

## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.  
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|--------------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------------|-------|
| 1. Number of copies printed          | 20,740 | 2. Number of copies not distributed   | 2,740 |
| 3. Number of copies distributed      | 18,000 | 4. Number of copies not distributed   | 2,740 |
| 5. Number of copies not distributed  | 2,740  | 6. Number of copies not distributed   | 2,740 |
| 7. Number of copies not distributed  | 2,740  | 8. Number of copies not distributed   | 2,740 |
| 9. Number of copies not distributed  | 2,740  | 10. Number of copies not distributed  | 2,740 |
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| 85. Number of copies not distributed | 2,740  | 86. Number of copies not distributed  | 2,740 |
| 87. Number of copies not distributed | 2,740  | 88. Number of copies not distributed  | 2,740 |
| 89. Number of copies not distributed | 2,740  | 90. Number of copies not distributed  | 2,740 |
| 91. Number of copies not distributed | 2,740  | 92. Number of copies not distributed  | 2,740 |
| 93. Number of copies not distributed | 2,740  | 94. Number of copies not distributed  | 2,740 |
| 95. Number of copies not distributed | 2,740  | 96. Number of copies not distributed  | 2,740 |
| 97. Number of copies not distributed | 2,740  | 98. Number of copies not distributed  | 2,740 |
| 99. Number of copies not distributed | 2,740  | 100. Number of copies not distributed | 2,740 |

Total 20,740.

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Net total sales 10,500.

Net average sales 10,500.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 30th day of November, A. D. 1903.

(Seal) Notary Public.

Omaha's grain market seems destined to do lots of scoring to get a good start.

The old year is ringing all the changes during the closing days of its flickering career.

Ex-Congressman Glover evidently went to Colorado to be shown—and he has been shown.

Meanwhile, General Reyes has packed his trunk and looked up the departing time of all trains.

Cupid's game as played by that Omaha egg candler appears to have been quite properly a shell game.

General Reyes, at all events, has been patient in waiting for something he knew he would not get.

As a peace promoter Congressman Walter I. Smith of the Ninth Iowa district is entitled to a medal.

Just for a few minutes once a week San Domingo is permitted to step forward and call attention to the fact that its war is really on.

Parents should not be indifferent to the fact that this ice will be just as treacherous this year as in previous times, when some one's boy drowned.

If ex-Senator Allen's plea for longer terms for the judges be answered, would the judges in turn give longer terms to the malefactors? Would they?

After sleeping it over and cooling off in the morning Columbia is not so sure that it wants to fight over the Panama matter as it was in the heat of the argument.

Omaha taxpayers will soon have to interest themselves in the size of the forthcoming levy. In getting off easy for 1903, they loaded up for a whole dose in 1904.

The democratic state press continues to busy itself with making republican nominations, but that is because the democratic nominations are not worth bothering about.

The graft of the gang that controlled the police department during the Transmississippi exposition is no longer a well-defined rumor. It is pretty nearly an established fact.

Fortunately the proposed consolidation of all the lime plants in the country is not likely to establish a corner in lime light, else a lot of cheap people might have to get out of it.

With Russia ordering meat from South Omaha and Japan ordering flour from Minneapolis, the nation finds itself contemplating foreign war with a feeling more like complacency than heretofore.

The republicans of Des Moines purpose holding their city primaries January 18, fearing that at any later date the weather would be too mild to counteract the excessive heat generated by candidates Brenton and MacVicar.

The salary attached to that vacant federal judgeship for the northern Iowa district is still going to waste. Such a situation calls for action even if the litigation of the court is not suffering from lack of judicial officers to pass on it.

There is method in the madness of Ignatius Jehovah Dunn in his ravings over "protected crime" in Omaha. Like his protests against saloon licenses, his ravings apply to every one except Walter Moise, by whom he has been retained.

Later returns indicate that the Russian government has been playing no favorites in placing orders for beef with American meat packers. The Russians want the best goods for their money and they know the American packing houses can and will fill the bill.

## A GREAT WESTERN PROJECT.

That in time there will be constructed a ship canal connecting the great lakes with the Mississippi river and the Gulf of Mexico is not to be doubted. There is already a very strong sentiment in favor of such a waterway, as was shown in the action of the convention at New Orleans a couple of months ago, composed of delegates representing the states of the Mississippi valley, and this sentiment is certain to grow. The great interests concerned are thoroughly alive to the importance of connecting the lakes and the gulf by a ship canal and they will continue to agitate the matter, with the certainty of sooner or later getting a recognition of their demand from congress.

In a speech in the house of representatives just before the holiday adjournment, Hon. Henry T. Rainey of Illinois made a strong argument for a canal from the lakes to the gulf, pointing out that such a waterway will be rendered especially important by the construction of the Panama canal. He urged that the time has arrived in the history of the western world "when the east and west movement of commerce is, in a measure, about to end, and when the north and south movement of commerce is about to commence. During the past century and a quarter of our national existence commerce has moved along east and west lines. Our development has been from the east toward the west. The idea has heretofore prevailed that there is some normal law which compels the movement of commerce across meridians of longitude. As a matter of fact, the natural direction for commerce to move on this continent and in the world is across parallels of latitude. The north and south movement is about to commence."

Mr. Rainey said that our country is now practically fully occupied, that there is no longer any considerable westward movement of our population, and we are beginning to realize that the great central portion of our continent was provided with the grandest system of natural waterways in all the world for the purpose of conveying to the products of the Mississippi valley. "The development of a great waterway from the lakes to the gulf, and through the gulf to Atlantic ports, and through the isthmian canal to the South Pacific ocean, is now almost an assured fact," declared Mr. Rainey. "It requires only a little more excavation between the Chicago drainage canal and the Illinois river, the removal of the locks and dams in that river, a little dredging, some provision for protecting valley lands by levees against the increased flow of water through the rivers, and the thing is done and the coast line of the United States is, in effect, doubled."

There is, of course, no question as to the practicability of such a waterway and while it would cost a large sum, perhaps nearly or quite as much as will the construction of the Panama canal, there would be no difficulty in providing the money and there can be no doubt that the resultant benefits would within a generation repay the cost. It is a great practical question in which a vast productive region is deeply interested and for which the people of this region will persist in demanding consideration.

## TAFT'S PARTING ADVICE.

Governor Taft delivered two addresses before leaving Manila for the United States, in which he gave some excellent advice to both Americans and Filipinos. He told the merchants and the press that they should actively co-operate with the government, instead of giving it, as they had been doing, a half-hearted support. There are Americans in the Philippines who are not satisfied with the administration there because it has not been partial to them and has refused to promote their interests regardless of the general welfare. Governor Taft has administered affairs with a view to the good of all the people and his straightforward course in this respect has displeased those who desired to exploit the islands for their own advantage wholly.

Speaking to the Filipinos, particularly those holding official positions, he counseled them to desist from speculating upon independent self-government until the schools in every village were filled with children and the masses better educated. He pointed out that all forces were working to elevate the Filipinos and that rapid promotions would be given and new offices would be bestowed when natives were capable of filling them. Of course there are still some among the Filipinos who are discontented with existing conditions, but there is abundant evidence that the great majority are well satisfied and have learned to believe that it is the sincere purpose of the government to improve their condition and promote their welfare.

## THE COTTON SPECULATION.

The only thing in which speculation is now active is cotton and it seems evident that the cotton industry, not only in this country but abroad, is to be seriously disturbed for months to come, as it has been for months past, by speculation in the raw material. The situation has an interest for every consumer of cotton goods. The fact that the supply is limited, the government estimate placing the season's yield below 10,000,000 bales, and that the usual floating surplus has been pretty closely used up, has enabled the bull element in the market to push up prices to a height unprecedented for many years and there are some who predict that they will go still higher.

Necessarily the speculation has unsettled all calculations of the manufacturers and it is not unlikely that if continued it may force a general or widespread shutdown of mills before the time of the more distant deliveries comes. The New York Journal of Commerce says that in that case the price of the material will have to come down before even the available supply will be used.

and it expresses the opinion that there is a strong probability of a reaction from the present high price of cotton through a severe curtailment of consumption, even if the supply does not turn out to be considerably larger than is now calculated upon. Of course at the present abnormal price consumption is certain to be reduced and when people refuse to buy or are unable to buy at the price made necessary by the cost of raw material the stoppage of mills will be inevitable and the cost of material will have to come down before they can resume their normal activity.

It is noted that the extraordinary high price of cotton has resulted in a very general effort by foreign governments and unofficial promoters from countries suited to this crop to secure expert cotton growers from the United States to take charge of the planting and cultivation of cotton next year in places where it is not successfully raised at present. Information of this nature has been coming incidentally to the Department of Agriculture from several different quarters and there is reason to think that the movement is widespread.

## PUBLIC SPIRIT IN OMAHA.

In a lengthy screed purporting to give advice to Omaha, a Fremont paper arraigns our citizens as lacking all the essential elements necessary to make a progressive and prosperous city, which in a single word is best summed up as public spirit. What Omaha needs most, we are told in a tone of malicious malice, is public spirit, while for lack of it the community has nothing in front of it but a dismal abyss of stagnation, social, industrial and commercial.

While admitting that there is still much work for public spirit to accomplish and that the time will never come when more manifestation of public spirit will not be called for, yet we must not overlook the fact that Omaha as it is today is the greatest monument to the public spirit of its builders. At every turning point in the city's history men with public spirit have come to the front and put in the brawn and brains and money to make its forward course assured. It took public spirit to plan a metropolis in the wilderness across the river from an established town. It took public spirit to procure the selection of Omaha as the terminals of the great railroads that have since made this the principal traffic center of the Missouri valley. It took public spirit to erect the mills and factories, the big office buildings and store houses, to undertake a comprehensive scheme of public improvements that transformed Omaha from a mud hole to a presentable metropolis. It took public spirit to the utmost to project and carry to successful completion the wonderful Transmississippi exposition, whose record of glory is indissolubly linked with Omaha's reputation for push, pluck and enterprise.

The public spirit that accomplished all these marvels is still represented in Omaha's citizenship and is being manifested in various pending enterprises. Ak-Sar-Ben and his court pageants are every year the embodiment of Omaha's public spirit. The Auditorium may have a halting progress, but the public spirit of our citizens will see it through. If public spirit can make it materialize the proposed grain market at Omaha will materialize just as the great livestock market was successfully built up from seed planted more than fifteen years ago. Other projects of general interest to the whole community are sure to make their appearance in succession from time to time and the public spirit necessary to back them will be forthcoming whenever they have within themselves intrinsic elements of value.

All we have to say in reply to critics is that other towns in Nebraska can profit well by taking lesson of the various enterprises successfully carried into execution by public spirit here.

While there are no protests filed against the proposed contract for gasoline lamps with Welshbach attachments for \$30 a year, there is no good reason why the mayor and council should enter upon such a contract in the face of the fact that the rate for gas lamps with Welshbach attachments is only \$30 a year. A few weeks ago members of the council opposed the renewal of the gas lighting contract on the ground that they regard \$30 a year as an extravagant price, and it stands to reason that there should be a difference between the price of gas and gasoline lamps. The gas company is obliged to expend hundreds of thousands of dollars for gas mains and branches, whereas the gasoline company is at no expense excepting the original cost of the wooden posts. Taxpayers do not always protest against excessive expenditures, but that does not absolve the council from exercising due diligence to prevent wastefulness and extravagance.

## IN FIGHTING THEM.

Statistics of the Military and Naval Strength of Russia and Japan.

Chicago Record-Herald.

The subjoined statistics give approximately the forces of Russia and Japan, upon both of which countries the eyes of the world now are turned, because of the strained conditions over Korea and Manchuria. While the naval advantage is decidedly in favor of Japan, whose entire fleet practically is in home waters, there is considerable doubt as to the number of troops of Russia in the far east. Military critics are of the opinion that the czar has for a long time been massing his forces along the Yalu river, practically from Vladivostok to Port Arthur, but this is mere surmise. The belief is entertained, however, that Russia has at least 100,000 men within striking distance, should Japan decide to draw the sword. Another matter worthy of attention, in case hostilities should result, is that in every class of vessel, except that of protected cruiser, the warships of Japan are more modern than those of Russia, besides being faster, and, furthermore, are provided with heavier guns.

Russian army (war footing) 4,000,000.

Russian navy (war footing) 1,200.

Russian war craft (tons) 170,000.

Number of Russian in naval craft in the east (all classes) 65.

Area of Russia (square miles) 8,600,000.

Population of Russia (war footing) 141,000,000.

Japanese army (war footing) 282,000.

Japanese navy (war footing) 175,000.

Japanese war craft (tons) 210,000.

Number of Japanese in naval craft (all classes) 290.

Area of Japan (square miles) 14,600.

Population of Japan (war footing) 44,000,000.

Area of Korea (square miles) 22,000.

valiant bournons, particularly Gorman? If the democrats want to make their decree of divorce from the populist bed in Nebraska permanent let them by all means nominate Gorman.

It is a favorite pastime of the Omaha hyphenated to put up a straw man and then knock him down. The conditional offer of John D. Rockefeller to donate \$50,000.00 for a university chapel building if the people of Lincoln would raise \$33,333.34 has afforded an opportunity for bombarding the Standard Oil octopus with hot air, although up to date there has been nothing more than a remote prospect that Rockefeller's conditional offer would be taken up.

Certain railroad tax agents want the State Board of Assessment and Equalization to tell them how to make out their schedules of personal property so that their roads will be able to shirk their taxes as effectively under the new Nebraska revenue law as they have in the past. We were under the impression that that was just what the tax agents were kept on the railroad payrolls for.

The advice of City Attorney Wright in favor of graceful submission to the Cuthers holdup may be the short cut to taking the city out of protracted litigation, but it would establish a dangerous precedent. If one man can exact a bonus from the city by fencing out a street what is to hinder another man from doing the same thing?

If the Commercial club would concentrate all its influence and energy upon the proposed establishment of a quartermaster's supply purchasing station in Omaha, it might meet with a greater measure of success than in trying to secure an appropriation for the improvement of the Missouri river.

Council Bluffs has had a narrow escape from being disgraced by a lynching bee—thanks to the firm position taken by its police department and the timely interposition of Congressman Smith and other level-headed citizens who appealed to the mob for the maintenance of law and order.

## Justifiable Suspicion.

Detroit Free Press.

We do not think that the weather bureau is corrupt like the Postoffice department, but a great deal of inferior weather is peddled off on the people, who pay a good price for a high-class article.

## Up Against the Wall.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Japs are in a war fever over what they regard as foreign territorial encroachment. They recognize the Monroe doctrine principle as a vital matter, especially to a people who, like themselves, have reached the edge of a continent and can move no farther.

## Sacred Traditions of the Bar.

Indianapolis News.

The anxiety felt by the counsel engaged in the United States Shipbuilding company receivership case, for fear something may be said of them that will reflect on the good name of the bar, is really distressing, considering the extremities to which they are driven by the exigencies of the occasion.

## Perish the Thought.

New York Tribune.

Can it be possible that Mr. Bryan has condescended to accept a photograph with an autograph written upon it from the Great White Bear, the autocrat of all the Russias? What has the Nebraska leveler in public affairs, the typical and characteristic commoner, in common with a czar?

## Ordinary Rules Defied.

Baltimore American.

The fact that the whipping post has no reformatory influence on criminals in Delaware is no criterion for the rest of the country. Delaware criminals, like Delaware politicians, are a law unto themselves. For instance, any one who would state that the union would have given up a race for the United States senatorship after seventeen trials. But look at Addicks.

## The Kansas Ratification System.

Kansas City Star.

Major W. H. Bean of the commissary department of the United States army has devised a scheme whereby it is possible to live on the exceedingly moderate outlay of 5 cents per meal. The dispatch announcing the discovery unfortunately fails to detail the menu, but it makes this significant statement: "The basic principle of this economic method of living is old and simple enough. It is built on the theory that the plainest fare perfectly cooked is more nourishing and a great deal more palatable than all the delicacies of the season refashioned into a gourmet stomach and only relieved because they cost a lot of money." The italics, as the magazine critics say, "are ours." They indicate the fatal weakness in the Bean system. For where, in these days of "third class" who stay only a month, is the perfect cook to be found? The major will have to try again.

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## ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

## Mighty Trust Committed by the City to Its New Mayor.

The magnitude of the trust committed by the city of New York to George B. McClellan, the new mayor, who assumes his duties on Friday, is shown by statistics compiled by the Tribune. During the new year the mayor and his official associates will have for disbursement the tremendous sum of \$300,000,000. It is about one-third of all the gold money in circulation in the country, and \$50,000,000 more than all the silver currency. It is a little more than one-half of all the national bank notes outstanding, and one-fourth the value of the agricultural products exported annually. It is equal to the combined revenues of Japan and China, or of Spain and Sweden.

The \$300,000,000 in the purse of Father Knickerbocker, with which Mayor McClellan and his Tammany associates are to be intrusted, includes \$105,674,555 which has already been appropriated for the expenses of the various municipal departments during the past year and \$194,325,445 which the city may spend on public improvements. There is the subway, for example, for which there is still an unexpended balance of \$9,000,000, and the tunnel under the East river, for which \$5,000,000 has been set aside and only a small part spent. With the completion of the Williamsburg bridge at a cost of \$15,000,000, the sum of \$5,000,000 is to be spent in adequate approach in Manhattan and in widening Delancey street. The Manhattan bridge, between the Williamsburg and the Brooklyn bridges, whose tower foundations are almost completed, will cost \$20,000,000, and the Blackwell's Island bridge will cost some \$10,000,000 more. Other projected public improvements and their estimated costs are as follows:

New wharves.....\$10,000,000  
Municipal State Island ferry line.....2,000,000  
Municipal Thirty-ninth Street ferry.....2,000,000  
Tammany Hall.....2,000,000  
Riverside Drive extension.....2,300,000  
The City Hall.....2,300,000  
The City Hall.....2,300,000  
Livingston Street widening.....2,000,000  
Flatbush avenue widening.....2,000,000

For the purpose of meeting these expenses the issue of bonds has been authorized to the extent of \$25,000,000, and the budget makes a further provision for \$25,000,000, to be issued at various times next year. The estimated cost of carrying out plans which the city is committed to, may not be the expenditures which Tammany may think of, is estimated at \$73,750,000.

The budget for the year 1904, which was authorized by the present administration, is an increase of \$5,000,000 over the budget for the preceding year. Of the \$105,000,000 appropriated, the mayor controls \$50,000,000 more or less directly, according to the way he appoints the heads of his departments. For example, the man whom he appoints police commissioner will have charge of a department which will cost the city \$12,000,000. In much the same way Mayor McClellan can make his power felt in the Board of Education, which is authorized to spend \$20,000,000 of the city's money. The entire board of forty-six members was appointed by Mayor Low, according to the revised charter, and Mr. McClellan will not have a chance to affect its constitution except to fill vacancies, until next December, when he is empowered to appoint nine new members. In the following December he may appoint nine more. In the appointment of the trustees of Bellevue and the allied hospitals, the Board of Elections, the trustees of the City college, the Board of Planners, the justices of the courts of special sessions and the city magistrates, Mayor McClellan will only be able to fill vacancies now and then, at the expiration of terms. In all the other municipal departments of the city government, however, he appoints new heads of departments to take office on New Year's day.

## PERSONAL NOTES.

Mr. Bryan has learned the ear's plans for the education of the common people, but it took the ear only fifteen minutes to give "a minute description" of his program.

There are twenty-five men who began their service in the house of representatives in the fifty-third congress who have served continuously since and who have now entered upon their sixth terms.

Driving with his wife last week, ex-Governor W. H. Upham of Wisconsin narrowly escaped being run down by a freight train.

Colonel McClellan, mayor-elect of New York, is said to be negotiating for the purchase of his boyhood home,