

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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5.....	20,002	19.....	25,485
6.....	20,384	20.....	25,038
7.....	20,425	21.....	25,588
8.....	20,290	22.....	25,000
9.....	20,018	23.....	25,040
10.....	20,942	24.....	25,400
11.....	20,454	25.....	25,078
12.....	20,002	26.....	25,635
13.....	20,455	27.....	25,344
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Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 30th day of September, 1898.
S. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

WELCOME TO THE BEE BUILDING.

No visitor to Omaha and the exposition should get away without inspecting The Bee building, the largest newspaper building in America, and The Bee newspaper plant, conceded to be the finest 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.

As a peace maker, Indian Commissioner Jones is entitled to the war bonnet with the pipe of peace thrown into the bargain.

First day of registration Thursday. Register Thursday and take no chances on having your name omitted from the list of voters.

Send your friends copies of The Bee's handsome peace jubilee number. It is pronounced 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 war 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 of deluxe 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 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 department on lines of discipline and efficiency the board will have the backing and encouragement of all good citizens who are anxious to have both fire and police departments conducted upon business principles to produce the best results possible with the resources at our command.

SOVEREIGNTY OVER CUBA.

According to report from Paris, on the authority of the correspondent of the London Times, the American commissioners have rejected the idea of accepting sovereignty over Cuba for the United States. The ground of this rejection, it is stated, is the position assumed by the United States in regard to Cuba when war was declared. The government pledged itself to the pacification of Cuba, upon the accomplishment of which the people of the island were to be left free to form an independent government and it was most explicitly declared that the war was not entered upon for territorial aggrandizement.

If the report from Paris accurately states the position of the American commissioners it shows that the administration intends to adhere strictly to the resolutions of congress, which clearly define the purpose of the government in going to war. But this does not mean, as Senator Foraker urges, that as soon as the Spaniards shall have withdrawn and peace shall be declared, the obligation of the United States toward Cuba will end. Whether or not the withdrawal of the Spaniards and the declaration of peace will bring the powers of the president of the United States to an end, unless congress shall give him additional authority to maintain an army in the island, as Mr. Foraker asserts, it is perfectly obvious that it will be the duty of the United States to retain such control in Cuba as shall be necessary to maintain peace and order there and to enable the people to proceed in a proper way to the formation of an independent government. It would seem that there could be no question as to the obligation of our government in this respect. We cannot leave the people of Cuba in a state of anarchy. We must see to it that the pacification of the island is complete and absolute. The Cuban people cannot safely be entrusted with the grave duty and responsibility of framing and establishing a government without some guidance and control and they must look for this to the United States. There is reason to believe that if left wholly to themselves to set up a government there would be bitter and perhaps bloody strife among 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 not full faith in the intention of the United States to give Cuba independence. They refuse to disband their forces and are said to have avowed their purpose to make armed opposition to any attempt on the part of the United States to disregard the solemn pledge of the government. These people should be reassured. Possibly the attitude of the American peace commissioners may have this effect, but there is no reason why they should not be informed by the president that there is no substantial ground for their distrust and that it is the purpose of this government to carry out in perfect good faith, the pledge it has made to the 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 fantastic 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 faki, 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 Annals.

WEBSTER CITY, Ia., Oct. 18.—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 wild 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 seven years.

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 candidate, 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 and courage, there is undoubtedly a very strong popular faith in the integrity and uprightness of Colonel Roosevelt.

This feeling, which the public career of the man fully justifies, ought to win him many votes, particularly among the independents, yet it is said that his opponent, the selection of Tammany, is likely to receive the support of a considerable portion of this element.

Colonel Roosevelt has been making some strong speeches, dealing chiefly with national questions, whereas the democratic candidate, Van Wyck, confines his talks to state issues, the democratic leaders urging that those are of much greater concern to the people of New York than national issues. It is a fact that must be admitted that the present administration in the Empire state has not been in all respects above criticism and this to some extent handicaps the republican candidate—how much can only be known when the votes are counted. The campaign on both sides is being carried on with a great deal of vigor, but there has been nothing so far to clearly indicate the probable result.

OUR GREAT FOREIGN TRADE.
The foreign commerce of the United States continues heavy, though the figures for last month show that the big crop movement seems to have spent its force to some extent, there being a reduction in the exports of September of \$14,000,000 as compared with the corresponding month of last year. Still the total of over \$90,000,000 is a large one and was in excess of the value of imports to the amount of \$42,000,000—a very considerable balance in favor of this country for a single month. Imports last month were somewhat larger than for the same month a year ago, but they continue less in amount than for several years and no very material increase is to be expected. Thus the present tariff appears to be affording very satisfactory protection to home industries, without at all interfering, so far as can be judged from the statistics, with exports. A free trade argument is that in order to sell we must buy, but certainly this finds no support in our experience of the last year. Take the figures as officially given for the last nine months. These show that imports fell off over \$100,000,000, as compared with the corresponding period of 1897, while exports increased \$120,000,000. No more convincing proof than this of the fallacy of the free trade argument could be asked.

As now indicated, the excess of exports over imports for the current year will be about \$500,000,000. It is quite as likely to go beyond as to fall below these figures. In any event it will be a splendid balance 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 free trade theory is confuted. It has been persistently preached that so long as the country adhered to the protective policy it could not hope to find any foreign 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 prospect of its continuance.

election is to frame it to respond to the demands of those whose votes are necessary to its endorsement.

The republican school board ticket is composed of men who command the confidence of the entire community and every taxpayer and patron of the schools can support them conscientiously regardless of politics.

Characteristic of the People.
Boston Globe.

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

Skill and Perseverance.
New York Tribune.

The average yield of wheat per acre in France has been steadily increasing for seventy years, until now it is one of the highest in the world. There is a lesson in this achievement which even the United States might heed with profit.

Pullman's Huge Surplus.
Philadelphia Record.

The Pullman Palace Car company finds itself with surplus assets of \$18,000,000, which it proposes to turn into additional capital. The railways, which 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 build a railway across Cuba as a military necessity. Cuba fairly reeks with military necessities, but the necessities of our home government will have first claim upon 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, which may never be fit for either annexation or statehood.

Blunder of Railroad Detectives.
Chicago Chronicle.

The railroad detectives, having with much labor and astuteness gathered in a number of Pittsburgh ticket scalpers, are somewhat disconcerted to find that the scalpers have had the advance of the railroad passenger agents in "beating" the market for railroad transportation. In other words, the scalpers show that the railroad lines themselves have been furnishing large blocks of tickets to the brokers for sale at reduced rates.

The prosecution of the scalpers probably will not be pressed up by some one considered, but the disagreeable termination of the proceedings should convince the detectives of the necessity for a preliminary conference with the general passenger agents before beginning another round-up of the cut-rate ticket.

Hot Tires Overlooked.
Baltimore News.

The president need not rub it in too much on our free silver and populist friends, but he might call their attention to the fact that wheat and corn don't go quite to the head when they are elected.

If he could just get hold of a few of those old banners which used to do duty at free silver rallies, he could decorate his car with them and probably make converts by the thousand. A few days ago a free silver meeting was held up by some one who had the audacity to bring a banner to the scene, produced one of those glorious old banners which read this way:

Will Sell for 25 Cents a Bushel.
Admission as a state to the increased number of local administration or the determination of this country to grant them. Statehood raises a question and privilege different in kind. It gives a share in the government of the United States as a whole. Under the constitution no American citizen is to be denied the right to vote in the government of the United States as a whole. Under the constitution no American citizen is to be denied the right to vote in the government of the United States as a whole.

Local government to the fullest measure possible every one believes Porto Rico should have, now or whenever the inhabitants of the island are fit for it. The military government now in effect is a hindrance to such local government as the island is 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 an American state, or even more.

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ECHOES OF THE LATE WAR.

When President McKinley promoted to the rank of rear-admiral the naval heroes of the late war, the nation took a place alongside of Lincoln's incomparable speech at Gettysburg, but it will stand forth as the grandest rebuke ever administered to unthinking critics who have done their utmost to discredit the government, reproach our army, and demoralize our navy.

Philadelphia Record: President McKinley's address at Omaha was an impassioned appeal to the patriotism of the people. No president ever had more substantial proof of the ardor of the love which American people bear for their country. He did not act 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 respectful allusion 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 approval 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 awaken a wave of patriotic impulse in 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 lived could not conjure words to frame a more appropriate and moving expression of admiring gratitude. The civility and patriotism of the soldiers and sailors in the trenches and on the sea, the fortitude of the American sailors could not be dismayed and their courage could not be shaken by the face of the enemy, although they were called upon to accept deprivations and suffer hardships which tried men's souls as they were ever tried before.

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 some souls whether Sampson or Schley, Shafter or Miles was entitled to the great 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 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 newspapers 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 times, has experienced the delights of prosperity since the opening of the exposition, and does not propose to slump down into 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 thrown open. Thousands entertain from the 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 engines 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 extreme. 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 farms, who spend most of their lives about the barnyard, in the field, or in homes of unmistakable ugliness, sit for hours, immovably, 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 afternoon; on the bluffs which flank the Missouri a purple haze rests. The long sweep of the river is visible. The scene is one of great loveliness. But the beauty of the place 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 TABLETS.

They Cure Stomach Troubles and Indigestion. Anyway—Whether You Have Faith in Them or Not.

More faith will not digest your food for you, 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 composed of the elements of digestion, they contain the juices, 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 that they will or not.

They invigorate the stomach, make pure blood and strong nerves, in the only way that nature can do it, and that is, plenty of wholesome food well digested. It is not what we eat, but what we digest that does us good.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by nearly all druggists at 50 cents for full sized package, or by mail from the Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

SMILING THE GROWLERS.

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