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1.	30,870	16.	28,200
2.	31,010	17.	28,100
3.	28,940	18.	28,250
4.	31,320	19.	28,370
5.	32,010	20.	28,410
6.	28,420	21.	27,970
7.	31,250	22.	27,620
8.	31,310	23.	28,220
9.	29,760	24.	28,410
10.	28,400	25.	27,960
11.	30,200	26.	27,620
12.	28,940	27.	27,740
13.	28,000	28.	27,770
14.	28,500	29.	27,550

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 GEO. H. TSCHUCK, Secretary.
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THE TREATY RATIFIED.

The advocates of the principle of neutralization won a decisive victory in the ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and the historic policy of the United States in regard to an isthmian canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans was sustained. The various amendments to the treaty, some of them hostile to neutralization, were rejected by large majorities, only the foreign relations committee amendments being adopted. The most important change from the original draft of the treaty is what is known as the Davis amendment, which provides that the United States may take such measures as it shall deem necessary for securing by its own forces the defense of the United States and the maintenance of public order. This has been construed as reserving to the United States the right to close the canal to its enemies. The treaty supercedes the Clayton-Bulwer convention. It provides that a canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans may be constructed under the auspices of the United States, such canal to be free and open, in time of war and in time of peace, to the vessels of commerce and the ships of war of all nations on terms of entire equality. The canal shall never be blockaded and no right of war nor any act of hostility shall be committed within it. Rules are prescribed as to the rights of war vessels of a belligerent power passing through the canal. No fortification commanding the canal or the waters adjacent to it shall be erected, but the United States shall be at liberty to police the canal with such military forces as may be necessary to protect it against lawlessness and disorder. Exchange of ratifications are to be made by the two governments within six months.

THE CUDAHY CASE.

While the startling story of the kidnaping of the son of Edward Cudahy of this city and his ransom for \$25,000 in gold almost overtaxes the credulity of intelligent people who can hardly believe such a bold stroke could be played successfully in these modern days, it reveals what sacrifices a fond parent will make when convinced his child is in danger. That the plot was skillfully laid and shrewdly executed is evidenced by every detail which the kidnapers had so carefully worked out in advance and whether they would or would not have carried out their heinous threats of personal violence to their victim had their demands been ignored will of course never be known. What is to be apprehended now is that the story of the Cudahy ransom will give rise to imitations in all parts of the country. This has been already foreshadowed by the comment of one of the Chicago police officials, to the effect that it sets a most dangerous precedent likely to lead to a series of sensational child-stealing adventures and that kidnapers get the idea they can successfully hold children for ransom rich men will have to employ servants to act as bodyguards for their young ones. On this account as much as for any other it is to be hoped the perpetrators of the deed will be speedily identified and brought to justice. Strange as it may seem, it transpires that nothing in the Nebraska criminal code prescribes a penalty adequate to this particular crime and that the prosecuting officials would have difficulty in placing a charge against them that would entail a penitentiary sentence. This defect of the law should and doubtless will be cured by the coming legislature. In the meanwhile the Cudahy kidnaping stands out as one of the most sensational and remarkable masterpieces of crime of the closing century.

The Presidential Vote

The official vote of Michigan having been declared and the corrected vote of Texas reported, it is possible to give for the first time the complete vote cast for McKinley and Bryan in the presidential election of last month. This is now found to be 3,493,746, of which McKinley received 2,342,992 and Bryan 1,150,754, leaving a plurality for the former of 1,192,238. This is a plurality 250,663 larger than McKinley received in 1896. Mr. McKinley polled 135,409 more votes than he did four years ago, while Mr. Bryan's vote fell off 156,653. With the full poll of the two leading candidates it is interesting to compare the vote as cast in the four sections of groups of states into which the country naturally divides itself. These groups are the eastern, central western, far western and southern. The eastern group consists of the New England states, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, nine states in all. The central western group consists of seven states—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin. The far western group contains four states—California, Oregon, Idaho and Montana. The southern group contains all thirteen states, and the southern group consists of the sixteen states usually called the south and in which slavery existed previous to the war for the union. The following table gives the vote cast in these four groups of states for McKinley and Bryan last month and compares it with the vote cast for the same candidates in 1896:

1896		1896	
Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Eastern	1,128,829	1,128,829	1,128,829
Central West.	1,378,496	1,378,496	1,378,496
Far West.	385,066	385,066	385,066
Southern	594,355	594,355	594,355
Total		Total	
3,493,746		3,493,746	

ALLEN AND PETTIGREW.

Senator Amos J. Cummings of New York, who did the spelling book act in Nebraska in the interest of the fusion ticket, says a few fearful words of farewell in the parting with Senators Allen and Pettigrew and incidentally calls attention to the holes they hold in reserve for Senator Hanna. In a letter to the Washington Post the congressman writes: "Another senator apparently mortally wounded in the fight against the South Dakota. In more serious than the fight now the most interesting character in the north wing of the capital. He wears the senatorial toga as though it was a Navajo blanket. Nor is he ever overpowered by the dignity of the office. Ancient precedents and customs never direct him from the object sought. When he wants a thing he takes the most direct way to secure it, despite senatorial courtesy and imaginary legislative boundaries. Fortunately for England Mr. Pettigrew is not a member of Parliament at all. The trouble with the bill would be to him a mere formality. He abides by the written letter of the law and by nothing else. Intense in his convictions, he abates not a jot or tittle of his announced policy. He has announced his undying enmity to the ship subsidy, the army and other bills said to be of vital importance to the interests of the nation and avers that he shall take advantage of every opportunity to defeat them. They may be talked to death and delayed in a hundred different ways. With William V. Allen of Nebraska and Marion Butler of North Carolina behind him Pettigrew's threat is by no means idle.

A VOICE FROM THE PAST.

Dr. Cleveland announces that the Republican party must be reorganized and rechristened. He does not specify the changes of policy and principles which he deems of paramount importance, but says in general terms that the party must return to its old-time principles. In the last campaign, the "old-time" principles which he has in mind undoubtedly are those enunciated by himself during his second term and rejected by the Bryanized democracy because of the difficulty found by the average citizen in detaching himself from the party. Republicans naturally regard those party. Republicans naturally regard those doctrines as less dangerous to the welfare of the country than the avowed purposes of the conglomerate opposition which hoisted the democratic standard in the last campaign, and they would like to see the democracy reorganized under the leadership of the eminently sane and judicious Mr. Cleveland, but we fear there is no possibility of such a thing. The drift of the party now bearing the name of the democracy is away from Clevelandism and toward more pronounced radicalism, and the influence of the ex-president is not great even with the elements which have sided with the party and tend to increase the current or even to head its velocity. There was a time when an expression of opinion from Mr. Cleveland was equivalent to an official declaration of the purpose of his party, but that was before Mr. Bryan's party and before the general election. Party intents or is likely to do, or what form its reorganization may take, we shall have to await the appearance of Mr. Bryan's Commover.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

The total vote cast in New York state for the several candidates for president was 15,000 ballots shall be printed for each party voted for in each county. At the late election in Lafayette county the prohibition ticket received only fifty votes, and people's twenty-four, the social democratic twenty-two, and the labor party five. For the casting of these 100 votes it had been necessary to produce 60,000 ballots, in the preparation of 59,999 of which the taxpayer's money had been absolutely wasted.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The scarcity and consequent high price of coal are becoming serious matters in Germany, and the minister of commerce and industry, Herr Brechtel, was called upon by the Reichstag the other day to say what the government intended to do to secure relief and to prevent the recurrence of so intolerable a situation. He said that the government had no control over syndicates or the exaction of high prices by the middlemen and retail dealers. The scarcity was caused by the falling off in the supply of English, Saxon and Bohemian coal, and the increasing requirements of industry. As a matter of fact, the home production of coal had increased last year by 10,000,000 tons. The middlemen raised prices to the point of usury, and the alarms raised in the newspapers and at meetings had made people anxious to hoard up stores for long periods for fear of a coal famine. All this led to an increase of consumption. It had been shown by careful investigations that the mines and the wholesale dealers did not raise prices immoderately. Various remedies had been tried, such as the restriction of the export and retail trade, or the establishment of control over the middlemen. He must oppose any veto on exportation. Middlemen, he added, were indispensable to production, but the direct conveyance of coal into the hands of the consumer, so far as it is possible, was certainly a thing to be desired. That end might be reached by the formation of customers' associations, organized like those of the dealers. He practically admitted that he did not clearly see any way out of the trouble, but the minister of commerce, Herr Thielen, expressed the conviction that the crisis would soon pass away. He gave no reason, however, for this belief.

CHERRY CHAFF.

Detroit Journal: "It is a popular error," remarked Miss Cereoides-Bost of Boston, as she jolted freely of the laked beam, "to suppose that one may not be at once brainy and hearty."
 Chicago Post: The young author was reading from his manuscript.
 "At this," he read, "Maude De Vere drew herself up."
 "Who did she get the pulley?" asked the caustic critic.
 Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Maude Ferturely told me she was coming to your vaccination party and the loveliest decolletee vaccination dress made that you ever saw."
 Washington Star: "Do you think it is proper to introduce money in a political campaign?" asked the man of letters.
 "It doesn't wait to be introduced," answered Senator Berghum. "It just breaks in."
 Somerville Journal: To a youth of twenty-five, middle-aged in forty, middle-aged in fifty-five, and old in sixty.
 Chicago Record: "Have you ever had any thrilling adventures, Penelope?"
 "Yes, once I stood on the arm of a couch in a window and the couch shot across the room with me."
 Philadelphia Press: "Miss De Mure is such a guileless creature, isn't she?"
 "Don't you believe it, my lady." Not much; she has more guile chasing around her than any other girl I know.
 Now, mark ye, little children, and bigger children, what time it is now!
 From now till Christmas time be careful in everything you do.
 Be just as good as good can be and watch what you're about.
 Or Santa Claus will miss you if you don't watch out!
 COMES BUT ONCE A YEAR.

James Barton Adams in Denver Post. When the wide ocean part your cheeks, tell me how the wind blows from the west. Just the bestest papa dear ever happened on earth, and when the wind blows from the west, it's the wind of love and peace. And within their dear, sweet eyes you can read the longings they entertain at the approach of the merry Christmas day. Form the resolution then that their hearts shall be made of peace and goodwill to all. That the good old Santa Claus has not been working off on you all the olden courtship wiles. When she meets you with a kiss full of ginger in its smooch. And you know her heart is fixed on a Christmas swainish scheme. Just remember that the deed is in the only wife you've got. That you should be a treasure when she is contented to be caught. Hug her to your grateful breast, whisper in her waiting ear. That you've fixed it with the Saint; Christmas comes but once a year. As you walk the busy streets meeting with the world, think of all the cheerless days, the privations they endure. Think of what you might have been had not fortune come your way. And, though you be blessed with wealth, you are human, same as I. Give your grocer the address of a few extra falls and his name is in the Book above that never will fade. Kneel at night and tell the Lord you have filled some hearts with cheer. And He'll bless you for the act; Christmas comes but once a year. And a word to you, good wife, though the tempter's people how, And would give this scribble a slap of remembrance. When your hubby reaches home on the joyous Christmas night, With his legs all tangled up in a duplex sight. Do not greet him with a flood of tobacco smoke. Do not wash his neck with tears, at his tuck him snugly into bed, do not have a wifely fete. He'll be all right by and by, Christmas comes but once a year.

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TRUTH IS OFTEN STRANGER THAN THE MOST FANTASTIC FICTION.

Christmas season and Christmas philanthropy should go together. Never mind. Children of poor parents need have no fear of gold-seeking child-stealers. General Roberts should have told his friend Kitchener the South African gun was loaded when he turned it over to him. That state house watchman who drove away those treasury booters should pinch himself and make sure he is awake. It is mighty seldom a boy is found who can truthfully boast he is worth his weight in gold because that sum was paid for him. Senator Tillman and Colonel Bryan will be the star performers at the Jackson banquet. Pitehfores and hay-rakes should be the souvenirs. Senator Allen objects to the lobby casting his vote for him. The senator has a few more chances to vote left and he desires to enjoy the privilege himself. The senatorial candidate factory is still working overtime. As only a short time remains in which to market the product the fakirs are forced to violate the eight-hour law. No necessity for telling the postman that Christmas is approaching. The load of packages he takes out every day is a reminder which he would like to overlook, but it is piled too high. State Labor Commissioner Kent now wants the office he occupies divorced from politics. He forgot to advocate this highly patriotic principle, however, until he was within sight of the expiration of his term. The river and harbor bill has been pruned to the extent of \$20,000,000, but as it still carries \$80,000,000 there is every probability that Squash creek and Mud Turtle harbor will receive a fairly liberal allowance. The senate was liberal in the matter of Christmas presents in the shape of confirmations of men appointed to office, but a large number of stockings still remain which the owners hope will attract the attention of the president. To close up the year without depressing overlaps is the task of all the public officials, for city, county and school district. The taxpayers never complain when there is a surplus turned back from an appropriation. With such a conscientious chief of police as Miles Mitchell it simply passes understanding how the brewers and gamblers in South Omaha should have been held up for protection from the authorities there as they have testified in court. One of Bryan's ardent admirers asserts that Bryan can poll twice as many votes as any other man in the democratic party. If that is true anything which would eliminate Bryan would not leave enough of the party to hold an Inquest over.

APPLYING THE LAWS OF WAR.

The decision of General McCArthur to apply the laws of war to non-combatants as well as to those engaged in hostilities in the Philippines is fully justified by the conditions. The insurgent leaders utterly disregard the laws of war. Perhaps this may be due to ignorance of them, but at any rate they should be given to understand that they cannot go on violating those laws without suffering the consequences and being classed and if captured treated as fugitive criminals. As to those who pretend to be non-combatants and yet give aid to the insurgents at every opportunity, there is no reason why they should not be regarded as traitors and dealt with accordingly. It would doubtless have been well if this policy had been adopted sooner. The lives of many American soldiers, lost through the treachery of Filipinos who professed to be friendly to the United States, might have been saved through an earlier application of the laws of war to these alleged "amigos." Now that it has been decided to adopt the policy it should be rigorously and sternly enforced. Insurgent leaders who outrage every principle of civilized warfare, as in ordering those under them to kidnap and assassinate residents of towns occupied by American troops, are entitled to no mercy and should receive none. Equally those who, professing friendship for the Americans, lose no opportunity to betray the confidence reposed in them and aid the enemy, should be treated as the laws of war prescribe in such cases. There is no doubt that the leniency shown by the United States has been a mistake. Not only has it failed to impress the hostile Filipinos with the desire of this government to deal with them as magnanimously as a condition of war would permit, but it is an evidence of weakness. At all events it has failed to produce the results that were hoped for from it and therefore it is necessary, indeed an imperative duty, to adopt radical measures, going in this respect to the full extent warranted by the laws of war as recognized by all civilized nations. We shall not adopt Spanish methods, but on the other hand the military authorities in the Philippines will not continue to jeopardize the lives of American soldiers by tolerating their betrayal by professed friends. Summary punishment in such cases can hardly fail to have a salutary effect. Military operations in Luzon appear not to have yet become as active as was promised a month ago, but it is safe to assume that General MacArthur's preparations are of a nature to produce good results. As to the work of the commission, it would seem that

THE STEEL COMBINE.

The reported combination of fourteen of the largest steel manufacturing corporations in the United States to divide up the country between them and to fix a set price at which their products shall be disposed of in the home market is a new and startling manifestation of the disposition and the power of these tariff-made monopolies

INDIAN POLITICS.

When Dewey sailed into Manila bay he made history. Slow in some things. That an all-American cable across the Pacific should be had as soon as possible seems too clear for argument. British cables strangle the world, and a British line to run the whole length of the Pacific is in preparation. We should be as enterprising in these matters as the British are, but apparently we are not. The steel combine. The reported combination of fourteen of the largest steel manufacturing corporations in the United States to divide up the country between them and to fix a set price at which their products shall be disposed of in the home market is a new and startling manifestation of the disposition and the power of these tariff-made monopolies

DR. CLEVELAND'S REMOVAL.

Cleveland's heart-to-heart talks with the late democratic party are as edifying as eulogies of the deceased at a "wake." Tammany rule costs every man, woman and child in New York \$2,392 a year. The police calls for \$2.61 per citizen, and the per capita debt is \$73.21. The Boston Globe figures that 6,500,000 citizens failed to go to the polls last November. It finds Nebraska shy 63,132 votes, but where the Globe found them would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer. Governor Pingree's farewell feast to the judges and lawmakers of Michigan went off with great éclat. The attendance was somewhat short, consequently the feasters had no difficulty in drawing from three kinds of wine to a full. Fourteen councilmen of Scranton, Pa., being of a thrifty turn of mind, forced themselves on the pay roll of a local fraternal lodge for the past year. They were routed out of the cloak rooms to answer to roll call, while Allen had a breathing spell. They yawned and stretched all night long, utterly impervious to his melting eloquence, and finally were about to abandon themselves to despair when Allen closed his argument. To a more picturesque figure than the senator from Nebraska is rarely seen. He has a strong American face, a heart like an ox and the vim and energy of an old Cossack engine. You can almost fancy that he spends his winters in logging camps. There is a steadiness and a breeziness about him in discussion that reminds you of pine forests and roaring creeks. And he handles himself like a wood chopper. Throwing his right and left arms and the grave and reverend senators are kept busy dodging them. If the people had championed his cause as earnestly as he has tried to champion their Allen might have remained in the senate for life.

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