THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss:

C. C. Rosewater, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of September, 1905, was as follows:

1	30,400	16	31,700
2	31,530	17	29,910
3	29,550	18	30,700
4	30,350	19	30,700
5	30,770	20	32,410
6	30,820	21	30,820
7	30 730	22	30,960
8	31,000	23	31,020
9	31,800	24	30,050
10	29,650	25	31,130
11	30,800	26	31,030
12	30,750	27	30,900
13	30,710	28	30,770
14	30,850	29	30,970
15	31,050	30	31,850

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C. C. ROSEWATER, Sec'y.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 30 day of September, 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. Address will be changed as often as requested.

When will that injunction by which the Water board has stopped the work of its own appraisers be dissolved?

Today it is the wise man who makes provisions for "extra hazardous risks" when taking out a life insurance policy.

Ratifications of the peace treaty will be exchanged today and China can start to ascertain just what is left to the natives of Manchuria.

Now that Mary Lyon has been registered in the hall of fame in New York it devolves upon the uninformed to discover for what Mary Lyon is famous.

Philadelphia officials accused of crime have voluntarily reported for trial, showing that in their opinion there are worse things than facing a Philadelphia jury.

Public opinion may be able to control the operation of large corporations, but the disclosures elicited by an official investigation sometimes help to form public opinion.

As long as Governor Cummins insists that "Shaw did say it" and the secretary of the treasury reiterates that he did not the "Iowa idea" will refuse to be decently interred.

The Dennison case has been thrown out of court, but Governor Cummins is now too busy revising the tariff to pass on the requisition papers for the star witness in the case.

The transmississippi corn contest, which Kansas City was figuring on, has been postponed for a year. That ought to give time enough for Omaha to break into the game.

With George Fred Williams refusing to support the democratic candidate for lieutenant governor of Massachusetts, the republicans may have to take extra precautions to save that office.

A New York thief under arrest alleges that he was brought to the city to vote at the coming election, but the day is probably past when that plea will result in his discharge in police court, even though Tammany is in full control.

The American Bankers' association denies that it is paying expert "crooks" to prevent them from operating on banks. In the light of daily reports the denial was hardly necessary, for the "crooks" are not delivering the goods.

Paris newspapers which assert that Premier Rouvier prevented war between France and Germany may be preparing for his formal nomination to succeed President Loubet. The story sounds too much like a Dreyfus "dossier" to be true.

Council Bluffs will undertake to acquire its water works plant on a sort of three-appraiser plan, improvised between the city authorities and the water works owners. It is to be hoped Council Bluffs will have better luck than Omaha with its appraisers.

The cancellation of the Markel contract by the Panama Canal commission is now declared to have been by mutual consent. Perhaps. But people have been known to consent to things after they have discovered they could do nothing else.

The Pinkerton agency reports losses last year to banks by robbers, forgers, burglars and sneak thieves at only $97,180.18, which would indicate that the banks have not so much to fear from the "lawless elements of society" as from trusted officials.

PRESIDENT AND THE TARIFF.

General reports from Washington agree in saying that President Roosevelt has decided to omit all discussion of the tariff question from his annual message. According to this information his purpose is to make the subject of railway rate regulation the paramount question in the message and there is very good reason to believe that this is correct. The explanation given is that while Mr. Roosevelt is not opposed to some revision of the tariff, he is far more concerned with the question of railway rate regulation and will consequently put all emphasis upon that. The idea appears to be that the administration would assume too much if it should undertake to push through the two propositions of tariff revision and rate regulation, and in the judgment of the president there is more to be gained for the general good in the latter than in the former.

If Washington reports supposed to have authority behind them are to be accepted, the decision of Mr. Roosevelt is that congress should not be embarrassed by more than one great question of domestic interest. The subject of railway regulation, it is suggested, is sufficient, in the opinion of the president, for the coming congress to deal with at its first session, and most people will concur that in this he is right.

So far as the tariff question is concerned, there is no doubt that it can wait. There is no imperative or general demand for any change in tariff rates and this is said to be recognized by the president. As a matter of fact he is not opposed to tariff revision whenever it shall be found expedient, but there is reason to believe that he is in accord with that element of the republican party which holds that there is no present demand for changes in the tariff and that the policy of protection to American industries and labor should be maintained. Whatever may be said in regard to the attitude in the past of Mr. Roosevelt respecting the tariff, there can be no doubt that today there is not in the country a man who believes more thoroughly than he in the policy of protection to American industries and labor. He has repeatedly indicated this and insisted that nothing should be done that would militate against the standard of living of American labor. There can be no doubt that he feels the same today and that while he realized that another issue should be to the front, as of more pressing importance, the tariff question is not to be wholly ignored.

FINANCIAL LEGISLATION.

The suggestions made by the national convention of bankers at Washington in regard to banking legislation, while certainly entitled to consideration as reflecting the best judgment of the national banking interest of the country, do not seem likely to commend themselves to congress, if we may judge from some expressions of members of that body that have already been given to the public. For instance it is stated to be the opinion of Senator Aldrich, chairman of the committee on finance of the senate, that no financial legislation is necessary during the coming session of congress, except the passage of a bill to enable the proposed Panama canal bonds to be used as a basis of national bank circulation, on the same terms as existing bonds are used.

The expediency of this will be readily realized, since it will afford to the banks an opportunity to increase their circulation to the extent of more than $100,000,000, and the addition which this would make to the paper currency of the country would be sufficient to meet the requirements of the industries and commerce of the nation for several years to come. While this addition to the basis of our bank note circulation is not very great, it is yet of sufficient extent to ward off for the time being any resort to extraordinary methods for providing a note currency, such as one based on assets. An issue of Panama bonds, if made a basis of currency under existing regulations, as there seems every reason why they should be, would enable the banks to very materially increase their circulation and unquestionably those bonds would be just as safe as any other issued under the authority of the government.

We can see no reason why the Panama canal bonds will not be as serviceable as security for national bank circulation as the existing bonds of the government, since they have the same backing, and it seems safe to say that congress will approve the proposition to make them a basis of national bank circulation.

OMAHA AND SOUTH OMAHA.

The Bee is in receipt of a communication from one of its South Omaha readers, taking vigorous exception to a recent editorial article on the relative standing of the Omaha live stock market. The complaint is that the live stock market belongs exclusively to South Omaha and that Omaha has no right to appropriate it to itself. In this particular instance The Bee was simply citing and commenting upon some comparative figures published in Chicago papers as an advertisement in the interest of the Chicago stock yards, and in that statistical table the market here figured as Omaha without any specific reference to South Omaha.

In this same statistical exhibit the live stock market was credited to Chicago rather than to South Chicago—to St. Louis and not to East St. Louis—to Kansas City and not to Kansas City, Kan.—and so on down the list. The market here is known throughout the world as the Omaha market and the fact that South Omaha has a separate corporate existence, while physically and geographically it is a part of Omaha, is not taken into account by anyone excepting those who reside in South Omaha.

It is a good thing to have local pride, but local pride can be carried to the point of squeamishness. Omaha, South Omaha, East Omaha, Dundee and Benson are all parts of Greater Omaha, irrespective of imaginary dividing lines on the map. There is credit enough in the achievements of our live stock market and meat packing industry for all the Omahas to share in without depriving South Omaha of its full quota of glory.

WANTED—A SANE LIBEL LAW.

Nebraska's criminal libel law was passed for the specific purpose of keeping Mr. Rosewater from becoming too personal during the frenzy of political combat, but this law is a tame affair compared with the Salus-Grady statute in Pennsylvania. That measure for muzzling a free press in the interest of crooked politicians has been defied by all the great newspapers of the state, but is still a terror to the little fellows who haven't the money and influence necessary to keep them from getting pinched. To get rid of this measure the Pennsylvania press league was organized last week at Pittsburg, the members of which are pledged to work for the defeat of any and every legislative candidate who will not promise to help repeal the law and enact a sane one in its stead.—Lincoln Journal.

Nebraska's criminal and civil libel laws may be tame compared with the libel laws of Pennsylvania, but they are both relics of dark ages that constitute a standing menace to the freedom of the press. The Nebraska libel laws ought to be amended in the direction of sanity and the state press ought to make itself the moving factor. The idea that vicious libel laws hit the big metropolitan newspapers harder than they do the little country newspapers is entirely erroneous, as has been proven clearly enough during the last few months by prosecutions and litigation affecting the editors of smaller interior papers. The Nebraska Press association could do nothing better for its members than follow the example of the Pennsylvania Press league in preparing in advance a sane code of libel laws and seeing to it that the next legislature is pledged to put such a code on the statute book.

Every cent of the state school fund is now invested, another $50,000 having been planted in Massachusetts state bonds and the rest in registered state warrants. Under existing constitutional limitations the custodians of this trust fund have no other way of investing it, but there is no good reason why the people of Nebraska should loan money to Massachusetts at 3 per cent when they are themselves borrowing money by the sale of municipal and school district bonds at from 4 to 5 per cent. The constitution ought to have been amended long ago to widen the field of securities for school fund investments. The longer this is delayed the more it will cost the taxpayers and the harder it will be to unload the undesirable securities in which the money is now being tied up.

Omaha is getting a great deal more notoriety abroad out of the gas franchise episode than it deserves. One paper has it that the mayor drove a new franchise through the council by the aid of the police force, and another that a street lighting contract was let for ten years, and several that the people of Omaha were up in arms against a job that is to saddle them with a gas contract at increased price. Of course, every one here knows that the contest was simply one between two public service corporations, that there has been no excitement whatever outside of the city hall, that the ordinance has nothing to do with the franchise of any company, and that the street lighting contract is for five years at a reduced price and coupled with a reduction on the price of gas used by the private consumer of 10 cents per 1,000 cubic feet this year and an additional 10 cents per 1,000 next year.

County Treasurer Fink has turned into the city treasury within the past seventeen months over $435,000, collected almost wholly by delinquent tax sales under the scavenger law. It goes without saying that no previous county treasurer ever collected anywhere near that amount of back taxes or ever had such a responsibility to meet.

The newly organized State Board of Health is confronted at the start with an application to have the certificate of a physician revoked for malpractice. If the medical fraternity is disposed to do a little house cleaning now on its own account it should have every encouragement.

With both houses of the Swedish Parliament unanimously approving the treaty of separation with Norway it would appear that the democratic party of the United States has no imitators in the realm of King Oscar, or there would have been at least one dissenting vote.

Progress the Watchword.
Kansas City Journal.

The Union Pacific has dropped James H. Hyde from its list of directors, and is said to be making other improvements.

Cause and Effect.
Indianapolis News.

The man who took that $100,000 express package at Pittsburg is said to be a cigarette fiend. By the way, are you still getting 'em by mail?

Joy of Home Coming.
Philadelphia Press.

Gaynor and Greene express themselves as so delighted to be back again that it seems funny they should have fought so long against coming. Delighted as they are, however, they would have been more delighted to remain in Canada.

A Lonesome Reminder.
San Francisco Chronicle.

At one time the portion of the treasury statement showing the amount of indebtedness of the Pacific railroads to the government used to occupy an important place in that document; now a single line showing that the central branch of the Union Pacific owes $1,600,000 principal and $2,104,586 interest is all that one finds devoted to that part of the government's dealings with the transportation companies in an accounting which has footings amounting to $1,365,672,068.19.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The capture of an Englishman in Macedonia and the sending in one of his ears with a demand for payment of a ransom of $30,000 has an ugly contingency behind it. Of course, it is the prelude to sending in his head if the money is not forthcoming on the day fixed and a guarantee given that the brigands will not be afterward molested. In the event of their demand not being met and the code of the klephts being put into effect, they are, of course, prepared to sell their lives as dearly as possible. It was more than twenty-five years ago that two Englishmen were carried off by brigands in that part of Turkey, one a Colonel Synge, who was taken from his farm near Verria in northern Thessaly, and the other, Mr. Suter, in the employ of a mining company near Doiran in central Macedonia. The ransoms were $75,000 and $65,000, respectively, and were paid by the British government, which on the last occasion publicly notified the brigands that it was the last time it would ransom one of its subjects. This is the first capture in the old style since then, Miss Stone's having been a political matter; but as Mr. Willis, the captive in the present case, is an employe of the Turkish bondholders' Tobacco Regie, the ransom will have to come out of their pockets in the first instance and out of the sultan's treasury afterward.

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A correspondent of one of the London papers, visiting from Baku, where he has been pursuing his inquiries among prominent Armenians, says that the recent outbreak in the Caucasus was the direct consequence of the disturbances in the same region last spring. Then the Armenians were unprepared, and easily fell victims to the Tartars. Their experience taught them a lesson, and they set to work to concentrate, organize, and win. Everybody knew that a conflict was inevitable, but the Russian authorities refused to take precautions. The correspondent does not believe that the Armenians ever made or contemplated a deliberate attack, inasmuch as they were in a numerical minority of about one to five. The immediate cause of the rioting, he says, was some chance shots fired by strikers. Tartars and Armenians alike took these for signs that hostilities had begun, and straightway began to shoot down any foes who came in sight. The slaughter would have been much greater than it was, he declares, if the Armenians had not organized for defence, or if the Russians had not been much more prompt than they were in sending troops to allay the disorders.

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A British naval officer "high in command" at Devonport, presumably the admiral, has been talking with a London newspaper correspondent about the recent decision to convert Singapore into a great naval base. He said no naval man would be surprised by it, as it was clearly foreshadowed a year ago, when the British naval redistribution scheme was published. The reduction of the China squadron formed one of the principal features of it. This reduction has now taken place by the withdrawal of the entire battle division and the conversion of the China command into the Fourth cruiser squadron. Evidently, he pointed out, the war worthiness of a flying force of this character depends largely upon the existence of an adequate base for coaling and replenishing stores. Hong Kong is useful for operations in the China sea, but not for the defense of Australian possessions, and the safeguarding of the Australian colonies is the main object of the whole scheme. Although the British fleet in the far east may continue to be called the China squadron, it is now strategically the Australasian squadron. Under the new condition of things a very small force is sufficient to protect British interests in the China seas. Any conflict relating to those interests would be fought out in European waters. Singapore occupies a most commanding position for the defence by sea of the Australian continent, and has been chosen for that purpose.

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Despite the appeal of the Finns for international intervention for the maintenance of Finland's ancient privileges, and despite the killing of Russian officers in their towns, it is asserted that the discontent which the people feel under the czar's rule has been exaggerated. This may be so, but the czar has done well to concede to the people of his northwest province the restoration of the right to use their native speech in their administrative bodies and bureaus, instead of limiting them to Russian, as at present. A similar grant to Poland would do much to check the discontent and relieve the necessity for secrecy and duplicity in that former kingdom. Doubtless the interests which are served in the concession to the Finns appear unimportant to the outside world, but they indicate a broadening policy which that outside world has long awaited. Russia will gain in the esteem of the nations in proportion as it breaks with the traditions that have hampered its political progress, because in gaining freedom it invites the confidence to which free nations seldom disprove their title. International confidence, if it can secure it, will mean the enlargement of its commerce, the securer establishment of its industries and increased respect for Russian citizens abroad. This confidence will inure to its welfare in all ways, whereas persistence in its former course will expose it not merely to suspicion and reproof, but to the cost and danger of repeated war.

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It was recently announced, probably without official sanction, that Russia would leave 500,000 men on the ground where the peace treaty checked its continued retreat. Later advices put the number at 300,000. While it is readily believed that so large a force has in it somewhat menacing to Japan, inasmuch as economical considerations will doubtless lead to a quick reduction of the Japanese army, inasmuch, also, as Russia's strength is greater on land than on the sea, it is alleged that Russia's purpose in keeping this force is primarily to threaten the Chinese, whose intolerance of the white race continues to be shown in the objection to German traders in their country, and who are not unlikely to be influenced to new forms of old hostility by the success of their blood relatives, the Japanese. Still, there is another reason for the retention of this army at a long distance from the Russian capital, and it is that the soldiers are not trusted at home. In any country where the army is maintained by enforced drafts there is certain to be discontent, but in Russia more than in most others, since no discrimination is made which excuses heads of families, or members of peace societies, or of religious organizations that disbelieve in war, from military service. The very multitude of the soldiers is an element of weakness in one sense, for where the czar has brought together men of different race, creed, speech and political opinion, their officers do not invariably rouse their trust or respect, and are serving a government with which many of them are at odds.

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As the late Captain George Lindsay Anthony Wilson, the Folkstone recluse, died without making a will the whole of his fortune goes to the British crown. Several persons in his service had expected handsome legacies. Captain Wilson, who was the illegitimate son of Sir John Wilson, Bart., at one time commander of the forces in Ceylon, was a bachelor, and left no legal heirs. The estate reverting to the crown under this intestacy has been valued by the authorities at £150,309. To this has to be added £25,063 left by Captain Wilson's father. Sir John Wilson died in 1856, but Captain Wilson refused to touch a penny of it, with the result that the estate has remained for forty-nine years unadministered. Now the crown inherits both fortunes. Says the London Chronicle: "It has very rarely happened that so large an estate as Captain Wilson's falls to the crown. Queen Victoria, during her long life, had only one or two as large. Although the aggregate amount which annually reverts to the crown in the case of persons dying intestate, without known heirs, is considerable, it is chiefly made up of a number of very small estates, and there are usually many claimants. Persons entitled to money are seldom far to seek when wanted, but the number of claimants of money who cannot show any title to it is very large indeed."

POLITICAL DRIFT.

Senator Foraker of Ohio has awakened from his trance and withdrawn his promise to butt into the local fight in Philadelphia.

The ghastly vote of Philadelphia has been reduced still further by striking off the names of revolutionary patriots, long since dead and forgotten.

Just as dime museums are declining in popularity, a Baltimore officeholder protested against having his salary raised. He doesn't need the money.

In Philadelphia the discredited politicians driven from the mealtub by Mayor Weaver are obliged to buy advertising space in the newspapers wherein they boost the superior qualities of their ticket. One lonesome newspaper sticks to the gang.

Among the most interesting candidates for aldermen in New York is Max Kelman, 22 years old, the newsboy financier of the Bronx, who is conducting an interesting campaign in the Thirty-fourth district. Seven years ago he began as a news dealer, made wise investments in stocks and is now worth $50,000, besides some valuable real estate.

More political scandals are promised by the life insurance investigations. The initiated are aware that a juicy poker game was pulled off at Albany during the legislative session, players limited to statesmen not easily handled otherwise, and were allowed to win with great regularity. Considerable insurance money is said to have dropped into various jackpots, and the inquisitors are anxious to turn a searchlight on the game. The spectacle will justify the effort.

Major Carson, Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, commenting on the approaching battle for rate regulation in congress says: "That Theodore Roosevelt is going to have the labor of his life in jamming rate regulation down the throat of the United States senate is a fact increasingly plain each day. The senate is not only hostile to such legislation, but is full of secret enemies of the president. From corridor to corridor the senate chamber is honeycombed with men, who, while avowing for publication their loyalty to the president, would esteem it the chief joy of their lives to thwart him."

A singular state of things has come about in Alabama. Senator Morgan's term expires in 1907. He will be then (if living) nearly 83 years old. Senator Pettus' term expires in 1909. He will be then (if living) nearly 88 years old. Alabama is on the quadrennial plan; after next year's legislature there won't be another until 1910. Next year's legislature, therefore, will have the electing of two United States senators. As far as known General Morgan and General Pettus desire and expect re-election. Suppose they are re-elected. At the end of their terms (if they live that long) General Morgan will be 89 and General Pettus 94.

Charity Begins at Home.
Baltimore American.

There is one good thing to be said about life insurance methods. There seems to be a great deal of home life and family affection about their administration. From the latest developments it is clear that life insurance presidents are certainly good to their sisters and their cousins and their aunts.

MIRTHFUL CHATTER.

Knicker—Few girls keep up their music after they are married.

Bocker—And yet some persons say that marriage is a failure.—New York Sun.

"Break it gently to father," said the college athlete, feebly.

"Break what?" they asked him.

"That I went through that football game without the slightest injury. He'll think I'm losing my nerve."—Chicago Tribune.

"Why has your husband given up deer hunting?"

"He couldn't afford it. You see, it cost him so much to settle with the families of the guides he shot by mistake."—Washington Star.

"Lady," said the ragged individual at the door, "I'm a clock regulator. If yer clock runs fast or slow I kin fix it. It's jist 12:30 now."

"How do you know it is?" asked the housekeeper.

"'Cause I always gits hungry at 12:30."—Philadelphia Press.

Webster was compiling his dictionary.

"It's easy to define words," he cried. "Just suppose I had to explain an exciting home run to a girl."

With a wild yell he proceeded to root further.—New York Tribune.

"Good morning!" said the spider, adding the familiar polite invitation to step into the parlor.

"Step into your parlor?" repeated the fly, with a knowing wink. "You mean your dining room, don't you? No thank you."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"I notice," observed Tuffold Knutt, "that people don't pay no taxes on the costliest things they's got."

"How's that?" grunted Ruffon Wratz.

"Well, f'r instance, if you wuz wuth even a million you wouldn't have to pay nothin' on that peach of a nose you've got."—Chicago Tribune.

THE MORNING AFTER.

Boston Traveller.

I dreamed that I dwelt on an isle of cracked ice,
In the midst of a lake of champagne,
Where bloomed the mint julep in meadows of green,
Amid showers of lithia rain.
I reclined on a divan of lager beer foam,
With a pillow of froth for my head,
While the spray from a fountain of sparkling gin fizz
Descended like dew on my bed.
From far away mountains of crystalline ice,
A zephyr refreshing and cool
Came wafting the incense of sweet muscatel
That sparkled in many a pool.
My senses were soothed by the soft, purling song
Of the brooklet of pousse cafe
That rippled along over pebbles of snow
To a river of absinthe frappe.
Then, lulled by the music of tinkling glass
From the schooners that danced on the deep,
I dreamily sipped a cool highball or two,
And languidly floated to sleep.
* * *
And then I awoke—on a bed full of rocks,
With a bolster as hard as a brick,
A wrench in my back and a wrack in my head,
And a stomach detestably sick;
With sand in my eyes and a grit in my throat,
Where the taste of last evening still clung,
And I felt a dry bath towel stuffed in my mouth,
Which I afterward found was my tongue;
And I groped for the thread of the even'g before
In the mystified maze of my brain,
Until a great light burst upon me at la
"By thunder! I got mine again."