

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. George H. Tinsack, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, reports that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of June, 1901, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Date, Copies, Total. Rows for various dates from 1st to 30th of June.

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THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY CAN ALWAYS BE DEPENDED ON FOR BLUNDERING.

Warrant shaving is not a very profitable business in Douglas county.

Chicago has made another gain upon New York. She now has an evacuation day as well as her rival.

Grover has been taking his bittern on the raw so long that he wants all other raw materials to go on the free list.

Republicans occupy a very enviable position just now. All they have to do is keep still and await the salvation of the Lord.

The incorporation of a few new sleeping car companies may cause Mr. Pullman to change his tune both to the public and his employees.

The withdrawal of federal troops from Chicago occurs none too early, as it has been manifest for some days that their presence there was no longer necessary.

There is a prospect of a deadlock between the two houses of congress over this, as if the paths of the two houses had not been sufficiently strewn with them already.

If the president tries to take care of all the democratic congressmen who fall to get returned to congress, he is likely to have his hands full for the remainder of his occupancy of the white house.

The employees in the street commissioner's department are unanimously in favor of municipal civil service reform. Their rival applicants for those positions are unanimously opposed to any such non-fancied notion.

Strange, is it not, how closely President Cleveland's statement of his position on the tariff question coincides with the well known attitude of Senator Hill. If Senator Hill is no longer a democrat, what is President Cleveland?

Omaha has a new corporation, organized for the purpose of manufacturing pulverizer machines. It has numerous concerns busily engaged in the manufacture of pulverizer equipments. Hereafter people will be able to take their choice.

That white handkerchief wrapped about Chairman Wilson's head when he made the report of the conference committee to the house was owing to neuralgia and not to that kind of feeling. This explanation is due to Mr. Wilson and his advisers.

We always admire enterprise, but when the Omaha fake mill tries to create a sensation by the pretended discovery of a Kansas Bender murder den on the Dodge street school site, just because a few Indian skeletons have been dug up in that primitive burial ground, enterprise goes altogether too far.

Senator Allen in his supplementary report on the sugar scandal deals some of his speculating associates some rather sharp blows. But he still expresses a wonderful confidence in the integrity of the great majority of senators. It must take a great deal to shake Senator Allen's confidence in his fellow man.

Characterizing the president's letter to Chairman Wilson as "very extraordinary" is putting it rather high. If the president wants to communicate with congress, the constitution provides for transmitting his recommendations direct to that body. In no place, however, does it make the chairman of the committee on ways and means representative of the house for this purpose or the official messenger of the president. A message to congress would have had the same effect and have been more in consonance with the general usage.

The handsome little souvenier of the recent trip through Nebraska towns gotten out by the Commercial club ought to be one of the most effective features of these business excursions, designed as they are to promote more cordial relations between Omaha wholesalers and their customers. The illustrated story of the journey is a permanent reminder of the occasion, and serves to keep the Omaha market constantly before the eyes of buyers in the tributary territory. It should be made a regular adjunct to future excursions undertaken by the Commercial club for similar purposes.

It will certainly do no harm to discuss annexation at this time. Omaha and South Omaha are bound to consolidate their city governments sooner or later. Had South Omaha consented to the proposal when it was submitted to its voters, both cities would have reaped material benefits from the arrangement. The advantage to Omaha, now that the finances of South Omaha have reached a deplorable stage, would not be so marked at present, but it would nevertheless be substantial. A canvass of the annexation sentiment will inform us how the people of the two cities stand on this question today.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR DISAGREEMENT.

The whole aim of the president's letter endorsing the Wilson bill as passed by the house and the whole burden of Chairman Wilson's speech explaining the failure of the conference committee to unite upon a tariff measure was apparently intended to throw the blame for disagreement upon the democratic members of the senate and to shield the democratic members of the house from any imputations that might be directed against them. The president and the democrats of the house are unquestionably convinced in their own minds that they alone are in the right in this matter and that they have the unqualified support of the democratic rank and file. The bill of necessity had to originate in the lower branch of congress and it is therefore more natural to look askance at any amendments made by the senate, whose authority over revenue measures is generally regarded as subordinate to that of the house.

The senate will, of course, indignantly resent the implied censure with which it is thus attempted to brand it and in self-defense will seek to throw the responsibility upon either the president or the house. So far as the claim of superior powers over revenue legislation on the part of the house is concerned, the precedents are practically all against such a contention. The only advantage given the house over the senate by the constitution is the privilege of originating all bills for raising revenue, but this privilege is not confined to the senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills. Notwithstanding objections urged from time to time, the senate has always freely proposed amendments to such bills, often transforming the entire character of the measure, and the house has accepted or rejected the amendments just as it would deal with any ordinary subject of legislation. Because the provisions of the Wilson bill happened to have priority over those of the senate bill in point of time gives them no precedence for recognition by the conference committee. When the conference stage of legislation is reached the origin of the particular matter in dispute cuts no figure whatever. Under the law the senate has the same legal right to insist upon its amendments as the house has to insist that the senate disagree.

Were the two committees left to themselves to work out a tariff bill acceptable to the democrats in both houses of congress it is altogether possible and quite probable that they would have been able to strike an agreement. The intrusion of the president into the committee of conference stage of legislation is reached the origin of the particular matter in dispute cuts no figure whatever. Under the law the senate has the same legal right to insist upon its amendments as the house has to insist that the senate disagree.

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THE ARRIVAL OF THE SENATE.

The terms in which Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Wilson have arranged the democratic senators before the country, in effect charging them with dishonesty and duplicity, it would seem to be regarded by those senators as so offensive and under the circumstances so unnecessary that they cannot, with a due regard for their self-respect, fall to resent the imputations. In his reference to the sugar schedule the president speaks of incidents in connection with this feature of the tariff bill that have aroused "a democratic animosity to the managers and manipulators of trusts and combinations." He says he shares in this feeling. The president could hardly have stated more plainly his conviction that the influence of the Sugar trust was exerted upon democratic senators and not without effect. If his language means anything this is its meaning, and it is sweeping in its implication, applying with equal force to every senator who supported the sugar schedule of the senate tariff bill. Mr. Cleveland ought to know something about this. His secretary of the treasury was more than once in consultation with representatives of the Sugar trust and has been shown to have had a voice in the framing of the sugar bill. It is possible that he may have done this without the knowledge of the president, but scarcely probable. Nobody believes that Mr. Cleveland himself was approached on this subject by any member of the trust, but there is good ground for the inference that he was not unaware of what had been said to Secretary Carlisle by Mr. Havenyier, the president of the monopoly, and that he did not object to the action of the secretary of the treasury in connection with this matter. It is therefore fair to assume that Mr. Cleveland does not speak without knowledge when he refers to the "manners and manipulations of trusts and combinations."

The remarks of Mr. Wilson, chairman of the ways and means committee, in the house are even more offensive and damaging than the implication of the president. His statement was that the democratic conferees on the part of the senate were not free to act according to their personal opinions and judgment, but were fettered by the apprehension that there were forces in the senate powerful enough to resist successfully the passage of any bill which did not make concessions to great corporations and trust interests. Here was a direct charge that some of the senate democrats are in the control of a trust, and the subsequent reference of Mr. Wilson to the Sugar trust leaves no doubt as to which one was meant. It seems that the senate democratic conferees early confessed to those of the house the subject that they were under to the democratic allies of monopoly in the senate and that for this an agreement could have been reached without difficulty. There is in this something of a reflection, also, upon the integrity and the sense of duty of the senate conferees which it may be assumed they will hardly regard with entire complacency. It does not put them in an enviable position before the country.

Ex-Speaker Reed, in his caustic reference to the president's arraignment of the senate, said: "If he has made a righteous charge their characters are blackened, and if he has made a false charge it is for them to see that justice is done for the truth of history." The present indications are that the democratic senators will be found standing together in resenting the imputations cast upon them by the president and the chairman of the ways and means committee. It is perfectly obvious that to recede from the position they have taken would be to confirm and justify these imputations, which would be more to their political than would be the defeat of tariff legislation through their action.

How ABOUT THE POSTOFFICE?

SOUTH OMAHA, July 20.—To the Editor of The Bee: Please answer the following questions and oblige a subscriber:

1. How will the annexing of South Omaha to Omaha affect the postoffice department, and will this be a station to Omaha office?

2. Can two postmasters hold office in one city?

The object of annexation is to consolidate the two towns under one municipal government. When South Omaha is annexed to Omaha the South Omaha postoffice will become a branch of the Omaha postoffice. There would be no more use for two postmasters in one city than there would be for two mayors or two city treasurers. Chicago has annexed a dozen suburban towns that had separate postmasters before consolidation and have since been made postal branches of the Chicago office. Their postal facilities are as good if not better now than they were under separate postmasters. They have the carrier delivery, mail boxes and branch offices that transact all postal business just the same as they formerly did. The facilities which the larger city enjoys for expediting mails are shared fully by the branches. This will be true of South Omaha after annexation.

There is another point on which we may as well enlighten South Omaha people in this connection. There is a prevailing delusion in South Omaha that a postoffice building will be erected there at no distant day. There is not the remotest probability that any such structure will ever be built within three miles of the federal building now under construction in Omaha. New York city with 1,800,000 population has only one postoffice building. The same is true of Philadelphia, Chicago, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Cleveland and other cities ranging from 250,000 upward. Suburban towns ranging from 20,000 to 50,000 population adjacent to these cities have never succeeded in getting an appropriation for a postoffice building. Does it stand to reason that South Omaha would be made an exception? The fact is, that the people of South Omaha have been bugged by politicians with promises they never expected to fulfill. It is easy enough to introduce postoffice building bills, and it is not much trouble to get sub-committees to recommend appropriations for them just to assist some clever member to get a renomination or re-election, when it is well known that such appropriations stand no show whatever of passing muster through the house.

This is an unpalatable truth and may as well be told now as later on during the progress of the discussion over annexation.

Cities which expect the present congress to make appropriations for them for the construction or completion of new public buildings are likely to see their hopes sorely disappointed. The house committee on public buildings has reported favorably nearly fifty bills appropriating money for such purposes, but so far as the public buildings are concerned, the present congress is likely to do nothing.

It is not likely that there will be any appropriations for public buildings during the present session of congress. The house committee on public buildings has reported favorably nearly fifty bills appropriating money for such purposes, but so far as the public buildings are concerned, the present congress is likely to do nothing.

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FREE RAW MATERIALS.

The principle of free raw materials is dear to the democratic heart. What does the Great Oracle mean by raw materials? Is lumber a raw material? Is pig iron a raw material? If so, where are they to be found in the raw? If wool is to be free because it is a raw material, why should we levy an import duty on furs and feathers? Why levy a duty on hides, so long as they are not tanned? Marble is a raw material, and so are onyx, diamonds and other precious stones when they are unpolished, and yet Mr. Wilson imposes a duty on at least a year of such articles. Eggs, not boiled or hatched, are also a raw commodity, but there is a tax of 3 cents a dozen on eggs. Rice is a natural product, but it is taxed in the raw when imported. And the same is true of castor beans, garden seeds, dates, pineapples, olives and oranges. Herring, mixed with another raw material, called salt, are on the dutiable list, and so are codfish and clams. It strikes us that Mr. Cleveland's idea of putting all raw materials on the free list just because they are raw is decidedly crude. The so-called principle of free raw materials is an economic fiction, with no more practical value than the level of arbitrary duties upon this or that commodity under pretense of a tariff for revenue with incidental protection.

It is stated that the persistent leader of the free silver men in the house, Mr. Bland, intends to make another effort to get that to consider a bill for the free coinage of silver. It is said that there will be no difficulty in getting a majority of the committee on coinage, of which Bland is chairman, to agree to report such a bill, but the chances of getting it before the house are not regarded as favorable under the existing rules. Of course there is no possibility of such a bill becoming a law, even should it reach the president, and it is not likely it is simply to help himself in his campaign for re-election. It is possible the silver men will be disposed to help him in this. He also finds encouragement in the fact that there is a good deal of wild talk just now in congress on the silver question, in which some republicans participate. It seems pretty safe to predict, however, that this eleven hour movement in behalf of silver, if seriously undertaken, will be abortive. It is to be presumed that a majority of congressmen are quite as anxious for a rest from the subject as the people generally are.

The policy which the state treasurers are pursuing with regard to the investment of the school fund will curtail the income of the various school districts considerably. Under the constitution the interest derived from the investment of the permanent school fund and the rental from leased school lands goes into the temporary school fund, which is annually apportioned among the various school districts in proportion to their relative school population. Now when the treasurer invests the permanent school fund in unregistered state warrants the temporary school fund loses whatever interest might be gotten out of an investment in interest-bearing securities. State warrants draw no interest until they are registered. While it is true that the interest on state warrants would come out of the pockets of the taxpayers, it is not likely that the school fund will be able to afford primary education to their children unless they raise the funds by excessive local school taxes.

The leading merchants and bankers of Chicago have telegraphed the senate and house of representatives that "the whole country demands that congress terminate the pending tariff legislation immediately." This ought to settle the question at once. Congress will not dare to repudiate these instructions from Chicago. The wrath of Chicago as representative of the whole country is so dreaded that no member of congress will venture to incur it.

One's Opportunity. Globe Democrat.

Now let Attorney General Olney sail into the trusts. They have no rights that the public should any longer respect.

Blue Glass Goddess. Courier-Journal.

The Boston Advertiser says that the Star-Eyed Goddess as being "off her feed." The Advertiser talks as if the Star-Eyed lived in the mist of rain's ears, watermelons, ice cream, toad, chocolates and green apples.

Enlargement of the Heart. Chicago Dispatch.

Mr. Pullman's heart occupies the entire left side of his well fed body; his left hand is the organ of his cup of joy to over flow.

Succulent for All Needs. New York World.

General Schofield is reported as thinking that "considering the events which have preceded the present war, the only army's force is needed." On the contrary, recent events have shown that the present army is not only needed, but is also needed.

To Make Arbitration Effective. Buffalo Express.

The principle of arbitration is all right and the government is the natural arbitrator. But if there is to be a national board of arbitration, it must be one which can be of some use, not a mutual admiration society or salary drawers.

Soothing Syrup for Pride. Chicago Herald.