

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year \$4.00; Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year \$5.00; Weekly Bee, One Year \$2.00; Sunday Bee, One Year \$2.00; Saturday Bee, One Year \$2.00; Twenty-first Century Farmer, One Year \$1.00.

DELIVERED BY CARRIER: Daily Bee (without Sunday), per copy, 5c; Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week, 35c; Sunday Bee, per copy, 5c; Saturday Bee, per copy, 5c; Twenty-first Century Farmer, per copy, 10c.

COMMUNICATIONS: Communications relating to news and editorial matters should be addressed to Omaha Bee, Editorial Department, 155 North 16th Street.

REMITTANCES: Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company, 155 North 16th Street, Omaha, Neb. Personal checks, except on Omaha, or eastern exchange, are not accepted.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss: I, George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, depose and say that the following is a true and correct statement of the circulation of the Omaha Daily Bee during the month of February, 1904, as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Date, Circulation, Total. Rows include 2-1-04, 2-2-04, 2-3-04, 2-4-04, 2-5-04, 2-6-04, 2-7-04, 2-8-04, 2-9-04, 2-10-04, 2-11-04, 2-12-04, 2-13-04, 2-14-04, 2-15-04, 2-16-04, 2-17-04, 2-18-04, 2-19-04, 2-20-04, 2-21-04, 2-22-04, 2-23-04, 2-24-04, 2-25-04, 2-26-04, 2-27-04, 2-28-04, 2-29-04, 2-30-04, Total, Net total sales, Net covered sales.

Now that Colonel Bryan has returned to Nebraska, the democratic insurgents will promptly grovel in the dust.

Danger from blizzards is not past. Georgia announces that its peach crop will be the largest in the history of the state.

The civilization of Japan is unquestionable since it is able to find a gang of hoodlums in its legislature even during war times.

The Sully failure has demonstrated the fact that speculation has less effect today upon legitimate business than ever before.

If General Kouropatkin blows as hard after he reaches Manchuria as he does starting the Japanese will have to take to the cyclone cellar.

With the memory of Keff and Kishliff fresh in the minds of the public, complaint of Japanese cruelties comes with poor grace from Russia.

Counting instructed delegates, the Nebraska candidate for vice president on the republican ticket is several lapses ahead of most of his competitors.

It would appear from the evidence of First Assistant Postmaster General Wynne members of congress would not have got what they did not want had they not insisted upon receiving it.

If there are no sneecures in Washington the public service will surely suffer while the Burton trial is in progress in St. Louis.

The local democracy furnishes some striking examples of the damage factional political clubs can do to the cause of party success.

With Premier Combes and Premier Balfour both facing a disappearing majority favorable to them in their parliaments the bond of sympathy between the governments of France and England is increasing.

It is quite in keeping with the eternal fitness of things that the head of the opium smugglers should lead the latest outbreak against Christians in China.

Having learned that the sultan of Sulu was not unduly excited when told that the treaty between his august personality and the United States had been abrogated, the public can return to contemplation of the war in the Orient with equanimity.

English class distinction comes to notice frequently, but never so forcibly in recent years as at the death of the duke of Cambridge, whose son is not to be permitted to inherit his title because his mother was not a member of any royal family.

If the school board would wait until Mr. Pearce had made his departure from the city before undertaking to fill the vacancy created by his transfer to Milwaukee it might be in better position to act in the interests of the taxpayers and patrons of the schools free from dictation by the departing politician.

The declaration by one of the city councilmen that the council is constantly violating the city charter is hardly justification of another charter infraction, but, quite the contrary, should call for a cessation of the disregard of charter provisions.

If the council can with impunity refuse to observe the charter in one connection, it can do the same in all things. The only safety for the taxpayers lies in the strict enforcement of the laws limiting the authority of their public servants.

THE WAR SITUATION.

The seeker after something definite and trustworthy in regard to operations in the far east will find little in the current dispatches, and that not of a nature to throw much light upon the situation. The correspondents are occasionally able to send a few facts of interest, but for the most part their dispatches are made up of guesses and conjectures, while the military experts who offer explanations of the probable plans of the belligerents are necessarily all at sea, having no definite information as to military movements, or only of the most fragmentary character.

That there is a fine game of strategy in progress is not to be doubted and that it must soon bring on a clash that may have a very important bearing upon the subsequent campaign is equally certain. The experts continue of the opinion that the Russian plan is to remain on the defensive for the present and this view finds support in the statement that the campaign of the commander-in-chief is based upon awaiting the enemy at Mukden and Harbin, the latter in the very center of Manchuria.

Still as we have said pretty much all that comes from the seat of war is conjecture, the only certain thing being that both belligerents are concentrating great armies it will undoubtedly add to the history of war another chapter of notable valor.

AN UNTIMELY MOVE. It is possible, as reported, that the British government is sounding the powers, including the United States, to ascertain whether they will entertain a joint movement for ending the war in the east.

The British government is sounding the powers, including the United States, to ascertain whether they will entertain a joint movement for ending the war in the east. The statement is made that the matter has been submitted to the Department of State, in a message from the ambassador of the United States to England, and that after having been considered by the cabinet it was given out that our government does not believe that either Russia or Japan is ready now to welcome even a tender of good offices for the ending of the war and it will take no part in any movement for that purpose until it has direct assurances from both the powers at war that it would be advisable to do so.

According to one report the feeling in Washington is that it is inopportune even to discuss the matter, because it is likely to offend either Russia or Japan, and especially the former, because of her reverses and her sensitive feeling toward this country.

It is perfectly easy to understand that Great Britain should desire to bring about, if possible, a termination of the far eastern war. There is some reason to apprehend that she may be drawn into that conflict and Great Britain does not want war. Her financial, industrial and commercial conditions all require that she shall be at peace.

But it ought to be plain to her ruling statesmen that the suggestion of mediation or intervention at this time has no possible chance of being seriously considered by either belligerent, nor will there be any chance until they have done some hard fighting and suffered severely. At present each is confident of success and therefore unwilling to listen to any proposal for a settlement of their quarrel otherwise than by the arbitrament of arms.

Besides, as matters stand peace could now be negotiated on a basis but slightly, if at all, different from the situation before the outbreak of hostilities. Perhaps sooner or later, before they have become quite exhausted, both nations will listen to a proposal of mediation, but that time is somewhat remote. The war will go on at least until some decisive turning point in the land campaign is reached.

LATHS ANTI-TRUST LAW STAND. There is a disposition in some quarters to urge more or less radical changes in the Sherman anti-trust law.

On the part of some of the advocates of amending the law it is declared to have become important and necessary, in view of the decision in the merger case, that the act be amended to exclude railroads specifically from its provisions.

Those who take this view hold that the roads should be allowed to consolidate to any extent they wish, but not permitted to make what rates they please, the power to regulate rates and charges to be vested in the interstate commerce commission. This is not a new suggestion and it has never been favorably regarded by the public, perhaps because there is lack of confidence that the commission could always be depended upon to conserve the public interests.

If the railroads were allowed to consolidate to any extent they wish it is more than probable that they would be allowed to make the rates they wished. At all events there would be danger of this. It is stated that there is a certain contingent among the congress attorneys who believe that the anti-trust law should be amended by the insertion of the word "reasonable" before "restraint of trade."

They urge that the act is crudely drawn and that the word "reasonable" was omitted from the text through an error. They further assert that the merger decision, while demonstrating beyond question the attitude of the court at present, will not prove a sufficiently clear cut precedent to serve as a guide to subordinate courts in the future and might even be reversed by the supreme court itself were its present personnel to change. This

can hardly be regarded as a valid reason for amending the act as proposed. Laws are not to be changed simply because of the possibility that their judicial interpretation at one time may be overthrown or reversed at some future time.

The Foraker bill, introduced before the merger decision was announced, provided for amending the anti-trust law so as to exclude from its application "reasonable" restraint of trade. It met with very little public approval and almost none at all in congress. Possibly there are a few more now who will regard it with favor, but it is safe to say that there is an overwhelming sentiment for letting the act of 1890 stand as it is, lest by changing the law it should be weakened, as most probably would be the case.

The local Bryanite organ forgets to explain that President Teeters of the Board of University Regents, whom it takes so severely to task for defending the Rockefeller gift, is also a product of fusion reform for which that paper is largely responsible.

Understands His Party. Kansas City Journal. Mr. Hearst seems to have properly estimated the number of itching palms in the democratic party.

Get Busy, Please! Cincinnati Enquirer. Possibly too much has been printed about the war in the east.

Thinks the Spell is Broken. Philadelphia Record. Nebraska is no longer hypnotized. Instead of holding the democratic convention on All Fools' day, as the Bryanites desired, it will hold it June 1, by which time most of the states will have held their conventions.

Pneumonia Worse Than War. New York Times. Can it be possible that 6,000 persons in New York have died of pneumonia since December 1? There were four years' war between sections of this country, and in all that time doctors did not treat a single case of pneumonia.

Restraints of Trade. New York Times. The supreme court, answering its opinion by the justice Harlan in the Northern Securities case, makes a fetch of competition and in effect declares that the strong arm of the federal government should be stretched forth to interpose the shield of the law wherever a community finds itself "at the mercy" of a single railroad corporation which has obtained supremacy in the interstate commerce of that region.

"Home, Sweet Home!" Philadelphia Ledger. What a picture of delightful domesticity is that presented by the telegram returned by the president of the Mormon church, Joseph F. Smith, to the bosom of his families.

THE DECISION SUITS THEM. Railroad Managers Applaud the Week of the Merger. New York Evening Post. Attorney General Knox made one very striking remark in his comment on the decision. It was this: "My views on the decision cannot be better expressed than in the language of one of the best known railroad presidents of the United States upon the subject of the decision in favor of the government in the court below."

But as a matter of fact, citations by the attorney general were not necessary. A reasonably thorough canvass of responsible railway officials, made both before and since Monday's decision, will give out, without any possibility of error, the following statement of views is fairly typical: It comes from a quarter which may be said to represent both important railway and important banking interests.

Beslobbering resolutions, landing Superintendent Pearce as a great educator, whose merits have been insufficiently recognized, have been adopted by unanimous vote of the school board probably because no members present thought it worth while to record themselves in the negative.

Building Inspector Withnell and City Comptroller Lobeck have a long story to tell in defense of their conduct in connection with the paving specifications. They do not explain to the public, however, why they could not have told this story before the council investigators

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Minor Scenes and Incidents Sketched on the Spot.

Hon. Joseph L. Bristow of Kansas, whose record as fourth assistant postmaster general, commands national attention, has under his direction the largest body of men in the government service.

With the exception of the fourth-class postmasters, all of these were formerly under the first assistant postmaster general. They were continued under his jurisdiction in the appropriation bills.

The free delivery service and the clerks were formerly under the first assistant; now he has 23,000 clerks and 5,000 postmasters of the first, second and third class under him.

Speaker Cannon never fails to show a good-natured contempt for the senate, though he confesses his flippant allusions to informal conversations, and does not, as Mr. Reed was wont to do, carry ridicule of "the highest legislative body on earth" into his formal utterances.

"Hello, Frye. Hear you're going to have two clocks in your chamber. What's in the way?" "Why, you see, our present clock is at the rear of the chamber, facing me, and senators are tired of turning around to consult it. Besides, Cannon, we don't want you to be able to say that the senate is always looking backward."

One of the important items of the United States army commissary is candy, and while the Sam can supply Uncle Sam with State senators with free quinine pills, 30,000 of them—there need be no criticism of candy for our soldiers.

When Hoke Smith was secretary of the interior he was especially generous to Georgians in the matter of department clerkships. It was generally conceded that around the patent, pension and land office one could not throw a stick without hitting a Georgian.

Secretary Hay's million dollar apartment house, Stoneleigh Court, threatens to drive him to something or somewhere. That is, he wants to try it instead of all these secretary's distractions due to his ownership of the apartment house.

He was called up on the telephone the other night. The voice at the other end of the line said: "Hello, Mr. Secretary, I live in one of the apartments in Stoneleigh Court, and my dumbwaiter is out of order. Please come over and have it fixed right away. That is only a sample. He's always getting the same sort of complaints. Mr. Hay turned the renting of the apartments over to a firm of contractors. His tenants insist on doing business direct with the secretary of state.

Representative Cowherd of Missouri has a constituent who has for years been trying to procure a pension as a daughter of a soldier. At first she asserted her father served in the Mexican war, then in the Seminole war, and finally in the war of 1812.

Prof. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry in the agricultural department, and something of a humorist, was before the house agricultural committee. "What is a scientific agriculturist?" inquired one of the rural members, desirous of enlightenment and also of drawing the professor out. "A scientific agriculturist," replied Prof. Wiley sagely, "is a man in the employ of the government who can make \$2 grow on an appropriation bill where only \$1 grew before."

The fun-poking at Russian names is rather provincial. Many English proper names must seem quite as odd and mirth-provoking to the Russians as theirs do to us. No Russian would write "Cholmondeley" and pronounce it "Chumley" or "Beauchamp" and call it "Beechem."

Water Engineer Alfred M. Quick of Baltimore estimates that 60,000 gallons of water were thrown upon the flames during the great fire of last month in this city.

"Do you think you have written any lines which will live?" she asked the famous author. "Yes," he replied, "I have sent some private and confidential letters to my friends which will probably publish after my death."—New York Sun.

"Are you still making visits to your dentist?" "No." "How's that?" "Oh, nothing, only I ran out of teeth."—Detroit Free Press.

"Mrs. Gaddis—That's the lady in the corner house—called upon me today," said Mrs. Newcome on the evening of their first day in Losonchurst, "and she tells me all the people are like one big family here." "Ah! yes," replied her husband; "always knocking each other."—Philadelphia Catholic Standard.

"The trouble with Corcoran," said the progressive diplomat, "is that it is too slow." "Slow!" replied the emperor, "you wrong us. Any country that can jump from fatty degeneration into nervous prostration as quickly as we did is pretty rapid."—Washington Star.

"I'll trouble you to hand over your watch," said the courteous footpad. "No trouble at all, I assure you," returned the equally courteous citizen, "it's one of those dollar watches that's guaranteed to run the year, and the year's up."—Indianapolis Star.

"I must warn you, Bridget," said Mrs. Nurich, "to see that the peas are thoroughly mashed." "Yes, ma'am," remarked the new cook in surprise.

"Was Mr. Nurich so highstrung, you know, they make him nervous when they roll off his knife."—Philadelphia Press.

Patron—"I'll have a piece of pumpkin pie. Waiter—Pumpkin pie? Yes, sir. Patron—Pumpkin pie? Waiter—Oh, yes, sir. Think the Boston club will have any chance of winning the pennant this year?—Philadelphia Ledger.

JOBBS OF THE JOKESTERS.

Water Engineer Alfred M. Quick of Baltimore estimates that 60,000 gallons of water were thrown upon the flames during the great fire of last month in this city.

"Do you think you have written any lines which will live?" she asked the famous author. "Yes," he replied, "I have sent some private and confidential letters to my friends which will probably publish after my death."—New York Sun.

"Are you still making visits to your dentist?" "No." "How's that?" "Oh, nothing, only I ran out of teeth."—Detroit Free Press.

"Mrs. Gaddis—That's the lady in the corner house—called upon me today," said Mrs. Newcome on the evening of their first day in Losonchurst, "and she tells me all the people are like one big family here." "Ah! yes," replied her husband; "always knocking each other."—Philadelphia Catholic Standard.

"The trouble with Corcoran," said the progressive diplomat, "is that it is too slow." "Slow!" replied the emperor, "you wrong us. Any country that can jump from fatty degeneration into nervous prostration as quickly as we did is pretty rapid."—Washington Star.

"I'll trouble you to hand over your watch," said the courteous footpad. "No trouble at all, I assure you," returned the equally courteous citizen, "it's one of those dollar watches that's guaranteed to run the year, and the year's up."—Indianapolis Star.

"I must warn you, Bridget," said Mrs. Nurich, "to see that the peas are thoroughly mashed." "Yes, ma'am," remarked the new cook in surprise.

"Was Mr. Nurich so highstrung, you know, they make him nervous when they roll off his knife."—Philadelphia Press.

Patron—"I'll have a piece of pumpkin pie. Waiter—Pumpkin pie? Yes, sir. Patron—Pumpkin pie? Waiter—Oh, yes, sir. Think the Boston club will have any chance of winning the pennant this year?—Philadelphia Ledger.

Lord Fuchs had with ease obtained Miss Ostorbit's consent. And so the next day—alho' it rained—To see her he went. The peer, with reverence of "dough," And the impending bliss He'd have in spending it, you know, this.

like steps the up Went Her pa received his lordship's news With manner sternly grim; America—thus—his his views— Were good enough for him. Lord Fuchs ventured on a sneer—"Pa's with 'er a mile, His brogans planted, and the peer Came

the like

the like

the like

the like

the like

the like

the like

the like

the like

the like

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Get well before you have to think of weak lungs, bronchitis, pleurisy, or consumption. Take the medicine all good doctors prescribe.

AS IT LOOKS NOW. Forecast of a Prospective Scene at the St. Louis Convention. On the assumption that Mr. Bryan is an honest man, what must be the gauge of his intellectual capacity as tested by his views on the great issue that was permanently settled by his first defeat, almost eight years ago?

PERSONAL NOTES. A New York broker has obtained a \$12,500 verdict in a suit against Russell Sage. It is quite evident that "Uncle Russell" is getting old.

van Houten's Cocoa. Pure and Unmixed. Delicate Aroma. Really Cheapest in Use. Best & Goes Farthest. Don't be deceived by a little sunshine. It's a trifle early yet for EASTER BUNNETS.

Buy Sheridan Coal. That's the fuel for these equinoctial storms. Nut, \$6.00 for cooking. Lump, \$6.50 for all heaters. Clean as hard coal and lasts just as long. VICTOR WHITE COAL CO., 1605 Farnam. Tel. 127.