

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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Table with 3 columns: Rank, Circulation, and Date. Lists circulation figures for various dates from 1904 to 1905.

Notary Public: M. R. HUNNAT, Notary Public.

Perhaps the czar will dismiss the appeal of the professors as "purely academic."

No danger that the street lights will be shut off so long as the street lighting fund holds out.

David Belasco is getting plenty of free advertising out of his "trust" fight and that is doubtless what he is fighting for.

According to the horoscope, the next big labor strike in these parts will be between the employing printers and the journeyman typesetters.

Mrs. Smedley emphasizes the disadvantages under which Mrs. Chadwick labored in being old and homely instead of young and handsome.

Foreign creditors of Venezuela would probably not strongly object to cancellation of their interest could they see any hope for a liquidation of the principal.

When a man loses a position for serving on a jury from which he has tried to be excused it would seem that there should be some way of recompensing him for loss.

Articles of incorporation of another Omaha ice company have been filed at the state house. But that affords no proof that Omaha will enjoy cheaper ice this summer.

If those Holt county people win their suit against the state bank examiner other examiners will probably play safe by making their investigations actual as well as official.

Close application to work will result disastrously. Here is Russell Sage, whose objection to vacations is well known, compelled to retire from business at the age of 80.

With a proclamation over the acting mayor's seal and signature officially directing every householder to clean up, the spring housecleaning campaign may be said to be fully launched.

Judge Hooker of New York is unfortunate in that the statute of limitations does not run against action by the state legislature and the President's post-office deals could not be disputed.

If it is true that Omaha merchants are doing a large mail order business at this time by reason of the teamsters' strike against the big Chicago cat-house, we have one more illustration of the adage that "it is an ill wind that blows nobody good."

Chief of Police Donahue is willing to regulate the size of the tobacco cut, but he draws the line on prescribing the length of feminine street apparel. One of his predecessors as chief of police who taboos the Mother Hubbard was not so squeamish.

If the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad demonstrates that it can absorb the St. Louis bridge arbitrary without loss it may be permitted to pose in the light of a public benefactor, as bridge arbitrators are worse than distance in comparative freight rates.

If that Russian Press commission will abide by its decision to permit special telegrams to be printed without passing through the hands of the censor Russian editorial writers may take up their residence across the border with admirable results.

What about organizing to capture a few of the big conventions of national organizations for Omaha? These great gatherings are always sought after by cities that wish to entertain them and they will not come to Omaha unless Omaha goes after them. If they are worth going after for other cities, they are worth just as much for Omaha.

AMERICAN STANDARD OF LIVING.

The supporters of the principle of protection very properly urge that it should be maintained in order that there shall be no decline in the standard of living of the American workman.

A similar thought was expressed by Mr. Seth Low, formerly mayor of New York City, in a recent address. He said that the principle of protection to our industries is sustained, notwithstanding certain objections to it, because it is believed to be necessary to the maintenance of the high standard of living enjoyed by the American workman.

There can be no doubt as to the value of the protective principle in the interest of American labor. Under its operation the workman of this country has been enabled to enjoy a standard of living far above that of the labor of any other land and to attain a financial and social position that makes him envied throughout the world.

In this is to be found the real explanation of American progress and prosperity, for well paid labor is most essential to the material and social advancement of a nation. No country can make substantial progress whose working classes are poorly paid and therefore compelled to have a low standard of living.

It is because the intelligent workmen of the United States understand and appreciate what the policy of protection has done for labor that they are almost unanimous in support of that policy and have for nearly forty years kept in control of the government the party of protection. The position of intelligent labor in regard to this policy is not likely to be changed in the near future.

MAY RETARD CONSTRUCTION.

It appears that there is danger of construction on the isthmian canal being retarded, owing to an omission by congress. This consists in the neglect to provide in the canal bill that the tax on national bank notes based on the canal bonds should be one-half of 1 per cent, and consequently, in view of the old law, they would have to pay 1 per cent. It is stated that this additional half per cent tax acts as a bar to the sale of Panama bonds.

However, at the present rate of expenditure on the work, the funds now available will last until the end of October and as congress will be in special session before that time it will doubtless remedy the oversight of the last congress. What this omission seems to necessitate is that the work cannot be pushed with quite the vigor that was expected, yet a way may be found to provide additional money before the meeting of congress, should it be necessary.

The Lincoln Journal presents a compilation from the records of the secretary of state's office which shows that Governor Mickey has vetoed more legislative bills than anyone who occupied the gubernatorial chair before him since 1881—in fact more than all those who occupied the gubernatorial chair before him in that time taken together. The list is interesting enough to quote:

Table with 3 columns: Term, Name, and Vetoes. Lists gubernatorial vetoes from 1881 to 1904.

Of course in the matter of vetoes it is not so much a question of number as it is of kind. Few of the vetoes have failed to find support in public sentiment, but a lot of bills have been signed that ought to have been vetoed. The disposition of our governors has been to be, if anything, too chary in the exercise of their veto power.

According to a Topeka paper the answer of the state treasurer to the suit to force him to recognize the "oil factory" bonds was filed by a firm of attorneys employed neither by the treasury nor by any other state officer, but well known as legal representatives of the Santa Fe Railroad company.

BATTLE ON THE HIGH SEAS.

Handy information from Japanese and Russian fleets. The New York World likens the expedition of the Russian Baltic fleet to that of the Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera.

Among the heavy ships of the Russian fleet are seven battleships and ten cruisers. These include twenty-four 12-inch and four 10-inch long range guns. The armored vessels of the Japanese fleet are four battleships and eight armored cruisers.

The Russian Vladivostok fleet has two first-class armored cruisers and one protected cruiser, with a number of gunboats and torpedo boats. The heavier vessels carry eight 8-inch and forty-four 6-inch guns.

In protected cruisers carrying 8-inch and 6-inch guns, Japan has the advantage. All the mail steamers and volunteer cruisers with the Russian fleet are armed with 6-inch and 4.7-inch guns, however, and grade, probably, with the lighter Japanese cruisers.

Readers of war news are familiar with the achievements of Admiral Togo and the Japanese fleet. The Russian commander, Admiral Z. P. Rozhdestvensky, is comparatively inexperienced in naval warfare, but his skill as a commander and fighter will soon be tested.

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TROUBLE FILES ON TROUBLE.

Washington Post. Troubles never come singly. While Mr. Rockefeller has been watching Kansas, immense oil fields have been discovered in Germany, and more of the locations has been made in his name.

Twin Brothers of Trouble. Chicago Inter Ocean. Thoughtlessly many of us are prone to look upon our lawyers as we do upon our dentists. We realize only that our experience with them involved some pain, and we forget how beautifully they turned our agony into pride and joy.

Tobacco as a Revenue Producer. Philadelphia Ledger. Uncle Sam collects \$45,000,000 a year from the taxes on tobacco; France \$86,000,000 a year from the tobacco monopoly, and so on with the other nations.

Partnership is Short-lived. San Francisco Chronicle. The president is receiving heroic ovations in the south. The people who thought no language too bitter to use in speaking of him during the campaign which resulted in his election are now hurrahing for him.

Countrymen Not the Dopes. Washington Post. All the "suckers" do not live in the remote and sparsely settled sections of the country. The contrary opinion has here and there been held.

Some Real Troubles Disturb Their. Washington Post. Now that the president has gone, an exodus of members of congress from Washington will follow. They must go home and face the wrath of their disappointed constituents.

Neatness of person and irreproachable uniforms he regards almost as important as gunnery and seamanship. His own appearance is not distinguished, though his features are regular, and he has a flowing wave of hair over his forehead.

Baron Suwayama, the Japanese statesman, now in London, points out that Japan can educate a soldier in two months, and that, if need be, it would be an easy task to raise 50,000 or even 100,000 more men to fight for the emperor and Nippon.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry, will continue throughout the summer his investigation of patent medicines of the country. The result of his investigations will be laid before congress next December.

President Baer of the Reading Coal and Iron company says that the output of eggs is of more value than the anthracite coal production. But nobody has been able to regulate the egg market by means of a gentlemen's agreement.

Prof. William H. Pickering of the Harvard astronomical observatory will go to northern Africa next summer for a three-months' view of the total eclipse of the sun on August 28. He will go to Philippeville, Algeria, where he will set up one of the small telescopes from the Harvard observatory.

Colonel Alfred C. Girard of the medical department of the government, recently stationed at San Francisco, has been appointed a brigadier general in the army, and placed on the retired list. He is a native of Switzerland and is a graduate of the University of Bonn and of the University of Wurzburg.

LAUGHING GAS.

"So your son's at college now," said the Rev. Mr. Goodman. "I trust his keeping good company there."

"No," said the guest at the slovenly hotel, "I didn't sleep well last night."

"That's too bad," replied the proprietor. "Oh, well, I made some interesting observations. I am an autologist, you know."

"Well, Hussel is gone. Poor fellow! he just worked himself to death; he was always in such a hurry."

"Yes, and they say he was out of breath when he died."

"Mr. Titewod—Send for the doctor, quick! Johnny has swallowed a \$5 gold piece."

"Mr. Titewod—Where did he get it?"

"What difference does that make?"

"Mr. T.—A lot. That was a penny up."

THE BIENNIAL ELECTION LAW.

Crete Democrat. As was to be expected, the governor signed the biennial elections bills. One of these increases the county commissioners' term to four years.

Tilden Citizen. Governor Mickey has signed the bill which abolishes elections in odd numbered years. In view of the fact that the constitution requires an election to be held annually on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, there is grave doubt as to the validity of the new law.

Rushville Recorder. The Recorder is glad that the investigating committee has exonerated the Douglas county members from participation in any attempt to bribe the senate over the passing of the biennial election bill.

Wayne Herald. When a business man is concerned in being pressed by creditors one of the first things done is to maneuver for time, and this is what the late legislature did in the passage of the biennial election bill.

It will stand the test of the courts, will head off any of the political conventions this year and by so doing may result in the temper of the masses being somewhat cooled, and allow the corporate masters of the defunct legislature to get in their smooth work and put in effect schemes that today would meet with ready and severe treatment.

Mr. Knott. Don't you see Shureysyew?

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GHIRARDELLI'S GROUND CHOCOLATE.

Jap Rose Soap.

Is made in a larger sized cake than the ordinary toilet soap, and while moderate in price is of exquisite quality. Its cleansing qualities are perfect; soothes and softens the skin. Odor of natural flowers.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER. Absolutely Pure. HAS NO SUBSTITUTE.

there—not enough to make it worth while to pay for a doctor's visit—Cleveland Leader. "Come now," the bad boy's mother cried, "it's time you realized the futility of struggling against the inevitable. Do you know what that means?"

A MORAL PARADOX. Louis J. Stollmann in Leslie's Weekly. You'd never think of cheating the butcher of the boy. Who leaves your daily paper; it wouldnt to know you had evaded a restaurant cashier. Or given a bar tender bad money for his beer. And of dishonest motives accuse you none would dare. Yet when the car is crowded you'll try to shirk your fare.

A good many of the people who drink Ghirardelli's Ground Chocolate are converted tea and coffee drinkers. Their health as well as taste enjoy the change. Always fresh in hermetically sealed cans.

Jap Rose Soap. Its cleansing qualities are perfect; soothes and softens the skin. Odor of natural flowers. JAMES S. KIRK & COMPANY.