

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss. I, C. C. Rosewater, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, depose and say that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of February, 1906, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Copy number, Circulation, Total. Rows 1-12 showing circulation figures for various editions.

Net total sales, \$69,048. Daily average, \$2,292. C. C. ROSEWATER, Secretary. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 20th day of February, 1906. M. B. HINGMAN, Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN. Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

Mr. Groundhog is due to have emerged, but the chances are that the winter postscript forced him to beat a second retreat.

It is a wise oil salesman that knows his real employer; but it is a wiser one who, knowing it, maintains silence on the witness stand.

That Omaha preacher for whom the other preachers have been praying protests that praying is his business and that he is entirely able to pray for himself.

Two more Ohio bankers start prison service this week. Ohio's banking laws seem to be safer and sounder than some of those who attempt to operate under them.

Senator Newlands has accepted the popular idea of securing a democratic meeting, but unfortunately the vandals at his banquet failed to produce harmony.

A coal strike is in progress in Canada. Our Lady of the Snows can confer a blessing on the United States by showing how to effect a settlement before business suffers.

Now that Andrew Hamilton has begun to advise New York legislators on the subject of changing the insurance laws, it is in order for him to present his claim for immunity.

Senator Depew says he fears the camera fiends. He was not wont to thus seek oblivion, but such is the difference between the desire for fame and the shrinking from notoriety.

National banks of St. Louis have refused an offer of money to be loaned gratis by the government. Here is another city which has apparently successfully withstood the strain of a world's fair.

Charles M. Schwab denies that he is to be a candidate for United States senator from Nevada. The denial may be but a defense against premature attack upon his sinews of war by anxious Nevada voters.

The theory of the Bronsch boosters in scheming for votes is that those who are not for sale must be clubbed into line. There are evidences already that both the barrel and the bludgeon are busy for Bronsch.

Policyholders who object to life insurance agents working to secure proxies in favor of present trustees should remember that these agents must be kept busy in some way or they may forget how to work.

Nebraska has to contend with neither forest fires nor snowslides and this summer should enjoy the present blanket of snow into a surplus of legal tender, while more spectacular but less fortunate communities are making up their losses.

It is announced that America is free to insist upon its rights in Turkey because it is not directly interested in the reforms in that country, but the person making this statement evidently forgets that the United States is acting as a place of refuge for the people exiled by a failure to carry out those reforms.

Has the county jail feeding graft been in any way abated, or is it still going on in the same old fashion? We ought to find out when the sheriff's bill for prisoners' keep for the month of February is presented, but why should it not have been presented promptly on the first of the month like any other bill for the county?

QUESTION OF JUDICIAL REVIEW.

The debate on the railroad rate bill in the senate is more and more narrowing to the question of special provision for appeal to the courts from the decision of the Interstate Commerce commission fixing maximum rates. Not only the speeches on the senate floor but also the private expressions of senators reveal an almost infinite variety of opinion on this point, which in the public mind is the vital one.

Many amendments are now pending bearing on the question of judicial review and the collateral points as to time when the commission's rates when fixed shall go into effect and the conditions of compliance with them or depositing in court the amount of charge in controversy pending final court decision, and many more such amendments are being prepared to be introduced later.

The serious difficulty is to distinguish between amendatory effort, which is honestly aimed to make the measure constitutionally valid and practically efficient and effort the ulterior purpose of which is to weaken it. For there are not a few senators real hostile to the bill restrained by the sentiment of their constituencies from openly opposing it.

The reassuring fact amidst all this confusion and all these perils in the senate is that the sincere friends of the bill, while they differ among themselves as to details, are making more manifest all the time the spirit which subordinates minor considerations to the main point. Back of that is the not less important fact that after the senate debate shall have worn itself out, whatever the vote may be, the final form of the measure will be fixed in conference with the house, and the house, backed by the administration, it is believed, will stand pat for minimum constitutional judicial review.

RAILWAY MAIL APPROPRIATION.

The anticipation that the feature of the postoffice appropriation bill, which is soon to be made the order of business in the house, regarding railway mail subsidies and contracts, will provoke earnest discussion, ought certainly to be verified. Here is a matter involving enormous expenditures of public money for which the time is ripe to have not only publicity, but remedial action. It opens opportunity for congress to deal specifically with a business matter of the highest importance immediately in hand instead of indulging in long distance rhetoric.

It is notorious that the compensation allowed railroad companies for carrying the mails is flagrantly excessive now as it has been for many years. The pay allowed is so grossly out of proportion to the service rendered as in large part to amount to "a grab," being in many cases double and in some cases treble what is allowed by the chief European governments for like service.

If there were nothing else the enormous and still growing annual deficit of the postal department ought now to move congress to long delayed corrective action. Public opinion at length aroused on the general subject of the relations of the government to the carrier-corporations would seem to make the present an opportune moment to move seriously for such a result.

A POLICY HOLDER'S PROTEST.

The necessity of unflinching vigilance yet on the part of policy holders over the management of life insurance companies, notwithstanding the overhauling that has been recently made or begun, is strikingly suggested by the protest of Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the international policy holders' committee of the New York Life, against certain alleged expenditures of that company's funds by its officers in an effort to gain proxies to secure their re-election. If, as alleged, a postage bill of \$30,000 and printing and other bills amounting to several times that sum have been paid by them for such purpose it would be a breach of trust not less offensive in character nor less prejudicial to the interests of the policy holders than many of the capital abuses, the official ex-

their resentment and received such notable public condemnation.

It goes without saying that the retention of any official or set of officials in the custody of these insurance funds and management of the companies is not one of the objects of the relation of high trust involved in them. That relation necessarily creates an immense power and opportunity for personal advantage in the hands of those to whom such funds are confided. But to pervert the trust to the end of maintaining the power is a misappropriation as gross and as dangerous as any of the abuses of the McCurdy and the Alexanders. The very act implies sinister design.

What makes the alleged new developments more noteworthy is the fact that the trustees and officials involved represent a reorganization in the management of the company which purports to be a reaction against proved long standing abuses. The protest which is responsibly made by a respectable policy holder's interest, whatever the motive back of it may be, raises a specific and vital question of fact which it will not do to evade or ignore. And the fact, if it be as alleged, will be a sure sign to policy holders and the public that the house-cleaning in the big life companies has not yet been anywhere near as thorough as it ought to be.

OMAHA'S GROWING IMPORTANCE AS A GRAIN CENTER.

It certainly affords a sense of satisfaction to know that Omaha's growing importance as a grain center is being recognized in as far east as New England, and, as a matter of fact, throughout the country. The erection of an active grain market at Omaha, though dating back only two years, has caused more changes on the map of the grain business and grain carrying of this country than any other newly developed market in the same period ever did before.

That Omaha is already, and will continue, to be a permanent factor in grain distribution is now everywhere conceded. This is due to the superior advantages which our city enjoys from point of view of both grain production and grain transportation. The agricultural territory tributary to Omaha constitutes the very heart of the grain and wheat region, out of which are filled the granaries of the world, and the surplus production of this area which supplies the bulk of the export trade.

On the other side, the railway facilities for bringing the grain into Omaha and taking it out, as well as the elevator facilities for storage, are surpassed by no other city, except possibly Chicago, and these facilities are being steadily improved. The rate makers on grain tariffs are compelled to use Omaha as one of the main basing points because our grain shippers have the option of choosing between the Atlantic seaboard and the gulf ports.

Occupying such a strong position, Omaha's grain market ought to go right ahead with the procession and cannot be ignored or disregarded in the future.

Word comes from Lincoln that Pass Distributor Ager, the pink of the railway lobby, has sold his city residence and proposes to repair to an acre tract further out in the suburbs for the purpose of indulging his taste for horticulture, in the pursuit of which he finds himself too cramped in his old home.

We are sure this will be interesting information for a host of Mr. Ager's friends, especially if it should result in transforming the methods of the oil room lobby. When the next legislature meets we will expect to find the lawmakers, equipped with well stocked buffets and choice viands, entertained in a floral bower, breathing the purity of the lily and the fragrance of the rose, and carry with them as the only souvenir a sweet smelling boutonniere or a vagi-bued nosegay. But whether the floral bower in prospect will prove up in results with the oil room of old remains to be seen.

The voters of Omaha are not disposed to put chestnuts out of the fire, either for the gas company or the electric light company—for the Bell telephone or the Independent telephone—for the street-railway company or for the water company—but they are disposed to give every interest, corporate or private, a fair hearing and a square deal on every proposition in which they are concerned. What they insist in exacting from public officers is that in dealing with the franchised corporations the interests of the taxpayers and of the city shall be paramount. A man should be no more able to ride into office by indiscriminate attacks upon everything in the name of a public service corporation than upon an outspoken championship of corporate abuses and arbitrary extortion. Keep in the middle of the road.

Dr. Charles E. Bessey, professor of botany in the University of Nebraska, is being urged by his friends for the position of secretary of the Smithsonian Institution—a position that has come to be regarded as a high prize to be awarded to a scientist of the first rank. Dr. Bessey's pre-eminent qualifications for such an honor are well established and such as Nebraska would like to continue to have his undivided services for the university, it could not but feel honored by his recognition.

The political endorsement business is booming in Omaha. A half keg of beer will procure an endorsement for any old office or any old thing, and a whole keg will secure the rescinding of a previous endorsement and the repudiation of the endorser. As city treasurer A. H. Hennings has handed for the taxpayers of Omaha more than \$18,000,000. His conduct of the office has been checked up during that time by republicans and

and by democratic comptrollers, and also by expert auditors of the guaranty bond companies, and not a penny has been found to have gone astray.

A movement is under way in New York for the collection of a fund to be devoted to the erection of a bronze monument of Joseph Jefferson in Central park. A considerable portion of the \$50,000 needed has already been promised. William Frederick MacMonnies, a well known sculptor, now living in Paris, has expressed a willingness to undertake the task.

Among those who have been named to act as a committee in charge of the collection fund are: Messrs. Stanford White, John D. Crimmins, W. Bourke Cockran, Frank Tilford, John H. Starnes, Edward Laubeback, Henry Cantril, William Frederick MacMonnies, C. B. Jefferson, Walter Damrosch, Francis Wilson, Frederick T. Adams, Eugene M. O'Neill and E. S. Willard.

James W. Morrissey, who has assumed charge of the gathering of the committee, is in communication with several persons in London, and expects soon to add to the personnel of the committee the names of Sir Charles Wyndham and Miss Mary Anderson de Navarrete. The collection will be by popular subscription, ranging from \$1 up. It is hoped to have the unveiling of the monument occur within the year.

Rev. M. J. Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's cathedral, agrees with Rev. Dr. Parkhurst and Rev. Dr. Rainford for regulated Sunday opening of saloons and has written a letter against the district local option bill introduced into the Albany legislature by Senator Tully. He says: "The local option bill is reasonable. New York needs different rules in different places. For example, where I live, at Fifty-first street and Madison avenue, there is no reason why liquor should ever be sold on a Sunday or any other day. But in the neighborhood that crowded portions of the town or the recreation parts should be governed by a regulation that would be eminently proper here, and which, as a matter of fact, exists without any law. Respectable people of small means would have an opportunity on Sundays to get proper beverages. The same is true for those who go to the beaches and other resorts for recreation."

The Charity Organization Society of New York is preparing warnings to be sent out to its correspondents all over the United States to put charitable people on their guard against the National Sunshine Legion and its employees. It is declared that this "great" organization, with its charitable activities confined to bogus settlements and nurseries.

The organization issues two publications, Sunshine and Sunshine Journal. It has prospered wonderfully for two years by its confusion with the International Sunshine Society, a genuine and powerful organization of charity workers. According to officials of the Charity Organization Society, the "fake" Sunshine organization has worked many big cities and gathered in not less than \$200,000 since it began operating.

A school exclusively for little Celestials is an absolutely new feature of the educational movement in New York. Some few of the children here have attended the public schools, but with their limited knowledge of the language they have been handicapped, although, strange as it may seem, Chinese children have a capacity for absorbing almost double the amount of learning in about half the time required by the average American child of the same years. The children here have shown to us nothing but their books, and they have far too much reverence for their teacher to think of throwing spitballs or pulling the queue of the little next-door neighbor, as the normal white youth is celebrated for doing.

Details of the system of so-called "honest graft" under which William George Foster reaped a profit of from \$5,000 to \$50,000 a year through the collection of advertising bills against the city of New York will be disclosed by an inquiry now being made by the finance committee of the board of aldermen into the whole subject of city advertising.

Official action was taken when it was learned that Foster was regarded as a sort of middle man, with whom persons desirous of getting city advertising must make arrangements before they could get a city contract. Among some publishers who have been designated frequently by the board of city record to carry city advertising the belief was accepted that no business could be done with the city unless Foster was employed to collect the bills. Foster's charge was always from 5 to 15 per cent of the total amount of the bill, usually 15.

Electric music is the latest promise of this age of electricity. In three months a central power plant will be established in New York, and from this it is declared music made by electricity will be transmitted through the houses to the homes of subscribers. The first plant will be designed to accommodate 1,000 instruments, each of which will send forth the notes made in the power house and transmitted by telephone.

The plan is set forth in the electrical world, which tells of the completion by Dr. Theobald Cahill of Holyoke, Mass., of a piano on which he has worked for many years. Dr. Cahill has an elaborate electrical plant at Holyoke, in which tests have been made.

The inventor dispenses with all strings, reeds, and other devices with which man has been accustomed to sound his notes. He installs a battery of alternators, which will transmit musical electrical waves, and these are adjusted to as many different vibrations as the strings of a piano keyboard. To play the instrument a piano keyboard is used. The pressing of a key will operate a switch which will close the circuit leading to the alternator adjusted to produce just the note that the piano string would produce.

But the note will not be sounded in the ear of the operator from the battery itself. The vibrations will be communicated to the main wires, which will transmit them through brass wires to the other end of telephone. There the note will be sounded. One of these receiving telephones will be connected with the operator, and thus he will know how his playing sounds to all others connected with the main wires. The receiving telephones will be fitted with a megaphone-like device warranted to carry the notes throughout a room as well as an organ would. In case of a large hall it is said that several of these could be used.

American Type of Man. Minneapolis Journal. Prof. Edward A. Ross of the University of Nebraska uses the term "The American breed" to describe what he calls a distinct type of man that rests upon a people so different from the ordinary types of Europe. There are reasons why our immigrants should become nervous and energetic in one or two generations, but Prof. Ross seems to think that the restlessness is not acquired here, but is the reason why these types left Europe. America is therefore breeding out of the energetic folks from Europe—they are selected, venturesome natures and constitute a type. Whatever the reason is, the type is fairly distinct and the chances are that much of our prosperity is due partly to our energy and not altogether to our laziness.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

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Advertisement for Ayer's Cream Baking Powder. Text: "Fifty Years the Standard. A Cream of Tartar Powder Made From Grapes No Alum." Includes an illustration of a woman's face.

PERSONAL NOTES. Winter is getting in a few parting kicks during these fast-lengthening days. The women of Raleigh, N. C., are engaged in collecting funds for the erection of a monument in that city to the memory of Sir Walter Raleigh.

Horace Tenney, the best known of the pioneer lawyers and editors of Wisconsin, has just died at Madison. He selected the site for the University of Wisconsin.

King Edward's consent to the appointment of John Burns as one of his cabinet advisers gives British royalty the historic distinction of being the first of European dynasties to recognize organized labor.

Hats off to Mary Clifford! She is a husky jewel in Chicago's galaxy, the kind of a girl pictured in "I will." Obed to the limit by two maulers she grabbed a handy chair leg and pounded some sense into the skulls of the maulers. Then she had a good cry and felt much relieved.

In their innocent way chaplains often produce miniature sensations. For instance, when Chaplain Hale of the United States senate began his prayer last Thursday with the admonition, "I say unto you here, love your enemies," the only senator present happened to be Mr. Platt of New York.

Among the distinguished foreigners who have accepted invitations to attend the annual convention of the American Medical association are: Prof. Trendelenburg of Leipzig, Reginald Harrison of London, Prof. Van Rosthorn of Heidelberg, Prof. Van Frey of Wurzburg and Prof. Dührssen of Berlin.

When Senator J. T. Morgan was asked by a Britisher at what college he was graduated, he replied that the first time he was ever on a college campus in his life was in the civil war, when, with his command, he took refuge from the Yankee bullets behind the brick walls of the College of William and Mary, in Virginia.

Readers of the Congressional Record these days can require a vast amount of solid information spiced with intercolloquy interruptions. The latter serve to break the solidity of argument and produce paragraphic breathing spots in the columns of verbiage. When an honorable senator is declaiming vigorously or otherwise, another honorable senator butts in with a question: "Mr. President—"

The vice president—Does the senator from North Carolina yield to the senator from South Carolina? "Certainly." Of course the honorable senators do not repeat what the governors of those states said on a historical occasion, but their remarks are not as dry as a Sahara.

STUNNING BLOW FOR TRUSTS. Important Decision in the Paper and Tobacco Trust Cases. Minneapolis Tribune. The decision of the United States supreme court in the Paper and Tobacco trust cases is of tremendous importance. It means that the creatures of the government are not greater than the government itself, that when the government wishes to know how they have been using the chartered powers and privileges granted, it has a perfect right to call for the books and papers and to compel the officers of these creatures to answer any questions which may be propounded with regard to the conduct of the business.

That is common sense. It is such a reasonable, natural conclusion that it does not seem as if the attorneys for the corporations could ever have hoped to establish any other principle. It is unthinkable that the government should create an institution like a corporation, turn over to it powers which may lead to the complete control of important lines of industry, affecting materially the welfare of the people, and concede that it had no power at any time to inquire into the use made of these powers and privileges.

The decision is just what the country has been waiting for. The trusts will have to talk. It will no longer be worth while for a trust officer to hide behind the advice of counsel. It will do no good for counsel to interpose. The theory that the trust officer can escape on the ground that to testify is to incriminate himself, the supreme court says, does not apply to the corporations. While the individual may not be prosecuted or punished on evidence furnished by himself, the corporation is not so protected.

This decision is the most effective weapon ever placed in the hands of the officers of the law in their efforts to break up the trusts. We shall see results now which have not been possible before, and if the trust are not destroyed they will at least be compelled to be decent, and when it appears that they are abusing their corporate privileges, it will be possible to find out exactly what they are doing and to punish them under the Sherman law for its violation.

This decision is a great victory for the people over arrogant and insolent corporate power; it is epochal in its significance.

POINTED REMARKS. "Peckham's wife doesn't chatter as much as she used to." "No, Peckham cured her. He told her that when her lips were close together they formed a perfect Cupid's bow."—Philadelphia Press.

First Legislator—I see a Kansas man has declared "a fuss is a bribe and any man ought to be too big to accept such a small bribe." Second Legislator—Well, of course, that's true, but it would look kinder small for us to go further and ask the railroads to pay us for riding, wouldn't it?—Kansas City Times.

"I've been looking for a small man in this department with glasses," said the old woman. "Well," replied the new floor walker. "Well, I can't find him." "Maybe the glasses you've been looking for him with are too strong, ma'am. Try a microscope."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Fred—I wonder why the game of poker is so called? Joe—Probably because a fellow is apt to burn his fingers when he gets the wrong end of it.—Chicago News.

"I suppose you understand all about this question of abolishing railway rebates?" "No," answered Farmer Corntassel. "I don't exactly understand it. But as long as it's something the railroads don't like I feel it my duty to be in favor of it."—Washington Star.

The Star of the Gulgustland Comedy company. Did you know there was a cigar named after me? The Low Comedian (whose salary is in arrears)—I guess that was one of them I just smoked. The Star—Indeed! What makes you think so? The Low Comedian—It didn't draw very well.—Puck.

THE BARGAIN BRIGADE. Woman's Home Companion. Half a block, half a block. Half a block and any man ought to be too big to accept such a small bribe. Picked into trolley cars. Rode the six hundred. Maidens and matrons hale. Tall spinners, slim and pale. Rode the bargain sale. Rode the six hundred.

Autos in right of them. Hansons to left of them. Flying trains over them. Rattled and thundered. Forward, through all the rear; On, through the crowd they bore, At twice the bargain store. Rode the six hundred.

When at that mart of trade, Stern-faced and unafraid, Oh, the wild charge they made! All the clocks wondered. Theirs not to make reply, Theirs not to reason why, Theirs but to obey. All the six hundred.

On bargains still intent, Homeward the buyers went, With clock and patience spent. And friendships sundered. What though their hats sport dents, What though their gowns show rents, They have saved thirty cents. Noble six hundred.

Advertisement for "For Thin, Poor Blood." Text: "You can trust a medicine tested sixty years! Sixty years of experience, think of that! Experience with Ayer's Sarsaparilla; the original Sarsaparilla; the Sarsaparilla the doctors endorse for thin blood, weak nerves, general debility. What does your doctor say? We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines." Includes an illustration of a man's face.