

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, Feb. 1.

George H. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, presents his statement of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of January, 1898 was as follows:

1.....	23,963	17.....	26,500
2.....	21,608	18.....	26,493
3.....	21,608	19.....	26,521
4.....	20,47	20.....	21,498
5.....	20,47	21.....	21,498
6.....	20,718	22.....	26,724
7.....	20,718	23.....	26,724
8.....	20,494	24.....	21,635
9.....	21,963	25.....	26,825
10.....	20,721	26.....	20,627
11.....	20,721	27.....	20,627
12.....	20,574	28.....	21,825
13.....	20,574	29.....	21,825
14.....	20,583	30.....	21,202
15.....	20,583	31.....	21,202
16.....	20,629	32.....	20,391
17.....	21,610	33.....	20,391
Total.....	667,235		
Less returned and unsold copies.....	19,475		
Net total sales.....	647,760		
Net daily average.....	32,380		

GEORGE H. TSCHUCK,
Present to before me and subscribed in my
presence this 1st day of February, 1898.

N. P. FEIL,
Notary Public.

As to President Dole's evidence on the
wishes of the natives of Hawaii, it may
be safely assumed that he is not an un-
biased witness.

It may be well to remember that the
contested title of Mayor Moores to his
office is to be adjudicated, not by the
World-Herald, but by the supreme court.

Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota—Arkansas
next. Let all come and be convinced
that the Transmississippi Exposition
will be second only to the Columbian
World's fair.

The forthcoming improved passenger
train service in and out of Omaha
should be speedily followed with im-
proved passenger depot facilities, which
are needed equally as much.

According to the eastern newspapers,
when it happens out west it is a bliz-
zard, but in New England and the east-
ern states it is never anything more
than an old-fashioned snowstorm.

There are cold political days ahead for
the New York senator who voted for
the Teller resolution in the senate, and
several others who did the same thing
are keeping their overcoats in repair.

There is no danger that any foreign
nation will gobble Hawaii as soon as
the United States declines to annex it. The
European and Asiatic nations are
quite willing to let well enough alone.

If the city is to spend over \$100,000
for police protection during the year
1898 it certainly is entitled to more
for its money than it has been getting under
Governor Holcomb's bogus reform board.

Governor Pingree evidently does not
want the railroad support for his future
political aspirations unless it be on the
theory that they will prefer to help him
up higher in order to get rid of him as
governor.

Perhaps the announcement of the can-
didacy of Hon. Hanns Taylor for the
democratic nomination for congress in
the Mobile district shows the motive for
his recent sensational articles in regard to
Spain and Cuba.

A London newspaper passes judgment
on a recent speech of President McKinley
by calling it "vague and noncom-
mittal." If this is the impression con-
veyed to Londoners the Atlantic cables
must need repairing.

Popocret papers are very much ex-
cited over the efforts of Nebraska re-
publicans to reorganize the party with
a view to putting it in fighting trim for
the battle of 1898. That is one good
reason why the work of reorganization
should go bravely on.

The popocret papers are not being numer-
ous enough to make respectable opposition,
the republicans of Pennsylvania are get-
ting ready to choose sides and have a
fight among themselves. This is one
of the disadvantages of living in a state
where popocret doctrines do not
flourish.

The magnitude of the commercial
transactions in the United States is
faintly indicated by the record of sales
of government, state and railroad bonds
in New York City during January. The
total amount of sales exceeded \$80,000,000,
which is considerably more than
double the amount of the sales in the
corresponding month last year. It is
plainly evident something has happened
to bring money out of hiding.

It is easy enough for Congressman
Stark to introduce bills for government
buildings in ten towns in his district, but
he knows as well as anybody that they
have not the slightest chance to become
law. The plain people, no matter
what their politics, see through such a
clumsy piece of political bungling, and
it is an insult to their intelligence to
presume for a moment that they can be
worked by such a transparent trick.

The bill pending before the Iowa legis-
lature to make it possible to establish
manufactories of liquors in the state has
been withdrawn by its author to pre-
vent it being ruined by amendments.
However, a bill which will make it pos-
sible for owners of vineyards in Iowa to
make wine and sell the same will be intro-
duced soon and be pushed to a vote.
There are a number of fine vineyards
in Iowa, but there is no way at present
by which the owners can legally man-
ufacture wine from their grapes.

ECONOMY IN EXPENDITURES.

The greatest practicable economy in
public expenditures appears to be the
settled policy of the republican leaders
in the house of representatives. President
McKinley said in his annual message
that "it is a commanding duty to
keep the appropriations within the re-
ceipts of the government and thus avoid
a deficit," and the republicans of the
house seem to be generally in accord
with this view. An illustration of this
is presented in the fortifications bill,
which appropriates less than half as
much as last year's bill and less than
one-third of what the estimates of the
War department call for. This measure
provides for \$4,144,912, whereas the
War department asked for \$13,378,571,
and when it was under consideration in
the house Thursday all proposals to in-
crease the appropriations were voted
down. It was urged in advocacy of
larger appropriations that it would re-
quire fifteen years to carry out the plans
for coast defenses at the rate of appro-
priations in the pending bill, but it was
insisted that the amount provided for
all that the government can afford at
this time and this view was sustained
by the house.

It is said to be doubtful whether any
river and harbor bill will be given
consideration at the present session. The
committee is working upon a bill, but it is
understood that Speaker Reed and
Chairman Dingley are strongly opposed to
the passage of a measure of this character.
It is stated that both have
repeatedly intimated that the country
will not suffer if no appropriations are
made for river and harbor improvements
outside of those made necessary by
continuing contracts, for which provi-
sion has been made in the sundry civil
bill. It is also reported that word has
gone out from the speaker that public
building bills carrying appropriations
cannot receive consideration at the pres-
ent session. There are many bills car-
rying appropriations for public buildings
now before the house committee on pub-
lic buildings and grounds, a large number
of them for western towns and cities
where the government is renting
for court rooms and postoffices. There
are consequently among western rep-
resentatives a good deal of opposition to
the attitude of Speaker Reed, but he ins-
ists that to allow consideration for any
one of these bills would open the doors
to all and that the committee shall hold
back reports and await a more favor-
able turn in the revenues.

In the last congress the speaker, the
chairman of the ways and means com-
mittee and the chairman of the appropria-
tions committee were not able to
effect the economy in expenditures which
they desired. The latter, Mr. Cannon,
stated at the close of the second
session that in his judgment the appropria-
tions were in excess of the demands
of the public service, this being
the more so because of the condition
of the nation. He voted to submit a
resolution by resolution to the committee
of the whole to effect a saving of \$100,000,
but the resolution was rejected by the
Senate without a vote.

Instead of complying with this request
the executive committee of the Commercial
club has taken it upon itself, at the
instance of the parties interested in the
injunction suit, to instruct the execu-
tive managers by resolution to make a
peremptory demand for water and fol-
low it up with a fight in the courts.
In view of the fact that the club has on
former occasions, notably in the fight
against the fifty-year gas franchise, re-
fused even to express an opinion on
the ground that it was not a subject
within the province of the organization,
this action is, to say the least, extra-
ordinary.

Why should the executive committee
of the Commercial club take action on
a matter of such vital concern without
listening first to both sides of the
proposition? Why should it refuse to
send representatives to the conference
that has been called? It is one thing to
talk about drastic measures to bring the
water works company to reason, but an-
other to demand that the company
cease to do nothing of the sort. For ex-
ample, the War department asked for \$13,000,
000 for coast fortifications. The house com-
mittee voted to increase it to \$15,000,
000. The department asked for \$5,000,000
for gun and mortar batteries to
protect the coast. It got \$1,000,000. It
wanted at least ten rounds of powder and
shells for each gun and mortar, and
got three rounds. The house does not propose
to spend money for fortifications, guns, am-
munition, soldiers, sailors or ships. It is only
the voice of its members that are to keep
them selves make a counter-declaration. We
expect that the immediate future in
Hawaii would be greatly agitated. Herr
Wolf declared at Trautmann where he de-
livered three speeches in two days, that the
German emperor had given him a short
of victory in the Diet. There must be
no question of economic interests until the
language ordinances had been withdrawn.
The stattholder, Count Coudenhoven, must
share the fate of the ex-premier, Count
Dreyfus.

A Notable Triumph.

In reality the vote of the house is the
greatest triumph for sound money won in
either branch of congress in the struggle that
has lasted for twenty years. Twenty years
ago the house, by a vote of 196 to 73, passed
the silver dollar bill over President Hayes's
veto. In two days public sentiment had
become so intense that the bill was passed
in the Senate, and the bill was signed into law.
The bill was rejected in the House in 1878
and again in 1886. The bill was rejected in
the Senate in 1887 and again in 1890. The
bill was rejected in the House in 1891 and
again in 1892. The bill was rejected in the
Senate in 1893 and again in 1894. The
bill was rejected in the House in 1895 and
again in 1896. The bill was rejected in the
Senate in 1897 and again in 1898.

The exposition is always willing to re-
ceive aid from any quarter, but it has
difficulties enough to contend with
without embroiling itself in a conten-
tion that offers no assurance of relief.
What is wanted is water, and not law-

and order.

A free silver newspaper declares that
"all that could reasonably be expected of
the Teller resolution was to put the
country in a position to make a stand
against the bill."

It is very singular that the so-called
mystery of the origin of the Transmis-
sissippi Exposition should only be
discovered after the lapse of more than
two years since the project was inaugu-
rated. Nobody in these parts outside
of the Fakery and its circle of satellites
thought there was any mystery about it.
More singular still is the fact that
the men now credited with its concep-
tion did not know they were its origi-
nators until informed so by parties
whose reputation for veracity and
integrity is more clouded than is the so-
called mystery.

If the school board intends to retrench
the sooner it is done the better. To
waste thousands of dollars on fads and
foolishness and then come in with an
eleven-hour plan that the schools will
have to be closed early for lack of funds
to pay expenses will hardly fool many
people. In the schools there are no
luxuries to be spared.

The paper trust is now an accomplished
fact. A combination of leading paper mills
of the country has resulted in a corporation
capitalized at \$15,000,000, and already em-
bracing sixteen mills, with an aggregate
capacity of 1,337 tons per day, with five
more certain to be added, with a capacity
of 150 tons per day. With D. O. Mills at
the head of this corporation its financial
strength will be well understood.

While Mr. Mills, the leading man in
the paper trust, does not believe that he
can expect to make a profit on his
investment, he nevertheless believes that
he can expect to make a profit on his
investment.

It is evident that the paper trust has
done all that could reasonably be expected
of it. The paper trust has been in existence
for a year and a half, and it has done
all that could reasonably be expected of it.

The paper trust has made a profit on its
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