THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, sa: George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, printed during the month of September, 1898, was as fol-

126,860	1625,8
226,932	17
326,098	1825.1
426,225	1925,3
525,602	2025,4
625,384	3125,8
725,425	22
826,290	2326,0
925,018	2425,9
1024.943	2525,4
1125.454	2625,6
1225,002	2726,0
1325,455	2825,8
1425,148	2925,3
1525,381	
20,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	3025,5
Total	
Less returns and unse	
Net total sales	752,6
Net daily average	
	E B. TZSCHUCK.
Sworn to before me	
presence this 30th day	
The same of the sa	or mobile surport, rose

WELCOME TO THE BEE BUILDING

No visitor to Omaha and the exposition should go away without inspecting The Bee building, the largest newspaper building in America. and The Bee newspaper plant, conceded to be the Anest between Chicago and San Francisco. A cordial welcome is extended to all.

It is also Porto Rico, U. S. A.

Great Britain is also complaining of stormy weather. Jupiter Pluvius has no chosen people.

Exposition stock certificates will after all be worth something in addition to their value for framing.

Be sure to register next Thursday. Last year's registration does not count for this year's election.

A target practice school for would-be suicides ought to prove a profitable business in Omaha just now.

eace maker, Indian Comm sioner Jones is entitled to the war bonnet with the pipe of peace thrown into States to disregard the solemn pledge dustrious class of its citizenship. the bargain.

Register Thursday and take no chances on having your name omitted from the

Send your friends copies of The Bee's handsome peace jubilee number. It is ernment to carry out, in perfect good ful exposition of the resources and prodpronounced by all the finest of exposition souvenirs.

We have all reason to be thankful that the storm god delayed his visit to the exposition until after the presidential party had departed.

If there were only some needy poet who had the requisite pull with the directors in control a \$10,000 exposition ode would be next in order.

As governor general of Porto Rico, General Brooke may be depended on to keep his typewriter better oiled than did Weyler and Blanco over in Cuba.

Congress may as well prepare now for the wager of war which is sure to be precipitated between the railroad managers and the ticket scalpers as soon as the congressional arena is again thrown open.

Charlie Wooster came and saw the exposition, but declares himself unregenerated in his virulent opposition to the magnificent enterprise. A man convinced against his will is of the same opinion still.

According to latest advices from Porto Rico, all the high officials there are taking steps to acquire American citizenship by the shortest possible route. This process might be aptly characterized as office seeking by naturalization.

Will the 6,000 exposition stockholders who came to the rescue of the enterprise with their hard-earned savings in the shape of stock subscriptions stand idly by while the directors throw \$10,000 of their money away on an edition de luxe exposition history?

If it were not for Dave Mercer the exposition bills would never have gotten through congress. If it were not for Senator Allen's assistance they might not have gotten through congress. But it is certain that they received no help from the man who is trying to and courage, there is undoubtedly a climb into Dave Mercer's shoes

The police board is getting down to business. In weeding out the driftwood that has secured lodgement on the police force and reorganizing the depart- among the independents, yet it is said ment on lines of discipline and efficiency; that his opponent, the selection of Tamthe board will have the backing and en- | many, is likely to receive the support couragement of all good citizens who of a considerable portion of this eleare anxious to have both fire and police | ment. departments conducted upon business

SOVEREIGNTY OVER CUBA.

the London Times, the American com- New York than national issues. It is a missioners have rejected the idea of ac- fact that must be admitted that the United States. The ground of this re- state has not been in all respects above sumed by the United States in regard to caps the republican candidate—how Cuba when war was declared. The much can only be known when the votes gardless of politics. government pledged itself to the pacifi- are counted. The campaign on both cation of Cuba, upon the accomplish- sides is being carried on with a great men of which the people of the island deal of vigor, but there has been nothwere to be left free to form an inde- ing so far to clearly indicate the probpendent government and it was most able result. explicitly declared that the war was not entered upon for territorial aggrandizement.

tion of the United States toward Cuba with the grave duty and responsibility could be asked. of framing and establishing a government without some guidance and conlieve that if left wholly to themselves them, for there is an intense factional hostility. It is to be regarded as certain that in the absence of any control by the United States the insurgents and their sympathizers would not permit a large element of the people to have any voice in framing a government. It is manifestly our duty to see that in creating a government for Cuba all the people of the island shall have opportunity to participate.

What should be clearly understood is, that while the United States must pacify Cuba and insure it a proper form of government, when these things are accomplished we withdraw absolutely from the island, making no claim to any part of its territory or to any right or privilege there as a return or compensation for what we have done. It is plainly indicated by the conduct of some of the insurgent leaders that they have for the celebration by German-Amerinot full faith in the Intention of the United States to give Cuba independ- the great west, whose progress is typiforces and are said to have avowed No nationality has contributed more to took to the woods. their purpose to make armed opposition | the upbuilding of this region and no to any attempt on the part of the United | constitutes a more substantial and inof the government. These people To the Germanic elements is largely should be reassured. Possibly the at- due the phenomenal advance made by First day of registration Thursday. titude of the American peace commis- Nebraska and its neighboring states in sioners may have this effect, but there is all the arts of civilization. On the farm no reason why they should not be in- and in the workshop German thrift, formed by the president that there is perseverance and skill have wrought no substantial ground for their distrust | marvels as wealth producers and withand that it is the purpose of this gov- out it there could have been no success-Cuban people.

THE FIRST PRIZE FAKIR.

The war, it is generally conceded, has brought to the front any number of correspondents with telescopic vision and india rubber imaginations whose fautastic fabrications have dazzled the readers of the yellow journals. It has remained, however, for the fertile fields of Iowa to produce the first prize peace fakir, whose very audacity and sublime assurance have compelled several Chicago newspapers to pay telegraph tolls and space rates on this literary gem from the crown of the Nineteenth century Ananias:

WEBSTER CITY, Ia., Oct. 16,-Seven years ago a farmer living west of this city hung his vest on the fence in the barnyard. A calf chewed up a pocket in the garment, in which was contained a gold watch.

Last week the animal, a staid old milch cow, was butchered for beef and the timepiece was found in such a position between the lungs of the cow that the process of respiration, the closing in and filling the lungs, kept the stemwinder wound up and the watch had lost but four minutes in the

The only regret is that this wonderful cow was not provided with X-ray window-pane ribs, through which people might look and tell the time of day. Had it only been discovered in time it would certainly have been brought to the Transmississippi Exposition and from the pinnacle of the Dairy building it would have struck the hours for the benefit of the visiting throngs.

THE NEW YORK CAMPAIGN. Colonel Roosevelt has started on a speech-making tour of the state of New York and is reported to be everywhere received with enthusiasm. It is easy to understand this in view of the splendid soldier record of the republican caudidate, but it would not be judicious to assume that all who are attracted by Colonel Roosevelt's personality and who cheer him because of his record in the war will support him at the ballot box. Besides admiration of his patriotism very strong popular faith in the integrity and uprightness of Colonel Roose-

velt. This feeling, which the public career of the man fully justifies, ought to win him many votes, particularly

Colonel Roosevelt has been making cretion as the better part of valor and democratic candidate, Van Wyck, con- a school bond proposition in the coming is to the interest of neither.

he authority of the correspondent of much greater concern to the people of sary to its endorsement. cepting sovereignty over Cuba for the present administration in the Empire

OUR GREAT FOREIGN TRADE. The foreign commerce of the United If the report from Paris accurately States continues heavy, though the figstates the position of the American com- ures for last month show that the big seventy years, until now it is one of the missioners it shows that the administra- | crop movement seems to have spent its tion intends to adhere strictly to the force to some extent, there being a might heed with profit. resolutions of congress, which clearly reduction in the exports of September define the purpose of the government in of \$14,000,000 as compared with the corgoing to war. But this does not mean, responding month of last year. Still the very considerable balance in favor of will end. Whether or not the with- this country for a single month. Imdrawal of the Spaniards and the decla- ports last month were somewhat larger ration of peace will bring the powers of than for the same month a year ago, the president of the United States to an but they continue less in amount than end, unless congress shall give him ad- for several years and no very material ditional authority to maintain an army increase is to be expected. Thus the is perfectly obvious that it will be the very satisfactory protection to home induty of the United States to retain such dustries, without at all interfering, so control in Cuba as shall be necessary far as can be judged from the statistics, to maintain peace and order there and with exports. A free trade argument to enable the people to proceed in a is that in order to sell we must buy, but proper way to the formation of an inde- certainly this finds no support in our pendent government. It would seem experience of the last year. Take the that there could be no question as to the figures as officially given for the last obligation of our government in this re-nine months. These show that imports spect. We cannot leave the people of fell off over \$100,000,000, as compared Cuba in a state of anarchy. We must with the corresponding period of 1897, see to it that the pacification of the while exports increased \$120,000,000. island is complete and absolute. The No more convincing proof than this of Cuban people cannot safely be entrusted the fallacy of the free trade argument

As now indicated, the excess of exports over imports for the trol and they must look for this to the current year will be about \$500, United States. There is reason to be- 000,000. It is quite as likely to go beyond as to fall below these figures. to set up a government there would be In any event it will be a splendid balbitter and perhaps bloody strife among ance in favor of this country, assuring not only the maintenance of our unprecedented supply of gold, but its increase for at least another year. Perhaps the most gratifying feature in the record of exports is the large increase in the amount of manufactures going into foreign markets. Here again a on our free silver and populist friends, but been persistently preached that so long bad when he was elected. as the country adhered to the protective eign markets for its manufactures. Yet these are going abroad in increasing volume and in some lines American manufacturers are able to undersell all competitors. The United States is having a magnificent foreign trade and there is favorable promise of its contin-

uance. The 18th day of October was set apart cans of their part in the development of faith, the pledge it has made to the ucts now exhibited at Omaha. The German-Americans have a right to celebrate their achievements and are entitled to the credit which justly belongs to them as important factors in the westward match of empire.

The American people have paid off since July in extra internal revenue taxes alone over \$32,000,000 toward the expenses of the war with Spain. What better index could be had to the resources of the nation and the prosperity of its people! In what other country in the world could such a huge sum be collected from the people in so short a time as an addition to their ordinary tax burdens without leaving disastrous marks upon their business interests? Without the new lease on prosperity brought by the advent of the republican administration, the war taxes could not have been so lightly carried nor would they have been so productive of revenue to the government.

For a mutual admiration society, the popocratic three-ring aggregation cannot be beat. The treasurer tells how much the land commissioner has saved; the land commissioner dilates upon what the secretary of state has earned; the secretary of state holds up the vigilance of the auditor; the auditor lauds the Nast's picture of the Tweed ring with all the thieves standing in a circle and each pointing to the next one as the guilty man should be adapted and

A new survey of the mouth of the geodetic survey is said to have added an area of some 2,500 square miles to the territory belonging to the United supposed. This is certainly better and less expensive than the acquisition of

Chicago's peace jubilee decorations and triumphal arches are said to have fury of the storm, but they cannot have caught as bad a blast as the Spanish Santiago and Manila.

If the school board heeds the manifest public sentiment it will recognize dis-

fines his talks to state issues, the demo- election is to frame it to respond to the According to report from Paris, on cratic leaders urging that these are of demands of those whose votes are neces-

can support them conscientiously re-

Characteristic of the People.

McKinley as the chief magistrate of the world's greatest republic received glorious greeting at Omaha.

Skin and Perseverance. The average yield of wheat per acre in France has been steadily increasing for highest in the world. There is a lesson in

Puliman's Huge Surplus.

Philadelphia Record. The Pullman Palace Car company finds Itas Senator Foraker urges, that as soon total of over \$90,000,000 is a large one self with surplus assets of \$18,000,000, which as the Spaniards shall have withdrawn and was in excess of the value of im- it proposes to turn into additional capital and peace shall be declared, the obligat ports to the amount of \$42,000,000-a The railways insist that they barely make a living off the American traveler. Evidently he is more profitable asleep than awake.

Cuba's Military "Necessities."

Philadelphia Record. Secretary Alger will urge congress to necessity. Cuba fairly reeks with military necessities, but the necessities of our home congress and the treasury. Nor is it quite clear how the federal legislature can be asked to build a railway in a country which it has declared free and independent and which may never be fit for either annexa-

Blunder of Railroad Detectives.

The railroad detectives, having with much disconcerted to find that the scalpers have have been furnishing large blocks of tickets to the brokers for sale at reduced rates. The prosecution of the scalpers probably but the disagreeable termination of the prowhen the firing gets hot that you are bom- frosted and put to sleep. barding your own camp.

Hot Tips Overlooked. The president need not rub it in too much free trade theory is confuted. It has he might call their attention to the fact that wheat and corn didn't go quite to the

If he could just get hold of a few of those policy it could not hope to find any for- old banners which used to do duty at free silver rallies, he could decorate his car Schley when both commanders were searchwith them and probably make converts by the thousand. A few days ago a free silver meeting was broken up by some unfeeling individual who, just at the most lugubrious stage, produced one of those glorious old banners which read this way:

What could a prophet of woe do in the ace of that! It epitomized the whole cam paign of 1896; it secalled all the gloomy predictions of William Jennings Bryan and all the vagaries of "Coin's Financial ence. They refuse to disband their fied in the Transmississippi Exposition, School." The orators couldn't stand it and

PORTO RICO AS A STATE.

Question with Which Uncle Must Wrestle. Philadelphia Press The issure raised by the discussion over

the admission of Porto Rico as a state is not whether Porto Rico shall govern its own local affairs, but whether it shall share in the government of the union. Local government to the fullest measure

cossible every one believes Porto Rico should have, now or whenever the inhabliants of the island are fit for it. The miltary government now established ought to lead to such local government as the island s fit for and this should be steadily enlarged as time goes on, until all local affairs are as completely in the hands of a local executive, legislature and judiciary as in in American state, or even more.

Admission as a state can neither increase nor diminish these privileges of local administration or the determination of this country to grant them. Statehood raises a question and privilege different in kind. t gives a share in the government of the United States as a whole. Neither the constitution nor American constitutional practice has ever looked on this privilege as an the fleet was not in Cienfuegos and proceed d inherent right. It is denied for reasons of to Santiago, where he arrived on the 28th. political expediency to Washington, the seat of government. It was refused for years to determined that the Spanish fleet was in the Utah after the territory had sufficient population because polygamy was held to unfit a region or population to share in governing the union and if polygamy had not been abandoned Utah never would have been admitted.

The decisive reason in all these cases is the welfare and prosperity of the entire country and this is clearly against giving Porto Rico, Hawaii or any part of the Philippines retained any share in the government of the union by admitting them as states; but it is equally clear that admission is against the welfare of these colonies themselves. English and French experience is eloquent. England excludes its colonies from Westminster, but gives them local home rule and they are all prosperous. The only discontented part of the British empire is Ireland, which has representation in the English Parliament and is denied home unblemished honesty of the treasurer. rule. French colonies send members to Paris and enjoy no home rule and not one pros-

If Porto Rico is tied to the union as state friction is sure to come. The island differs in language, in character, in race, in climate, in institutions, in habits and in product from the union. Its people will not assimilate for generations. Represented Yukon by the officers of the coast and at Washington, its local government will become a political machine backed by federal office and aided by federal influence. Annexed to the United States and enjoying all the advantages of trade with this coun-States by the discovery that the river try, but possessing full local rule, Porto empties into Bering sea twenty miles Rico can develop in its own way along its further west than had formerly been own lines and reach its own aim and ideal of a self-governing community.

If Cuba could become a protected republic, in which full security exists for all property territory by conquest or even by friendly rights and contracts under local self-government, but enjoying special trade relations with the United States and giving full protection to American investments, it would be better both for the United States suffered to a deplorable degree in the and for Cuba. Territory the United States first white men to penetrate that region. did not seek in the war and does not desire for its own sake now. Its object is flags and banners in the storms off be best secured by states and colonies en- eleven cats in the house. The wife testified European aggression and linked to the plaintiff lost his case. United States by the ties of trade and mutual interest. Territorial connection with way building, who died in Milton, Mass., on the United States is as much to the interest the 12th of this month, was born in France of Porto Rico as of the United States. For of American parents, and when crossing the principles to produce the best results some strong speeches, dealing chiefly drop the three-high school scheme with- porto Rico as of the United ocean for the first time was captured and nearly all druggists at 50 cents for full sized possible with the resources at our com- with national questions, whereas the out further ado. The only way to carry States—that is, to be admitted as a state— held as a French prisoner on a British package, or by mail from the Stuart Co.,

ECHOES OF THE LATE WAR.

When President McKinley promoted to vana and San Juan, doubtless unaware of the valorous efforts of curbatone strategists to explain the Santiago naval campaign and how one is entitled to all the glory to the exclusion of the other. The controversy has revived, after a few weeks rest, in a significant manner. Philadelphia admirers are buying a \$3,500 sword of honor for Schley. Sampson is reported ill at Havana, and his illness is ascribed by correspondents to depression induced by the alleged lack of appreciation for his war services." Ridiculous and unworthy as the assertion is, it serves as a pulse to start the home batteries afresh. During the last week there have been two agriculture which even the United States outbreaks on the part of Sampson's admirers, and what purported to be "conclusive proof" was printed, showing him to have been "the whole thing."

camp was what was claimed to be a summary of the findings of the Naval Board of Review, recently in session in New York, This board was composed of the navigating officers of the ships participating in the destruction of Cervera's ficet, with Commander Wainwright of the Gloucester as build a railway across Cuba as a military presiding officer. The reports had it that this Board of Review found and declared that Sampson's plans guided the battle; that it in the island, as Mr. Foraker asserts, it present tariff appears to be affording government will have first claim upon was "a captain's battle," fought and won by the captain, and that the signals of the Brooklyn, Commodore Schley's ship, had no material bearing on the victory. To these findings was added the statement that the Brooklyn fought at a greater distance from the escaping fleet than any other American vessel, namely, two miles. Lest these conclusions might shock popular ideas, a postscript was added to the effect that the Brooklyn "did gallant service in the fight." labor and astuteness gathered in a number The absurdity of the alleged summary was gratitude. The chivalry and patriotism of of Pittsburg ticket scalpers, are somewhat evident to any one familiar with the admitted facts of the battle. The Brooklyn was had the assistance of the railroad passenger hit more times by the enemy's shells than agents in "bearing" the market for railroad any other ship; its effective shots on the with the fortitude of Spartan heroes. The ransportation. In other words, the scalpers enemy's ships were twice the number credshow that the railroad lines themselves ited to any other, and the one life lost on mayed and their courage could not be the American side was on the Brooklyn. These established facts could not be set aside by a Board of Review, nor was it atwill not be pressed, all things considered, tempted. The alleged summary was manufactured out of whole cloth. The report of before ceedings should convince the detectives of the board has not been made public in whole the necessity for a preliminary conference or in part. It is in possession of Commowith the general passenger agents before dore Philip, and he declares in a telegram beginning another round-up of the cut-rate to the Navy department that the findings do fraternity. It is somewhat depressing to not in any manner agree with the published begin a vigorous cannonade, only to discover report. Thus is another wild war story

The first shell thrown into the Schley

The second attack on Schley comes from three sources-St. Louis, Washington and New York. Washington furnishes the inspiration in the form of copies of naval dispatches which are to accompany the report of the chief of the Navigation bureau to congress. Those on which particular stress are laid are the dispatches passing between the Navy department and Sampson and ing for Cervera's fleet. In connection with them it is asserted that Commodore Schley was dilatory in complying with orders, that he was disobedient and would have been removed from his command had not President McKinley interposed a veto. The St. Louis and New York reporters agree in asserting that the cabinet twice agreed in urging the emoval of Schley, but that the president noothed the matter over by sending Sampson to Santiago. This is the "great secret sary. The Flying squadron sailed from Key West, May 19, for Cienfuegos. Sampson had just returned from San Juan. Neither Sampson, Schley, nor the department knew the location of Cervera. The Flying squadron was, therefore, on a still hunt. Commodore Schley naturally supposed that Cervera would attempt to enter the port of Cienfuegos, because from that point he would have rall communication with Havana and could ship to the capital the supplies he carried for Blanco's army. On the 20th the department received an intimation that the Spanish fleet was at Santiago. Sampson was

instructed to communicate with Schley. On the 21st Sampson dispatched to Schley, saying: "Spanish squadron probably at Santiago. If you are satisfied they are not in Clenfuegos, proceed to Santiago, etc." Schley was satisfied that the fleet was in Cienfurgos, and so stated in a dispatch on the 23d. think I have them here almost to a certainty," he said. Meanwhile, Sampson was instructed to arrange safe conduct for troops invading Cuba, and could not detach his own fleet for service at Santiago. On the 27th positive orders were sent by Sampson to Schley to blockade Santiago. Before Schley received the order he satisfied himself that On the morning of the 29th he had definitely harbor and sent a dispatch to that effect to the department. The peg on which the critcs hang the charge of disobedience is a dispatch from Schley on the 28th, stating that he did not have sufficient coal for his fleet, and would proceed to Key West for that purpose. Scouting vessels were immediately sent to intercept Schley with order to blockade the port at all hazards. Whether they intercepted him before he personally saw two of the Spanish vessels at the mouth of the harbor does not appear from the dispatches published. What they do show is a great deal of irritation over the movement of Schley, while a part of his fleet was coaling twenty miles south of Santiago the commodore suddenly ran in front of the entrance and saw "the Colon and Teresa and two torpedo boats moored inside Morro." Sampson arrived at Santiago, June 1, and assumed

ommand. There is no report or explanation from Schley in the dispatches, and it is said he as not made one. But even admitting that e made an error of judgment, his subse quent action in the blockade and in the destruction of the Spanish fleet so far outweighs the error as to make its publication appear petty and ridiculous.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Justice Harlan of the United States supreme court is so fond of golf that he gets ip at 6 o'clock in the moraing to play it. Lieutenant Peary's Jaughter, born is Greenland five years ago, can scarcely endure a climate where the mercury rises above 70 degrees.

Jeremiah Curtin, the translator of most of Sienkiewicz's books, is one of the bes inguists ever graduated from Harvard. Ho speaks eighteen languages. This is still an undiscovered country.

party has recently returned from a trip of 250 miles up the Noatah river in Alaska, the An Indiana man tried to get a divorce from his wife the other day on the pleathe extension of civilization and this can that she made his life miserable by keeping that they will or not. joying complete home rule, protected from that she never kept more than nine and the

J. M. Forbes, the ploneer in western rail-

SMITING THE GROWLERS.

Detroit Journal: President McKinfey spoke the rank of rear-admiral the naval heroes of at Omaha yesterday and the speech that he The republican school board ticket is Santiago it was hoped the partisans of place alongside of Lincoln's incomparable most obliging, and gives them what they omposed of men who command the con- troversy, satisfied with the honors dispensed. speech at Gettysburg, but it will stand forth fidence of the entire community and Both commanders set an example their ad- as the grandest rebuke ever administered to jection, it is stated, is the position as criticism and this to some extent handi- every taxpayer and patron of the schools mirers might follow with profit. They are unthinking critics who have done their utattending to their respective duties at Ha- most to discredit the government, reproach our army, and demoralize our navy.

Philadelphia Record: President McKinlev's address at Omaha was an impassioned appeal to the patriotism of the people. No president ever had more substantial proof of the arder of the love which American people bear for their country. He did not ask in vain for men or money whilst the war lasted; he will find the people behind him just as loyal in meeting all the questions growing out of the war which affect the national honor. He need not fear.

Detroit Free Press: In his eloquent tribute to the American soldier and sailor, in his affirmation of the lofty purpose of the nation in going to war with Spain, and in his reproachful allusions to those who would detract from the glory which the nation has won through the heroic deeds of the actors in that war. President McKinley's utterances at Omaha will meet with the approva of the country.

Chicago Times-Herald: These courageous utterances should bring the blush of shame to every man who has been mean enough to belittle our military achievements or has attempted to sow the seeds of dissatisfaction among the defenders of the flag. They should send such a wave of patriotic impulse over the country as will stimulate the people to renewed efforts in the election of a congress that will stand by the president and keep the flag where American valor has planted it.

Baltimore American: The president's defense of the American soldier and sailor rings with sincerity and feeling. The greatest orator that ever fived could not conjure words to frame a more appropriate

Washington Star: "You know in our country," said the eminent Chinaman, "it is considered the height of courtesy to present a man with a burial casket." "Yes," answered the young emperor, "but these relations of mine are becoming altogether too polite." America's soldiers sustained them in the trenches and nerved them to withstand the severities of exposure under a tropical sun spirit of American sailors could not be disshaken in the face of the enemy, al though they were called upon to accept deprivations and suffer bardships which tried men's souls as they were never tried

New York Tribune: The speech of President McKinley at Omaha was one of those simple and eloquent deliveries which the country has learned to expect from him in any critical period of the nation's history. It reviews with telling force what was done to prepare for war and what the war accomplished, giving warm appreciation to the men who have helped to uphold and advance the honor of the nation, and refrains from the pitiful guesses which vex ome souls whether Sampara or Schley, Shafter or Miles was entitled to the greate credit. It is a grand speech in its portrayal of the present attitude of the nation resulting from the war, in comparison with the complaints as to its conduct.

HOSPITALITY AT OMAHA.

An Eastern Correspondent's View of the Jubilee Celebration.

The Washington correspondent of the Margaret E. Sangster in Harper's Weekly. New York Times, who visited Omaha during Jubilee week, gives his impressions of the celebration as follows: "Omaha was so crowded with strangers during the reception this week to President McKinley that the visitors literally begged to be taken into the houses of citizens. The new papers make of the war" just revealed, and is classed as the houses of citizens. The new papers make a vindication for Sampson, justifying the omission of the names of his subordinates from the reports. To understand the grave offenses now charged against Schley, brief the subordinates building. She has known bitterly hard the way.

The new papers make widely circulated complaints of the poor hotel accommodations here, but the truth is, Omaha has been singularly wise in not overbuilding. She has known bitterly hard who niles us still in the way.

The average man and no other the same of his subordinates accommodations here, but the truth is, Omaha has been singularly wise in not overbuilding. She has known bitterly hard who niles us still in the average man and no other the same of his subordinates accommodations here, but the truth is, Omaha has been singularly wise in not overbuilding. imes, has experienced the delights of prosperity since the opening of the exposition and does not propose to slump down int another slough of despond as soon as the great show is closed. Therefore, no hotel in the right sense of the word was erected for the accommodation of guests, no new houses were constructed. But a large proportion of the private houses have been Thousands entertain from thrown open. he spirit of hospitality. Many others let their rooms for money. But all agree that it was a part of civic good sense to make guests comfortable without erecting buildings which, as soon as the fair is past, would be

superfluous. "The ordinarily quiet streets of Omaha have been as thronged as those of a great metropolis, and during the last few days the thoroughfares out at the fair have been almost impassable. The Union Pacific train came from the west in twelve sections last Wednesday morning, and it took two en gines for each train from the east. Nor is this enthusiasm misplaced. This great exposition of the products of the Mississippi valley is inspiring in the extrme. The land seems fairly oppressed with plenty. The crowds, ugly, patient, slow of movement composed of almost all the nations of the earth, move about in silence, applauding nothing, yet absorbing the exquisite loveliness of the place. The people from the date when the 100,000 schools of Amerifarms, who spend most of their lives about | ca will contribute to the fund of \$250, the barnyard, in the field, or in homes of unmistakable ugliness, sit for hours, immovable, watching the play of light upon the buildings of the Court of Honor at the exposition. "The sky of the plains is as blue as that

of Italy, and against it rests the chaste beauty of the edifices which Walker and Kimball and other architects have erected. The light at this time of the year is often golden, particularly late in the atternoons; on the bluffs which flank the Missouri a 1011g purple haze rests. The long sweep of th river is visible. The scene is one of great loveliness. But the beauty of the place ways off becomes almost solemn by night, when the hundreds of thousands of incandescent lights prick the darkness and outline turret, dome and facade. No electrical display has ever equaled this. Neither have the fireworks which are displayed almost nightly ever been equaled. They are made on the ground, and to suit the day, displaying the

NO FAITH CURE. ABOUT STUART'S DYSPEPSIA TAB-LETS.

They Cure Stomach Troubles and Indigestion Anyway-Whether You Have Faith in

Mere faith will not digest your food for ou, will not give an appetite, will not increase your flesh and strengthen your nerves and heart, but Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will do these things, because they are comcosed of the elements of digestion, they contain the fuices, acids and peptones necessary to the digestion and assimilation of all wholesome food. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest

food if placed in a jar or bottle in water heated to 98 degrees, and they will do it much more effectively when taken into the stomach after meals, whether you have faith They invigorate the stomach, make pure blood and strong nerves, in the only way

that nature can do it, and that is, plenty of

what we cat, but what we digest that does

wholesome food well digested. It is

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by

proper insignia or portraits, according to the guests who are being entertained. Innes, the leader of a band well known in the east, is at present furnishing the music, and the

SMILING LINES.

want.

Brooklyn Life: Tramp-Say, boss, won't ye help a poor fellow?
Dude-The old story, I suppose-sick wife and two starving children?
Tramp-No, boss, new story-sick child and two starving wives.

Detroit Journal: "Mr. Jones, I believe!" exclaimed the confidence man, cordially. "Some folks 'll b'lieve anything, b'gosh!" observed Farmer Pumpkinshucks, giving the other a cold glare.

Chicago Tribune: "So far as office is con-cerned," said the cross roads sage, "I have noticed that mighty few men ever reach their declining years,"

Cincinnati Enquirer: "Yes," said the fat man with the frayed clothes of fine texture, "I went into that deal with \$10,000." "How did you come out?" asked the other Chicago Record: "Clarendon Dawdler is

"Doesn't he do anything at all?"
"Do anything? He doesn't even blame his parents for not bringing him up differently."

Jewelers' Weekly: Jeweler-I suppose the subject of this portrait lost his life in the Spanish war? The Locket Purchaser-O, no! He's com-ing home sooner than I expected. That's why I'm in a hurry to have it mounted

Indianapolis Journal: "Yes, I started on my lecturing tour with the avowed inten-tion of telling the people things they all ought to know."
"My dear man, people would much rather hear things they ought not to know."

Chicago Post: "Economical girl!"

"How so?"
"Why, what with late hours, decollete gowns and rich food during the society season, she collected the greatest assortment of ailments of any girl in our set, and then she married a nerve specialist.

Detroit Journal: "You doubtless cursed

Detroit Journal: "You doubtless cursed the day you were born!" sneered the heroine, magnificent in her new fall coat, to say nothing of her anger.

The villain winced.
"Belleve me, no!" he protested. "I never swore until I was eight months old!"

For in every life, after all, there is a period of innocence, ere yet inevitable deprayity asserts its sway.

Washington Star: "Mabel and that young dude have been occupying the front parlor two or three evenings a week for a long time now," remarked the old gentleman reflectively, "but I guess there's no longer any question as to their engagement. The gas bill is extremely low this month."

Chicago Tribune: Upguardson-I wonder what causes these shooting pains in my head. Atom-Your looking-glass will tell you. You are bullet-headed. Chicago Tribune.

It was not grief
That, like a thief.
Robbed him of youth, they say.
His beard turned white
In a single night—
But he'd washed the dye away.

THE AVERAGE MAN.

over land, over sea, as we travel, Just the plain, hardy, average man.

So on through the days of existence All mingling in shadow and shine,
We may count on the every-day hero,
Whom haply the gods may divine,
But who wears the swarth grime of his
calling,
And labors and earns as he can,
And stands at the last with the noblest,

OUR DAILY BULLETIN.

The commonplace average man.



WASHINGTON, Oct. 19, 1898 .- The Lafayette Commission has chosen today. the anniversary of Yorktown, as the 000 for a Lafayette monument to be unveiled at the Paris Exposition in 1900.

But the chilly blasts well known to all Omahans are not so far away. Neither is the rainy season-when you should be supplied with one of our excellent Mackintoshes at \$5.00—the kind that keeps out the cold as well as the rain.

While it would please us to sell you a Maekintosh at \$5.00, we'd prefer you to take one of those fine Frieze, Cheviot, Melton, Kersey, Covert or Beaver Overcoats or Ulsters that we are selling for \$10.00better value has never been offered before.

