

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION...

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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 News and Sunday Bee printed during the month of October, 1900, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Number of copies, Total. Rows include various circulation figures for the month of October 1900.

Net total sales, 870,878. Net daily average, 28,093. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this first day of November, A. D. 1900. Notary Public.

The full dinner pail and the full corn-crib is a combination which cannot be beaten in Nebraska.

The weather man is expected to be on his good behavior for the next three days if he expects to retain public favor.

The powers are convinced that as "a utility man" around the Chinese capital, Ts' An has served out his day of usefulness and must be relegated to the bench.

Labor Commissioner Kent is out stumping the state. He has been compelled to learn a new song, as the old one, "The Old Farm Does Not Pay," will not answer for this occasion.

If the expenses of his office have been large, the present county attorney can truthfully say he has saved the state money in the matter of feeding and caring for prisoners in the penitentiary by not convicting them.

The man who stays out late nights will soon be forced to go back to the old excuse when he comes in laden with an odor of strong drink and a disposition to yell. The political rally racket is about worked out.

Neither Woolley or Debs have yet given out a statement of the states they expect to carry Tuesday. They should not neglect the opportunity much longer or they will lose all the fun they expected to get out of the campaign.

Don Carlos says that the time for an uprising in Spain is unpropitious. In other words, the treasury is not in a position to meet the expenses. Money enough to pay for the fireworks will always produce a revolution in Spanish countries.

The latest is that Paris is to go into the annexation business by roping into its city limits a number of its nearby suburbs, which will add a half million to its population. The Parisians are not going to be left behind in the race for big census figures.

The first insult which George Gould as conservator of the estate of his sister proposes to inflict on her titled husband is to chip in with the other brothers and sisters and pay off the debts of the spendthrift. There are plenty of people who would not object to having that kind of a brother-in-law.

Editor Hearst of the champion yellow journal might use some of his reward money to advantage in St. Louis, where the mail carriers were unable to find over 1,000 persons in one congressional district registered by the democratic workers. Carriers who sought to deliver registered letters at the addresses given had to return them undelivered.

Edgar Howard's early pen portraits of democratic candidates can be recommended as lifelike and full of expression—far superior in every way to the work accomplished since he flanked his studio over to a substitute. While Howard is not exhibiting these early efforts at present admiring friends are unwilling to see him hide his light under a bushel.

A weekly religious paper discusses exhaustively the rights of missionaries. The rights of missionaries in history have always been exactly what the governments of their respective nations have seen fit to enforce. If the United States makes its authority respected in all territory subject to its jurisdiction American missionaries will be respected everywhere.

The republican school board ticket is made up of men for whom everyone can vote with full knowledge that in their hands the business of the schools will be honestly, economically and efficiently managed, free from personal favoritism and partisan contention. Not a single valid reason has yet been advanced why any republican should not vote for every republican on the school board ticket.

WHAT OF NEBRASKA?

The question that will be eagerly asked in every part of the country on the day after election will be, What of Nebraska? Nebraska is not a pivotal state in this campaign. The outcome of the great contest for the presidency is not likely to turn on which way the electoral vote of Nebraska is cast, although the state properly belongs in the debatable column.

Ever since Nebraska went over to populism and lost its place among the states regularly found in the republican column it has been discredited more or less in the eyes of the progressive people of other sections. While its slower advancement in wealth and population during the last decade is to be attributed to many co-operating causes, it will hardly be questioned by intelligent observers that one of these causes is to be found in the unsettled conditions from which capital and immigration always flight shy, due directly to the control of the state government by men imbued with populist ideas. With the radicals in the saddle pursuing all sorts of fallacies and vagaries, the expansion of Nebraska has without doubt been checked instead of proceeding at the same rate as in the surrounding states not so situated politically.

The opportunity is before the people of Nebraska, at the election next Tuesday, to give visible proof of their preference for progress and enterprise. They can, if they will, put Nebraska in line for McKinley and prosperity, thus raising themselves immeasurably in the estimation of the entire country. If each voter will but consult the interest of himself and his state the question, What of Nebraska? will receive the answer: Nebraska has been redeemed!

EXPRESS YOUR PREFERENCE.

The next Nebraska legislature will be called upon to elect two United States senators to succeed John M. Thurston and William V. Allen.

Next to the election of President McKinley, the election of two United States senators constitutes the most important issue before the people of this state. The influence exerted by the representatives of this state in the United States senate can hardly be overestimated. The members of the United States senate should not be mere patronage brokers who distribute spoils of office for their favorites, but they should be men capable of dealing with national and international questions in a broad and statesmanlike manner; above all things, they should be men who represent the masses rather than the classes. Until the people can elect their senators by direct vote the responsibility and duty of their selection devolves upon the members of the legislature. It is within the province of every voter, however, to express his preference at the coming election and designate who among the candidates would, in their judgment, best subserve the interests of the state in the councils of the nation.

This opportunity to express a preference should not be allowed to go by default. It goes without saying that a full vote at the coming election would go far to eliminate from the senatorial contest the corrupt and demoralizing influences that make senatorships a matter of bargain and sale. No honorable republican in the legislature will refuse to abide by the expressed will of his constituents.

THE CENSUS AND REPRESENTATION.

One of the questions which the completion of the census will force upon the attention of the country will be a new basis of apportionment for the house of representatives. The basis has been changed after every census, the population requirement for a representative in congress having been regularly increased and the number of representatives increased also, with one exception only. In 1843, after the sixth census, the number of representatives was reduced from 240 to 213. But at the next census the number was increased again and this has gone on steadily until the census of 1890, when the population basis was made 173,901 and the total number of representatives was raised to 354. The admission of Utah later added one more, making 357 representatives.

The present population is a little over 70,000,000 and doubtless the basis of representation will be again increased. To continue the present basis would make such an addition to the membership of the house as would perhaps render that body unwieldy. There is a sentiment against increasing the size of the house on the ground that it is already unwieldy and that any further additions only increase this objection. Yet the popular branch of congress is inferior in membership to the corresponding bodies of most of the great nations. The British House of Commons consists of 470 members, the French Chamber of Deputies of 584, the Italian Chamber of 508 and the German Reichstag 397 members. The probability is that both the basis of representation and the total number of representatives will be increased, as has been uniformly done after each census, with the one exception noted. Assuming that the new basis may be made 200,000, that would give a house of representatives of 481 members, an increase of twenty-four over the present house. It would seem that there could be no reasonable objection to such an addition to the house, while if the basis of representation should be fixed so as to keep the membership at the present number it would work a hardship to some of the states in reducing their representation. Indeed, even on a basis of 200,000 some of the states would not retain their present representation.

The question of a new apportionment is not of immediate urgency, as it will be determined by the congress to be elected next Tuesday and which will meet in regular session until December, 1901, so that there is abundant time for whatever discussion the subject may require.

ANNEXING TRUST MAGNATES.

When a trust magnate declares himself in favor of McKinley's re-election the fact is heralded broadcast by the Bryanite press as conclusive proof that McKinley is a tool of the trusts and monopolies. When a trust magnate announces himself in favor of Bryan he is lauded to the skies by the Bryanite organs and received with open arms as a great accession to the ranks of the reformers.

This has been strikingly exemplified by the jubilant demonstration over the annexation to Bryan's new possessions of Levi Carter, president of the Omaha branch of the American white lead trust. Mr. Carter, by the way, is a lifelong democrat and never a republican, as one would infer from the clatter made over his conversion.

Whether Mr. Carter has gone back to the party because Trust-Smasher Smyth has spared his concern from proceedings under the anti-trust law or whether he is trying to head off an anticipated raid by the great Nebraska trust extermiator is not disclosed.

UNEXCEPTIONAL CANDIDATES.

Republicans of Douglas county and Omaha have never before been in so good a position to vote their ticket straight with the confidence that they are supporting clean, capable and reliable candidates as they are this year. From the top of the ticket, from the electors for President McKinley down to the lowest precinct officer, the men nominated are exceptionally strong from every point of view. The republican state ticket, headed by Charles H. Dietrich for governor, is made up of men each eminently qualified for the position to which they aspire.

For congress in this district the republican nominees have renominated the present efficient incumbent, and in all the other Nebraska districts the republican congressional nominees are far superior to their fusion opponents.

The legislative ticket in Douglas county has yet to be assembled in its personnel. The three candidates for the state senate—Messrs. Baldrige, Coleson and Schulz—bear unimpeachable characters and are representative of the professional, mercantile and laboring classes, among whom none stand higher.

On the house ticket the business men have representatives in Messrs. Oly, Bureah, Mead and Wilcox; the laboring men in Messrs. Youngs, Corneer and Mullen; the men in clerical occupations in Mr. McCoy, and the farmers in Mr. Rohver. Each is recognized as the best type of his special calling, while all have reputations in the community at large that rank among the best.

For county attorney the republican candidate is a conscientious young lawyer of good standing at the bar and undoubted fitness for the place. The republican candidate for county commissioner has been renominated for a second term, having served in that capacity during the past three years in a manner with which the taxpayers can find no fault.

The republican school board ticket comprises only men of good business standing who have direct interests in the public schools and who can be depended on to manage them at once economically and with a view to the constant improvement and elevation of their standard.

The republican candidates for assessors in Omaha and South Omaha and for the minor precinct offices in the county also commend themselves to the conscientious voter who wishes the best men in every place.

As we have said before, from top to bottom the republican ticket this year contains no name for which the most conscientious voter need have the slightest scruple in recording himself for fear of honoring anyone not entitled to his support.

A RECORD OF STATESMANSHIP.

Secretary Gage made a speech in Philadelphia a few days ago, in which he said: "The republican president has stood for nearly four years in that white light which casts exaggerated shadows over all faults and weaknesses. His record is known. Is the nation's name less honored abroad or less respected at home? Has any important act or word from him dishonored his country? Has the temporal well-being of the people been prejudiced or rendered worse by reason of his administration? Has not industry thrived, has not labor been well employed, have our foreign commerce and home trade languished? Each of the questions can be answered in only one way and that to the credit of one calm, wise, just and patriotic man who for four years has guided the destinies of this people."

The record of William McKinley as president is a record of statesmanship. The country has never had a more practical executive. He entered office as the representative of a policy which he believed necessary to give the country prosperity and as soon as possible it was put into effect. The results speak for themselves. When war became inevitable he knew how to prepare for it. History records the nation's achievement. In the conduct of our foreign relations there have been wisdom, prudence and firmness. The prestige of the United States abroad was never so great as now. The honor of the nation has been maintained and its power and influence increased. It is an honorable record, of which every American should be proud—a record that gives William McKinley the strongest possible claim to the continued confidence and support of his countrymen.

Archbishop Ireland Verifies His Public Statement.

The interview attached as exhibit A, thus endorsed by Archbishop Ireland, is here reproduced:

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Archbishop Ireland, in conversation today touching the sentiment at Rome toward the Catholic church in the Philippines and in Cuba, remarked that he felt quite willing to repeat what was recently said to him in Rome on this subject. He said he did so more readily inasmuch as the eminent personages with whom he had had the honor of conversing on the matter showed themselves to be in no wise unwilling to have the statements made by them made public. The archbishop said: "In one of the audiences which he graciously granted me the pope said: 'We are well pleased with the relations of the American government to the church in Cuba and the Philippines. The American government gives proof of good will and exhibits in its acts a spirit of justice and respect for the liberties and rights of the church. The reports we see from bishops and others indicate this. Difficulties of detail occur as a consequence of war and of a war of conditions. But we understand such things. We have confidence in the intelligence and the spirit of justice of the American government and believe the future will not lead us to a change of sentiment. Under the American government there will be due respect for the rights of property and conscience. You will thank in my name the president of the republic for what has been done.'"

"Cardinal Rampolla, secretary of state, on my telling him of my conversation with the pope, said that the statements made to me by the pope were such as he, from his personal knowledge and belief, was ready to repeat and that I was at liberty to make them known to the American people at large. The cardinal said, furthermore, that on no less than three different occasions petitions were sent to the Vatican in the name of the Philippine leaders to have opened between them and the Vatican direct official relations, but that the Vatican always refused to listen to such petitions out of consideration for the American government."

"The church," said the cardinal, "needs in Cuba and the Philippines the co-operation of the American government for the protection of its rights and liberties, as indeed the American government needs the co-operation of the church for the pacification of those countries." "Cardinal Gottl, before his elevation to the cardinalate, had been superior general to the Carmelite monks and had established in Cuba, antecedently to the American occupation, three houses of the order. He said to me: 'I received a few days ago letters from the several Carmelite houses in Cuba. The fathers tell me that they enjoy under the present American administration of the island full liberty; that they have undisturbed possession of all their properties and that they were never

in better position to labor for the progress of religion and the salvation of souls.' "The authorities in Rome," added Archbishop Ireland, "are wonderfully well informed about matters, religious and political, in the Philippines and in Cuba, and as they have the interests of the church in these countries most deeply at heart and know far better than we in America could know what the rights of the church are and how they may be best defended, American Catholics and others may safely accept their judgment of the conditions. As a plain matter of fact, the only safety which the Catholic church has in the Philippines for the protection of property and the lives of its priests is the protection afforded by the American flag and all this is fully understood and fully recognized in Rome."

The archbishop subsequently gave out the following interview: "How do I intend to vote? It cannot at first sight seem more or less impertinent for any citizen to tell the public how he intends to vote. In voting each citizen obeys the dictates of his own sense of civic duty; he should simply do this and leave to others to do likewise. However, I intend to vote for William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt. In giving my vote for the candidates of the republican party I am satisfied in my own conscience that I serve the best interests of the country at home and abroad, that I contribute to the maintenance of the country's material prosperity and of peace and goodwill between the several classes of its population, that I aid the country in bringing about the safest and most honorable solutions of the complex problems which confronts it as the result of the late war and in retaining for the country itself the exalted position which it holds at present, commercially and diplomatically, before other nations of the world. I trust no further doubts will be expressed as to how I intend to vote."

to be misled by them. No one should put any stock in such eleventh-hour roorbacks. Spain has undergone a cabinet crisis and secured a new ministry almost without attracting public attention. Since the disasters that have followed in its internal administration in the wake of the humiliating defeat encountered by Spain in its war with the United States the people of that country have had a hard road to travel. They are gradually accomplishing certain reforms, however, and in the long run will recognize that the loss of the Spanish colonial possessions was the best thing that could have happened for them.

The problem of education in Hawaii, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines will require the best thought and skill of our most able educators for the next few years. The development of these countries rests on the uplifting of their peoples and for this task the United States is remarkably well equipped with educational leaders who can be depended upon to take up the question from a sympathetic yet impartial standpoint. The teacher must be the advance agent for the investor and for the merchant.

The month of October, 1900, will go down as carrying with it the deaths of many notable men of more than national reputation. Prof. Max Muller, who died in England, was probably the most widely known Oxford scholar, while the name and fame of John Sherman of our own country spreads over the entire civilized world. The great men of today are world figures and the civilized world of today covers a larger field than ever before.

Empty Purses in Prospect. Baltimore American. Russia doesn't want to borrow money. It is needless to say that Russia will be the object of a consuming envy shortly on the part of those who bet on the wrong side of the election.

Making Home "Cheerful." Washington Star. Large numbers of souvenir collectors have chipped away pieces of the rock where the murdered girl was found at Paterson, N. J. The American idea of making home cheerful with beautiful and interesting objects sometimes gets very loose-jointed.

Effect of American Example. Portland Oregonian. There are now 150,000 children in the primary schools of Cuba, as against 30,000 under Spanish rule. This may well be viewed with alarm, as a forecast of what is likely to happen to the wretched Philippines under the benign and despotic rule of the United States. Let the anti-republican efforts in behalf of this liberty-masochist people.

Subtle Suggestion of the Celestial. Chronicle. There is something peculiarly Chinese in the proposition of the taung-ly-yamen to punish the leaders of the anti-foreign disturbances if the representatives of the foreign powers will kindly point them out or catch them. This idea of blandly putting all the responsibility upon the injured party could only emanate from the slanted and subtle Celestial.

Things to Be Proud Of. New York World. In no other country are there so many schoolhouses, churches, newspapers, railroads, telegraphs, telephones, hospitals, bathhouses and other indices of a high standard of civilization. In no other country are there so many educated, intelligent, refined, healthy and self-respecting men, women and children bearing voluntary and unswerving allegiance to one common government. In no other country are there 15,000,000 of voters ready to accept without question the result of a fair election for president.

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

Big game is often killed with little guns. The cheerful gift makes the cheerful giver. Green branches do not grow on dead roots. He who knows he is right fears no ridicule. Youth lives in the future and age in the past. He cannot be brave who does not fear to do wrong. True courtesies are the flowers on life's dining table. He cannot be brave who does not fear to do wrong. Liberty is freedom to do what you ought, not what you like. Application to ideals accomplishes more than mere appreciation of them. Too many are content to sing of the heights while they walk in the vale. The sweetest song you can sing as you work will not atone for sweeping the dust into the corners. When the wicked flourish like a Green Bay tree, the saints get under its shadow and expect to prosper.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTIES. Brooklyn Life: "Is it not lovely when husband and wife are always of the same opinion?" "Certainly; only it makes such a great difference whose opinion it is."

Chicago Record: "What is the 'yellow fever'?" "What is it? You know as well as I do that mightily few women can make good pumpkin pies."

Detroit Journal: "I would be your devoted servant forever!" "I should," she replied, "that sounds so old-fashioned!" laughed she. "Well, your devoted help, then?" exclaimed the youth.

Philadelphia Press: "John!" whispered the good woman in the dead of night. "There are burglars downstairs." "Well, I'll take a look at them and decide," suggested the cruel, unfeeling man. "Do not intend I shall ever become any wiser!"

Baltimore American: "My eyes are no longer like stars to you, I suppose," she exclaimed during a heated conversation with her presumed lover, the miser. "Well, I'll take you away about 100 miles and I'll take a look at them and decide," suggested the cruel, unfeeling man.

Boston Transcript: "There's no use minding matters; my dear, the fact is, you are not an expert cook." She—I think the trouble is that you do not know what good cooking is. He—And evidently you do not intend I shall ever become any wiser!

Atlanta Constitution: A colored citizen gave a justice of the peace a big, fat possum as a wedding gift. Meeting him a year after his marriage the justice said: "Well, Jim, how do you get on?" "Well, well, well, well," was the reply. "All I kin say—I wish 'd eat dat possum!"

THE HUNTER'S LIFE FOR ME. James Barton Adams in Denver Post. The frost lies crisp on the dead brown grass and jewels the falling trees. The wild deer tosses its antlered head and sniffs at the bitter breeze. The snow sifts down from the bold old peaks and drifts in the hollow swale. And the smoke of the campfire floats away like a vapory bridal veil. The song of the hunter smites the rocks and breaks into echoing trills. That fainter grow as they die away in the shades of dusk, like a ball of eternal flame. As the glad fire crackles in the pinion wood and the bacon fries in the pan, And the roll of the canvas floats over steam floats out of the old tin can.

Oh, the hunter's life is the life for me, away from the world of care, Where the ribs crack and its coxae leap through the heart of the mountain air. Where the soul is free as the air of God and the heart is free as the air of God. And the stars keep watch through the silent night as the man at the campfire sleeps.

When the red sun peeps o'er the snow-crowned peaks, like a ball of eternal flame. He is up and away through the trackless wilds in search of the noble game. And the deer leaps high at his rifle's crack and the moose falls to the ground. Its life-blood staining the fleecy bed in a pulsing and crimson flow! He follows the trail of the moose, through the rocks on the mountain side. And stands o'er the form of the fallen king with a feeling of lordly pride. And the moose falls to the ground, a growl of defiance down. At the bold intrusion of strange form in the garbing of canvas brown!

Oh, the hunter's life is the life for me in the whole of the mountain air. Where the front line grips with its sparkling eyes like gems in the dead brown glare. Where the smoke of the campfire drifts away on the breeze of the wintry air. And the heart beats light and the soul is free from the talons of clinging care!

Shooting pains Between the eyes. Headache and dizziness—smarting of eyeballs—blurring of type—these are a few of many evils resulting from failure to wear glasses. Same trouble may result from glasses that do not fit or the lenses of which are not properly ground. This is Optical Headquarters. We are manufacturing and guaranteeing a saving in price. Anchor Glass Frames for nose glasses can't shake 'em off.

J. C. Hutson & Co. Consulting Opticians 1520 Douglas Street

A Sudden Winter....

A very Summery Autumn is likely to be followed abruptly by winter weather, and it is to the advantage of every man and boy who has not already got his heavier suit or medium-weight overcoat to know where he may be fitted out in five minutes without the Custom Tailor's two-week delay.

And besides the time saved, there is the money—several dollars of it—for clothing just as good as can be made.

Browning, King & Co., R. S. Wilcox, Manager. Omaha's Only Exclusive Clothiers for Men and Boys.