

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

R. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss. George B. Tschuck, Douglas County, ss., says that the actual number of copies of the complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of February, 1906, was as follows:

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Democratic ward heelers are already naming the police commissioners for Omaha under a future decision of the supreme court, of which they pretend to have had an advance copy before the case has even been submitted. What do the reform judges on the supreme bench think of this?

Elite New York is determined that if it cannot have the pleasure of hearing a play which is a little risque the chaperones which present off-color performances must be closed up. outsiders will not be inclined to decide which of the two is the more objectionable, but will find no difficulty in agreeing that both classes of performances can be suppressed without loss of moral tone.

AMERICAN FINANCIAL POWER.

The rapid advance of the United States during the past five years in financial power has placed it in a position to become a creditor nation and seems to warrant the view that it will in the not remote future take the leading place in this respect, as it already has industrially.

Representative Brossius of Pennsylvania, in the course of a speech on the currency bill, said that American credits are affecting the finances of the world. 'The British war loan and the Russian loan,' he said, 'have sought American takers and we supply these calls as well as the payment to Spain without a strain, out of our abundant commercial credits abroad.' These events, he declared, show the marvelous development of the United States and the power to command the markets and control the finances of the world.

'Financial empire is before us,' said Mr. Brossius, 'and following in the wake of commercial superiority New York will ere long have supplanted London as the clearing house of the world.' Doubtless there are some who will regard this as an over-optimistic view of the future, but if the progress of the last five years shall continue the realization of this forecast is assured perhaps within the next decade. In the five years from 1883 to 1888 the iron and steel production of the United States increased 78 per cent, an unprecedented rate of development. In the same period textile manufacturing was very largely increased, the gain in 1888 over 1883 being 32 per cent.

Present conditions seem favorable to continued progress, possibly not at the extraordinary rate of the last few years, but a substantial advance adding steadily to the national wealth. Our exports, while in the aggregate somewhat below those of 1888, are yet large and with new markets should increase. Internal commerce is on a generous scale, as shown by the business of the railroads. Industrial development is still going on. The standard of value having been unequivocally fixed in financial confidence will be maintained. The outlook, therefore, for continued progress and a fair measure of prosperity appears bright.

There is but one thing, so far as we are able to see, that may interfere with this. That is the possibility that a majority of the American people, unmindful of the progress and prosperity which the country has had under the operation of republican policy, may turn that party out of power and hand the government over to the reactionary forces under the Bryanite standard. We believe that possibility to be remote, as every one must who has confidence in the intelligence and discernment of the majority of American voters, but it cannot be altogether disregarded when considering the question of industrial and commercial growth and prosperity.

'INDUSTRIAL' SECURITIES. Referring to the proposed subscriptions from the United States to the British war loan, which are said to be so great that one-half of the loan, amounting to \$150,000,000, could be easily placed in this country, the Springfield Republican remarks that the fact cannot be said to reflect great confidence in the stability of our trust ventures, 'whose securities have been bonding down and down in price for several months past to attract the favorable notice of the capitalist.' The neglect of the 'industrial' securities thus noted is gratifying evidence of a distrust which has been created in the most natural way and which is desirable should continue and extend.

When it is understood that depreciation of these securities within the past year represented losses to security holders amounting to several hundred millions of dollars the expediency of avoiding such investment, except in combinations that are known to be on an absolutely solid basis, is apparent.

Another craze for trust stock may, however, develop at any time, experience being no safeguard against this, and there is some reason to apprehend that in the event of a rapid inflation of bank currency there will be witnessed a renewal of wild speculation in the 'industrial' as well as in other securities. This is the one danger to be feared from the financial measure which yesterday became law.

SALISBURY'S REPLY. The reply of Lord Salisbury to the dispatch of Presidents Kruger and Steyn is in accord with what the British premier said in an address last November, barely a fortnight after the beginning of the war. At that time he very clearly indicated what he has now unmistakably declared, that the intention of the British government is to deprive the republics of South Africa of independence, which necessarily means that if conquered they will be made British colonies.

In the address referred to Salisbury said: 'What we desire is equal rights for all men of all races and security for our fellow subjects and our empire. Vast duties lie upon us to perform and taking counsel of the uniform traditions of our colonial government and of the moderation and equal justice to all races of men which it has been our uniform practice to observe, I do not doubt we shall so arrange that the issue of this conflict will confer good government upon the area where it rages and give the security sorely needed against the recurrence of any such dangers and the necessity of any future exertion, and for the restoration of peace and civilization to that portion of the world.' Thus the design of making the South African republic and the Orange Free State colonies of Great Britain was formed at the very beginning of the war and of course it has been strengthened by subsequent events. Is it not a fair inference that the course of the British government preceding hostilities was prompted by this purpose—that the controlling motive, as some distinguished Englishmen have charged, was territorial aggrandizement?

In declining to assent to the independence of either of the republics, Lord Salisbury has done what will undoubtedly remove any dissension there may be among the Boers and unite them in the determination to fight as long as they have a battalion left. What effect it will have upon Europe it is impossible to say, except that it will greatly intensify public sympathy with the people of the republics. As to this, however, Great Britain is wholly indifferent.

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ECHOES OF OUR WAR.

The Spanish-American war and its tin can in Luzon, Cebu and contiguous islands promises to produce a larger crop of war medals than the civil war. Already we have the Dewey medal, the volunteer medal and medals given to our troops and their soldiers. Next will come the Santiago medal, the Oregon medal, the Merrimac medal and the navy medal, for which bills are pending in congress. Others will follow in due time, as congressmen discover these medals prominent in the collection.

In this connection Ohio soldiers are strangely parsimonious. In the first flush of pride over the promptness of Buckeye militiamen in responding to the nation's call, it was proposed to give each volunteer a bronze medal. The patriotic proposal was kept warm until the legislative committee. But when the soldiers figured out the cost, some \$20,000, the medal scheme took on a beautiful frost and was shelved. At the same time the economical lawmakers gleefully authorized the appointment of a commission to investigate and report on the best means of protecting windmills from the ravages of storms.

Some grievous tales emanating from the War and Navy departments concerning the removal from Cuba to this country of those killed in the recent war are given the light of print by Leslie's Weekly. Not long ago a widow of one of the victims of the battle of Santiago called at the Navy department. 'I wish,' she said, 'to secure the medal of my husband who was killed in Cuba, which I understand to be among those soon to arrive.' The official to whom this request was preferred asked her to consider, suggesting it was much better that her husband, the nation's hero, should lie at Arlington among those who were killed in battle, where his grave would be always cared for and where she could visit it from time to time, but whether she visited it or not, others would eventually lay wreaths upon the mound.

'I know,' she admitted, 'we should be grateful for the care bestowed upon the heart of our dear one, but I desire—oh, so much!—that the body of my husband shall lie beside the remains of my children, in the little cemetery at home. My parents lie there, I should be happier to know that what is left of my husband was there near us. No argument of Mr. X advanced availed to procure the determined woman.

'I am sorry to tell you,' he said finally, growing quite desperate, 'but in the climate of Cuba wood decays very rapidly, and the coffins holding the remains of those who died here would be found, in many instances, to have gone to pieces, and the bones all fallen together. While we know that in each grave six were buried, we cannot establish the identity of the bodies, so it would, you see, be quite impossible for me to separate the body of your husband from those of the five comrades with whom he was buried.' The heart-broken widow paused for a moment in deep thought. 'Would you mind,' she said, 'giving me one of the six? I will take my chances.'

Another woman, it is said, wrote to the War department, asking if the remains of her husband, who had been killed in Cuba, could be brought to this country, as she was much anxious that they should be buried in the family plot in the local cemetery. Receiving a prompt answer in the affirmative, she wrote to the War department, saying that she would pay all expenses of the removal to the government. I should prefer to let my husband's body remain in Cuba and receive instead a check for the amount the government would expend to send it hither. I have need for the money just now.

THE HOW IN KENTUCKY. Globe-Democrat: The alleged search for Goebel's murderers is really a display of partiality and prejudice. It is in line with the revolution going on in Kentucky and the protest, divide and conquer, under a monstrous law that works nothing but wrong and demoralization.

Indiana Journal: Kentucky's school orders may be dishonored because of an empty treasury, but the Goebel legislative committee, which is charged with the duty of investigating the murders of Goebel and another \$100,000 to raise a new militia.

San Francisco Call: Kentucky ought to be satisfied. It has a silver governor and a gold governor, bimetalism and bigovernment, all at once; and now whenever the colonels' least the executive of the commonwealth they can legitimately take two drinks.

Kansas City Journal: The apprehensions of Kentucky's secretary of state are not without good foundation. A political faction which deliberately attempts to steal an election on an innocent man who belongs to the opposition and holds one of the offices included in the theft.

Chicago Post: However strong Governor Taylor's case may have been originally he has weakened it materially since he has been in office. His course at the present time is depriving Kentucky of what she is entitled to on an innocent man who belongs to the subaltern election and must seriously hurt her standing with all lawabiding citizens in Kentucky and elsewhere.

PERSONAL POINTERS. In the lexicon of General Roberts there are no such words as 'I regret to report.' One of the things that seems perfectly certain is that there will be no boom in expressions this year.

Mayor Harrison of Chicago has never missed being present at a meeting of the city council since the election to office. Those spasmodic attacks on vice in New York would appear ludicrous if there were not a serious and disgusting side of the picture.

The late Dr. Leslie E. Keeley, the 'gold cure man' had his Shakespeare and bible almost at his tongue's end. They were latterly his only reading.

Mrs. Ann Thiel of New York, who refused to accept payment of rent from her tenants, has pronounced insane by competent physicians. This form of insanity is exceedingly rare.

Mrs. W. W. Ennis, Mrs. F. L. Briggs and Mrs. William Haven of Ottumwa, Ia., claim to be descendants of the original 'habob' of Irving's 'Sleepy Hollow.' According to documents in their keeping, their grandfather, Jesse Mervin, was Irving's model.

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Secretary Hay was much amused the other day over a letter received from the small son of a well-to-do family in the Philippines. 'We all admire you,' it says, and suggests that the new islands be named for Mr. Hay. A reply is now on its way to the lad thinking him heartily for his encouragement, though humorously regretting that the geographical suggestion is not likely to be used.

GENERAL CROJNE IN EXILE.

'Lion of South Africa' Scheduled for St. Helena. Philadelphia Ledger. The decision has been reached by the British military authorities to send General Crojne, the 'Lion of South Africa,' and his 3,000 or 4,000 brave comrades in arms to the island of St. Helena immediately, to remain until the close of the war, and the British cabinet, it is said, will refuse to consider at the present time proposals for the exchange of prisoners.

There is nothing about these indications that the trusts are subject to the same relentless, inexorable business laws that furnish or refuse success to individuals and ordinary firms in business life that should surprise any thoughtful man. Combining a dozen firms or corporations into one under the name of a trust does not change the law, but it does change the method of competition. It allows the trust to combine the best business methods and conduct not in competition with one another, but to out-produce any individual or small business.

The term of final failure to most industrial trust aggregations lies in the dead and inflexible capitalizations of these concerns. Invention has produced and is still introducing new economies in the refining of sugar, the making of steel, flour and other articles of trust manipulation. It follows that at any given time there is a large amount of dead capital in each of these industries invested in out-of-date and useless construction. A trust combination in either of these industries means the issue of shares to cover all of this non-productive capital, and in many instances a liberal addition of war bonds.

The moment a new concern, capitalized on a sound basis and employing only the newest methods in production, enters the field the trust aggregation in question is at a disadvantage, and sooner or later must absorb its rival or go to the wall.

It is becoming very evident that the trusts are not such a menace to legitimate individual business enterprise as many have supposed. Trusts are a new element, and very few of them have been in existence long enough to demonstrate their ultimate effect upon business methods. A sufficient number have come to grief, however, to show that they are not above and beyond the ordinary laws of the economy, but have been in force for centuries. The trust idea is new, but the laws which govern successful business enterprise are as old as civilized humanity, and the trusts cannot more escape their operation than water can run up hill.

Comparatively Meager Salaries for the Best Legal Talent. Senator Hoar has called attention to the difference in pay of the United States and state judges in this country, and also to the fact that Great Britain is especially liberal in the remuneration of her judiciary. The pay of the chief justice of the United States is \$10,000 a year for life. The salary of the supreme court of New York is \$17,500 a year, and the judges of the general sessions in that state \$12,000 a year.

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REDUCING WAR TAXES.

Repeal of the Spanish War Revenue Measure Urged. Philadelphia Ledger. As soon as the necessity for the collection of the internal revenue exactions of the civil war period passed away they were gradually repealed and the burdens of the public were sensibly lightened. It matters not who pays the internal revenue tax, the first burden of the tax is finally carried by instance. The burden is finally carried by instance. Fortunately the internal revenue taxes now collected by the government are not so onerous, nor do they cover as many subjects of taxation as the former internal revenue law did, but they nevertheless rest heavily upon the business and industry of the country and have materially enhanced the cost of many articles of necessity and convenience. The internal revenue law is an extraordinary war measure, to be cheerfully and patriotically borne while the public necessity for its existence continues.

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THE MAPLE SUGARSMITH.

Under an spreading maple tree The sugarmaker stands. A tree-licker, man like he. With large and grimy hands. For he has found what covers quite Four acres of his lands.

His hair and beard are all untrimm'd. His face is like the tan. His brow is wet with dew and sweat. And his pale eyes are all in a row. And his pale eyes are all in a row. And his pale eyes are all in a row.

Day in, day out, the season through. With both hands and with feet. Like a boy who waters the elms. When he wants to see the show.

And children coming home from school. Look wistfully through the fence. And hang around that sugar camp. For they're all for the driven fence. For they're all for the driven fence.

Tolling, tolling, sugaring. On through the week he goes. Eke-sugaring, eke-sugaring. That morning doesn't close. He grabs his buckets and prepares For the morning's work.

Thanks, thanks to thee, my old-time friend! That your big iron pot turns out Straight goods, though well-a-day! That precious little from your pot That ever comes our way.

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