

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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C. C. ROSEWATER, Secretary. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 3rd day of December, 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.

Governor Cummins has his initials, but the Iowa legislature will have the last say.

Mr. Markel would probably be willing to have a few more contracts cancelled at the same price.

The first thing in order for the county board, after completing its organization, will be the problem of the jail feeding graft.

If the Russian loan in Paris is postponed often enough the czar may find that he has saved money by having poor credit.

Secretary Taft is evidently of the opinion that when a Nebraska man has secured the cash the incident may be considered closed.

Governor Cummins' ideas on the subject of improved life insurance laws are such that the legislature will have little trouble in complying with them. Vagueness has merits of its own.

There is no doubt that the soul of John Brown is marching on and at the present time it has got so far from Kansas as to permit that state to draw the color line in its public schools.

One of the men indicted by the federal grand jury at Omaha is said to be suffering from cancer of the stomach in Denver. Strange how incurable maladies so often follow discovery of crime.

And now it transpires that there has been no checking up of the accounts of the county judge or the clerk of the district court for nearly a year. Will the new commissioners take that lid off?

Senator Tillman is showing some of his old spirit in asking for a report on the status of Santo Domingo while the officials of that island are endeavoring to discover that fact for themselves.

New brooms sweep clean, but change for the sake of change is not desirable. If there are to be any changes made in the salaries of employees of the county the changes should be for the better, not for the worse.

Not even the president's strictures will stop people from exercising their inherent right to "knock" whenever they feel like it, and no good cause can suffer from malicious attacks which are not well founded.

Although the Board of County Commissioners holds its session in the dark basement of the court house, there is no reason why the business of the county should not be transacted in broad daylight.

In the light of the moderate sentences passed by judges in Iowa it is not surprising that criminals arrested in other states are willing to admit more serious offenses in the Hawkeye state than those for which they are held.

When the "Beet trust" and the "Oil trust" lock horns the people may see a demonstration of the law of competition on a large scale, but it is more probable that they will learn another lesson regarding the "community of interests."

The hearing of the case against the Standard Oil company in New York shows that Frank Monett was unable to ell a defeat when he saw it. The "dis-solution" was evidently on the order attempted in the Northern Securities case and was much more successful.

PANAMA CANAL CONDITIONS.

The letter of President Roosevelt, transmitting to congress the reports of the canal commission and the Panama Railroad company will remove the bad impression made by the statements of newspaper correspondents and others that conditions on the isthmus are unsatisfactory and that no substantial progress has been made in canal work. He states that the work is being admirably done and that especially during the last nine months great progress has been made. What has been accomplished has been done in the most careful and thorough manner, giving good reason to believe that the canal will be dug in a shorter time than had been anticipated and at an expenditure within the estimated amount.

The president states that he has carefully examined into the accusations of bad conditions on the isthmus and in every case they have been proven to be without foundation in any shape or form. The letter says: "Every specific charge relating to jobbery, to immorality or to inefficiency, from whatever source it has come, has been investigated, and in no single instance have the statements of these sensation mongers and the interested complainants behind them proved true." This is a sufficient answer to the charges and allegations made by Poutney Bigelow in the Independent, and which have been accepted as true by newspaper always ready to discredit the administration. Mr. Roosevelt's letter should remove whatever doubt may exist in regard to the canal work and reassure the country that this vast enterprise is going forward as rapidly as possible. The reports being now before congress, the subject will doubtless receive early consideration by that body and probably there will be some new regulations regarding it.

WHERE THE BOYCOTT HURTS.

The Chinese boycott of American goods is being felt on the Pacific coast. A dispatch from Seattle says that unless the boycott is removed within the next thirty days two large milling companies with a combined capacity of 4,400 barrels of flour per day will be forced practically to close down. The report adds that the boycott has been felt for the past few months by every flour mill on the Pacific coast. A short time ago an officer of the navy, who had been sent to investigate conditions in China, stated that the American warehouses were piled to the roofs with flour and there was no sale for it. Before the boycott there was a market for all the flour exported from this country to China.

Perhaps the closing down of flouring mills on the coast would have the effect to modify public sentiment there in regard to the exclusion policy, but at present it appears to be quite as strong as ever in support of that policy and would even extend it to the Japanese, which would doubtless intensify hostility to American products in the orient. Of course injury from the boycott, if it is not removed, will not be confined to the Pacific coast, hence the matter is one of national concern and must be so treated.

WHAT IS AT STAKE.

The statement just issued by the bureau of statistics, giving the figures of the trade of the United States with Germany, shows what is at stake in the negotiations relative to the new tariff which will go into effect less than two months hence. During the fiscal year which ended last June our commerce with Germany exceeded \$300,000,000, and the balance in favor of this country was \$70,000,000. The value of the exports for that year was less than for the previous fiscal year, which is explained by the decline in the price of raw cotton, the quantity of that article exported to Germany being larger in 1905 than in 1904. This largest item in our exports to that country will not be affected by the new tariff. There was a marked decrease in the exports of breadstuffs to Germany during the last fiscal year, while the exports of provisions were materially increased.

It appears, therefore, that the new tariff will not hit our agricultural interests quite so severely as has been thought, and in the event of a tariff war German industries would suffer more than ours, as a very large proportion of the manufactured articles which we import from that country could be obtained elsewhere, such as cotton and woolen goods, silk manufactures, iron and steel manufactures and leather manufactures, these constituting nearly one-third of the value of last year's importations from Germany. There are various other things imported from that country which could be dispensed with, to the material injury of the German producers whose best market is here. Germany, on the other hand, is now buying from this country few things which are not absolutely necessary to her industries and her people. She must have our cotton, copper, mineral oil and several other articles indispensable to her industries, and she cannot wholly dispense with American provisions without causing some distress to her people.

But while the trade statistics show that a tariff war would doubtless have results more serious to Germany than to the United States, this does not supply a reason why we should not endeavor to effect a fair and equitable arrangement by which anything like a tariff conflict may be averted. This, it is known, the administration has sought to bring about, but the proposals so far of the German government have not been acceptable to the president and secretary of state. The present outlook is not favorable, still it is possible that an agreement will be reached under which American products will for a time be exempt from the operation of the new German tariff, thus giving an opportunity for congress, if disposed, to express itself

on the subject. The sentiment in that body seems to be strongly inclined toward retaliatory action.

ROOSEVELT AND THE LAND GRABBERS

Attorney Gurley's letter, ostensibly written in justification of the light sentence imposed by Judge Munger on Richards and Comstock, is twisted by the World-Herald, which gets its inspiration from former District Attorney Summers, into an impeachment of President Roosevelt, who in an interview with the Nebraska senators, is alleged to have been winking with both eyes at the land fences of the public domain.

Everybody familiar with the course of the hyphenated knows that it blows hot out of its right nostril and cold out of its left nostril alternately. It damns Roosevelt with faint praise one day and stabs him in the back the next day, but always shows a strong leaning to one side or the other. It is not surprising, therefore, that the World-Herald, which is simply a covert attempt to create popular sympathy and pave the way for a miscarriage of justice in the prosecution of parties charged with fraud in the acquisition of public lands.

It is true that President Roosevelt, in his interview with Senators Dietrich and Millard in the summer of 1903, expressed a disposition to treat Nebraska cattlemen who had fenced in public lands with leniency if they would take their fences down within a reasonable time, not later, however, than July 1, 1904. This may have been a stretch of executive clemency, but it certainly could not be construed into an invitation to the land grabbers to continue in their wrongdoing. Instead of taking down their fences within the time indicated by the president, many of the ranchmen fenced in more land and followed it up with fraud and subornation of perjury through bogus homesteaders, thus adding new crimes to their other violations of the federal statute. Surely this was not contemplated by Roosevelt when he expressed himself as disposed to show leniency to the western ranchmen who had fenced in the public domain. But lawyers who expect to be retained and newspapers that have been retained may try to make capital for their clients out of the president's preliminary admonition, which after being defiantly disregarded has been followed up by more drastic treatment.

There is no doubt, however, that the light sentence imposed by Judge Munger upon Richards and Comstock was commensurate with the demand of the prosecuting attorney. The fact is that District Attorney Baxter did not ask any sentence to be imposed.

The earthquake vibrations that shook eastern Nebraska and the report that Jim Hill had secured control of the Union Pacific railroad reached Omaha at about the same time, 6 o'clock, 59 minutes and 59 seconds p. m. At precisely 7 o'clock p. m. there was a counter-rotation with the announcement: "It is a wild tale. E. H. Harriman is a fox." The weather forecasters at Lincoln and Nebraska City did not have their stethoscopes with them when the murmur occurred in the nuptial vale.

One of the last, but not least, desirable reforms inaugurated by Governor LaFollette in Wisconsin was the placing of all state employees under civil service. The first examinations under the new law were held in 100 places Saturday and 1,000 persons competed, including 185 in Madison. Manifestly positions on the Wisconsin state payroll are attractive.

If it takes the Fontanelle governors seventeen ballots in one night and several times seven ballots one night each week to nominate a candidate for mayor, how many full moons will it take to nominate councilmen for the city council in the twelve wards of the city?

As there is no doubt that all members of congress have decided for themselves how they will vote on the Philippine tariff bill further discussion can only be for the purpose of making a record, and there is really too much to be interesting.

The Fontanelle organette screams in red headlines: "Corporations or the people is fast becoming the issue of the spring campaign." Which of the three Fontanelle candidates represents the people: Is it Beuson, Broatch or Saunders in this irrepressible conflict?

Pensylvanians on the Isle of Pines who hope for relief through the intervention of Senator Penrose have probably not heard the latest report from Philadelphia, where the senator may be kept busy with his own political affairs for a number of weeks.

President Roosevelt is of the opinion that the best is none too good for the Panama canal work and under the circumstances the people of the United States will agree with him. It is result and not investment which counts in this day.

The request of Congressman Morris Shepard of Texas for an investigation of the expulsion of Mrs. Morris from the White House office is so apparently aimed at the chairman on military affairs of the house that it is bereft of all its sting.

A Question Solved. New York Sun. The Hon. Grover Cleveland continues to answer the question, "What will we do with our ex-presidents?" with complete success and apparent satisfaction to himself and the public.

Now for Business. Baltimore American. With no paper to obstruct the view, congress seems to be getting much clearer.

lighted as to the duties of the railroads to the public, and as to the duties of the individual members to see those other duties discharged as representatives of the traveling public.

Minor Scenes and Incidents Noted on the Spot.

Wall street will be brought closer to the national capital this year than ever before. Indeed the development of close business relations between stock brokerage and the people of Washington has become too conspicuous to be overlooked. Several Washington correspondents comment significantly on what they term "the invasion of the national capital by Wall street brokers."

Many of the big Wall street houses have established branches, others are coming and another class have direct wire communication with offices of local brokers. "It is difficult to conceive," says the Chicago Chronicle correspondent, "that the invasion was prompted by a desire to share in Washington's brokerage business, which is not large and never has been profitable except to a few firms. The stock exchange seems to be awakening to the fact that Washington, as a center of activities which exercise a dominant influence upon the market, can no longer be left out of their reckoning."

"The planners of the railroads, whose success or failure depend upon the procurement of early and accurate information, foresee that the next two years are likely to be crowded with epoch-making legislation. There is no place where information concerning such legislation can be procured like Washington. Then, too, there is the supreme court, with its vast calendar of litigation that affects, to a greater extent, every form of life in the United States. The departments are homebased with men who do not hesitate to increase their income by timely information which may be deemed useful for stock market purposes."

"The machinery of the government in all its branches is regarded by Wall street as an essential part of its own organization and how to get into intimate touch with this machinery is the present eager quest of Wall street."

"Senator Dolliver of Iowa, though one of the youngest members of the upper house, is likely to be much in the public eye this session because of his position as active representative of the administration's rate regulation policy on the senate floor." By reason of ill-health Senator Cullom of Illinois is likely to take a minor part in the strenuous work of handling the rate bill. Another time of the Interstate Commerce committee favoring the measure, Mr. Dolliver comes next, and a position of active leadership is conceded to him. He has introduced a bill which received the approval of many who have been prominent in urging legislation. These indorsers include the Interstate Commerce commission, whose members go so far as to indicate that the Dolliver bill is, if anything, preferable to the one they prepared. Judge S. H. Cowan of Texas, who represents the law committee of the Interstate Commerce Law convention, spent a fortnight here assisting Mr. Dolliver in drafting the bill. It is now probable that the Dolliver measure will in substance at least become the house committee measure, being introduced there by Chairman Hepburn and other Iowa men.

Senator Dolliver is for a year or more made a study of the problem of government relations to transportation interests, and of the various solutions or attempts at solutions, that have been adopted all over the world. He has made himself thoroughly conversant with the subject and with the local and constitutional problems involved in it. It is known that he is now engaged in preparing a speech on the subject, which is expected to rank as one of the most notable oratorical feats the senate has known in recent years. During an experience of seven terms in the house Mr. Dolliver earned a place in the front rank of congressional debaters. Since his admission to the senate he has observed the proprieties that senatorial courtesy imposes on new members by refraining from much exercise of the oratorical talents. Having now by reason of several years service reached the point where he can with good grace assume to occupy the floor when the spirit moves him, it is expected that he will discontinue the policy of silence which is imposed during the period of senatorial adolescence and assume an active part in the legislation to which he has been giving his time.

Some of the returning congressmen had a quiet little poker game recently at a place frequented by individuals desiring refreshment for the inner man. Of these, a constituent of one of the players, having devoured some free lunch and drunk saraparilla, wandered into the room where his congressman was to see how he was getting along. The fact that the constituent did not know a thing about poker did not interfere with his interest in the game. He wandered up and stood behind his congressman, looking over the latter's shoulder with innocent interest. It was a jackpot, and the center of the table was beginning to look like the United States map. Presumably the innocent bystander made a discovery.

"Why," he cried to his congressman, "that's funny. You've got four cards there that all look alike!" The jackpot ended then and there. The congressman thinks this matter of compliance to one's constituents is being overdone.

Vespaian Warner, commissioner of pensions and formerly congressman from Bloomington, Ill., district, has been made a rich man by the recent death of his father, Dr. John Warner of De Witt county. The estate of Dr. Warner is valued at \$2,000,000. Of this sum the pension commissioner will get one-fourth.

There are three daughters, who will also draw \$500,000 each. One of them is a wife of a woman, Mrs. Dr. Mettler. The other two are Mrs. Flora McDermott and Mrs. Grant Bell, both of De Witt county.

As agent of the Moore estate, which was the richest ever collected in De Witt county, Mr. Warner receives an income of \$5,000 per annum. The estate of his father will give him an income of not less than \$2,000,000 each year.

Colonel Warner is made executor and trustee of all the properties left by his father for a term of fifteen years, without bond.

Edward Everett Hale was one of the guests at a millionaire's dinner. The millionaire was a free spender, but he wanted full credit for every dollar put out. And as the dinner progressed he told his guests what the more expensive dishes had cost. "This terrapin," he would say, "was shipped direct from Baltimore. A Baltimore cook came on to prepare it. The dish actually cost \$1 a teaspoonful." So he talked of the other courses. He dwelt especially on the expense of the large and beautiful grapes. He told, down to a penny, what he had figured it out that the grapes had cost him apiece. The guests looked annoyed. They ate the expensive grapes charily. But Dr. Hale, smiling, extended his plate and said: "Would you mind cutting me off about \$15? worth more, please?"

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BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

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For Coughs and Colds. There is a remedy over sixty years old—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Of course you have heard of it, probably have used it. Once in the family, it stays; the one household remedy for coughs and colds. Ask your own doctor about it. Do as he says. We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines. Made by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR—For the hair. AYER'S PILLS—For constipation. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA—For the blood. AYER'S AGUE CURE—For malaria and ague.

PERSONAL NOTES. Judge Paynter, "Joe" Blackburn's successor, is said to be the first senator from Kentucky in forty years who didn't serve in the confederate army. Yet Kentucky was never a confederate state. Somebody kidnaped the statue of the devil erected in front of a Detroit man's home. While people are entitled to enjoy company of their own choosing, the feeling against monopoly is too strong to be openly defied. Nathan Wesley Hale, republican congressman from Tennessee, can claim descent from Oliver Cromwell, and one of his ancestors, General Nathan Towson, was a quartermaster general under George Washington. The worst thing yet heard of Mr. J. P. Morgan is the admiring statement of a hotel waiter that no matter how large a banknote he has handed a waiter he always tells that avaricious functionary to keep the change. The democracy of Portland will pass up the Jackson anniversary today without a celebration. The "gilded saints" and the "roughneck" divisions of the party could not agree on the proper stimulants for the glorious occasion. "Big Bill" Devery, ex-chief of police in New York, has been quoted a number of times concerning General Bingham, the new commissioner of police. But the best thing he has said yet is this: "I do pity the man. Does he know what he is running against? Say, did you ever see a baby try to wrestle with a 2-year-old Jersey bull?" CONGRESSMEN AND PASSES. Rear Provoked by Withdrawal of Railroad Favor. St. Louis Republic. The resentment of many members of congress against the railroads for cutting off their passes reveals a small graft among the members that is surprising. Though members receive from the government mileage at the rate of 20 cents a mile for the trip between Washington and their homes, too many of them have been saving out of this 2 cents a mile, which is the regular fare for most long trips, through the gratuity of free transportation. The 20 cents a mile allowed by the government will pay all railroad fares, Pullman car fares, restaurant and other incidental expenses of the trip and leave something over for pocket money. It amounts to \$400 going and coming, for a trip of 1,000 miles, which is about the distance between St. Louis and Washington. And yet, members are grumbling because the 2-cent-a-mile pass is no more for them. Grosvener of Ohio expresses his sentiments in a groveling way when he suggests that, since the roads will save such large sums by cutting off the pass, they can spare, perhaps, \$10,000,000 of the \$50,000,000 which the government is paying them for hauling the mails, money if anything over for pocket money. It is a suggestion that is surprising. That Mr. Grosvener and fellow beneficiaries of the pass have been voting the railroads all this money over and above what their service has been worth in carrying the mails? If the roads are getting \$10,000,000 a year more than their service is worth, that sum should surely be cut out of the appropriation for carrying the mails. But the suggestion seems unpleasantly like a threat of retaliation when it comes from a docked beneficiary of the congressional pass.

THE CAMERA TRIEND. Lippincott's Magazine. He took the house, he took the bars. The children at their play. He took the dog, he took the cat. And Dobbins, he took the rat. He took the pretty parlor maid. A-swing on the gate. And posed with a rake and vowed. The picture simply great. He took Priscilla fifty ways—Indoors and out of doors (Two loved Priscilla ever since. She romped in pinafores). He took himself away by stealth. One night without a tale. But, oh—the hardened miscreant! He took Priscilla, too.

In Boston, unlimited telephones are \$162 a year. In Glasgow, \$26.25—the city owns the telephones; and makes \$108,000 a year for the public purse.

We have much to learn from the old world and Russell is teaching it in his interesting and wonderful fact-stories in Everybody's. See January.

Everybody's Magazine 15 cents \$1.50 a year. Special representatives wanted for Everybody's Magazine in towns where there are no druggists.

Browning, King & Co. ORIGINATORS AND SOLE MAKERS OF HALF SIZES IN CLOTHING. Excellent Overcoats at Reduced Prices. What's your preference? Step in and try on one or two—we've many styles and qualities to show you, and we believe our overcoats to be "superior" in every respect. By superior coats we mean coats that are made better and different from the common horde. Come here with your overcoat wants and you will do well—especially so now while we are giving you the benefit of a BIG REDUCTION. Fifteenth and Douglas Sts. B&K OMAHA NEB. Broadway at 32nd Street NEW YORK Factory, Cooper Square.