THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, 88.: George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of January, 1901, was as follows:

26.240 25,500 20 330 26.620 26,210 26.720 26,850 26,410 26,410 20.380 .26,240 26.410 26.240 26,420 26 700 42 770 26,550 28.840 26,320 Total N40 082 Less unsold and returned contes 10.017

Net total sales 830 00S 26,776 Net dally average. GEO. B. TZSCHUCK, Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this list day of January, A. D. 1901. M. B. HUNGATE, (Seal.) Notary Public. (Seal.)

Nebraska's senatorial deadlock will not resume operations for another day.

The Union Pacific will now be the transcontinental route in fact as well as in name.

Russell Sage sees danger to the country in every railroad syndicate in which" he has no share.

indications point that way.

That ship subsidy bill might make more rapid progress if it would hitch on to one of the modern ocean greyhounds.

John Marshall is another great American who had to wait till after his death them in the world at large has abated, for a proper appreciation of noteworthy

Marquis of Queensberry rules are just the proper thing to govern the parliamentary proceedings in the county board so long as it has a fusion majority.

Mr. Groundhog wants to be given distinetly to understand that he cannot palm off any more gold bricks upon the people of this section of the country.

A deadlock may be defined as the sitnation resulting when there are five candidates for each of two senatorships, but none of them with enough support to make the place by himself.

City Treasurer Hennings is not going to let the city forget that he is running his office on a business basis, even if tax collections every week in the year.

By the absorption of the Southern has been served on the Nicaragua canal that it will have at least one land competitor for through transcontinental traffic.

Mississippi, where a negro has been timistic, but if they are as numerous taken from jail by a mob and hanged. The south is evidently fearful its record states, the continuance of the war for for mob violence may be wrested from at least another year-it has now been it by the north.

In the consolidation of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific roads the century is starting out with some big railway deals. The twentleth century promises a transformation of the transportation system of the country.

The day for the inauguration of President McKinley for his second term is drawing near, but yet no signs of transforming the republic into an empire. Some of those Bryanite campaign again.

Some of the popocratic papers are finding fault with President McKinley's message of sympathy on the death of change in our existing system of finance Queen Victoria. These narrow-visioned or any material revision of our tariff critics would not have a word of com- and revenue laws affects every banker, mendation for him no matter what he merchant and manufacturer. Mani-

It is reported that Millionaire Senator lump of eash for a large bunch of sub- lawmaking branch of the government. scriptions to Bryan's paper with a view If the election of presidents is of great senator must be quite a politician after | well as to other classes of citizens.

The Chicago Civic Federation is about to make a general inquiry from public men whether they favor an amendment to the constitution of the United States providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. Circulars directed by the federation to the people of Nebraska would receive an almost unanimous affirmative

The knockout administered to the Titus amendment by the Iowa supreme court is operating like an elixir of life in the resurrection of famishing political all lost time will be made up.

POPULAR ELECTION OF SENATORS.

election of United States senators by

direct popular vote must grow

strength until it is answered. If our United States senators are to represent the people the more direct is true as regards the rural mail detheir responsibility the more likely are they to reflect the popular sentiment upon great public questions.

If United States senators were elected by direct popular vote deadlocks would be impossible and the danger of the not assert themselves at the proper time state being left without representation in and in the right place that men have ballot box and the preference thus ex- considered themselves only as agents of satisfactory manner. pressed would determine the choice as some great corporate interest, instead of vassed and the certificates of election issued. No opportunity would exist for at large. anyone to say that he could not tell what his constituents wanted, because the people would record their wishes without the intervention of any legislative machinery likely to confuse their voice or nullify their will.

Aside from all consideration of needless expense and interruption of legislative work, the election of United States senators by direct vote will alone do away with the pernicious influences called into play to bring pressure upon legislators to disregard the interests of their constituents. Corporate power may be able to exert an influence to a certain degree at the ballot box, but its 26 815 influence is a hundred-fold more potent in the legislative halls.

The demand for the election of United States senators by direct vote has hitherto been an insurmountable stumblingblock in the senate itself, where all proposed constitutional amendments looking to that end have found their graveyard because of the opposition of members afraid to entrust with the people the continuance of their public life.

But one effective way exists to overcome this obstacle and that lies in the election of men to the United States senate firmly committed to the principle of popular choice, who can be depended upon to exert themselves in favor of the submission of the necessary constitutional amendment.

If the Nebraska legislature heeds this growing sentiment it will see to it that the vacancies in Nebraska's representation are filled by men whose professional Mrs. Nation has not yet made her careers form a guaranty that they will debut on the lecture platform, but all assist in the accomplishment of this much-needed reform.

BOER CONFIDENCE. However groundless it may seem, the confidence manifested by the Boers in the ultimate triumph of their cause must commend admiration. If interest in as appears to be the case, there has been no decline in their determination to go on with the war and what they have recently been doing is well calculated to strengthen their confidence and stimulate their tenacity.

According to the statement of the consul general of the Orange Free State at New York, the present Boer forces number over 25,000 men and this appears probable from their recent operations, particularly in Cape Colony. Those who do not watch closely the course of events in South Africa will be sur prised at Consul General Pierce's statement of what has been accomplished within the last week or two by the Boer forces. The raiding of Cape Colony has been remarkably successful, greatly increasing the difficulties of the situation for the British. Cape Colony is a large he has to get out distress warrants for part of South Africa, having an area greater than either of the Boer republies, and there can be no doubt of the wisdom of Dewet's strategy in invading Pacific by the Vanderbilt system notice the colony. It has added to his forces and has made the task of the British commander much more difficult.

Mr. Pierce's assertion that the Boers can continue the war indefinitely, regardless of the number of British troops Another lynching is reported from sent against them, may appear too opand as well armed and supplied as he going on over fifteen months-is probable. Such an outlook must be anything but pleasant to British taxpayers, promising as it does a very large increase of the heavy burden which the South African war has already imposed.

BUSINESS AND POLITICS. In his address to Chicago business men before the close of the late campaign Senator Hanna declared that business is politics and politics is business In other words, American business men speeches should be brought out of cover are necessarily interested in politics because the policies of the government exert a controlling influence upon the business of the country.

It stands to reason that any radical vitally concerned in the selection of the men who shape the policies of the na-Clark of Montana has put up a liberal tion, not only in executive, but in the to insuring favorable consideration of moment to the business men, surely through without the slightest difficulty? his just blossoming public career from the election of United States senators the oracle of his party. The Montana is also of vast importance to them, as

Yet we have in this community and in this state business men who assert that the election of two United States senators from Nebraska does not concern them and that they have no personal interest at stake. It is usually this class of citizens that refuse to take part in primary elections and nominating conventions, but always complain loudest about the low standard of politics and the bad men who get into office.

The same class of business men may also be depended on to deplore the lack of energetic and efficient attention to their interests at Washington when any important measure affecting commercial booms that had been laid on the shelf interests is before congress or the deunder the impression that no election partments. When, for example, the would be held in the Hawkeye state this | question of increasing or decreasing the year. Iowa's crop of candidates has number of United States depositories is greater troubles allowed to grow out of it never failed so far, and we may be sure under consideration by the treasury, every national bank officer keeps the of applications which had been made dur- a difference whose ox is gored.

wires bot to get the ear of the United The principal lesson the average cit- States senator. If any change is proizen draws from the deadlock into posed in the location of army headquarwhich the senatorial contest in Nebraska | ters, the purchase of supplies, the eshas resolved is that the demand for the tablishment of new army posts or distween business and politics. The same livery, pension and revenue officers, ators, bank examiners and other federal

with the business world. It is just because the business men do soon as the vote was officially can- devoting their talent and energy to the whole business community and the state

PORTO RICO IS DOING WELL

tained by the statements of Governor Allen in a letter to Secretary of the Navy Long. On the contrary, the govnever more contented than now, there are more employed than ever before and at better wages, in sections of the island there is a scarcity of labor and the crops est agricultural state in the union. are abnormally large and of excellent quality.

Furthermore, the receipts from both customs and internal revenue are constantly increasing, all bills are promptly thoroughly practical man, whose high character forbids any doubt respecting in the United States senate. the trustworthiness of his statements. fore. It is not to be inferred, however, that further improvement may not be products. It needs railroads and various public improvements, all of which it will have in time. Meanwhile it is gratifying to learn from the highest authority in the island that American administration there has had good results and that the people are satisfied with it.

RUSSIA THREATENS RETALIATION.

A commercial breach between the The cause is the holding up at Philadelphia of a cargo of Russian beet sugar, which it is claimed is subject to the countervailing duty provided in the targovernment notified its consul at Philadelphia that if the extra duty is imposed on the cargo of sugar prohibitive goods.

the empire and thereby holds the price of all. facturers assert is to all practical purclude that the Russian plan of reducing sugar does not amount to a bounty, worthy the position he fills, and moreover though obviously the effect is the same. Should be decide that it is practically a bounty there seems to be no doubt that | ing the first two years of the civil war. And Russia will retaliate as threatened.

Apprehension of this has caused some commotion among manufacturers who are finding a market in Russia. A New York dispatch says that as the matter far-reaching struggle between the sugar it knows how to get them. interests of the United States and the manufacturers and exporters of products for the Russian market. The decision of Secretary Gage is therefore awaited with uncommon interest.

While complaining that he needs more deputies than the law allows for the handling of the business of his office, the county attorney discovers that the deputies regularly allowed him are constantly appearing as counsel in private If these deputies have time to hire out to private litigants they might, by devoting their entire attention to the public business, be able to dispose of it without the aid of unauthorized assist-

The popocrats have great schemes of reform they propose to push before the present legislature because they know they constitute only a minority of festly, therefore, the business men are the body and can accomplish nothing unless helped out by the republicans. Why did they not present these important measures when they had control of the legislature and entire state government and could have put them

> The real estate transfer list is disclosng several large conveyances of Omaha property, in preparation for building operations at the opening of the season. The building trades may expect a lively session in this city for the year 1901.

> A visit home with friends, neighbors and constituents never does a legislator any harm. Home influences can counteract much of the corporate pressure brought to bear at the state capital.

from American manufacturers. Spain may have become wise enough to order also her new navy from America. Spanish War Pensions.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

A Spanish railway has ordered 520 cars

The number of pensions so far granted on account of the war with Spain and the 38,000. This is nearly equal to the number

Senatorial Potpourri

continuance of old ones, the business ation is growing more disgusting every and radically on questions of importance. men respectively affected quickly dis- day. Those candidates who are receiving The man to be desired in public place cover that there is some connection be- a few votes, with no prospect of getting is the man with the conscience and one so any more, should be pulled off, as they are firmly fixed that the power of friendship only retarding the progress of business offer of place or money cannot influence. and interfering with the election of sen- Officials may act conscientiously and yet

agents more or less intimately linked in this district is out in a letter to one of his. The representative may be relied on in all constituency who calls him down on the senatorial question. The senator strikes the senate entirely removed. The people represented them in the United States To our mind the senator is doing his best that there is not a better man for the powould express their preference at the senate who, when once elected, have to represent his large constituency in a sition of senator before the legislature

Kearney Hub: The Lexington Pioneer declares that there can be no doubt that a large majority of the republicans of Dawson county favor the election of Edward Rosewater for the United States senate. The same is true of Buffalo. Senator Owens of Dawson is voting for Rosewater. The The reports representing conditions in friends of Representative Harris of Buffalo Porto Rico to be deplorable are not sus- are trusting that he will seen find his bearings and do the same.

North Nebraska Eagle: It is a duty that every republican in Nebraska owes to the good and welfare of the state to write their ernor states that the island is doing ex- member of the legislature to vote for Edceedingly well. The anti-American sen- ward Rosewater for United States senator. timent has disappeared, the people were He is a man of the people, always for the masses and against the classes. He has been outspoken at all times on matters of importance to the party and state, and would be of great benefit to this the great-

Broken Bow Republican: The last few days the candidacy of Edward Rosewater has been more favorable with the members of the legislature for the United States senate. Tuesday his vote reached eighteen. Mr. Rosewater is one of the paid and there is a surplus in the treas- candidates whose strength does not come ury. There is no destitution or starva- from corporate influence and should be be tion in the island. Governor Allen is a the choice of the legislature finally there is no question but the masses would have in him a substantial and efficient advocate

Albion Argus (pop.): No man has ever These show Porto Rico to be in all re- done more for the republican party than spects in better condition than ever be- E. Rosewater and no man in the party is now receiving more abuse than he, from republicans all over the state, unless it be D. E. Thompson. 'Tis true Rosewater has effected. Undoubtedly there is still not always supported every "thing" the much to be done in developing the re- party has had up for office. Some men sources of the island and in providing have been too corrupt even for him to supadequate means for the marketing of its port. Perhaps this is why so many of the party organs are now after his scalp. For this much good that is in him he should be praised rather than condemned. When it comes to hard work and fidelity to the party Rosewater has earned the senatorship.

Grand Island Independent: A large railroad corporation is entitled to do a good profitable business. It has great interests and rights. These rights should be respected and protected. But these rights cease when the officials of railroad companies begin to infringe upon the rights of others. United States and Russia is threatened. a great railroad corporation takes the position that no man not under its control. or no man not of its making, can represent the people of the state in the United States senate, it usurps authority, tramples upon the rights of others iff for imported sugar on which a bounty and should be met with firm resistance. is paid. It is reported that the Russian It is to be hoped that there are a sufficient number of republican members in the legislature with the required firmness to block the brazen effort now being made.

Norfolk News: A letter from Senator tariff measures would be instituted by W. W. Young of this district. published that government against American-made in Tuesday's Bee, gives very strong rea-There is some question whether the United States senator. Among other things what he has said simply to modify it so as has been a source of public wonder for e savs. "I never in my life and I would be doing violence beet sugar producers amounts techni- to my own conscience if I did different cally to a bounty. Representatives of than to vote for Mr. Rosewater." Laying the Russian government assert that it aside all other reasons this is sufficient does not pay bountles on beet sugar. The A man who is elected to represent a certain government controls the sugar output of people and who will do his duty conscientiously should receive the commendation There are too many men, as a up to its standard rate. In order to do usual thing, whose power of distinction this the revenue tax on sugar exported between right and wrong is very flabby at times of overproduction is reduced and influenced by the changing sentiments and this the American beet-sugar manu- of an unstable constituency. Such are frequently given credit for their lack of will power, while the man whose power is in poses a bounty. So indeed it would seem his strength of character is frequently to be, but as there is no direct bounty condemned and maligned. Should Senator the secretary of the treasury may con- Young bow to the wishes of his constituents who favor his desertion of Rosewater they would almost assuredly be the first the internal revenue tax on exported to condemn him and pronounce him as un-

Cambridge Clarion: The senatorial situ- he would be compelled to change frequently differ in opinion, but, if they do, no per-Osmond Republican: Senator Young of manent harm can befall their constituency. instances and it need not be feared that he will support a wrong man for a good right from the shoulder and gives as a position. The worst stories against Rosereason for supporting Rosewater that he is water have been proven false and it is brainy and free from railroad domination, firmly believed by a large number of people today.

The necessity Fremont Tribune: speedy action by the legislature in the senatorial matter is not real, though urged in some quarters. It often requires much more time to do the right thing than to do the wrong. Had it been possible for the wrong thing to be done by permission of the members it would have been done speedily. Delay now is a reasonable guaranty of an outcome satisfactory to the great body of republicans throughout the state. It is not likely that the legislature will leave anything undone in the way of necessary legislation that should be enacted. There s as much likelihood of too much legis lation as too little, under any circumstances Blair Pilot: In a frank and well written letter Senator Young of Stanton gives some very good reasons why he is voting for E. Rosewater. There are none who deny the statements that Young makes Rosewater's ability is unquestioned and his far-sightedness is very clearly brought out by Mr. Young in his letter. Hastings Tribune: The Tribune does not

approve of the manner and unfair means which have been pursued by some of those who are opposed to Mr. Rosewater's candidacy for United States senator. It is neither honorable nor just, nor is it clean politics. Mr. Rosewater has just as good a right to aspire to become a senator as has any true American citizen, and he should be treated with the same amount of courtesy and fair ness that is shown other candidates, so long as he does not abuse the party or his opponents. We admire him for the open manner in which he has conducted his campaign, and while we have not been a Rosewater supporter, yet we are desirious of seeing fair play and will insist on republicans giving it to Mr. Rosewater, even though he be elected. The opposition to Rosewater does not come from the rank and file of the republicans, but from the politicians, the men who aspire to rule the party is indebted for the defeats and scourgings it has received from the people in the past. Rosewater, whatever his faults is a good republican, has ability, and if service to the cause of republicanism counts | were inspected 9,253 steamboats, while the for anything, is entitled to have his claims Auburn Granger (pop.): Very naturally

the Granger's sympathy is with E. Rosewater in the present senatorial contest though we never worshiped at the party shrine. Mr. Rosewater is being cursed and denounced by a horde of individuals who in borrowed terms proclaim him a traitor to his party, but who, if asked in what the said treachery consisted, would be unable to give time, place or circumstance. They simply have heard others declare that he was a traitor to his party. Mr. Rosewater cannot recall what he has said in the past, for it was said in black and white to many thousands of readers, and we haven't the least idea that he would change what he has said if he could. That would be an act in the number of men employed, and the sons for his support of E. Rosewater for of cowardice indeed if he should recall to secure votes. Mr. R. has always been aggressive and in earnest, and in some cases he has disregarded party lines and brought since 1893, when the law was enacted, must down on his head the maledictions of the bosses and the fellows who regard loyalty to trainload was 184 tons; now it is 2431/2 party as above loyalty to the interests of tons. Small cars and lighter locomotives the state and nation. The sympathy of the have been displaced by a heavier equip-Granger is naturally with Mr. Rosewater, for the editor of the Granger has been in the same boat and has been kicked by party bosses ten times as hard and ten times as often for doing his duty as a newspaper man and as an official as he has for all the real blunders he ever made and all the crooked work he ever did. Look the state over for the republican who has never been pronounced untrue to his party, and when you have found him he will be nothing but a mullethead without the necessary amount of brains or the necessary amount of common honesty to make a good citizen, much less a United States senator.

the end is not yet-very far from it.

Another Turn on Wire. Cleveland Leader. Not satisfied with its earnings of nearly \$8,000,000 last year, the wire trust has decided to advance the price of its products now stands it is a most important and \$2 a ton. When a trust wants more profits

> The Pace Too Rapid. New York World It is a fact of disagreeable significance that one out of every 300 people living in

his state is an inmate of either a private or public hospital for the insane. We seem to be living in a too cerebral age. A Long Wait Assured. New York Tribune. Must we wait until the next generation

for 1-cent postage, for lower telegraph and telephone charges, for lessened express rates, for cheapened coal, ice and gas, for some of his friends the other day with the the abolition of "tips" and for less expensive cab service? All these blessings are likely to come in time. But when?

Mode of Electing Senators.

Unquestionably the chief effect of the exatiously prolonged contests in the legislatures of Nebraska and Delaware over individual rivalries has been to increase popular dissatisfaction with the present conditions governing the choice of senators. They will be settled some time, of course, even under the workings of the old plan, and, after all, so long as a clear majority of the senate can be rallied to the support of that anachronism what are the alleged sovereign people "going to do" about it?

Relie of the Cuban War.

After a great deal of backing and filling. now appears that our government is no to purchase the Spanish dry dock in Havana harbor after all. What will it do now If the dock is not to be used it constitutes an obstruction to the harbor. Will our gov ernment notify Spain to remove it within a specified time; will it let Spain and Cuba dispute for its possession; will it claim the structure as spoil of war-though it is rather late to do that-or what will it do At present the dock appears to be metaphorically, as Mahomet's coffin was said to be literally, hung in air

Experience Gives Theory a Fall.

New York Tribune It is not difficult to remember when podid balance of trade which this country had in its favor under a protective tariff, and to declare that it really was of little imwas for or against it. At the present moment British statesmen and publicists are

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE. Two hundred Cubans have petitioned Gen

eral Wood for a revival of cock fighting. They still prefer cock-a-doodle to "Yanke Doodle. The West Virginia senate has voted to appropriate \$5,000 for a statue of ex-Gov-

ernor Pierpont, the first governor of the state, to be placed in Statuary hall in the national capitol. Glenn P. McKinley, the speaker of the Idaho house, is the youngest member of

that body, being only 22 years old. He is attending the law department of the University of Idaho Mr. Carnegie's gifts to date foot up over \$13,500,000. Probably Mr. Armour gave away fully as much, or more, in proportion

to his means, but his munificence, for some

repson, didn't get as well advertised. Senator Lindsay delights in a newly dis covered distinction. He laughingly greeted remark: "A New York paper says this morning that I'm the loudest sneezer in the senate."

Carl Kisselbach, a veteran of the German army now living in La Crosse, Wis. has just received from the kaiser a solid gold medal in recognition of his service during the Franco-Prussian war. Kisselbach served four years under old Emperor

William, An appraiser selected to value the estate in New York of the late Vice President Hobart has filed a report showing that the personal property of Mr. Hobart in that city at the time of his death was worth \$397,963.88 The entire estate is worth about \$2,000,000, including nearly \$197,000 life insurance.

The third anniversary number of Collier's Weekly is a notable one, both in literary features and illustrations. Weekly is easily at the head of illustrated publications and its success is a deserved tribute to the wisdom of the publishers in keeping it out of the rut and muck of political partisanship. The demolition of the Weed block in

Buffalo, N. Y., wherein Grover Cleveland pored over law books and laid the wires political advancement, is featured in local press. Norman Mack's paper the Times, gives the event a double column head and submits a few reminiscent reflections on the days when Grover was the warmest boy in the bunch. Captain Joseph C. Bernier, the French

Canadian, who has announced his intention of seeking the North Pole, has recently litical economists of the Manchester school been in Europe making preliminary arwere went to spiff scornfully at the spien- rangements. He has two plans in view. Besides thinking of proceeding by route undertaken by the Jeannette, he has also considered the expediency of making portance to a country whether the balance Franz Josef Land his base of operations. As yet he has not decided which of these programs to follow. Partial arrangements seriously concerned over the matter, and have been completed for the construction express the fear that continued adverse of a ship which in strength and equipment is 3.800 and the applications number over balances may mean the decline of British is expected to be superior to the English commercial supremacy. It really does make and German vessels now building for Antarctic exploration.

RAILROAD SAFETY APPLIANCES.

Marked Benefits of the Law Shown by Statistics.

Philadelphia Record The operation of the safety appliance act, which after long delay became effective on August 1 last, has been reviewed at some or neglected public condemnation length in the latest report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, with data up to Deember 1, 1900. Records of casualties covering a period of but four months hardly form a substantial basis for any accurate estimate of the benefits of the law in preserving life and limb, but the commission presents for what they are worth such figures as are available in regard to the working of

months of last year. Heavy demands upon railroad equipment necessitated the use of inferior cars and the employment of many additional men, a large proportion of whom more inevertigated and hence peculiarly.

Puck: Jake (timidiy)—I wish I knowed what yeou would do if I should steal a kiss, Miss Linda.

Miss Linda (coyly)—'T wouldn't take no great while to find out, Jake. were inexperienced and hence peculiarly liable to accident.

A compilation by the commission from the newspaper reports of railway casualties to employes up to December 1 last shows that 864 casualties occurred, 255 of which were fatal. Of the total number it would appear that 618 were either purely accidental or resulted from apparent carelessness, 229 were caused by defective appliances, and in 17 the causes were not indicated by the statements made; 482 occurred in the yards and 341 upon the road. Of these 90 occurred in switching and 234 in the operation of coupling. It seems quite clear that there is still room for improvement in the handling of trains-always and necessarily a hazardous business.

The commission's figures for 1899 (the latest year for which reports have been received from all railroads) indicate that the new safety appliances have effected a marked reduction in the number of men killed and injured while coupling or uncoupling cars, which is, after all, the real test of efficiency. There were nineteen fewer men killed than in 1898, and a reduction of 223 in the number injured. For the year 1900 returns from about 70 per cent of the railroads show an increase of thirty-two killed and a downers of 1828 in the special content of the railroads show an increase of thirty-two killed and a downers of 1828 in the special content of the railroads show an increase of thirty-two killed and a downers of 1828 in the special content of the railroads show an increase of thirty-two killed and a decrease of 1,320 in injurednearly 25 per cent.

Unquestionably the general employment of automatic couplers and airbrakes on trains will tend to render employes less careful when going about their dangerous work, and for their due protection a high standard of equipment should be steadily maintained. To this end the commission recommends the establishment by congress of a system of public inspection and supervision of rolling stock, so that no wear or breakage may go unnoticed and unremedied. The analogy of such a service with the life saving corps, the lighthouse establishment and the steamboat inspection service is pointed out and some significant comparisons are presented. During the last government year, for example, there number of accidents was thirty-three and the total loss of life 206. In 1899 there were 48,062 accidents on the railroads of the United States. Of that number 37,133 were to employes, including 2,210 killed. These railroads carry more than a half billion passengers and nearly a billion tons of freight annually. The proposed inspection, in the view of the commission, would largely tend to minimize the danger to railroad employes and travelers. When all the statistics of railway acci-

dents shall have been secured for the current fiscal year a high degree of effectiveness of the safety appliance law will probably he reflected in the complete figures. The railroads are doing a vastly increased business without a corresponding increase hurry and scurry of land transportation years past. As the report of the com- One another when they ch mission says, the changes in conditions be taken into account. Then the average ment; the weight and speed of freight trains has been largely increased, and steel cars capable of carrying fifty tons each have been introduced. In mixed trains of heavy and light cars the draft of rigging and couplers are subjected to unusual strain. and accidents in consequence are of frequent occurence. The increased risk to the men could scarcely be avoided under such conditions, and it is fortunate, indeed, that the safety appliance law had practically become imbedded in railway practice before the sudden and unexampled expansion

CONGRESS AND THE PHILIPPINES.

of domestic traffic began.

that:

Secessity for Action Upon a Measure Promoting Peace. Philadelphia Press.

Congress has a clear, plain duty before in the Philippines which it ought to discharge without delay by passing the measure introduced last winter by Senator Spooner.

The measure is short. It follows precedent. It gives the president the power the present situation demands. It provides

"All military, civil and judicial powers necessary to govern said islands shall, until otherwise provided by congress, be vested to such person and persons and shall be exercised in such manner as the presidet of the United States shall direct for maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of said islands in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion."

A like measure was passed when Louisiana was annexed. Florida had similar legislation. The supreme court never had occasion to declare either of these earlier acts unconstitutional. On the contrary, while they never came directly before that tribunal, its decisions on the provisional government of California and on the measures taken by the executive and congress in the reconstructed states all support the view that a period exists between the close of the war power and the full restoration of civil government in which such legislation s both necessary and constitutional

Last winter Senator Spooner's bill may have seemed premature. It is no longer. Scarcely a day in the last month has been without its record of the surrender of armed forces, of entire communities taking the oath of allegiance and of a cessation of the predatory hostilities of the last six The report of the Philippine Civil commission will add to this tendency its proposal to deal in the spirit of broad minded liberality and justice with the great estates of the religious orders by purchas ing them at a fair price with money raised by selling Philippine bonds will still further pacify the islands. Cavite has remained in insurrection not for independence but for exactly the reason which kept Irefand in disorder until the land question was settled-rack rents.

Peace will come when power is given to deal with these and other questions in the archipelago by a permanent civil authority. In this settlement not a dollar need be spent by the United States. The credit and resources of the Philippines are ample. The bonds of a civil government secured by the public lands and public evenues of the island can meet every need and furnish all the sum needed to provide. with justice, for every equitable claim of the religious orders.

Peace will follow the settlement of this question in all the agricultural portions of the Philippines, and the remainder, in habited by tribes still savage, offers no serious obstacles to orderly administration But the first indispensable step is the passage of Senator Spooner's bill. lican majority in both chembers canot afford to neglect this duty. The American

public has borne the long delay in the hillippines with patience, because there was nothing definite to be done but to suppress resistance to law. The president's message points out a definite duty, whose prompt discharge will give the islands peace and order. If this duty is delayed follow

BREEZY LINES.

Detroit Journal: The farmers of New England have become so prosperous in the ast few years, it is said, that they ac-ually buy their growing boys clothing that its when it is now.

Ohio State Journal: The Heir Papa, the new legal regulations.

The rush and high pressure of railroad business unquestionably increased the personal risk of employes during the busy a fool out of your father, too.

Washington Star: "If he lives he will some day be known from one end of the country to the other."
"Why do you say that""
"He can make more kinds of a fool of himself, always with an air of sublime egotism, than any other man I ever knew."

Somerville Journal: Ethel-if he pays you so little attention as you say I don't tee why you want to marry him.

Maude-Hecause I can't get him to propose to me.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "A Pennsylvania junk dealer sold his wife to the ashman for 50 cents."
"Well, say, if she's that sort of a wife I'll bet the ashman will be around in a few days asking pay for carting her away." Pittsburg Chronicle: "John," said the

printer's wife. "I wish you'd speak to Bridget. It's awful the way she's been breaking dishes lately."
"See her, Bridget," said John, a mo-ment later. "There's been too many dishes pied here lately. You'll have to do better or I'll give your case to savenbedge. or I'll give your case to somebody else. Chicago Times Herald: "Doctor." she

Washington Star: "A man ought to try to make as many friends as possible in this life," remarked the gentle philosopher, "Of course," answered the cold-blooded confidence man. "If you don't get friendly with people how are you going to get near enough to get their money away from them": them? Chicago Tribune: "You don't care to have the trousers made in the extreme of fashion. I suppose?" said the tailor who was taking his measure.
"Yes, sir, I do!" sharply responded Archibald. "I know I'm bow-legged as well as you do, but I don't care to be reminded of it. You go ahead and make those trousers as tight in the legs as anybody else's, sir. I'll assume all the responsibility!"

GENESIS OF AN INDIAN RISING. J. J. Montague in the Oregonian. In the land of Oklahoma.

In the country where the red man Figures chiefly in the census, and draws down a monthly pension From the great and good white father Which enables him to follow. The congenial occupation Called in English wa-wa loaning. welt a solitary Indian

Dwelt and smoked and thought and pon-

O'er the wrongs that his great people From the white man's hands had suffered. O'er the terrible provision Which decrees that firewater Shall not form the leading feature Shall not form the leading feature
Of the noble red man's diet.
Long he mused, and as the evils
Which had thus been heaped upon him,
And his fathers and his brothers,
Rankled in his unwashed bosom,
He became surcharged with anger.
Burning, righteous indignation,
And he planned an awful vengeance,
Planned to go upon the warpath
And exterminate the white man
From the country that his fathers From the country that his fathers Had possessed so many ages. Indisturbed in their possession of the right to scalp and butcher One another when they chose to.
So he called his children to him.
Saying: "Hear me, O my children,
Some day, when I'm feeling better,
I shall don a savage make-up,
Take my tried and trusty rifle,
That the Indian Agent gave me,
And shall go upon the warpath
To remove the white oppressor
From the very face of nature."
Then his children, all departed,
And in talk with other children
Of their little Indian village,
Sald their great and warlike father
Soon would go upon the warpath;
And these children told their parents
And the grocer told the butcher,
Who in turn the facts related
To a stray war correspondent, Who in turn the facts related
To a stray war correspondent,
Who, pursuing Teddy Roosevelt,
Lost his way, and thus had wandered
Into distant Oklahoma.
Not a moment did he tarry,
But forthwith hit up the wires
With an Indian outbreak rumor,
And the story in the morning,
With a great scare head, was "featured,"
With some heightening additions With some heightening additions That were written in the office. That were written in the office.
Soon the news spread o'er the country
That the warlike Creeks were rising.
And the War department premptly
Ordered out three strong detachments
Of the soldiers quartered near there,
Quickly arming reinforcements,
Ready at a moment's notice
To depart for Oklahoma.
When the troops were all assembled,
And invaded Oklahoma.
Not a solitary Indian When the troops were all assembled, And invaded Oklahoma, Not a solitary Indian
With his war paint on was near there. Long they waited, every minute Fearing that the lurking savage
Would be swooping down upon them, But when three long days wer3 over They began to search the country
For the many bands of warriors
Which the press dispatches told them Were in arms in Oklahoma.
After many days of searching
They discovered that the grocer
Had been talking to the butcher,
Who had told a correspondent
Of the terrible uprising
That was soon to waste the country,
And they swifty traced the rumor
To the solitary Indian.
Whose great thirst for firewater
Had aroused him to the statement
That he'd lead an insurrection.
In his lodge they sought to find him,
But he wasn't therein loafing,
And they finally discovered
That he'd speedily departed
For the very tallest timber
On the coming of the soldiers.
Thus the war in Oklahoma
Was begun and fought and ended.

It Hang. On

We are talking about your cough. One cold no sooner passes off before another comes. But it's the same old cough all the time. And it's the same old story, too. There is first the cold, then the cough, then pneumonia or consumption, with the long sickness and life trembling in the balance.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

loosens the grasp of your cough. The congestion of the throat and lungs is removed; all inflammation is subdued; the parts are put perfectly at rest, and the cough drops away.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., \$1.00. All drug-gists. J. C. Aven Co., Lowell, Mass,