

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, s.e. George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, printed during the month of June, 1899, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Number, Date, and Circulation. Rows include dates from 1st to 30th of June, with circulation figures ranging from 23,400 to 25,070.

Total 758,520. Less unsold and returned copies, 10,348. Net daily sales, 748,172. Net daily average, 24,939.

Parties Leaving for the Summer.

Parties leaving the city for the summer may have The Bee sent to them regularly by notifying The Bee business office, in person or by mail.

The address will be changed as often as desired.

The South Omaha city council is altogether too inquisitive.

The New York messenger boys' strike for shorter hours has no reference to the time consumed in delivering a message.

The withdrawal of the embargo upon South Omaha saloons is reputed to have been brought about by a liberal contribution of soap.

Omaha can never become a great manufacturing center, such as Minneapolis, until the cost of power shall have been materially reduced.

A fence enclosing the lake on the north tract of the exposition grounds would not be a bad idea. Nor would a watchman be out of place there.

By the time the city council decides upon some plan of repairing the paved streets the season when the work can be properly done is likely to be passed.

The early closing movement did not prove a success in Lincoln, due largely to the fact that in small cities shopkeepers find it difficult to make ends meet when they lose the Saturday evening trade.

For at least one week George D. Meiklejohn will be the head of the war office and it will not be surprising if he is made the target for the warriors around newspaper row who must keep up their gun practice.

It is announced from Santiago that yellow fever has been stamped out. Under the old Spanish rule of fifth and utter absence of regulation such a thing was unknown and impossible.

Ten years ago Omaha passed through the street-paving epoch and the enormous burden then assumed has been materially reduced in the intervening years. With the marked improvement in business and in real estate values there is little doubt that another era of public improvements will soon be ushered in.

The Iowa dairy commissioner is in earnest about prosecuting dairymen who adulterate milk and use preservative compounds. Nebraska has a new law on the subject of harmful adulterations of food products and a little vigorous application of it would doubtless prove beneficial to the health of the people of the state.

It is announced that Benton Maret will tell the senate investigating committee what he knows about the recent frauds. It would doubtless make decidedly racy reading should he really do so, but no one who knows the extremely smooth ex-secretary of the ex-governor really believes he intends to make an unreserved statement of what he knows.

The Iowa Board of Control has worked a saving of \$200,000 in the conduct of the state institutions during the first year of its existence without any curbing of these institutions. Just why a progressive commonwealth like Iowa tolerated for so many years the complex system of independent control of each state institution is one of the things which is unexplained.

The annexation of South Omaha can never be accomplished so long as men at the head of the city government can levy blackmail upon particular interests subject to police surveillance. The common report, which we believe to be true, is that the principal brewers doing business in South Omaha were held up to the tune of \$2,500 to secure immunity from the enforcement of the Sunday closing law.

A STATESMAN NEEDED.

Very soon after the American occupation of Manila Admiral Dewey was reported to have said that our government should send an able and experienced statesman there to deal with the situation, implying that diplomacy was then the chief requirement. General Funston was recently reported to have put the suggestion in another form when he said that at present there should be a little less gunpowder and more diplomacy. This gallant officer, as quoted by Counsel Wildman, expressed the opinion that to win the confidence of the Filipinos, misgoverned as they had been under the Spanish regime, we must give them better government and he urged that a civil government should be established at once, backed up with strong military, the latter separate from the civil government, but standing ready to carry into execution edicts and laws of the civil authorities should it be necessary to call upon the military force to do so.

This view is reinforced by the opinion of Brigadier General Anderson, who did efficient service in the Philippines and had a good opportunity for studying the situation. He says a statesman should be made governor general of the island, with the military authorities subordinate to him. He regards with disfavor the exercise of both military and civil functions by General Otis and thinks that the military power should be merely a means of carrying out the policy of the civil administration. He believes the dual task imposed upon Otis too great for any one man, however capable.

It is unlikely that the views of these officers will receive any consideration at Washington, but they should receive public attention. Congress will define a policy for the Philippines and it will be well that it addresses itself to this duty it shall have as full knowledge as possible of popular sentiment. To those who can see no way but subjugation by military power, who will not admit that there is any merit in the suggestion of "less gunpowder and more diplomacy" and who have no faith in a policy of conciliation, the idea of sending a statesman to the Philippines clothed with authority superior to that of the military and instructed to apply statesmanship to the situation of course will not be acceptable. But there are many others—we think a majority of the American people—who believe that the Philippines are not beyond the reach of a policy of conciliation and these will favor the suggestion of Generals Funston and Anderson.

The establishment of civil administration in the Philippines, with an experienced statesman at its head and the military authority subordinate, there is every reason to believe would have most beneficial results. Such a government would of course need to have full authority to negotiate for peace and be empowered to assure the Filipinos that any terms offered them would be faithfully carried out. The commission sent to the Philippines has accomplished nothing because it could only promise. In view of the very unsatisfactory results of our military operations in Luzon it is apparent that General Otis is either overtasked or incompetent. There is a very general demand for a change. It seems to us that there is much to commend the suggestion of General Anderson.

A SERIOUS SITUATION.

Cleveland, O., has had in the past a number of serious labor conflicts, but none that gave the authorities so much trouble and created a situation so grave as the present strike of the street car employes. This conflict was inaugurated several weeks ago. After being in progress almost a week an agreement was effected between the company and the employes and peace was restored for a few days, when the men charged that the company was not living up to the agreement and the strike was renewed. It has since been characterized by almost constant disorder and violence, in which bloodshed has taken place. A few days ago the police authorities had to admit their inability to repress the outbreak and the mayor of the city called out the local militia and applied to the governor for an additional force.

It would appear from the dispatches that nearly the entire city is terrorized by the strikers, who constitute a large body and have many sympathizers. It is a very serious situation and while undoubtedly the railroad company is by no means blameless, the riotous conduct of the strikers cannot be justified and the duty of the authorities to summarily put a stop to violence is plain and imperative.

Labor conflicts are multiplying and it is well that those who engage in them should understand that they cannot hope to enlist public sympathy when they have recourse to measures that imperil the safety of the public.

CLOSER COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

The reciprocity agreement negotiated with France will bring the two countries into closer commercial relations than have existed for many years and will also tend to strengthen the friendship between them. The United States acquires no special advantages from this arrangement, but as to all articles specified will be on an equal footing with England and Germany in the French markets. In this, however, our agricultural products, with the exception of cotton, do not share, the French government finding it necessary or expedient to regard the demands of the agrarian element. Still there is no doubt our trade with France will be materially benefited by the arrangement, while the advantage to French commerce with the United States will undoubtedly be important.

The time has expired for negotiating this class of agreements, which do not require confirmation by the senate, but go into effect upon proclamation by the president. The only really important reciprocity agreement made under section 3 of the tariff law is that with France, the expectation of the framers of the law, that many of the countries having trade with the United States would seek reciprocity under this provision, not having been realized. Indeed,

It must be admitted that the reciprocity features of the tariff law are a failure and it is a question whether the next congress should not make such modifications as will render these provisions more inviting to other countries and particularly to the countries of South America, with which it is desirable to foster closer commercial relations.

The pensioning of confederate veterans is becoming an increasing burden on the treasury. The Louisiana Board of Pension Commissioners has declared its inability to provide for the growing number of disabled and needy soldiers and recommends the purchase of a large farm upon which veterans without homes could be located and made largely self-supporting.

A Rock of Obstruction.

Mr. Bryan has before that his free silver issue stands as a rock of obstruction high as Gibraltar in the pathway of the democratic party to power. With this obstruction removed the democratic party would have a prospect of success in the coming contest. It would then have an opportunity to inaugurate a new era of democracy in the opening of the twentieth century, as the Jeffersonian democracy began its career in the dawn of the nineteenth. The masses of the democratic party are weary of this silver issue. They stand for another campaign of his barren platitudes, fallacies and humbugs and, above all, from the real dangers which lurk behind this cheap silver program.

INITIATIVE FILIPINOS.

Inhabitants of Philippines Pattern After Other Nationalities.

Of all the races peopling this mundane sphere not one has such an extraordinary spirit of imitation as that which inhabits the Philippine islands. This race of people, of Malay origin, which occupies all the archipelago, has seen and seen entirely the aesthetic taste necessary for the combination of colors, constructive ability, uniformity in architectural designs and the good taste which is required for the culture and advancement of a people. They have no idea of their rank of their own and in all matters of taste do nothing more than what they see in the dress of the west.

Any one who has observed the Filipinos will have noticed that they have no ideas at all in regard to the proper combination of colors in their wearing apparel. As, in consequence of their dusky complexion, they select in their clothing the colors which are least suitable to them. You will see Indian girls and half-breeds as brown as berries using in their dresses and scarfs such colors as blue, green, yellow, brown and black. A woman of any complex complexion in a dress of any of these colors presents an appearance that is hideous in the extreme. It is not uncommon to see dark-skinned Indian girls dressed in such bright greens that if they should encounter a caribou they are liable to be eaten by the latter on account of their similarity to a bunch of hay.

The reason why these people put on such ridiculous figures is that they see these bright colors on European women and without thinking of the effect which an account of their dress would have on them, they are able to produce readily and adopt them and consider themselves the most elegant of the elegant.

No sooner does a new fashion arrive from Paris, Vienna or Berlin in shoes, trousseaux, hats, dresses and other articles of extravagance, the Indian and the half-breed immediately adopt them.

The American troops had been in Manila only a few days with their brown suits before the stores on the Escalera were besieged and a brown cloth obtainable, wool, cotton or silk, and in a few days they were all arrayed in suits of the same color as those worn by the army of occupation. They noticed the hats of straw or felt with a blue polka dot band and in a few days all the Indians and half-breeds were wearing the same kind of hats as the Americans.

NOT MERCENARY ENOUGH.

Generous Patronage of Americans Acknowledged with Insult.

Louisville Courier-Journal. Many Americans have been rather discouraged by the fact that Ian MacLaren, otherwise Rev. John W. Watson, has gone home from an American lecture tour and stigmatized all Americans as mercenary. There is nothing really surprising about it. He has been in the habit of buying other writers to do his work for him from the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. There have been exceptions, to be sure, but they have been only numerous enough to prove the rule. Over and over again we have noted that he has been paid by some restoration writers who came to lecture, and went back to deride. What they call a lecture is often a fair bit of writing, mandered over in a low voice, without distinct articulation, and sometimes with an accent that rendered it unintelligible. For the eight of the great author and the bad hour and a half passed in listening to his outrages on the mother tongue, our people pay roundly. Then the able lecturer goes home and abuses us to the heart's content—because he knows that abuse of us will sell as well on the other side as flattery did on this.

And he serves us right. In other words, he gives us only what our folly deserves, though our generosity might rather be expected. There is hardly any limit to the social regard of experience with these foreign visitors, who come with exclusively mercenary motives. We often go to some trouble to provide entertainment for them, only to find when we go to Europe that they have no memory of how much money we may pay to their lecturers, they think we should have given them more, and go home to tell that the truth is the American god.

The truth is, the Americans as a class are not mercenary enough. By this is meant that they are not industrious enough to earn money, for in this they probably excel all other nations of the first-class. The weak point in the American is in spending his money for that which is not bread, and his labor for that which is not bread. He is a man who has some claim to the name of a gentleman fit to sit at his table. He thinks that a man who has a little title, or who uses one whether he has it or not, must be a suitable mate for his daughter, who may be a fool, but who nevertheless is pure. So he asks the foreign cad to dinner, and pays out millions for the privilege of putting his daughter into the arms of an ancient and leprous libertine, who assumes to be the real suitor for her hand. The real suitor is the man who has some claim to the name of a gentleman fit to sit at his table. He thinks that a man who has a little title, or who uses one whether he has it or not, must be a suitable mate for his daughter, who may be a fool, but who nevertheless is pure. So he asks the foreign cad to dinner, and pays out millions for the privilege of putting his daughter into the arms of an ancient and leprous libertine, who assumes to be the real suitor for her hand.

Telegraphic reports indicate that the trouble at the Denver smelter may soon be adjusted and in that case of course the strikers will resume work. Let us hope for this happy outcome in the belief that a resumption of mining in Colorado will enable the Omaha plant soon to resume work with its full force.

Illinois' attorney general has ordered suits brought against a large number of corporations for violations of the anti-trust law. The court dockets of Nebraska are not thus encumbered, but Nebraska has a demo-pop attorney general who is supposed to devour a trust every morning for breakfast.

The Turkish government has sent to Iowa for a man to teach the people of that country how to farm. Iowa people know how to do it successfully and they might teach the sultan some other profitable lessons, such as paying public debts promptly and keeping a surplus in the state treasury.

What Sidetracks Calamity.

New York Mail and Express. Oklahoma is harvesting a wheat crop estimated at 40,000,000 bushels. That is why the farmers out there have no time to listen to calamity howlers.

A Fatal Reliance on Politics.

New York Sun. Cowardice, equivocation, subterfuge are a fatal reliance in politics. If the "gold democrats" cannot defeat the nomination of Bryan by making a square gold platform for the democracy they cannot prevent it at all. The democratic party must be either for gold or for silver and as the gold faction

does not demand gold it will obviously be for silver, on which side are all the courage, consistency and fighting spirit of the democracy.

Proposed Remedy to Reduce Pensions.

The pensioning of confederate veterans is becoming an increasing burden on the treasury. The Louisiana Board of Pension Commissioners has declared its inability to provide for the growing number of disabled and needy soldiers and recommends the purchase of a large farm upon which veterans without homes could be located and made largely self-supporting.

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PROTECTION OF SCENIC GLORIES FROM THE EXISTING PATENT LAWS.

The proposal to stake out a great forest and lake reservation of some 7,000,000 acres in northern Minnesota, recently commented upon in these columns, is indicative of the big scale on which operations of this kind are worked out in the United States. While we can take pride in the saving of these great reaches, and in the possession of such a park as the Yellowstone, yet it should not be forgotten that there is minor work to be done everywhere that calls more for individual than government or state action. And this problem is the preservation from vandalism of choice beauty spots, of parts of vantage which give and are part of famous views, and in general the protection of scenic glories from the invasion of the despoiler.

Near the great cities much of this work comes in the way of those who control the expansion of the park systems and good view being done in its largest towns and cities. It would be a good idea to have a law which would give to the people a right to be taken away from city, town and village, many places that ought to be saved are allowed to be ruined either by mercenary or by local indifference. As many such spots are small they call for a different procedure from that which has been found practicable in reserving forest or mountain areas, and as the cost is often insignificant it is intelligent personal initiative that accomplishes results. And the great problem is how to protect and direct personal interest in the preservation of scenic beauties.

As this is the vacation season the matter is quite pertinent. Thousands in car, on wheel, afoot are rushing in and among the beauties of mountain, lake and shore are being rested in selected spots to regenerate for the commercial and personal demands of the rest of the year. Certainly one owes at least a passing interest to the scenes which prove so delightful a part of one's annual experience, and if at all resort a scenery protection society were formed much good could be done and without great expenditure. As Octavia Hill points out in the Nineteenth Century, this is being done in England with some success, and the movement certainly deserves imitation on this side of the Atlantic.

PROSPERITY AND GOLD.

Little Show for Silver Under Present Business Conditions.

With business booming, wages good, and everybody at work, it is idle to think of impressing our people with the merits of the free silver doctrine. When they are selling their wares at profitable prices and are getting good wages, and when those prices and wages are being paid in the best money in the world, there is simply no chance whatever of making them appreciate the advantage of cheap money. Free silver and greenbackism can only thrive in periods of industrial depression, when men are naturally disposed to give up their money as being deposited. As a vacation thought the organization of a scenery preservation society is well worth serious attention.

SECRETARY ALGER'S SUCCESSOR.

St. Paul Pioneer Press: It is not only an able and learned jurist that is needed at the head of the War department, what is wanted there above all is a statesman—a man whose intellectual horizon is broad enough to reach out to the full program of a national policy adopted by the new and wider scope of world relations forced upon us by the unforeseen results of the Spanish war.

Washington Post: In the person of Mr. Elihu Root the president has appointed to succeed General Alger a man whose record is commanding in his own immediate walk of life and gifted with an extraordinary capacity for affairs in general. Mr. Root is more than a lawyer; he is also a statesman and a master of executive ability. We have no doubt that Mr. Root will do his best to make things work smoothly in the department, and we are convinced that in all matters in which his varied experience will be applicable to ends of singular usefulness and success he will show to great advantage.

New York Tribune: The president has consulted his personal preferences in selecting General Alger's successor. Mr. Root is a successful lawyer whose practice has been large and diversified for many years, and he therefore fully satisfies the president's desire that the new member of the cabinet should be qualified to handle the serious legal questions which, he thinks, the results of the war have devolved upon the War department. But he has not had wide experience, we believe, as an executive in affairs of great magnitude and importance, but he is generally credited with a capacity for efficient work in any field to which he chooses to devote himself.

Philadelphia Record: In selecting Elihu Root to succeed Mr. Alger as secretary of War President McKinley has unquestionably made a change for the better. Mr. Root is a good lawyer, an earnest republican, a wise and prudent counselor and a man accustomed to heavy responsibilities and the management of affairs of magnitude and importance. He will take his place in cabinet councils as one to the manner born, and his executive ability, knowledge of public affairs and ripened judgment should speedily create for him an influential and leading position among the president's advisers. Since it has been deemed necessary that New York should have a representative in the cabinet the choice of Mr. Root is probably the best that could have been made.

Washington Star: The definite choice of a new secretary of war has been effected with less delay than seemed at first to be probable. The president has apparently solved the difficulty well by the choice of Mr. Root, whose former appointment and acceptance are announced. He is a recent comer in the field of cabinet possibilities. Although for some years prominent in New York state and city politics as a republican of a somewhat independent disposition, he has participated but little in national affairs, although his advice has often been sought by members of his party on some of the larger questions affecting the organization. He stands in the very front rank of New York's lawyers, and is widely recognized as a man of unusual capacity and of determined energy.

New York Sun: There has been some talk for a day or two past about the "special qualifications" which Mr. Elihu Root does or does not possess for the office to which the president has now appointed him. Let nobody disturb himself about Mr. Root's stock of special qualifications. He has a lot of them; and in the list you will surely find: Brains, force of character, honesty of purpose, uncommon experience of men and of the ways of men, a congenial and well-trained faculty for doing things in the right way to produce the desired result. These will do to start with, we should say. Perhaps Mr. Root will develop some more special qualifications later on. He is a very energetic person, and the bearing about his manliness is that it is regulated by a remarkably well-adjusted equipment.

Indianapolis Journal: Hon. Elihu Root of New York is not the man whom many would have thought of for secretary of war, for the reason that the opinion prevailed that a man with military experience would have been fitted for the position. The president has come to the conclusion that a lawyer rather than a military man is needed. This would indicate that he proposes that the purely military features of the War depart-

ment shall be left to the major general commanding, leaving to the secretary the growing out of the present situation. Wanting a lawyer for the position, the president could scarcely have made a better selection. Mr. Root is one of the able lawyers of New York. He was a very efficient United States district attorney a few years ago. As a republican he has long been recognized as a man of influence.

EXPOSE OF REFORMERS' METHODS.

Bloomington Echo: Notwithstanding ex-Governor Holcomb drew from the state while filling the executive chair over \$50 per month for house rent, the woman from whom he rented a house during part of the time has appeared before the investigating committee and swore that she only asked and received \$30 per month. Evidently \$20 more had been stuck in the pockets of the great reformer who now wants to be elected supreme judge.

Croie Vidette: Mrs. Gault testified that ex-Governor Holcomb leased her house at \$30 per month. The records show that he had warrants issued for \$60 per month. He cashed his warrants, paid \$30 for house rent and the balance went in his jeans. We knew that Silas was thrifty as a money lender on boat black pigs and spitted crows called "Speck," but actually thought he had quit speculating when he took the executive chair.

Table Rock Argus: Poor St. Holcomb is in a neck of trouble, and all because of the senate investigating committee. First one witness charged him with collusion in the great ballot recount fraud, and that almost drowned him, and then his landlady appeared upon the stand and swore that the Hon. St. Holcomb had paid her \$30 a month house rent, whereas the warrants drawn in his favor for the same were for over \$50 per month. Verily, verily, the way of the transgressor is hard.

Kearney Hub: Possibly ex-Governor Holcomb can show that he was entitled to speculate on the governor's house rent appropriation, in which it appears from the testimony of the woman of whom the governor rented the residence that he had a "take-off" of \$30 a month. Of course that is a small amount, but in a year it reaches nearly \$400. No person can show that Governor Holcomb had a right to expend the entire appropriation and pocket half of the money. He may attempt to show it, but he can't make people believe it.

Kearney Hub: Ex-Governor Holcomb has written a statement branding as false the testimony before the senate investigating committee implicating him in a knowledge of the recent frauds two years ago. Holcomb is straining himself pretty hard, it would seem. He was invited to appear before the committee and tell what he knew or did not know about those frauds and declined to do so. Anyone can see that it would have been a great deal better for the ex-governor and his party if he had faced the music like a man instead of getting under cover and shooting paper wads at the witnesses.

Whelan Wamp: The senate investigating committee does not meet with the approval of Silas Holcomb, but he would like to be given a chance to explain some of the ugly things that have been said about him in reference to the attempt to steal a couple of hundred judges. He should be given a chance to state the truth and nothing but the truth. It might be well for the ex-governor while in the explaining mood to tell about the house rent. According to the testimony of the owner of the property in which Governor Holcomb resided, he paid her \$30 per month for the rent of the house, and at the same time \$50 per month was drawn from the state for this purpose. The \$20 a month difference is supposed to be easily explained by Governor Holcomb, and he should lose no time in giving this information to the public.

THE BREAD THAT FAILED.

At home. What shall I do? The world is blue. My heart is lead. Because, alas, my bread Has failed to rise. Many a time and oft, I mixed the dough so soft, And in the morn 'twas warm as thickened down, And when the oven heat Had worked its wondrous feat, My loaves were light and dainty golden brown: But now these lumps of lead Have in place of bread, What witchery has possessed them? A man would swear, And tear his hair, For aye if I could do the same I would feed better.

What witchery has possessed them? Would surely some of your troubled heart, But no, there are none strong enough At the case, I have my worldly place to fill, My duty to make bread, And here it lies like lead, Or perhaps the yeast had lost its wondrous cunning. Or was it just bad luck? One single taste of this would slay my future as a family.

As sure as gun. And this is woman's life! To come her fairest hopes and dreams All come to naught; This wretched bread! It is so sad, and so am I, My only comfort in a good, hard cry, For if I make a million loaves of bread, And every one as white as driven snow, Will not afface the lump of dough Or recompense me for this day of woe. —M. B. DAVIS.

ment shall be left to the major general commanding, leaving to the secretary the growing out of the present situation. Wanting a lawyer for the position, the president could scarcely have made a better selection. Mr. Root is one of the able lawyers of New York. He was a very efficient United States district attorney a few years ago. As a republican he has long been recognized as a man of influence.

Indianapolis Journal: "You're beneath contempt!" exclaimed one French nobleman, as he was not honored by not being, said the other.

Puck: Van Dasher—Somebody broke into my studio last night and took six of my paintings!