

## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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 May, 1900, was as follows:

1.	25,350	1.	25,470
2.	25,550	2.	25,600
3.	25,600	3.	25,710
4.	25,700	4.	25,770
5.	25,850	5.	25,810
6.	25,840	6.	25,400
7.	25,600	7.	25,230
8.	25,720	8.	25,240
9.	25,710	9.	25,010
10.	25,740	10.	25,200
11.	25,920	11.	25,250
12.	25,500	12.	25,800
13.	25,400	13.	25,210
14.	25,400	14.	25,080
15.	25,400	15.	25,250
16.	25,340	16.	25,270
Total		Total	829,275
Less unsold and returned copies			11,432
Net total sales			817,843
Net daily average			26,888

Subscribed and sworn before me this 1st day of June, 1900.

M. R. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

## PARTIES LEAVING FOR SUMMER.

Parties leaving the city for the summer may have the Bee sent to them regularly by notifying The Bee business office, in person or by mail.

The address will be changed as often as desired.

This is the breeding time for South African war rumors.

After ridding China of its "Boxers," the combined powers might relieve America of its "Bruisers."

Venezuela has just finished up one more revolution and after a few days for recuperation will be ready for another.

What Governor Poynter fears most in his quest for a renomination are the stings of ingratitude within the circle of his own official family.

It is becoming difficult to determine nowadays which is the more essential to the proper observance of Memorial day, an orator or a winning ball line.

Governor Poynter's friends are hard put when the only reasons they can advance for his renomination are that he has only served one term and that he is a farmer.

So far as any open declaration affords a clue the railroads are satisfied with the assessment made by the reform state board. Any explanations members of the board have to offer are therefore due to the public.

Kansas City insists that it will take care of every one who wants to attend the democratic national convention. If it runs out of accommodations it might call on Sioux Falls, which has a surplus remaining over from the populist national convention.

Our popocate friends are trying to persuade the farmer that he was better off in 1896, when low prices, debt and delinquent taxes stared him in the face, than he is in 1900, with good prices prevailing and bonds and money in the bank, but they cannot make the farmer believe it.

Is it not a trifle gratuitous for the chairman of the democratic national committee to refer to the system of appointing delegates without holding primaries as vicious and undemocratic when the credentials of the delegates to the national convention who expect to nominate Bryan have no stronger foundation?

The bashful modesty of the Bryanite statisticians entitles them to a front seat. One of them intimates that the only doubtful thing about Nebraska is whether the majority for Bryan will exceed 30,000. Why can't this political forecaster be induced to take charge of Bryan's campaign in Nebraska?

The citizens of Norfolk are out again with another impertinent letter to the State Board of Transportation reminding it that their complaints of railroad discrimination are still unattended to. Such cruelty just at the time that the reformers on the railroad commission are planning to devote themselves exclusively to the political campaign calls for rebuke.

There may be no coincidence in the proclamation issued to the democrats by William R. Hearst as president of the League of Democratic Clubs with the suggestion that Mr. Hearst would make an excellent running mate for William Jennings Bryan. But it is somewhat singular that the two documents should be wired out simultaneously by the Associated Press.

The credentials of both Clark and Magnus, claimants to the Montana senatorship, have been buried for the season. This means the people of Montana will be given the opportunity of selecting the senator to represent them. The people of that state can raise themselves greatly in the estimation of the remainder of the country if they will vote to retain at home all the bootlickers and vote buyers who have disgraced their politics for years.

## SAME OLD DEMAGOGY.

In 1896 the free silver orators and organs sought to confuse and begot the farmers and workmen by making comparisons between the price of farm products and the cost of factory fabrics as if one class of commodities were interchangeable for another. It was their favorite pastime to tell how many bushels of wheat or corn or how many bales of cotton it would take to pay off a given amount of debt as compared with how many it would have taken before the alleged crime of 1873. They knew all the time that the currency up to 1873 did not represent full dollars, because gold coin was at a premium, and they purposely ignored that perishable commodities could not be the true measure of value. Instead of measuring the value of grain, cattle, cotton and other products of the farm by the standard money of the world, they sought to measure money by the number of bushels of wheat or the number of pumpkins and squashes it would exchange for. The laws of supply and demand, which regulate all prices, were as entirely ignored as if their operation had been suspended for campaign purposes.

The same tactics are about to be repeated in the campaign of 1900. The Bryanite organ of these parts challenges the republican press to quote comparative prices in 1896 and 1900 of all products the farmer raises and of all products the farmer must buy. This challenge will be cheerfully accepted, but the comparison will be made with a view to enlightening the farmer rather than to confusing and misleading him. These comparisons must, however, also include the wage worker, who constitutes a very important factor in the industrial world.

It is not simply a question whether wheat is only 13 per cent higher in 1900 than it was in 1896, while jackknives and pruning hooks have gone up 75 per cent; nor is it simply a question whether cattle and hogs are only 25 per cent higher, while barbed wire and threshing machines have gone up 60 or 100 per cent. The farmer sells wheat and cattle all the time and buys jackknives and pruning hooks once a year and a threshing machine once in ten years.

The marked increase in the price of factory and mill products represents not only the increased cost of raw material sold by the farmer, but also the increased cost of labor, which in turn represents the increased capacity of the workingman to consume the farmer's products. In 1896 more than 1,000,000 idle workmen in the United States were compelled to subsist on what would not make one of the three meals they are enjoying every day this year. This increased consumption has enlarged the home market of the American farmer and to that extent reduced the surplus in the world's markets which fixes the price for all.

All these facts, so radically at variance with the theories of the free silver spouters of 1896, are now clear to the farmers and wage workers, who will not be deceived again by a repetition of the old demagoguery.

## FOREIGN PRESSURE ON CHINA.

The condition of affairs in China may result in bringing about a radical change in the administration of the government of the empire and it is not impossible that the powers having territorial interests there may take advantage of the situation to extend those interests and to strengthen their influence. The pressure of the foreign legations at Peking has drawn from the Chinese government an edict against the organization responsible for the existing trouble, but this is said to be couched in equivocal terms and to have been promulgated more as an excuse than in condemnation of the movement.

The edict is signed by the emperor, but he is a mere figurehead, the real authority in the government being the empress dowager, who is ardently opposed to foreigners and in sympathy with the reactionary party. This woman, it may be interesting to note, was formerly disposed to favor conditions promissive of the progress of the empire. When previously holding the regency she was more favorable to progress than many of her ministers. But when the young emperor espoused the views of the reformers and entered into an intrigue to get the empress dowager out of the way, she changed her attitude and has since antagonized everything in the nature of reform that was of foreign origin or inspiration. There is no doubt that her position is largely responsible for the present disorder and she is suspected of not disapproving wholly the operations of the "Boxers," if indeed she does not fully sympathize with them.

Hence there is reason to doubt whether the Chinese government will deal with the existing conditions with the necessary firmness and decision and in the event of its failure to do so the European powers may feel called upon to enforce their demands by very aggressive and vigorous measures. Russia and Germany, and probably also France, would perhaps welcome an opportunity that should appear to justify them in doing this, since it would present the chance to these powers of obtaining whatever concessions, territorial and otherwise, they might conclude to ask. It is not difficult to conceive of a situation which the European nations having interests in China would regard as requiring strong and decisive treatment on their part and it is needless to say that if they should resort to this it would be with a view to generously repaying themselves for the cost.

The United States occupies an entirely independent position in connection with the pressure that is being exerted upon the Chinese government. It is presumed to be the intention of the authorities at Washington that any further action which may be found necessary for the protection of American interests in the disturbed districts of China will be taken without reference to the course of other governments, but it is quite possible that events may compel a common understanding among the powers in order to make their demands effective. This government, however, will not be a party to any foreign demonstration in China which may have in view territorial aggrandizement. It is bound to see that American citizens and interests there are protected, but the United States does not want Chinese territory, nor does it ask any rights or privileges in the empire not already secured by treaty.

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## READY TO YIELD.

There may be more fighting on a small scale in South Africa, the efforts of scattered bands of Boers to inflict what punishment they can upon the British, but it appears that organized resistance is at an end. Today Lord Roberts will receive the surrender of Johannesburg and it is expected that he will be in Pretoria within the next two or three days, the municipal authorities having announced that they are ready to yield. It is to be expected that when the British shall have occupied Pretoria there will be no further opposition anywhere, for it is improbable that the Boers will resort to guerrilla warfare, notwithstanding the statement of the envoys that they will continue resistance in this way.

President Kruger appears to have abandoned the cause, nothing has been heard of President Steyn for several days, and where the main force of the federals is seems to be a mystery. There are Boer troops in and around Pretoria, but the number is not supposed to be large and while they may offer some opposition to the British it will not be serious. It is the opinion of some that the work of pacification will be slow and troublesome, but we incline to a different view. Much will depend, however, upon the nature of British policy.

## UNSATISFACTORY RELATIONS.

The Mexican Herald says that the relations of the United States and Latin America are unsatisfactory and it suggests that a clearly defined policy be adopted. "Cuba's independence must be accomplished," says that paper, "a tribunal for the arbitration of all questions arising between the countries of the new world should be established, with full power to adjudicate all claims, and the congress at Washington should declare, by resolution, that the United States guarantees the territorial integrity and independence of Latin America. Such action would put a spine into the Monroe doctrine."

It is true that a sentiment has been cultivated in portions of Latin America against the United States, for which Spanish influence is perhaps chiefly responsible, but there is certainly no good reason why the people of the countries south of the United States should have any doubt of the fixed and unalterable purpose of this country to maintain the same policy toward Latin America that has been observed for three-quarters of a century. The apprehension that is said to exist in South America of a purpose on the part of the United States to absorb territory there is utterly baseless. Still it might be well for congress to give the assurance suggested by the Mexican Herald, which of course speaks from accurate information as to the feeling in the southern countries.

Sentiment in Mexico is undoubtedly very strongly in favor of Cuban independence and would probably like to see it accomplished at once, but intelligent Mexicans must understand that progress toward that result is being made as rapidly as possible and conservative Cubans are satisfied with the situation. Wholly unwarranted as the feeling against this country in Latin America unquestionably is, it is yet a matter that it is not wise to ignore and if it can be removed by a single declaration on the part of congress, guaranteeing the territorial integrity and independence of Latin America, there should be no hesitation in making such a declaration. It might be reassuring if the political parties should embody an expression of this kind in their platforms.

The supreme court of New York has passed on the injunction which restrained the payment of strike benefits to the striking cigar makers or the payment of money to be used for this purpose. The supreme court vacated the injunction. The lower court in this instance went to lengths never before dreamed of in this direction and if the decision was to stand it would render it practically impossible to carry on a strike of magnitude no matter what the justice of the cause.

Now that the case against the Ice trust has been filed by the attorney general, would it not be well to consider whether the continued newspaper attacks are not calculated to prejudice the court, impugn its integrity, soil its honor and bring it into general contempt by prejudicial comment upon a pending case. If the district court judges should be inclined to be sensitive a few more contempt citations might easily be passed into the sheriff's hands.

The members of the State Board of Transportation and their secretaries are due to have another attack of that tired feeling, as the Norfolk people are again insisting upon a hearing of the rate case in which they are interested. As the secretaries have not answered the last letter of the Norfolk people it is possible that the postage appropriation is exhausted and by sending a stamped and addressed envelope a reply might possibly be forthcoming.

The quarrel among leaders of the local democracy is permitting the public to gain a little light on democratic campaign methods. Year after year the cry has gone up that feudists had no money to conduct their fight. Now that the former companions in campaign management have fallen out it appears that thousands of dollars have been sent here besides the local collections.

The vice presidential boomlet projected for William R. Hearst by way of Atlanta may not be altogether spontaneous, but when it is recalled that William R. Hearst dispatched a special envoy all the way from New York to Manila scarcely more than a year ago

to induce Admiral Dewey to consent to be the democratic candidate for president it is doubtful whether Colonel Bryan will fall in with the suggestion unless indeed it has become a military necessity to have a multi-millionaire as the tail to his kite. With that end in view, Mr. Hearst would be a desirable partner, as the political matchmakers would say, because he has the requisite dot and would not be afraid to loosen up.

## Seeking a Soft Seat.

Philadelphia Times.

It may ultimately be necessary in this Turkish campaign to have a man in some way to sit down on the Ottoman.

## Reckless Curiosity.

Chicago Herald.

The "Boxers" in China may be consumed with a desire to know what modern guns look like. If so they probably will have their curiosity satisfied.

## Let It Go at That.

Springfield Republican.

There appears to exist a tacit agreement between Admiral Dewey and the public to forget that he ever did such a thing as to announce himself a candidate for the presidency. Let us, then, say no more about it.

## Agreed on One Point.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Senator-elect Blackburn manfully admits that the Goebel law is a pernicious piece of legislation, and should be promptly repealed. There is no doubt that the Kentucky republicans will cheerfully agree with him on this point.

## Can't Do Without Us.

Philadelphia Record.

The triumph of American industry is perhaps best illustrated by the fact that the nations which are our most stalwart competitors in the markets of the world are also the best consumers of our manufactured products.

## They Do, Ma Honey!

Indianapolis Journal.

The bank statistics of Iowa show that during the past five years the number of bank accounts in that state has increased about 50 per cent. The aggregate deposits, \$35,000,000. People who are prospering that way ought to know when they are well off.

## Offensive Ice Trucks.

Chicago Chronicle.

The combination of ice cutters by which they are enabled to monopolize the product is as offensive to natural laws as if a trust could be formed to monopolize air or sunlight.

## Possibilities of Sunshine.

Boston Globe.

When we know more of the sun's light and electrical currents we shall be able to employ them for medicine, for agriculture and for growth generally. When we are able to deal with the sun's forces directly all power is ours, for we shall draw from the original source.

## Fight It Out on That Line.

Indianapolis Journal.

Secretary Root is right in refusing to accept the resignation of officers in the volunteer regiments in the Philippines so long as the enlisted men cannot obtain discharge by asking for it. Many of the officers are men to enlist; now they should remain with the men whom they induced to go into the Philippine service.

## A Horse on the Vikings.

Washington Times.

Mr. Thomas, our minister to Norway and Sweden, now in this country on leave, has expressed a desire to constitute himself an ambassador between the United States and King Oscar's dominions, the existence of which heretofore has been but half suspected on this side of the Atlantic. He speaks that handsome open thousands of barrels of salted horse meat go from ports to Stockholm and Christiania, where their contents are smoked and sold to the Swedes and Norwegians as their national delicacy—reindeer meat. The inference is that the automobile industry in favor of this continent "reindeer" will grow plentiful and cheap in Scandinavia. It is a horse on the Vikings.

## Bryanism Wanting in the West.

Kansas City Star (Ind.).

In the west the Bryan vote will be less than it was in 1896 because of the widespread prejudice against the constantly improving condition of the farmers. Only extremely partisan democrats or populists deny this. Thousands who voted for Bryan in 1896 because of the hard times, and in the hope that his remedy would bring about a better condition of affairs, will hesitate about voting this year for such a radical change as might be involved in the victory of a party that proposes to undo many of the things that have been done by the present administration. Bryan will gain votes where the margin against him is so great they will not do him much good, and he will lose in states where a moderate falling off will take away electors that were for him in 1896. That seems to be the present situation.

## SIGNIFICANT EXPORT FIGURES.

High-Water Mark in the Exports of Manufactured Goods.

Philadelphia Record.

It requires nearly an entire month to collate the statistics of the previous month's export trade and thus it comes to pass that in the closing week of May the public learns for the first time that the exports of manufactured goods reached a high-water mark in the commercial experience of the country. The manufactured exports reached \$400,000,000, or at the rate of \$500,000,000 per year, and with the possibilities of the months of May and June it is confidently expected that the closing month of the year will show greater exports than the opening months and we shall begin the new fiscal year with a trade in manufactured exports that will promise to reach \$500,000,000 in the next few months. This will be an addition to our productive capacity that will not be affected by crop conditions at home or abroad. It will be independent of war or peace conditions so long as our customers are to be found so many countries that the rapid increase of our trade abroad in the feature of existing business conditions. The cause of past periods of business stagnation was a manufactured output beyond the capacity of the home market to absorb surplus goods at some price, thus breaking prices and obliterating profits. Works had to be shut down, throwing thousands out of employment, until goods on hand could be sold and go into current consumption.

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