

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, 1903. The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of copies printed during the month of October, 1903, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Category and Circulation. Rows include Daily Bee (without Sunday), Daily Bee (including Sunday), Sunday Bee, Saturday Bee, and Total.

Not average sales, 29,783. GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK, Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 15th day of October, A. D. 1903.

Kansas will not play foot ball in Nebraska's back yard any more.

It looks as if our Indian summer had gone on a permanent vacation to the happy hunting grounds.

The Board of Review is in session ready for business. Property owners with grievances will duly take notice.

Business men and merchants who are asking for more reasonable weather will now have no more cause to complain.

If the Kansas kickers had only won the game instead of lost it the postscript would surely have been different.

Meanwhile Cuba begins to detect several points of resemblance between the Spanish government and the democratic minority.

Our valiant district attorney must have been too busy Sunday to dictate his daily contribution to the local popo-ratic yellow.

How can the people of Panama hope to enter into full fellowship with us when they have never had either a coal bin or a choked furnace?

Prophet Dowle insists that his expedition to New York was a great success—but he seems to be the only Jew who brings in this verdict.

Emperor William's physicians are still issuing bulletins on the state of his imperial majesty's health. That's an easy way to earn the money.

The fruit on the federal plum tree in this vicinity is rapidly nearing full ripeness. But what a lot of politicians we will have wearing disappointed faces when they explore the recesses of their Christmas stockings.

If ex-President Cleveland and Senator Gorman will only range themselves against President Roosevelt's Panama policy, Colonel Bryan may yet come back to sustain the president's hand as he did with the Paris peace treaty.

Why go to all the trouble of a special reappraisal of the water works property? Tax Commissioner Fleming has saved the arbitrators the trouble by fixing the valuation of that part within the city limits for the municipal assessment roll.

The new congressional directory is being fine-tooth-combed for biographical freaks and there is no danger that the searching expeditions will come back empty-handed. The proportion of freaks that go to congress has not decreased.

One of our amiable contemporaries prints a little story about a South Omaha attorney who came here fifteen years ago with practically no resources, was subsequently elected to the state senate and now "has one of the finest homes in the county." This is certainly an object lesson.

The excitation of the sale of liquor from the capital restaurants is likely to force the lawmakers to resort to desperate strategies. The example may yet become popular that was set by the late Wade Hampton when he was in the senate of having a special bottle-shelf built in his cloak room locker.

The fortieth anniversary of the accession of King Christian of Denmark to the throne has just been celebrated with marks of real affection on the part of his subjects. It is doubtful whether another monarch in all Europe occupies a place as close to the hearts of his people as the Danish sovereign. His death would create more genuine grief than that of any other ruler king.

A NEW DEMOCRACY.

Noting the evident trend toward Senator Gorman for the democratic presidential nomination next year, the Baltimore American expresses the opinion that in the campaign of 1904 the republican party will have to face a new democracy. It remarks that the one fact which stands out clearly and indisputably in all the current gossip about the Maryland senator is that the long-rumored reorganization of the democracy has, to all intents and purposes, been effected. "There are some men in official places," observes the American, "who are yet to be unseated, but the change in the party sentiment—upon which any reorganization must depend—has been made complete," and it adds that "just now Mr. Gorman is an interesting character, for the democracy he will lead can be nothing less than the direct antithesis of the democracy of Bryan, while at the same time it must be a most decided modification of the democracy of Cleveland. It is going to be a new brand of the old, staple political faith. Just what it will be like in its details cannot yet be reported, but it is safe to say that it will be so different from the old as to bring republicanism face to face with a new and untried antagonist."

The next democratic national convention and not Mr. Gorman will define and declare the principles of the party, although that leader will doubtless have something to do with the framing of the platform. But if the work of defining democratic policy for the next national campaign were to be left entirely to Mr. Gorman what good reason is there to believe that he would make so radical a departure as the American suggests? He would have to recognize some of the principles proclaimed by the democracy in the last two national campaigns or run the risk of losing the support of a very considerable element of the party, and it is not at all probable that he would take the risk. Nobody doubts that the democratic convention of 1904 will ignore the silver question. That all sensible democrats now regard as dead and there will be no serious attempt made next year to revive it. But the persistent democratic attack on a tariff for protection will be maintained, so-called imperialism will undoubtedly again be denounced, something is to be expected of government by injunction, and a more or less vigorous declaration against the trusts can be confidently looked for. So far as these matters are concerned, therefore, it is quite safe to say that the democratic platform of 1904 will in effect repeat the platforms of 1896 and 1900.

In what respect, then, is there likely to be any such departure from already declared democratic doctrines as to create a new democracy? What principles or policies does Mr. Gorman particularly stand for that would constitute a basis for a new democracy? His latest political move was as an advocate of negro disfranchisement, but it is hardly conceivable that he will be able to induce the democratic party to make that a national issue. In short, we do not see promise of any such change in the character of the democratic party as the American forecasts. It would doubtless be well for the country if the party should undergo a radical change and get into sympathy with national progress, instead of persisting in playing obstructionist, but to effect such a change will require a much abler and stronger leader than Arthur Pue Gorman.

APPEAL TO GREAT BRITAIN.

The Colombian authorities have presented their case to the British government in the form of a protest against the action of the United States regarding Panama. It is a purely perfunctory proceeding and will amount to nothing. As the reader will see by reference to the dispatch from London, the claim is made that the United States government is responsible for the secession of Panama, a charge which has not the slightest evidence to support it and which it can be very confidently predicted will receive no consideration from the British or any other European government. Another allegation is that our government has prevented the government of Colombia from using proper means to repress the rebellion. The fact is that all the representatives of Colombian authority in Panama when the independence of that state was proclaimed withdrew, except such as joined the revolutionists, leaving the latter complete masters of the situation. The withdrawal of Colombian troops from Panama was not required by our government, but that having been done and the new government there recognized, as was clearly necessary under the circumstances, it was very properly decided by the Washington authorities in order to prevent interference with the open and free transit of the isthmus, that Colombian troops should not be permitted to land at Colon or Panama. Not to have done this would have left the way open for another conflict in Panama which would have endangered freedom of transit across the isthmus and very likely compelled the United States to employ force in carrying out its treaty obligations.

THE SAME OLD STORY.

Word comes from Cedar Rapids, Ia., that the taxpaying citizens there are just awakening to the situation by which they have been paying all the taxes for the support of their city authorities which the railroads should be paying on the valuable terminal property enjoying the benefits of municipal government. This is the same old story that we have been telling over and over here in Omaha—the outgrowth of the vicious system of alleged distribution of terminal values in the assessment of railroad property for taxation.

A Hopeless Case.

Just before he embarked on a voyage to Europe for recreation and enjoyment Mr. Bryan breathed forth threatenings and slaughter against republicans and against the democrats who had failed to support him in 1896 and in 1900, and, above all, against Mr. Cleveland. Is there so imaginable alchemy which can so transform the twice-defeated candidate for the presidency that he will take a cheerful view of life and politics?

A Boquet From the Opposition.

The Rooseveltian manner in which the president has managed Uncle Sam's affairs in connection with the new Republic of Panama is thoroughly characteristic of President Roosevelt and is at the same time a high service in the advancement of civilization. According to the profound ethics of modern diplomacy and statecraft the president may have been a little early—and he has thereby furnished the opposition press a wonderful lot of cheap ammunition—but the progress of civilization, regardless of political creed, will not only endorse, but highly commend, President Roosevelt's actions in the Panama controversy of 1903. His strenuous and promptness in the premises appear so eminently correct that even many of the metropolitan papers opposed to the president have not yet recovered sufficient breath to make any great noise. The progress is not a republican paper, but nevertheless admires many of President Roosevelt's qualities as a statesman, and especially commends the "emergency" policy which is so characteristic of his administration. He is generally "up-to-now" when an emergency arises, instead of a "what-might-have-been."

PERSONAL NOTES.

Circuit Attorney Joseph W. Folk of St. Louis has been invited to deliver the oration at the commencement of law exercises at Harvard on June 30 next. Representative Butler of New York has asked for an appropriation of \$50,000 for the erection of a monument somewhere in Washington to Samuel J. Tilden. Turkeys are scarce, say the dealers in them, and so this you can see through them. So are the stories of scarcity started every year just before Thanksgiving. Phil May, the noted English newspaper artist, who died recently, left practically nothing, having lived a sort of Bohemian life and spent his money as fast as it was made. W. B. Yeats, the Irish poet and foremost among the advocates of the study in schools of the Celtic language, who is visiting America, is in Boston this week, and his first lecture will be at Wattlesey college.

Third district to victory none of the others mentioned would be able to wrest it from his successful republican competitor.

That we have to go away from home to hear the news is again exemplified by the fact that down in Washington the report is current that Omaha is hot after the republican national convention. People out here are not aware of it, but, of course, if the committee wants to favor Omaha in fixing the location we will try our best to take care of the convention and guarantee it the usual Omaha hospitality.

Only two or three discordant notes in the country press on Omaha's new grain market project. The false idea that the growth of Omaha must be at the expense of the remainder of the state is too firmly imbedded in some small minds to be uprooted in a day or a year. When success is demonstrated they will all come to their senses.

RAILROADS, POLITICS AND PROSPERITY.

Our old friend Edgar Howard professes to be greatly distressed because The Bee passed pointed comment upon his tearful prayer for a return of calamity, crop failure and business stagnation as offering the only possible hope for another era of democratic ascendancy in Nebraska. Judge Howard insists that his protest was against railroad domination and that hard times are needed to prod the producers up to make an effective resistance to railroad encroachments. The trouble with the democratic prophet is that he is so blinded by partisanship that he cannot distinguish a railroad democrat no matter how plainly labeled. He wants the people to stop electing republican railroad attorneys to office, but the only remedy he has so far suggested is to elect democratic railroad attorneys to office. The democrats combined with the populists have given Nebraska some of the worst railroad ridden government the state ever had and every one of the recent officials had Judge Howard's active support when they were candidates before the people. If the railroad influence is still too strong in Nebraska, as we are free to admit, we have no assurance that it will be extinguished or even reduced by going back to democratic or fusion officials. The railroads' emissaries are always within both political parties to be sure of standing in with the winning side.

Democracy Leaders Collared.

There is now no democrat specially influential in national democratic politics who is not a corporation man, and no party was ever more completely dominated by "capital" than the democratic party in this city.

A Fair Inference.

Mr. Bryan's remarks on the subject of organizing a new democratic party lead to the inference that he may attempt to write the last will and testament of the old original democratic party.

Warred on His Ears.

President Andrews of the University of Nebraska declares that there is a lack of real culture among us. Some one must have said "appendicitis" in Dr. Andrews' presence.

Warranted to Keep.

Alaska is a little early with its instructed delegation. However, there is plenty of ice up that way and things keep fresh a long time.

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DOINGS IN THE ARMY.

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There continues to be discussion of the appointment to the grade of brigadier general in the army, a vacancy to occur on the retirement in January of Lieutenant General Young. In addition to the names which have already been mentioned in these columns it is now said that an officer whose name has been suggested to expect his appointment in Colonel Albert H. Mills, superintendent of the Military academy at West Point, and a captain of the First cavalry. While Colonel Mills is not a candidate in the sense that his application is on file for the approaching vacancy, he has been recommended for the place as a recognition of his service in the field. Another officer whose name is mentioned this week is Colonel E. H. Crowder, of the judge advocate general's department, a member of the general staff.

The military information division of the general staff has been compiling much information of value to the War department in the event of military occupation of Panama or Colombia. The army and navy of the Colombian government are not of sufficient size to constitute much of a problem. The great difficulty which would beset an invading force would be geographical rather than strategic. In Colombia the progress of a military force would be impeded by the mountainous character of the country, and in Panama, while the country is flat, the trails are narrow and crooked through dense jungle. Under such conditions an enemy of inferior numerical strength would have decided advantage, especially in the guerrilla warfare destined to be carried on there. The only fortifications worth mentioning are those at Cartagena, where there are two old forts. The most accessible port on the north is Barranquilla, and progress into the interior would have to be made by flatboats up the Magdalena river as far as Las Yeguas and then to Honda by a railway line. After that the approach to the capital is over a mountainous trail. The port on the Pacific side is Buena Ventura, from which place the Bogota, the line of march would be over three or four mountain ranges.

This situation on the isthmus brings up the question whether troops and marines will be obliged to occupy the isthmus for a long time. If the army is to be the case, it is likely that a tour of duty there will not extend beyond one year. The prospect of garrisoning the canal route is not the pleasant one, and there are more agreeable naval stations than being located off Colon.

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THE LOVERS. E. L. Salm in the Smart Set. The sky above was tender blue, And golden was the weather. When down a path a feather two Went strutting on together. Her little hand in his was tight (With boldness well amazing), And thus they sauntered, tall in sight. And every one a-gazing!

It matters not of things they talked Prosaic, ordinary; They deemed themselves exalted. A different language—very! Perhaps, because their heads were turned. They deemed themselves exalted. And thought they could not be discerned. And by rude glances peered.

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