

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.: I, Charles H. Trenchard, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, say that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Bee, Morning Edition, Sunday Edition, printed during the month of December, 1899, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Circulation categories and numbers. Total: 656,912. Less returned and unsold copies: 32,222. Net daily sales: 624,690. Total for 1900: 225,000.

Not before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of January, 1900.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

The aggregate carrier delivery circulation of The Evening Bee is double the aggregate carrier delivery circulation of the Morning World-Herald in Omaha and South Omaha.

The carrier delivery circulation of The Evening Bee reaches 7,031 bona fide subscribers that are not reached by the Evening World-Herald and 7,016 subscribers that are not reached by the Morning World-Herald.

More than 9,000 carrier delivery subscribers to The Omaha Evening Bee and The Omaha Morning Bee are not reached either by the Morning World-Herald or the Evening World-Herald.

It goes without saying that the number of copies of The Evening Bee or The Morning Bee sold by dealers and newsboys exceeds by a very considerable number the number of World-Herald dailies, morning and evening, sold by dealers and newsboys.

If the Cuban cabinet had been organized five years ago there would not now be war on the island.

The war is on in Ohio and for the next ten days the war clouds over China will afford no distraction for the people of the United States.

Nebraska sugar factories increase their output of sugar every year. It is an industry well established, but there is room for more factories.

Tammany started in with an effort to out an old soldier from office and the old soldier promptly refused to move on at the dictation of the democratic machine.

A first class flag burning story doesn't get the jingoes fairly started until a denial is made and the aforsaid jingoes are left high and dry with their complaints.

The Nebraska state building is the best built structure on the exposition grounds. That fact is patent to anybody who has had an opportunity to institute comparisons.

The next governor of Iowa will not have as many aides on his military staff as the present governor, but the number of enlisted men in the national guard will be as large as ever.

It is hard to see how the proposed partition of China indicates an intention on the part of the European powers to reduce the whole world to slavery, but Senator Stewart sees it.

Fusion or anti-fusion is a burning issue in every state where the populist party casts a large vote. It bids fair to burn up the bond of union which has made fusion possible in the past.

The democratic leader in Brooklyn voluntarily retired from politics the day Brooklyn became a part of New York City, and he was not the only politician who retired about the same time.

The fact that the American people continue to manifest marked interest in discussing topics relating to currency and national finances does not prove that they are ready to fall into the arms of the silver doctors.

A Chicago newspaper reports that there were 166 lynchings in the United States in 1897, as against 131 in the previous year, and of these 146 were in the south. There are entirely too many lynchings in the south, and, for that matter, too many in the north and everywhere.

Wyoming will be creditably represented at the exposition. Governor Richards is wide-awake to the advantage to be derived from participation by his state in the great enterprise that cannot fail to prove of incalculable value in advertising and developing the marvelous resources of the greater west.

A board of arbitration has decided against the United States in the matter of a Mexican claim. The finding of the board should be accepted absolutely in order that the rule of accepting the decisions of such boards may be firmly fixed. Arbitration will be much more common in the next century than in the present and the United States should set the example of abiding by decisions properly made.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT IN OHIO.

Unless the legislature of Ohio now in session reflects to the United States senate the man whose candidacy was endorsed by the state republican convention at Toledo last summer and again endorsed by nearly every county convention held in the state, who made his light for his party and for himself in the open and carried the state for republicanism despite the bitterest and most malignant opposition, every Ohio republican ought to hang his head in very shame and contrition. Senator Hanna is fairly entitled to re-election.

There is nothing strange or unusual in the situation at Columbus. Senator Hanna was appointed to the senate by the governor of the state at the urgent solicitation of representative Ohio republicans. He announced that he would be a candidate for election to the seat he thus temporarily filling and asked the endorsement of the party through the state convention. That course may not have been a wise one, indeed many republicans thought the step extra hazardous, because it forced Mr. Hanna to the front as the paramount issue of the campaign. But the endorsement was accorded to Mr. Hanna and every republican candidate for the legislature understood that Mr. Hanna was the candidate of the party for the senate. Every republican candidate was directly or by inference pledged to vote for him when the opportunity should come. The republican managers at Columbus have done right in refusing to have a caucus on the senatorial matter. Senator Hanna is every senator and representative is under obligation to vote for him in the joint session of the two houses.

The fact that men elected to the legislature by republican votes have joined hands with the democrats to effect organization of the legislature so that Senator Hanna's defeat may be encompassed and are engaged with democrats in the disreputable business of introducing bills intended as insults to the senator is a disgrace to Ohio. As well might a republican elector prepare to vote for a democratic candidate for president in the electoral college. If they go further and accomplish the election of a democrat to succeed Mr. Hanna in the senate the disgrace will be a national one and will be felt by the party throughout the country. It is a critical time and the occasion calls for plain words.

The fact that a few prominent Ohio republicans, men who have been honored by the party in other days, have sanctioned the treachery of a few of the republican legislators and while pretending to be loyal to their party and true to the underlying principle of rule of the majority have been secretly conspiring at defeat of the republican candidate for the senate, does not excuse those legislators for the crime they evidently contemplate. It is not yet too late to save the republican party in Ohio from impending disgrace and republicans everywhere will watch with renewed interest the outcome of the negotiations under way at the Ohio state capital.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS.

Hundreds of New England farms once valuable are now lying idle and worse than worthless in proof of the latter day supremacy of the western and middle state farmers and of the change which has made of New England a strictly manufacturing region. If the abandoned New England farms are to be again used there must be some substantial changes in conditions under which farming is done. As an illustration of the condition of farming in New England the case of Litchfield county, Connecticut, is cited. There are twenty-six towns in the county, all but four of them being farm towns, but the population of the twenty-two farm towns is almost exactly the same as eighty years ago, and 3,000 less than forty years ago. In thirty years the number of cattle fed for meat has decreased from 44,365 to 31,382, and in value from \$1,577,845 to \$850,732, or nearly two-thirds, and farm stock in general from \$2,164,248 to \$1,074,433, while the value of the farm lands has decreased fully one-half.

While business men and philanthropists have been busy with projects for getting the surplus population of the cities located in colonies on the western farms those abandoned or half used New England farms have not been overlooked. The company which has been formed with the head of the New York wool exchange at its head to purchase New England farms and sell the land to actual occupants in small lots on easy terms may accomplish great good for New England and for those who go upon the farms. The existence of land in the west that can be secured almost free renders the success of any exclusive tenant system of farming in any part of the United States impossible. The farms must be owned by those who work them. New England farms have been abandoned largely because they are owned by persons who are not farmers. When the wrong steps are retraced there will be few tilled farms in the eastern states.

The work of reclaiming the New England abandoned farms cannot in any way interfere with the larger work of developing the agricultural possibilities of the west. There is land enough in this country for all the idle and dissatisfied of the cities.

THE CITY'S HONOR AT STAKE.

The Transmississippi and International Exposition is the most gigantic enterprise that has ever been projected and undertaken in Omaha. While the responsibility for its success has been voluntarily assumed by the officers of the corporation organized to enlist participation in the exposition by the United States government, the various states and foreign countries and to raise the means for carrying the project into effect, every citizen of Omaha must share with the management the glory and credit of successful achievement or discredit and odium that would attach to failure either partial or complete. That the exposition has passed the period of doubt and uncertainty is an established fact. The question whether there will be a Transmississippi Exposition

in 1898, which confronted the management six months ago, is no longer asked by anybody. The colossal amount of preparatory work done in the vast field of operation has materialized. In the face of almost insurmountable obstacles the exposition has secured congressional appropriations for the erection of the magnificent government building now under construction and a liberal appropriation for the largest national exhibit made since the Columbian World's fair. A number of foreign nations have signified their intention to emulate the example of the United States government, and more than one-half of all the states of the union are now making active preparations for creditable representation at Omaha. The superb exhibition buildings are assuming massive proportions and the grounds already present a most impressive spectacle.

It now remains for Omaha to give the management of the exposition that liberal and undivided support which it must have in order to redeem the pledges made and obligations assumed in the name of Omaha. It remains for every man and woman in Omaha to assist in this great work, not merely by direct contribution, but by a display of local pride. The hundreds of thousands who are to be the guests of Omaha the present year should find its citizens prepared to entertain them. Every home should be beautified as far as possible, and every street and avenue should be in condition for the immense throngs that are to gather in this city during the exposition season. To enter into the proper spirit our citizens must see to it that needless posts, signs and other eyesores be removed and a liberal quantity of paint and oil be applied upon weather-beaten structures.

Last, but not least, Omaha must proclaim it from the house-tops that visitors will be protected not only from footpads and pickpockets, but also from conscienceless hotel men who may want to take advantage of the pressing demand for hotel accommodations. We never must lose sight, even for a single moment, that Omaha's credit is at stake in making the Transmississippi Exposition a memorable event if not an era in its history to which it can point forever with pride and satisfaction.

The Chicago steel trust has re-incorporated under the laws of the state of Illinois with an authorized capital of \$87,000,000. It is safe to assume that two-thirds of this colossal sum is water, on which the incorporators expect their plant to earn at least 6 per cent a year over and above operating expenses and ordinary wear and tear. In the course of time the steel octopus will go to the wall with a crash by reason of its fictitious capitalization, carrying disaster and ruin in its wake to allied industries. But financial wisecracks and political humbugs will persist in ascribing the periodical industrial upheavals which destroy credits and strew the land with financial wrecks to the lack of sufficient currency to do business and the ruinous effect of our money standard. The only redeeming feature of the fast and loose corporation laws which permit over-capitalization by stock companies is the tax imposed upon the inflated concerns. The Chicago steel syndicate which was incorporated for \$87,000,000 for example had to pay \$87,000 into the state treasury of Illinois for the privilege of legalizing a gigantic trust that must sooner or later seriously endanger the safety of our industrial fabric.

Governor-elect Shaw of Iowa has been invited to act as permanent chairman of the convention of the National Sound Money league, which is to be held in Indianapolis this month. Iowa is fortunate in the prospect of having a governor of the ability required for such a position and with views on the currency question about which there is no misunderstanding. Mr. Shaw's speeches during the campaign of 1896 and the campaign in which he was elected governor bristled with the choicest arguments in favor of maintaining a sound currency system for the United States.

The circulation incubator of the police commission organ is quoted as testifying that the Morning World-Herald in Omaha and South Omaha or about 1,500 copies or thereabouts of so-called bona fide subscribers are located has not yet transpired.

A Klondike exhibit at the exposition would attract more people than any other possible feature of the mining exhibits. If the railroads having through lines between the Mississippi river and the Pacific coast could be induced to pool issues with the Cudahy transportation line an extraordinary exhibit of Klondike minerals could be placed in the Mines building at Omaha. It would not only largely increase the passenger traffic to the exposition, but it would induce many people to make a trip to the Klondike region.

South Dakota people, and especially the residents of Hot Springs, are making an effort to secure the location of a national home for disabled soldiers at Hot Springs. Much may be said in support of the claims of this enterprising little city in the Black Hills, and it is certain that if the home is located there the old soldiers who avail themselves of its hospitality will be surrounded by many comforts not possible elsewhere. The state soldiers' home, located in Hot Springs, is one of the best of these state institutions.

Notwithstanding disquieting rumors coming from Central America it appears that negotiations for the final union of three of the republics have so far proceeded as to insure the success of the plan. One strong Central American republic ought to be freer from revolutionary troubles than the weak nations of today, and in time the other two re-

publics may be brought into the union.

The friendly advice of the United States government might well be offered to assist in this desirable international movement.

Judge Shabugh is entitled to credit for sustaining the city's rights and upholding the verdict rendered in its behalf in the suit for the recovery of the funds embezzled by Henry Bolin. While that verdict may operate as a hardship upon some of its best citizens, the taxpayers of Omaha will feel under obligations to Judge Shabugh for protecting them from an imposition of burdens that should be borne by those who have assumed them.

The new Board of Education is now organized and in shape for business. Men who helped to elect the new members can step up and claim their reward. While the school board has a limited amount of patronage to bestow, and there are many applicants for every salaried position, it is certain that the man with the longest reach will win the coveted prize. We therefore advise every aspirant to buckle on his armor and wade in.

The validity of the Douglas County Exposition bonds has been called in question at the state capital. It seems incomprehensible that the legislature has the right to authorize the issue of exposition warrants without asking permission of the people, while the county of Douglas cannot issue bonds, although the proposition was submitted to the people and carried by nearly a three-fourths vote.

President Jordan of the school board may not be able to revolutionize the public school system, but he is in position to make a reputation by introducing reforms that are essential to the well being of our schools. Mr. Jordan is regarded as an excellent choice, and it is to be hoped that he will not disappoint the people whose respect and confidence he enjoys in an eminent degree.

The year 1897 was a debt paying year. But men who have money want to use it and if the people are not willing to borrow it and pay interest for its use temporarily the money will be invested directly by its owners or their agents. The year 1898 will be an investment year.

The "traveling postoffices" established by the government for the convenience of persons living on farms have become popular wherever tried and the post-office department recognizes their value by proposing that the service shall be greatly extended and improved.

Fortifying Canada. Milwaukee Sentinel. It is pleasant to notice that England is planning to send reinforcements to the fortifications of Canada. They may come handy in case of trouble when the provinces get ready to join Uncle Sam's family.

Fusion Defined. Philadelphia Press. "Fusion" means a democratic editor in Michigan, "fusion" means a union of the fortifications of Canada. They may come handy in case of trouble when the provinces get ready to join Uncle Sam's family.

Rule or Rule in Ohio. Minneapolis Tribune (rep). It is to be noted that Messrs. Parker and Bushnell, who are just now striving to wreck the republican party in Ohio, ever stop to consider where they would have been but for the rule of the majority in the past. It is no longer a question of retiring a so-called boss in the person of Senator Hanna but it is a desperate game of wits and nerves. It means that the republican party in the Buckeye state.

Klondike Romances. St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Somebody is doing some tall and virginal lying about the condition of food supplies in the Klondike country. One report says that the Klondikers are so hungry that they are eating their own shoes. There are neither too few nor too many, but just enough to feed everybody during the winter. This is certainly a magnificent opportunity for speculation as to who is doing the romancing in this matter.

Solidity of Business. Globe-Democrat. The falling off in the number of commercial failures in 1897 is a fine illustration of the solidity of the business improvement of that year. Of course the aggregate volume of trade throughout the country in the year was greatly in excess of the exhibit of 1896. This renders the reduction in the number of failures very significant. More business was done in 1897 than in the preceding twelve months, and it was done under safer conditions. Moreover, 1898 promises to be an improvement on 1897.

Politicians Shout People Dig. Philadelphia Record. The politicians of Colorado have spent a great deal of time and energy in hallooing for free silver, without appreciable advantage to the country or to themselves. But while the politicians were shouting, people of a more practical turn of mind have been digging for gold. The result is that the Klondike has been an output of \$2,000,000 in gold, not to mention the incidentals in the shape of silver, copper and lead, which are by-products of the gold mine. The result is that the Klondike is digging pays better than hallooing.

Watterson's Jingo Platform. The Courier-Journal is a jingo, but it is a jingo having an ample and a soaring soul. When it goes a-cattin' it goes a-cattin' right. It is a jingo, but it is a jingo with a heart. It is a jingo, but it is a jingo with a brain. It is a jingo, but it is a jingo with a conscience. It is a jingo, but it is a jingo with a soul.

How Pensioners Feeling Life. Philadelphia Times. One of the serious facts about the pension list is that a disabled veteran, when granted a pension, is not only relieved of the burden of life that can be expected by the average healthy man of corresponding age. It appears that the average rate of mortality among invalid pensioners is only fourteen to one, while the experience of insurance companies shows that the death rate among insurable risks at the same period of life is something over thirty-one in 1,000.

Coal Interests Get Together. NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—It was said in Wall street today that a conference had taken place between J. Pierpont Morgan, before his recent departure to Europe, and the leading coal interests. The result is said to have been the arrival at an understanding regarding the output. Mr. Morgan is said to have declared all along that the anthracite coal interests could not be held together by any agreement except on a co-operative basis, and his advice, it is asserted, is now being carried out.

Land Grabbers Approaching a Row in the Sudan.

Assuming the reports that a French expedition has definitely occupied Fashoda on the Nile to be true, the clash between England and France in those regions would be at hand. There has been ample time for the two expeditions moving from the westward and the one from the eastward, described in the Sun a few days ago, to have arrived at Fashoda, and to have begun their northward movement toward Khartoum. It is just five months since they were reported to have departed from their bases on the Nile and the Red Sea, and it is in all probability the news that their advanced parties were already moving down the Nile from Fashoda that hastened the trazeer of Kassaia by the Italians to the Anglo-Egyptian force under an English commander, Parnes and Pasha. General Idris, and Mr. Fisher to the southwest of Kassaia, which have been occupied by Anglo-Egyptian troops from that place, are within a few days' march of the Nile, and about fifty miles from Kassaia. They are evidently intended to serve as a basis of observation to which the British and Egyptian forces will be ordered to move. The direct distance between El Fasher and Khartoum is about two hundred miles, and it is probable that a force of any considerable body of troops, so that the effect of their occupation is only a moral one.

Meantime the advent of a French armed force on the scene at Khartoum will considerably alter the complexion of affairs if they are authorized officially to take part in the defense of the Nile. The British and Egyptian forces will be ordered to move. The direct distance between El Fasher and Khartoum is about two hundred miles, and it is probable that a force of any considerable body of troops, so that the effect of their occupation is only a moral one.

The news that the French advanced party has probably reached the Turkish mission near some time back through Abyssinia, has arrived at Omdurman will be awaited with great interest, inasmuch as it must determine the effect of the news on the Egyptian government toward the government of France and Turkey, which appear to be acting in concert in this matter. It is an English commander-in-chief of the Anglo-Egyptian forces on the Nile has ordered away all correspondents and non-combatants, indicative of an expectation of stiff work.

COMBINES AND MIDDLEMEN.

The Anthracite Barons Plan Another Heat. Boston Globe. The new coal combine which proposes to enter into a contract with the government for the supply of anthracite coal for the navy, and which sees from \$20,000,000 to \$35,000,000 of profit, would, according to the public that this does not mean an increase of price to the consumer.

As this anticipated profit is not to come from the consumers, from whom it is to be taken, it must come from the pockets of the middlemen. It is, from several thousand retailers, now engaged in the coal trade, who are to be squeezed out of business through the operation of the combine. In short, the scheme is modeled after the plan of the Standard Oil company, which has done the same thing to the oil retailers through its own agents all the way from the sixties to the present time.

The socialists are earnestly intent upon abolishing the "middlemen." That is just what they want. The great want of the people is to get rid of the middlemen. The socialists are earnestly intent upon abolishing the "middlemen." That is just what they want. The great want of the people is to get rid of the middlemen.

Significance of Increased Opportunities for Workingmen. Kansas City Journal. According to Dun's Review there are 500,000 workingmen employed in this country now than were employed a year ago. This means that 500,000 men who were forced into idleness under the operation of the Wilson tariff are now in the enjoyment of well paid wages. It means that 500,000 American citizens who twelve months ago were hunting about the country vainly hunting for something to do are now earning good wages.

What It Means. Senator Mason is said to prefer punching the bag to all other forms of exercise for keeping down superfluous flesh. Hon. Frank B. Loomis, returned minister from Venezuela, says that Governor Pinckney of Michigan made an excellent impression in that country and may become a large operator there.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE. Ambassador Drexler has entirely refused the Pionibno palace in Rome, which Mr. MacVeigh occupied as ambassador to the papal court, and is to have spent \$100,000 on the repairs alone.

M. L. Hewitt, who is largely interested in gold mining in Montana, held the other day that the Montana miner would run off in search of wealth to the Klondike as a subject for the lunatic asylum, for the reason that he believes there is more gold in Montana than in that northern El Dorado.

Yankers were excited by rumors until a police justice sentenced some of them to jail and then released them to spread the report of their treatment among their fellow citizens. The Yankers has solved the tramp question, for the tramps avoid the place.

A woman in Switzerland had her stomach removed by surgeons and is enjoying good health without it. Mr. Dolge of Ohio has had six feet of his intestines removed and is in better health than ever before. A New York man was operated on for appendicitis, and when part of his brain was removed recovered rapidly. These triumphs of surgery give color to the statement that there are men without hearts.

To own and carry 9,000,000 bushels of wheat, as Mr. Joseph Lewis of Chicago, is now doing, implies the ownership of considerable money as well as wheat. Mr. Lewis says the wheat cost him about 70 cents a bushel, but close observers of the deal place the average price between 80 and 85 cents. At 80 cents he would have cost \$700,000, a considerable sum to have tied up. The daily cost of carrying 9,000,000 bushels of wheat is estimated at \$4,450, of which amount \$2,250 is for storage.

Some of the admirers of Emperor William claim that Germany is prosperous under his government, but the New York Tribune recently published some facts which reveal the poverty of the country. In England, says the Tribune, the line of income tax is drawn at \$800. In Prussia it is drawn at \$250. One would think that would leave all except paupers subject to taxation. On the contrary, it taxes only 8.46 per cent of the people. No less than 61.4 per cent of the people of Prussia, then, have to live on incomes of less than \$225 for each family.

GEN. AUGER SHOWED HIS PASS

Captain Threatened to Put Him Off the Train If He Did Not. Vigilance Necessary to Protect Trains in Fighting Territories—Auger's Anger and His Subsequent Apology.

The exact amount of money and goods stolen from the government during the war will never be known, but that it amounts to millions of dollars worth there can be no doubt. The amount of goods taken from the trains on the railroads of this railroad during the war amounted to over \$2,000,000. Trains were frequently stopped and rifled; paymasters of the army were often held up and the contents of their safes carried to Dixie to replenish the coffers of the confederacy. This had continued some time and it was believed that interested parties had taken passage on the passenger trains and signed to their friends in republicans who a train came along that was worth the risk of derailing and capturing. This Secretary Stanton resolved to put a stop to as far as he could. It would not answer, but he decided to do it. He decided to put a stop to as far as he could. It would not answer, but he decided to do it.

Incident of War Time Travel. The exact amount of money and goods stolen from the government during the war will never be known, but that it amounts to millions of dollars worth there can be no doubt. The amount of goods taken from the trains on the railroads of this railroad during the war amounted to over \$2,000,000. Trains were frequently stopped and rifled; paymasters of the army were often held up and the contents of their safes carried to Dixie to replenish the coffers of the confederacy. This had continued some time and it was believed that interested parties had taken passage on the passenger trains and signed to their friends in republicans who a train came along that was worth the risk of derailing and capturing.

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