THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
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3	36,980	19	37,800
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5	37,880	21	37,660
6	37,500	22	37,550
7	36,500	23	37,730
8	37,930	24	37,460
9	38,180	25	37,100
10	38,290	26	47,750
11	36,550	27	37,540
12	37,700	28	36,920
13	37,930	29	37,620
14	37,510	30	37,640
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GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK,
Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of October, 1908.

M. P. WALKER,
Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

The Brownsville incident may now be considered as closed.

The "check book" proved a bully good runner in the Third.

Nebraska is 'n strange company. It has joined the solid south.

To date Mr. Bryan has shown no symptoms of intention to contest the will.

It is not believed that anyone would care much about an Archbold letter just now.

A florist claims to have produced a blue rose. He should name it after Mr. Bryan.

The people's court appears to have made the injunction against Mr. Bryan permanent.

We take it for granted that David Bennett Hill of Wolfert's Roost is "still a democrat."

Mr. Bryan will doubtless feel very grateful to Mr. Shallenberger for pulling him through.

Still, we doubt if Mr. Bryan was surprised as much as he would have been had he been elected.

Mr. Bryan must be convinced that New York never intended to give him a real Madison Square deal.

Remember how the democrats denounced Mr. Frank Hitchcock as an amateur campaign manager?

The Pure Food show is again proving to the public that Nebraska produces a lot of things that are good to eat.

Most of the world's supply of attar of roses comes from Bulgaria. The country also supplies most of the Balkan crises.

Will Mr. Bryan have nerve enough, when he finally issues his explanatory letter, to declare that the republicans bought the election?

"When did Ohio ever go back on a favorite son?" asks the Chicago News. Senator Foraker can supply the News with the exact date.

One thing is certain, the democrats will have no minority party on which to blame blunders that may be made by the next legislature.

"What's the Use of Dreaming?" is a new song that is recommended to the consideration of Lincoln's "most distinguished private citizen."

Mrs. Howard Gould insists that she never drank more than "a lady's limit" of champagne. Perhaps she avoided that by raising the limit.

Anyway, J. Worth Kern got through the campaign without losing his toothbrush or being kissed by any enthusiastic women who heard him speak.

The regular order of business may be resumed as soon as Governor Haskell delivers his monologue on the whereforeless whys of the campaign.

Maybe Street Commissioner Flynn will now take time to clean the streets of Omaha and get things in shape for winter before he assumes the office of chief of police.

Norman E. Mack says he does not believe Mr. Bryan will be a candidate again in 1912. Still, recent events show that Mr. Mack has been believing a lot of things that were not true.

THE TREASURY DEFICIT.

The revenue problem will be one of the serious questions before the coming short session of congress. With a republican administration elected to succeed President Roosevelt, it will not be necessary to defer any of the pressing public questions to the consideration of the new congress and the revenue question is one demanding immediate attention.

The charge of extravagance against the present republican administration is not borne out by the records and the question of revenues is one entirely separate from legitimate expenditures. The appropriations for the present fiscal year are only about $10,000,000 in excess of the expenditures of last year, a very small amount in view of the fact that the last congress passed both a public building bill and a river and harbor bill. It shows, in fact, a retrenchment in every other department of the government. The decrease in revenues is due solely to a falling off in internal revenue receipts and the customs duties, the latter being caused by the general business depression.

A year ago the treasury deficit stood at $3,656,000. At the end of the fiscal year, on June 30, it had increased to $59,655,000 and is now about $102,000,000. Fortunately, the increase now being recorded in imports promises to materially reduce this figure before the end of the present fiscal year, on June 30, 1909, but there is nothing to indicate any growth of internal revenue receipts. To what extent the decrease in these receipts is due to the prohibition movement in the west and south is not clear, but it is reasonable to suppose that the distillery operations have been restricted somewhat, pending election results in the various states. Some increase in business may now be expected, but the officials are beginning to believe that the consumption of liquors is decreasing and that the former receipts from internal revenue may hardly be expected again.

In view of the conditions, the coming congress will have to at least exercise greatest care in the matter of appropriations, even if it does not take the initial step toward plans for increasing the national revenues.

THE END OF A SCANDAL.

Panama canal affairs figured in the official actions of two nations last week. At Washington, those in charge of affairs on the isthmus, after a most searching inquiry, acquitted Colonel George W. Goethals, who is in charge of construction, of the charge of unfairness in the award of contracts. The charge was made by an unsuccessful bidder and was circulated by the democratic campaign committee for political purposes. Colonel Goethals' exoneration was complete and emphatic.

The other canal affair was an application in the French courts for the winding up of the affairs of the old French Panama Canal commission, the operations of which was one of France's greatest scandals two decades ago. The reports show that 228,000 French creditors will share in the division of $154,000, which is all that remains of the millions on millions that were poured by the French people into the Panama canal scheme.

No one now charges Count de Lesseps with intent to defraud the French people with his Panama canal scheme. He had reached his dotage before his bubble was formally floated. Time has demonstrated that his engineering plans were faulty and impossible of completion, but he believed in them and the French people and the French people accepted his plans and poured out their savings on the assurance that the canal would be completed in eight years from the organization of the company. When the bubble burst, M. de Lesseps and his board of directors were fined and imprisoned on charge of defrauding the investors. The record shows one of waste, extravagance and hopeless ignorance of the engineering problems involved. Vegetation sprang up on the canal route. Engines, expensive machinery and a vast quantity of material were allowed to go to waste and ruin until the United States came along, bought the concessions from the French and started toward speedy completion the interoceanic canal which has been the dream of centuries.

WAS MOSES A DEMOCRAT?

Colin M. Selph, a democratic candidate for congress from a St. Louis district, has raised a question which may as well be taken up and settled before the next campaign, lest it may become a paramount issue. Selph is a word painter from away back, and in one of his oratorical flights, in a talk before a Jewish club, he declared that Solomon, David and Moses were all democrats, laying particular stress on Moses' loyalty to the party of Jefferson, Jackson, Cleveland, Bryan and Dahlman. Selph offered in support of his argument that Moses fought and stood for the principles for which the democrats are fighting today and he challenged anyone to prove the contrary.

The question is one that may be discussed without partisan bias at this time and it is perhaps worth while to examine into some of the issues in the campaigns recalled by Mr. Selph. It is a matter of record that Moses did not get into the promised land, in which respect his record is very like that of the Bryan democracy. Moses was also opposed to his followers worshiping the golden calf and he destroyed their platform in that respect. The record is not clear whether he was a 16 to 1 advocate or a greenbacker, but it is clear that he was against the gold standard. It is also true that in Moses' time his followers were constantly wandering away and some ten tribes of them were wholly lost. The Bryan democrats have had a similar experience.

These instances and the fact that Moses' people wandered in the wilderness for a generation give some color to the democratic claim that the most distinguished character of antiquity was a democrat, but there are other episodes in the career of Moses that do not bear out the democratic claims. Moses was the original emancipator, who struck the shackles off the limbs of bondsmen of his time. The history of the section of the United States south of Mason and Dixon's line furnish proof that such is not democratic doctrine. It is recorded, too, that Moses struck a rock and got water, while the democracy of today has been striking rocks and getting Standard oil.

THE BEE IN THE CAMPAIGN.

The course of the local republican organ was another factor in democratic success. The Bee converted itself into a sewer early in the campaign and its output was pollution. It made such a campaign of mendacity and abuse as Douglas county had never seen before. Its scurrilous attacks on Mr. Bryan from day to day were a part of the same policy. And all this offended republicans. It pays to be decent. The Bee may learn it some day.

The above from the World-Herald is about on par with the general course of that paper. If The Bee has any regret in connection with its course during the late campaign it is that the fight was not made more vigorous.

Instead of throwing mud and resorting to tactics alleged against it, The Bee carefully refrained from any mudthrowing. Several times during the campaign it was forced to speak plainly in order to warn the citizens what the election of the local democratic ticket meant. At those times The Bee spoke the truth and has no apology to make for so doing, but The Bee withheld far more than it printed because it did not care to engage in mud-slinging, and it did believe that the people would reject the candidates offered by the democratic party without the necessity of exposing all the unsavory mess that lay behind them.

Elmer E. Thomas shows his caliber by writing an apology to Governor Sheldon, explaining that he did not know what he was talking about when he made his vicious and mendacious attack on the governor. If Mr. Thomas were the earnest champion of the cause of morality he professes to be he would have taken steps to ascertain the truth before sending out the circular. It was a deliberate stab in the back and as such will always stand against Thomas' record.

The Cuban minister to the United States, who has been visiting in Europe, says all the foreign nations wish Cuba to establish and maintain self-government. He borders close to the humorous when he reports that the Spanish are convinced that the Cubans are capable of managing their own affairs.

The state house squad are preparing to move on the first of the year and will go home knowing that things under the dome of the capitol are in good shape. The democrats coming in will find a mighty good example to follow in the work done by the republicans who are going out.

Congressman Kinkaid has the satisfaction of knowing that whatever the outcome of the vote in his district, he has fixed his name firmly on the annals of Nebraska. The Kinkaid law is one that has done much good for the state and will keep the name of its author always in memory.

A citizen complains that the law against betting on election is not enforced. It is quite likely that this citizen could get a goodly number of supporters for his proposition if he would call together the losers in the "late unpleasantness."

Joe Leiter traveled in Europe under an assumed name in order to avoid annoyance by newspaper folks and photographers. He doubtless wishes he could have lost that wheat deal under an assumed name or with assumed money.

Government chemists state that "dark, reddish brown glass bottles furnish the most protection for beer." Consumers may not know as much about the dark, reddish brown glass as they do about the dark, reddish brown taste.

Senator Aldrich has announced that he will not be a candidate for re-election when his term expires on March 4, 1911. Mr. Bryan might move to Rhode Island and get in line for the heirship.

One more reference to the names. Miss Helen Bye and George Dern were married at Kansas City, giving the wags an opportunity to comment on the Bye-Dern nuptials.

No matter how it happened, it happened, and there is just one thing for the republicans to do now, and that is to get together and redeem Nebraska once more.

The press at the state capital is wailing over the defeat of Governor Sheldon—an end which the papers printed at Lincoln did very little to avert.

Enough and Then Some.
Chicago Tribune.

No one is disposed to deny that a presidential election once in four years is about often enough.

Danger in Talking Too Much.
Chicago Record-Herald.

Chancellor von Buelow appears to be in danger of losing his job because Emperor William talked too much. Chancellor Day is the only chancellor who can keep on chanceling no matter who talks or what is said.

Facing the Future

Chicago Tribune.

"There she is. Behold her, and judge for yourselves. There is her history; the world knows it by heart. The past at least is secure."

Webster's famous eulogy of Massachusetts might well be used in the present hour of the republican party. Its history is the history of the United States during the last half century. All the world knows it. As it faces the future it can do so with satisfaction over its achievements and with a certain confidence born of triumphant accomplishment in years gone by. The past at least is secure.

The republican party came into being as the expression of earnest patriots who were determined to prevent the further extension of slavery into the territories. The logic of events made it the leader of the larger movement for human freedom. The attempt of the dominant wing of the democratic party to destroy the United States placed upon the new party the responsibility for the saving of the union. The exigencies of civil war compelled it to adopt a policy which resulted in a wide extension of federal authority in contrast with the older notion of state rights. Emancipation was necessarily followed by constitutional amendments securing freedom and civil and political rights for a downtrodden race. Even in the midst of battles it planned a wise homestead policy and the building of a railroad across the continent for the greater glory of the new United States which appeared after the smoke of conflict had rolled away.

Advocating the protection of American industries and the related protection of American labor, it secured also the resumption of specie payments and stood like a rock for sound money against all sorts of threatened financial bills. Brought face to face with the new and formidable problems of the Spanish-American war, it never wavered, but led the country forward along the highway of destiny, despite the jeremiads of those who talked of imperialism and un-American policies. If in all these notable forward movements it increased the tendency toward centralization of power, it did nothing more than keep step with the trend of the times. It found its reward in the support of the people and in the recognition by all the earth of the United States as a world power.

With such a record the republican party may safely be trusted with the important responsibilities which face it and which the people have insisted that it continue to bear. The regulation of railroads and trusts, the conservation of natural and national resources, the completion of the Panama canal, the better organization of machinery for the preservation of health and the fighting of disease, the wise administration of colonial dependencies and other great tasks await it. The past has its wonderful story of accomplishment. That is why the people have decided to leave it to the republican party "to maintain the policies, perpetuate the blessings and make secure the achievements of a greater America."

A Period of Rest.
Washinton Herald.

Many a statesman is glad Mr. Hearst and his letters are out of the way, temporarily, at least.

Fictions of Fortune.
New York Press.

The evidence that Charles W. Morse was at one time worth $22,000,000 appears to be conclusive. He owned up to that much himself to his banking associates. The celerity with which he accumulated it was surpassed only by that with which he dropped most of it.

Cheapening Foreign Postage.
Boston Herald.

It is announced that the two-cent letter rate to Great Britain, which has been in force for a month, has not increased the amount of foreign mail matter coming or going across the Atlantic. This is not altogether discouraging, however. It takes time to build up a flourishing business on a new basis. The increase is sure to come in time.

Jeered Into Oblivion.
Washington Post.

This campaign has been merciless in its wear and tear upon several reputations, but there is one figure, at least, who richly deserves the storm of jeers and ridicule that drives him into oblivion. This blatant coward has utterly failed to make good, and no one wants to see his face again. We refer to that contemptible four-flusher, General Apathy.

Too Easily Frightened.
Kansas City Star.

When will the republicans ever let up on getting scary in Ohio? When did Ohio ever go anything but republican in a presidential year? And what shadow of reason was there for ever believing that Bryan could carry it this year? There has never been a moment since Mr. Taft was nominated when Ohio wasn't safe and solid for him as it is now—or as Arkansas was for Bryan.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Prof. A. Lawrence Lowell, who has been much talked about as a possible successor to President Eliot of Harvard, is very in favor of athletics and competition of all kinds in colleges. He was himself a formidable mile runner thirty-odd years ago.

Thackor B. Pandya of Baroda, India, has arrived in America and will enroll as a student at Columbia university. He is a graduate of Baroda college, where he taught for two years and held office as inspector of public education of Baroda. He will study American politics while here.

Two more Americans have been made knights by the pope—knights commanders of the Order of St. Gregory. These are Morgan J. O'Brien, formerly justice of the New York supreme court, and Eugene A. Philbin, formerly district attorney in New York. There are three others in the archdiocese—John D. Crimmins, Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet and Thomas M. Mulry.

Boston's monument to the late P. A. Collins, unveiled last Monday, is a great shaft fifteen feet high, surmounted by a bust of Mr. Collins. On the west side of the shaft is a massive figure of Erin resting on a harp, symbolic of the land of Mayor Collins' birth. On the opposite side, facing the east, is the allegorical figure of Columbia, the land of his adoption.

Nearly all the queens of Europe are constant smokers. The dowager empress of Russia smokes an enormous number of cigarettes every day, but her sister, Queen Alexandra, has never been known to smoke even one. This may have come from having, as it were, grown up under the eye of Queen Victoria, who was the last woman in the world to countenance such a habit. The Tsarina, previous to her marriage, had never smoked, but it is not surprising that she took up the habit, for, if anyone needs something soothing to the nerves, it must be she.

GAIETY OF THE CAMPAIGN.

How Managers' Statements Make a Good Thing Ridiculous.
Chicago Record-Herald.

Now that election has come and gone, perhaps the citizen of average intelligence could spend a diverting few minutes pondering the utter nonsense of signed statements issued by party managers at the close of a campaign.

Of course, the statements from the winning side may be pointed to as in some degree bearing out the sagacity of the victorious managers; but a bit of reflection will convince any man with wits intact that the prognostication would have been practically the same—the outcome stated just as positively—had the actual result been reversed. National, state and county managers of both parties invariably give figures of victory, with a growing tendency to exaggeration. Narrow partisans delight to see the statements of their managing geniuses—the more roseate the better—but well-informed persons know none of the statements is worth the paper on which it is written. The figures given for publication are seldom the confidential opinion of the man who knows.

Why wouldn't a gentlemen's agreement to abolish the manager's sighed statement in future campaigns be a salutary thing? It would lessen the incentive to deliberate prevarication in almost every instance exactly 50 per cent, and therefore act as a great moral agency.

LESSONS OF THE ELECTION.

Result Spells Confidence and Business Revival.
Chicago Record-Herald.

Prosperity and a revival of business are spelled by the election of Taft. That is the general view of business men, as expressed last night after the result of the election was no longer in doubt.

The revival in industrial and commercial fields is not to be confined to any particular kind of business, but will be general in the belief of those who are qualified to speak. All lines of trade and industry will feel the beneficial effects of the Taft election. The revival is likely to begin almost immediately and will continue in ever increasing volume during the next six months or so until the affairs of the nation in a business way are once more normal.

Railroad men and bankers, manufacturers and merchants, stock brokers and board of trade men all join in declaring that the transformation of former Judge Taft into President-elect Taft means the end of depression. One of the immediate effects of the election will be the carrying through of many deals, and many of them for large sums, which were awaiting the success of the republican nominee. It is stated that millions of dollars are represented in business transactions which were dependent on Taft's election. All this volume of business will now be electrified life.

Victory for Progressive Government.
Kansas City Times.

Mr. Taft is not only the best of the several candidates nominated for the presidency, but he is the best man, in natural ability, in broad experience, in specific training, and especially in familiarity with the problems and aspirations of the time, that the country now possesses.

Therefore, the congratulations that are due to Mr. Taft today are a mere incident in the result of yesterday's election. The whole nation must be regarded as unusually fortunate, not so much because of the election of Mr. Taft as because of the expression of will that his election implies.

For, after all, it is not alone the kind of man chosen for the presidency that denotes national intelligence and foresight and stability, but also the things he represents in an impersonal way.

Is There a Parallel?
Kansas City Star.

James G. Blaine once said to Colonel A. K. McClure: "I am the Henry Clay of the republican party; I can never be president." With even greater justice W. J. Bryan may regard himself as the democratic Henry Clay. These are the only two men to be thrice defeated for the presidency.

Clay was first a candidate in 1824, when he was 47 years old—eleven years older than Bryan in 1896. He was fourth in the electoral colleges and J. Q. Adams got the decision when the contest was thrown into the house of representatives. In 1832 Clay ran against Jackson, but got only forty-nine votes to his opponent's 219. His third and final contest was against Polk in 1844, when he was beaten by sixty-five in the electoral colleges.

It was an affecting scene at Ashland, Clay's home, when the Kentucky electors sent a committee to condole with him. At the close of the chairman's address the defeated leader responded: "I heartily thank you, sir, for your friendly wishes for my happiness in the retirement which henceforth best becomes me."

"The retirement." Will the parallel hold good? Clay was then 67. Bryan is only 48.

A Democratic View.
St. Louis Republic.

An administration with Mr. Taft at its head may be looked forward to without apprehension or fear of unseemly or serious disturbance. He has intellect, dignity, experience and balance. Relieved of the necessity of acknowledging political expediency, candor demands that we restore to him the qualities he declared before he became the candidate of his party. It is only essential that Mr. Taft assert himself and shake off the domination of Mr. Roosevelt to be the president whose dignity, poise and sanity will become the man who was made known to the people by reason of sturdy accomplishments in their behalf.

Republican Recuperation.
Chicago Inter Ocean.

The victory is the greater for republican principles and for Mr. Taft because it was won in the face of a profound demoralization of organized republicanism in several great states. It shows the power of recuperation that the republican party possesses when compelled to face a real emergency. The victory was won against an opposition, united and confident, as it has not been in three preceding national contests.

Governor Hughes' Triumph.
Chicago Record-Herald.

The news of Governor Hughes' victory will be received with profound satisfaction throughout the United States. Democrats as well as republicans will be pleased by it because the victory is a victory for decency, for morality and for law.

Hughes has been a great executive. Back of his extraordinary abilities a splendid will has been at work. He has gone on unflinchingly from one reform to another. He has succeeded in correcting the abuses that crept into the management of powerful corporations; he has placed those corporations under public control; he has accepted the challenge of gamblers and all their long train of vile associates and he has given them a drubbing that they will not forget in many a year.

Could there be better proof that the best politics, even from the standpoint of expediency, is the politics that is inspired by devotion to principle? Hughes' triumph will act as a tonic. It will dismay the big and little grafters in all the states, give heart to reformers everywhere and add to the prestige that the governor has enjoyed because of his admirable record and remarkable achievements.

Biggest Live Wire of Campaign.
Kansas City Star.

Make a note of this:

One of the few immortal names
That were not born to die

is Charles E. Hughes. For a "cold" man Hughes is the livest wire that ever was uncoiled in a campaign. The country will hear from Hughes again. And he won't have to make a noise, either, to let the people know where he is. In a country filled with saddle galled old stagers could anything be more delightful than a surprise like Hughes?

MIRTHFUL REMARKS.

Smart Youth—Sentence is never suspended in a hanging matter, is it?

Old Lawyer—It has no need to be.—Baltimore American.

Mrs. Hix—I don't take any stock in these faith cures brought about by the laying on of hands.

Mrs. Dix—Well, I do; I cured my little boy of the cigarette habit that way.—Life.

"What started the riot at the performance of 'Hamlet' last night?"

"M'Ham held the skull and said: 'Alas, poor Yorick! You are not the only deadhead in the house.'"—Philadelphia Ledger.

"No, sir," said the first business man, "I never work too hard. I believe that 'all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.'"

"That's all right," replied the other, "but I don't believe in playing the fool as long as there is a chance to work one."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Mrs. Goodsole—I told the editors of that paper I didn't want them to print my picture, but they went right ahead and did it."

Mrs. Chillicon-Kearney—Yes; it was a mean trick. The picture looked just like you, too, didn't it?—Chicago Tribune.

"The insurance man with literary ambitions you took on the staff of the magazine is very much dissatisfied at being one of the subordinate authors."

"I don't see why he should be. Wasn't he always an underwriter?"—Baltimore American.

"Now, don't tell me any story about misfortune an' wantin' to be a hard worker an' all that. I can see right through you."

"Gracious! I know I ain't had nothin' to eat for three days, but I didn't know it had thinned me down like that."—St. Louis Times.

"Why was there such an uproarious outburst of merriment when that last speaker began his remarks? I didn't see anything funny in what he said."

"But you didn't understand. Gazing out at his hearers he said, 'I am glad to look into your faces again.'"

"What was there funny about that?"

"The gentleman has been a leading dentist in this town for a great many years."—Chicago Record-Herald.

They had been married only four weeks and he was lifting her up on his broad shoulders to the lower branches of the giant oak.

"Am I heavy, dear?" she asked.

"No, sweetheart; I feel like Atlas," he responded, gallantly.

"But Atlas had the whole world on his shoulders."

"Well, dear, you are all the world to me."

And the squirrels ceased searching for acorns to bark their approval.—Boston Traveler.

GAELIC FAREWELL TO SORROW.

D. A. McCarthy in New York Sun.

Sorra—bad scran to yeh!
Back o' me han' to yeh!
Weary I am of your head hangin' down
Let me have done wud yeh,
Sure, there's no fun wud yeh—
Off and begone wud yerself an' yer frown

Sorra—bed cess to yeh!
That an' no less to yeh!
Off wud yeh! Leave me, I'm sick o' ye groans
Throth, 'tis a curse yeh are,
Every day worse yeh are,
Sad as a hearse rowling over the stones.

Sorra—bad wind to yeh!
Aye, an' bad ind to yeh!
I've been a frind to yeh oft in the past,
But yeh've so saddened me,
Moidhered an' maddened me,
I am compelled to evict yeh at last!

Sorra—bad luck to yeh!
Long have I stuck to yeh!
Long, aye, too long, ye have housed in my heart!
But I'm desirin' now,
You'll be retirin' now,
Off with yeh, Sorra, I'm glad we must part!