

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily Bee (Without Sunday), One Year, \$6.00...

OFFICES: Omaha: The Bee Building, South Omaha: Singer Block, Corner N and Twenty-fourth Streets...

CORRESPONDENCE: All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: To the Editor.

BUSINESS LETTERS: All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha...

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss: George B. Tschuck, 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 follows:

Table with 2 columns: Number of copies and Total. Rows include 26,800, 26,932, 26,096, 26,225, 25,692, 25,384, 25,928, 25,425, 26,290, 25,018, 24,842, 25,454, 25,002, 25,455, 25,148, 25,981.

Net daily sales, 752,454. Net daily circulation, 25,988. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 20th day of September, 1898.

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...

Register today. First day of registration today. That initiative and referendum is having a hard time to get a start.

Now let the weather man reform and help us close the exposition in a blaze of glory. Don't put off registering. You cannot tell what may happen to interfere with your good intentions.

The Spanish press commissioners are trying to resort to dilatory tactics. That is plainly their only strong suit.

No storm or inclement weather can keep the American people from jubilation over the happily restored peace after a glorious victory of arms.

The railroads insist that their fight with the scalpers is to a finish, but they find that the number of rounds necessary to a knockout is beyond expectation.

It is rumored that M. Brisson, the French premier, is anxious to retire. Nobody familiar, even by hearsay, with the trials and tribulations of the French ministry will blame him.

The Spanish cable censor at Porto Rico has retired from business. His business was verging on the edge of bankruptcy when it started and Uncle Sam's soldiers pushed it over the precipice.

If it is a debate with the records that is wanted the man who is itching to fill Dave Mercer's shoes can easily accommodate himself by talking against the back files of his own paper.

It is officially announced by the governor of Minnesota that the Indian war is at an end. The disarmament of the United States may therefore proceed as soon as the little difficulty with Spain is finally adjusted.

A Chicago editor descends wisely under the caption, "No fooling with Spain." Spain may have thought Uncle Sam was fooling a few months ago, but it has learned to know better by this time, although at sad cost.

In the list of marriage licenses issued by the county judge conclusive proof is offered that the matrimonial market continues active and that the stimulus given by the exposition is keeping right up with the exposition attendance.

The horse shoers, through their national association, are demanding a nine-hour day. But the clerks who fit shoes upon the feet of human animals will continue to work and talk pleasant as long as business hours require.

The catch-penny souvenir scheme for Omaha day has been abandoned and the admission price reduced to 25 cents. With this liberal concession no loyal citizen of Omaha can afford to stay away from the fair on the closing day.

Vermont has led off by re-electing a republican United States senator. Now let the other states follow right along after Vermont and Oregon by electing republican legislatures and insuring republican control of the next United States senate.

A Texas grand jury has come to the front with a score of indictments for frauds perpetrated in the school census of that state. The Texas jury ought to take an excursion around the country and carry the wholesome lesson to some of its neighbors, north as well as south.

TURN DOWN SHAM REFORM.

When a man procures money under false pretenses he is properly called a swindler. When any set of men, under whatever name or for whatever purpose they combine, play a confidence game on a community and secure advantages for themselves by sharp practice, they are justly branded as impostors.

This is precisely what has been done by the political combine generally known as popocrats. It is a notorious fact that these so-called reform forces had their origin in popular revolt against the extortion by railway monopolies and public carriers generally and popular resentment against the domination of old parties by the caucus, the corrupting influence of the lobby, the bribery of legislators and public officers with railroad passes and the reckless expenditure of public money.

The general demand for reform in all these abuses was voiced by the Farmers' alliance and took shape and form in the organization of the populist party. That party denounced both political parties as unfit to rule the state and proclaimed itself forever emancipated from king caucus, as well as from the lash of the party boss. To emphasize the cardinal principle of the thorough independence of every American citizen and his duty to exercise the franchise according to the dictates of his own conscience it called itself the people's independent party and pledged itself to right all the wrongs from which the people suffered, to redress the grievances of the producers, to repress monopolies and in every respect to institute reforms in the administration of state affairs.

Had the people's independent party lived up to its creed and refused to enter into any alliance with either of the two old parties which its founders had pronounced untrustworthy and dangerous to the public welfare it would have commanded not only the confidence of its followers, but the respect of those who did not agree with all its doctrines. But under the leadership of politicians whose sole aim is to divide the spoils of office and ladle juicy slices out of the flesh pots, the people's independent party ceased to be independent and the pledges it made became a delusion and a snare. Instead of standing upon principle and refusing to be deluded by contact with the old parties, the people's independent party has been linked in with the demagogues and the democracy in turn dominated by the Omaha Tammany gang, which has always played into the hands of monopolies and made bribery and corruption an art. No sooner had the so-called reform forces secured control of the state house and the legislature than they set to work the old caucus machine.

Not content with running the entire legislature by caucus at every step, the state house ring forced the distribution of all patronage by caucus. Thus the railroad commission was given to men whom the railroad managers had selected and in return the railroads supplied pass bribes to all the popocratic officials, members of the legislature and judges.

Instead of giving the promised relief to the people, the sham reformers put them off with a showing of economy which upon close examination proves also to be a delusion. While they collected more taxes in 1897-8 than were collected in the drought years, every intelligent school boy knows that the back taxes were largely collected through the change of ownership of real estate and also by reason of better times and higher prices for farm products. Every dollar that has gone into the state treasury this past two years came from the people and would have been collected just as readily under republican rule as it has been under popocratic rule.

Admitting the fact that the treasury defalcation under Bartley has lost the state nearly half a million dollars, the blame for the loss of the greater part of this sum rests upon the popocratic governor. Governor Holcomb was warned when he went into office that Bartley would turn out to be a defaulter. He did not heed the warning, but, worse than that even, he allowed Bartley to settle with himself with worthless checks and drafts instead of compelling him to exhibit the cash or securities that were as good as cash. Had Governor Holcomb done his duty he would have removed Bartley when he refused to take him into his confidence and to the cash on hand and the deposits, and the state would have saved hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Stand Silas A. Holcomb, taken all in all, stands head and shoulders above William A. Poynter, not only in stature, but in integrity and moral stamina. Poynter lacks all the elements that would make a chief executive whom the people could trust and respect. He is not only a man of mediocre ability, but in integrity and moral stamina Poynter lacks all the elements that would make a chief executive whom the people could trust and respect.

Either of these plans would probably be acceptable to the people of those sections where better banking facilities are wanted, though perhaps the first noted would be the most generally approved. One, however, would be as likely to supply the need as the other, so that there ought to be no controversy over plans among those who want improved banking facilities. The demand for this comes chiefly from the south, but it is also heard from portions of the west. It would seem that there should be no opposition from any quarter to any practicable plan of relief in this direction, but those who are hostile to the national banks and would like to restore the old system of a state bank currency will of course oppose any plan of national bank extension, while some of the free silverites would perhaps antagonize it as likely to operate against their cause, for southern men who have urged this relief legislation for their sections expressed the conviction that it would produce a decided effect adverse to free silver. Still it is not improbable that southern congressmen, under pressure from their constituents, would support a measure designed to give those constituents much needed financial relief.

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to endorse his vote an administration that has shown such complete fidelity to republican principles, while every patriotic man who feels pride in the victories of our arms must desire to approve the course of the president, upon whom devolved the great duty and responsibility of directing the naval and military operations. No fair-minded man, with the intelligence to comprehend and appreciate the magnitude of the task that was devolved upon President McKinley will deny to him extraordinary wisdom and ability in its performance, or permit himself to be influenced against the administration by mistakes and deficiencies for which the president cannot justly be held responsible.

President McKinley met every demand upon him in connection with the war with promptness and vigor. In the management of our foreign relations before and during the conflict he showed the highest order of diplomatic sagacity and judgment. In dealing with Spain since the cessation of hostilities no move has been made that can compromise or sacrifice any American interest. The purpose of President McKinley, as disclosed in his public utterances, is to secure such fruits of victory as he believes will promote and advance the interests and welfare, the power and the glory of his country. He has shown that his guide is conscience and a high sense of duty and by these he will continue to be guided.

European statesmen are awaiting with no trifling interest the verdict of the American people in the congressional elections. If these go against the republican party the result will be interpreted abroad as a repudiation of the war and it will give encouragement to every power hostile to the United States. It will mean, to adopt the language of a distinguished public man, that the nation that now secretly and enviously wish to clip the wings of our pride will be emboldened. It will mean the chance of grave complications and the likelihood of our meeting with obstacles when it comes to reaping the fruits of our victory. There is not a reasonable doubt that the election of a house of representatives in political opposition to the administration would encourage Spain to more obstinately and persistently oppose American demands and to insist more strongly upon concessions which she has already asked.

Vote for men who will vote to sustain the president is sound and patriotic advice. We cannot afford to give the encouragement to our foreign enemies which they would derive from a repudiation of the administration which successfully prosecuted one of the most remarkable wars in history. There has never been a time when the interests and welfare of the nation more urgently demanded the election of a republican congress.

EXTENSION OF BANKING FACILITIES.

There will be no legislation in the line of currency reform by the present congress. The measure of the house committee on banking and currency will perhaps receive consideration, but it is doubtful whether the house will act upon it, for the reason that it would have not the slightest chance of passing the senate. Having for his chief object in telling his audience at Omaha that he has never yet understood "why the Spaniards at Santiago surrendered when they could have abandoned their position and kept up the war," the general seems to feel on the inside that he played in great luck.

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No president of the United States has met with a more enthusiastic reception than that which was accorded to President McKinley on Wednesday at the Omaha exposition, when a crowd well nigh equal to that which assembled at the World's fair on Chicago day greeted him with every possible demonstration of welcome approval.

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The Transmississippi Exposition at Omaha, now nearing its close, promises to be a financial success beyond anticipation, as by common consent it has been a triumph for the art, industry and natural resources of the region it was intended to represent. It is estimated that after paying all expenses the stockholders will receive from 75 to 90 per cent on the amount of their investment. The comprising Nebraska metropolis is to be congratulated.

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Cargoes of rum and opium in equal parts have long constituted the foundation of British supremacy in heathen lands. Ex-Governor Beaver of Pennsylvania, therefore, is formulating no new policy when he declares that the Philippines need civilization and the Philippines is necessary "for purposes of trade and evangelization." The two have gone hand in hand since the earliest efforts at British colonization and as a younger branch of the Anglo-Saxon family we cannot do better than follow in the steps of our grandfathers. First lead the heathen up with alcoholic stimulants at the highest market price and then save his soul. There's naught, no doubt, so much the spirit cult.

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Cargoes of rum and opium in equal parts have long constituted the foundation of British supremacy in heathen lands. Ex-Governor Beaver of Pennsylvania, therefore, is formulating no new policy when he declares that the Philippines need civilization and the Philippines is necessary "for purposes of trade and evangelization." The two have gone hand in hand since the earliest efforts at British colonization and as a younger branch of the Anglo-Saxon family we cannot do better than follow in the steps of our grandfathers. First lead the heathen up with alcoholic stimulants at the highest market price and then save his soul. There's naught, no doubt, so much the spirit cult.

Why These Canadian Fortifications?

Neither the czar's universal peace proposition nor the prospective Anglo-Saxon alliance has operated to check any defensive precautions on the part of our northern neighbors, the Canadians. On the contrary, it is announced that the imperial government will erect a chain of strong forts along the frontier between Montreal and Quebec, and the two cities named will also be strongly fortified. This looks a little discouraging, in view of the amiable sentiments of friendship and amity expressed by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke, but we must remember that such anomalies are tacitly ignored by modern civilization, which has a habit of saying one thing and doing another. In other words, the talk of sentimental alliances is all humbug. Nations, like practical politicians, form alliances for "what there is in it." If there is ever an Anglo-American alliance—which is unlikely—it will be because both sides hope to get the better of it. Meantime the Canadians will build forts. They are taking no chances.