

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

B. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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2. Total number of copies of the Daily Bee printed during the month of June, 1903, was as follows:

3. Total number of copies of the Sunday Bee printed during the month of June, 1903, was as follows:

4. Total number of copies of the Daily Bee and Sunday Bee printed during the month of June, 1903, was as follows:

5. Total number of copies of the Daily Bee and Sunday Bee actually distributed during the month of June, 1903, was as follows:

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THE IOWA REPUBLICANS.

The republicans of Iowa are in accord with the party throughout the country. They are still unqualifiedly in favor of maintaining the policy of protection to American industries and American labor.

The republican party has never hesitated to change rates as conditions suggested, but always maintaining the principle of protection. The course it has pursued in the past it will pursue in the future, in respect of this question, so long as it has the power to do so.

In regard to reciprocity, the Iowa republican platform is in accord with the declarations of the national platform since this principle was first announced as a part of republican policy.

The Iowa declaration in regard to trusts is explicit and judicious and will be approved by conservative public opinion. The republicans of Iowa cordially endorse the administration of President Roosevelt and express a desire for his unanimous nomination as his own successor.

The third appraiser of the Omaha water works has been agreed upon and designated without friction and the water works company now stands ready to submit to the inspection and appraisement of its plant without interposing any objection to the process by which the purchase price of the water works is to be fixed.

The compliance which the managers of the water company have exhibited in connection with the impending appropriation of the works by the city justifies the conclusion that they are not very seriously alarmed over the prospect of a very low appraisement.

The irresistible trend of the times is toward mergers and unions, not only in the domain of industry and commerce, but also in the sphere of religion. The very latest movement in this direction is the proposed church merger that contemplates the union of the Congregationalists, Methodists and other Protestant denominations.

The promoters of the proposed church merger assert that a Protestant church union has become imperative in order to prevent the unnecessary multiplication of church buildings as a measure of economy and the absorption of the struggling church weaklings by the robust religious bodies that have already obtained a firm foothold in the United States.

tractive, especially to the robust and high-salaried ministers, but it is also manifest that the merger will crowd out the weaklings among the clergy and compel them to find other congenial occupations. The merger would also have a very strong tendency to send up the rent in the fashionable metropolitan churches by a few notches, and incidentally stimulate the price of Easter bonnets and fashionable female apparel.

The dividend disbursements at New York for this month, estimated at \$137,000,000, will be substantially larger than those at this time a year ago, but not greatly larger than the disbursements in January of this year, which were at that time placed at about \$132,000,000.

The present returns cover only a limited number of the many corporations which will divide a portion of their profits with their shareholders at this season. The immense number of comparatively small companies whose dividend declarations attract no attention would largely swell the total, while the interest charges on private mortgages or loans would add many millions to the total of larger corporations.

This is an interesting statement, since it indicates a higher measure of prosperity for the corporations generally than in previous years. It would seem to be a safe estimate to place the total July disbursements for dividends and interest at not less than \$250,000,000, a very large percentage of which will find its way into new investments and thus aid in the continuance of prosperous conditions.

If the old settlers will settle the dispute over the exact location of Fort Atkinson and Fort Calhoun the Daughters of the Revolution will be at liberty to proceed with the erection of the proposed monument, or rather with the collection of subscriptions to the monument fund. Why the Daughters of the Revolution should have any greater interest in the site of the old forts than the sons of Omaha, or the daughters of Nebraska, is a puzzle.

The assessors' returns of crop acreage from forty-one of the ninety counties in the state have been sent to the labor bureau. Why these returns could not have been sent as well transmitted to the state auditor, or state land commissioner, or to the Agricultural Bureau of Statistics of the State university, does not transpire.

That the industrial organism of this country is in a precarious situation, is the statement of Marshall Field, the great Chicago merchant prince. It is always a good thing to take every reasonable precaution and to this end the admonition may be of service but it will be hard to make the people believe that the tide of prosperity is about to ebb, at least until some material change in external conditions is forced by crop failure, stock bubble bursting or stagnant labor.

Russia may not receive the petition of the American Jews but that will not alter public sentiment in America, which it reflects, and which is with practical unanimity wrought up to a high pitch of indignation at the apparent connivance of the Russian government in the barbarous persecution of the Russian Jews.

Just wait until the Iowa republicans come to make up their delegation to the coming national nominating convention. There will be at least ten pegs for every hole and some of the distinguished statesmen will have to occupy seats in the gallery.

The master hand needed. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The master hand of a Missouri politician is needed to put the canal treaty through the Colombian congress. A dignified, sumptuously distributed, would soon do the business.

A Remarkable Case. Philadelphia Press. The most conspicuous case of locomotor ataxia ever known in America is that of the democratic party, whose two wings cannot, by any of the expedients known to political doctors, be made to flop together.

Flood of International Favors. Buffalo Express. Not to be behind the Germans in showing courtesy to the United States navy, the British government will admit Admiral

Colton's squadron to the inner harbor at Puerto Rico when the foreign war ships ever yet have been permitted to go. What a difference that little Spanish war made in the international standing of the United States!

Crucel Crack in the "States." Washington Post. It was worse than offering a fisherman spotted bait for ex-Secretary Fairchild to declare that Grover Cleveland is the most available democratic presidential candidate, and to then add a prediction of Roosevelt's election.

Two Missing Links. Cleveland Plain Dealer. They waved the ties to the American rocking chair when he visited the officers' quarters of the Kearsegar, and he found it delightfully restful. But the American porch and the American Julep were both missing from the pleasing combination.

Too Much of a Good Thing. Philadelphia Record. The War department has undergone the loss of another lieutenant of the regular army on landing at San Francisco from the Philippines. In this case it was not because of a deficit in a cash account, but because he had one wife more than the army regulations tolerate, although his spouses are as widely separated as Cincinnati and Manila.

Warning to Land Grabbers. New York Tribune. The warning to cattlemen in Oregon that they must cut down fences on government lands was no doubt amply justified, or such official action would not have been taken. Many people have been reckless in encroaching upon federal property, both in forests and on the plains. It is time for a more vigorous enforcement of the statutes for the expulsion of such invaders.

Brutality of Southern Planters. Philadelphia Press. Several more arrests have been made in Alabama, including a deputy sheriff, in connection with the case of a conspiracy case. The developments so far made disclose a most revolting condition of affairs, hardly to be believed in this age. But the trials so far demonstrate the truth of all the charges. The inhumanity and brutality practiced by these southern planters would shame South African savages.

This Ought to Grow. Philadelphia Telegraph. Now it is the Agricultural department in the administration of which "irregularities" are declared to exist. It is in connection with the distributing bureau, as might be expected, that this discovery has been made. The allegations, brought forward in a case pending in the court of claims at Washington are to the effect that short-weight packages of low-grade seeds have been sent out, that the shipments have been delayed in violation of law, and further that an official of the department is directly interested in a patented machine which is used in making up the packets. Whether these charges are true or false, the seed charged with distributing bureau is a glaring fraud upon the taxpayers of the country and should be reformed entirely out of existence. As a source of extravagant and needless expenditures it is comparable only to the government printing office.

Where the World Stands Still. Awful Doings of the President of the South Dakota University. New York Commercial Advertiser. Garrett Droppers, president of the South Dakota State university, seems to be a veritable monster of iniquity. He is on trial before the Board of Regents for "immoral" and "disreputable" charges, or specifications appear to be sustained by impressive testimony. A state senator, Gunderson, testifies that he was present at a dinner where Droppers gave to United States Senator Kittredge and to "greatly shocked" to find a glass of whiskey in his hand. He considered this an "immoral act," but whether the immorality consisted in there being only one glass apiece or in claret being served instead of whiskey is not disclosed. Gunderson's suffering was acute, and there must have been a strong reason for it.

Another specification is that Droppers used two bottles of beer at a chafing-dish party in his own house. In the composition of a "Wh" review of the case, the distribution of beer to the guests, which was in such composition, missed the "ropy" quality in the rabbit to which they were habituated and were consequently indignant, as well as shocked. They knew that to find a glass of beer at each plate, and so easily manifested must be "immoral." Other specifications are that Droppers once read an essay on Emerson, instead of a prayer, at chapel exercises, and that, having been educated at Harvard, he has a habit of referring to the "rop" instead of having for Droppers. He seems to be what the Scotchman called a "regular devil." A man who would do what he has done would be capable of almost any crime. The charge that he is a "regular devil" is to lead him to the eastern border of the state with his face toward that of immorality, Harvard university, and giving him a vigorous push, tell him to go and never return. South Dakota, the home of easy divorce, is a fitting place for a man of his reckless type.

Moves on Railroad Chessboard. Captains of Finance Striving to Do the Other Fellow. Chicago Post. A material change has taken place in the railroad situation of late, which may affect in a high degree the future interests of the country. For a time previous to the great coup of E. H. Harriman in buying a majority of the preferred stock of the Northern Pacific road and thereby forcing a material modification of the plans of the chief beneficiaries of the tax exemption law are the United States government, the city and religious and charitable institutions.

No Immediate Demand for Revision of the Tariff. Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph. The anti-tariff revision expression of Senator Warren of Wyoming is an important indication of the change in sentiment in the west. From that section had come a considerable demand for a revision of the schedules along protective lines. There has been no demand at any time for abandonment of protection, but there has been a suspicion that some schedules were more than protective. This has been at the bottom of the demand for revision. As the tariff is now interpreted by the senator, he believes that it is less harmful to leave some schedules for the present more than protective than it would be to open up the whole subject of revision. "A revision of the tariff," says Senator Warren, "would bring with it uncertainty which would result in untold loss from the stoppage of business." This is the view that seems to be generally taken now, and republicans are agreed against agitation of the subject until after the presidential election.

The situation was well summed up recently by Representative Hemenway of Indiana, who said: "About two or three years ago there was a visible current of sentiment in favor of tariff revision, but I think this, in the main, has disappeared."

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

There are certain sections of New York City where it does not pay to be polite. One of these is the East Side. The other day a woman dropped her champagne bag. A nicely dressed young man stooped to pick it up. While in that defenseless position the woman gave him a resounding whack on the back with her umbrella. A policeman rushed up immediately to see what the trouble was, and the woman accused the gallant young man of most things on the criminal calendar, but particularly of attempted grand larceny. With great difficulty the young man succeeded in pacifying her and explaining to the policeman, who let him go with this reprimand: "Them manners don't go down here, young fellow. Just keep yer hat on an' blow smoke in the ladies' faces an' you'll be all right."

Senator Clark of Montana, a party of friends, undertook to examine his new palace on Seventh avenue the other day. The residence has cost \$3,000,000 and is likely to cost much more. Senator Clark went up the steps and was about to go in when he was stopped by a watchman. "Where you going?" demanded the watchman. "I'm going to look over the house," replied the senator quietly. "Well, senator, not," retorted the watchman, emphatically. "But I own the building," announced Senator Clark in tones of some surprise. "Say," said the watchman, swinging his club and while continuing to stare at the senator, "I've been on this job three years, and if I believe myself I can stay here three years more, so you see no 'con' game like that for mine."

Senator Clark pulled out a small card, saying: "Here is my card." On the card appeared the name, "Senator William A. Clark." The watchman took one look at the card and then swung his club. "Up the street for you or I'll call a 'cop,'" he said, and with this one of Senator Clark's guests began to laugh, and the senator became indignant. But he could not get in, and the next day he told his correspondent by the man any hat he wanted for his faithfulness.

A young man from Chicago, who is visiting in town, was invited several nights ago to a house in the Murray Hill section. Early in the evening he picked up a pack of cards and while handling them for want of something else to do, showed a few tricks for which he is noted at home. The men applauded and the women marveled. There was a short musicale later and after it a little poker game without tricks. The student of the young Chicagoan couldn't lose. He even broke three times to draw to an inside straight and invariably caught. Once he drew four cards to a deuce and picked up three more at a time when a full house and a flush were against him.

When the game finally ended the young man was \$7 to the good. As he left the women passed him coldly and the men eyed him suspiciously. It is doubtful if any felt half as bad as did the young westerner. The new building being erected in New York as the home of the New York Times is located in the triangle bounded by Broadway, Seventh avenue, Forty-second and Forty-third streets. Its construction has been the solving of some architectural problems of an unusual character, due to the shape of the site, the purposes for which the building is to be used and the providing for the passage through the basement, below the level of the street, of the underground rapid transit railway, with entrance to a passenger station for the express trains.

The space occupied by the building at the level of the street is 4,000 square feet, while the space at the lowest level is 16,000 square feet. This lowest level, which will contain the press rooms, will be at a depth of fifty-five feet below the street, or more than four full stories, though the division will be into three. Structurally, then, the building is to be considered as four stories, or fifty-five feet higher than appears from an exterior view, and from bedrock to summit of tower it may very probably be the tallest building in the city.

For the last ten days, relates the Tribune, the employees of the Mount Vernon station of the New York and Hartford railroad have been curious to learn the identity of a dog who seems to have become a regular commuter on the road. The dog answers to the name of Jack and is a mongrel. Jack usually arrives at the station panting from exertion to catch the 8:47 train for this city. He waits until he sees a good chance to get on the train, and after all the passengers are on board, he makes a dash up the steps and into a coach. He hides under a seat. At first the conductors and brakemen chased him and kicked him when they caught him stealing rides, but he has since made friends of them and they have come to respect his rights, at least as much as they do the rights of the other commuters.

The dog, when he reaches the Grand Central station, bounds off the train and disappears in the crowd. In the evening he returns, and, by watching for the Mount Vernon commuters, manages to find the train for that city. Yesterday Jack was put off two trains and then disappeared. In the afternoon he was seen getting off a train from this city, showing that he had come here despite the efforts of the station employees to prevent him. When he cannot get a train, Jack goes about with his tail between his legs, whining disconsolately.

The tax department announces the values of the properties in the greater city exempt from taxation \$78,522,339, which, if taxed, would produce about \$1,000,000, this divided among the boroughs: Manhattan, \$12,546,200; The Bronx, \$5,291,855; Brooklyn, \$12,230,400; Queens, \$12,834,030; and Richmond, \$8,660,854. The chief beneficiaries of the tax exemption law are the United States government, the city and religious and charitable institutions.

THE WEST STANDS PAT.

No Immediate Demand for Revision of the Tariff.