

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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Only two weeks left for the campaign workers. It is to be a short campaign in fact as well as in name this year.

Have you registered? If not, be sure to register Friday. Take no chances on losing your vote by your own neglect.

Have you heard the stunning news? The repavement of North Sixteenth street has actually begun. Blow the siren whistle!

A Russian diplomat alleges that Admiral Rojstvensky is an extremely nervous man; which allegation seems to be redundant and unnecessary under the circumstances.

Nebraska day at the fair has been celebrated with befitting credit to Nebraska. Nebraska, moreover, has always been one of the items of credit in the Louisiana purchase.

The "harmless" candidate will discover the day after election that he has done more harm than good for himself in the defensive and offensive alliance with "Howell the Humbug."

A semi-official report to a medical society says there are 20,000 quacks in New York city. The patent medicine is not the only obstacle with which the regular practitioner has to contend.

The man who enjoys a lively campaign should go to the Rocky mountain country. From Canada to Mexico and from Colorado to California there is not a voting district where the presence of apathy can be truthfully alleged.

The completion of the harvest should see signs of more vigorous life in the Omaha grain exchange. The corn and wheat are in sight—the problem is to get it cleared for market through the Omaha exchange.

If the managers of the democratic party believe all they say on the Panama question they have an excellent opportunity to prove their contention in court, as a case is now being heard to stop the payment of the money for the canal ship.

Thomas Tibbles evidently believes that he is really running for the vice presidency, for that is the only possible explanation of his predictions of a panic within two years. The calamity song lost its hypnotic influence after the outcome of 1893.

Senator Fairbanks has the satisfaction of knowing that he is not tearing down any of the ideas he helped to form into legislative measures while on his present campaign tour and in this respect he can rest much easier than several speakers of the opposition party.

People who thought the vindication of Captain Dreyfus would end that celebrated case are doomed to disappointment, for the men who worked to secure his conviction are now to be tried and the reading public may as well refresh its memory as to brochures and notes.

Annual reports of western railroads show that as compared with eastern roads they have enjoyed unusually good business the past year, and what is more, had the benefit of specially economical management. As paying properties, the western roads have advanced several notches on the financial scale during recent years.

The Washington Post votes Grover Cleveland "the most remarkable spectacle in the history of modern politics," and adds that "had the democracy been wise enough to nominate him as their candidate, not all the power of the embattled government could have prevented his election by an overwhelming majority." It will take several pairs of spectacles to make people see that.

BALDWIN AND BERGE.

Two years ago John N. Baldwin of Council Bluffs was caricatured in every issue of the Omaha World-Herald for months as the progenitor of "Our Man Mickey," and Governor Mickey lost thousands of votes because people were led to believe that he was owned, body, soul and breeches, by John N. Baldwin. This year the first caricature of John N. Baldwin as the guide, philosopher and friend of "Our Man Mickey" has yet to appear in the World-Herald.

Why is this thus? Is it because Mickey has mortally offended Baldwin in refusing to appoint his pets to the Omaha fire and police board and turned down his requests for executive clemency to inmates in the penitentiary? Surely such matters of comparatively trivial moment would not justify Baldwin before his employers in giving aid and comfort to the populist candidate for governor. Other questions more pertinent to the rank and file of republicans and the people of Nebraska generally suggest themselves.

Would John N. Baldwin, political headlight of the Union Pacific railroad be praying and plotting for the election of George W. Berge, a populist with pronounced anti-monopoly views, unless he had received positive assurance of generous treatment for himself and the allied railroad corporations which he represents in the present campaign? Is the preconcerted effort to defeat Governor Mickey's re-election merely intended as a warning to all other republican candidates in the future that Mr. Baldwin's will and wish must be implicitly obeyed, let the consequences be what they may?

We realize that in the eyes of John N. Baldwin Mickey's offense was rank, not only in the matter of appointments, but in the assessment of railroads in general and the Union Pacific and Northwestern in particular. Mr. Baldwin had made up his mind that a rate of \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000 in the general assessment of Nebraska railroads would be enough, but Mickey voted to raise the assessment by \$10,000,000, and that destroyed the illusion of the Union Pacific magnates in New York that Baldwin was the real governor of Nebraska and "Our Man Mickey" only a dummy.

The paramount question now before the people of Nebraska, therefore, is, What are the relations of Berge to Baldwin and what obligations has Mr. Berge assumed that would justify the political headlight of the Union Pacific before his employers in supporting the populist candidate for governor of Nebraska?

A REPUBLICAN HOUSE NEEDED.

There is reasonable certainty of the election of Roosevelt and Fairbanks. There is some doubt about the house of representatives and the democrats are claiming that they will have a majority in the lower branch of the Fifty-ninth congress. Speaker Cannon recently expressed the belief that the republicans will control the house, but he had not found in the close districts he visited as much interest as is desirable, if the house should be lost to the republicans it will be due to apathy, and it is to be feared there is much more of this than there ought to be.

The Philadelphia Press remarks that if the democrats, through the aid of the solid south, should obtain a majority in the house legislation, beyond the passage of the necessary appropriation bills, would be at a standstill. "The president cannot do much to develop the nation without the aid of congress and with one house under control of one party and the other in the control of the opposite party practically nothing would be accomplished." While it is true that a democratic house could not effect any legislation of a partisan character it could block legislation for the carrying out of republican policies and in this way might do no little amount of mischief. It is therefore manifestly important that a republican house be elected with a republican president, since otherwise the recommendations of the latter would be of no avail. What is needed for the continued progress and prosperity of the country is that the government shall be wholly in republican control.

THE NORTH SEA INCIDENT.

The firing upon British fishing vessels by Russian warships was unquestionably a serious matter, but there is no reason to apprehend that any grave trouble will result from it. Very properly the British government has taken a firm stand in the matter and proposes to insist upon apology and an ample indemnity. To this, according to the advices from St. Petersburg, the Russian government will accede, only asking such delay as may be necessary to obtain the facts in the case from the commander of the naval squadron. Such a request is of course entirely reasonable.

Obviously Russia cannot afford to get into any serious complication with Great Britain over this matter and her wise and safe course will be to placate British indignation and resentment as promptly as possible. How keen this is shown in the popular demonstration against the Russian ambassador in London, an incident which, by the way, does not in the least reflect upon the government, though quite forcibly showing the feeling of antagonism toward Russia in the public mind of England. This is far more intense and deep-seated than is generally understood and it has been growing since the war in the far east.

That the trouble will be settled to the entire satisfaction of the British government there appears to be no reason to doubt. From such information as there is at hand the course of the Russian naval officer seems to be utterly inexcusable and indefensible. It is no palliation of his offense that he had been warned of a possible attack by Japanese vessels. The question suggested by this and other incidents since the breaking out of the war is whether the Russian naval commanders generally

are so carefully instructed in regard to their duties and responsibilities as they should be. There is reason to doubt whether they are so well versed in the principles and regulations of international law as are the naval officers of other countries. It is hardly conceivable that an American or British officer could commit so grave a mistake as that of firing upon a fleet of fishing vessels, whose character is said to have been easily discernible.

SUITS AGAINST COMBINATIONS.

The democratic party claims to have done quite as much as the republican party toward enforcing the law against combinations or so-called trusts. Mr. Cleveland, whose last administration gave only a perfunctory consideration to the anti-trust law, on the ground that the act was defective and inadequate, said in his recent speech that "the people will hardly approve the vociferous pride which claims that a successful attack upon the merger of the stock of certain competing railroads has rescued them from their oppressors." Yet it is unquestionable that this was one of the most important actions ever brought under the act of 1890, not alone in the public interests, but in the giving to the law a scope and comprehensiveness which it had not before been thought it possessed. The decision in this case of the highest tribunal may not indeed have "rescued the people from their oppressors," but it went a very long way in that direction and will render somewhat less difficult the efforts hereafter to be made to relieve the people of the oppression of the combinations.

The Department of Justice has recently prepared a statement which shows that since the enactment of the Sherman law there have been twenty-seven suits brought and prosecuted by the federal government under its provisions. The first of these was in 1890, under the Harrison administration, and was decided in favor of the government. Five suits were instituted in the next two years, in all of which the government was defeated. In 1892 the famous Transmissouri Freight association case was started and ran along until 1897, when a decision was rendered in favor of the government. This was prosecuted under both republican and democratic administrations. A couple of minor cases were won in 1893, but in 1895 the government lost its case against the Sugar trust. There was a victory for the government in the Joint Traffic association suit, which is placed to the credit of the democratic administration, as is also the verdict for the government in the Addyston Pipe company case, although the decision in this was rendered during a republican administration, in four of which the government has been successful, two being still in the courts.

The record shows that in the enforcement of the anti-trust law republican administrations have decidedly the advantage over the Cleveland administration, and for the simple reason that the former had faith in the adequacy of the act of 1890, while the latter had not. It was the opinion of Mr. Olney, when attorney general, that the law was insufficient and this view was concurred in by Mr. Cleveland, yet a democratic congress made no effort to remedy the alleged defects in the law and strengthen it where it was, in the democratic view, assumed to be weak and defective. In face of the record the attempt of the democracy to discredit republican fidelity to the anti-trust law must prove futile.

The contract for an electric lighting plant to be established in Lincoln within the next six months has been awarded, an Omaha firm carrying off the outside work. The total construction expense under the Lincoln contract is less than \$70,000 and will give Lincoln an electric light plant capable of generating 325 standard electric arc lamps. In other words, the city of Lincoln, with about one-third of the population of Omaha, will be able to light all its streets with first-class arc lamps for an investment not exceeding \$100,000. It goes without saying that \$400,000 will be ample for a municipal lighting plant that will furnish electric lights for every street in Omaha and do away with gas and gasolene lamps altogether. Can anybody explain why Omaha should not make a beginning in municipal ownership this fall or next year? Of course, the electric lighting monopoly will object, and so will all its paid lobbyists, its hired knockers and its beneficiaries.

If there is any good reason why republicans should not vote for the candidates on the republican ticket in this city, county and state in November, it has not yet been advanced. Direct primary nomination took away every opportunity to work convention sales and trades and every candidate on the ticket is there because more of the rank and file favored him than his unsuccessful opponent.

City Electrician Michaelson is charged with being responsible for the threat of the fire insurance companies to raise insurance rates in Omaha unless the council enacts an ordinance that will safeguard life and property in Omaha from defective electric wiring. Mr. Michaelson can stand the responsibility.

Remember that no one can vote in Omaha or South Omaha who does not appear personally before the registrars of his precinct and have his name properly enrolled on the registration books. No registration of previous years holds good for this year. Register next Friday.

PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY.

San Francisco Chronicle. In 1893 there were 22,435 railway employees; the number dropped to 20,004 in 1894; it was 19,212 in 1895. The 27,000 taken on since 1895, and who owe their jobs to the increased prosperity of the country could give the Parker bureau some points

on the cost of living; so, too, could the more than 20,000 who were knocked out of employment by the hard times which followed the threat of repalling the protection laws.

Bryan Wins Silver Medal. New York Tribune.

Mr. Bryan won a silver medal at St. Louis for his exhibit of rye grown on his farm in Nebraska. Were he running for the presidency this year his would win him many votes in Kentucky.

Beats of Popularity.

The La Follette managers have asked the republican national committee to keep its members out of Wisconsin. Still, some persons profess to be unable to understand why La Follette is popular with the plain people.

America's Industrial Exploits.

San Francisco Chronicle. The United States has one-fifth of the world's wheat, four-fifths of its corn, one-quarter of its oats and four-fifths of its cotton. Our exports in this industry afford an admirable refutation of the free trade charge that the protective policy impedes the agricultural development of the country.

Talk About High Speed.

Brooklyn Eagle. It took four days to run a train thirteen miles on the Siberian railroad a while ago, but the tracks are now clear and trains so waltz over them at a pace of thirteen miles an hour. An American train operated on that line would startle the Russians almost as much as the appearance of a Japanese regiment.

Warm Luminary in the Race.

Boston Herald. The planet Jupiter is now culminating in his greatest brilliancy, and it is the testimony of the astronomers that no heavenly body that adorns our evening sky, except the moon and the stars, is so conspicuous in glowing splendor with this magnificent orb, whose diameter is eleven times greater than the earth's.

Royalty's Ideals of Valor.

Chicago Record Herald. Grand Duke Boris of Russia has been decorated by the czar with the Cross of St. George. Boris is the young man who slashed General Kourouptakine's ear because the commander would not let the grand duke hold high revel in camp with a lot of women while the army was in the field. Thus is valor rewarded by St. Petersburg.

Characteristics Americans Admire.

Philadelphia Press. Roosevelt's American pluck appeals to Americans. They like a man to speak out, even at the risk of being caught up for some small slip. If he has what fastidious people call bounce, the average American never forgets that this country was made by people with bounce. On the big main issue President Roosevelt is right. He is not a party man, he is not a politician and he gets some detail wrong, but the great mass of his fellow citizens watch with a just pride a president frank, manly and fearless, holding the center of the world's stage, known to all the world, executing the laws of his country, and upholding the constitution, but always remembering that a government has no right to stand still or wait on some one to wake up, but ought to find the lawful means and the constitutional way to carry out a great national policy.

THE SENATE'S DYING THROAT.

List of Members Whose Terms Expire Next Year. New York Sun.

Below is a list of the members of the United States senate whose present terms expire March 3, 1905, with the length of time each has been a member of that body. Former Governor Crane of Massachusetts is not yet a member of the senate, for he has not been sworn. If Senator Fairbanks is elected vice president, the Illinois legislators must elect a successor to serve out his term, which expires March 3, 1906, when the term of the vice president expires. Here is the list:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Pol., State, Service in. Lists names of senators and their terms of office.

ARE REPUBLICANS SPENDTHRIFTS?

Comparison with the Records of the Cleveland Administration.

Judge Parker's chief campaign argument is the "extravagance" of McKinley and Roosevelt as compared with Cleveland. Senator Allison at South Bend, Ind., on Friday proved that Judge Parker is ignorant of the facts.

The average annual increase of expenditures in Cleveland's last term over Harrison's term was \$35,500,000. As the nation was at peace, this may be taken as the normal increase required by the country's growth. It was the rate of increase established by the democratic party.

Aside from those for the army and navy, the expenditures of Cleveland's last term averaged \$78,500,000 annually. On the same basis those of McKinley's first term averaged \$26,700,000. The average annual rate of increase was \$2,250,000, or 1.75 per cent less than the democratic rate.

Take another comparison insisted upon by Judge Parker. The democratic appropriations for the three fiscal years ending June 30, 1897, aside from those for the army and navy, averaged \$73,000,000 annually. The republican appropriations for the three fiscal years ending June 30, 1894, aside from those for the army and navy, averaged \$50,000,000 annually. The average annual rate of increase, therefore, was \$23,000,000, or 32 per cent more than the democratic rate.

Democracy contend that military expenditures should not be omitted from these comparisons. To include them would be manifestly unfair. At least four of the seven McKinley-Roosevelt years have been years of war. The war with Spain, with its consequences, was not brought about by either party. It was forced upon this nation by the acts of Spain.

JOHN L. KENNEDY.

Those who know John L. Kennedy require no reasons and need no argument to convince them that he is entitled to their vote. In a large district, however, such as the Second, there are a few who of necessity a vast number who do not have such personal knowledge of the man as to enable them to weigh his merits, know his life or judge his worth. It is to those that I wish to present my reasons why John L. Kennedy should be the next congressman from this district.

He received the nomination after a fair, clean contest. He is a man of high character, excellent education and splendid ability. He has carved out his own fortune, is a successful lawyer, occupies an enviable position among the few fellow attorneys and has the respect and esteem of the people among whom he has lived for almost a quarter of a century. He not only has the carefully trained mind of the lawyer, but he has been a student of history, is well posted in the science of political economy, has kept well informed on all public questions and taken a prominent and active part in the solution of important problems which have confronted our people in our own country, state and nation.

His record is composed of six cars, all heavily laden, and taking these facts into consideration, the officers of the road said the other day that a new record had been made. The train left Albany one hour and ten minutes late and it was to make up his time that the engineer bent his efforts so successfully. The run from Rhinecliff to Staatsburg, 5.9 miles, was made in four minutes, or at the rate of nearly eighty-three miles an hour, but these performances were eclipsed between Croton and Ossining, when the engineer, pushing his engine to the limit, made the 3.1 miles in exactly two minutes, or at the tremendous rate of 105 miles an hour.

The run was made at an ideal hour for making fast time, between 1.45 and 4.07 in the morning. As this was practical racing, the record run is of greater significance than the results of the Zossen speed trials in Germany.

Whatever may interest the average New Yorker most, one of the things that concerns him least is his mother tongue, writes Richard Holbrook in Metropolitan Magazine. "In the choice of his clothes he is as scrupulous as any aristocratic Englishman. He is fond of society mainly because he has friends and because he likes to be in the swim. Unlike the business man of France or Italy, he is seldom a fluent talker and rather given to despatching those who are his chief literatures in his journals. When this average man goes home he is usually in no mood to think consecutively. His wife and daughter are, however, quite likely to be interested in good literature, and it is noticeable that they generally speak more elegantly than he. To be brief, his intellectual interests are mostly commercial; he cares little for books, good or bad, and he cares still less about the language in which they are written. * * * Frenchmen are not often nice in dress, but they are keen to distinguish the niceties of the mode. In the choice of his every-day speech, and French books, therefore, even the French newspapers, do not seem to him with blunders, as do ours. Your upper-class Englishman also is so scrupulous in this regard that he will hem and haw for the right word rather than be guilty of slang. In English dress, men and women of England. Their language, as to day as sweet and pure as it ever was, and it smacks of the soil."

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They were standing in front of the Metropolitan Museum the other afternoon, two young New Yorkers, relates the Evening Post. "Why do they have that high gravestone in the park?" asked the girl. "This isn't home a more appreciative and sympathetic people and to accomplish the life work which he believes himself capable."

John M. Loreta, the Brooklyn musical composer, is about to go to Mexico to make his home. He is the author of "Pearl of Baghdad" and a mass that won papal decoration. He is leaving this country at the age of 38, having spent his life in his new home, and he is a more appreciative and sympathetic people and to accomplish the life work which he believes himself capable."

Robert Cowell. Chicago Tribune: Debs thinks that if he could get the votes of the "working people" of this country he would be elected. He would—by over 12,000,000 majority.

Philadelphia Press: Tom Watson is probably too extravagant when he says that \$30,000,000 were paid for the nomination of Parker, for the job would be dear at any price.

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Chicago Post: Grover Cleveland has sent to Pennsylvania for a magot horse for Judge Parker. The only antidote for this daring maneuver is for the republicans to send to Texas for a good luck emblem for President Roosevelt.

New York Tribune: The report that Parker, in the event of his failure to be elected, will be made general counsel of the New York subway at a salary of \$50,000 a year may be said to indicate that Mr. Belmont realizes his responsibility for the present campaign.

Brooklyn Eagle: Mr. Bryan, who is now engaged in fighting up rainbows in the west, intimates that Abraham Lincoln was a man of the people, quite like in appearance, virtues and purposes to one who would accept his place for a consideration, but who should be nameless for the present.

Sufficiency in Mr. Bryan's most persistent falling.

New York Tribune: The Evening Post declares that it finds reason for opposing President Roosevelt in the "astrenuousness" of his campaign. When Andrew Jackson received his degree at Harvard and everybody talked Latin, he remarked that "it ought to be the motto of the 'E Pluribus Unum.'" He would not do for the Parker demagogue of today.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Now that James Bryce, the distinguished English visitor, has been made an L.L.D. by Columbia university, he is the owner of four such degrees, the others having been conferred by Ann Arbor, Glasgow and Edinburgh universities.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

It will cost the city of New York just \$200 to receive and declare the vote of one Joseph P. Thomas on election day. Thomas has no greater drag than the average man. His weight is about right, his size normal and his job as lumber yard boss isn't influential enough to shake the balance of power. But Thomas has an extraordinary effect on himself, and the government would lose his last cent rather than deprive a sovereign of the blessed privilege of voting. Who knows but what one lonesome vote may turn the scale?

Thomas is the only voter left in the district stripped of homes to make room for St. Gabriel's park. All others have been banished. He is receiving more consideration from an official point of view than any other voter in the United States. The district election board, much the same in personnel as the registration board, will at another day to receive Thomas' vote. The board will, however, for fear again will the city pay so much to give Thomas a chance to exercise his inalienable right of suffrage.

Details have been given out about a remarkable run made a few days ago by a mail train on the New York Central railroad. There is no official testimony to a report that a train of an engine and six cars made the run from Albany to New York, 143 miles, in 143 minutes, averaging 60 miles an hour. The time made, two hours and twenty-two minutes, beat the regular schedule of the Empire State express by eighteen minutes. The regular schedule of the train that made the record, however, is three hours and twenty-five minutes, and the schedule running time of the other regular trains on the road between this city and Albany is about three hours and ten minutes.

The Empire State express, which makes regularly the best run on the road, carries usually three cars, sometimes four. Car for car, those on the Empire State are heavier than the mail cars, but the mail train was composed of six cars, all heavily laden, and taking these facts into consideration, the officers of the road said the other day that a new record had been made. The train left Albany one hour and ten minutes late and it was to make up his time that the engineer bent his efforts so successfully. The run from Rhinecliff to Staatsburg, 5.9 miles, was made in four minutes, or at the rate of nearly eighty-three miles an hour, but these performances were eclipsed between Croton and Ossining, when the engineer, pushing his engine to the limit, made the 3.1 miles in exactly two minutes, or at the tremendous rate of 105 miles an hour.

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New York Tribune: The Evening Post declares that it finds reason for opposing President Roosevelt in the "astrenuousness" of his campaign. When Andrew Jackson received his degree at Harvard and everybody talked Latin, he remarked that "it ought to be the motto of the 'E Pluribus Unum.'" He would not do for the Parker demagogue of today.

Brooklyn Eagle: Mr. Bryan, who is now engaged in fighting up rainbows in the west, intimates that Abraham Lincoln was a man of the people, quite like in appearance, virtues and purposes to one who would accept his place for a consideration, but who should be nameless for the present.

Sufficiency in Mr. Bryan's most persistent falling.

New York Tribune: The Evening Post declares that it finds reason for opposing President Roosevelt in the "astrenuousness" of his campaign. When Andrew Jackson received his degree at Harvard and everybody talked Latin, he remarked that "it ought to be the motto of the 'E Pluribus Unum.'" He would not do for the Parker demagogue of today.