

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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1.	20,070	15.	20,740
2.	20,040	16.	20,740
3.	20,040	17.	20,740
4.	20,040	18.	20,740
5.	20,040	19.	20,740
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79.	20,040	93.	20,740
80.	20,040	94.	20,740
81.	20,040	95.	20,740
82.	20,040	96.	20,740
83.	20,040	97.	20,740
84.	20,040	98.	20,740
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Subscribed in full and sworn to before me this 29th day of November, A. D. 1903.

M. A. HUNGA, Notary Public.

Watch old Father Time turn over a new leaf tonight.

Nebraska is for Roosevelt. Mark that down as the starting point.

Each day adds a few more to the list of those who wish they never had seen Grand Rapids.

If the Japs and the Russians don't start something pretty soon the bleachers will be empty.

Democrats over the state appear to accept that "light in the window" as merely a temporary decoration.

When it comes to weather at all seasons of the year Omaha will average up with the most favored of any of our metropolitan cities.

The ability to string a wire that will connect the mayor with the council is the first prerequisite qualification a new city electrician will have to possess.

The Russian government's official declaration that all is quiet at Kishineff would be more reassuring if Russia did not have such slinky queer ideas about what constitutes a quiet town.

January 1 is perilously near for the liquor dealers who have not yet had their new licenses granted. They may yet learn that it is never safe to hold back applications to the eleventh hour.

At the approaching meeting of the State Bar association one paper is to deal with "The Folly of Judicial Haste." Obviously the argument will be upon the theory; illustrations are extremely few.

If the big steel corporation wants to introduce an effective system of inviolable wage reduction, it might enforce on its employees another privileged subscription to its preferred stock at the same old figure.

The man of good family who had seen better days and had changed his name appears to have left a bitter taste in the mouth of Colonel Mole, but he still retains the warm friendship of District Attorney Summers.

Substantial headway has been made in the movement to make Omaha a grain market, and the prospects for still further progress are decidedly good. It is well to remember that sometimes the best work is done with the least noise.

South Omaha sees in a supreme court decision just rendered a chance to collect some back taxes previously declared invalid. South Omaha will have no trouble in finding a place to use the money to advantage when it comes in.

If it turns out to be true that one of the big meat packing establishments has acquired exclusive ownership or control of the Missouri river bridge at Sioux City, the competing concerns may have to start a campaign for an open door.

Denver has organized a Boosters' club, comprising men who are too busy to stay long to lunch, but not too busy to do the things that Denver's Chamber of Commerce used to dream about and discuss and refer to committees, by the hour.

As the attendance upon Governor Cummins' second inauguration in an opera house, January 14, is to be confined to state officials and "friends of the legislators," the Iowa solon stands a good chance of discovering how a village editor feels on circus day.

Sentiment among Nebraska republicans is so overwhelmingly for President Roosevelt that all other interests in the state's representation at the national nominating convention will simply have to work in harmony with it. There are no two ways about that.

THE CLOSING YEAR.

In his annual message President Roosevelt said: "The country is to be congratulated on the amount of substantial achievement which has marked the past year both as regards our foreign and as regards our domestic policy." While the country has not had during 1903 so high a degree of prosperity as in the preceding year, it has yet made great material progress and added vastly to the national assets. This is evidenced in the addition to our resources of at least \$3,000,000,000, the estimated value, at current market prices, of our cereal and cotton crops alone. Our usual gold production of \$80,000,000 per annum has been maintained and through our international trade conditions we are leaving contributions upon the gold stocks of Europe. Details of eleven months' commerce show an increase in practically all of the great groups into which the bureau of statistics divides the exports and in all of the groups into which it divides the imports. The figures of the commerce of the eleven months indicate that the total commerce of the United States during the year will be greater than in any preceding year, but that the total exports will fall a few millions below those of 1902 and be about equal to those of 1901 but materially in excess of 1902, while the total imports will exceed those of any preceding year and combined with the exports make the grand total of commerce more than in any earlier year; also that the amounts of manufactures will exceed those of 1902 by several millions, but be somewhat below those of the record year 1900 and perhaps 1901. Agriculture still maintains its primacy among the country's industries and continues to be the basis of our national prosperity. For 1903 the exports of farm products amount to over \$78,000,000, a record second only to that of 1901. It is cause for congratulation that despite the disastrous results of the year in the security markets the country at large has been so prosperous.

Two events of commanding importance make this a memorable year. One of these was the decision in the Alaskan boundary controversy favorable to the contention of the United States. This decision removed from the field of discussion and possible danger a question that was liable to become more acutely accentuated with each passing year. The other event is the creation of the Republic of Panama, by which the construction of an isthmian canal is assured. Although there is still possibility of more or less serious trouble with Colombia in regard to this, the establishment of the new republic is an accomplished fact, recognized as such by the civilized world and certain to be maintained. The effecting of closer trade relations with Cuba is another fact in the year's record of no small interest. Progress has been made in improving conditions in our insular possessions. There is the authority of Governor Taft for the statement that the situation in the Philippines is very satisfactory, that the people as a whole are contented and that the outlook for the islands is altogether favorable. Hawaii and Porto Rico are prospering and from the people of neither is there any complaint.

Looking abroad, it is seen that no very material change in conditions has taken place during the year in European countries. None of them has been largely prosperous or experienced any decided industrial or commercial progress. The conditions in England are such that the demand for a change in the fiscal policy of the country has found a large body of supporters and there are strong indications favorable to the success of the Chamberlainites. According to a late report from the United States consul general at Berlin the crisis in German industrial values which began in the spring of 1901 is definitely past and a general recovery has not only begun, but has progressed so far as to have all the outward indications of permanence. Reports from our consuls in other countries show that the industrial and commercial depression noted at the opening of the year has not been materially relieved and that the condition of the working classes in Europe generally is far from satisfactory. Except the far eastern question there is nothing of a political character to disturb European governments. Looking nearer home, the year has been one of prosperity for Canada and Mexico, while some of the countries of South America have made progress. Cuba has done fairly well and there is every promise that conditions there will improve.

The United States has become politically more powerful within the twelve-month that ends today, while financially our wealth exceeds that of any other country. The American people will bid farewell to 1903 with a feeling of gratitude for what it gave them and will welcome 1904 in the confident expectation of a continuance of prosperity.

FARMERS AND IMMIGRATION.

A correspondent of the New York Sun observes that one phase of the immigration restriction problem which has been practically ignored by Senator Lodge and his associates, who are urging further legislation for the purpose of keeping foreigners out of this country, is the probable effect of such legislation on our agricultural interests. He points out that the competition of the farm products of Canada, the Argentine Republic and other countries is already felt by our farmers and if new restriction laws in regard to immigration are enacted the result will be to direct the stream of emigrants to those countries, with the result of creating additional competition in these products. The correspondent suggests that "if our farmers do not wish to help build up foreign countries at the expense of our own they should use their influence against the Lodge bill and any similar measure."

It seems to us there is soundness in

these suggestions. It is not to be doubted that if the policy of restriction sought to be put into effect by Senator Lodge should be carried out, Canada and other agricultural countries would willingly accept the emigrants made inadmissible to this country and make use of them in developing their resources. Canada is now actively promoting immigration, chiefly with a view to advancing its agricultural interests; and we are not aware that it is applying any educational test to those who wish to enter its territory and make their home there. The Dominion wants workers and therefore has regard for the physical endowment rather than the mental attainments of those who desire to become a part of its population and assist in the development of the country.

American farmers have hitherto manifested no particular interest in the immigration question, but perhaps the time has come when they should do so and we venture the opinion that if they will thoughtfully consider the matter a very large majority of them will not favor such legislation as is proposed in the Lodge bill.

LAND LAWS AND THE CATTLE INDUSTRY.

The indictments returned by the late federal grand jury against owners and managers of cattle ranges in western Nebraska for fencing government lands are denounced by newspapers and business men of that section of the state as federal oppression of the cattle industry. A very superficial investigation by an impartial American would, we are told, "demonstrate that the stock industry is being seriously crippled by the government without a shadow of sense, and such an inquiry will quickly determine that instead of helping the little stockmen and stopping the oppression of the cattle barons the present action of the government will have exactly the opposite effect." Continuing in the same strain, an Alliance (Nebr.) merchant pronounces the present land laws a misfit and declares that they have outlived their usefulness.

We apprehend that nobody connected with the government, from president to inspector, has any desire or disposition to oppress, much less to cripple the cattle industry. President Roosevelt is thoroughly familiar with the conditions under which the western cattle industry has been built up and reached its present magnitude. Secretary Hitchcock is a western man and naturally in sympathy with every effort to promote the development of all the resources of the country west of the Missouri river. The commissioner of the general land office, former Governor Richards of Wyoming, has been and is still identified with the western cattle ranges and cannot be truthfully charged with a desire or disposition to oppress or cripple the cattle industry.

But as chief executive the president is in duty bound to execute the laws as he finds them, and it is also the sworn duty of the heads of departments and bureaus to enforce the laws, and lastly it is the duty of the attorney general and his subordinates to prosecute all violators of the federal statutes, regardless of wealth or station. The existing land laws may be a misfit and the laws prohibiting the fencing of government lands may be oppressive, but, in the language of General Grant, the best way to get rid of a bad law is to enforce it.

President Roosevelt has strained every point in favor of the cattlemen who had fenced vast tracts of the public domain by granting them two years of respite from prosecution before proceedings were instituted in the federal courts. Two years were ample time for persuading congress to amend or repeal the defective or oppressive land laws, but congress, after full hearing lasting several months, failed to be convinced or persuaded. The committee on public lands, of which Congressman Lacey of Iowa is chairman, will doubtless cheerfully grant another hearing this winter to parties claiming to be aggrieved by the land laws, but neither congress or the president can suspend the laws for anyone's benefit.

William Jennings Bryan wants it distinctly understood that his views on the silver question have not undergone the slightest change since he crossed the Atlantic. Manifestly the amnesty proclamation of the Omaha Jacksonian club has not yet reached Mr. Bryan. The opening paragraph of that immortal document declares: "Whereas time makes a great many changes in the thoughts and ideas of mankind and more particularly in the conditions and creeds of political parties," etc. In other words, wise men change—fools hardly ever.

Before the council votes to expend \$1,000 for the proposed renovation of the council chamber, which in its present unrenovated condition would be a credit to any city of twice the population of Omaha, the renovating process should be applied to the dilapidated tiling on the ground floor of the city hall, which is an eyesore to every visitor.

The irrepressible conflict between the initiative and referendum is on again. This time it is the city electrician. Mayor Moores selects and the council rejects. In the meantime the acting electrician will perform the duties devolving on the chief and the city will save \$150 a month so long as the mayor and council agree to disagree.

Domingo Obandi, Belisario Parias and Luis Seroux are among the most prominent delegates to Panama's constitutional convention. It is only when wrestling with names like these that the United States trembles for the young republic's future.

Whether electrocution is an awkward means of extinguishing life, or whether the negro is a poor subject for electrocution, is not exactly clear from the ex-

perience at Auburn which required six shocks to do the work. After all the experimenting with a view to refining the process, a great many people will insist that the old-fashioned necktie party constitutes the most humane as well as the safest route.

The appointees of Mayor Low show discretion in handling in their resignations to take effect upon the assumption of control of the municipal government by Tammany the first day of the new year. With the Tammany braves hungered by a three-year famine, there is likely to be considerable crowding at the pie counter.

If any of the reinstated gentlemen had any inclination or intention to participate in the Jacksonian club banquet we feel sure they will repress their ardor and suppress their craving for roast veal a la prodigal after reading the harmonious effusion of Constantine J. Smyth.

Keep It Dark.

The railroad statisticians now have another opportunity to show us how much safer it is to travel in America than in Europe.

A Year of Catastrophes.

Philadelphia Record. The year 1903 ends with a frightful record of disaster on land and sea in its closing days. Indeed, it has been memorable from beginning to end as a season of catastrophes.

Doing Quite Well.

Washington Star. The news that Senator Hanna is able to receive prominent callers "whose visits are entirely social and nothing to do with politics" is an assurance that his health is not in serious danger.

A Delightful Spectacle.

Chicago News. The presence of 500 children at a Christmas party at the White House on Saturday may have been a most delightful spectacle to such an enemy of race suicide as President Roosevelt.

Americanization of Panama.

Philadelphia Press. The Panama republic has shown wisdom in rejecting the federal offer of the General Land Office to sell out of their hands the domestic rate is now equivalent to 2 cents in American money. Panama will soon become thoroughly Americanized at its present rate of progress, in which event it will become unrecognizable as compared with its condition under Colombia.

A Boom from Abroad.

Minneapolis Times. Mr. Bryan is making good so beautifully in Europe that nobody will be surprised to see him come back with a well developed presidential boom. Surely a man who finds pleasure in hobnobbing with dukes, bankers, caesars, philosophers, emperors and such things cannot be so very dangerous. If the only danger is that the colonel will get too aristocratic to suit some of his old-time followers.

Railroad Ownership.

Springfield Republican. To prove that the people already own the railroads the federal bureau of the General Managers' association of Chicago has obtained returns from forty-three roads, which represent over half of the whole mileage of the country. These roads have a share capital of \$3,044,436,496 par value, which is held by 225,077 persons, the average holding being \$13.50 per person. If the stocks of the other roads are equally well distributed, the shareholders would number about 450,000 in a total adult population of over 4,000,000. It must be said, therefore, that the present ownership of the roads is not quite as comprehensive as it might be.

It must be said, however, that the above figures make no allowance for the many duplications caused by persons who own stock in more than one road or for shareholders residing abroad. The conclusion would seem to be that railroad ownership is confined to exceedingly narrow limits and is considered in relation to the whole population.

SECRET OF SUCCESS.

Get a Hustle on and Do Your Best, Says Secretary Shaw.

Philadelphia Record.

Leslie M. Shaw, secretary of the treasury, in a recent address to students, admirably epitomized the secret of success: "If you take my advice, you will never work for hire. If you work for hire you will never get ahead. If you work for hire you will have little else for you but drudgery, and eight hours per day—ten hours per day, at the most—is all that you can stand and keep your health. But if you work for the accomplishment of the thing you are employed to do, you can work sixteen or eighteen hours a day, and life will be full of sunshine and song. God implanted in the human mind the desire to do things."

In other words, if we love our work we have taken a long stride toward success. The immortal things accomplished in this world have been wrought for the things themselves. The emoluments, the praise and the glory that follow striking achievement in many illustrious instances were regarded lightly, as the incidents and not the objects of lifelong endeavor. The late Herbert Spencer was so absorbed in his philosophical speculations that he never learned how to make money, discarded academic honors, and doubtless lamented the brevity of life, which set metes and bounds to his delightful toil.

With the most of us satisfaction is to be found in the things we do, rather than in great rewards or in the plaudits of the world. Usually a fair measure of the success which, in the popular conception, means wealth or public honors follows as the result of devotion to the appointed duty. Certain it is that nothing can be hoped for the man who does not find his work congenial and a pleasure in itself. This is true whether we are searching for new stars in the skies or are engaged in the humblest mundane duty. "The best artist is not the man who finds the man like to do what is his work, but the one who loves the practice of his heart."

It is likely that many of the exploits on the conspicuous arena, on the battlefield, on the men-of-war, in listening senates, were essayed because the actors had their minds on the work to be done rather than upon what men should say of the performance after it was done. One who has closely analyzed human motives says that success attained in any pursuit is often explainable only on the theory that the man likes to do what is required of him at the moment. "I suspect that this is the reason why Lord Beaconsfield and Mr. Gladstone have debated so much in the House of Commons, and why Burnaby rode to Khiva!"

From the morality of a correct life and the love of wife, family and kindred there is nothing in which a rational man should have more interest than in his work. We can predict failures for him who labors merely for hire and salary. We cannot expect notable progress or praiseworthy distinction.

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Minor Scenes and Incidents Sketched on the Spot.

The national capital is justly famed as the most imposing building in the world. A shade less imposing, but more magnificent in decorations, is the nearby congressional library. The immediate setting of both buildings is all that art and means can provide. But just beyond the surging waves of marble and granite that detract from the beauty of the imposing picture turn in any direction and the eye is met with ramshackle buildings, ancient shanties, cheap-lunch stores, collar-and-elbow boarding-houses and other sights that turn admiration into disgust. Pass down the long flight of stairs on the west front of the capitol and you obtain a practical illustration of "the descent from the sublime to the ridiculous." From the peace monument Pennsylvania avenue stretches straight away for a mile to the treasury building. The first one-third of the distance is lined with the cheapest class of scrub buildings in the last stages of decay. There are low saloons, cheap boarding-houses, shoddy half-sold - while - you-wait shops, street vendors, Chinese cheap-suey houses, secondhand stores, junk shops, 3-cent lunch rooms and houses of even worse character.

Perhaps in no city could be found a public street of more frightful surroundings than this "Washington Boreway." Many of the buildings are thoroughly unsanitary and unsafe, but the owners decline to repair, for the rents are always good and a shack is seldom vacant. On the "Boreway" can always be found an ever-changing panorama of human nature. Men of all sizes, shapes and conditions mingle promiscuously together. Well-dressed men and ill-dressed men, men of intelligence and stupid ones, old and young, foreign and native, white and black, all mixed up in a general jumble, and, of course, there is not an entire absence of the other sex. Cheap whiskey, cheaper eating, cheaper lodgings, make this vicinity a favorite place for men and women of slanting reputation. The color line is not drawn to any extent and one is a good fellow so long as his money holds out.

Just off Pennsylvania avenue and immediately at the foot of the front of the capitol grounds is "Little Italy," as thoroughly uninviting a part of the city as any general jumble and shanty town could be. It is a place where the worst element of the unfortunates who claim it as their place of abode. There is only one redeeming feature in "Little Italy"—the little children can take refuge from the cold winds and get out of their miserable surroundings. In the boasted civilization and refinement of the nation's capital it is difficult to imagine how such conditions can be tolerated under the very shadow of the capitol dome.

Jacob Rilla of New York has caused Washington to wake up to his Rip Van Winkle sleep and made its citizens believe that it is one of the filthiest cities on the American continent and that the necessary campaign of deodorization and getting out of their filthy surroundings is a task of no small magnitude. Mr. Rilla gave it out publicly that he never dreamed that such a condition could exist within the city of Washington; that he found filth and foulness right under the noses of the lawmakers, while hidden back in the blind alleys of the city were the worst sort of London bl