

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss: Charles C. Rosewater, general manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of March, 1907, was as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Date, Total, Paid, Unpaid. Rows for days 1 through 31, and a total row for the month.

Net Total 999,373. Daily Average 32,247. CHARLES C. ROSEWATER, General Manager.

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

The Iowa legislature also redeemed a few platform pledges. People hereabout who want a clean newspaper fit for the home will subscribe for The Bee.

"Can he bat?" is the first question about a new ball player, and "Does he bat?" is usually the second.

"A good way to cure the blues," says an alienist, "is to write all your troubles on a piece of paper." Then burn the paper.

As an illustration of changed conditions, the calamity howling ten years ago was confined to the west. Now it is confined to Wall street.

The Isle of Pines residents refuse to acknowledge their allegiance to Cuba. They may yet decide to join San Francisco and defy the world.

There are several other planks in the city platform on which the democrats ride into the city hall a year ago which have been overlooked.

Maine voters have again refused to repeal the state's prohibition law. Maine is very friendly to prohibition so long as it is not enforced.

Charles M. Schwab says he sees only a healthy check to present prosperity. Healthy checks have been coming Schwab's way for a long time.

In other words, the supreme court of the United States was not "among those present" when Uncle Sam was introduced to his new island possessions.

If this agitation against corporation contributions to campaign funds keeps up some United States senators will be compelled to pay their own membership dues.

Mayor-elect Buse of Chicago declares that he will appoint none but good men to office. Evidently there is no law against appointing nonresidents to Chicago offices.

An insurance authority says there is to be a lightning rod revival. Messrs. Fairbanks, Cortelyou, Taft, Root, Cummins, Shaw and Cannon have already placed their orders.

Governor Cummins of Iowa will hardly take kindly to this talk of him for vice presidential candidate. The governor has a notion that the first place is good enough for him.

Perry Belmont declares that President Roosevelt had him blackballed by the Chevy Chase club. The president is too busy hunting bear to waste any time shooting at sparrows.

John Temple Graves of Georgia asked Mr. Bryan to step aside and allow the democrats to nominate Mr. Roosevelt for president in 1908. Mr. Bryan heard what Mr. Graves said.

Careful inspection of the published newspaper portraits of the latest choice of the democratic city council for city engineer will easily convince anyone that there are at least two of them.

It remains to be seen whether the requirement of a tax receipt as the prerequisite to vote in South Omaha municipal elections will help the tax collector. Some people might let their taxes get delinquent just to have an excuse for not voting.

"NOTHING TO SAY."

John Temple Graves, the Georgia editor, orator, politician and problem producer, must be given credit for accomplishing what has heretofore been considered the impossible, by advancing a political proposition which places the seal of silence on the lips of both President Roosevelt and would-be President Bryan.

Along general lines of legislation for the public welfare were enactments prohibiting divorced persons from remarrying within one year, forbidding the sale of giant firecrackers, a compulsory school attendance law, a measure regulating sporting events on Memorial day and a law making wife desertion a penal offense.

Another, the record of the Iowa legislature is one of which the lawmakers and their constituents may well be satisfied. It was accomplished largely through a wise decision of the different factions of the republican majority to bury their differences during the session and devote all their energies to the betterment of conditions in the state, without regard to partisan results.

President Roosevelt has also announced from the White House that he had "nothing to say" about Colonel Graves' plan to have him carry the democratic banner in the next presidential campaign.

MR. CORTELYOU'S BOND POLICY.

National bankers throughout the country are expressing their approval of the action of Secretary Cortelyou in providing for a refunding rather than a redemption of a portion of the outstanding 4 per cent government bonds which mature this year.

Secretary Cortelyou offers no explanation of his decision, but bankers accept it as arising from a desire to continue \$50,000,000 as an available fund to secure the circulation of national bank notes, which is based on government bond security.

IOWA'S LEGISLATIVE RECORD.

The Iowa general assembly just adjourned is leaving a record of progressive legislation along conservative lines not excelled in the history of the commonwealth. While the republican party of the state has occupied advanced ground for several years in demanding various reforms in transportation and in regulating the management of corporations, the assembly enacted were for the most part designed to strengthen and increase the powers of the State Railway commission in the matter of regulating rates and preventing discrimination.

The passenger fare problem was disposed of by passing a law for a 2-cent fare on roads of a certain earning power, 3 cents on others, with a maximum of 3 cents on minor branch lines. An anti-pass law which cuts off railway doctors and lawyers who do not devote most of their time to the service of the railroads was also enacted.

The existing laws of the state governing corporations were likewise strengthened in many respects. One measure prohibits corporations from contributing money to any state or municipal campaign, thus supplementing the national law which prohibits this practice in federal elections. Another law prohibits the watering of stock by requiring that all stock in corporations must be paid in full, or approved by the state executive council. A measure was passed prohibiting combinations for the control of the price of grain and another forbids the operation of bucket shops.

Of purely local interest to Iowa were

a score or more of bills relating to the government of cities, enlarging the powers of city authorities and making provision for the application of the home rule principle on an enlarged scale. A state primary law, in many features the result of a compromise, was also adopted.

A big church conference at Lamoni, Ia., is being held by a man who was a railroad conductor for thirty-one years. The average railroad conductor who gets into church work has to be caught when he's young.

DOWN TO A BUSINESS BASIS.

Few measures passed by the last legislature are more important locally to the taxpayers of Douglas county than those putting the sheriff on a salary basis and providing for the feeding of prisoners in the county jail by contract.

In substance these laws require the sheriff to account for and pay into the county treasury quarterly all the fees earned by his office; the only exception is mileage for actual traveling, for which the statutory allowance is cut down from 10 cents a mile to 5 cents a mile. The sheriff is to receive a salary at the rate of \$2,500 a year up to January 1, next, and thereafter at the rate of \$4,000 a year.

ALL HIGH, IF YOU ARE IN.

Washington Star. Charles M. Schwab thinks that over-capitalization is justifiable, and, considering the country's marvelous growth, safe. It is a poor physician who will not defend his own prescription.

JEFFERSONIAN VARIETIES.

New York Tribune. Jefferson's birthday will be celebrated next Saturday. While fifty-seven different varieties of Jeffersonian interpreters and mantle-wearers discourse, he and the muse of history will take to the cyclone cellar.

WHAT THE WORRY IS ABOUT.

Washington Herald. Several newspapers are seeking to obtain the country's idea as to what Mr. Roosevelt should do when he goes out of the White House. The worry now in some quarters is not what he will do when he gets out, but what he is going to do while he is in.

KNOWS HOW IT IS HIMSELF.

Boston Globe. Grover Cleveland has prepared a brief to be presented to the Wisconsin legislature, in defense of life insurance presidents receiving more than \$50,000 a year in salary.

LUKE OF THE LUCRE.

Springfield Republican. John C. Spooner's first law case on retiring from the United States senate comes from a group of Chicago public utility corporations that are striving to defeat an increased assessment for taxation. But of course, it was expected that he would place his hand to the service of wealthy corporations. The cause of his leaving the senate was that there is no money on the public side of law.

TWO CENT FARES AND SHARE PRICES.

Philadelphia Press. The shares of every railroad affected by the 2-cent fare law rose Saturday, the day after the act was signed. It is pretty clear that those who buy and sell the stock of the railroads do not believe that 2 cents a mile will be either ruinous or without profit. The rate has come here and is coming over the country without causing apprehension or arousing alarm in the stock market.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP IN MEXICO.

Springfield Republican. While we are writing obituaries on the public ownership movement in this country, it is to be noted that Mexico is effecting a pretty complete nationalization of her railways, and making ingenious application of the public ownership device in order to effect it. Consul-General Gottschalk writes from Mexico City to Washington that the Mexican government has succeeded in merging into one corporation the Mexican Central, the Mexican National and other great lines. Altogether some 10,000 miles, and this corporation is to be owned or controlled by a holding corporation in which the government will own a majority of the stock. The mileage thus embraced is nearly equal to that in Mexico. The government expects to effect economies in the operation of the combined systems and to introduce reduced rate schedules.

ONE-MAN CONTROL.

New York Journal of Commerce. Should the presidents of large corporations retain office year after year? The subject is exercising study in thinking circles because of the changed ideas of the public regarding corporate management. Too often the head of a large corporation, after years of service, comes to regard the concern as his private property in which stockholders have no business to be interested. Instances have occurred which will immediately suggest themselves—the Sugar trust and amalgamated copper in industries, the Union Pacific and Reading in railroads. The normal reformation that is taking place in this country may not cease until every corporation is managed not by one man, but by the body of stockholders. What voice have the stockholders in the policy of any one of the corporations named, or in a hundred others that come to mind? President Havens has a contention that it is none of the stockholders' concern how the Sugar trust is conducted so long as they receive their regular dividend check. President Westinghouse is similarly minded, although pressure has of late been put on him from the Westinghouse interest a modicum of information. Standard Oil, of course, long without all assaults, but it is on the point of capitulating as soon as it can gracefully do so.

Were the office of president restricted in tenure to a few years this evil would be modified, if not entirely eradicated. The suggestion may smack of the revolutionary. This republic believes in a change of president, and the principle might possibly be applied with advantage to our great railroad and industrial combinations. The day of one-man control has admittedly passed. The trusts contend that it is no longer possible to carry on business individually. In the case of the trusts, the trusts would dominate certain organizations supported by the capital of the public? The idea is not likely to fructify just yet, but it may look less alarming as time goes on.

TERMINAL TAX LAW.

Beatrice Sun. Beatrice need not feel so much swelled up over her new depot after all. It has been returned to the assessor by the city. It was referred to during the course of erection as a several thousand-dollar depot. The difference in the two values represents the freight on the materials which the company saved.

Central City Nonpareil. Now that the terminal tax bill has become a law and they no longer need the argument the railroad tax experts candidly admit that the law will benefit the country towns in the state as well as the large terminal centers. This admission puts the legion of lawyers and pass carriers who lobbied against the bill in a serious predicament. They accused their action on the ground that they were working against the reduction of taxes in their home towns. After getting them out on that limb the railroad managers complacently saw off the limb by stating that the home towns won't be injured. A pass is getting to be an expensive luxury.

Scribner News (dem.). The terminal tax bill has secured the approval of the governor. Under its provisions Omaha and the larger places of the state will be able to greatly increase their local taxation on railroad property. This issue very well on the face of it. But supposing the State Board of Assessment, which is notoriously a railroad body, concludes that the terminal tax added to the amount collected for general purposes, makes the aggregate railroad tax too high, and the supreme court sustains this contention. A reduction of the railroad taxes combined would follow. The terminal tax would more than make up for the reduction in the cities and larger places, but the country would not in any manner be recompensed for its loss. It is plain that under conditions as they exist the terminal tax law is very likely to prove a detriment to the taxpayers of the state as a whole.

Wisconsin is going to build a \$4,000,000 capitol building. The bidding will be open to all contractors who had no part in building that \$6,000,000 capitol in Pennsylvania at a cost of \$13,000,000.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Mr. Edison vanquished the shark, thus reversing the usual arrangement, by which sharks do up inventors.

New York has paid \$24,537 for damages caused at a fireworks display in honor of Hearst, but it has the satisfaction of knowing that displays due to any such reason will not mark the future.

Governor Hoch of Kansas is said to not present all out his term. He has accepted a number of assignments from a certain bureau for this summer and will receive as much as \$10 a night, the season's profits figuring close to \$15,000.

Premier Campbell-Bannerman of England unlike his predecessor is a great reader of the newspapers and writes for them frequently. His predecessor, Mr. Balfour, boasted that while he was in office he never read the newspapers.

The Brooklyn Jeffersonian dinner is to be \$2 a plate, with Mr. Bryan thrown in; the Hearst Jeffersonian dinner, \$4 a plate; and the New York Democratic club's dinner, \$5 a plate. The latter is for Jeffersonians who like their simplicity with trimmings.

Daniel A. Campbell, who has been appointed postmaster of Chicago, replacing Mr. Buse, just elected mayor, is a son-in-law and a prominent lawyer of the state.

Henry G. Bayer, the special commissioner to the United States for the International Maritime exposition at Bordeaux, France, which opens in May, has completed arrangements for the loan of several relics to the Exposition, including the emperor's hat used on his first boat, the Clermont, and the famous portrait Benjamin West painted of Fulton.

A. T. Kyle, one of the original "town sitters" of Leavenworth, is still living in that prosperous Kansas city. Mr. Kyle was a few associates selected the site of what is now the biggest city in Kansas in 1854. He made the first surveys for the town just outside of Fort Leavenworth, then a frontier post for the protection of settlers from the marauding Indians.

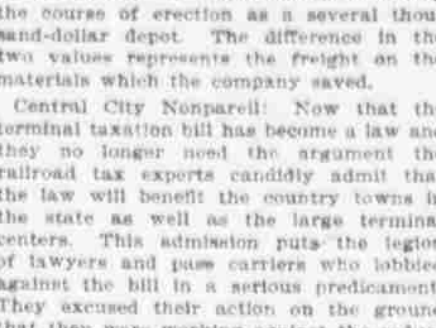
OKLAHOMA'S CONSTITUTION.

Chicago Tribune. The latest thing in constitutions will be submitted to the voters of Oklahoma and Indian Territory on August 6. The draft which has just been completed by the constitutional convention contains most of the "advanced" ideas which are popular in the west and southwest, but which older states are slow to see the advantages of. About the only thing which it does not contain is woman suffrage. It is easy to believe that even civilized Indians are slow to concede equality to women, and it is equally true that the white women of the territory have so much else to do in aiding the development of a new state that they have no time for politics.

The initiative and referendum, direct primaries and popular choice of United States senators are all provided for. State ownership of coal mines is contemplated. Corporations are restricted in the amount of real estate which they may hold, and water stock is strictly prohibited. The right of government to sue for just compensation is reserved to first principles. In other words, that the people must have every facility for changing their form of government, is obeyed in the provision that the constitution may be amended by a majority vote. There is no effectual bar to hasty amendments.

The prohibition of succession in office has something in its favor; whether it will secure a better service of the public than the hope held out by an official re-election in case of faithful performance of duty is yet to be seen. In this state the holders of offices to which re-election is prohibited have not been as a class in any way to be distinguished from other officials. Nearly 1,000 copies have been signed by the president to be used as special gifts and the demand for it wherever it has been placed on sale has been steady during the three and a half years since it was made. It was made with a shutter that opened

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND



It is acknowledged to be the most successful remedy in the country for those painful ailments peculiar to women.

For more than 20 years it has been curing Female Complaints, such as Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and consequent Spinal Weakness, Backache, and is peculiarly adapted to the Change of Life.

Records show that it has cured more cases of Female Ills than any other remedy known.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound dissolves and expels Tumors at an early stage of development. Dragging sensations causing pain, weight, and headache are relieved and permanently cured by its use.

It corrects Irregularities or Painful Functions, Weakness of the Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Nervous Prostration, Headache, General Debility; also, Dizziness, Faintness, Extreme Lassitude, "Don't care and want to be left alone" feeling, Irritability, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Flatulency, Melancholia or the "Blues." These are sure indications of female weakness or some organic derangement.

For Kidney Complaints of either sex Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a most excellent remedy.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation to Women

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. for advice.

She is the Mrs. Pinkham who has been advising sick women free of charge for more than twenty years, and before that she assisted her mother-in-law Lydia E. Pinkham in advising. Thus she is well qualified to guide sick women back to health. Her advice is free and always helpful.

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Minor Scenes and Incidents Sketched on the Spot.

The world is dark and dreary at Peoria and other points where smokers and mixers of whisky blends have their habitat. After much consideration and cogitation over certain features of the national pure food law, the last word has been spoken by the authorities at Washington and it is strong enough to blow the cork out of the bottles. Whisky must be the real thing, the original Simonpure stuff "obtained by aging the product of the still worn for four years in a charred barrel."

The modern mixture or blend obtained by a combination of neutral and colored spirits with coloring and flavoring ingredients is not whisky, but an imitation and must be so labeled. This decision will be of far-reaching importance to the whisky business. It will mean much to the distillers in Illinois, where, centered at Peoria, are the largest manufacturers in the United States of what has been known to the trade as blended whisky. An idea of the extent of the industry can be gathered from the statement that the Peoria district alone pays to the federal treasury each year, in internal revenue taxes, more money than any other internal revenue district and more than most states.

Statuary hall in the national capitol has been in process of restoration for some time and the work will be completed by May 1, so that the visitors who will take in Washington on their way to or from the Jamestown exposition can see this famous room in almost its original beauty. Previous to 1857, when the present chamber of the House of Representatives was occupied, Statuary hall, as it is now known, was the meeting place of that body, and was generally conceded to be the most beautiful legislative hall in the world. It is purely Grecian in design, and its splendid columns are ornamented in places, marble quarried on the banks of the Potomac 100 miles above Washington and polished by hand by slave labor, make it a vivid contrast to the present more commonplace chambers of the two houses. The work of restoration consists largely in scrubbing every vestige of the paint which was put upon the sandstone walls of the hall in the inartistic attempt to make them look like Italian marble. The rose-tinted sandstone itself is infinitely preferable. In addition to this two of the old stairways which run from Statuary hall to what were the men's gallery and the women's gallery so long as the hall was used by the House of Representatives, have been discovered and reopened, and the men's gallery will be restored to its original condition.

Official Washington is agog because Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes does not keep a carriage. The supreme judge makes his way to business by grace of the Metropolitan Traction company. Some of the perhaps, he hangs on a strap, and Mrs. Justice Holmes when she goes to make her social calls drives in a hired hansom cab. Capital society rather fancies that a man of that name and position, a man so closely related to the author of "The Wonderful One-Horse Shay," should keep some sort of a vehicle for sentiment's sake.

The law division of the Agricultural department is working overtime these days preparing cases against railroads for violations of the twenty-eight hour law in transporting live stock. So far there have been about four hundred cases sent to the Department of Justice and the estimate of twenty additional cases a day is by no means an overstatement. The number frequently reaching twenty-five. The Department of Agriculture has been careful to select only such cases as are practically certain of a conviction and the Department of Justice has been cautioned not to accept any compromise for less than the maximum fine. This is \$500 and convictions at \$50 a throw mount up rapidly when they are kept up day after day.

The most widely published and best known photograph in existence is said to be that of President Roosevelt taking a fence, his favorite hunter. This has been printed in almost every paper and magazine in the world which uses half-tones, and the sales from it have already amounted to more than \$50,000, making it the most profitable photograph ever taken. Nearly 1,000 copies have been signed by the president to be used as special gifts and the demand for it wherever it has been placed on sale has been steady during the three and a half years since it was made. It was made with a shutter that opened

QUEST MAN.

The man of our time is the man who can rest. Sorely secure in repose, feeling nothing in life to cause turmoil or strife.

He is tranquil with friends or with foes. The man for the hour is the man with the power. Of conscience enlightened and strong. With a mind to endorse and a will to enforce. Every law, to make right every wrong.

The man of the day is the man who can say. His heart, life and soul are his own. Who will stand by the right in the face of a dread night. Of the tyrant or czar on his throne.

The man for the time must have virtue, politeness and pure as the snow; Who temptation can flout and put treason to rout. Through the fires and the floods that may flow.

The man for us all is the man broad and tall. Lovers high in the ranks of the world; For destruction of crimes of all grades in all climes. From the palace or slums to be banished.

The man, to be sure, will forever endure The mystic or mystic—oh man! He is good, he is bad, he is sane, he is mad. A noble monster, yet weakling is he. Omaha, April 3, 1907. OLD BOY.

Retley's India and Ceylon Tea. Is pure tea blended and packed under the watchful care of trained experts and for that reason it has a special claim on all tea drinkers who want the best. McCORD-BRADY CO., Wholesale Agents, Omaha.