

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

George H. Tschupp, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the week ending November 19, 1897, was as follows:

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4. Sunday Bee, 10,000	19. Total, 60,000	34. G. H. Tschupp, sworn to before me this 1st day of December, 1897.
5. Sunday Bee, 10,000	20. Total, 60,000	35. N. P. Felt, Notary Public.
6. Sunday Bee, 10,000	21. Total, 60,000	
7. Sunday Bee, 10,000	22. Total, 60,000	
8. Sunday Bee, 10,000	23. Total, 60,000	
9. Sunday Bee, 10,000	24. Total, 60,000	
10. Sunday Bee, 10,000	25. Total, 60,000	
11. Sunday Bee, 10,000	26. Total, 60,000	
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14. Sunday Bee, 10,000	29. Total, 60,000	
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THE BEE ON TRAINS.

All railroad news are supplied with Bee. 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.

Missouri has joined the procession of Transmississippi states. Next—

A warmed-over Lufgort trial cannot be much of a sensation breeder.

When the salary stops the zeal of the average legislative investigator suddenly wanes.

Failure of the monthly deficit to come up to democratic hopes is the only failure of the administration.

The Transmississippi Exposition is already a veritable "white city" and its whiteness will endure after the snow is gone.

With Iowa crops valued at \$290,000,000 for the year 1897 there ought to be no trouble about getting a few thousand dollars to make a creditable showing of the state at the Transmississippi Exposition.

Members of the police commission may promise to grant licenses contrary to law to saloon men who are willing to submit to blackmail, but they cannot guarantee a license to any vendor of liquor while an appeal from its decision is pending in the district court.

The proposal to end the controversy in Washington state by the name of Mt. Ranier or Mt. Tacoma by renaming the peak Mt. Whitman in honor of the missionary who did so much for the northwest is an excellent one. The lofty mountain would serve as a fitting monument to the martyred pioneer.

Omaha property owners who have not yet contributed to the exposition fund under pretext that they would not do so before they had positive assurance that there is to be an exposition have no difficulty now in seeing striking evidences of monumental exposition structures without looking through a telescope.

With an appropriation of \$12,500 in addition to the original \$50,000 set apart for the United States government exposition building the supervising architect of the treasury will have no difficulty in carrying out the original plans, including the wings and ornamental features that will make it a most imposing structure.

Every dollar expended for repairs of the Sixteenth street viaduct is money thrown to the winds. Such expenditure can only defer the day when a new structure must be built. The money heretofore spent on repairs of this bridge would go a long way toward paying interest on the total cost of a steel and stone viaduct.

The people of this community are justly celebrated for their charities and for the special agencies at work in aid of the sick and destitute. This being true, there is little doubt that deserving objects of charity will all receive due consideration during the holidays. Organized charity stimulates generous persons to give of their stores, for it defines the line of mendacity and protects the giver against imposture.

States that hitherto have hesitated to join the procession of commonwealths now lining up for the Transmississippi Exposition are beginning to see that they cannot afford to defer action longer. The full significance of the exposition is dawning upon their leading men, who realize that their states must suffer in comparison with others if they fail to make an exhibit of products and a showing of resources at the exposition of 1898.

As a state grows older and becomes more populous the per capita cost of maintaining state institutions increases. "The cost of supporting our Iowa state institutions," says the Keokuk Gate City, "has increased 55 per cent since 1880. But in the meantime, as the official records show, there has been an increase in attendance of 72.8 per cent. So that the expense of maintaining the institutions has increased only about two-thirds as much as the demands made upon them."

HAWAIIAN SUGAR COMPETITION.

The manifesto of the American Sugar Growers' society against Hawaiian annexation, in which it declared that to annex those islands would seriously cripple, if not utterly ruin, the rapidly increasing industry of sugar beet growing in the United States, ought to command the attention of the friends of this industry in congress. The manifesto says that the American farmer cannot grow beets in competition with Hawaiian sugar planters, who use coole labor at \$3 a month and found. It is further declared that American farmers are against annexation and certainly this is true of all who are engaged in raising sugar beets.

The cheap coole labor now employed in sugar production in Hawaii would continue to be employed if the islands should be annexed to the United States. According to the recent report of the president of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' association, the average number of laborers employed on sugar plantations during the year covered by the report was nearly 22,000. About 12,000 of these were imported under contract, being chiefly Chinese and Japanese. It is needless to say that this is both cheap and degraded labor, but it is preferred by the planters. The president of the association stated that seventeen plantations preferred Japanese to any other labor, while six wanted all Chinese. Others preferred both together, while only two plantations expressed a preference for Hawaiians only. The explanation is to be found in the fact that more work can be got from the Asiatics than from the natives and at less cost. They submit to conditions of practical slavery, which the Hawaiians cannot be subjected to.

With annexation the system of importing labor into the islands would of course be done away with, but the laborers who are there would remain and they would continue to be employed by the planters in preference to others who might go there from the United States, because of their cheapness and their readiness to submit to almost any conditions which employers might find it expedient to impose.

Certainly no one who desires the development of the sugar industry in the United States can believe it to be good policy to perpetuate the competition of the cheap coole labor of Hawaii in the production of sugar. The Hawaiian planters understand this. They would gain from annexation. It would greatly increase the value of their properties and give them a perpetual free market in the United States for their product. And this they would get at the expense of American farmers engaged in the production of sugar beets. This country has started upon the policy of building up the sugar industry so that we shall in time produce all the sugar our people consume. There is no doubt that this can be accomplished under a judicious system of protection to the industry which will encourage American farmers to engage in it. Hawaiian annexation is adverse to this policy and would unquestionably inflict a serious blow to the sugar industry of the United States.

MISSION WORK IN CHINA.

The annual report of the American Board of Foreign Missions makes a gratifying showing in regard to the mission work in China. This is somewhat surprising, in view of the serious obstacles encountered by the missionaries in China a few years ago. It will be remembered that in our province missions were destroyed by mobs and missionaries and converts were murdered by the people, and although the injury done to American mission work was less than to that caused on by those from other countries, the outbreak of paganism for a time seriously crippled all missionary work. Now we are informed that in at least one district of China there has been in the last two years an expansion of field and growth in churches, schools and hospital work unparalleled in the history of mission work in that part of the world.

It may be generally known that there have been some marked changes in methods of mission work in China in recent years. One innovation is to maintain what might be called club houses for the educated and cultured Chinese in order that the rich and influential people may be reached. The Chinese people follow leaders readily, and some of the brightest missionaries have seen that the best way to reach the common people is to reach their natural leaders. More attention is being given to the study of the Chinese religions and Chinese philosophy and the missionaries are thus enabled to get nearer to the people. As a result of this policy one missionary recently reported that in Hunan, a province which has long stoutly resisted the advances of the foreign teachers, the opposition has lately ceased, and three state officials have issued proclamations calling on the people to respect the rights and privileges of the missionaries.

Estimates of the population of China have run as high as 400,000,000, so that the field for mission work is practically unlimited. The success of the American missionaries in China will open the way for freer commercial relations with the people of the interior provinces, and if the American traders are as energetic and persistent in their search for new fields as the missionaries, a great trade will some day be carried on with the Chinese people. Intelligent missionary work is of benefit to the missionary nations as well as to the heathen.

FOR PANAMERICAN TRADE.

Despite the efforts of the United States and the various American republics in the international union has increased but little since the time of holding the Panamerican congress, but it is certain that the merchants and manufacturers of the western hemisphere are now much more familiar with each other than they ever were before. The work that has been done is not yet bearing fruit, but the harvest time will surely come. In transmitting a copy of the first commercial directory of the American republics to President McKinley the director-in-chief of the bureau called attention to the fact that the appropriation for carrying on this work is small compared with the sums spent by some other nations for similar work.

For instance, Great Britain, through the National Board of Trade is carrying on in the American republics practically the same work that devolves upon this bureau, and the annual appropriation by the British Parliament for this branch of its work exceeds \$325,000 per annum, while the appropriation for this work by congress amounts to only \$33,000 per annum. But even with this meager support of the bureau an excellent beginning has been made and there is no reason to doubt that in time the trade between the republics of North and South America will become of great importance.

One of the best results of the Panamerican movement thus far achieved is the increase of interest shown by the business men of the American republics in this general trade movement. Some of our South and Central American neighbors are showing the aggressive spirit on any and every occasion. They have already made certain that several of these republics will have national exhibits at the Transmississippi Exposition next year, and these national exhibits will be one of the most interesting and valuable features of the exposition.

The fact that Mexico, Venezuela, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Hawaii and other American republics are to be represented at the exposition as nations, and that merchants from these and many other American republics will be here with exhibits, shows a lively appreciation of the value of the exposition as an opportunity for enlarging Panamerican trade. There will be buyers as well as sellers from these American republics at the exposition, and the information they gather here about the transmississippi region will be taken home by them and be carefully considered. The benefit ought to be reciprocal, and will be if the people of the transmississippi region make good use of the opportunity as their neighbors in other American republics.

APPEALS TO PUBLIC SPIRIT.

Omaha must contribute at least \$200,000 more toward carrying out the great enterprise that has ever been undertaken by its citizens. We refer of course to the exposition, which is destined to exceed every similar project, barring the World's fair, and promises to exceed in its substantial benefits the most sanguine expectations of its projectors. There is no reason whatever why the sum required to carry the exposition project to completion should not be raised either by downright donations or subscriptions to the exposition stock. In the midst of the greatest business depression this city has ever known public-spirited citizens of Omaha raised over \$100,000 within a few months toward purchasing the site and erecting the buildings for the Nebraska State fair. Compared with the Transmississippi Exposition, which is not merely national, but international, the State fair was a mere side tent show. The advertising Omaha has already received through the exposition would more than repay every dollar subscribed up to date. In fact millions of dollars expended under ordinary methods could not have bought the world-wide advertising given to the exposition city.

The most invaluable advertisement Omaha is to receive will come with the opening of the exposition gates, when the country and the world at large behold what has been accomplished and grasps the scope and magnitude of the resources and possibilities exposed to view in tangible form in the magnificent buildings that are gradually approaching completion.

It has been a source of chagrin to the managers of the exposition that some of the men that own millions of dollars worth of property in Omaha whose value has already been enhanced by the exposition have sulked in their tents and declined to contribute a dollar toward what is acknowledged on all hands to be a most laudable and promising undertaking. These people and the concerns that have subscribed hundreds of dollars where they should by rights have given thousands can, if they only will, make up the amount required to carry out the original plans and meet the demands made upon the exposition by the extension and enlargement of the improvements devolving upon the exposition association.

The liberal treatment which is being accorded to the exposition by the United States government is due to the fact that the heads of departments as well as congress begin to realize that the Transmississippi Exposition will be another milestone on the national highway of progress and civilization. This alone should stimulate every man concerned in Omaha's future to contribute his full share toward making the exposition in every respect up to the high standard of excellence that has been set for it and is expected of it.

James A. Garfield made a speech in the house of representatives on Hawaii April 6, 1876, in which he made plain his position to any movement looking toward the annexation of the islands. He was speaking in favor of a commercial treaty with Hawaii. "I do not approve of the Hawaiian treaty for commercial reciprocity," he said, "because it looks in the direction of securing possession of those islands. I wish to state distinctly that, except in the north—I have seen the last of our annexations; and in this remark I include the whole group of West India islands and the whole of the Mexican territory contiguous to the United States. Both these islands and Mexico are inhabited by people of the Latin races, strangely degenerated by their mixture with native races—a population occupying a territory that naturally enfeebles man; a population and a territory that I earnestly hope may never be made an integral part of the United States. I can not more strongly state my view of that subject than by saying that if the island of Cuba were offered to us with the consent of all the powers of the world, and \$100,000,000 in gold were offered as a bonus for its acceptance, I would unhesitatingly vote to decline the offer."

An organization known as the Miners' National Bureau of Information, with headquarters in Denver, will send a special car loaded with ore and mineral specimens from the Colorado mines through the states of the east to advertise the mining resources of the Continental states. Now that the people of the country are more than ever interested in mines and mining this project is especially timely. The stream of Klondike argonauts, which has already started, passes some of the richest undeveloped mining regions of the world, and with proper advertising many of the gold seekers can be induced to forego the perils northward journey and seek their fortunes in Colorado and other states of the west.

The American Federation of Labor passed a resolution, designed primarily as an answer to certain statements made by Booker T. Washington, to the effect that all labor without regard to color is welcome to the ranks of the federation. This is but a reaffirmation of the position taken by the federation in the past. The southern delegates find it hard to live up to this principle, where the feeling against the negroes is strong, but an effort to draw a color line in labor organizations would be fatal to them.

Once more we are assured that the German government is on the point of entering upon a general program of tariff retaliation against all countries imposing duties that bear heavily upon the German exporters. Germany, by reason of its limited area and the comparative narrowness of its manufacturing industries, is not in the best position for beginning a trade war against the rest of the world, and Germany can hope for very little sympathy in other European nations.

Name Him.

Philadelphia, Pa. Weyer was the wolf while Blanco is the fox of Spain. Now, who's the monkey?

A Billion Dollar Country. Globe-Democrat.

Our foreign exports for 1897 will strengthen the claim that this is a billion-dollar country. The total for eleven months is \$74,900,000.

Then Would Peace Reign.

Chicago Tribune.

The right and reasonable way to settle the Cuban controversy is to mobilize General Weyler and Hannis Taylor against each other in some distant island and let them fight to a decision.

The Pennsylvania Wolf.

Chicago Tribune.

A Philadelphia capitalist, who presented that city with a residence and art gallery valued at \$1,000,000 is being severely criticized because his generous act was followed by an admission that he is a candidate for governor. Philadelphia people evidently have not harmonized their business ideas with the indirect system of bribery.

Misplaced Sympathy.

Chicago Tribune.

It is reported that James B. Genry, the murderer of Judge York, consigned by mistake to the eastern penitentiary for a term of health, but recovered a vigorous degree of health, but has been refused admittance to that institution. His cell is made a sort of Mecca by theatrical people visiting the city, and the memory of his atrocious crime is already growing faint. Thus we make heroes of our villains.

Increases the Rule.

Cincinnati Tribune.

Buffalo, like many another place, is no stranger to the kind of property which exhibits itself in increased wages. Last October, the employees of the Buffalo Furnace company received an advance of 5 per cent, and now it is stated that a further increase of the same amount will be made on January 1. It is well to note that the increases which are being recorded are the rule and that the reduction which has been so necessary in the case of the Fall River cotton operatives is the exception.

The Menest of Combines.

Indianapolis Journal.

A sit-down club has been organized in Indianapolis, O. It is composed of men picked up from the streets and is intended to help any woman under any circumstances. These men are not so ungallant and impolite as they may seem, the purpose being to secure the reduction of the price of goods by compelling the street car companies to provide enough cars to accommodate all passengers. It is not probable, however, that the organization will flourish, American men being too inherently courteous to be able to carry on such an undertaking for any length of time. The desired reform will have to be accomplished in some other way.

How the Merit Pinn Works.

Baltimore Star.

The civil service commission reports to the senate that in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, 24,163 persons passed their examination and were appointed to various positions, or about one in eight. In the preceding year about one in four of those who passed received offices, and in 1897 about one in eight received offices.

NOW FOR FLAT MONEY.

Silver and the Sacred Ratio Ignored.

Philadelphia Times (dem.)

The free coinage of silver on the basis of 16 to 1 has been practically abandoned by the democratic organization throughout the country. It was thrashed and suppressed in New York, where the Democrats was both city and state; it was diplomatically evaded in Maryland and the territory of Governor, and but for the anti-German feud in the ranks of the party would have been successful. It was a prominent feature of the platform of the party in 1896, where the Democrats were whipped out of their boots.

The most significant indication we have had of the purpose of the Democratic party to abandon the free silver policy is in the resolutions unanimously adopted by the democratic caucus of congressmen a few days ago. Of the 12 democratic members of the house over 100 were present, and the party platform adopted committed the practically unanimous support of the members.

The caucus determined upon the line of policy the party should pursue in the present congress, and the democratic faith is summed up in four resolutions. The first declares against direct or indirect efforts to retire the greenbacks and treasury notes; the second declares against extending the privilege of reducing the taxes of our national debt; the third declares in favor of the Cuban insurgents; and the fourth favors a just bankrupt law.

There is not a word in this democratic platform to indicate the representatives of the states in congress in favor of free silver. Indeed, not a word is uttered about silver as a medium of exchange, and the fact that special emphasis is given of democratic hostility to the retirement of greenbacks or treasury notes obviously means that the Democratic party carry a decent dollar as a feature of democratic faith, flat money without intrinsic value whatever will be the next financial policy the party will adopt.

The slump of the democratic leaders from free silver to flat money is entirely logical, as the bottom has entirely fallen out of the silver policy which has advanced to a dollar in gold and the silver dollar reduced in value to 40 cents. The free silverites seem to have come to realize the folly of making silver dollar worth 40 cents and are ready to let flat money for 60 cents; and they logically conclude that if 40 cents worth of silver can be made a flat dollar a piece of paper issued by the government is ready to do it for the sake of a new naval base in the heart of the Pacific?

silver is simply a bastard flat money theory, and those who have advocated it make themselves only the more consistent by dropping silver and making flat money of paper. It is very evident that the free coinage of silver will not again be expounded as an article of democratic faith, but the next issue that is certain to come for judgment of the American people will be naked flat money. The advocates of cheap money see the folly of spending 40 cents to issue a dollar when they can issue a dollar practically without cost, and everything now points to the Democrats of the house taking measures in the present congress leading up to the issue of naked flat money in 1898. It is something gained to have the free silver heresy expounded as dead by its leading advocates, and the intelligence and integrity of the people will be confidently relied upon to meet the issue of flat money that means undignified repudiation.

GOVERNING HAWAII.

Serious Problem Presented by the Proposed Annexation of Hawaii.

No one has yet shown how Hawaii ought to be governed after its admission to the United States. This is a question that cannot be relegated to political expediency, as Mr. Tamm and other annexationists have temporarily disposed of the point of possible statehood; rather must it be considered and settled within a dollar and a cent without party assistance. Various suggestions have been made, as that Hawaii should become a county of California, that it should become an unorganized territory like Alaska, or a territory with an organized legislative local government like New Mexico, that it should be governed like the District of Columbia, a commission appointed by the president, that it should be placed under a governor with dictatorial powers, and finally, that it should be admitted as a state, as is proposed by the bill of Representative Spaulding of Michigan. Now on the calendar of the house, under circumstances of so much doubt and lack of unanimity among the annexationists themselves, we are probably to review, first of all, the development of our territorial policy during the national existence. The result will help to guide our conclusions as to the propriety of our system to the case in hand. The ordinance of 1787 was the origin of territorial administration in the United States. This legislation provided for the organization of the territory ceded to the general government by certain of the original thirteen states, which extended from Pennsylvania to the Mississippi river and from the Ohio river to the great lakes, and from which have grown the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. The ordinance provided for the inhabitants of the territory civil and religious liberty and also prohibited the institution of slavery; provided for an internal administration through a governor, a council of general judges, and a legislative council consisting of the governor and judges sitting together. The ordinance also provided for the establishment of a general assembly and representation in congress by a territorial delegate as soon as the territory should have made inhabitants of voting age. This provision was hardly of importance to the growth of free institutions, but the prohibition of slavery, because it contemplated the local autonomy in all the territories of the United States, embodied, moreover, one of America's grandest contributions to the civil polity of the world—that of home rule.

When Louisiana was purchased from France in 1803 the territory was for a year governed as a pure despotism, all powers, executive, legislative and judicial, being concentrated in Governor Claiborne, who was appointed by the president. This form the precedent for the New York Sun's suggestion that Hawaii should be placed under dictatorial rule. Congress in 1804, however, created a territory out of the region near the gulf and gave it a governor, a council of judges, and a legislative council. Louisiana was placed under dictatorial rule, a supreme court of three judges, a council of five members and a body of representatives elected by the people. The remaining territory of the Louisiana purchase was gradually divided up into organized territories, or potential states, as the territory of Orleans, the same general plan, although the slavery prohibition of the ordinance of 1787 was not, of course, applied to new territories connected to the southern sphere of influence. Florida, which was bought from Spain in 1821, was organized, like Louisiana, with slavery allowed in the territory, and so also were the states of Texas, California, Texas and California, which were respectively annexed and admitted as full fledged states, all the other states created from the Louisiana purchase and the Mexican conquest have passed through the same development as originally prescribed by the ordinance of 1787, gave insofar as the slavery issue caused no modification.

Today we have several territories in different stages of development. Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma are regularly waiting for the Indian territory, the Indian territory and Alaska are unorganized, while the District of Columbia, because of its peculiar relation to the national capital, has remained in its present condition of political impotence. Alaska, however, is about to step forward, and in addition to its present governor, judges and commissioners, which were given it in 1854, it now demands its own civil code, instead of Oregon's, under which it has been governed, while as population increases the territory will probably become before long as fully organized as Arizona or New Mexico. And there will be little opposition to this advance, if, as now seems sure, the population of Alaska will be derived mainly from the United States and English speaking countries.

It is with these precedents in our history that the advocates of home rule for Hawaii shall be governed in case of annexation? The suggestion that it be ruled as Governor Claiborne ruled in Louisiana the year after Louisiana was purchased from France, and that it remain in its present condition of political impotence, Alaska, however, is about to step forward, and in addition to its present governor, judges and commissioners, which were given it in 1854, it now demands its own civil code, instead of Oregon's, under which it has been governed, while as population increases the territory will probably become before long as fully organized as Arizona or New Mexico. And there will be little opposition to this advance, if, as now seems sure, the population of Alaska will be derived mainly from the United States and English speaking countries.

There are more of Greater New York's population underground than on the surface. In other words, there are thousands of New Yorkers who have held views similar to our own in reference to the exposition. Some of them may even have been in the city in behalf of the enterprise, but we feel that the great number of them need only a little encouragement to make them shake off the shackles of lethargy and actively engage in this hour doing everything in our power to help make successful this greatest exposition ever launched in all the transmississippi country. We must not leave the work alone to Omaha. It is not an Omaha enterprise now, but one in which every citizen, not only of Nebraska, but of every transmississippi state, and should be so. The Times knows that there are thousands of Nebraska who have held views similar to our own in reference to the exposition. 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