

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss. George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company...

Table with 2 columns: Circulation figures for various months and years, including Total, Less unsold and returned copies, Net total sales, and Net average sales.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, Notary Public.

Nebraska's semi-centennial celebration will be a notable event because it commemorates a notable event.

Veterans of the American civil war are respectfully requested to forget their experiences while the cables are carrying tales of "great battles" in which 800 persons are killed.

Before the end of the month Methodists will know whether they can invest in dancing pumps, or will continue to be confined to the dissipation of church festival lemonade.

In the light of the Lynchburg decision by the supreme court a man is in better condition to stay in America if he escapes from an English prison than if he comes before conviction.

Later dispatches indicate that Congressman Smith's second sight was not entirely at fault in picking "Uncle Joe" Cannon for first place on the national ticket.

Only nine theaters have been closed in New York because of failure to comply with the building laws, which speaks volumes either for the law-abiding qualities of the New York theater owners or for the laxity of the laws.

Scotts Bluffs county is preparing an interesting subject for the republican state convention. It has two county organizations, each of which has issued a call for a convention, and no state issues seem to be at stake.

The Daughters of the Revolution now in session in Boston have not, apparently, inherited the same degree of ancestral belligerency which actuates the members of the society which met in Washington last week.

May day has not brought the number of strikes which have taken place on that day in former years, but there are still enough to show that the problem of the relations between capital and labor is one yet to be settled.

If Omaha can avoid serious strikes in the building trades this year and next it will witness a building boom unequalled in the history of the city.

One of the old established canons of taxation is never to tax anything at a rate that will drive it away. That is still a good rule to follow, but subject always to the rule of uniformity that forbids discrimination between taxpayers similarly situated.

German socialists have discovered that Germany's neutrality in the present war stops short of where it will injure German trade. The fact that Russia is buying submarine boats with German labels on them would indicate that Japan may do the same if it only has the price.

It is quite plain that the officers who swear to the schedules of railroad property in Nebraska filed with the state board of assessment are not the same officers who make the returns embodied in the annual reports to the stockholders which serve as a guide for stock market quotations.

The name of the man commanding the Russian squadron at Vladivostok is, apparently, more illustrious than a Russian victory. At the beginning of the war his name was announced as Lessen. When the first news of his departure from port was sent out the ships were commanded by Yessen; the Japanese transport was sunk by Yessen and he returned to his home port as Jessen. Such variety is confusing to Russophiles, as it is hard to bring off a cheer unless certain for whom to shout.

PRESIDENT AND LEGISLATION.

The constitution of the United States requires that the president shall from time to time give congress information of the state of the union and recommend to consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.

Replying to the charge, Senator Aldrich said he had served in the senate—he has been a member of that body twenty-four years—with five or six different presidents, including a democratic president for two terms, and he had never known a president of the United States, not excepting Mr. Cleveland, who interfered less with the legislative business of the congress or with the action of the house or the senate than the present incumbent of that office.

The simple truth is that President Roosevelt has merely performed his constitutional duty in recommending such legislation as he judged to be necessary and expedient and if in some instances he has urged the adoption of such legislation he was entirely within the executive prerogative. It is not interference with the legislative business of congress for the president to endeavor to impress upon senators and representatives his views of what should be done for the public interest and welfare.

There is no dictation when the president calls into conference members of congress and informs them as to what he believes to be necessary in the way of legislation. Rather is it his imperative duty to so advise congress, for the requirement of the constitution that he shall recommend legislation unquestionably carries with it the privilege of exerting executive influence for its adoption.

Every president has exercised this privilege and so far as we are aware it has never before been questioned or complained of. No president ever employed it more freely than Cleveland, who carried it nearer to the point of dictation than perhaps any other since Jackson. It was exercised by Harrison and by McKinley. It will continue to be used by presidents who have good reasons for their recommendations to congress and feel assured of the necessity and expediency of the measures recommended.

The charge of usurpation directed against President Roosevelt is, as Senator Aldrich declared, nonsense. There is not the slightest foundation for it. Those who make it cite no specific act or circumstance in support of the charge, as certainly they would do if they knew of one. They endeavor to find warrant for it in the pension order changing the age of disability, only to discover that there was democratic precedent for this action.

A SHIPPING COMMISSION. One of the last things done by congress before adjournment was the authorization of a commission to investigate and report upon a method for building up the merchant marine. The commission consists of five senators and five representatives and it is noted that while the three senate republican members are advocates of subsidy and the two democratic senators are squarely with their party against it, the house members of the commission are not thus divided, one of the republicans being in record against subsidy and one of the democrats being inclined to favor that policy.

The intention is that the commission shall make a comprehensive investigation and as the matter is recognized as of commanding importance this will undoubtedly be done, though no great confidence can be felt in the result. The fact is that this question of building up our merchant marine has been so exhaustively discussed for more than a quarter of a century that it is difficult to see what new light can be thrown upon it by another investigation, or what new arguments can be advanced in favor of any plan that has been suggested. Everybody who has given attention to the matter is aware of the fact that nearly our entire foreign commerce is now carried on in foreign ships, that we are absolutely dependent upon European ship owners, who take from this country annually in freight charges, as nearly as can be estimated not less than \$150,000,000. It is also very generally realized that this places our manufacturers at a disadvantage in competition with those of Europe in neutral markets, since foreign shipping interests naturally favor the exporters in their own countries. An American merchant marine would powerfully aid in the extension of our commerce, which is the most important thing to be considered if we are to continue industrial development. It is apparent, therefore, that the question is a most important one, and should be considered in both a practical and patriotic spirit. There can be no reasonable objection, of course, to an investigation by a commission, but as already remarked there is little reason to expect any conclusive result from it, since there seems to be nothing new to be learned on the subject.

Republicans entitled to be specially registered or to take out certificates of removal for the coming republican primary are only until Tuesday, May 3, to appear before the city clerk and take out the necessary documents.

Who refuses to enter the lists under such eminently fair conditions simply admits openly that he cannot get the most votes, but depends upon the harter of delegates in convention to land him in a nomination.

United States District Attorney Grigsby of Alaska seems to have followed the lead of Senator Burton in saying that he took money from a corporation while an officer of the United States, but that it was as an attorney. But his plea met at Washington the same fate as that of Burton at St. Louis, and he is no longer an officer of the government.

The act of congress increasing the pay of rural mail delivery carriers from \$600 to \$720 a year is already operating as a stimulus to applications for rural mail routes. Hitherto it has frequently been impossible to get any one to carry the mail on the rural mail routes, whereas now the prospect is good for fierce competition.

The fusionists who are making so much noise about railroad assessments just now forgot to say anything when the assessments were made by boards of equalization composed of fusion state officers. But, while that ought to stop them, it can afford no excuse for failure on the part of republican assessment boards to do their full duty.

Bouquet for Congress. Baltimore American. It is not exaggeration to say that the first session of the present congress may safely challenge comparison with its predecessors by its enlightened conservatism and practical services to the country.

Why Tell the Truth? Washington Star. Mr. Bryan is justly regarded with appreciation by his private friends. When a man announces that he is going to tell the truth, it usually means that he intends to make himself disagreeable.

American Architecture. Report of Mosley's commission. Some of the private homes of settled and cultured people in Boston, New York, Baltimore and Washington are as good as our best. One of the most refined and dignified of our great homes is the White House. Compared with the tawdry, oppressive glitter and real vulgarity of some of our modern mansions, it is a model of what a home for the president of a great people should be.

Tribute to a "Sky Pilot." New York Tribune. Father Gleason, chaplain of the battleship Missouri by his conduct at the time of the disaster in the face of what seemed certain death, has furnished an illustration of the kind of heroism Mr. Carnegie designed to reward by his fund and medals for heroes. The commander and men of the battleship vie in commending the chaplain, who will be gladly welcomed hereafter on board any American battleship as a "sky pilot" of the class that commands profound respect and admiration.

Does Sugar Destroy Teeth? There is a prevalent notion that if children are allowed to eat sugar they will have bad teeth as a consequence. There is no foundation whatever for such a notion. The negroes of the West Indies are excessive consumers of sweets. They eat an enormous amount of sugarcane, molasses and raw sugar. Yet these people have particularly fine teeth. Whatever other injuries sugar may be capable of doing to the human system, it is very certain that it does not do any injury to the teeth, either in old or young persons.

Perils of Long Trains. San Francisco Chronicle. Richard Mansfield's protest against women wearing long trains to the theater is sensible, and it is to be hoped that it will be recognized. The train is a very great nuisance in entering and in leaving the theater, and in case of any panic it puts a premium on disaster. It may also be added that it creates dust, and as all theaters abound in dust, anything which adds to this evil should be abolished. Probably in a few years the long train will be regarded as the picture hat would be today; yet it is only a short time ago that one was compelled to get occasional glimpses of the stage from behind a hat as large as a bicycle wheel.

WHAT IS "GOOD" LIGHT MUSIC? Question Pressing for an Answer in School Circles. Chicago Inter Ocean. The Indiana Teachers' association has called attention to the fact that in the high schools and in Indiana State Superintendent Cotton to agree with it that the study of good music is as essential as the study of good literature.

A committee of the association recommends that nothing but music that is esteemed classical shall be sung by the teachers and students, and gives Haydn's "The Heavens Are Telling" as an example. Then, as if to show that it is not inclined to be unreasonable, the committee says that light music will not be opposed, if it is good.

This is the difficulty. There is very light and very good music that is very light and very good, but there is also any amount of very good light music which might be regarded as objectionable from an educational point of view, because of its antecedents and associations, as there is any amount of bad heavy music which has nothing but its own respectability to recommend it.

The Indiana Teachers' association should be more specific. The safer way would be to name a very good light music that shall be permissible in the high schools. Otherwise teachers and pupils alike may fall into error. They will not know how good the light music must be to be up to the association's standard of goodness, nor how heavy it must be to be down to the association's standard of lightness.

One question at least that must be answered is, Shall its goodness be measured by its popularity, or will the fact that it is whistled, hummed and sung on every hand, by good people and by people who are not so good, regardless of its antecedents and associations, be sufficient to ostracize it from the Indiana high schools?

There is nothing to stop any republican in this district who has congressional aspirations from putting his name on the official primary ballot for a vote of preference of Douglas county republicans and the man who gets the highest vote will get the support of the delegation from this county. The candidate

ARMY GOSSIP IN WASHINGTON.

Matters of General Interest Gleaned from the Army and Navy Register. A general order in course of preparation by the general staff of the army relating to the system of military instruction which has been under discussion in the general staff for some weeks and the conclusion appears to be that the course of instruction at various schools may be simplified. There is a very well defined notion among some of the army authorities that the officers of the service are destined to get altogether too much schooling and that at the rate military instruction is being imposed upon the commissioned personnel there will be very little left for officers to do except study. It seems to be something like a menace that the training of officers will become much too theoretical and it is understood that the provision for the general order now about to be issued takes into consideration the practical education to which the officer must be subjected.

The new army law provides for the increase of post quartermaster sergeants from 150 to 200. The appointments will be made about July 1, at which time there will be examination of those who have reached the position of sergeant and who have had more than four years' service in the army and who make application to the military secretary of the army. The quartermaster general will only recommend the appointment of those who are the best of their class, and the commissioning officers of the medical department. There has always been more or less question just where the authority of the contract surgeon began and ended. When the surgeon is in charge of a hospital the scope and character of his duty are now definitely stated.

An important provision of the new army law is that which gives contract surgeons of the army who are in charge of hospitals the same authority as is exercised by commissioned officers of the medical department. There has always been more or less question just where the authority of the contract surgeon began and ended. When the surgeon is in charge of a hospital the scope and character of his duty are now definitely stated.

Congress adjourned on Thursday without senatorial confirmation of the appointment of Colonel A. L. ... as a brigadier general, despite the recommendation of the senate military committee in favor of that abnormal promotion. The result was nothing more than might have been expected from the opposition of all the propositions which govern the case. The opposition to the appointment within the senate was not personal, of course, and the fact that there was no rejection of the nomination shows the officer's splendid record counted for something enough to permit the president to make a recommendation in his case and enable him to draw the pay of the grade to which undoubtedly he will ultimately succeed. About the only thing which may be offered by the president in defense of this recommendation is the appointment of Colonel Mills to a brigadier general in his case and enable him to draw the pay of the grade to which undoubtedly he will ultimately succeed.

The following named candidates from the army for appointment as second lieutenants have passed their preliminary examination and will be ordered to Fort Leavenworth for final examination: Charles B. Martin, private, troop F, fifteenth cavalry; John W. Downer, sergeant, thirteenth company, coast artillery; Benjamin B. McCroskey, first sergeant, troop B, fifteenth cavalry; Forest E. Overholser, master electrician, coast artillery; Charles U. L. ... sergeant, first company, George C. Powell, private, troop F, fifteenth cavalry; John Potts, corporal, troop B, third cavalry, and Bertrand A. Houser, corporal, troop K, third cavalry. The name of the general candidate wrongly printed last week was that of H. H. Bissell, sergeant, forty-eighth company, coast artillery, Fort Hancock, N. Y.

It has been decided by the War Department that service in the army as an enlisted man need not be continuous in order to have it count to credit of a soldier who desires to purchase his discharge. This is an important decision to many enlisted men who have served previous terms of enlistment, but have not been continuous and which are now to be considered in determining the period of service.

PERSONAL NOTES. Dave Hill is too wise a bird to hire a hall. It costs \$5,000,000 to build a battleship and it only costs about \$600 to destroy one. Richard Bullock Seawell, the oldest native born resident of Raleigh, N. C., died a few days ago. The pall bearers at his funeral were six of his former slaves.

Eleven cities and towns in Maine intend to celebrate this summer their one hundred and fiftieth anniversary. Most of them will do so in Old Home week, August 14 to 20.

The latest American recipient of honors from the French government is Charles Holman Black of New York, who has just been named by President Loubet an officer of the academy.

Senator Clark of Montana is very sick and is seeking at home and abroad means to check the advance of the grim reaper. The senator is a millionaire one hundred times over. He has the price. Who has the remedy?

When tremors are driven to the last ditch they invariably surrender and save their heads. New York's Board of Education, having been routed in the courts, has repealed the rule dismissing teachers for marrying. Liberty, hail and hurrah!

These are great days for heroes. A Japanese officer, killed in action, has been credited a war god, and survivors of Russia's riddled war ships are being hugged and kissed by the women at home. Some varieties of humanity are truly "killing."

Hugo Goritz, who used to manage Paderewski, announces that he has discovered two Viennese girls, aged respectively 12 and 14, now studying in Leipzig, who have not only remarkable gifts for music, but are already sufficiently progressed to be able to appear in public.

Ex-Speaker D. B. Henderson has arranged to return to his old home in Dubuque, Ia., from New York City. Since his resignation from congress, three years ago, he has received a large salary as attorney for one of the big corporations of the east, but he now elects to leave it.

Captain James Hall, one of the best old time sea captains, was figured as a hero in Richard H. Dana's book, "Two Years Before the Mast," died at East Braintree, Mass., last week at the age of 81 years. Captain Hall was second mate and then first mate of the vessel on which Dana sailed around the Horn to California, and later commanded a big merchantman in the China and the East Indian trade.

The Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, chaplain of the United States senate, advocates old age pensions in Massachusetts of \$50 each. Every one of the old men for whom such pensions are asked, he says, has paid into the state treasury or that of one of its towns his poll tax since he was eighteen years of age. Ask any of your life insurance friends, he adds, to tell you how much two dollars paid annually for sixty years, with compound interest, part of it at the interest rates of 1850, comes to in 1904.

NATIONAL EXPENDITURES.

Per Capita Cost of Government in Various Countries. Philadelphia Public Ledger. A statement just issued by the federal Department of Commerce and Labor, giving the revenues, expenditures and population of all nations for the latest available year, shows that the burden of government rests lightly on the United States. It appears from this statement that the per capita of national expenditure is less in the United States than in any other important country, with the exception of China and India, where the enormous population reduces the per capita to a low figure. The United States occupies an exceedingly favorable position. The per capita expenditure in this country is only \$7.97, estimated upon a population of 80,000,000, falling next below Canada, with a per capita of \$9.30, in a list of sixteen nations, embracing the more important countries, excluding China and India.

It is interesting to note that in New Zealand, where state ownership of public utilities has been tried on an extensive scale, the per capita is \$38.38. In Australia it is \$27.68. The figures for the United Kingdom are \$25.38. France follows with \$24.64. Germany is in a much better position, with a per capita expenditure of \$9.46. The figures for Russia do not vary greatly from those of the United States. Japan does not appear in the statement. The new Republic of Cuba makes an excellent showing, \$13.40, next above that of the well-governed Netherlands.

A few weeks ago the Federal Department of Commerce and Labor presented a table showing the per capita public indebtedness of thirty countries, in which the United States holds an enviable position. The per capita of the German national debt is only a fourth of the state debt, the national per capita is comparatively small. The finances of Mexico have been well managed. Its per capita is only \$12, slightly greater than that of the United States. The heaviest annual interest charge, per capita, is that of Australia, \$19.14; the lowest, that of the United States, which is 25 cents.

THE CENTRAL CITY. St. Louis Ready to Receive the World's Tourist Host. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. For the remainder of the year St. Louis will be the most cosmopolitan place in the world. Already there is a sprinkling of the most strange nationalities on the streets. Old citizens view the passing show with novel sensations. It is well that the city should get this preliminary glimpse of what is to come in future days. Divisions of the earth are drawing closer together. Distance is largely wiped out by the greater speed and comfort of travel. One of the impressive lessons of the fair will be the presence of many sightseers from the remotest corners of the earth. The hundreds of thousands of visitors will be one of the most deeply interesting features of the exhibition. Even now nearly all languages are heard on the crowded avenues and the street cars and diversity of costume proclaims the Turk, the Boer or the Chinaman of high rank. This group speaks Swedish, that French and the next some Oriental tongue. A World's Fair is a place where the people of all inhabited regions. Even now St. Louis is as easy a place to reach as any metropolis on the map. Land on the Atlantic or Pacific side, and the 300,000 miles of American railroads will do the rest.

A hundred years ago St. Louis was an isolated dot of a settlement, a little fur-trading village. The changes of a century are a marvel. What will another such period bring about? That question is too big for human powers of prophecy. New forces of civilization will come into play. Discovery and invention will perform their

SMILING LINES. Old Gentleman—What? Marry that young pauper? From my own pocket I can afford to buy coal. Daughter—But the world's going to buy coal. We're going to have to buy coal. Philadelphia Journal.

Singleton—How did you come to fall in love with your wife? Littleton—I married her for her money, and afterward discovered that she possessed twice as much as she claimed to have.—Puck.

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CONGRESS. Washington Star. Might of done better, That's a fact. Quick to argue, Slow to act. Mighty ready. At a party; At a public hint; To disagree. Slow to notice. A public hint; Always speakin' From day to day. But there's a occasion. Regrets to nurse. Might of done better. And might of done worse. Notwithstanding! The strike an' tricks in legislation. The country prospers From day to day. An' keeps a-goin' The good old way. Party offer. They make bad breaks. But we soon recover From such mistakes. An' we feel, as their records show, That they might of done better. An' might of done worse.

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Good Health depends upon the food you eat.

NOTE.—There are many mixtures, made in imitation of baking powder, which the prudent will avoid. They are lower in price than cream tartar powders, but they are made from alum and are dangerous to use in food.

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