

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

R. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss: I, C. C. Rosewater, general manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, deposes that the actual number of full and complete copies received at the printing office during the month of June, 1906, was as follows:

1. 32,700	17. 32,400
2. 32,010	18. 31,950
3. 30,750	19. 31,810
4. 31,950	20. 32,050
5. 31,890	21. 31,850
6. 32,090	22. 32,770
7. 32,010	23. 32,770
8. 31,900	24. 32,340
9. 32,410	25. 31,750
10. 30,880	26. 31,750
11. 32,350	27. 31,850
12. 31,800	28. 31,750
13. 31,810	29. 31,700
14. 31,890	30. 32,250
15. 31,870	

Total 954,180
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Net total sales 943,684
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C. C. ROSEWATER,
General Manager.
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 30th day of June, 1906.
(Seal.) M. B. HUNGATE,
Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN.
Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to their address, which will be changed as often as required.

That famous "ting of ingratitude" evidently still rankles.

That Panama officer who subdued rioters with a riding whip must have studied police methods from a Russian expert.

Tom Taggart's dense ignorance of what takes place under his eyes should win him a large salary as president of a "trust."

With the Baptist convention in session here, the weather man would have been derelict had he not contributed the rain.

By ignoring the campaign of 1904 Colonel Bryan's interviews are not well calculated to win Judge Parker to the "forgive and forget" program.

Judging by their resolutions there is nothing wrong with the "stairwar" republicans of North Dakota, although the "progressives" were inclined to question their soundness.

Boston is to investigate charges of illegal actions by corporations. Is it possible that Massachusetts laws are also passed to be ignored, and the "puritan conscious" is a myth?

Without affirming Japan's intention of "closing the door" of Manchuria occidental traders seem to think the door will be made so small as to permit only an oriental to enter.

The more people think of the Dreyfus case the greater is the inclination to believe in the theory that emotional insanity is sometimes epidemic; and France is showing signs of recovery.

The Missouri supreme court has formally decided that residents of the old soldiers' home are not to be classed with paupers and have a right to vote. That republican victory, last year is still bearing fruit.

Tennessee republicans became as wildly excited in their state convention as though something were really at issue. Secretary Taft's remarks absent federal office holding in the south may yet be justified.

The report of appraisers of the John A. McCall estate shows that it is not safe to estimate the wealth of an individual until he turns his property over to the probate court. Even Rockefeller and Carnegie had appoint expectations.

The secretary of the Omaha Grain exchange announces receipt of copies of the new interstate commerce law for inspection by those interested. It is safe to say that the section relating to the issue of free passes will interest as many if not more than any other section.

Secretary Wilson returned to Washington from Chicago instead of coming around to Omaha to inspect the meat packing establishments here. That should be taken as a compliment to the packing houses at South Omaha, whose condition must have been regarded so good as to justify the secretary in passing them by.

The home coming from Europe of W. H. Thompson of Grand Island is chronicled, giving the "little giant" ample time to engage in the preliminaries of the democratic state convention. If the democrats nominate a candidate for United States senator Mr. Thompson will have to be reckoned with, and will be on the ground to look after his interests.

NORRIS BROWN'S POOL FRIENDS.

In the preliminary campaign for the United States senatorship The Bee has accorded most considerate treatment to Attorney General Norris Brown in his quest for the nomination. It has credited him with all that he has done that is creditable and given him every opportunity to exploit his achievements in the defense of the railway tax cases, which constitute his principal asset and claim for popular support.

But Mr. Brown's newspaper organs and his indiscreet supporters do not seem to appreciate the generous treatment he has received from this paper. They are resorting to the most malignant abuse and downright falsification in their zeal to tear down Mr. Brown's leading competitor in the senatorial race.

Instead of contenting themselves with lauding the virtues and achievements of their preferred candidate, which they certainly have a right to do, they are assaulting and berating Edward Rosewater for all sorts of imaginary offenses and accusing him of being allied with the railroads, although he has been fighting railroad domination all his life and would have been senator years ago had he been willing to barter the popular confidence reposed in him and abandon the cause of the people.

If Mr. Brown is inspiring these attacks in his press bureau newspapers he is showing very poor gratitude for what The Bee and its editor have done for him and very little political sagacity. If he is not able to control his champions, he should pray to be saved from his fool friends before it is too late.

PLEDGE LEGISLATIVE CANDIDATES.

The republican conventions that are now beginning to be held in the various counties throughout Nebraska are for the most part called not only to select delegates to state, congressional and district conventions, but also to nominate local tickets, including members of the legislature.

It is highly important that in all these county conventions resolutions be adopted pledging the legislative candidates to support and vote for the nominee of the state convention for United States senator. This applies equally to the local representative and senatorial conventions, which will nominate legislative candidates for districts that include more than one county. In each case it should be distinctly understood in advance that the candidate for representative or for state senator will, if elected, cast his vote next winter for senator for the party leader who represents the choice of the republicans of the entire state as voiced in their state convention.

A good form for such a resolution would read as follows:

Resolved, That this convention hereby pledges its legislative nominees to support and vote for the candidate for United States senator who shall be endorsed by the republican state convention.

The people of Nebraska have reached the point where they will tolerate no more senatorial deadlocks and no more dark horses. They will want to know where every candidate for the legislature stands upon the question of United States senator and any candidate who avoids or evades a pledge to support the nominee of the party will be in great jeopardy of his own election. Under present conditions, the only way for Nebraska republicans to make sure of controlling the next legislature and electing a United States senator is to take the people into their confidence and each candidate assuring the people beyond question that he is for the party nominee.

PARKER'S IRRELEVANT REPLY.

Judge Parker's reply utterly misses the point made by Secretary Taft when the latter claimed credit for the Roosevelt administration on the score of progressive anti-corporation legislation and the enforcement of the laws and succeeds only in showing how far he is out of touch with dominant public sentiment. Nothing, indeed, could be more irrelevant than his assertion that "not one of the prosecutions to which the existing administration is now entitled to credit is based on any new statute," as an argument against the efficacy of the new legislation for curbing corporations, or against the wisdom and necessity of providing modernized legal weapons for the use of public authority.

It is a waste of time to split hairs on a point which is settled in the deliberate and profound conviction of the American people, and which was in fact established and certified by the overwhelming defeat of Judge Parker as the democratic presidential candidate two years ago. For he then declared in a notable campaign pronouncement that the common law provided sufficient remedies against the abuses of concentrated wealth in the form of corporations, trusts and combinations. That declaration was regarded as an appeal for the support of the very corporation interests which were hostile to the positive stand of President Roosevelt for enforcement of the then existing law, common and statute, and for additional statutes to meet the new conditions of corporation injustice and monopoly with which executive authority has to deal.

Judge Parker, if he could see things as they are, had his answer long ago in the election returns which made Theodore Roosevelt president by the most emphatic vote ever cast in a national election and in the relentless popular demand which has moved congress to enact into stronger law the policy for which the president stood against Judge Parker. In the legislative struggle to bring about this result the position taken by the latter and now reaffirmed by him is precisely

the fundamental ground on which the president's opponents fought his policy, and no doctrine was ever more thoroughly discredited by public judgment and accomplished facts.

Judge Parker's criticism is entitled to attention only because it foreshadows the partisan effort which will be made in the coming campaign to depreciate the memorable reforms that have been accomplished by the republican party under President Roosevelt's leadership. While the specific results have been so notable, as in the prosecutions of the Northern Securities, Tobacco, Paper, Beef and many other trusts, in rebate and conspiracy cases, in the Beef, Coal and Oil trust investigations and in the legislative field, the supreme feat of the administration has been far more difficult one of bringing public sentiment to bear triumphantly on one of the greatest problems that has been before the country since the civil war. Thus all the reactionary forces, represented by Judge Parker, which had been able to paralyze the power of the government in dealing with the great question of the time, have now been broken down and the way opened wide for the speedy and unquestioned supremacy of public authority over gigantic corporation confederations and conspiracies prejudicial to public good and incompatible with equal rights.

FUTILE REBATE EVASIONS.

The United States district court at Chicago, by overruling the application for a new trial of the Chicago & Alton Railroad company and two of its chief officials, convicted under the Elkins law of granting rebates, sweeps away technical evasions and sticks to the substance of things. The court holds that the Alton cases are identical with those in which the Burlington road and two go-betweens were recently duly convicted and sentenced, the offense being in purpose and effect clearly a violation of the federal law forbidding carriers from deviating, no matter under what form of rebate device, from equal charges to shippers.

As in the Burlington cases, so in the Alton cases fines of \$20,000 against the company and of \$10,000 against each of the indicted officials render rebating a dangerous and costly business to the offenders. Now that the courts are refusing to be diverted from the main point by evasive rebate devices on which to base technical defenses, the carriers are confronted by the stern but salutary fact that it is more profitable, as a pure matter of business, to observe the law in good faith, and stand for equal shippers' rights than to incur the perils involved in illegal practices.

ONE CREDIT MARK.

When a man commits a blunder it is always to his credit if he makes amends and endeavors to correct his mistake. This is also true of public bodies, including the Omaha Water board. When the appellate court decided some weeks ago that board had no right to reduce water rates the board issued a manifesto to water consumers advising them against paying the full rates until final adjudication by the supreme court of the United States.

The effect of this advice would have been to make the city responsible for the difference between the regular water rates and the reduced rates in case the supreme court should affirm the decision of the appellate court. This might have involved the city in a loss of from \$10,000 to \$20,000 a year, possibly even more. It is, therefore, to the credit of the board that it has revised its first advice to water consumers and recommended that they pay their future water bills and the amounts deducted from them heretofore under protest, thus reserving the right to collect from the water company the excess in case the supreme court should reverse the appellate court.

THE MEAT INSPECTION PROGRAM.

If any doubt had been entertained in any quarter, Secretary Wilson by his work and declarations during his three days' stay in Chicago has made it absolutely certain that the new meat inspection law will be vigorously enforced. Of this there is ominous emphasis in the notice given in conclusion that those establishments only which are in proper sanitary condition by August 1 will be given inspection.

This notice is of course equivalent to a decree that all packing houses which do not by that time comply strictly with the new law and the regulations prescribed under it by the Department of Agriculture will be cut off from the market in other states and in foreign countries. The power conferred on the department as to sanitary requirements is of the simplest character, and as not a pound of meat products can be legally received for shipment by any interstate carrier unless it bears the government inspection stamp the department is in position to insist on its terms.

It is difficult to imagine a more forcible illustration of the far-reaching indirect power of the national government, since it has no direct constitutional authority for local sanitary and police regulation. Yet, practically, the national jurisdiction is plenary with respect to all those great packing industries which must perforce depend on the markets of other states and foreign countries. Only the smaller concerns can escape national supervision, and the public is in some measure protected against their products if they are not inspected and properly branded.

THE MERGED CITY AND COUNTY TREASURIES.

The merged city and county treasuries will after all be accommodated

with quarters in the city hall. This will be as great a satisfaction to the public as it is a disappointment to the local democratic organ, which has such a bad case of Fink-o-phobia that to obstruct the plans of the republican treasurer it would gladly inconvenience the people who have taxes to pay or warrants to cash.

Instead of clarifying, the Norfolk asylum situation seems to be getting more complicated. It is greatly to be deplored that any state institution should become the subject of contention among those who are in charge of it and responsible for its management, while the helpless inmates are likely to suffer through no fault of their own. This experience, coupled with others of similar character, may be expected to bring increased pressure on the next legislature to enact some kind of a measure upon the plan of Iowa's board of control to give these institutions disinterested supervision that will keep them out of political turmoil.

The checking of the city cash books will be utilized as warrant for the employment of one or more expert accountants to relieve the pressure on the democratic municipal pie counter. What is the matter with the city comptroller and his office force doing the checking work? They are supposed to be experienced and reliable accountants and the comptroller is a democrat into the bargain.

The superintendent of the detention home under the juvenile court law has made a report showing a formidable number of children entertained there as guests. This may be a "good" report from one point of view, but it would be a better report if it showed that there were fewer children in Omaha who required detention home treatment.

Proof of Prosperity.

The country broke all records last year in the importation of diamonds and precious stones, and even at that saved money enough to pay extortionate prices for ice.

And Congress Seeds Are Booming.
Washington Post.

Since the adjournment of congress the poor, down-trodden farmer is busy hiring bands, feeding them on spring chicken and hot-footing it to the local bank with large wads of the long green.

Pitchfork Lolling Under Palmetto.
New York Tribune.

Senator Tillman is not resting in the shade of the palmetto these July days with a fan and a mint julep to assuage the heat. From Sandy Flat he has sent forth an alphabetical list of South Carolina legislators who should be left at home. The South Carolina senator is a fighter all the year through.

Good Line to Pull On.

Philadelphia is going to arrest the head of a big ice company and has arrested a number of butchers for selling bad meat. The pure food campaign of the Quaker City is proceeding on the most practical kind of lines and with a swiftness which some of the critics of its habitual slowness would do well to imitate.

Busy Days for Experts.

With all the insanity "experts" retained on one side or the other of the "law case," all the handwriting "experts" busy with the Hartie divorce case and all the sanitary "experts" buzzing around the stock yards, the country would be in a bad fix if something new should break loose requiring "expert" attention. The comforting thing is that it does not take long to qualify as an "expert." In case of actual emergency an "expert" can be educated in fifteen minutes if the lawyers on the other side do not find it out.

Silkers in the Test.

Right on the heels of the repudiation of Mr. Bryan by Tammas Tibbles comes the story that the austere tribune of Dedham has refused to serve on the reception committee and is sulking in his tent. As the grand old man of the populists, Mr. Tibbles was not expected to be a reactionary to welcome Mr. Bryan; but George Fred Williams has been the personal representative of the powerless in Massachusetts so long that the news of his disaffection would unman Mr. Bryan and perhaps shake him in his resolution to be safe and sane. The conversation of the great American traveler and his commerce with crowned heads embittered Tibbles, and Williams, it is whispered, has been alienated by his faltering on the road to government ownership. But Mr. Bryan may have been disappointed from the fact that he had no sea change in him when his feet are planted on his native heath and he must give voice to the old sentiments or lose their votes.

POLITICAL DRIFTS.

The Proctor family are marble millionaires in Vermont. The father is a senator. The son has been nominated for governor. Indiana has a legislative candidate whose name is Annasia Barker. No doubt he is hopelessly waiting to be struck by the lightning of popular approval.

Hon. Pop Adams of Chicago progresses rapidly in politics. A year ago he was called to serve Chicago in the office of city clerk. Now Cook county wants him for sheriff.

That audacious statesman by the epithetous name of Lumpkins has shown distraction. He has demonstrated his regard for Benjamin R. Tillman for one of South Carolina's seats in the United States senate.

It is gravely announced that the republicans of Arkansas will make a hard fight to defeat Jeff Davis for the United States senate. It will be about as easy for them to do this as for the camel to pass through the eye of a needle.

William F. Harrity is suing somebody in Philadelphia and charges wicked things against that somebody with reference to certain stock transactions. Harrity as a business man is a surprise to those who remember him as the democratic national committeeman unidentical with political victories.

Senator Murray Crane of Massachusetts has learned how to chat with reporters without saying anything. While at Manchester-by-the-Sea a few days a newspaper man endeavored to interview him. Mr. Crane asked what the reporter's name and political outlook. "On national questions," replied the senator, slowly and gravely, "there is a good deal to be—here a pause—"thought about before one expresses himself." The interviewer retired.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Germany is enjoying a period of wonderful prosperity. The percentage of unemployed in the empire is low. The revenues derived from the income tax are greater than ever before. The deposits in the savings banks, representing the surplus earnings of the working and middle classes, have reached \$2,700,000,000 in the last twenty-five years. German capitalists have invested large sums in foreign enterprises. The foreign commerce of the nation is already great and constantly growing. At the time of the war between China and Japan the annual tonnage of German vessels engaged in the eastern trade was 350,000, whereas now it is 600,000.

Explaining the progress the German empire has made in the last quarter century, Dr. Louis Elkind, in an article in the Fourtieth Review, declares that the development of patriotism in the individual has been the most important factor. Its influence cannot be measured by a foot rule or expressed in statistical form, but its effect has been to bring the people of the nation together in a "born and united organization," the activity of one class reacting favorably on the others, and the substitution of a national feeling for local pride has resulted in the development of a high ambition for the whole country. In Dr. Elkind's opinion the industrial and cultural classes are not seriously separated in their aims, but work together, each assisting the other as far as possible, because they know it is for their common advantage that "Germany should flourish, both industrially and agriculturally."

The British South Africa company reports that the Cape to Cairo railway has reached Broken Hill. This point is 274 miles north of Victoria Falls and 2016 miles from Cape Town, and its connection by rail with the south constitutes a further step toward the fulfillment of Rhodes' great scheme. The rails reached Kalomo, ninety-three miles north of the falls, on May 25, 1905, since which date rapid progress has been made. On July 1, 1906, the further extension was begun, and the 281 miles from Kalomo to Broken Hill was constructed in 342 days. On ninety-three miles no plate laying was done, so that the rails were actually laid at the rate of more than a mile a day. On September 26 last five and three-quarter miles were put in between daylight and dark, constituting a record for rapid plate laying in South Africa. Three thousand 6000 natives were constantly employed, and about 350 whites.

"Captain Dreyfus must be written down in history as a hero," says the Cleveland Leader. "All the world knows his story—he was disgraced and only narrowly escaped death under a charge of treason prosecuted by fellow officers of the French army for the purpose of covering their own misdoings. When the truth became known he was released by pardon from the convict colony on Devil's island, but had been sentenced for life. Once he was at liberty, he and his friends demanded a vindication from the French courts."

"The quality of the man is indicated by his refusal to demand money damages, though undoubtedly he could get them. He gave everything to my country," he said, "including health, happiness and future. As my country gave me everything, so my country can take everything. I ask only that my honor be restored to me."

"France can well be proud of such soldiers as Captain Dreyfus. The spirit of self-sacrifice is not so common as it once was, and recognition and honor wherever found. The prisoner of Devil's island has supplied the best possible climax to one of the most interesting passages in modern history."

A new German statute provides for the enlarging of an existing law against the disfiguring of landscapes by unsightly structures, advertisements, etc. The right to prevent such disfigurements is exercised by the state independent of the question whether the advertising matter or other objectionable thing is placed on public or private grounds. Under the proposed law there are fifty-three in Baden, corresponding to the number of municipalities authorized to determine what landscapes, buildings or monuments should be protected by the statute. Violations of the statute are made punishable by fine, with or without imprisonment. The statute now in force, as well as the proposed law, provides against the display of pictures, advertisements or other things calculated to mar or disfigure any especially attractive landscape or detract from the artistic or aesthetic effect of any building or other structure of special importance, or be highly prejudicial to any part or part of a city where such building or structure is situated.

In the Fortnightly Review, Lady Grove asserts that English women are handicapped, "in almost every department of life." Only the purely social plane are they on a level with men. While the divorce laws are unfair to women, feminine branches of morals are "treated with more leniency than formerly." Unfair laws, but these are not only the laws of divorce, but those that concern liberty and slander. So in contracts, a wife cannot bind her husband's property, but he can bind all hers that is not her separate estate. She cannot get the relief of the bankruptcy acts in respect to her property. Unfair to women, but these are not only the laws of divorce, but those that concern liberty and slander. So in contracts, a wife cannot bind her husband's property, but he can bind all hers that is not her separate estate. She cannot get the relief of the bankruptcy acts in respect to her property. Unfair to women, but these are not only the laws of divorce, but those that concern liberty and slander. 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