

## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.: George B. Tschick, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the average number of copies and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of March, 1902, was as follows:

1.....	29,475	17.....	29,520
2.....	29,760	18.....	29,520
3.....	29,420	19.....	29,520
4.....	29,770	20.....	29,520
5.....	29,630	21.....	29,510
6.....	29,590	22.....	29,510
7.....	29,520	23.....	29,510
8.....	29,450	24.....	29,610
9.....	29,700	25.....	29,510
10.....	29,450	26.....	29,510
11.....	29,500	27.....	29,510
12.....	29,370	28.....	29,510
13.....	29,450	29.....	29,510
14.....	29,620	30.....	29,510
15.....	29,670	31.....	29,640
16.....	Total.....	912,420	

Less unsold and returned copies..... 8,907

Net total sales..... 893,513

Net daily average..... 89,277

GEORGE B. TSCHICK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of March, A. D. 1902.

(Seal.) GEORGE RASMUSSEN, Notary Public.

The organization of an American beef eaters' trust is in order.

If you failed to plant a tree on Arbor Day plant one on any other day.

Colonel Crowder's inspection of the Missouri mule camp at Chalmette has proved a fiasco.

What is the matter with the weather dear? First he blows hot, then he blows dust, and then he blows cold.

The National Embalmers' association is now in session at St. Louis and we shall not be surprised to hear of the formation of a mummy trust.

With blizzards in Montana, Nevada and Utah, hurricanes in Oklahoma and hot blasts in Kansas, Uncle Sam is catchin' it both a-comin' and a-goin'.

Judging by the record of real estate transfers, there will be more home building in Omaha this spring than during any previous year since the collapse of the boom.

The Transatlantic Steamship Octopus will enjoy the royal prerogative. On the high seas it will be supreme and above all law and on land it will be out of reach of anti-trust law, state and national.

When the editor of the government crop bulletin tells us that Nebraska winter wheat is in condition to stand more hot winds than that in any state in the west it is to be hoped that he is not giving us hot air.

In his very interesting lecture Prof. Rudd made the assertion that liquid air could not be corked. That may be true of the liquid air that he brought with him. It was prepared from the congressional sputters at Washington.

There is a bright day dawning for the high-priced cigar smoker. It is predicted that the attempt of the tobacco combine to secure control of the retail cigar trade in Chicago will lead to a war of extermination by which the best Havana cigar will sell for the price of a crotchet.

According to cable advices from Rome the man who may succeed the present pope was never a child. The inference is that he was born with a full set of teeth and was immune from measles, whooping cough, scarlatina and all of the other ailments to which ordinary infants are subject.

The fifteen million dollar omnibus building bill which will be rushed through the house within the next few days opens the way for a few more sinecures in the supervising architect's office. The 5 per cent allowance for office work on fifteen million dollars will mount up to three quarters of a million.

Promoter Riley has filed a written objection with the secretary of the State Board of Irrigation based on the presumption that the Platte river cannot be dammed. In view of the fact that the Platte river has been blanketed so many thousand times long before there was such a thing as a State Board of Irrigation, Mr. Riley's position would seem untenable.

They do things differently in Milwaukee. A Milwaukee brewing company has offered to give \$100,000 toward the proposed Milwaukee building to be devoted to music and art on condition that it be allowed a rathskeller in the basement and a palm garden on the roof. This is a hint for the Omaha auditorium, but we feel that no Omaha liquid barley concern would be willing to step up to the captain's desk with a certified check for \$100,000.

## A BULL IN THE CHINA SHOP.

Popocrats all over Nebraska are praying fervently to be saved from such fool friends, as ex-Attorney General Smyth and the Omaha World-Herald. The unexampled prosperity of the live stock industry has already done much toward the disintegration of the fusion reform forces in central and western Nebraska, where populism was rampant a few years ago. The vicious war waged by the World-Herald and the former attorney general under pretext of championing the cause of the meat consumers is naturally calculated to drive every prosperous stock raiser who has up till now affiliated with the fusionists into the republican camp.

The business depression following the crash of 1893 and the distress among producers on account of the drought in 1894 and 1895 attracted thousands and thousands of Nebraska farmers to the Bryante standard. With low prices for farm products and empty corn bins it was easy to persuade these people that the money power was trying to crush them by making them pay off their mortgages in 200-cent dollars, but now that the nightmare of 1895, 1896 and 1897 has happily passed, a new light has dawned upon them.

In 1896 the average Chicago price of corn was 25 cents a bushel, of oats 18 cents a bushel and beef steers and hogs \$37.70 per hundred. Now corn sells at Chicago for 60 cents a bushel, oats at 42 cents a bushel, beef steers from \$6.50 to \$7 and hogs \$6.90 to \$7 per hundred. And these prices are paid in 200-cent dollars.

Does it stand to reason that the farmers would look with favor upon any scheme that would bring down the price of their products by breaking up the concerns that have established such a profitable market for them? What does the farmer care about the consumer so long as he is literally reaping a golden harvest?

view of the fact that there are 8,000 voters on the farms of Nebraska and less than 20,000 workingmen employed in Nebraska mills and factories, the attempt to drive the wedge between the workingman and the farmer would strike any politician with a thumbful of brains as foohardy and absolutely ruinous, but Attorney General Smyth and the local popocrate organ in their zeal to do up the republican party seem to forget that they are playing bulld in the china shop.

They are moreover playing with a two-edged sword. Close up the South Omaha packing houses and 5,000 workers who are now employed at fair wages would be turned into the streets, and, having no employment in South Omaha, they would either have to move away altogether or crowd the labor market in Omaha. Close the packing houses in South Omaha for any considerable length of time and owners of real estate in Omaha would be unable to give it away for the taxes.

Fortunately, however, there is no immediate or remote danger of any such contingency. People don't generally cut off their noses to spite their faces. They know that the high price of beef is chiefly, if not wholly, due to the scarcity of cattle and the high prices of corn, hay and other feed. They know also that as soon as another big crop of corn and hay has been raised the prices of meat will go down and the Beef trust will not be able to keep it up, even if all the cattle dealers and cattle raisers should combine with it.

THE COLOMBIAN PROTOCOL.

The resubmitted Colombian canal protocol is hardly satisfactory in the character of its terms and is not likely to be accepted by our government. The chief difficulty in the way of making a satisfactory canal treaty with Colombia is the fact that the constitution of that country does not permit the government to make concessions of territory to a foreign power.

On the other hand some objections to the proposition are pointed out. It is said that there would be an immense amount of labor involved in the preparation of the notes and should they attain the popularity anticipated for them it might happen that the amount of such currency in circulation would have to be enormously increased, thus entailing the necessity of reorganizing the bureau of engraving and printing. This, however, does not seem to be a particularly practical objection, nor is it a vital matter that the banks would be hostile to such a currency. The convenience and advantage to the people is the matter for primary consideration.

Whether or not it would be wise, from an economic point of view, to issue a new form of currency in addition to those we already have is the question of first importance and should have careful consideration. Another point worthy of attention is the fact that the proposed legislation would push the government still further into banking operations. If there is a general public demand, however, for the post check the objections made will not likely prevent its adoption. The inquiry of the treasury and postoffice committee will develop to what extent there is such demand.

Mr. David H. Moffatt appears to be the whole thing in Denver. He is president of a big bank, great mogul of several big mining companies, chief promoter of a number of railroads and has just become the proprietor of a daily newspaper in the Colorado metropolis. The next thing we hear of Moffatt will be that he has annexed the whole town.

It is sought to avoid this constitutional difficulty by providing that the United States shall pay to Colombia \$7,000,000, which will represent a rental of fourteen years at \$500,000 a year. At the end of that period the price which the United States shall pay each year is to be fixed by mutual consent of the two countries and in case they cannot agree upon a sum it will be left to an arbitrator selected between the two governments.

The protocol also proposes a joint commission to arrange and provide for all matters pertaining to the administration of affairs within the proposed canal belt, including the membership of the mixed tribunals for the administration of justice and other steps necessary to the joint occupation of the town.

While it is perhaps possible that an arrangement of this nature would work smoothly, it is manifestly not what the United States wants. This government must have, wherever it shall decide to construct an inter-oceanic canal, a grant in perpetuity of territory within the canal belt, such territory to be under the absolute control of the United States.

Our government should pay for the grant when made and there end the transaction. The plan of leaving the amount to be paid, after a specified term of years, to be adjusted by mutual consent of the two countries, is objectionable for the reason that before the end of fourteen years the canal would have been completed and Colombia might be exacting in its terms. It is true that arbitration is provided for, but the United States does not want any dictating in this matter.

Minneapolis Journal.

President Ingalls of the "Big Four," says that one-man ownership of railways is intolerable. And still there are advocates of the merger idea who can't see why common people without a share of railway stock should be afraid of the one-man system.

TRY SOMETHING ELSE.

Brooklyn Eagle.

Why this waiting and wringing of hands over the price of beef? There is a plenty of other things to eat.

HEYDAY OF THE POETS.

Milwaukee Sentinel.

Coincident with the appointment of Mr. Ware as pension commissioner, came the discovery of a new comet in the constellation Pegasus.

WHAT ARE WE COMING TO.

New York Tribune.

The postal receipts in this republic are now so large and have shown such encouraging percentages of increase, that the prospect of 1-cent stamps for letters looks less like the baseless fabric of a vision than it did a few years ago.

AN INTOLERABLE CONDITION.

New York Tribune.

President Ingalls of the "Big Four," says that one-man ownership of railways is intolerable. And still there are advocates of the merger idea who can't see why common people without a share of railway stock should be afraid of the one-man system.

WORKING AN OLD TRICK.

New York Tribune.

Shrewd British tradesmen have adopted the trick which prevailed here when the McKinley tariff was adopted, namely, of putting up prices about ten times as high as the increased duty raises them. The

## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1902.

## Election of Senators

Chicago Chronicle (Dem.).

## BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

## Scenes and Incidents Sketched on the Spot.

Owing to the precarious tenure of the office, very few senators establish homes in Washington. One half the membership live in hotels and apartment houses. Three-fourths of those who reside in hotels, says the Washington Star, are up-to-date, the balance being southern senators who have quarters in downtown houses that have been in existence in the past as stopping places for southerners, and which still have memories of great events clinging to them that form an attractive feature for those who continue to give them their patronage. All the senators except two live in the "northwest," the venerable Senator Pettus of Alabama being one of those who has taken up his domicile in another part of the city. He is located on "The Hill," not far from the Congressional Library building and the capitol. A considerable number of those not in hotels or apartments have rooms and board in private houses.

If the electoral system had worked as it was intended to work we should have had the same scandals in the selection of our presidents that have lately attended the election of so many senators. The members of the various electoral colleges would have been traders and bargainers only, and not a few of them would have been corrupted and debauched.

Even now, without a constitutional amendment, it would require no greater change to bring about the election of senators by the people than was necessary to take the election of presidents out of the hands of the electoral agents of the states. Long practice would make the reform more simple, but it would be more significant than that which was long ago established as to the presidency.

To become effective two-thirds of the members of both houses of congress and a majority and three-fourths of the state legislatures must favor any proposition to change that instrument. In a government where the most important and far-reaching measures are usually carried by narrow majorities, or by mere pluralities, it will be seen that amending the constitution in regular fashion can be accomplished only when there are good many reasons, however slight, why the movement for an amendment is probable.

In practice of late it has been found that senators are as likely to represent great pecuniary interests as they are to represent states. This was a condition of affairs which some of the members of the constitutional convention who feared the people wanted to bring about, but they failed in their attempt.

It has been accomplished by popular neglect and by trading political machines. If the aristocrats of 1787 had had their way the senate would have been appointed for life and there would have been a property qualification for its members which would have made it a check upon the masses indeed.

The most that could be accomplished by this element was the provision that members of the senate should be elected, as it was sought to elect the president, by representatives of the people exercising delegated powers. In the case of the presidency the people found a way to enforce their will in spite of the cumbersome electoral

rule here was that if the tariff was increased 50 cents a dozen pairs on gloves, the retailer should raise his price 50 cents for each pair. But that sort of game will not work permanently.

PENDING FOR THEIR OWN.

Chicago Record-Herald.

Three million people have signed a petition to congress asking for a reduction of the tax on whisky. It would be interesting to know if any of these 3,000,000 really believe he would get more for his money if the tax were reduced than he does at present.

THE PLANNING A DUTY.

Philadelphia Record.

It is every man's duty, said Renan, to build a house, raise a family and at least once in his lifetime to plant a tree. The recurrence of