

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

Table with 3 columns: Date, Circulation, Total. Rows for various dates from 1899 to 1900.

One of the chief qualifications of a trustee officer should be fitness of foot. The man who attempts to run down the youngsters will need all the speed and wind he can muster.

The man who raised broom corn last year and held onto his crop will be able this year to sweep away his mortgages if he has any. The price is now \$200 per ton and promises to go higher.

Omaha should have two senators if it can get them, but Omaha should present somebody who would count for something outside of pub-funk receptions and chrysanthemum functions.

The war in the Philippines has caused a rise in the price of hemp. This is no excuse, however, for southern people abandoning time-honored methods by substituting the fibroid as an executioner.

If County Attorney Shields is as vigorous in the prosecution of a reportorial thug as he was in the recent prosecution of a reportorial blackmailer Jeweler Edholm's assailant is in no danger of durance vile.

In the case of Council Bluffs it is evident that when motor companies fall out the people are likely to get the service they are entitled to. Possibly if the quarrel keeps up they may ultimately secure 5-cent fares to Omaha.

Congressman Roberts appears to think his failure to get into congress is going to bring all kinds of disasters upon the country. To a disinterested spectator it would appear that so far Mr. Roberts is the only sufferer.

Now that Bert Metcock has certified to the greatness and grandiloquence of Dick Hitchcock it will be in order for Charley Fanning, Walter Moise and Ed Rothery to certify to the magniloquence and greatness of Richard Metcock.

With the incoming year the county commissioners should turn over a new leaf and conduct the affairs of this county on strictly business principles. There ought to be some sympathy for the taxpayers as well as the pie-biters.

The national bank statements published in response to the December call of the comptroller show a gratifying condition of Omaha banks, which are today more stable and better equipped to transact the growing business of the community than ever before.

European engineers in this country announce that they intend to place orders for \$1,000,000 worth of electrical machinery for an electric road in Egypt. It will not be long until the people of all parts of the world will have ocular evidence of the excellence of American workmanship.

If the republican party had taken up G. M. Hitchcock's offer to sell himself and his paper to the goldbugs five years ago the popocrats might have been spared the infliction of a double-shotted Jeremiaid from his hired man who puts on disgusting stud-horse airs as the great I Am of popocracy.

The promiscuous carrying of concealed weapons in defiance of law and without reasonable excuse should be rigorously punished and suppressed by the police authorities. The unprovoked assault upon Mr. Edholm with a deadly weapon shows what men may do with firearms when sober, let alone when they are drunk.

The school board is this year again using up the revenue from licenses for the year 1900 in paying expenses for the year 1899. This practice is absolutely illegal. So long as the board continues recklessly to spend money each year regardless of the income for the same period the deficits will keep growing larger instead of smaller.

A HOLY TERROR.

According to the voracious popocratic organ that man Rosewater must be a holy terror. He is not only omnipotent, but omniscient. He is rising smash in Omaha and shool in Washington, Lincoln and Falls City.

He is an awful man to contend with, that man Rosewater, and children are frightened at the mere mention of his name. He is a walking stick of dynamite and a floating torpedo, all in one.

He enjoys torturing aristocratic candidates and subsists on roasted chestnuts fabricated expressly by the Bakery. He is a bloodthirsty tyrant who delights in making life a burden to the men whose ambition is to soar aloft and display their heaven-born genius to lowly mortals born to work on the farm and in the factory.

He is the ogre that has hypnotized the silverite members of the United States senate at Washington and compelled them against their own inclination to wire Governor Poynter to renege Allen in the seat made vacant by the death of Hayward, and by the same sign induced Bryan to saw wood down in Texas.

This fiend, gifted with the powers of Satan, at the same instant mesmerized the four popocratic congressmen from Nebraska by telepathy. He has forced Attorney General Smyth to so far forget his obligations to his A. P. A. friends in the World-Herald office as to bring direct pressure to bear on Governor Poynter in favor of William V. Allen and against the man who had emulated the illustrious example of Louis Phillp in the French revolution by repudiating the nobility and joining the mudsill rabble which at heart he has always detested and despised.

It is this hoary-headed monster that stands in the path of Nebraska's noblest son, and it is most deplorable that this wicked enemy of mankind should bar Omaha from having two senators who could work hand and glove, particularly kid glove, for the glory and renown of Omaha.

Is it not awful even to think that this marplot Rosewater, who has never done anything for Omaha, should have any weight as against a champion of free silver, who not only gave William V. Allen an opportunity to invest one year's salary in gilt-edged but unsalable World-Herald stock, but drew \$20,000 from the silver mine-bullionaires in 1896 for the relief of the publisher of the World-Herald. This feat alone would have disarmed all opposition to the chrysanthemum candidate and made him the unanimous choice for the highest honors within the gift of the state but for the distempered and bedeviled senators, congressmen, members of the legislature and small fry in the popocratic pan, who all are mere puppets and jumping-jacks for Rosewater.

WILL PUSH THIS BILL. The finance bill is to be pushed to early action in the house. It will be taken up for consideration next Monday and discussed until the following Friday, when the debate will be under the five-minute rule, the vote on the bill to be taken on the succeeding Monday.

The action of the house republican caucus on Wednesday, which unanimously approved the measure, makes its passage by the house certain.

The bill will reach the senate before the holiday recess and in the meantime the currency measure reported by the senate finance committee will probably not receive any consideration. In regard to this measure, which differs in some important respects from the bill introduced in the house, while perhaps preferable to the latter in one or two features, is on the whole less satisfactory and does not respond so fully to the demands of the sound money sentiment of the country. As the New York Evening Post correctly observes, the senate bill is not so manly and thoroughgoing as that of the house. The latter "declares without apology its intentions and purposes and then proceeds to put them into law in terms which must prove most valuable and instructive to the people of the United States."

Both bills declare the gold dollar to be the standard unit of value and authorize and direct the secretary of the treasury to maintain the parity with gold of all forms of money coined or issued by the United States, but the house bill goes beyond that of the senate in specifically making all the obligations of the government payable in gold. It is true that the senate bill provides for the refunding of nearly all outstanding bonds—those which the government has the right to pay off within four, seven and eight years—into 2 per cent gold bonds to run for thirty years or longer, at the pleasure of the government—but this implies that the existing bonds are not payable in gold. There does not seem to be any necessity for this indirect method of providing for the payment in gold of the interest-bearing obligations of the United States and indeed the chief object of the refunding proposition appears to be to furnish national banks with a basis of circulation. It is said that Senator Aldrich, chairman of the senate finance committee, calculates that several hundred million of the proposed new bonds might be taken by the banks as the basis of new circulation within the next few years, thus tiding over the pressure for currency for some time to come. Possibly this would be the case, but it is a question whether it is sound policy for the government to extend its interest-bearing obligations if it have the resources to pay them when they fall due.

The senate bill provides that the legal tender notes shall not be in denominations of less than \$10, the object being to increase the circulation of silver coin, which is perhaps desirable, though it does not appear that the general public is eager for a larger use of silver. The bill establishes a gold reserve fund of \$150,000,000, which is perhaps preferable to the provision of the house bill for a reserve of 25 per cent of the outstanding notes redeemable in gold. Doubtless the outcome of the discussion of these measures in conference will be a compromise, but sound money men generally will hope that at least the explicit and straightforward gold stand-

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Wise Recommendations. Indianapolis News (Ind.).

In the main the president's recommendations are wise—notably those dealing with the currency question and with the government of the various islands for whose welfare we are responsible. His review of the operations of the government will no doubt be found useful by congress. The showing is certainly good.

A Soothing Document.

Philadelphia Record (dem.). It is a soothing document with no irritating touch upon any sore subject of political controversy—precisely what has been expected from President McKinley in the year before the presidential election. The irritation will come when congress shall undertake the necessary task of forcing the hand of the executive.

Clear and Concise. New York Times (dem.). We hope President McKinley's clear and candid review of the year that led to the conflict with the insurgents and his statement of the faithful efforts made to prevent it will not be entirely overlooked in anti-imperialist circles in Boston and Chicago. It should convince any fair-minded American that the president is not the swaggering tyrant that his enemies have represented him to be.

Some Things Omitted. Des Moines Register. Several things that the people would like to have known, as they are the government, with the president as their executive representative, are not listed at. There is nothing in the rumored alliance that would detract from the president's plans for keeping the Chinese door open, nothing by the way of related facts that was not before known. The president traversed a great deal of familiar ground, and the reader would be surprised if he did it with proper dignity and carriage.

Sagacious and Patriotic. Brooklyn Eagle (dem.). The message is a wonder of industry, a proof of patient thought and study, a body of practical and righteous suggestions and a document of sanity, liberality, sagacity and patriotism. There is not a word in it that is not a note of anger or rashness in it. It is the work of a man who appears to feel the legal and moral responsibility of a great office. In a great time, held in trust for a great people, a people whose interests are not only at stake in the present, but such as reach far into the future.

Brotherhood of Nations. New York Times (dem.). There is, in fine, a general report of foreign relations at once increased in extent and variety and made more harmonious, practical and beneficent. In entering more directly into the international brotherhood of nations the United States has not become a meddler or a mischief maker, and has not involved itself in difficulties. In exercising the courage of its convictions and of its opportunities it is commanding respect and admiration on the part of all the civilized nations of the globe. This fact affords, of course, no ground for selfish exultation. It is simply the realization of what was to be expected and of what should have come to pass.

An International Message. Philadelphia Times (dem.). A glance at the president's message to congress is sufficient to recall the extraordinary change in the public interest of the country within the last few years. Time was, not very long ago, when the annual message, after some opening paragraphs that usually might be summed up in the familiar phrase of a rote speech, "Our relations with foreign governments," continued friendly," went on to consider the various details of domestic administration as reported by the heads of departments. The message of today, however, is devoted to matters outside the United States. And yet the annual message has not often contained so little that is insignificant.

Uncommonly Interesting. Philadelphia Ledger (rep.). The great length of the message is, however, in large measure justified by the number and importance of the subjects which it touches. The message is so full of them many of his countrymen are likely, or certain to disagree with the president. There will be few who will not find both his statements and recommendations to congress of great interest. The message is a matter of the purely domestic affairs to which it has reference, the message will receive deserved attention from such of his fellow-citizens as have any real concern in the great character of the government's administration. There are surely none of these who will not read with gratification and pride the president's statements respecting the country's extraordinary prosperity. The phenomenon of growth of volume and value of its export trade, and the unwonted activity and generous rewards of its home industries—its manufactures, agriculture and commerce.

POLITICAL DRIFT. The esteemed Congressional Record has resumed business at the old stand. The legislature of Georgia, by a vote of 127 to 4, defeated a bill disfranchising negroes.

The first of Philadelphia's ballot box stuffers to be convicted was sent over the road for three years and fined \$300.

The fusionists of Kansas carried six counties at the November election and the republican swept twenty-two counties.

An embezzler to 1 patriot in Alabama, who occupies the post of governor, is striving mightily to refund 5 per cent state bonds into 3 1/2 per cent gold bonds. Down with the traitor!

Boston pulls off a town election next Tuesday. The village of Bowdoinham, St. Louis, San Francisco, Cleveland, Minneapolis, Denver, Kansas City, Milwaukee and Buffalo.

Samuel M. Jones, the mayor of Toledo, who pulled 100,000 votes for governor of Ohio on the Golden Rule ticket, was born August 8, 1845, near the village of Bowdoinham, Carnarvonshire, North Wales. His parents emigrated to America when he was 5 years old, settling in Lewis county, N. Y.

Mayer Jones of Toledo reports \$7,891.58 as his personal expense in his campaign for governor of Ohio. This is more than double the amount reported by McLean and Nash as their expenses in running for the same office. The expenses of the campaign committee which elected Mr. Nash are given as \$11,125.77. Among contributors to the republican committee's fund were Paul Clayton, minister to Mexico, who gave \$250, and General Horace Porter, minister to France, who gave \$500.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

If England has really concluded an arrangement with Italy dividing territories claimed by Abyssinia and binding her to defend the settlement so made against all comers, she has done a remarkably reckless thing in view of the present circumstances. The Boer war is straining the military resources of Great Britain. The British government is talking up of sending 120,000 men to South Africa. That will absolutely strip the United Kingdom of regular soldiers and make serious drafts on the reserves. Even the Guards, the palace pema, who are supposed to be kept for ornament rather than for use, have been shipped to the Cape. But Menelek would be more than satisfied with the Boers. He can put 200,000 men into the field and still have reserves of population left to draw from. If he should be forced into war he could destroy Kitchener's army before it could be reinforced. And whereas the reinforcements come from Italy, Kruger and Menelek both on her hands at once, England would have either to resort to a conscription or to raking the British islands so clean of troops having even a rudimentary military training that the Boers would be open to any raid that a European power might care to undertake.

The agitation in favor of a largely increased navy is being pushed vigorously in Germany by the Navy League and kindred associations. One of the most influential and energetic advocates is the retired Vice Admiral Werner, whom the emperor recently thanked, by telegraph, for one of his public addresses. The admiral, however, is not convinced that forty new battleships are needed. He thinks thirty-one would be sufficient, not only to meet the united fleets of Russia and France, but also to hold in check that of England. It must be borne in mind, he says, that France has always to keep ten or twelve battleships in the Mediterranean and that England, because of her possessions over the sea, and for political reasons, will always be under the necessity of dividing her naval strength between the English and the Mediterranean. Moreover, the English are in an unfavorable position inasmuch as they would have to meet a sudden German attack and might be taken at a disadvantage. "We could," says the admiral, "select our own time and attack them with our whole sea power, with everything ready for action, with our crews fresh, our bunkers filled and with our machinery perfect. The English, on the other hand, might have to face bad weather and might, therefore, sustain damage to their machinery and want of coal and other necessities to send part of their ships home to take in fresh supplies." According to the admiral, the Germans ought to have three complete squadrons in readiness by 1910, with a number of coaling stations and submarine cables to match.

The young queen of Holland has been provided by report with another husband in prospective and this time the successful suitor is said to be Prince William of Wied, who has the recommendation of the disadvantage, as the case may be, of being the second cousin of his rumored bride. This particular William is not well known to fame. He is the second son of the prince who, with his wife, the princess Wilhelmina, Frederica-Anne-Elisabeth-Marie, a princess of the house of Hohenzollern, by profession the young man is a lieutenant in the Prussian regiment of body guards, now stationed at Potsdam, and he has the further distinction of being a member on the national side of that gifted, but eccentric woman Carmen Sylva, the queen of Roumania. This is a very brilliant match than the newspaper correspondents arranged for Queen Wilhelmina the other day, when they had her married to the crown prince of Germany; but it is one which would be more acceptable to the people of Holland than would have been the more distinguished alliance. Prince William of Wied may be a comparison with the emperor's son-in-law, the prince of Greece should be appointed high commissioner of the Cretan administration until affairs should assume such a stable character that the troops of the powers could be withdrawn. Prince George was then to become governor general, and the autonomy of Crete was to be insured by the powers concerned and a yearly tribute to the sultan guaranteed. Since Prince George assumed the office of high commissioner the affairs of the island have gradually assumed a tranquil state. The local gendarmerie has been entirely reorganized under the supervision of a staff of officers drawn from the Italian carabinieri and it is generally reported in a Paris paper that at the beginning of 1900 the foreign troops would be withdrawn from the island and the principality would be formally proclaimed. A recent statement made by Admiral Sir John Fisher in St. Petersburg newspaper, while it gives an encouraging view of the affairs of the island, would seem to indicate that the period of the withdrawal of the troops is still left to the indefinite future.

Lord Kitchener's recent statement, made in Cairo, that he would proclaim the Sudan open to all comers early in December has been rendered practically void by the recent withdrawal of the troops and the utter annihilation of the last remnant of the dervish host by Sir Francis Wingate. A further statement of the sirdar was also cited in these columns, in which he said that preparations had already been made to organize a tourist service between Wady Halfa and Khartoum, with dining and sleeping cars and that a small hotel would shortly be opened in Khartoum. Recent advice also showed that the railway is probably now completed to Khartoum.

In the light of all this, it is not, perhaps, surprising that a cable dispatch was received last week, announcing that the first Cok court case for Khartoum will leave Cairo January 4, 1900. The spot where Gordon died, the tomb of the mahdi and other places of considerable interest to many persons are thus made easily accessible. Incidentally, the tourists may have a bundle for the famous treasure of El Mahdi, which is said to be hidden somewhere near Khartoum or on the opposite bank of the river in the neighborhood of Omdurman.

WARM FIGHT IN COURTS. Beneficiaries of Big Estates Resisting the Inheritance Tax. Kansas City Star. The beneficiaries of several large bequests in New York have united and hired a formidable array of legal talent to test the legality of the inheritance tax imposed by the national government. The grounds for attacking the law are that it provides for a direct tax, which is not apportioned among the states according to population, as required by the constitution; that even if it is not a direct tax it is not uniform in its operation, since it exempts legacies under \$10,000, and that if inheritances are taxable at all the power to impose such a tax rests with the state exclusively. Among the attorneys in the case are ex-Senator Reed and John G. Carlisle, so there is no doubt that the matter will be ably presented and no argument will be over-

GREENWAY REGIME IS BEATEN.

Manitoba Premier is Overthrown by Conservatives, Led by Sir John McDonald's Son.

ST. JOHN'S, N. B., Dec. 8.—The news of the overthrow of the Greenway regime in the general election in Manitoba yesterday was a surprise to the liberals in eastern Canada. The elections in Manitoba were regarded as unusually important, as they are expected to have a bearing on the dissolution of the Canadian House of Commons, which, it is said, will take place some time this winter. The liberal government of Canada supported Thomas Greenway, the Manitoba premier, in the contest just closed, while the Manitoba opposition, led by Hugh J. Macdonald, son of the late Sir John, had behind it the influence of Sir Charles Tupper, the leader of the conservative party in Canada, and George E. Foster of this province, who is a member of the cabinet.

The liberal papers assert that the defeat was largely due to the personal popularity of Mr. Macdonald, the great prestige his father's name carried in Manitoba, and dissensions in the party. It is said that the settlement of an undesirable class of immigrants from Russia in Manitoba injured Greenway. The French-speaking portion of the population was opposed to the Greenway government owing to the latter's stand against Roman Catholic schools. The question caused an upheaval throughout at the last general election.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 8.—A Winnipeg, Man., special to the Dispatch says: The reverse of the Greenway government is arranged in the light of its strength in the recent legislature and the circumstances attending the present election. It is a government which very recently had a great hold on the affection and confidence of the people, yet it was defeated mainly because of the strong disaffection of the people with the present railway policy of the local and dominion governments. It is the course followed by the provincial government in connection with railway construction during the last year or two, into which it was led by the strong disaffection of the people, which has lost it the confidence of Manitoba.

WAR RAISES PRICE OF HEMP. Closing of Philippine Ports Costs the Farmers a Large Sum. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—William Fittler, president of the Edwin H. Fittler Cordage works of this city, does not agree with the manufacturers of hemp in the United States and the United States government to keep the Philippine ports closed, representing that there is no scarcity of hemp in this country.

Mr. Fittler, in an interview, asserted that nearly all the manufacturers of hemp in the United States were desirous of securing hemp from Manila.

"There is now so little Manila hemp in the country," he said, "that the price is 14 to 15 cents a pound, as against a normal price of 5 or 6 cents. The return to this market of the normal supply of Manila hemp would mean a saving of millions of dollars to the farming interests in harvester twine. At present the price is very high, the market is almost closed in the manufacture of harvester twine. This price of spial has nearly doubled since the Manila supply was cut off."

"The normal output of Manila hemp from all the islands of the Philippine group is about 2,000 bales a week of 25,000 pounds each. At present and since the beginning of the war only about 2,000 bales have been shipped."

MEET DEATH ON A HANDCAR. Passenger Train on the Burlington Runs Down a Handcar—Four Fatalities. ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.—A suburban passenger train on the Burlington ran down a handcar bearing five men 100 yards west of the bridge at Alton, Ill., today, killing two men outright and fatally injuring two. The fifth man escaped injury by jumping before the collision came. The killed: HENRY DELANEY, Alton. PATRICK FOER, Alton. Fatally injured: ROBERT BRYANT, Alton. ALBERT BIELSTEIN, Alton.

The accident is attributed to the heavy fog which enveloped the river and lowlands and obscured the engineer's view of the track.

Insurance Company Must Pay. BELLEVILLE, Pa., Dec. 8.—A suit to recover \$150 on a life insurance policy from the Union Central Life Insurance company of Cincinnati, O., has been decided in the courts here in favor of the plaintiff, George McK. Potter, formerly of this place, who was murdered in a lumber camp in Peoria, Ill., in May, 1894. The body had been buried with identification papers on application of the policy to the insurance company, and the latter had been informed that the insured was still alive somewhere in the west. In January, 1898, the body was exhumed and identified.

J. I. Case Moulders Quit Work. RACINE, Wis., Dec. 7.—Four hundred moulders employed in the plants of the J. I. Case Moulding Co. have quit work. Freeman & Son and the Racine Malleable and Wrought Iron company quit work today as many more in other plants. It is said, will go out tomorrow. A representative of the Racine Manufacturing company says if the men are not taken back tomorrow it will be considered a lock-out. Failure of the four men is the cause of the trouble.

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Keeps the blood pure, the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition in sound health and you are practically germ proof.

This disease resisting condition is obtained by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It purifies the blood, strengthens the stomach, nourishes the nerves, and heals the lungs. Even when there is obstinate cough, bronchitis, spitting of blood and other conditions, which, if neglected, lead to consumption, the faithful use of Golden Medical Discovery will, in almost every instance, effect a cure.

I was taken sick in July last year, and was not able to do any kind of work until November. I was written by Dr. J. C. Langley, Alton, Mo., S. C. "Had been coughing up small, hard lumps of phlegm for about a year before I was taken sick. I then called on a doctor, who said that one-half of my left lung was gone, and advised me to leave my home and go to the city. I went to you for advice. I took four bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which I succeeded in getting me more good than all the other medicines I have ever taken."

The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, free, on receipt of ten cent postage. Full particulars of mailing on 10 cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for cloth binding. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

CHERRY CHAFF. Detroit Journal: "It's the boy in me that takes to the circus, I suppose." "Yes, the boy is father to the man, I suppose."

Philadelphia Record: The Katharsin—Beautiful—Eucalypti! Her voice has a matchless timbre! "The Realist—Timbre?" It sounds to me like a whole savanna.

Chicago Times-Herald: "Aguinaldo is a good runner, for a fool." "That's so." "What's a pity somebody can't get at him and convince him that there is more money in foot ball than war."

Somerville Journal: When two members of the class of 1891 meet the greeting is: "Hallo, old man." "When two members of the class of 1891 meet the salutation is: "Hallo, old boy!"

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