

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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C. C. ROSEWATER, General Manager. M. H. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN. Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them.

More milk and less chalk is the paramount issue of the Omaha health department.

Mayor Dahlman has been cartooned by the New York yellow. That comes from being famous for a day.

The site of the new Union Pacific headquarters is still waiting to be located, but it will come "in this wheat, bye and bye."

Now that two British linguists have joined the ranks of spelling reformers, it will be a persistent joker who can find humor in the affair.

Another prospectus for supplying Omaha with dollar gas immediately, if not sooner, has been bulletined, but it is only a rainbow prospectus.

The South Omaha police commissioners are trembling in their brogans while waiting for Governor Mickey to agree with himself on the verdict.

With over 6,000 counts facing it the Standard Oil company is probably unwilling to subscribe to the statement that "there is safety in numbers."

It remains to be seen whether President Palma's offer of amnesty will have a greater effect in allaying trouble than the War department's new machine guns.

Missouri's desire to "be shown" was never more apparent than in its invitation to both Secretary Shaw and Governor Cummins to take part in the republican campaign in that state.

The new spelling fad should be given a fair trial, but we fear its permanent adoption is as remote as Volapuk, that was expected to have become the language of all nations by A. D. 1900.

The report that a syndicate of capitalists is backing the Cuban revolutionists may mean that the contest with predatory capital will have to be fought out along international lines, after all.

The statement that Japan will not annex Korea probably means that the islanders think they know a trick whereby they can have all the advantage while avoiding the responsibility of ownership.

Perhaps the real difficulty in preparing freight rate sheets which will be easily understood by the public lies in the fact that with such sheets a number of rate clerks would find their occupation gone.

The suggestion of Josiah Quincy that Colonel Bryan be invited to unravel the tangles of Massachusetts democracy shows just how far the "peerless leader" has traveled since the day of the cross of gold.

Three warships captured from Spain by Admiral Dewey have been sold for \$103; and some folks insist that the greater part of the material which came to the United States as a result of the war has suffered almost as much depreciation.

The Nebraskan who is to read a paper on the subject of "The Cause of Popular Dissatisfaction with the Administration of Justice" evidently labors under a misapprehension for there is no dissatisfaction on the part of the public with the administration of justice; but there is some dissatisfaction with the law as administered by the courts.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL.

When the interstate commerce bill was pending in congress twenty years ago Omaha merchants and manufacturers, instigated by the railroad traffic managers, who made their favored patrons believe its operations would prove disastrous to Omaha and all other western cities, remonstrated and petitioned against the enactment of the law. Time has effectively dispelled that delusion. The marvelous development of the Transmississippi country has stimulated the growth of Transmississippi cities whose commercial and industrial expansion kept pace with the region tributary to them regardless of the restricted legislation embodied in the original interstate commerce law and the subsequent anti-trust and anti-rates laws.

The prophesies of railroad magnates who opposed the revision of the interstate commerce law and their predictions of disaster to commercial centers have already proved groundless. The almost unprecedented rise in the price of railway securities in the face of the impending abolition of arbitrary and discriminating rates, which railroad managers have claimed to be essential to the effective and remunerative operation, affords conclusive proof that the railroads will suffer no serious loss by the new order of things. On the contrary, the abolition of rebates, drawbacks and under-handed allowances to favored shippers cannot fail to increase very materially the incomes of the railroads.

The stoppage of rebates in any form may affect heavy shippers who have enjoyed special privileges to the detriment of competitors, but in the long run the enforcement of the square deal in transportation will prove advantageous to industrial and commercial centers. When every jobber, manufacturer and mill owner is placed on an equal footing in transportation rates and facilities there will be more equitable competition and greater opportunity for men possessed of capital, brains and energy to build up side by side with other men of capital, brains and energy. This was impossible so long as the railroads were allowed to exercise the function of Providence in making one set of business men flourish while foredooming their competitors to perish.

The strict enforcement of interstate regulation laws should, moreover, tend to make business men more aggressively independent. They will no longer allow themselves to become mere retainers and political agents of railroad managers, but will assert their rights without restraint or fear. Instead of pulling apart they will pull together to protect themselves and the commercial community of which they are a part whenever any discrimination or diversion of traffic is attempted by any railroad, and local patriotism will inspire every member of the community to uphold them in every contest they will wage against unjust discrimination or extortion.

IS THE SUGAR TRUST BACK OF IT?

The revolutionary insurrection in Cuba naturally leads people to look behind the immediate pretext to find the underlying causes of it and the inevitable suspicion has been aroused that the Sugar trust has had something to do with the trouble-breeding agitation. Whether or not the revolutionists look forward to annexation with the United States, the inevitable drift will surely be in that direction should the Cuban government prove too weak to maintain the nation as an independent republic. From such an outcome the Sugar trust, it is pointed out, would have everything to gain and little to lose. Annexation to the United States would carry with it an abolition of the tariff between the two countries and the remission of the duties on importations of raw sugar from Cuba would mean millions upon millions of dollars in the pockets of the Sugar trust magnates.

Some eastern observers go so far as to insinuate that the Sugar trust has had paid agents throughout Cuba hired for the special purpose of stirring up discontent and promoting the revolutionary party by liberal contributions of money, but there is no direct proof that it has gone as far as this. There is evidence, however, to the effect that the Sugar trust people have bought up practically all the best sugar producing lands in Cuba and have established themselves through local connections pretty thoroughly all over the island. And when the effort comes to be made to secure annexation, the representatives of the Sugar trust may be counted upon to form the nucleus of the annexation group.

It is manifestly no part of the duty of our government to promote this movement at this time. The United States gave notice to the world when it took up the cause of Cuba against Spanish tyranny that it had no selfish designs upon the Cuban island or its people, and it must in good faith see that Cuba has every opportunity to prove itself capable of self-government.

There are a few things that the "Private Secretary" has not mentioned in his compilation of the record of the dignified "senator who goes things." He has, for example, made no mention of the retention of Cadet Taylor as a surveyor of customs, of the appointment of Brother-in-Law Barrows as his successor, of the strenuous efforts to keep Bank Wrecker Mathewson in charge of the Winnebago Indians, and the more strenuous efforts to prevent the removal of "Billy" Summers in order to screen Indian land lease speculators and public domain managers from the just penalty of their crimes and misdeeds. He seems also to have forgotten the Market feeding

CONTRACT, WHICH WAS PURELY ACCIDENTAL.

as it were, but did not shed much glory upon the dignified gentleman-photographer. The only consoling reflection to the people of Nebraska is that he might have done worse.

BRYAN'S HOME-COMING.

No one will deny that the home coming of William Jennings Bryan for a year's absence from the country spent in travel and study marks the zenith of his career so far as it has unfolded. The peculiar position of distinction occupied by Mr. Bryan, whose only title is that of American citizen, is certainly unique, even discounting political considerations that enter largely into the spectacularism of the reception arrangements. The homage paid to Mr. Bryan abroad has produced an aroused appreciation of his personality at home of which his friends and admirers are preparing to take the fullest advantage. To separate the plaudits of those who are sincere from the shouts of the claqueurs, who have been planted by the stage manager will be impossible, yet the welcome that greets him will unquestionably go down deeper than any previous popular demonstration with which he has been honored.

As for Nebraska and the people of Nebraska they will rejoice at the entrance of a fellow Nebraskan, however much the majority may differ from him politically and disagree with his political teachings. The very fact that Mr. Bryan is a citizen of Nebraska and has found the foundation of his advancement in the honors conferred on him here—the only official honors he has ever enjoyed—gives Nebraska a large share in the recognition he has achieved. Whatever the future may or may not have in store for him, the welcome home greeting will constitute a significant event that will go down into history as one of the most remarkable tributes ever paid to a man occupying merely a private station.

In thanking his friends and neighbors who gathered to welcome his return laden with the honor of a nomination for railway commissioner at the hands of the republican state convention, Judge Williams, the Pierce county political trader, feelingly assured them that "the office had come to him unsought." It is not surprising that Judge Williams should add faltering to his other accomplishments, although such brazen lying can hardly raise him in the public estimation. The other members of the Pierce county delegation know and can testify that Williams appealed to them to repudiate their instructions and personal preferences and told them during hearing of others that unless they did so he might not succeed in getting the railway commissioner nomination that had been promised him as the consideration for delivering that vote. A place on the state ticket for one of its citizens would be an honor to Pierce county if it were honorably obtained, but nothing gained in dishonor can ever confer honor upon anyone.

It will surprise John D. Rockefeller to learn through the United States attorney's office at Chicago—that the Standard Oil company has been given rebates. Mr. Rockefeller would have sworn positively that not a penny of rebates had been received by the octopus since it acquired ownership of most of the railroads and pipe lines.

Acting Mayor Johnson insists that the law prohibiting the sale of liquor on the Sabbath day cannot be construed to apply to sales on Sunday, because Saturday is the real Sabbath day, in name as well as in fact. On this point Acting Mayor Johnson will be sustained by some of the most profound doctors of theology.

There is altogether too much grandstand play about the declination of Bryan to travel in President Mellen's private car. It will cost only \$10 to travel in a Pullman car state room from New York to New Haven.

Should congress have an opinion on the subject of reformed spelling different from that of the president, proof readers in the public printing office will be soon asking for higher wages or a division of labor.

Uncle Sam will have to erect another mammoth public building at the national capital in which to store the railroad tariffs and schedules that are being filed with the Interstate Commerce commission.

The empress of China does not seem above taking "tips" from the "false, foreign devils" and the "tipping" that is going on at Teheran and St. Petersburg may account for some of her progressive ideas.

Two Years on the Circuit. Chicago News. Being a presidential candidate two years in advance of the nominations is not a life of unbroken repose, for the county fair circuit is calling loudly for attractions of this sort.

Another Bench of Standpatters. Baltimore American. President Roosevelt will probably find out in a very short time that there are as many standpatters with reference to the language question as there are with reference to the tariff question.

Is the Army Over-Generalized. Springfield Republican. It remains for congress at its next session to act on Major General Greely's criticism that the army is over-generalized. If it were a question of increasing the number of generals rather than of permitting the number to be decreased in the course of time and then of maintaining it at a lower figure, it would be easy to forecast congress's action. But a reduction of whatever sort always hits somebody, and therefore finds opposition.

POLITICS IN NEBRASKA.

New Era in Nebraska. Friend Telegraph (rep.). The republican ticket placed in the field last Wednesday represents the principles that the Telegraph has been fighting for for the past ten or more years. In the ticket placed in the field by the republicans of Nebraska every citizen can take more than a passing interest and feel that supporting such individual member thereon is representing a principle of the republican party and not some great corporation or aggregation of corporations doing business in this state.

The ticket in the field means for the republicans, and all who love a clean ticket and clean men for office a signal victory for Roosevelt republicanism, and a rebuke to railroad republicanism as has in the past been dealt out to the citizens of this state through the pass bureau of their several organizations. The placing of this ticket in the field means to Nebraska republicans a majority of 40,000 or more at the polls this fall. An era in the history of this state, when the corporations will pay their taxes like other people, the enactment of a primary election law and the amendment to the constitution creating an elective railroad commission, and the repeal of the law which railroad pass from Nebraska politics. We trust that the time has arrived when the rotten gang which has been doing business in Saline for the last fifteen years will hang up their riddle and go out of business forever. To this end every newspaper and every good citizen should be enlisted and will doubtless be glad to do so in a helping hand. These things are not confined to party lines alone, but there is an opportunity offered to every good citizen, regardless of former political affiliations, to take hold and aid in steering the good ship Nebraska clear of the brokers which in the hands of a man whose eyes are fixed on cleaning up a few of the barnacles which have fixed themselves to its hull.

While he has failed in securing a nomination, there is no man who will take hold with greater vim to carry out these results than Hon. Edward Rosewater of the Pierce county delegation. He is better equipped to serve the people of this state than any other person within its borders, but who on account of former actions has been greatly hampered in making the race; but who in the convention just closed has great reason to be proud of his endorsements received.

Chance to Make Good.

Nebraska City Tribune (rep.). The splendid and deserved victory won by George L. Sheldon in the republican state convention the other night in his nomination as governor of Nebraska, is a bid for higher honors in the future in a wider field of usefulness to the people of his state—The United States senate.

Perhaps no thought of such a result has up to this time crossed the mind of the republican party in Nebraska, but the man who will this year carry the banner of square deal republicanism to overwhelming victory—but it is the logic of the times and conditions and requires no prophetic vision to see and predict it.

George L. Sheldon in daily life, in daily industry, in his private and public life, as the chief executive of Nebraska, will prove to be exactly that which the people of Nebraska today believe him to be—able, fearless, conscientious, broad of mind, clean and honest of heart, a conservator of every legitimate interest within the boundaries of the state and a fearless fighter for the square deal for the weakest and most humble, wherever and whenever such conflict may be necessary.

Strong Point of Platform.

Norfolk News (rep.). The republican party, through its convention at Lincoln, has adopted a ticket and drafted a platform which insures the party's success at the polls this fall if those candidates and that platform are brought before the people of the state in their true light. It will be one of the most hotly contested political campaigns that Nebraska has ever known, not even excepting presidential years, for the reason that Mr. Bryan needs Nebraska this year to make his presidential boom strong, while the republican party, with the principles of the Lincoln platform, will fight to the victor, to back it, will make a whirlwind campaign for victory in November. And the republican party in Nebraska will win. The platform of the republican party, as drafted at Lincoln this week, is strong and positive in its declarations. There is no question as to how the candidates stand who are running upon its plank. The platform declares itself as unalterably opposed to the interference of corporations in the politics of this state, declares for the proposed constitutional amendment for a railway commission, stands for the direct primary, declares for correction of abuses and for equitable passenger and freight rates, and commends the action of the republican congress at its session last winter in enacting the many good measures that did result from its efforts. The platform stands for "the square deal." It is a platform which all conscientious citizens must support. It is a platform which foretells action. The men who are running are clean. From top to bottom it is a ticket of integrity and a ticket which will carry out the policy, as outlined in the platform, if elected. Mr. Bryan needs Nebraska this year for his personal use. He needs Nebraska in order to demonstrate to the east that he has gained in his home state. But the republican party—the party of Roosevelt and the party which is now dignifying into abuses and corruption of industrial America for the benefit of the citizen who is straight—the party which is freeing this country from graft—needs Nebraska in order to help win the battle that has begun. There is no need for compromise, no need of self-respect in order to support the republican platform. There is no need of apologizing for the ticket—it is a ticket that at once will attract respect and confidence of Nebraska voters.

Looking Backward.

Western Laborer (ind.). The Western Laborer deeply regrets that the republican convention turned down Edward Rosewater as a candidate for United States senator. There was probably "the old man's" last fight for office would like to fill. No man who edits a paper with strong convictions can ever hope to succeed in politics. Every man The Bee ever roared was out with his hammer, knocking to get even, while a great many more were in the hands of Mr. Rosewater were "trimming," "agreeing for the drinks" with his enemies, or waiting to see which way the cat was going to jump before they had any opinions. The "old man" didn't win, but he made the enemy work overtime. A few years ago there was a cry to create a hind word in a newspaper of Mr. Edward Rosewater, but of late the people have warmed up to him and while he may not live long enough to make another race for senator, when he dies he will be remembered longer than many who were elected senators. The Western Laborer congratulates Victor Rosewater on the splendid campaign he made for his father.

Two of a Kind.

York Times (rep.). Lorenzo Cross and his shadow, Frank Hilton, were in evidence again at the state convention. It reminded one of bygone days to see this pair sliding through the corridors of the hotel and whispering together secrets too deep and momentous for the ears of the multitude.

Maintaining a Balance.

Chicago Record-Herald. It's a tie now. Adicks has contributed to the republican congressional campaign and the Democratic party has contributed to the Bryan resolution fund.

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Minor Scenes and Incidents Sketched on the Spot.

Before and during the days and nights when members of congress were hammering pure food legislation into shape, the kitchens which prepared provender for the restaurants of the national capitol were in a condition bordering on a Chicago free lunch foundry. The fact escaped observation at the time, but, as is usual in such cases, prying eyes and active factories were busy seeking to prove that statesmen who walked brooms for the people in general neglected to sweep at their own door. Now a clean sweep is on. Every kitchen in the capitol is undergoing renovation.

Some idea of the conditions under which the senate cooks prepared the viands may be given when it is stated that the senate kitchen was a regular paradise for rats. They held conference there, burrowed in the floors, scamped about in the crevices of the walls, and, in fact, were free and unmolested. The senate kitchen is in a dilapidated sub-basement of the capitol, and ordinary efforts to get rid of the rats have been ineffectual.

Now it has been decreed that the rats must go. To accomplish this a new floor, composed of broken glass, a sprinkling of lime, and over that four inches of cement and tiling, will be laid. No rat, it is calculated, could bore through the combination. The plumbing and sewerage will also be done over. There will be a cold storage room built, ten feet square, and this all the perishable supplies for the restaurant will be kept. This will result in doing away with all the old wooden refrigerators, which it has been found impossible to keep in a satisfactory condition for so large an establishment.

Scores of senators and occasionally members of the supreme court take their meals in the restaurant of the senate daily, and the place is well patronized in the winter months for at least three hours of the day. The running of the place is let out by contract, but the margin of profit has not been large because of the short time in which the restaurant is patronized. The government does not furnish any of the paraphernalia for the senate restaurant, but gives the location, light and fuel free of charge.

In the case of the house restaurant the United States furnishes everything to the keeper except food and help employed. When the government stopped the sale of liquor at the capitol, a few years ago, the profits in the house restaurant fell off, so that one year the place was actually conducted at a loss of \$2,000. Last year the patronage was better. The policy in the house restaurant is to ensure quickness of service. Members who have only a few minutes for luncheon are accommodated by an arrangement so that orders of a simple character can be filled immediately.

In buildings and bridges now under construction, Washington is spending \$50,000,000. Others which will cost \$20,000,000 are projected. The senate and house office buildings will represent an expenditure of \$7,000,000. The eastern front of the capitol is to be extended in marble at a cost of \$1,500,000. A fine building for the supreme court is in contemplation. The railroads are expending \$1,000,000 on a magnificent new union passenger depot. Two steel bridges are to be thrown across the Potomac river, and the largest cement bridge in the world will span Rock creek. There will be new war colleges for the army, and several improvements to be made in the navy yard and the Soldiers' Home.

When the house and senate office buildings are completed the plaza east of the capitol will be nearly surrounded by one of the most magnificent groups of public buildings in the world. The supreme court building goes up it will probably be without a rival.

Fearing that the debate proposed between Secretary Bonaparte and Edward Callaghan of Charleston, Pa., on the relative evils of anarchy or trusts would imperil the administration of the Navy department, a loyal citizen of Rochester, Pa., wrote Secretary Bonaparte offering to take the secretary's place on the platform. "I knew this man," wrote the Rochester man, "and I am confident that if you will allow me to take up the gauntlet for you, Mr. Secretary, I can wind up his clock in about three shakes of a lamb's tail."

"You time is valuable to have it taken up in talking against the Irishman, and he should have realized it, as I do. I have his pedigree down pat. He is an old official of the Knights of Labor organization like to talk."

"I am afraid the challenge will lead you to think that all the laboring men think as he does and that all laboring men are socialists and anarchists. It is not true, and you will see in November, Mr. Secretary, that there are a few good republicans left in the ranks of the laboring class."

"If you accept my offer, Mr. Secretary, please wire me, so that I can start to work preparing the subject for debate."

The offer was declined.

Assistant Secretary Reynolds of the Treasury department has been performing sundry duties of late. In one day last week he was acting secretary, acting assistant secretary for his two associates and he replied: "I have always understood that Secretary Shaw and Edward. All the assistant secretaries except Mr. Reynolds were absent from Washington and he was doing their work. While 'Jimmie' was thus doing the work of eight men the mercury was hovering around the 100 mark."

James Knox Taylor, supervising architect of the Treasury department, is today and for some months to come will be one of the busiest men in the country. Two hundred new public buildings were authorized in the closing days of the last congressional session, involving an expenditure of over \$20,000,000. Mr. Taylor has supervision of plans and specifications for all these structures and must make a preliminary visit to every proposed site in order to determine as to the building best suited for each particular locality.

Theodore E. Burton, the Ohio congressman, is a bachelor and lives in an apartment consisting of six rooms in Washington, the walls being hidden by book shelves and public and private papers. Even the gas range in the kitchen is usually smothered with literature and the pantry shelves are filled with it. At the age of 33 Burton had read all of Shakespeare.

Discards in the Bandwagon. New York Sun. While Mr. Bryan, attended by silver footed Thetis and sixteen Nereids, floats in his silver chariot over the wine dark sea, discord rears the boom of the reception committee that awaits him on these shores. Would it not be better to warn him by wireless, and ask him to send iretical messages to his warring friends? Unfortunately, he doesn't care for harmony unless it is harmony with himself, and he wears a sceptre and a club and not an olive branch. Yet sometimes fear that our friends will fall from the bandwagon, is an imperialist, a satrap and a despot.

Calumet Baking Powder advertisement. Includes text: "Complies with the pure food laws of every state." "HEALTH ECONOMY" and "CALUMET is made of the finest materials possible to select..."

A Bird-Lover's Legacy. Fortune Left to National Association of Audubon Societies. The \$100,000 left by Albert Willcox to the National Association of Audubon Societies is a notable legacy—more notable in some respects than bequests of the regulation order ten times its size.

PERSONAL NOTES. Eight nations have contracted for a total of 7,700 cannons to be furnished by the Krupp concern. Incidentally, the eight nations will contribute handsomely to the cost of Fraulein Krupp's wedding outfit.

Browning, King & Co. Boys' School Suits. The boys are now climbing out of vacation suits into school suits. The boy that gets our school suit does well. School suits have been our study and we have exceptional ones to offer our customers.

Is It Worth While to Save \$50 to \$150 on a Piano? There's no trick of figuring; there's no guess work. The saving is real and actual. It's up to you to get it. If you haven't a Piano, think it over. You don't need to be rich to buy a piano. Come here and pick out the piano you wish. There's the price plainly marked upon it, and the price is the same whether you pay cash or buy upon time.