

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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GEORGE B. TSCHUCK, Secretary. M. B. HUNTER, Notary Public.

NEBRASKA'S BUMPER CROP.

The Bee's annual summary of Nebraska's crops for 1900, which is published in this issue, is a most satisfactory exhibit. It points out in detailed figures what the Nebraska farmer has to show for his past year of labor...

As usual corn is king in this state, the harvest garnered representing nearly 242,000,000 bushels of the yellow ears, while the wheat crop is close to 40,000,000 bushels. The oats crop is nearly 49,000,000 bushels and smaller grain of minor crops reaches into millions of bushels.

This exhibit is satisfactory not only in the quantity and quality of these products, but in the average prices commanded. Never before in the history of the state has a crop of such proportions found a market at such high prices. In an agricultural state like Nebraska this promise of continued prosperity for the farmer means likewise continued prosperity for every other line of industry in which the farmer forms the principal link in the chain.

While much of this grain will be shipped out of the state in its raw form, a great part of it will be transformed into meat, milled into flour and worked up into more finished products, giving additional employment to home labor, which in turn will have an enlarged capacity for consuming the products of the farm and factory.

As Governor Roosevelt has ably said, while the republican party is willing to give providence due acknowledgment for producing crops, republican policies are entitled to credit for building up the market here and abroad that has brought good prices and steady demand. Every person owning a foot of land in Nebraska or having an interest in the prosperity of the state should not only make a study of this exhibit for himself, but send copies of the paper containing it to friends in the east to prove to them the substantial basis for Nebraska's promising future.

CONTINUING THE ELECTION.

We noted a few days ago the statement of the head of a large financial institution in Baltimore that a project involving an expenditure of \$11,000,000 awaited the result of the election, the agreement providing that if McKinley is re-elected the project will be immediately carried out. Mr. John K. Cowen, president of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, made a statement a few days ago that the executive committee of that company had authorized the purchase of 9,000 cars, but he said that the order would be canceled in the event of Bryan's election. Other projects of the company, involving a heavy expenditure, are also contingent upon the result of the election.

A BRYAN ADMINISTRATION.

Senator Hoar has pointed out with his characteristic vigor what would be the forces and influences behind a Bryan administration. In a recent speech he said: "There will be behind that administration a solid south, intent on disfranchising the negro, in earnest and meaning business. There will be behind it the free silver men of the west, in earnest and meaning business. There will be behind it the anarchists and socialists of the great cities, in earnest and meaning business. There will be behind it Richard Croker and Tammany hall, intent on spoils and jobs and patronage, in earnest and meaning business. All these must be listened to and will be."

It is idle for the supporters of Mr. Bryan to say that as president he would disregard these forces, which he is now so assiduously cultivating. He would listen to the Tillmans of the south and forget the promise he made to the negro that if he becomes president the rights of a citizen, regardless of color, creed or condition, will be protected as far as the executive has power to protect them. Mr. Bryan will not express an opinion now in regard to the wrong which is being done to the colored citizen in some of the southern states and if elected he would make no effort to correct that wrong or to prevent its extension in the south. Needing the support for his policies of the democratic senators and representatives from that section, he would not venture to oppose their views respecting the rights of the negro. It is no less certain that he would ignore Croker and Tammany hall, to whom he is under the strongest obligations. He would hardly dare to disregard the first state in the union, in wealth and population, in making up his cabinet, and there is not a doubt that Tammany would dictate the representative of New York in the national administration. Thus, as we have heretofore pointed out, that corrupt and unscrupulous political organization would have a voice in national affairs. It would not only control the patronage of the Empire state, but it would have something to say, and probably a great deal, at Washington. Albeit, to whom Bryan owes much politically, could not be ignored. If he should not have a place in the cabinet he would assuredly be in the councils of the administration. Mr. Bryan, if elected, will be constrained to select his advisers from among the men who are fighting his campaign. He could not and would not have in his administration any democrat

What McKinley Said

San Francisco Call. Day after day for weeks past the papers of the country, in fulfillment of their duty as newspapers for the people, have published the iteration and retortations of Bryan's harangues. They will have to continue to do so for some days to come. In the meantime McKinley keeps the silence which the dignity of his high office imposes upon him. His words are not spread before the country every day and it is therefore right and fitting that something of what he has said upon issues Bryan is talking about every day should be recalled to the public mind.

NOW FOR THE STATE ISSUES.

The national issues of the present campaign have been fully discussed on all sides. Nearly every intelligent voter who reads a newspaper must by this time have reached a conclusion regarding the candidates on the respective national tickets and if he has not ample opportunity will be given him between now and election day to reflect and decide what he believes to be best for the welfare of the country.

Nebraska voters are confronted with state issues that must not be overshadowed or ignored in the contest for the presidency. For four years the state has been governed by the self-styled "allied reform forces." The question that presents itself to every citizen of Nebraska is, Have we had any reforms in the administration of state affairs? Have the fusion reformers kept faith with the people? Have they lived up to their pledges or even tried to live up to them?

Everybody knows that the fusionists came into power by reason of discontent among the masses on account of corporate domination and the popular impatience that the burden of taxation had been distributed unequally and the exactions of public carriers excessive. It was therefore expected that the offensive and odious methods against which the people revolted would be discarded and honest and efficient service rendered in every department of the state government.

These expectations have been lamentably disappointed. The fusion clamor against King Caucus and machine methods and the denunciation of railroad extortion and subversive to pass distributors so prominent before election in the campaigns of 1896 and 1898 were forgotten after election.

The bogus reformers have organized a more despotic machine than ever existed before in Nebraska. King Caucus ruled every move of their lawmakers and the tripartite bosses ruled the caucus with the same iron hand as they did the governor and every state official in the distribution of patronage.

Instead of abolishing sinecure jobs and relieving the taxpayers from inexcusable impositions, new useless offices have been created and taxators planted at every possible point. Instead of improving the condition of the state institutions, political hacks totally incompetent and unfit have been foisted into responsible positions and the helpless wards of the state, including the deaf and dumb, the feeble-minded, the insane and the invalid veterans of the war, have been maltreated and misused and left the playball of political spoilsmen.

Hardly a state institution has not had its scandal under the "reformers." Bryan's campaign oratory is more interesting to the masses than his speeches. They think that if he is elected the American troops will be withdrawn the next day, and the islands handed over to the islanders, to do what they like with, free from any outside interference. That is the promise which the first of his speeches was making to discover that they are but wind floating the chaff of all sorts of absurd doctrines and proclamations, to be shut off presently and silenced, it may be hoped, for good and all.

Some Muddled Answers.

How can you give the right to govern people or secure title to them by force? Is one of Bryan's Wilmington questions. Transfer of sovereignty, then, by conquest or purchase, is invalid, and we have no title to two-thirds of the United States. What becomes, moreover, of Mr. Bryan's support of the treaty of Paris?

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Facis Tell the Story.

St. Paul Pioneer Press. There has been a vast expenditure of argument about the respective merits of protection and free trade. But experience is the best test. We have tried both in the United States. Protective tariffs have been in operation in fifty-two of the 110 years since the adoption of the constitution, and during those fifty-two years exports exceeded imports by more than \$2,500,000,000, while during the fifty-eight years in which low tariffs were in operation imports exceeded exports by \$500,000,000. These facts tell the whole story.

Famine Worse Than War.

Philadelphia Ledger. According to the figures given by the viceroy of India, a rough estimate of the cost of the famine in that country would be the first cost, for 2,000,000 people are still short of relief, and millions more must be helped to restock their farms and fed until they can reap their new crops. The famine has been equal to devastating war; but such a war would mean peace in the containing countries. It is a generation, whereas there is no security that the famine will not occur again in a year or two. In fact, history teaches us to expect it in less than a decade, though, perhaps, not in so severe a form.

Raising the Historic Wreck.

Philadelphia Ledger. Governor General Wood has been authorized to raise the wreck of the Maine, and will, doubtless, leave no stone in setting the work, as the vessel is settling in the mud, and the task of recovering it is becoming more difficult on this account. General Wood was quoted the other day as saying that it would probably be found impossible to raise the wreck as a whole, and that it must be removed piecemeal. There will be less sentiment in this than there would be in the recovery of the destroyed vessel in a shape that would admit of its preservation, but its fragments will still be raised for relics. Besides, the subject now is not sentiment, but business; the wreck must be removed because it is an obstruction in the path of commerce.

Mustering Out the Volunteers.

Indianapolis Journal. From military headquarters at San Francisco comes the announcement that the first installment of returning volunteers from the Philippines will leave Manila November 1 and from that time until next June they will return at the rate of from 4,000 to 5,000 a month to the aggregate number of about 25,000. On their arrival at San Francisco they will be mustered out. Of course this movement takes place by order of the president, in compliance with the law, which limits the term of enlistment of the volunteers to July 1, 1901. It is a very effective answer to the silly talk about imperialism. By the first of next July all of the volunteers now in the Philippines will have been mustered out, the only troops retained there being regulars, and the regular army will revert to its old number. This is American militarism.

Issues Sincerely Considered.

Kansas City Star. It is not to be supposed that the American people have grown apathetic regarding the character of their government. The tremendous registration everywhere of credits that idea. The people have read as much as usual during the present canvass. They have turned out to hear the speeches, but they have refused to be heated or

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IOWA CONGRESSMEN.

Influence of the State at Washington and the Reason for It. Chicago Tribune. Iowa is one of those states whose voters have long appreciated the wisdom of rotation in office as regards senators and representatives. To its reluctance to make changes in the men it sends to Washington Iowa owes its great influence in the senate, where Senator Allison has sat for thirty-seven years, and in the house, where Speaker Henderson has been a member since 1882.

The Iowa republicans, faithful to their long-continued custom, have renominated eight of the eleven representatives whom they elected in 1898. They would also have renominated Mr. Dolliver, had he not been promoted to the senate, a deserved recognition of his abilities, and Mr. McPherson in the Ninth district, if he had not resigned to accept a seat on the federal bench.

Of the eight men who are candidates for re-election there are some who have been in public life so long and have acquitted themselves so well there that a failure to return them to the house, of which, happily, there is no fear, would be a misfortune for that body and the state they have served. Among these are Speaker Henderson, who will preside over the next house if the republicans are in the majority; Colonel Hepburn, chairman of the committee on foreign and interstate commerce, who has served in seven congresses; Mr. Hull, who entered the house in 1891, and is chairman of the committee on military affairs; Mr. Lacey, chairman of the committee on public lands, who has served in five congresses, and Mr. Conner, who took his seat in 1893 and soon won a high reputation as a debater and orator.

Mr. Hedge in the First district, Mr. Haugen in the Fourth and Mr. Thomas in the Eleventh were elected in 1898 for the first time. They have not had so much experience as their colleagues, but their records in the present congress have been so satisfactory to their constituents that it has been decided to keep them where they are.

In the Tenth district, which Senator Dolliver used to represent, J. P. Connor has been nominated. He is a lawyer of ability, who was circuit judge for some years in the Ninth district Walter L. Smith, who has been circuit judge for ten years, has been chosen to succeed Mr. McPherson.

The Second district is the one which the democrats pretend they are going to carry. Two years ago it gave a republican plurality of 1,282. It should give in this presidential year a larger plurality. Mr. J. N. W. Randle, the republican candidate, who has lived in the district nearly all his life and who has served repeatedly in the state legislature, is a popular man and will make a good representative.

The indications are that the Iowa delegation will be unanimously republican. It certainly will be one of the strongest delegations in the house.

POLITICAL PERMISSIVENESS.

Samples of the Stagn Given Out by Heated Peopoles. Washington Post. Thirty-six years ago, when General George B. McClellan was the democratic presidential candidate in opposition to Abraham Lincoln for a second term, August Belmont was chairman of the democratic national committee. He was an efficient chairman and a man of strict integrity, but he blundered, as many a good man had before and many other good men have since, in his opinion of the present condition and their bearing on the future of this country of ours. Speaking to the people of New York in the heat of that one-sided campaign, he said:

"With you, under a benign Providence, it rests to determine by your votes on the 8th of November the death or life of the noblest republic ever established among men."

The people defeated McClellan, elected Lincoln, and no democrat held the presidential office in the forty years following that campaign. But the republic lived on. The war was not "a failure."

O. H. P. Belmont, a son of August, and, like his father, a gentleman of high character and great wealth, is a democratic candidate for congress in a New York City district. He said in a speech delivered last evening ago: "I in no way exaggerate the situation when I say the very existence of this republic turns on this election."

Thirty-four years hence that dismal estimate of the virility of this republic will, in all probability, be completely discredited by events as that of August Belmont in 1864 is in 1900. The United States has a hardy constitution. It also has a happy way of confounding political pessimists.

CANT SMOKE HIM OUT.

The One Question Bryan Persistently Asks. St. Paul Pioneer Press. Mr. Bryan steadfastly refuses to answer the question whether, if elected, he would pay our coin bonds in silver dollars. But he has already answered it. Many a time during and after the campaign of 1896 he said what he said in his campaign speech to the business men of Chicago, and which is embodied in his book, "The First Battle." This is what he said:

"And then I propose that we shall say to our foreign creditors that we intend to pay our coin obligations in either gold or silver. I propose that we shall say to them: 'Gentlemen, if you conspire to make that silver dollar worth less than the gold dollar, we shall pay you in the silver dollar.' You say that that is repudiation. I deny it. They bought our bonds only a short time ago and they made a difference between coin bonds and gold bonds, charging for the risk they took, and now let them have the risk which they charged for. Do you say that they have a right to charge us

more because of the risk they took, and that we have not the right to exercise the option which they calculated on?"

Now, as it would be inevitable that silver dollars would go down to their commercial value if our mints were opened to their free and unlimited coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1, Bryan would at once charge that this unavoidable effect of economic law was the result of a conspiracy on the part of our foreign and domestic creditors, and then would pay the interest and principal of our coin bonds in these depreciated silver dollars. He denies in advance that that would be repudiation, just as the greenbackers denied that it would be repudiation to pay our bonds in greenbacks when they were worth 40 cents on the dollar. But here we have his answer to the question to which he now declines to give response. He not only made an answer in a carefully prepared speech, but that there should be no doubt about the deliberate fixity of his purpose he put it in his book, and there it stands out on page 587 of his "First Battle," a perpetual witness to the reckless dishonesty and financial imbecility of the man who aspires to the presidential office mainly for the purpose of carrying out the policy of national dishonor.

DETROIT FREE PRESS: "What kind of a man is Duffer?" "Oh, he's the kind that would ask another man how much he paid for his wooden leg."

Chicago Tribune: Neighbor—Your wife, I am told, has lost a valuable piece of property through the rascality of an agent. How does she bear it?" Mr. Meeks—She bears it manfully.

DETROIT JOURNAL: "She complains that her eyes are not strong any more." "Well, I believe she can't pry with them as she used."

Pittsburg Chronicle: They were looking at a spellbinder's portrait. "His mouth is quite prominent," said Mr. Manchester. "Yes," added Mr. Birmingham, "that is his visible means of support."

Chicago Record: "Can I get a word with you?" "Yes, you can get a word easy enough, but you'd better arrange for somebody to call you out when you want to get away."

Judge, City Nephew—What do you think of Mr. Pillsbury for a congressman?" Farmer Haywood—Safeest doctor anywhere in this part of the county—nearly always of death when he wants to.

Atlanta Constitution: "Marse Tom," said the colored constituent, "is dey any chance er me gitting a job in de legislature?" "I don't know; what do you expect?" "Nuthin', mo', sah, dan de yuther legisla-ture."

Chicago News: "If I was Louise I'd be ashamed." "Why?" "She's a member of the Audubon club and yet she had her bedroom fitted out in bird's-eye maple."

Chicago Post: "Well, sir," said the slinky man, "he made me look like thirty cents." "You ought not to complain about that for it was an improvement." "What do you mean?" "Ordinarily you look like a nickel."

Philadelphia Press: Miss Kidder—They say you're Mrs. Fretzmann is a quiet little home-loving woman, but I happen to know that she enjoys herself most when her husband goes on a business trip. Miss Gauspel—Aha! I knew it! I always did suspect there was something wrong with her when he was away.

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With all their "ants" in a sling, and no "free" to put the thing. It's wrong to steal the only thing. Their arguments are in a mix. Play fair! and let these "patriots" sing: "Hoo-rah for Bryan!" ISAAC A. KILGORE. Leavitt, Neb.

Has always been a feature of this business. It's our guarantee of absolute satisfaction—if glasses are not right you can have your money back. We don't want you to feel that there's the slightest risk in depending on us for your eye welfare. We examine your eyes free. We are manufacturers and guarantee a snug saving in price always. Spectacles as low as \$1.00.

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No Clothing Fits Like Ours You will find the same excellence of art in our \$10.00 suits as in those of \$25.00. You take your choice. The difference in price is in the materials and details of finish—but the fit is assured in every case.

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