

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROBEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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Table with 3 columns: Circulation category, Number of copies, Total. Includes categories like 'Copies not sold', 'Total', 'Net total sales'.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 19th day of July, 1905. (Seal) M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN. Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have the Bee mailed to them. It is better than a daily letter from home.

The treaties of Gdadeloupe Hidalgo and Paris will show Japan and Russia how to solve the questions of indemnity and transfer of real estate.

And to think that the populists and prohibitionists should leave it to the abolitionists to defend the rights of third political parties in Nebraska.

Governor Cummins evidently believes in reciprocity between nations on the tariff, but not in reciprocity between states on extradition of criminals.

It begins to look as if the mortgage held for some time by a distinguished Nebraska on the position of ambassador to Mexico were about due for foreclosure.

Let the grain rates go down as low as the ratemakers are willing to put them—just so Omaha does not get the worst of it, compared with the other grain markets.

With the "lowa idea" in control of the reciprocity convention, there promises to be a lively time in the organization unless the "Iowa" loses intensity through expansion.

Now comes the report that the Gulf stream has wandered from its usual course. Here is one irregularity which will baffle even the power of a departmental investigation.

If the grain dealers spent nearly \$4,000 giving members of the 1903 Nebraska legislature a good time, wonder what it cost the railroads for their share of the legislative hospitality.

A Russian writer admits that Japan would probably make better use of the island of Sakhalin than Russia is doing, and this is doubtless one reason why the czar objects to parting with it.

Henry Watterson says that the real leaders of America prefer to name congressmen rather than to be congressmen. Colonel Watterson ought to know, for he once served as a congressman.

With a campaign inaugurated for a "double-standard" tariff, a number of democrats will discover for the first time that such a policy was the true idea of the founders, Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson.

Recalling Nebraska experience, the statement that an institution to be known as the Capitol National bank is to be established at Topeka should be viewed with alarm by the residents of the Kansas capital.

Florida evidently has not had as much experience with railroad lawyers as Nebraska, or the fact that one made several different affidavits as to the value of railroad property, would not have created much excitement.

The pretended eleven-hour conversion of the local democracy to the direct primary will fool nobody. The local democratic machine could have established direct primary nominations long ago as the republicans had done, but it would have none of it until it had no alternative.

The main difference between a street and a boulevard in Omaha is that abutting property owners have to pay for improving the street, while the cost of maintaining the boulevard is charged up against the whole city. That, in large part, explains the pressure to change so many streets into boulevards.

THE FINANCIAL SIDE.

The Russian government needs money. Evidence of this is seen in the fact that an imperial ukase has been issued authorizing a new internal loan of \$100,000,000. Russia can borrow no money abroad while the war is in progress and is therefore compelled to seek it at home.

The French bankers some time ago decided to loan no more money to the Russian government for carrying on the war. The German bankers are understood to have reached a like decision.

It is needless to say that a Russian war loan could not be negotiated in England or the United States. The representative of a great American banking house was quoted in a dispatch from Portsmouth a few days ago as saying: "Russia can obtain in America all the money she wants to make peace, but none to make war. Our position is the position of the Paris bankers."

On the other hand, the Japanese government can borrow in London and New York, without straining her credit, for another three years at the existing rates and she can also get more money at home, as shown in the fact that her last domestic loan was largely over-subscribed.

All this it must be presumed is familiar to the Russian government and its representatives at Portsmouth. M. Witte is understood to have conferred with leading Paris financiers before leaving Europe and it is highly probable that the financial agent of the Russian government in this country has conferred with American bankers as to the chances of getting money here in the event of the failure of the peace conference.

It is reasonable to assume that this will exert a powerful, perhaps a controlling, influence in determining the final action of her envoys. To carry on a great war requires money and when a nation finds the money markets of the world closed against it, when on every hand it meets with refusal to support it in carrying on hostilities, and when the ability of its own people to give financial assistance is about exhausted, the time has come to make peace. That is the admonition conveyed in the attitude of the financial world toward Russia and it would seem that power cannot commit so great a mistake as to disregard it. If she shall do so, the consequences, there is every reason to believe, will be far more disastrous than she has already experienced and her humiliation very much greater than if she submitted to the hardest of Japan's demands.

THE CUBAN CAMPAIGN.

There is a presidential campaign in Cuba and according to accounts from there it threatens to develop serious conditions. Indeed, fear is freely expressed that a revolution may result, so bitter is the feeling between the liberal and moderate parties. The candidate of the liberal party for president is Jose Miguel Gomez, while the moderates are supporting President Palma for re-election. Gomez, who is now governor of the province of Vueltras, has taken a decidedly revolutionary position, threatening defiance to even the supreme court of the republic and doing everything possible to arouse partisan passion. A late dispatch describes the situation as serious.

The breaking out of a revolution in Cuba at any time would not be astonishing. While the people have been exceedingly well behaved since the establishment of the republic, showing a better regard for law and order than was generally expected, still partisan feeling runs high and they are easily aroused to violent demonstrations. A Cuban revolution, however, would be short-lived, because the United States would undoubtedly intervene before it had made much progress. One of the Platt amendments, which are incorporated in the Cuban constitution, binds that republic to admit and at all times recognize the right of the United States to intervene if necessary to preserve for and in the island a government able to meet all its internal and external obligations and protect life, property and individual liberty. Under this our government could aid that of Cuba in putting down a revolution and undoubtedly would do so. It is therefore not probable that Gomez and his followers will go to any such extreme as they now threaten.

SLOW PROGRESS AT PANAMA.

The chairman of the Canal commission, after a visit to Panama to look into conditions there, has given out some information which is chiefly interesting to the American public in showing that progress on the canal is slow and that a great deal of preparation is yet necessary before much can be done in the way of construction. He points out that the care of 20,000 employees must have precedence over the actual work of digging and how long it will take to provide this he does not say, but in view of the fact that the somewhat difficult task of preparation has already been going on for a year and a half it will probably require that much more time to complete it. Of course there has in the meanwhile been some digging done, but so far as appears this has not contributed to any important extent to the actual work of construction.

For the little that has thus far been accomplished there has been expended about \$8,000,000 and it is stated that the first appropriation by congress for canal construction will be exhausted by January next, when work will be halted unless promptly after its meeting congress shall by resolution provide additional funds.

It is doubtless true that congress will want to know why so much money has been spent with such unsatisfactory results. Chairman Shonts spoke somewhat optimistically of the great enterprise and expressed the opinion that it could be completed in a shorter time than has been estimated, but public confidence in such a prediction cannot be very strong when it is known how little has been done in the last year and a half. However, there is promise of improvement in methods from which better results are to be expected.

EXAMINING THE FRATERNALS.

The announcement that the Nebraska insurance department will undertake an examination of the affairs of the different fraternal insurance societies whose membership extends through this state suggests several points upon which the public would like elucidation.

While no one has charged that there is any great amount of rottenness or corruption, like that uncovered in the Equitable, festering in the fraternal, but that they have become in their small way reckless and extravagant is indicated by many signs. It is notorious, for example, that the biggest, the loudest and most active of the lobbies, with the exception of the railroad lobby, that have been besieging our legislatures in successive years is the fraternal insurance lobby.

The officers of the fraternal insurance societies doubtless have the right to protect the interests of the members and it is their duty to take such precautionary measures against threatening injuries as circumstances require, but whether they are justified in spending money belonging to the insured to promote or impede legislation that affects only the management of the society and in which the officers themselves are the only ones concerned, is open to question.

If the use of the funds belonging to the policy holders for greasing the wheels of legislation and buying influence of courts through the subsidizing of influential lawyers is reprehensible in the old line insurance companies, similar proceedings on the part of fraternal, although in a small way, would likewise call for condemnation. If the insurance department has a right to examine into and exercise a control over the conduct of the fraternal insurance business, it surely has a right to veto the expenditure of money raised by assessment on the members for the maintenance of a legislative lobby.

If such questionable expenditures were rejected and the beneficiaries compelled to put the money back, we would see no more of the fraternal insurance lobby of the sort that has been so much in evidence of late at Lincoln and other state capitals and the membership of the fraternal would be gainers instead of losers.

THE POSITION TAKEN BY THE COUNTY ATTORNEY AT DES MOINES.

The position taken by the county attorney at Des Moines that the juvenile court law there is a hindrance rather than a help in repressing crime, will be of interest here also, although our Nebraska juvenile court law has not been in operation long enough to demonstrate anything except that it is a rather costly piece of judicial machinery. As these laws are substantially alike in all the states that have adopted them, defects that develop in one may be expected also in the others.

A reason for the recent wreck at Norfolk, wherein fifty or more people were killed, is that the red flag used by the bridge company had faded until it looked white. Saving the cost of a 10-cent piece of bunting is likely to prove an expensive bit of economy when the damage suits are filed.

We are glad to note that Judge Tucker of Nebraska and Arizona enters a general denial to the charges that have been brought against him. We insist, however, that he be more specific as to the heinous offense of sitting with his feet on his desk while entertaining visitors.

If there is really not enough cash to maintain work on the Panama canal until the next meeting of congress, people who have expected to see ships passing through the waterway in ten years will be disappointed or the annual appropriation will have to be increased.

Lieutenant Governor McGilton is again at the helm of the state house in the absence of Governor Mickey. When it comes to practicing up for the real thing, Mr. McGilton has the edge on all the other aspirants for gubernatorial honors.

Manchurian dispatches would indicate that several Japanese soldiers still wish to win reputations even in the cannon's mouth. But the world prays that the reputations yet to be made out of the war will be along the lines of diplomacy.

If the council cannot draw on the city treasury for expense money for delegates to municipal conventions, it is greatly to be feared that the honor of officially representing Omaha at these meetings will go to a discount.

Since they have gone on record against free distribution of seed by the government, seed growers must have discovered a new way of disposing of old stock for which the government has been such a good customer.

Opposed to Extra Work.

The senators do not want an extra session of the congress. They are going to have all they can do to carry out their clip-reforming program at the regular session.

Doctors Want a Show.

It is the doctors' turn to ask for political recognition. At the convention of the American Medical association at Portland, Ore., a resolution was adopted favoring the creation of another cabinet post, that of secretary of public health. If we are to have in the cabinet a secretary of public health the way will be opened for the

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The Russian Uliagan are the workless and homeless, the tramps and outcasts, the men and women without memories or hopes or lies, of whom Gorky has written. Talking advantage of the chaotic state produced by the war and the passive resistance of the people to the old government, they have instituted a reign of terror throughout whole provinces. Their meetings are held in the graveyards at night. Orgies take the place of debates. Without religion and without morals, they think only of satisfying the animal passions which have so long been suppressed by the iron hand of law. At these graveyard conferences the victims are picked and committee of execution appointed. Then by twos and threes the Uliagan make their dreaded calls. The demand in every case is the same—money or your life. No man who owns property is safe. No man who refuses has a chance of escape unless he deserts all and flees to another land. The troops and the police are powerless against the Uliagan because fought between them and the Uliagan and the men in uniform have always got the worst of it, the courage of despair conquering over the unwilling bravery that is only prompted by duty and discipline.

Still Harrowing His Soul.

Mr. Bryan's remark that the gold standard must not be considered as irrevocably fixed in the United States is an indication that his very soul is harrowed by the necessity of taking his chauntiqua prices in the hated yellow metal.

Trying to Break In.

It has been necessary to employ extra guards at the New Jersey penitentiary to keep women from flirting with the convicts. It will be safe, however, to continue to believe that the world would soon go to the bad if there were no women in it.

A Lonesome Minority.

Those 161 Norwegians who voted against separation from Sweden must feel lonesome as they read the election returns. They still have left a way to make their vote effective, as regards themselves at any rate. The car moves across the line into Sweden.

Shine of the Surplus.

Half a dozen insurance companies out west have concluded that they, too, will probe the Equitable. When all the probes get to work the Equitable will have to quit everything else and sit around and bawl out the surplus. The probe has presented their bills. That will take a slice off the surplus.

Unique Cure for Divorce.

A strange remedy for the divorce evil is suggested by a Herald correspondent. He would have the priest or minister who celebrates a marriage require each of the parties to sign a contract that he or she will never sue for a divorce.

Whether this might not be almost as difficult to enforce as the divorce law is suggested by a Herald correspondent. He would have the priest or minister who celebrates a marriage require each of the parties to sign a contract that he or she will never sue for a divorce.

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RUNNING FOR A FALL.

Corporation defiance sure to provoke drastic action.

In his Chautauqua address President Roosevelt spoke plainly regarding the lawless attitude of certain corporate interests and took occasion to emphasize the danger to which they are needlessly exposing themselves by their obstinate determination to thwart justice, he declared that such a course must eventually lead to the enactment of drastic legislation, which, while it might prove distasteful, would be the natural result of the stubborn determination of some of the great combinations striving to prevent, by every device, legal and illegal, the enforcement of the law as it stands. Carrying the argument further, he pointed out that many of these men appear to think the altering of the national constitution by submitting to the mild form of governmental control now prevailing and the absolute freedom to do whatever they choose, and added:

"They are greatly in error. Either they will have to submit to reasonable supervision and regulation by the national authorities or else they will ultimately have to submit to governmental action of a far more drastic type."

Socialism in any form possesses little to commend it to the sober-minded. The prospect of any action leading to confiscation of the property belonging to those who now defy all attempts at restraining them is abhorrent. Government ownership of railroads and other quasi-public corporations is a subject of constant consideration. In spite of this fact, it is clear that President Roosevelt defined the situation accurately if present practices are to continue. By their flagrant disregard of the law and their determination to accept the most drastic regulation on the part of the government, the very men who would be first to decry socialism are doing more to strengthen that than all other forces combined. Drastic action is destined to come as a result of existing conditions, and instead of seeking to ward off the blow those whose interests are the greatest appear to be striving to hasten their own downfall.

CROPS AND PROSPERITY.

Abundant Harvest Stimulates All Lines of Industry.

Wheat, corn and oats—each one of these three cereals promises to be a record breaker this year, according to estimates made by the bureau of agriculture from the August crop statistics of the Agricultural Department. The winter wheat crop has been harvested, and the estimate of 424,000,000 bushels, if accurate, brings the yield within 100,000,000 bushels of last year's entire crop. From the high average production reported, the spring wheat yield may easily pass 350,000,000 bushels, and if so the wheat crop for 1905 will make a new-high record. The corn crop, from the present prospects, may reach 2,700,000,000 bushels, and the oat crop may score a round billion of bushels. Taken altogether, the prospects undoubtedly are that this will be the most phenomenally abundant of all crop years which the United States has ever known.

Great crops of wheat, corn and oats mean that there will be unusually large surpluses to sell abroad, and this means a steady and active foreign trade. The months for the railroads and the steamship lines. In Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri, and in Southern Illinois and Southern Indiana, the wheat and corn crops are both phenomenally large this year, and this vast middle-west territory is closer to Baltimore by rail than any other Atlantic port. Nothing but an unfairly balanced differential can rob this part of transportation advantages which naturally belong here. The eastward movement of wheat should begin shortly, and the overland freight rates will clear and follow in due order. The seaboard lines connecting with the interior will probably need the full complement of new rolling stock which has been added to their equipment during the past twelve months, for the moving of the 1905 crops.

Even the prospect of abundant harvests sends hope and courage throbbing through all forms of multiplied industries. Not the railroads and the steamships alone will be affected by the great crops, but the manufacturing industries in all divisions and specialties will take on an added impulse. The country merchant will widen the sphere of his trade, feeling confident that payments will be met promptly because the crops are good. The industrial fabric of a great nation is a complicated mechanism, but the agricultural industries constitute the motive power that keeps the wheels of industrial turning. Nothing can illustrate the fact better than does the buoyant tone which has been given to all forms of business, merely from the crop expectations.

MODERN FINANCE.

Professionals Find in the Game Lots of "Easy Money."

A man was arrested in New York recently for selling a little machine with which, apparently, blank pieces of paper could be readily converted into \$5 bills, simply by turning a crank and running the blank sheets through two rollers. The thing worked all right as long as it was in the hands of the seller, but when the purchaser took it home and found that the paper that he got in between the rollers went in as it came out, it proved itself a palpable swindle, and the judge before whom the case was brought into court smiled when he so decided. He smiled that he could buy for a few hundred dollars a machine which would print, as rapidly as one could want them, bank notes as good as any bank issues; and his readers, no doubt, will smile when they read this brief report of a true incident in the recent court annals of New York city.

But the credulity of the unfortunate victim of this bunco game is not greater than that of the general public. I need only call attention to the enormous sum of money sunk by the public in all kinds of wild schemes from year to year. It seems only necessary for swindlers to have sufficient ingenuity to tell a smooth falsehood and to promise prodigious profits on small investments, to make the sucker needed, and a man in St. Louis succeeded in coaxing out of the public between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000 on a combined banking and publishing scheme, which was so rank that the Postoffice department finally interfered and stopped his mail. Scarcely a day passes but that the postoffice auditing and similar work to do. Some of these swindlers run on for a long time—the Storey Cotton company, for instance. When the money begins to pour in the swindlers use a part of it to pay big profits to some of those who are in such situations as his. They did this so successfully in the Storey Cotton company that the concern ran on for a number of years.

I had repeated inquiries from readers who asked how it was possible for the Storey Cotton company to pay from 40 to 100 per cent interest on deposits. Again and again I replied that if there were such profits for outsiders that the Storey managers could make they would make it themselves, and that some day the smashup would come. If it did come, and the loss to the creditors of the Storey company ran into the millions. This is a deplorable sort of business, but only deplorable, it seems, if it is done outside of the exchanges. In the stock market deception can be practiced, the public can be misled by utterly false statements, and the stocks can be floated in prodigious quantities at extravagant prices on prospectuses full of lies, and the men who amass immense fortunes by these reprehensible methods, acting under the advice of lawyers who are as unscrupulous as they are adroit, can manage skillfully to keep out of jail.

PROFITS IN COAL STRIKES.

Anthracite Barons Realize Handsomely on Labor Troubles.

As for the anthracite mine owners and operators, they cannot be much disturbed by any such strike. The consequences of transportation, indeed, the "strike" which they really feel regarding this matter seems to be reflected in the course of the stock market the other day when most of the anthracite coal properties scored firm gains. The New Jersey company, for instance, advanced 15 cents, following a recent advance of 30 cents or more Central and Western. Apparently the more strikes which the industry has, resulting as with the last one did, the more it suits the coal roads as coal operators and carriers. Compare the present prices of their stocks with the highest prevailing in that year before the great strike of 1902 and its settlement:

Table with 2 columns: Company Name, Present Prices. Includes Delaware & Hudson, Reading, Erie, etc.

These changes represent the addition of over \$100,000,000 to the market value of the properties specified—and this largely because they were able, through combined control of a newsman's life, not only to pass along the costs of the strike and its settlement to coal consumers, but to make a further addition to the price of coal on their own account. If comparison is made with the average price of the strike period, the addition to the value of these properties would approach \$200,000,000.

The coal roads can easily stand another strike settlement of that sort, but the case of the coal consumer is different. If the public's turn to have a strike—one which will either break up this mighty combination of common carriers illegitimately engaged in coal mining, or bringing the monopoly under close public regulation, which will fix prices according to some other standard than what the people can be made to pay.

Agitation of a Foghorn.

The Hon. John Temple Graves, a distinguished cracker maker of orations and perceptions, has been "denouncing republicanism as the spawn of federalism" and saying of the democratic party that "its mission was never clearer and its prospects never brighter." It has the blessing of the oratorical and orotund temperament that it never is hampered by facts and realities.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

Reform has become so fearsome in Philadelphia that a recent court jury adjourned with scoring one "approach."

At the last tally the number of graveyard voters registered in Philadelphia numbered 54,778, with several wards to bear from Joseph L. Bristow, the nemesis of post-office department grafters, has finished his task in Panama, and is about to resume the editorship of his two Kansas papers.

A Kansas dispatch reports that Senator William Warner of Missouri, is so postured by patronage hunters that he argues with imaginary office seekers even in his sleep.

The preliminary municipal campaign in New York is unusual, inasmuch as neither of the United States senators is thus far taking a hand. Mr. Platt, "be lay low," while Mr. Depew has other fish to fry.

The mayor of Atlantic City, N. J., insists that bathing suits worn in that locality must be of generous length, and of solid material. Peckaboo cloth is forbidden. Evidently the Atlantic City functionary is looking for trouble.

The most serious objection against a Pennsylvanian as a candidate for United States senator is the fact that he is too rich. In nearly every state wealth is the first essential. But Pennsylvania is taking large doses of reform.

The chief business of leading Pittsburg officials appears to be to get railroad passes for their constituents. We are told that the office of the mayor is so crowded with lobbyists that the time that there is little chance for the transaction of other business.

The legislature of Connecticut closed a busy session of five months a few weeks ago, and left abundant evidence of Yankee thrift in the shape of bills for necessaries of lodging suits, work on the state bills for six fountain pens, and 2,500 jack knives, appraised at \$1.00. The former were used in drafting bills and the latter in whittling measures about which the members were properly appraised.

The contest for the city clerk of New Albany, Ind., this fall will be a one-legged race. Only all the candidates announced for the office have only three legs between them. It is not likely that an able-bodied man will be found to compete, as it is expected that sympathy will cut a big figure in the primary.

Ernie, who will have no opposition for the democratic nomination, lost his leg under an engine five years ago. John C. Short and L. G. La Pointe are the only candidates for the republican primary. Short lost his leg under a train at Tipton and La Pointe's leg was crushed by an engine on the Southern railway four years ago.

TART TRIPLES.

The Prodigal Son had just been welcomed home. "Pretty fair reception," he remarked, "but it's nothing like the way they greeted when I made a home run on the diamond."

"Passing the plate for more real, he congratulated the congratulations graciously.—New York Sun.

"Tell me," said the fresh young caller, producing a cigarette, "does smoking go here?"

"Yes," replied Miss Bright, promptly, "and so do the smokers."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"They say you're making plenty of money in the stock market."

"Yes, I never lose anything."

"You're a real winner, aren't you?"

"No; I sell them."—Detroit Free Press.

"Nurich is forever making the most disgusting incendiary speeches."

"You know him, don't you?"

"He's continually bragging that he's got money to burn."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"I shook hands with Wilkins this morning. He doesn't seem well. What's the matter?"

"I think it's enough."

"How do you would worry of the new? She's always afraid I'll carry off some of these contagious diseases home to the children."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Well, well!" exclaimed the man who was reading the scientific notes, "some one has invented a woman's theater hat that shuts up."

"Hub!" snorted the other, "somebody else ought to invent a box party that would be the same thing occasionally."—Philadelphia Press.

The man who can fill a fountain pen without getting ink all over his fingers and the woman who can keep a watch running so that it won't lose more than a minute in a month ought to have some wonderful children. If they should ever make their minds up to get married.—Somerville Journal.

THE BAREHEADED GIRL.

Hartford Post.

You may say what you please about women who wear the hair straight, and let me tell you for of course they are all very charming. But give me the bare-headed girl.

Thus Venus was doubtless a picture as dripping she came from the sea, but not quite the typical maiden.

For fellows like you and like me.

Or Minerva, of wide information, Much wiser than man could ever be— And that means a might, a main, and La Tiant's good for a woman, you see.

And Diana, of course, was entrancing, With quiver and arrow and bow, But much as a man may like hunting, Being hunted is a different story, you know.

And so all of those of tradition, The girls that we find in the books, And take upon them reputation, Regarding it as a good look.

Avant! Let them stay with the ancients! Twentieth century whirl! Demands all the modern improvements, So give me the bare-headed girl.

The bold sun may kiss her complexion As if it were really a peach, and let He may tan it, or freckle, or sunburn, But she her objective will reach.

She lets the free wind her hair tousle, To let it be free, favored, and free, A beauty she is, and forever, A joy, the gay bare-headed girl.

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