speak to him.

There is a well-grounded suspicion that there is trouble behind the slot machines which has prevented the council from repealing the lawless license ordinance.

The district judge in Des Moines who declares that the recent election in Iowa is illegal simply means that it was unsatisfactory to him and his political associates.

For a woman suffering solitary confinement in an English prison Mrs. Maybrick and her famous case come before the public pretty often. But this is because she is an American woman.

One result of the New York election has been to make a great increase in the number of applications for membership in the Chicago Tammany and to start a movement for a Tammany in St. Paul.

Judge Sanborn made Star Pointer time in confirming the Union Pacific foreclosure sale. It is now practically settled that the road will pass out of the hands of the receivers and under control of its new owners by the end of the year.

Omaha will not be distressed if the Kansas Pacific shall be permanently severed from the Union Pacific. The Kansas Pacific has been a drag on the main line and its operation by the Union Pacific forced its managers to divert to Kansas City traffic from the section naturally tributary to Omaha.

The Northern Pacific land department has done a big business the past season, especially in eastern Washington. Farmers already living in the far west have been buying more land and there have been many new arrivals from the eastern states. Good crops in the west are the cause of the good business.

A laboring man who was offended at a newspaper article relating to tramps stated to a Yankton newspaper that he had lived in Russia and "would much prefer to be doing service under the Russian flag than in this country under present conditions." No obstacles should be put in the way of his speedy return to the dominion of the czar.

Secretary Wilson's estimate of \$400,000,000 sent out of the United States annually for farm products that could be grown on American farms may seem at first sight to be overdrawn, but the secretary has been making a special study of the subject since he went to Washington and he has the official figures to back up his estimate.

The expert testimony introduced by the prosecution in the Luetger case cost the state only \$2,335. Considering the quantity of the expert opinion thus bought the charge is certainly cheap enough. It would not be surprising to supply expert testimony of all kinds by the yard at bargain counter prices.

Some of the eastern poplar newspapers are trying to make the public believe that the issue of the Nebraska election was the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. But the silverites in these parts know better. While the platforms of the opposing parties naturally reaffirmed their national platforms of 1896, the silver issue was no more prominent in Nebraska than it was in New York City, from which it is said to have been excluded as much as it possibly could be. But even if silver were the issue in the Nebraska election, the result must be poor consolation for the silverites.

SECRETARY GAGE'S PLAN.

The plan of currency revision formulated by Secretary Gage, while it has received some commendation from the currency reformers, is not radical enough to please the more extreme among them, who demand that the government shall be "taken out of the banking business" at once. Thus the New York Evening Post, one of the most radical organs of currency reform, after discussing some of the features of the plan of the secretary of the treasury, expresses its preference "for the more radical measure of taking the government out of the currency-issuing business altogether by the retirement of all of its legal-tender paper, believing as we do that business can never be on a sound bottom so long as the question of redeeming its paper in gold is essentially a political one, depending on the chance of a majority of voters being in favor of such redemption." The plan of Mr. Gage contemplates the retirement of the legal-tender notes, but the method he prescribes would not immediately sweep all of them out of the currency and thus take the government at a leap out of the currency-issuing business, as the extreme reformers advise.

The secretary of the treasury has learned from his inquiries regarding public opinion on this subject that the demand for a sweeping retirement of the legal-tender notes is utterly impracticable and if anything is to be accomplished it must be by gradual steps and along conservative lines. He therefore proposes what may be regarded as a compromise plan. He recommends the issue of gold bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent, for refunding the whole present bonded debt of the United States, a proportion of these bonds to be sold for cash—that is, for gold. He further recommends the establishment of a separate bureau of issue and redemption in the treasury, to which he would transfer \$125,000,000 in gold and \$200,000,000 in greenbacks, the latter to be issued only in exchange for gold. It will thus be seen that so much, at least, of the legal-tender notes it is not proposed to cancel. The new bureau would thus have practically \$325,000,000 in gold with which to redeem outstanding government paper. A method for increasing the bank note circulation is also recommended.

There is very little that is really new in Secretary Gage's plan and while it will have the opposition of the radical currency reformers in and out of congress, it is equally certain to be opposed by the free silverites and by those who are hostile to any expansion of the national banking system. The free silver organs that have discussed the plan have unreservedly condemned it. With these elements in opposition and powerful in congress, it is perfectly obvious that Secretary Gage's plan for revising the currency system hasn't the ghost of a chance of being accepted, nor will any plan which shall come from the monetary commission have a better chance of being adopted. It is possible that the agitation for currency reform has done some good in enlightening the popular mind and to whatever extent this is the case it has not been in the direction of the policy of destroying the greenback currency and substituting bank notes for it. The theory that the government should in this way be taken out of the banking business has not been growing in popular acceptance, nor is it likely to do so.

THE TAYLOR INCIDENT.

Ex-Minister Taylor has made a good deal of notoriety for himself, not altogether enviable, but it does not appear that he has made the impression upon the public mind which he undoubtedly expected to. According to trustworthy reports from Washington Mr. Taylor's articles assailing Spain's attitude in Cuba are regarded with disfavor by State department officials, but of course it is a matter of which the government can take no notice. It is not probable, therefore, that there will be any remonstrance on the part of the Spanish government, which has doubtless been informed by its minister at Washington regarding the irresponsibility of Mr. Taylor as a private citizen.

As to the impropriety of the ex-minister's course there is difference of opinion, but we think he is more generally condemned than commended. The Philadelphia Press, whose editor-in-chief, Mr. Charles Emory Smith, was minister to Russia during the Harrison administration, says of the matter: "A minister is a guest and the circumstance that he enjoys the hospitality of a nation and not of an individual does not absolve him from the ordinary obligations of a gentleman partaking of hospitality. He is not only a guest but a guest charged for a season with the conduct of national interests which began before he commenced to handle them and continue after he has laid them down. When his term of service is over he is still bound by his honor as a gentleman and his official pledge as a minister to be silent as to all he has learned while enjoying the hospitality of one nation and entrusted with the conduct of the business of another." Unquestionably this view is correct; it certainly is the view that has been observed by our diplomatic representatives after their return to private life, the first flagrant departure from it, so far as we are aware, being that of ex-Minister Taylor. The incident may be useful as a lesson, if any such lesson were needed.

SEACAST DEFENSES.

People who live remote from the seacoast cannot fully appreciate the strong interest felt by the residents in our seaport cities in the matter of coast defenses and every intimation of possible war intensifies that interest. It is just now very active, giving promise of a strong pressure on congress at the coming session for liberal appropriations to push forward defensive work on the seacoast and to increase the artillery force of the army, so that the men required for garrison duty shall be ready for this service when the defenses are completed. Last week the New York Chamber of Commerce had this subject under consideration and adopted reso-

lutions urging the president and congress to provide a force of trained artillerymen for the proper manning of the seacoast defenses. It is very likely that there will be similar appeals from the other seacoast cities.

There is a regular system of fortifications now under way on which good progress has been made and while there is no apparent danger of war there are few who will doubt the wisdom of going on with the construction of these defenses, which will require several years yet for completion. It is expensive, but it is essential to security, for a navy several times larger than we have would not be so effective against a foreign enemy as a strong and adequate system of seacoast defenses. And these defenses must be manned and by artillerymen who know their business, which will involve an additional large and continuous annual expenditure. It must be met, however, and congress should be able to find a way to economize in some other direction, so that this outlay would not materially increase the annual expenses of the government. In increasing the artillery force of the army it might be expedient to reduce other arms of the service, though of course a proposition of this kind would encounter vigorous opposition from the military influence, which wants the army increased. In the present condition of the revenues it is unlikely that this congress will be disposed to add very much to the expenditures on account of seacoast defense, but there must sooner or later be provision made for properly manning the fortifications that are being constructed and equipped.

OMAHA'S SUBSTANTIAL PROSPERITY.

Coming events cast their shadows before. No city on the continent has better prospects of substantial growth in the near future than Omaha. The establishment of the great Armour packing house plant was only the forerunner of other great industrial changes that are to take place in this city and vicinity during the coming year, assuring permanent and well-paid employment for thousands of wage-workers. The divorce of the Union Pacific railroad from its government partnership and its transfer to the control of capitalists who have abundant means for expanding its traffic by the acquisition of connecting lines and construction of new feeders cannot fail to give a new impetus to Omaha and its jobbing and manufacturing interests. The projected extension of the Quincy line to a connection with the Baltimore and Ohio system, which is now an assured fact, will give Omaha an outlet to the Atlantic seaboard that will place it on an equal footing with the most favored distributing points west of the Mississippi river. The establishment of steamship lines to European and South American ports in connection with the Pittsburgh & Gulf railroad, of which Omaha will ere long become the northern terminus, is destined to create new markets for the producers of the great corn belt that will make Omaha not only a meat-packing, but a grain-distributing center. Last, but not least, the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, which has already advertised Omaha more than any other project except possibly the Union Pacific railroad, will attract to this metropolis of the Missouri valley hundreds of thousands of visitors, many of whom will make this city their permanent home. While Omaha will not experience another boom based upon real estate options, her growth from now on will be substantial and investments made in reality will not be based on speculative future prosperity, but upon a foundation that can not be shaken.

NOT A SMALL MATTER.

There may be no material difference between the title of architect-in-chief and supervising architect so far as printing either title on letterheads or in newspaper illustrations goes. It may be a harmless habit to wear a brigadier general's star in place of a colonel's eagle, but in the army such habits are not encouraged. For the exposition, however, the assumption of the title of architect-in-chief in place of supervising architect does constitute a very material difference, as will presently transpire. A supervising architect is presumed to supervise the construction of the buildings that have been planned under his direction and he is expected to see to it that every structure is built in accordance with the plans and specifications. This does not necessarily imply that he is to superintend the construction, but it does imply that he is from time to time to inspect the buildings under his supervision and require inspectors of building materials and superintendent of construction to enforce the strict execution of plans and specifications. The change of title from supervising architect to architect-in-chief would shift the responsibility that attaches to supervision. Its practical effect would be to open the door for changes in the plans and specifications by building superintendents without the architect's concurrence and without the knowledge of the exposition managers. It would enable inefficient or dishonest inspectors or superintendents to work into the hands of contractors by accepting inferior materials and permitting defective construction. This is why the exposition cannot afford to allow a change in the title of supervising architect.

In the recent election in Iowa there were sixteen counties in which Shaw, candidate for governor, was relatively stronger than McKinley last year. Nine of these counties are in the Eighth congressional district, three in the Sixth, two in the Ninth, one in the Seventh and one in the Eleventh. The Des Moines Leader calls attention to the fact that these counties, as well as ten other counties in which there were slight gains for White over Bryan, are all counties in which the free silver sentiment has been strong and the party organization has been definitely committed to the Chicago platform. The greatest loss of the fusionists was in Monona county, the only county in the state that has been distinctively a populist and free silver county. "Where silver has been

distinctly strong," says the Leader, "there the white vote is relatively smaller than the Bryan vote of a year ago. This does not look much as if a silver victory had been gained." The Leader, which supported the democratic candidates, evidently has no tears to shed over the defeat of the entire ticket in Iowa.

The World-Herald does not exactly understand why one should regard Mr. Rosewater as an essential to a great public undertaking. He is hesitating to his associates, tyrannical to his subordinates and indecent in his entire attitude toward the great project—World-Herald.

We do not know in whose way Rosewater is just now, but evidently he stands in the way of somebody who wants to "keep it dark." Otherwise our cutthroat contemporary would not shed so much dark fluid. If Rosewater's associates need a protector to keep them from being insulted by anything Rosewater has said or done they must be very thin-skinned. The subordinates over whom Rosewater has tyrannized are to be pitied indeed. But it is passing strange that not one has voluntarily declined to serve under him or ever entered complaint anywhere about his tyrannical ways. Quite the contrary, not one of the subordinates who has served under this tyrant, either in the exposition or in The Omaha Bee, would decline to come back and be tyrannized over some more.

It is reported from Denver that the Denver & Gulf railroad will never go back into the Union Pacific system. But is not this proclamation, like Sir Joseph Porter's denials in Pinarof, a trifle premature and subject to later qualification? It is possible the Denver & Gulf may not return to the Union Pacific system, although that would be the most natural alliance it could make, but it is certain that it must either expand in various directions or eventually be swallowed up by one or other of the great transcontinental lines. Railroad consolidation in the west is as inevitable as was railroad consolidation in the east, and it is only a question of the time that will be taken to effect the result.

Authoritative statistics show that the production of beet sugar in all the principal sugar-producing countries of Europe has fallen in 1897 considerably lower than in the preceding year. When the United States reaches the stage where it produces all the sugar it needs for its own uses the European beet sugar markets will either have to curtail their output or be forced to devise some means of increasing their home consumption and enlarging their markets.

The State Board of Educational Funds should wake up to the fact that Douglas county is about to issue a new block of county bonds which are available under the constitution as securities for the permanent investment of the permanent school fund. Because former boards let brokers and speculators buy in the bonds of Nebraska counties and then turn them over at a round profit to the school fund is no reason the present reform board should do likewise.

THE GRAVEYARD OF SPINNARDS.

The new commander in chief of Cuba finds that 139,000 of the 200,000 Spanish troops sent over have died, deserted or been disabled. Yet Weyler insisted that he was in good shape to crush the insurrection.

NO DANGER IN THAT DIRECTION.

General Miles' recommendation to equip Chicago's federal building with gatling guns shows that he is generally in a hurry to prevent this government from being robbed by violent and unbusinesslike mobs. The most conspicuous and official results on the treasury have not been, however, of this character.

SAGE ADVICE.

The work of electing certain men to save the country having ended, suppose you wrap your head and save yourself plumbers' bills. Suppose you also bank up your cellar, lay in your potatoes and apples while they are cheap, get your stove up and fuel ready. Suppose you quit worrying about national affairs and heed the warning in these last few pleasant days before winter.

BOOMING A SUMMER RESORT.

Dr. Nansen appears to be booming the arctic expedition as a summer resort. According to his testimony, the atmosphere of the frozen zone is absolutely free from all disease germs and no such things as bacilli or overboils survive there. He will have it allowed that this is a handsome recommendation, though it is somewhat hampered by the danger of freezing to death.

MR. CLARK'S COPIOUS WHISKERS.

When Mr. Clark was elected to the picture of the president of the Union Pacific Railroad company he feels a shock. These whiskers! These Poffrian whiskers! These whiskers and other things of real estate value. It was in 1852 that he began work as a page, and he remained as a mere subordinate in the secrete for fourteen years. By that time he had become prominent and had been elected to the senate. He was then elected to the senate in 1858, and he remained in the senate until 1862, when he was elected to the house of representatives. He was re-elected to the house in 1864, and he remained in the house until 1866, when he was elected to the senate again. He was re-elected to the senate in 1868, and he remained in the senate until 1870, when he was elected to the house of representatives. He was re-elected to the house in 1872, and he remained in the house until 1874, when he was elected to the senate again. He was re-elected to the senate in 1876, and he remained in the senate until 1878, when he was elected to the house of representatives. He was re-elected to the house in 1880, and he remained in the house until 1882, when he was elected to the senate again. He was re-elected to the senate in 1884, and he remained in the senate until 1886, when he was elected to the house of representatives. He was re-elected to the house in 1888, and he remained in the house until 1890, when he was elected to the senate again. He was re-elected to the senate in 1892, and he remained in the senate until 1894, when he was elected to the house of representatives. He was re-elected to the house in 1896, and he remained in the house until 1898, when he was elected to the senate again. He was re-elected to the senate in 1900, and he remained in the senate until 1902, when he was elected to the house of representatives. He was re-elected to the house in 1904, and he remained in the house until 1906, when he was elected to the senate again. He was re-elected to the senate in 1908, and he remained in the senate until 1910, when he was elected to the house of representatives. He was re-elected to the house in 1912, and he remained in the house until 1914, when he was elected to the senate again. He was re-elected to the senate in 1916, and he remained in the senate until 1918, when he was elected to the house of representatives. He was re-elected to the house in 1920, and he remained in the house until 1922, when he was elected to the senate again. He was re-elected to the senate in 1924, and he remained in the senate until 1926, when he was elected to the house of representatives. He was re-elected to the house in 1928, and he remained in the house until 1930, when he was elected to the senate again. He was re-elected to the senate in 1932, and he remained in the senate until 1934, when he was elected to the house of representatives. He was re-elected to the house in 1936, and he remained in the house until 1938, when he was elected to the senate again. He was re-elected to the senate in 1940, and he remained in the senate until 1942, when he was elected to the house of representatives. He was re-elected to the house in 1944, and he remained in the house until 1946, when he was elected to the senate again. He was re-elected to the senate in 1948, and he remained in the senate until 1950, when he was elected to the house of representatives. He was re-elected to the house in 1952, and he remained in the house until 1954, when he was elected to the senate again. He was re-elected to the senate in 1956, and he remained in the senate until 1958, when he was elected to the house of representatives. He was re-elected to the house in 1960, and he remained in the house until 1962, when he was elected to the senate again. He was re-elected to the senate in 1964, and he remained in the senate until 1966, when he was elected to the house of representatives. He was