

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

R. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

Entered at Omaha Postoffice as second class mail matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year, \$4.00...

DELIVERED BY CARRIER: Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week, 12c...

Advertisement rates: Omaha—The Bee Building, South Omaha—City Hall Building...

CORRESPONDENCE.

Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

REMITTANCES.

Remit by draft, express or postal order payable to The Bee Publishing Company.

STATEMENT OF PUBLICATION.

Table with columns for date, number of copies, and total circulation. Includes entries for June 1st through 6th.

Total 10,570. Less unsold copies 10,890.

Net total sales 1,570.

Daily average 1,570.

C. C. ROSEWATER, General Manager.

Subscribed in full for the year ending June 30, 1906.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them.

South Dakota "insurgents" have landed on top, at least to the extent of naming the ticket.

Germany has barred the American "dime novel." That is one embargo that will evoke no retaliation.

For once the public will approve the use of the "whitewash brush," but it must be on the walls of the Chicago packing houses.

The grand jury has completed its work and adjourned and the ugly rumors will have to go into cold storage for the summer.

Is it hot about time for father-in-law's democratic organ to renew its question, "Are you a Fontanelle or are you a republican?"

With Russian land owners uniting with the cabinet against the demands of the Duma the situation in that country approaches closer to that of France before the revolution.

That endorsement of Dave O'Brien for the vacant place on the Park commission seems to have come too late. The Seventh ward is closer to the honorable mayor than the Fifth ward.

Denver's "Honest Election" league cannot be built merely on "well defined rumors," inasmuch as the sheriff, district attorney and coroner have all been removed from office by a special grand jury.

Men in alleged illegal combinations are becoming more tractable, now being willing to admit the truth of matters alleged in the government's indictments and seeking only to avoid the legal consequences.

David R. Francis sounds the real democratic sentiment for success at any price. Having gone to defeat last time with the man of his choice on a platform of his liking, he is now ready to follow the other fellow.

Mayor Dahman ought to know better than to ask the council for reasons for rejection of his appointees when it has been sixteen years since the democrats have had a chance to line up at the municipal pie counter.

The Mexican mine superintendent who predicts war between Mexico and the United States as the result of the trouble at Cananea evidently believes the United States has gone as wild over copper as Great Britain has over gold.

The wonder is that even Pennsylvania coal mines could have paid dividends on all the stock given away. And now the holders of these securities will probably pose as men whose vested interests must be protected in any law which may be passed to regulate the traffic.

Those officials who have discovered the proposed meeting of an international convention of anarchists at Chicago this week are fortunate in not being required to make their prediction come true. Chicago has anarchists enough of its own, at both ends of the social ladder, without importing any more.

The Postoffice department at Washington has given Nebraska postmasters a five-day leave of absence to attend the convention of their state association at Omaha next week. It is to be hoped few postmasters will fail to take advantage of this opportunity to show their interest in the work of the department and keep in touch with their fellow postmasters.

THE GRAZING LAND PROBLEM.

The Nebraska Stock Growers' Association, which is holding a meeting at Alliance to consider subjects of interest to its members, will find its most perplexing problem centering in the disposition of the grazing lands included in the public domain.

The cattlemen are up against a condition rather than a theory. The removal of the fences and the failure of the Kinkaid act to meet their expectations has left them where some remedial legislation has become almost imperative.

The difficulty heretofore has been to reach any agreement among themselves as to what form this legislation should take. A conference held with the Omaha Commercial club in this city in February last adopted resolutions "endorsing the principle of disposing of the unoccupied public lands in northwestern Nebraska, popularly known as the sand hills, for lease or sale for cattle raising and grazing purposes," and the cattlemen can confidently count upon the co-operation of the commercial interests of the state in any feasible plan that promises solution of their troubles.

The suggestion of outright sale of such lands as are not suitable for cultivation and homesteading referred to the resolutions passed at that meeting came from the editor of The Bee, who urged in its behalf that it would tend to stimulate improvements which would be discouraged by the leasing system. Sale, furthermore, would make the land wholly subject to the jurisdiction of the state, whereas so long as it remains part of the public domain it would be exempt from taxation and contribute nothing to the support of state government.

The sale of the land, moreover, would settle the question once and for all time, while the leasing proposition would invite constant legislative tinkering.

The cattlemen, who of course are most directly concerned, should consider carefully the advantages and disadvantages of the various methods and try to reconcile all conflicting interests. If they can agree upon what is best for them they can appeal to congress for relief with a reasonable hope of having their appeal heeded.

UNIFORM NATURALIZATION.

The naturalization bill, which by 1896 parliamentary management, has been got through the house, is in its main features and purpose in line with intelligent opinion, although in the existing conditions of public business it is not likely to become a law at this session of congress. Uniformity of naturalization procedure and requirements are a great desideratum. The practice in the courts in many parts of the union, particularly in the great cities, long ago degenerated often into a scandal and a farce, contributing in no small way to demoralize and corrupt elections and government.

Beyond the safeguards which the bill provides for general public interests, its permanent and certain means of record is highly desirable in the interests of foreigners who come in good faith—to become permanent citizens. American citizenship is too valuable and important a matter to be left to the haphazard and uncertain methods that have caused so much trouble both to the government and to foreigners who have both rights and duties under it.

Genuine American sentiment never has been and is not now disposed to tolerate illiberal or harsh conditions of naturalization, but it is becoming more necessary than it has been in the past that proper conditions, such as commend themselves to fair minded men, whether American or foreign born, should be uniformly prescribed and seriously enforced throughout the union.

THE NEW BRYAN PLAY.

The stage settings are being arranged with extreme pains and skill and the red fire and all the accessories of scenic effect prepared upon a carefully drawn plan, so that William J. Bryan may step to the center of the stage, not only at the psychological moment, but also amidst the most dramatic circumstances. The Missouri democrats, by formal state convention resolution and the pronouncements of the chairman, David R. Francis, both conceived with strict regard to the highest art of political theatricals, have jolted now taken their position in the introductory diagram, demanding Mr. Bryan's nomination for the presidency.

It is possible to forecast that the play-plot calls for a dramatic fusion so all-embracing as to take in Cleveland and Bryan, Parker and Tillman, ultra conservative and extreme radical, the classes and the masses, and all intermediate shades, interests and prejudices. Just how all these incongruous or mutually repellant elements are to be co-ordinated in one grand political spectacle is, very fully, left vague, according to the

THE NEBRASKA SENATORSHIP.

The force of the blow dealt to the management of the Pennsylvania railroad by the official confessions of graft made before the Interstate Commerce commission was reflected by President Cassatt on his hurried return from a European trip. Ever since he became president of the company in 1898 his unvarying custom was to avoid the interview.

When A. J. Cassatt was born in Pittsburgh in 1829, says the New York Evening Post, fortunes were not so colossal as they are today. The father's wealth would have seemed insignificant beside that of the present time. Mr. Cassatt is estimated to be worth at the present time \$25,000,000, and at least \$7,000,000 of that he made out of railroads.

It is an oft-demonstrated fact that there is no permanent success in politics without one stands by his friends, but in spite of that thousands think their case will prove an exception to the rule, or perhaps they do not know the rule, and sacrifice those who have proven that they are disinterested and competent.

Such politicians come up spasmodically and drop back again. They make a friend who has a pull and get a start. Then they drop into the hands of a more powerful man and are forgotten. They remain until another man of some influence, who does not know them, gives them another start and the old performance is repeated.

With some, strange as it may seem, at first thought, obligation becomes so irksome that it is turned to opposition and actual hatred, while with others the natural disposition to intrigue is so strong that it controls them everywhere. Others are pessimists and can never think their friends will succeed as long as they are always looking for a chance to swap off a good, tried friend for any fellow on the other side.

Our thoughts are turned in this unpleasant channel by the announcement of Judge Crouse that he will accept the endorsement of the Fontanelle club of Omaha and enter the race for United States senator against Edward Rosewater. Here is an aggravated case of political corruption. Judge Crouse is an able man and has made a good officer wherever he has been tried and he has drifted to the surface several times in the course of a long life.

Even after G. M. Hitchcock, Crouse's son-in-law, had commenced his war of extermination upon Mr. Rosewater, and when it was well known that Crouse was in the city, he was seen in the office of the World-Herald, Mr. Rosewater's competitor, and he was seen in the office of the editor of The Bee. He asserted with truth that he was free from entangling alliances and would make a clean officer. Many old-timers said if you help Crouse you will get kicked for doing it when he gets into office.

Now it seems to be Edward Rosewater's opportunity. The sentiments he has fostered and fostered are doing him good. When he was far less popular than now he received two-thirds of all the republican votes in the state for United States senator. It is admitted by his bitter enemies that he will carry Douglas county and his popularity with the farmers throughout the state is well proven. Just at this critical time Lorenzo Crouse lends his name to the Fontanelle club, the only organized opposition to Mr. Rosewater in the state. They have been anxiously seeking a candidate in Omaha and Crouse is kindly enough to lend them his name.

It is generally believed that Norris Brown is no longer formidable, that his life is ephemeral, without good backing and lacking foundation, and with all that it ripened too soon. Candidates and others have lost all fear of him and consequently all interest in present elections. He is attracting all attention. He is the man they are afraid of. The spontaneous endorsements of his candidacy by the press were four or five times as many as all the endorsements of Mr. Brown, and it is well understood that most of Mr. Brown's were really endorsements by the accommodation editors by courtesy of the accommodation editor who had no interest either way.

Bondsmen of the former city treasurer of Falls City assert that his bond is defective. One would think the costly experience of Nebraska would have taught the lesson of seeing to it that all official bonds were legally drawn and secured by enforceable guarantees.

Governor Folk may be pleased with the endorsement of his administration by the democratic convention of Missouri, but as the resolution endorsed all administrations which preceded his others will be inclined to consider his share perfunctory.

Kindness of the Guardian.

A postal savings bank is to be organized for the Philippines. Just see what we could have if we were wards of the government instead of being the government.

Emulating Crockett's Coon. Baltimore American.

THE NEBRASKA SENATORSHIP.

Political Philosophy Inspired by Protection of Philosophy as a Field. York Times (rep.). To the man who can sit dispassionately and meditate, there is a good deal to interest, instruct and amuse in the political world.

It is in nearly every case, or at least many cases, if one has sufficient opportunity and warts it in behalf of another, he gets kicks and injury instead of thanks. If you take a man from obscurity, or perhaps worse, and start him along the road to prominence and success in more than half the cases, he will use whatever prominence and influence and opportunity he has never given any demonstration of such an inclination, or who have even displayed a disposition to do them harm.

Such politicians come up spasmodically and drop back again. They make a friend who has a pull and get a start. Then they drop into the hands of a more powerful man and are forgotten. They remain until another man of some influence, who does not know them, gives them another start and the old performance is repeated.

With some, strange as it may seem, at first thought, obligation becomes so irksome that it is turned to opposition and actual hatred, while with others the natural disposition to intrigue is so strong that it controls them everywhere. Others are pessimists and can never think their friends will succeed as long as they are always looking for a chance to swap off a good, tried friend for any fellow on the other side.

Our thoughts are turned in this unpleasant channel by the announcement of Judge Crouse that he will accept the endorsement of the Fontanelle club of Omaha and enter the race for United States senator against Edward Rosewater. Here is an aggravated case of political corruption. Judge Crouse is an able man and has made a good officer wherever he has been tried and he has drifted to the surface several times in the course of a long life.

Even after G. M. Hitchcock, Crouse's son-in-law, had commenced his war of extermination upon Mr. Rosewater, and when it was well known that Crouse was in the city, he was seen in the office of the World-Herald, Mr. Rosewater's competitor, and he was seen in the office of the editor of The Bee. He asserted with truth that he was free from entangling alliances and would make a clean officer. Many old-timers said if you help Crouse you will get kicked for doing it when he gets into office.

Now it seems to be Edward Rosewater's opportunity. The sentiments he has fostered and fostered are doing him good. When he was far less popular than now he received two-thirds of all the republican votes in the state for United States senator. It is admitted by his bitter enemies that he will carry Douglas county and his popularity with the farmers throughout the state is well proven. Just at this critical time Lorenzo Crouse lends his name to the Fontanelle club, the only organized opposition to Mr. Rosewater in the state. They have been anxiously seeking a candidate in Omaha and Crouse is kindly enough to lend them his name.

It is generally believed that Norris Brown is no longer formidable, that his life is ephemeral, without good backing and lacking foundation, and with all that it ripened too soon. Candidates and others have lost all fear of him and consequently all interest in present elections. He is attracting all attention. He is the man they are afraid of. The spontaneous endorsements of his candidacy by the press were four or five times as many as all the endorsements of Mr. Brown, and it is well understood that most of Mr. Brown's were really endorsements by the accommodation editors by courtesy of the accommodation editor who had no interest either way.

Bondsmen of the former city treasurer of Falls City assert that his bond is defective. One would think the costly experience of Nebraska would have taught the lesson of seeing to it that all official bonds were legally drawn and secured by enforceable guarantees.

Governor Folk may be pleased with the endorsement of his administration by the democratic convention of Missouri, but as the resolution endorsed all administrations which preceded his others will be inclined to consider his share perfunctory.

Kindness of the Guardian.

A postal savings bank is to be organized for the Philippines. Just see what we could have if we were wards of the government instead of being the government.

Emulating Crockett's Coon. Baltimore American.

CASSATT OF THE P. R. R.

The force of the blow dealt to the management of the Pennsylvania railroad by the official confessions of graft made before the Interstate Commerce commission was reflected by President Cassatt on his hurried return from a European trip. Ever since he became president of the company in 1898 his unvarying custom was to avoid the interview.

When A. J. Cassatt was born in Pittsburgh in 1829, says the New York Evening Post, fortunes were not so colossal as they are today. The father's wealth would have seemed insignificant beside that of the present time. Mr. Cassatt is estimated to be worth at the present time \$25,000,000, and at least \$7,000,000 of that he made out of railroads.

It is an oft-demonstrated fact that there is no permanent success in politics without one stands by his friends, but in spite of that thousands think their case will prove an exception to the rule, or perhaps they do not know the rule, and sacrifice those who have proven that they are disinterested and competent.

Such politicians come up spasmodically and drop back again. They make a friend who has a pull and get a start. Then they drop into the hands of a more powerful man and are forgotten. They remain until another man of some influence, who does not know them, gives them another start and the old performance is repeated.

With some, strange as it may seem, at first thought, obligation becomes so irksome that it is turned to opposition and actual hatred, while with others the natural disposition to intrigue is so strong that it controls them everywhere. Others are pessimists and can never think their friends will succeed as long as they are always looking for a chance to swap off a good, tried friend for any fellow on the other side.

Our thoughts are turned in this unpleasant channel by the announcement of Judge Crouse that he will accept the endorsement of the Fontanelle club of Omaha and enter the race for United States senator against Edward Rosewater. Here is an aggravated case of political corruption. Judge Crouse is an able man and has made a good officer wherever he has been tried and he has drifted to the surface several times in the course of a long life.

Even after G. M. Hitchcock, Crouse's son-in-law, had commenced his war of extermination upon Mr. Rosewater, and when it was well known that Crouse was in the city, he was seen in the office of the World-Herald, Mr. Rosewater's competitor, and he was seen in the office of the editor of The Bee. He asserted with truth that he was free from entangling alliances and would make a clean officer. Many old-timers said if you help Crouse you will get kicked for doing it when he gets into office.

Now it seems to be Edward Rosewater's opportunity. The sentiments he has fostered and fostered are doing him good. When he was far less popular than now he received two-thirds of all the republican votes in the state for United States senator. It is admitted by his bitter enemies that he will carry Douglas county and his popularity with the farmers throughout the state is well proven. Just at this critical time Lorenzo Crouse lends his name to the Fontanelle club, the only organized opposition to Mr. Rosewater in the state. They have been anxiously seeking a candidate in Omaha and Crouse is kindly enough to lend them his name.

It is generally believed that Norris Brown is no longer formidable, that his life is ephemeral, without good backing and lacking foundation, and with all that it ripened too soon. Candidates and others have lost all fear of him and consequently all interest in present elections. He is attracting all attention. He is the man they are afraid of. The spontaneous endorsements of his candidacy by the press were four or five times as many as all the endorsements of Mr. Brown, and it is well understood that most of Mr. Brown's were really endorsements by the accommodation editors by courtesy of the accommodation editor who had no interest either way.

Bondsmen of the former city treasurer of Falls City assert that his bond is defective. One would think the costly experience of Nebraska would have taught the lesson of seeing to it that all official bonds were legally drawn and secured by enforceable guarantees.

Kindness of the Guardian.

A postal savings bank is to be organized for the Philippines. Just see what we could have if we were wards of the government instead of being the government.

Emulating Crockett's Coon. Baltimore American.

Ask Your Own Doctor. If he tells you to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for your severe cough or bronchial trouble, then take it. We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines.

MEMORIAL DAY REFORM. Comment on the Nebraska Policy of Prohibiting Sports. It is interesting that the habit of turning Memorial day into a holiday for base ball matches, golf, races and games in general inspired one state last week to a vigorous effort to correct the tendency.

PERSONAL NOTES. Commissioner Bingham of New York seems to be improving the use of New York members of it having gone to jail the same day.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS. An Old and Well-Tried Remedy. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It is a fact that the most delicate and nervous children are benefited by this medicine.

Orchard & Wilhelm Carpet Co. 414-416-418 South 16th Street. DETROIT JEWEL GAS STOVES as Bakers. Some may wonder at our claim for the supremacy of the Jewel Oven both in economy of fuel and quality of the work.

Orchard & Wilhelm Carpet Co. 414-416-418 South 16th Street. DETROIT JEWEL GAS STOVES as Bakers. Some may wonder at our claim for the supremacy of the Jewel Oven both in economy of fuel and quality of the work.

Orchard & Wilhelm Carpet Co. 414-416-418 South 16th Street. DETROIT JEWEL GAS STOVES as Bakers. Some may wonder at our claim for the supremacy of the Jewel Oven both in economy of fuel and quality of the work.

Orchard & Wilhelm Carpet Co. 414-416-418 South 16th Street. DETROIT JEWEL GAS STOVES as Bakers. Some may wonder at our claim for the supremacy of the Jewel Oven both in economy of fuel and quality of the work.

Orchard & Wilhelm Carpet Co. 414-416-418 South 16th Street. DETROIT JEWEL GAS STOVES as Bakers. Some may wonder at our claim for the supremacy of the Jewel Oven both in economy of fuel and quality of the work.

Orchard & Wilhelm Carpet Co. 414-416-418 South 16th Street. DETROIT JEWEL GAS STOVES as Bakers. Some may wonder at our claim for the supremacy of the Jewel Oven both in economy of fuel and quality of the work.

Orchard & Wilhelm Carpet Co. 414-416-418 South 16th Street. DETROIT JEWEL GAS STOVES as Bakers. Some may wonder at our claim for the supremacy of the Jewel Oven both in economy of fuel and quality of the work.

Orchard & Wilhelm Carpet Co. 414-416-418 South 16th Street. DETROIT JEWEL GAS STOVES as Bakers. Some may wonder at our claim for the supremacy of the Jewel Oven both in economy of fuel and quality of the work.