# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.


STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of September, 1897, was as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 19,426 | 16 | 19,721 |
| 2 | 19,623 | 17 | 19,866 |
| 3 | 19,916 | 18 | 19,892 |
| 4 | 19,917 | 19 | 19,750 |
| 5 | 19,909 | 20 | 20,011 |
| 6 | 19,869 | 21 | 20,451 |
| 7 | 19,841 | 22 | 20,397 |
| 8 | 19,829 | 23 | 20,266 |
| 9 | 19,778 | 24 | 20,323 |
| 10 | 19,818 | 25 | 20,436 |
| 11 | 19,805 | 26 | 19,827 |
| 12 | 19,800 | 27 | 19,534 |
| 13 | 19,879 | 28 | 19,711 |
| 14 | 19,833 | 29 | 19,557 |
| 15 | 19,686 | 30 | 19,644 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Total | 597,689 |
| Less returned and unsold copies | 9,415 |
| Total net sales | 588,274 |
| Net daily average | 19,609 |

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of October, 1897.
(Seal) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

### THE BEE ON TRAINS.

**All railroad newsboys are supplied with enough Bees to accommodate every passenger who wants to read a newspaper. Insist upon having The Bee. If you cannot get a Bee on a train from the news agent, please report the fact, stating the train and railroad, to the Circulation Department of The Bee. The Bee is for sale on all trains.**

### INSIST ON HAVING THE BEE.

None but great political campaigns will now satisfy Greater New York.

The mongrel county ticket is sure to be snowed under. It is only a question of majorities.

Redfield, Kaspar and Hector harnessed to the same political cart make a very balky team.

The Indians have long ago left this part of the country, but they have kindly left their Indian summer behind for our enjoyment.

No memorandum slips in the county treasurer's cash drawer. Perhaps that is what is the trouble with the local Bryan organ.

Omaha is still capturing national conventions for 1898. And there is room on the list for several more with good chances of filling it.

According to the local Bryanite organ the railroads have a friend at court in Judge Post. If that be true, why are the railroads for Sullivan?

The Sixteenth street viaduct still remains open to public travel and the city is liable at any time to be shocked by the announcement of a terrible accident.

Only registered voters are allowed to vote either on bond propositions or for candidates for office. Saturday next is the only remaining day for registration.

The Bee still maintains that a good profit on his investment awaits the capitalist who gives Omaha a fireproof hotel in time for entertaining its exposition guests.

Attorney General Smyth started to follow the popocratic custom of throwing a few bouquets at himself, but seems to have discovered that his posies were all cabbages and pumpkins.

Why should Thomas Hector ask people to make him sheriff when he still has over a year to serve as county commissioner? One office for one man at one time ought to be enough.

Don't be misled by ignorantly framed notices in the fusion organ as to the date of the next registration day. The registrars sit again and for the last time next Saturday, and not next Friday.

George Fred Williams is still running for governor of Massachusetts, but the letter of condolence from Bryan seems to be about the only encouragement he has received since his last-resort nomination by the Massachusetts popocrats.

Bryan's Ohio campaign excursion has been carefully planned to avoid all the large cities, even at the cost of going out of the way to escape them. Bryan probably wants to give Ohio people a chance to drive fifty miles cross country to hear his silver song.

One of the popocratic papers demurs to the odious legislative record of Judge Sullivan, fusion candidate for supreme court, but asserts that Sullivan has reformed. Reformed, when? Reformed, how? Would the railroads be still standing up for him if he had ever gone back on them?

Chairman Jones of the democratic national committee is also sawing wood with reference to the political situation in Greater New York. A statesman like Jones must be credited with having made great strides when he recognizes that his hindsight is much superior to his foresight.

The assessors who are to make up the county tax list are to be elected on the second day of November. These officers have not been directly affected by the new charter, which places the making of the city tax list in the hands of the tax commissioner and his assistants and the importance of electing good, reliable men is as great as ever. In voting for assessors be sure to select the best men.

### *PROTEST AGAINST FILIBUSTERING.*

There is no doubt respecting the right of Spain to protest against filibustering, but such a protest will have little effect upon the public opinion of the world unless Spain can show that the government of the United States has not taken every precaution to prevent filibustering expeditions and made every effort to enforce the neutrality laws. This she will not be able to do. From the outbreak of the Cuban insurrection this government has done everything possible to prevent the organization of filibustering expeditions in our territory and their departure from our shores. President Cleveland required of federal officials on whom the duty devolved the strictest enforcement of the neutrality laws and President McKinley has been no less solicitous in this direction. No report coming to the government authorities from Spanish officials in regard to projected filibustering expeditions has failed to meet with prompt and careful consideration and it is well known that some of these have been broken up, while a number of expeditions that had sailed were apprehended and those responsible for them prosecuted.

There is abundant evidence, therefore, that our government has done its duty earnestly and faithfully in this matter and we think this was acknowledged by the late Spanish premier, Sagasta, upon representations made by the Spanish minister at Washington. But it is probable that the present Spanish ministry regards the shipment of arms to Cuba as filibustering and if so its protest will not be heeded. Our government has always upheld the right of our people to sell arms and munitions of war to whoever will buy them and under all circumstances. This was very clearly stated in a note to the Spanish government during the administration of President Grant, which said: "A friendly government violates no duty of good neighborhood in allowing the free sale of arms and munitions of war to all persons, to insurgents as well as to the regularly constituted authorities, and such arms or munitions, by whichever party purchased, may be carried in vessels on the high seas without liability to question from any other party." It was further declared that in like manner the vessels may freely carry unarmed passengers, even though known to be insurgents, without thereby rendering the government which permits it liable to a charge of violating its international duties. "But if such passengers should be armed and proceed to the scene of the insurrection as an organized body which might be capable of levying war, they constitute a hostile expedition, which may not be knowingly permitted without a violation of international obligations." Attorney General Harmon held that the mere sale or shipment of arms and munitions of war by persons in the United States to persons in Cuba is not a violation of international law, however strong a suspicion there may be that they are to be used in the insurrection against the Spanish government. Individuals in the United States, he said, have a right to sell such articles to whomsoever may choose to buy them. This has also been the position of the courts.

If, therefore, the Spanish protest refers to the shipment of arms and munitions of war to Cuba it will be entirely futile and unless that government can show that the United States has been negligent in its duty of preventing filibustering expeditions as defined by international law—that is, armed and organized bodies of men—Spain has no valid reason for complaint. It is hardly probable that our government would consider a protest which assumed that it had not fulfilled its international obligations.

### *STILL TALKING TARIFF WAR.*

The action of the chamber of commerce of a town in Bohemia, urging the government of Austria-Hungary to negotiate with the other powers for concerted action against the American tariff is not particularly important in itself, because there is no probability that the governments will pay any attention to it, but it is interesting as indicating that there is still a sentiment in commercial circles abroad in favor of a tariff war against the United States. We have no doubt, however, that this feeling is gradually disappearing, because the impracticability of any concerted action by European nations hostile to the interests of this country is obvious, besides which the conditions are not favorable to the policy proposed by those in Europe who are hostile to our tariff. Even in Germany, where the sentiment for retaliation is strongest, there is an equally strong feeling that such a course would perhaps be more damaging to that country than to this, for while it might be an advantage to a class there it would be an injury to a much larger element of the people. France is negotiating for reciprocity, so that there is no chance of inducing that country to join any other for the purpose of a tariff war. More or less talk of this kind is, however, to be expected for a time, proceeding from localities and interests which are adversely affected by the American tariff, but it is quite safe to say that it will amount to nothing, unless it be to better enlighten Europe to the fact that the United States cannot be isolated commercially.

### *DIVERSITY OF CURRENCY VIEWS.*

The inquiries of the monetary commission and the suggestions it has received have disclosed a diversity of views among financiers in regard to the currency which shows how difficult it will be for congress to frame a measure of currency revision that will receive general approval. Of course diversity of opinion on vital points presented also exists in the commission, but it appears probable that there will be compromises and it is said there will be no radical recommendations by the commission, but that whatever plan of currency revision it agrees upon will contemplate changes so gradual that they would not be likely to have an unsettling or disturbing effect. It would thus seem that the commission is not in sympathy with the radical currency reformers and does not believe it to be wise, while the country is ascending the hill of prosperity, to make sweeping changes in our currency system. It is gratifying to learn that such is the position of the commission and it cannot be doubted that the knowledge of it will have a reassuring effect.

The most interesting fact developed is that among experienced financiers there is a very strong sentiment against the withdrawal of the greenbacks and treasury notes. The currency reformers who make the retirement of these notes the cardinal feature of their plan have insisted that about all the expert financial opinion of the country was with them, but it is shown that such is not the case. Furthermore it could be demonstrated that the substantial business men of the country are not generally in favor of withdrawing the legal tender notes from the currency, while the opposition to doing this on the part of the masses of the people would be found to be practically unanimous. A financier referred to in the dispatches as one of the best known in the country is quoted as saying that the American people will not be prepared for the retirement of the legal tender notes until there is established an absolutely safe banknote circulation and the people come to recognize it as such. The national banknote is recognized as being perfectly safe, but conversion of the American people to a currency system that would give a monopoly of note issues to the banks is a rather remote possibility.

### *HOW SULLIVAN TREATED OMAHA.*

The first charter framed for Omaha as a city of the metropolitan class was enacted by the legislature of 1887. That charter was originally drawn by a committee of fifteen, representing the city council, the Board of Trade, and the taxpayers at large. The charter was introduced by George W. Lininger, then in the state senate, and passed that body substantially unchanged. When it reached the house it was attacked by the combine, acting in conjunction with the railroad lobby, the penitentiary ring and boodling contractors.

Under all usage and precedent, the charter bill should have been referred to the committee on cities and towns, of which Constantine J. Smyth, now attorney general, was chairman. The combine, however, concocted a plot to take possession of the bill by referring it to a committee which it controlled. After a fierce struggle the bill was switched from its regular course and sent to the judiciary committee, which gained unenviable notoriety by the anti-gambling bill scandal. The journal of the house, page 781, shows that Mr. Smyth moved to refer the bill to the committee on cities and towns and that on demand for a roll call John J. Sullivan voted with the other members of the combine.

The committee on judiciary cut out of the charter many of the most vital provisions, among them the right of this city to compel railroads to pay city taxes the same as other property owners, and the right of the city to acquire land for park purposes by eminent domain. In making these changes, which have cost the taxpayers of Omaha hundreds of thousands of dollars, John J. Sullivan was pitted against Constantine J. Smyth at all stages and from beginning to end worked and voted with the corporations' and contractors' tools.

The mutilation of the charter of 1887 was one of the greatest outrages ever perpetrated upon the people of any city. It was utterly inexcusable and Mr. Sullivan's part in it is indefensible. In his remonstrance, which is embodied in the house journal, Mr. Smyth scores the committee for its villainous work and points to the fact that its members, although they had no personal knowledge of the wants of Omaha, had arrayed themselves against the best interests of the city and its most public-spirited citizens. Yet the people of Omaha are now asked to pay a premium on this outrageous treatment by helping to elevate John J. Sullivan to a place on the supreme bench.

### *COMPARISONS ARE ODIOUS.*

The Omaha Fakery has the impudence to placard its free gift advertising before its readers in the following fashion:

SUNDAY'S
ADVERTISING
RECORD.

| | |
|---|---|
| World-Herald | 405 |
| Bee | 270 |
| | 135 |

This does not include 175 business cards in the World-Herald.

This decoy exhibit is coupled with the coon-trap guaranty intended to catch suckers coming and going which offers to refund 30 cents for every want advertisement upon proof that it did not bring more answers or results than were brought by the same advertisement in any other Omaha paper.

In view of the fact that the Fakery has for months been watering its want columns with give-away advertising, the showing it makes can deceive no one familiar with its methods. The value of an advertising medium is usually fixed in the same way as the value of other commodities. When goods have to be given away to induce people to take them, they may be considered practically valueless.

The advertising columns of The Bee command from 30 to 50 per cent more in the home market where the value is best known than those of any competitor. It has no free advertising space to throw away, and yet last Sunday's Bee contained 427 inches, or more than three full pages more of paid display advertisements than the World-Herald of the same day. The Bee's want columns contained more paid advertisements and at higher prices than the World-Herald, notwithstanding the difference in the space filled by them.

While the Fakery keeps up its deceptive claims, the proof of the pudding is in the eating. So long as it has limitless space to give away and is willing to barter space for store-orders at cut rates its false pretenses of superiority as an advertising medium delude very few people in these parts.

The only excuse offered for the enactment of the new ballot law by the late fusion legislature was that it would put an end to the manipulation of the ballot for preferred positions for the different tickets. But now the fusion state house machine is suggesting the perversion of the new law which gives in unequivocal terms the first position to the candidates of the party polling the largest vote at the preceding election. The law may be ambiguous in certain parts, but it is not so in this respect, and its plain provisions ought to be lived up to by the party that is responsible for putting it on the statute book.

That $10,000 legislative sniffling committee has a sensitive nose for irregularities that can be charged upon republican officials, but has had every nerve cauterized against popocratic crookedness. Extensions of school land leases for the benefit of well known republican politicians arouse holy horror, but extensions of the same nature for the chairman of the populist state committee are passed over in ominous silence. As a matter of fact scarcely an abuse has been uncovered by these wonderful investigators that had not already been exposed by the republican press and which has not also been committed by popocratic officials.

There was a bill introduced into the late fusion legislature to make the office of sheriff a salaried instead of a fee office, but it was carefully smothered by the influence of the state house machine manned by Jim Dahlman as chairman of the reform democratic state committee. Dahlman, it appears, had become an expert in the manipulation and accumulation of fees while formerly sheriff of Dawes county and therefore the machine was not slow to respond to the demand of a sympathetic feeling for the reform fee-grabbers.

The rumor of a possible resignation of the marquis of Salisbury from the British ministry is for the British people a much more serious matter than would be for us a threatened reorganization of a presidential cabinet. A change in the premiership in Great Britain may lead to a change in ministry and in the dominant party, while here the president serves his full term irrespective of cabinet alterations. The difference is more than a mere distinction—it goes to the very foundation of parliamentary government.

David M. Haverly does not have to prance around the county as a stalking horse. He does not have to appeal for support on the alleged demerits of someone else who is not running for office. That role is left for his acrobatic opponent, who voted for McKinley and the gold standard last year and now professes conversion to Bryanism as defined in the Chicago platform.

The official populist organ appeals for the election of the fusion candidates for regent in order to make the university board non-partisan. As no complaint has been entered that the management has been or is partisan there is no special call for the injection of popocratic partisanship into it.

### An Excellent Qualification.
Washington Star.

Complaint is made that one of the Ohio candidates for the legislature can neither read nor write. This qualifies him for keeping out of a vast amount of mischief.

### A Family Promoter.
Detroit Free Press.

The decision of a federal judge, admitting to the United States without certificates the wives and children of Chinese merchants doing business in this country will have a tendency to increase the size of Chinese merchants' families.

### A Hopeful Indication.
Philadelphia Record.

The unprecedented demand for small farms in the west is an altogether hopeful indication. It means a better distribution of the population, large harvests and large freightage for the railways and the ships, and an impetus to the development of the western country which it has not seen for years.

### Injunctions Get a Setback.
Minneapolis Tribune.

The supreme court of Iowa has decided in effect that the middle-of-the-road populists are entitled to a place on the state ticket and the recent action of the secretary of state is sustained. Once more government by injunction gets a setback and the fusion gang is forced to make the fight on its merits.

### Healthy Trade Condition.
Chicago Post.

Every standard to be applied in business shows a remarkably healthy condition in trade and commerce. For the last ten weeks merchants and manufacturers have had a demand for their varied products which has not been surpassed in years. That there should be shown a quieter tendency now is to be expected. Some falling off in trade is noted in the week ending Saturday, but it was only that natural to the season of the year.

### Cause of Political Apathy.
Washington Post.

More than all, perhaps, the apathy is to be explained by a surfeit of politics. The time must come, and in the not distant future, when the country will not be rent every few months by a distracting campaign. Some of these days a presidential election will be held every six years instead of four, and congressmen will hold their terms for three instead of two years. The business interests will demand a longer period of relief from disturbing campaigns, and the recurrence of the noise, the excitement, and the commercial perturbation which accompany each contest will be less frequent. In the meantime, however, the people are taking the matter in their own hands, and by their very indifference are teaching the politicians a lesson which is not without a moral.

### Passing of a Naval Veteran.
Philadelphia Record.

The death of Rear Admiral Worden, who commanded the ironclad Monitor in its famous fight with the Merrimac on James river in 1862, furnishes a fresh reminder of the sweep which the grim reaper is making in the ranks of the survivors of the civil war. There was hardly any other event of that great struggle which sent a livelier thrill through the heart of the nation. As the first trial of the ironclad experiment the result of the naval battle was a theme of world-wide interest. There was never a braver performance of seamanship than the management of the Monitor on that occasion. To fight cooped up in an iron turret, hammered upon by the impact of shot and shell fired at close range, was a situation so dreadful as to be indescribable. Out of it Lieutenant Worden emerged blinded stunned, deafened beyond cure; but victorious!

### Chicago and the Exposition.
Chicago Chronicle.

Chicago has an especial interest in the Transmississippi Exposition at Omaha and should be properly represented there. The Illinois commissioners have selected a site for the state building, and it will not be long before applications for space will be received. As the great entrepot for the west Chicago should put her best foot forward and display her resources to the best advantage. The states that will be represented at Omaha are our good customers. They should have an opportunity of seeing what we have to sell and of meeting representatives of our merchants and manufacturers. This is the business side of it. Chicago, however, has other than selfish reasons for favoring the Omaha exposition. The western states were foremost in making the World's fair a success, and the World's fair city would be ungrateful indeed to overlook an opportunity of returning the favor when a western exposition is being organized.

### CLEVELAND'S REFLECTIONS.

Minneapolis Times: While the storm is raging in New York, Mr. Cleveland is delivering didactic addresses to young men amid Princeton's classic shades and loading up a few duck shells between times.

Chicago Tribune: Mr. Cleveland is quite right in his opinion that a liberal education is not enough in itself to insure a useful or a successful career. Especially is this the case when it consists largely in the training received on the "diamond field," in "slugball" and other games upon which money is risked. Men educated on these lines may attain success, but it would be difficult to show in what respect any part of it was due to such training, while thousands of self-made men have attained success without it.

Chicago Inter Ocean: Ex-President Cleveland emerged temporarily from "innocuous desuetude" at Princeton university the other day to deliver an address on "The Self-Made Man." Mr. Cleveland's remarks closed with the statement: "Fortunate above all are those people whose government is controlled, watched and defended by the virtue, patriotism and intelligence of millions of truly self-made men." Mr. Cleveland naturally squirts in the direction of his own presidential incumbency when, according to his idea, millions of truly self-made men were controlled, watched and defended by the virtue, patriotism and intelligence of one truly self-made man, whose front name was Grover.

Chicago Post: The self-made man is prominent in national life, and Mr. Cleveland believes that his active and persistent interposition is sadly needed there. The well-constructed self-made man can do vitally useful work in politics. He brings the invaluable elements of independence of party yoke, courage of conviction, the strength to resist popular clamor and the faith in moral principles. The most fortunate country is that whose government is controlled and watched by millions of truly self-made men, concludes Mr. Cleveland, and few will experience any difficulty in drawing practical lessons from these apparently abstract observations.

### PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

The foot ball rules should be so revised as to provide that no more than six athletes shall jump on a man when he is down.

One of the advantages of this year's campaign in New York is that none of the parties will be able to count the others out.

General Cassius M. Clay, who, as minister to Russia, negotiated the treaty for the purchase of Alaska, and who a year or so ago married a girl of 16, is rejuvenating himself by having a cataract removed from his eye.

Judge Davis, a cold-blooded iconoclast and antiquarian of Plymouth, Mass., actually says that he does not think the Mayflower brought over a single armchair, for it was a little craft of only 180 tons and carried 101 passengers beside the crew.

A generation ago, says the Philadelphia Ledger, it was said of Virginia that she was "like a hill of potatoes—the best part underground," and the proposition to float the stars and bars over her school houses indicates that the proposition is still true.

Lord Wolseley is as superstitious as Dr. Johnson ever was. In a recent letter to the Thirteen club he owned that while in Ireland he had worn out three or four hat brims saluting magpies. He will not walk under a ladder and believes fervently in ghosts.

Colonel Thomas Hanks, the famous "patriarch of the Kentucky legislature," who died the other day, had represented his county six times in the legislature, and in the constitutional convention of 1890. He was first in the general assembly of 1848, and served in that capacity under three different constitutions.

Professor Herman Van Halst, the historian and professor in the University of Chicago, has just obtained his naturalization papers as an American citizen. Professor Van Halst is a native of Lithuania, but in 1894 renounced allegiance to Russia and declared his intention of becoming a citizen of this country.

Ignatius Donnelly and other populist leaders are out with an appeal to all populists to contribute ten cents each to raise the mortgage on the home of Mrs. Lease. But the populists have refused to contribute, on the ground, as one of them in Kansas expressed it, that "Mrs. Lease is making a good thing out of the Henry George campaign, so that she is able to wear silks and satins and diamonds, and live at a fashionable hotel in New York City."

Returns collected by the Street Railway Journal show that the street railway mileage of the country is now 15,718 miles, as against 14,470 a year ago. This is an increase of 1,248 miles. Electric railway mileage in the same time increased from 12,133 miles to 13,765 miles, an increase of 1,632 miles. This shows that the roads equipped with electric motive power absorbed all the increase in mileage and more besides. The cable street railway lines show a decrease and horse-power street railways declined from 1,219 miles to 947 miles.

### INTERNATIONAL BIMETALLISM.

#### Great Britain Puts a Quietus on the Movement.
Chicago Tribune.

The final answer of the British government to the propositions of the American commissioners regarding "international bimetallism" has been made public. It agrees with the semi-official statements printed early in the week as to what it would contain.

Lord Salisbury states that the government of Great Britian is not able to reopen the Indian mints at present. He regrets its inability to do that or accede to any of the proposals of the commissioners, because Great Britain has as great an interest as the United States and France in securing a stable par exchange for gold and silver. As English commerce with silver standard countries exceeds that of any other nation, a stable par exchange would be of special benefit to Great Britain.

In conclusion Lord Salisbury states that, under the circumstances the British government does not see the desirability of holding an international monetary conference. But if the United States has any other "practical suggestions" to make they will be considered with pleasure. As there are no such suggestions the international bimetallic incident may be looked on as closed.

Senator Wolcott's mission has proved to be an utter failure, as might have been expected. What he wanted to get Europe to agree to would have been equivalent to consenting to coin 371¼ grains of silver into money and declare that that money should be used as if it were equal in value to 23 1-5 grains of gold in the payment of debts. It was assumed by Wolcott that if that were done 40 cents' worth of silver bullion would appreciate at once and become worth 100 cents in gold value.

The European governments and financiers looked on such a hope as that as preposterous. They could not understand how any man could come to them with such a scheme as that and call it "bimetallism." They know that 371¼ grains of silver are worth only about 9 grains of gold in exchange value, and that no legislative legerdemain can more than double the gold value of that silver.

The Europeans saw in Wolcott's project only a scheme to substitute silver monometallism for the world's gold standard, which has been adopted by all nations of any importance except China and Mexico. The day is not far distant when they, too, will fall into line.

Nothing can be gained by further attempts to hold an international monetary conference. France and some other European nations might send delegates to one to oblige the United States, but all that these delegates could do would be to talk and have a good time. All that remains for this country to do is to put its monetary system in such good shape as to make it impossible for any of its silver or paper money to deviate from the gold standard.

The vast increase in the yearly additions to the world's stock of gold shuts the mouths of those who declare that there is not enough gold to do the monetary work of the world with and that there is a necessity for a deluge of cheap silver money. The director of the mint reports that the total stock of coined gold is now 4,360 millions and is increasing rapidly.

Silver may be used as subsidiary money as far as practicable, as is being done now. But for all other monetary purposes there is gold in abundance. There will be so much soon that every country, large or small, will be able to get on the gold standard without difficulty.

### COMPLIMENTS FOR ENLARGED BEE.

Seward Reporter: The Omaha Bee has lately been enlarged and is now twelve pages every day, in addition to the twenty-page Sunday issue. This makes The Bee the largest daily in the state and it is filled full of the news of the whole world. The Bee is a great newspaper.

Alliance Times: The Omaha Bee is keeping pace with the progress of modern times by enlarging the morning edition to a twelve-page paper every day in the week, except Monday, and Sunday, when twenty pages will be issued as heretofore. This, with an unsurpassed news service, places the Bee ahead of all competitors in the state.

Sheridan (Wyo.) Post: The morning edition of The Omaha Bee, that sterling western newspaper, has been enlarged to a twelve-page paper for each week day except Monday, in order to better serve the wants of its thousands of readers in every state. The Bee is a newspaper in every sense of the word, is fearless in its denunciation of wrong doing in any and every political party, sect or class of people, and occupies a prominent position in the front rank of American journalism. It is always a pleasure to note the success of an enterprising and worthy paper like The Bee.

Sidney Pointard: The Omaha Morning Bee has been enlarged to a twelve-page paper for each week day, except Monday, the Sunday issue being twenty-four-page. This makes The Bee the largest daily in the state and it is chock full of good interesting reading for the general public. The Bee is always progressive and aggressive and this increase in size places it at the head of the list of western dailies. The Pointard rejoices in evidence of progress and prosperity on the part of our great daily and hopes this enterprising move will be amply rewarded by a generous increase of patronage by the reading public.

Oakland Republican: The Omaha Bee, the largest and best paper in the state for general news, has increased its size to a twelve-page paper for each week day, except Monday, in addition to the twenty-page issue on Sunday, giving 496 columns each week. No other paper west of Chicago is its equal in quantity and quality of news. No other publisher pays as much for latest telegraphic news. None pays as much for correspondence, and none is more reliable. It has no equal in condemning the wrong, as it sees it, whether it strikes friend or foe. It has been almost a household necessity in every family. If you want the latest and most reliable news, subscribe for The Bee.

Gothenburg Independent: The Omaha Bee, the leading daily in Nebraska and the west, has enlarged its morning edition to a twelve-page paper in addition to its twenty-page Sunday issue. It is the desire of The Bee to give all its readers the full benefit of its unexcelled news service and other special features in the way of preparing for the great Transmississippi Exposition. This change places The Bee far ahead of all competitors in quantity and quality, while its editorial columns are devoted at all times to good, wholesome articles in favor of the great mass of the people. It is a stride forward and an onward move which indicates that The Bee proposes to keep pace with Nebraska enterprise and McKinley prosperity.

Northwestern Catholic: We notice that the morning edition of The Omaha Bee has been enlarged to a twelve-page paper for each week day except Monday, in addition to the twenty-page Sunday issue. This move was dictated by a desire to give the readers of The Bee the full benefit of the unexcelled news facilities and other special features placed at their disposal by that paper. The Omaha Bee is now a great newspaper. It was always a good paper, but it has grown commensurate with the growth of Omaha and the transmissouri country. It has ever been faithful to the public, insisting upon popular right, even in defiance of party dictate. It deserves the full measure of Catholic gratitude for its courageous stand for religious liberty when the right of Catholics were powerfully and half effectively assailed in Nebraska. We wish abundant success to The Bee and to Hon. Edward Rosewater, the brilliant, brainy and courageous editor.

Clarinda (Ia.) Journal: The Omaha Bee has this week been enlarged to a twelve-page paper for each day except Monday, in addition to the twenty-page Sunday issue. The regular week-day edition of The Bee has been eight pages. In that space it has been thoroughly metropolitan, covering all the demands of a great western newspaper so well that complaint against either its size or contents would have been unjust. The Bee, however, is very fortunately situated. It is in control of so extensive a news service and so many special features that the enlargement will give to its readers a grand holiday feast every day in the year. The larger Bee indicates increased prosperity in Omaha, in Nebraska, and in the surrounding states, which the able progressive, aggressive and keenly discerning newspaper man, E. Rosewater, The Bee's head, is quick to take advantage of in giving the public a great and magnificent Missouri valley daily.

Creston Gazette: The Omaha Bee is now of the foremost exponents of journalism not alone in the transmississippi west but in the country at large. It has kept pace for many years with every advance step in the industry of newspaper creation, with an editorial policy which has certainly always been honest though sometimes it may have been mistaken, a fault somewhat customary in finite affairs. As a newspaper, however, The Bee can not be excelled, and it is with pleasure that we note another departure which will tend to make it still better in that respect. The Bee has just added another four pages to its regular edition, this being done to enable it to enlarge its news features and print in Omaha every day a sheet of the same size as the week day issues of the Chicago papers. The Bee claims to have the best telegraphic service in the west and the enlargement is made for the purpose of giving its readers a paper expansive enough to enable it to give the news in full. We congratulate The Bee and the city which will be represented by an undertaking so worthy of the transmississippi metropolis.

### FIXING REASONABLE RATES.

#### An Important Decision by the Supreme Court of Minnesota.
Minneapolis Times.

The opinion of the supreme court in the Steenerson rate case, made by Justice Canty, is the most exhaustive and clear demonstration of the methods adopted by railroads to maintain their net income against falling profits in all other lines of business that has ever been written. This case got into the supreme court on an appeal from the district court and the effect of the highest court's decision is to remand the case for retrial. Mr. Steenerson, representing himself and other shippers over the Great Northern road, complained to the State Railway commission that certain rates were excessive. The commission thereupon fixed what it considered reasonable rates and the Great Northern Railway company appealed to the district court. The district court declared the rates fixed by the commission to be unreasonable. This decision is now reversed and the complainant is granted a new trial. The total effect of the decision is therefore to cause a new and perhaps more extended inquiry into the facts, but in the opinion a considerable hint is given of the rule under which reasonable rates are to be established. The courts are to be guided largely by the opinion of the railway commission in the matter of findings of fact as to cost of reproduction of any given piece of railroad at the present time and a policy is laid down as to the lengths to which railroad companies may go in diverting the earnings of a paying piece of road to other pieces not so prosperous, and to outside companies.

The Great Northern railroad, as is well known, has a gridiron of tracks traversing the Red river valley, the richest agricultural tract in the world. The railroad has had all the fat of the land from this wonderful region for years. It has extended its lines until it has now a system reaching to the Pacific ocean. A portion of that Pacific extension is notoriously non-self-supporting, a fact that the court does not state, but which it was entitled to assume as the railroad company did not meet the duty of showing in court that it was in fact a self-supporting extension. Now the court finds that under the mileage system of dividing earnings, assumed by the lower court, the shippers of Minnesota are paying an unfair and discriminating rate because of the failure of other portions of the system to produce dividends. The railroad contention is that under the mileage system Minnesota shares in the advantage of the higher rates that must be charged on the more thinly populated portions of the line. But this is a condition that has legitimate limitations. It would never under any circumstances become the duty of Minnesota shippers to pay such rates that a railroad in Minnesota might speculate in railroad or other properties, such as townsites, from which a great return might be expected as the result of an influx of population. This appears to be what the Great Northern railroad has been doing. The court found, for example, that the Northern Steamship line paid an income of 10 per cent on $1,500,000; the Minneapolis Union Railway company, 15 per cent on $500,000, and the Sand Coulee Coal company, 120 per cent on $200,000. All of these and other corporations are in fact owned by the Great Northern Railway company. On this showing the court said:

"These separate corporations are all controlled absolutely by the Great Northern company, and the amount of the profits of each depends almost wholly on the character of its earnings with the Great Northern company, and is, in fact, a mere matter of book-keeping, in which the officers of the latter company divide the joint profits as they see fit. But so far as the rights of the patrons of the railroad may be prejudiced by any such division, they are not bound by it. When the two contracting parties are in fact one, so that the one party is merely dealing with himself, the rights of third parties cannot be concluded by such dealing. And when a party deals with himself in such a case, the burden is on him to show that the transaction is a fair and equitable one.

"The burden was on the Great Northern company in this case to show that the division of profits between it and these other corporations was fair and reasonable, and it failed to offer any evidence on that point. The presumption against it is also heightened by the appearances of things. Here are some parts of its railway system and some of these other corporations earning as dividends from 8 to 120 per cent per annum, and no explanation is given. It is highly commendable in the management of this system that it organized all of these profitable enterprises for the benefit of all of its stockholders, and not for the benefit of the managers and their favorites, as has been done by railway managers in so many other instances. But the fact that it has organized for the benefit of its stockholders all these profitable side enterprises which feed off this railroad system does not change the presumption as between it and the public, or show that it has been equally fair and disinterested toward the patrons of the road."

The fact that the Manitoba system could pay from 4½ to 7 per cent on $26,000,000 of bonds, 6 per cent on $20,000,000 of stock and then help these side enterprises to swollen and grotesque profits might clearly indicate that the court which found that the rates fixed by the railway commission were confiscatory had a very poor head for figures. At least that seems to have been the view of the supreme court.

The court has gone to great pains to condense and pass in review the facts adduced in the evidence at the trial. The bonding operations are certainly not peculiar to the Great Northern road and the organization of side enterprises to rake off the profits that might otherwise attract public attention is without doubt the rule rather than the exception. The state of Minnesota is under obligations to Justice Canty for the patience with which he has delved into this matter and it may be assumed that in his judicial character he has not exaggerated the facts. The expression of injured poverty that mantles the cheek of the railroad manager when he is asked to reduce rates becomes somewhat of a stage effect when one contemplates the methods that are employed to prevent the net income from breaking bounds and strutting in brazen wantonness before an outraged public.

### IOWA AT THE EXPOSITION.

#### The Example of Illinois Commended to the People.
Davenport Republican.

Illinois is the first state to select a building site at Omaha. The Transmississippi and International Exposition which occurs in Omaha next year will afford the greatest opportunity for the transmississippi states to make an exhibit of their products and resources that has ever been presented, since they will not come in competition with so much wealth and display from the eastern states and from abroad. Illinois has made an appropriation of $45,000 for this exhibit, Iowa only having made an appropriation of $10,000. It is impossible for the Iowa commission to determine upon what kind of an exhibit the people of Iowa really expect, as it would be out of the question to make any kind of a reasonable exhibit with so small an amount of money. It is hoped that the people of the state will see to it that their legislators are instructed to make an appropriation next winter that will enable the Iowa commissioners to make a showing that will compare favorably with any of the transmississippi states.

### BUILT FOR FUN.

Chicago Record: "I never censure lazy people."

"Why not?"

"The laziest man on earth isn't half as lazy as I would be if I could afford it."

Philadelphia North American: Patient (bad pay)—What is my condition, doctor?

Physician—My friend, my advice to you is to pay all your debts and prepare for the end.

Indianapolis Journal: "Here are some of the finest imported trimmings," said the salesman, "and our suiting—"

"I came in," interrupted the patron, "to look at some vestings and undershirtings."

Indianapolis Journal: "While a father," said the Corpled Philosopher, "likes to see his boy growing fast at 16 years of age, he doesn't like it so well when the boy reaches 30."

Puck: "But you," the swarthy man with the box said dramatically, "you have not suffered for Cuba libre as I have."

"I've suffered even more," sighed No sucker; "I once bought a box of those same smuggled into Cuban cigars you have there. Now, git!"

Cleveland Leader: "Our public school system is doomed; that's what it is."

"Somethin' new gold 'atong, Weary?"

"Yes. They're talkin' of puttin' shower baths in th' schoolhouses."

Somerville Journal: Wiggins—How in the world could you have the face to tell Miss Odmsyde that her complexion reminded you of a peach?

Waggles—You've seen a gray, spotted, wrinkled-up peach, haven't you?"

### RURAL SCENES.
Cleveland Leader.

The anxious hunter now goes forth
To shoot;
The farmer's waiting for "the town
Galoot;"
The bulldog licks his chops,
Presently the Nimrod hops
O'er a log;
Then the circumambient air is filled with
hunter and with dog.

### PROSPECTIVE PLEASURE.
Washington Star.

When elections are over and people prepare
To back in the light of reform,
When the frost sends the villainous germs
from the air
And ingles are cozy and warm;
When the farmer is counting his well-
gotten gain
From the harvest he gathered with glee;
When the laboring man hails the whistle's
refrain
As it echoes from mountain to sea,
When the boom bids the gloom o'er the
anvil and loom
To make way for the sunshine of yore,
The old world its holiday mood will assume
For a jolly Thanksgiving once more.


Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

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