

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. Omaha, Douglas County, Nebraska. Total number of copies printed during the month of January, 1897.

Residence in the white house seems to have a tendency toward girls in the next generation.

It is not safe to talk in your sleep. If Representative Wooster is within hearing distance.

Who is next on the list to write a book? In this matter no discredited statesman should be bashful.

President McKinley can emphasize the return to prosperity by cutting his inaugural message short.

It gets to look as if the school teachers had designs on the whole exposition Board of Lady Managers.

St. Patrick ought to change the date of his anniversary this year just to maintain his own self-respect.

It is a safe bet that a full quota of both houses of the Nevada legislature will occupy front seats at the big fight.

Elizabeth is a name that ought to carry the Harrison baby safely through life providing its admirers agree not to contact it into Liza, Lizzie or Betsey.

The Jingo spirit manifested in this country over Cuban affairs is double discounted by the popular uprising throughout Europe in sympathy with Crete and Greece.

Equality before the law is the motto of Nebraska. Why then should there be any discrimination between wrongdoers? Prosecute all the embezzlers and defaulters without distinction.

Insenate jealousy of Omaha, cherished by certain districts of the state which Omaha helps more than they help themselves, is largely responsible for the niggardly treatment of the exposition.

The reassuring news comes from the sage brush district that the wind of Corbett and Fitzsimmons' wrongdoings? Dissenters all the embezzlers and defaulters without distinction.

If General Lee has really resigned his consulship at Havana he may rest assured no searching party will be necessary to discover patriots anxious to succeed him under the McKinley administration.

The recent large acquisition of real property in Omaha by the Western Newspaper must have been accepted as evidence of the desirability of local investments and of the profitable nature of the business of journalism.

Nebraska is supposed to be enjoying the services of a reform State Board of Transportation, but so far the difference between the reform board and its predecessor has not been perceptibly impressed upon the expectant public.

Banquets for outgoing cabinet officers and banquets for incoming cabinet officers. It would almost seem to pay to secure a cabinet appointment and tender an immediate resignation just to enjoy the sumptuous congratulations tendered before and after.

So the Missouri taxpayers are to pay a little bill of nearly \$100 for treating their legislators to a dose of Bryan oratory and decking the reception committee out in resplendent Bryan badges. A privilege such as that ought to be cheap at twice the price.

The proposed reopening of the Eleventh street viaduct will be hailed with joy, both by those whose business or pleasure lead them to make use of it and by the citizen at large to whom the present ruins and impassable structure has been an eyecore for years.

The Kansas legislature wants Nebraska to join with it in getting exorbitant freight rates on farm produce reduced. Nebraska has been engaged in an effort to reduce freight rates for years past, and is waiting to learn whether the United States supreme court will join with it in the effort.

An appropriation of \$100,000 by the state of Nebraska for the Transmississippi Exposition, allowing at least 15 per cent of it for salaries and expenses, will leave just about enough for another such a palatial structure as represented this great commonwealth at the World's fair, without conferring any substantial benefit upon the citizens in general.

DECRYING OMAHA—DESTROYING NEBRASKA.

It is the duty of every representative of the people in the legislature to oppose such measures as are in his judgment detrimental to the public welfare. It is his privilege to oppose any bill or appropriation which he cannot conscientiously support.

The opposition to the Transmississippi Exposition appropriation on the grounds of its questionable constitutionality is perfectly legitimate, although precedents established by nearly all the states with reference to the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia and by Nebraska in conjunction with other states in the expositions at New Orleans and Chicago leave no room for doubt on that score.

But when a representative of this commonwealth declares that he would rather the exposition be held in Kansas City than in Omaha and when others inspired by local prejudices and stupid jealousies assert that they will not vote money to help build up Omaha they exhibit a narrowness of vision and lack of state pride that is truly humiliating to every loyal Nebraskan.

In 1880 Omaha had a population of only about 30,000. Did the growth of Omaha from 30,000 to over 125,000 in the succeeding ten years hurt the state of Nebraska? Did this growth of Nebraska's metropolis retard the growth of any other part of the state? Would Lincoln, Fremont, Grand Island, Columbus, Central City or even Fairbury have grown more rapidly than they did had Omaha remained stationary? Did not Omaha capital help to build up scores of Nebraska towns and villages, and what is more, help to develop industries that have made a home market for Nebraska's products?

Would any town in Nebraska have been more prosperous if the city of Omaha were on the east side of the Missouri and paid tribute to the state treasury of Iowa as does Sioux City? Omaha is virtually Douglas county and Douglas county has paid into the state treasury in the last twenty-two years more than \$2,500,000. Over \$700,000 of this money has been contributed toward state government and for maintenance of state institutions since 1862. And yet Omaha is decry as a corruptor eating out the vitals of the state!

Kansas City has been built up on the trade of Kansas, but Kansas never receives a dollar of taxes from Kansas City. If Nebraska, like Kansas, were drained by a city in an adjacent state which did not contribute toward maintaining its government there might be cause for refusing to tax the state for a project that would increase its population and wealth. Even then an exposition appropriation could not be rationally withheld on the ground of sectional prejudice. The legislature of Iowa voted an appropriation for the exposition at Omaha before Nebraska was even approached and other states are following its example.

It is an everlasting disgrace that Nebraska cannot see beyond the village horizon and rise to the level of broad-minded public spirit which seeks to develop the state and draw attention to the advantages it offers to investors and homeseekers. Instead of decrying Omaha and attempting to block its enterprise the state at large ought to rejoice at the opportunity presented for joining with Omaha in a grand effort to lift city and state up and hasten the revival of prosperity.

DELAID LEGISLATION.

Senator Allison, chairman of the senate committee on appropriations, has felt it necessary to warn the senate that the status of the appropriation bills is dangerous. Six of these measures are yet to be considered by that body and there remain but five and a half days of the session. During this time the senate's daily sessions will begin earlier and be prolonged later than is customary, but it is apprehended that even with this extra time given to the consideration of the appropriation bills some of them may not get through.

CIVIL SERVICE LAW UNDER FIRE.

The attack on the civil service law in the house of representatives on Tuesday served to show that there are still some politicians who believe in the spoils system and would restore the old practice of making admission to the public service the reward of political services. It is regrettable that this attack was led by a republican who enjoys some confidence in the councils of the party, but it is to be noted that he disclaimed representing the opinion of the party leader, who he said entertained an opposite view. It makes little difference what congressmen say against the civil service law so long as the head of the administration is favorable to it and the record of the president-elect is so clear and strong in that respect that no one can doubt where he stands.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

The South Carolina legislature has rejected a bill to permit the running of trains on Sunday with perishable freight.

The London committee having in charge the memorial to the queen's commission has decided to raise the sum of \$25,000 which will erect a statue of the author.

The late Baron Hirsch's valuable collection of books and manuscripts, which among them are some of the works of the Dutch school and portraits by Rembrandt and Gainsborough.

Because McKinley's secretary of the navy is a performer on the viola there is no good reason to fear that our White Squadron is going to play second fiddle to the fleets of other nations.

The mayor of Baltimore, in vetoing a high hat ordinance, says a city council has as much right to require women to wear bloomers or bald-heads as to wear wigs as to interfere with big hats.

Mexico evidently sees the evils which may accrue to the country through the destruction of the timber of the Yucatan and has just been appointed by President Diaz to report on the best means of preserving the timber and the republic.

One of the daughters of the late General Logan, Mrs. Mary Logan Tucker, is soon to come into a large fortune. She and her son, George Logan Tucker, inherited the bulk of the estate of the late George E. Lemm, but instead of a fortune of \$1,000,000 which it was supposed he had left it actually amounts to \$28,000,000.

Captain William J. Clark, who died the other day, was 90 1/2 to be the last survivor of the John Brown raiders in Kansas. He was born in 1807 and when 18 years old he went to Kansas, where he served with John Brown. In 1852 Captain Clark went out with the One Hundred and Forty-fourth New York regiment, was promoted to lieutenant, and for a time had command of company 4 of that regiment.

The late Joseph Willard of Washington was supposed to have left about \$2,000,000, but his brother Henry is authority for the statement that the late Joseph had left \$10,000,000. Edward Willard, as he was known, leaves only one heir to all his property, as he has no children, a niece, the wife of the Virginia legislator. He is a member of the Virginia legislature. He is a member of the Virginia legislature.

Mr. Cleveland will not give the practice of law when he retires from the white house. He proposes to live in dignified retirement, as he has a mind of means and is an ex-president of the United States. He is said to have remarked that if he can see his wife well educated and happily married he will finish his autobiography, and if she can continue to bite as well in the future as she has in the past, he will feel that he ought to ask for nothing more.

A newspaper man who has studied Speaker Reed closely, says: "Mr. Reed takes frequent trips by calling members' names and making them hear from the speaker. He was given over to motions for suspension of the rules. He was afraid of the speaker, and he would not trust another member with the responsibilities of the chair."

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ample facilities for other states and countries who are invited to participate?

The erection of a \$50,000 state building under the conditions incorporated into the bill is therefore only a trifle better than no appropriation at all. It will remain for the senate to recast the bill so that the state appropriation can be made available for carrying out the purposes and objects for which the exposition has been designed.

The state of Illinois voted \$800,000 to the Chicago Columbian exposition without any strings intended to hamper the management in carrying out the great work that it had undertaken. The direct result of the World's fair was an increase of more than \$200,000,000 in taxable property values. A mill tax on \$200,000,000 is equal to \$200,000 per annum, so that the state has received back in taxes since 1893 several times the amount contributed and is sure of its increased revenue in perpetuity. And yet there are men in the Nebraska legislature who assert that any appropriation for the Transmississippi Exposition would be so much money squandered.

THE FATE OF CRETE.

The fate of Crete is hanging in the balance, but the indications are that there is no hope of that island being annexed to Greece, or being dominated by Greek policy. While public sentiment throughout Europe is strongly in sympathy with the Greeks, it is evident that the governments of the six powers who will determine this issue will not permit Greece to absorb Crete or allow that island to be separated from the Turkish empire. This is shown by the declaration of British policy, to which it is hardly to be doubted all the other powers will assent. There has been a most vigorous expression of public sentiment in England against the government taking a position hostile to the purpose of Greece, but it has failed to exert any influence upon the government, which proposes administrative autonomy in Crete, but with the condition that the island shall remain a portion of the Turkish empire. It is to be presumed that this declaration of policy was not made without a pretty clear understanding by the marquis of Salisbury that it would be acceptable to the other powers.

That this course is deemed to be necessary to preserve the peace of Europe is not to be doubted. That the powers earnestly desire to preserve the peace appears equally certain. Those who speak with authority for England, France and Germany have so declared; there is no reason to think that Russia, Austria and Italy are of the same mind. This being so, Greece will be compelled to succumb. She might fight Turkey alone and win, but she cannot hope to succeed against the mighty power of the six great nations of Europe who are interested in it to maintain the integrity of Turkish territory. To enter upon such a conflict would mean the quick destruction of her navy, the annihilation of her armies and a crushing defeat. Splendid as is the courage she has shown, such a cost would be deplorable.

Perhaps the powers are wise. Perhaps detesting Europe in blood would be too great a price to pay for releasing the Christians of Crete from Turkish persecution. But the plan proposed by the British government will not forever settle the issue. It is merely a palliative, not a remedy. The struggle will be renewed at some time in the future, for it is not in the nature of things that the rule of the Mohammedan over the Christian can be perpetuated.

THE MACOS ON TAP.

With McKinley at the head of the administration and McCook and McKenna in the cabinet it must be admitted that the "Mac's" are very much in the nation's affairs.

President Vandervoort of the Reform Press association says that the populists were betrayed by the democrats. Heretofore it has been the opinion that they gave the lie away, and we must have some evidence before we can accept any other theory.

Under ordinary conditions of business competition the price of any other commodity, other things being equal, is accompanied by a decline in the price of the manufactured article. But when the market is controlled by a few hands, the manufacturers of the monopoly fix the price of the raw material and the price of the manufactured product.

One of the peculiarities of the American history is that the glamour of military glory has never cast its spell over the people. Our attitude as a nation has been one of constant revision of war. Our citizens are all soldiers in time of emergency, and in time of peace our soldiers are all citizens. It may seem strange that the McKinley administration of the most effective armies on the planet and that we have no army at all. The McKinley administration has shown the strength as a republic and of our prosperity as a nation.

The result of the Sugar Trust inquiry shows that the McKinley administration has applied to his wits the disregard of the people's rights of Americans, but also with respect to the ruin and concentration of millions of dollars worth of property owned by citizens of the United States.

Philadelphian Ledger: We have reached a point in the history of the McKinley administration where the rights of Americans must be protected. There is not an American citizen in Cuba who is safe from the hands of the McKinley administration and there is not a dollar of the more than \$30,000,000 of American property in Cuba that has not the slightest protection from the McKinley administration. In such a form that it cannot be evaded and the prompt and more emphatic our government should be in demanding the fullest justice to American rights in Cuba. The sooner will Spanish barbarity be ended on that ill-fated island.

The farmers' interests in the new tariff are a critical question. Our wool growers have made the mistake of asking a little too much; and the prospects of the best sugar industry hang in the balance. It is a question of asking a little more than the market will bear, and the adjustment seems to be quite satisfactory.

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Chicago Chronicle: There seems to be no doubt that the Spaniards brutal murder of the man Ruiz, but it is by no means established that he was a citizen of this country, and until the United States American newspaper would do well to withhold their criticisms of the administration for not demanding an investigation of his death.

Chicago Chronicle: There seems to be no doubt that the Spaniards brutal murder of the man Ruiz, but it is by no means established that he was a citizen of this country, and until the United States American newspaper would do well to withhold their criticisms of the administration for not demanding an investigation of his death.

The farmers' interests in the new tariff are a critical question. Our wool growers have made the mistake of asking a little too much; and the prospects of the best sugar industry hang in the balance. It is a question of asking a little more than the market will bear, and the adjustment seems to be quite satisfactory.

The sugar schedule is being framed by Hon. Soren E. Payne of New York, Gen. William M. Grosvenor of Ohio and Hon. J. N. Johnson of North Dakota, for the ways and means committee, Hon. Nelson Dingley, chairman. The sugar trust is using every possible means to induce these gentlemen to make a sugar tariff favorable to the trust. But what the farmer wants is duty of 1 1/2 cents per pound on imported sugar, to protect our domestic beet cane sugar interests against the export-sugar-fostered beet sugars of Europe. To insure the immediate construction of beet sugar factories, a federal bounty of a fraction of a cent per pound, to be gradually reduced until it is abolished in say five years, is also desirable. The duty on duty and bounty are not half as much as the present duties on imported raw sugar that are now in force in the principal European countries.

Now what can be done to help things? The individual farmer and business man interested in developing this new crop and industry to keep at home the \$100,000,000 which now go abroad each year for sugar. We must write at once to the four congressmen named (address them at House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.). Tell them to frame the tariff on sugar in the interest of the farmer and sugar producer—the grower of beets and cane. Tell them not to succumb to the farmers' interests to favor imported sugar. Tell them how anxious you are for sugar factories to open up a new market right in your section for the beet and profitable crop. Ask for the duties and bounties mentioned.

Write such letters instantly. The matter will be decided by the committee within a few days. The time to let them hear from the country. Never mind if you don't know them, or if you are in a different state, or if you never wrote your views to your congressman before