

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 13th day of May, A. D. 1901. M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

Don't kick about the hot weather in Nebraska—it is making the corn, and besides, it is not nearly so hot as in many other places in this country.

Judging from the \$2,500 bunco story that comes from Hastings, the adage about a sucker born every minute still holds good in this twentieth century.

Kansas Methodists evidently believe in letting every tub stand on its own bottom. They have refused to reinstate the discharged professor at the Wesleyan university.

If you want to know anything about railroad schemes don't ask the president or the general manager. They know absolutely nothing about their own roads or their own plans.

Tom L. Johnson says he is not a candidate for the democratic nomination for governor of Ohio. He is mayor of Cleveland and does not propose to lose the section of meat he now has to grab for a shadow.

The report of the commissioners to the Paris exposition has been printed. It may be dry reading, but it must not be inferred from this that the commissioners did not enjoy themselves in the French capital.

Now that McKinley has put a quetness on the third-term spook, it is eminently in accord with the eternal fitness of things for the Nebraska democrats to propose a third time for Bryan. We feel sure republicans will register no objection.

Ex-Senator Allen has served notice upon whom it may concern that he will not allow himself to be nominated or elected judge of the supreme court in Nebraska in the year 1901. The senator knows an off year for fusionists when he sees it.

It may amuse our poperaic local contemporary to prod away at General Fred Grant, but it seems to forget that the garrulous young man, as it is pleased to call him, graduated from West Point thirty years ago and is now 51 years old and the grandfather of a Russian prince.

Speculator Phillips addressed the grain growers' convention on the subject of corners. If any one in the country understands the subject it is Phillips, but in his address he neglected to touch upon the most important feature—how to build a corner that will withstand assaults.

Now that the murder and war stories which have been coming down from the Indian reservation in Wyoming have served their purpose and worn themselves out for the present, the owners can ship them to some other section until the public in this vicinity is willing to take stock in them again.

New York anarchists are going to have a picnic, at which they will amuse themselves shooting at wooden images of kings, czars and emperors. The wooden targets will not only afford every incentive for making blatherly speeches, but will be much safer than taking a shot at a genuine king.

John Wanamaker has just offered the city of Philadelphia a minimum guarantee of \$2,500,000 for underground, surface and elevated franchises which the city council has tried to give away. And yet there are people who contend that these franchises have no value, but ought to be had by speculators for the asking without reference to any return to the taxpayers from whom they come.

The only insurgent leader of importance in Luzon who has not already surrendered has concluded there is no use of fighting longer and proposes to quit. With the trouble ended in Luzon it will be a short job to finish up the disturbers in the minor islands and then the development of the islands can go forward. A few years of American push will suffice to convince the islanders that they have fallen into good fortune in spite of themselves.

TO ALLAY COMMERCIAL FRICTION.

Referring to the fact that commercial competition is creating some friction between the United States and European countries, the Philadelphia Ledger remarks that there is little danger of a rupture in the friendly relations of the governments on this score and that whatever irritation exists, it is confidently believed, will be allayed, probably altogether removed, by the ratification of the reciprocity treaties, to which the president and the best statesmanship of the country is committed.

"Commercial jealousies sometimes drive nations to a commercial war," says the Ledger, "which tends to a war of force. Commerce is, nevertheless, a bond of peace. Before entering upon courses that point to war the great commercial nations count the cost in these days. To the burden of army and navy maintenance must be added the incalculable loss of trade. A European commercial combination against the United States is chimerical. Many hopelessly discordant elements must be reconciled before such an unwieldy combination can be made effective."

The United States wants no commercial war with any country. The policy of this country has always been and should continue to be to cultivate friendly trade relations with all nations. It is in pursuance of this policy that we have tolerated, not indeed without complaint and remonstrance, unwarranted and unjust discrimination by other countries against American products. There has never been a time in our history when there was greater necessity than now for maintaining and strengthening friendly trade relations with the rest of the world. Our productive capacity, far in excess of the home demand, calls for enlarged markets. If we do not secure the markets abroad for our surplus we must reduce production. In order to secure them, in the judgment of some of the wisest economists and statesmen, concessions may be necessary. Reciprocity, a fair mutual exchange in trade, is believed to be the most practicable means of attaining the desired end. It does not involve an abandonment of the protective principle. It contemplates merely a modification of it within defined limitations. It is as true now as it was in 1896 that "protection and reciprocity are twin measures of republican policy and go hand in hand," as declared in the republican national platform of that year.

A European commercial combination against the United States is admittedly impracticable. There are insurmountable difficulties in the way of such a combination. But European countries may proceed separately to make tariffs discriminating against American products. Perhaps there is no greater danger of this being generally done, but we should not lose sight of the fact that American competition is causing much irritation abroad, which threatens interests prejudicial to our commercial interests. It is obviously important that we take measures to remove or allay this irritation.

THE WORST OF FILIPINOS.

It was announced a few days ago that Cailles, the most desperate and troublesome of the Filipino leaders, had refused to surrender unless assured of complete amnesty. It is now reported that he has concluded to surrender. If such is the fact the most ferocious, barbarous and brutal of the Filipino leaders will be out of the way, with decided advantage to the work of pacification. Cailles is not credited with remarkable skill as a leader. He has given a great deal of trouble, but without showing any marked soldierly qualities. It is needless to say that he has never shown any regard for the rules of civilized warfare, but has acquired much notoriety for his brutality, which has been of a nature to exclude him from the terms of the amnesty offered by the government.

A PROBABLY FUTILE APPEAL.

The appeal made by the negroes of Alabama to the constitutional convention, asking for as great a measure of indulgence as possible with regard to the restriction of the suffrage, will probably be futile. They do not invoke their rights under the federal constitution, knowing that it would be useless to do so; but simply ask for some indulgence on the ground that a practical legalization of fraud, or of an unconstitutional discrimination between blacks and whites, would result in the demoralization of both races.

Stockmen in the range country who have for years enjoyed the benefits of thousands of acres of land free of charge are finding the prospect of profit in the industry threatens to rob them of their snap and as a result are forced to buy of the railroads or secure title from the government. In addition to making their own position more secure they are helping out in another direction when they take government land and thus make it taxable.

Why can't the county board equalize assessment made with notorious partiality and favoritism? Why should it allow a big corporation to be taxed on a 2 per cent valuation of its property while the owner of a small home must pay on 16 to 20 per cent? There is no danger of any institution moving away from Omaha because it is not allowed to continue to shirk its due share of the tax burdens.

Coming Our Way. Cleveland Leader.

The farmers of the west are reported to be buying more pianos and other musical instruments than ever before. A calamity will have not been heard from that section in a long time.

THE ALL-ROCK CONCERT.

The squabbling powers may yet provoke Uncle Sam into saying that, if he must form a foreign alliance it will be with Asia rather than Europe.

Cuba on the Right Track.

The highest hope for the situation is that the conditions now defined will work harmoniously and progressively for the rebuilding of Cuba and that a practically unanimous support may soon be secured for the administration party in the island and the attitude of the United States as benefactor and protector. That is the expectation of the great majority of the people in this country and it should be the aim of the Cubans themselves.

Are Citizens So Good? Army and Navy Journal.

The problem of governing colonies is a new one for us. There are possibilities of serious mischief in all Russian public works. In making the Philippines the prey of ambitious office-seekers who are not subjected to the rigorous administrative discipline which makes army government so effective. See what has been accomplished under similar conditions in the Philippines. A similar work can be accomplished in the Philippines, but we do not believe that it will be accomplished under civilian direction.

Insurance Risks in Large Cities.

The Modern Woodmen of America have politely invited the big cities to stay out of the sharp fight the head camp against the large cities and produced strong arguments to show that it would be to the advantage of the order. Whatever the merits of the contention the result shows that the society is exceedingly careful as to the selection of its risks and that is commendable in the highest degree.

THIS YEAR'S TRUSTS.

Trusts have been forming so fast in this country in the last few years that newspapers cannot keep track of them. The combinations effected in the five months of this year are greater in the amount of capital involved and in the far-reaching control of management than ever made in any other five months. Many trusts have been formed in Texas in spite of the state's anti-trust laws. The biggest trust of the lot of course, is the steel corporation, with its \$1,100,000,000 of capital. An estimate of the stock of the other big combinations or trusts brings the grand total to the \$2,000,000,000 mark, with the probability that it is much more.

President McKinley's Letter.

Atlanta Constitution (dem.). President McKinley honors himself in so promptly settling at rest the third term talk, which had threatened to develop into a sort of midsummer madness.

Buffalo Express (rep.).

After such a declaration anyone who talks third term is entitled to assume that William McKinley has not backbone enough to stand by his determination and no friend of the president can proceed on that assumption.

Indianapolis News (ind.).

Congressman Grosvenor to the contrary notwithstanding, the example of General Washington is still potent. And the recognition of it by the president makes clear not only his sound sense and high patriotism, but his sympathy with the principle that lies at the basis of the opposition to the third term and his understanding of the popular will.

Boston Globe (dem.).

What does afford ample ground for high satisfaction among true patriots of every party name, however, is the unmistakable refusal of William McKinley to be "counted in" among the unstable crowd who would sacrifice patriotism, love of the republic and everything else on the smirched altars of supposed party expediency.

Philadelphia Press (rep.).

President McKinley's frank, manly and emphatic utterance reminds the country of the man known to the world as the first time in our history to serve his country and seeking its prosperity through principle. He has made mistakes. He has shown, as all Americans must, both the inspiration and the limitation of popular institutions. But he knows the American people and the American people know him—an honest man, doing his best in their sight and service.

Washington Post (ind.).

One is bound to admire the frank directness of Mr. McKinley's utterance. It is mainly, unmistakable sincerity. For the first time in our history it is evident to the duller understanding. To question this would be to offer him a gratuitous affront. But no one questions it—no one questions Mr. McKinley's honorable patriotism, his devoted loyalty, his noble purpose. He need not have spoken at all in order to convince the American people on any of these points, for they love and trust him without measure or misgiving.

New York Sun (rep.).

During the few weeks since the Democrats have brought President McKinley nearer to the hearts of his countrymen than ever before. The latest revelation of his nobility of character is a thing to be glad of, it perfects the picture of a man who has not only mutual understanding such as has existed in the case of no former president save Washington and Lincoln. It will give him a place in the affections of his fellow Americans worth more than a life lease of the White House, of higher dignity than a crown and a scepter could confer.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

There are so many contradictory stories about the condition of Russia's Siberian railroad that it is difficult even to guess at the exact truth, but there is little doubt that there has been more or less shameless robbery all along the line by contractors and government inspectors.

The Last Report of the British Representative in the Province of Para.

The last report of the British representative in the province of Para, in the delta of the Amazon, is being commented on by London papers as offering conclusive evidence that commercial fields in South America, which were formerly almost exclusively in the possession of British commerce, are now rapidly giving way before foreign competition. Prominent among the reasons for this state of affairs, the agent has the want of competent traveling agents of British race and language, who are also able to use the language of the country where they are employed. It appears that British firms, being unable to find traveling agents from their own country, have taken to employing foreigners in this capacity, and it is pointed out in the report that this is particularly regrettable, inasmuch as such men, however loyal to their British employers, can hardly help imparting to their own country, or country of the residence, their own ideas in British service. Besides, foreign traveling agents, especially Germans, are content with less remuneration than their British colleagues in the same service, and it is suggested that it would be well worth the while of British firms to allow a comparatively high salary for the sake of the increased custom that would result. The matter, concludes the British official, requires immediate attention unless British firms desire to abandon South America as a market for English products.

It is probable that Spain's minor activity in Africa, to which the dispatch of a commission to the Mouri river district, admitting the situation thus obtained while in British service.

Portugal has between them 1,000,000 square miles of Africa territory, the vestiges of the age of discovery which produced Columbus, Magellan and Da Gama. England, France and Germany covet these possessions, and because of them, as much as for any other reason, they are courting the favor of the two states.

The financial stringency in Japan is the reaction of overcapitalization and overproduction as surely as panic elsewhere are.

In Osaka several banks have closed their doors; and Kyoto, the other great manufacturing center, is also hard hit. To Osaka, especially, the loss of trade in China as a consequence of the Boxer troubles was heavy. The result will be to clean out the doubtful concerns and place credit on a healthier basis. It does not take much to topple over concerns which do business on borrowed capital at 15 per cent interest; and, of course, the unstable banks fell with them. When the Japanese plunged into trade after the China-Japanese war with the intrepidity with which the Japanese troops charge a Chinese trench, a day of reckoning was bound to come. Subtract the failures and you still have the net result of an amazing increase of Japanese exports, especially to the United States. Imports have quite kept pace with them. As the people earned more they consumed more, growing fonder of foreign goods. So a protest is raised in the press against individual extravagance on the part of all classes.

The result of the recent census of Ireland is significant. It shows that the population of that long distracted country continues to decrease. For the first time in its history it has fallen below that of Scotland. It has just been returned at 4,466,540, a decrease within the last ten years of 248,264. On the other hand, the population of Scotland, which in 1891 was 4,625,447, has increased to 4,713,827. The situation thus disclosed is still more impressively suggestive when it is recalled that in 1841 Ireland had a population of 8,200,000, while that of Scotland was only 2,620,000. These are startling figures. They show the continued existence in Ireland of a state of things which imports the Irish people to leave their native land to seek homes elsewhere, and they suggest, if they do not demonstrate, that there must be something radically wrong in a condition which is attended by these consequences.

The official figures of the cost of the South African war from 1899 to 1902 are given by the British chancellor of the exchequer as \$714,035,960. This total embraces all that has been spent up to the present time and all that will be spent according to recent estimates, to the end of the fiscal year in 1902. The war in China from 1900 to 1902 is estimated to cost \$28,300,000, the aggregate of two wars carried on at the same time with \$742,335,960 of interest added being \$770,635,960. This does not include the cost of two other "small" wars begun and ended while fighting was in progress in South America and China—namely, the formidable war in Ashanti and the military expedition in Somaliland. These together can hardly have cost less than \$9,000,000. From which it appears that the burden imposed on British taxpayers by actual fighting in three years is over \$779,000,000. Empire is doubtless a brilliant thing, but it comes high at this price.

A Patron Proposition.

President Patton declared in his baccalaureate sermon at Princeton that there are no truly great men living today. This may be true, but more difficult would be experienced in passing a resolution to that effect in a convention of politicians than the Presbyterians have encountered in their efforts for a revision of the creed.

POPS AND PLATOGRATS.

Leaders of the Plain People Coddling the Money Power. New York Tribune.

It is singular how soon some men are able to forget. It was less than a year ago when Charles A. Towne of Minnesota was convinced that his country and his countrymen were confronted with dangers enough to make one's hair stand on end. Between showing the people how to dodge octopuses and striving to keep the government from building forts near all the large cities for the intimidation of citizens Mr. Towne had little time to devote to other pursuits. He was deeply distressed over expiring liberty and he breathed out his distress from so many platforms that he came near winning the record away from Mr. Bryan. Mr. Towne was one of the head yarrners for the salvation of the masses through the medium of a dishonest dollar and for the glorification of his country through the "accute" policy.

And now, in this short space, Mr. Towne has forgotten that liberty is expiring, has turned his back upon the struggling masses who depended upon him to get their wages paid for them in 50-cent dollars, has ceased to try to hold the crumbling constitution together and has in fact gone off arm in arm with the octopus. Nor is this all. Mr. Towne has not been content to work his own downfall, but he has carried others down with him. Mr. Towne has paid \$25,000 for an oil land tract in Texas and with him has associated Governor Benton McMillan of Tennessee and ex-Governor Hogg of Texas in a \$5,000,000 company. It is hard to believe these things of McMillan and Hogg, but after this news about Towne, we suppose that we may believe anything.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

Street railway companies owe New York City \$6,585,396 in arrears of taxes. Bids for the state printing of the Empire state under the new law will save the state \$125,000 in two years.

Democratic clubs in Indianapolis are holding ice cream socials to keep the fickle voter in good humor for the fall campaign.

Former Senator Pettigrew says he would rather vote for Mark Hanna than for Dave Hill for president. Retirement from office conduces to sound thinking.

The W. J. Bryan league of Chicago has dropped the name of the Nebraska and substituted that of Carter G. Harrison. The league has 500 members.

The New Tilden club, in New York City, composed of men opposed to Bryanism, is booming in membership. A clubhouse is to be built and \$150,000 has already been subscribed for it.

John McLean gave Tom Johnson a terrific punch in the short ribs by changing the call for the Ohio democratic state convention so as to hold it in Columbus instead of Cleveland.

The Brooklyn Eagle notes that "a member of Tammany Hall died in Manhattan on Friday night, immediately after drinking a glass of water. Surprises in one's system are always dangerous."

The two Illinois senators are as sweet on each other as two cherubs in a crib. Senator Mason is up for re-election and his colleague says of him: "I like Billy; he has stood by me and I will stand by him."

The Pennsylvania ballot law provides that no citizen can vote who is over 22 years old without having previously paid a state and county tax within two years, assessed at least two months before the election and paid at the latest one month before the election.

Politicians and others standing in with the legislature of Pennsylvania are working the richest gold mine ever tapped by law in that state. A blanket bill authorizing the granting of rapid transit privileges by the state authorities passed both houses at Harrisburg late on the 7th inst. At midnight it was approved by the governor. At daylight on the morning of the 8th 500 men,

PROMOTERS AND ATTORNEYS.

lined up before the state department armed with applications for charters. The only preliminary was the payment of the department fees of 1 per cent on the authorized capital. The life of the franchise is unlimited, but the roads chartered must be completed within nine years. Commenting on the spectacle a Philadelphia paper says: "Enter in the hideous orgy of corruption and crime that attended the carpet-bag governments in the southern states after the civil war there never has been such a shameless prostitution of official power for private speculation as has been lately flouted in Pennsylvania."

LIGHT AND BRIGHT.

Philadelphia Press. "Leather-head? Why, I thought her real bright!" "Well, she is educated, to be sure! Say a patent-leather-head!"

Brooklyn Life. Stoutman (struggling and crowding for chairs). The only preliminary was the payment of the department fees of 1 per cent on the authorized capital. The life of the franchise is unlimited, but the roads chartered must be completed within nine years. Commenting on the spectacle a Philadelphia paper says: "Enter in the hideous orgy of corruption and crime that attended the carpet-bag governments in the southern states after the civil war there never has been such a shameless prostitution of official power for private speculation as has been lately flouted in Pennsylvania."

Pittsburg Chronicle. "The British government has issued a blue book giving the losses and expenses of the Boer war." "Well, I should think that really would be a blue book!"

Chicago Tribune. Police Magistrate—You are accused of stealing a ride on the railroad. What have you got to say about it? Goodman (groaning)—You may search me, y'r honor!

Cleveland Plain Dealer. "Why, I never knew a woman with such a tender heart!" "Yes, why do you know, she couldn't kill even a moth miller!"

Detroit Free Press. "I called on four ladies last night, said the fickle beau." "Gee whizz, you must be a jester, you must be a jester, I'd keep on raising all night if I held a hand like that!"

Prick. First Citizen—Of course, we don't want to put a premium on political corruption. Second Citizen—I should say not! We can get it all we want.

Chicago Journal. "Are you de gemman dat said 'de boss must go'?" asked the colored man. "I am," answered the enthusiast on the subject of mechanics. "Well, sah, I jes' detailed to take de liberty of 'de boss' for a minute, and mah dat ever blocked a street, jes' around de corner, I sholy would be much obliged ef you could come aroun' mah prove ob de words."

HUNCH FROM HER LITTLE BROTHER.

James Barton Adams in Denver Post. So, you're going to marry my water? And said if you wasn't so handsome, Ma looked sort of wild for a minute. I guess she was thinkin' of you—Bartie only said that he reckoned it was maybe the best she could do.

She give you a sort of a sample. Of what you've bin sayin' to her. Of how flowin' deep as the ocean. An' heavens that bester'd him. Of how you beloved her an' angel. Jest loaned to the earth from the sky. But he said she oughtn't to worry— You'd git over all that by an' by.

An' say now, she ain't a bad fellow. As long as we let her be boss. 'Cept when she gets up in the mornin'— She's apt to be snappy an' cross. I reckon she's told you 'bout Harry. That give her the diamond ring. An' how when she found it was bogus. He got the elaborate fling?

Ma says she has heard you are mighty. An' somewhat inclined to be fast. But maybe that's after you're married. You'll cut yourself loose from the past. She says it's wild outa you, you sowing. But she will jest gamble her boots. That when you are cinched up, her husband. You'll quite agricultural pursuits.

There's one thing I'll say fur my sister. She never paints up fur a beau. Jest rolls up her forehead in papers. Fur Harry, she means in 'er know. An' ma says regardin' her figger. She'll be the best of the best. A havin' a dressmaker help her. Build up to presentable shape.

I think when you git in the harness. You're goin' to work double all right; She'll never kick over the traces. If the marriage bandwagon runs light. Jest in 'er square, an' you'll find her. The sweetest old rose in the bunch. But if you— Say, come in! She's comin'! Don't tell her I've give you a hunch!

Advertisement for Browning, King & Co. featuring a 50% discount on Preinventory Sale. Includes details about boys' and children's suits, jackets, and coats, with prices ranging from \$1.75 to \$6.50. Also mentions 'No Clothing Fits Like Ours.'