

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 20th day of June, A. D. 1901.

M. B. HUNZAR, Notary Public.

PARTIES LEAVING FOR SUMMER.

Parties leaving the city for the summer may have The Bee sent to them regularly by notifying The Bee Business Office, in person or by mail.

Now Pittsburg is the storm center.

No phantom rain storms for us, Nebraska wants the genuine article.

It will take a good deal of political glue to make Ohio democrats stick together.

It costs \$100,000 to convict a cattle thief in Wyoming. It only costs 20 cents to hang a horse thief in Wyoming.

Free public baths are Omaha's crying need. So also are free private baths, with soap and towels thrown in.

In the broiling heat of July home owners should not lose sight of the fact that precinct assessors are to be elected in the cool days of November.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody good. The tropical season has been a windfall for the street railway company and the dealers in cool drinks.

What is the Nebraska game warden doing during this hot spell? Is he loading his bird gun for grasshoppers or preparing his cannon cartridges for quail?

An Omaha man complains to the police that some one stole a couple of blankets from him. The man who would steal a blanket this kind of weather is a natural born thief.

And now it is announced that we are to have a theater trust that will reach from San Francisco to New York, with Omaha in the middle. The proposed trust is among the least harmless of those that have yet been projected.

One effect of the control of the railroad systems of the country by New York financiers is the securing of special rates from all over the country to attract merchants to the metropolis. The community of interest appears to center in New York.

Minister Conger will sail from San Francisco for Peking tomorrow entirely oblivious of the gubernatorial boomlet that has been incubated in his interest by political admirers in Iowa. Minister Conger believes a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

Carlisle Graham has succeeded for the fifth time in going through Niagara rapids encased in a barrel. Graham should be suppressed. His feat works no good result, but simply encourages other rattle-brained people to attempt the same thing and probably lose their lives.

Colorado pleasure resorts have a reputation of letting no one get away without spending all the money they have. The Epworth leaguers enroute to California did not appear inclined to stay long enough to spend any considerable amount, so the pickpockets finished up the work.

Troubles on the Mexican division of the Southern Pacific road illustrate the value of a sound currency to the laboring man as well as the man of finance. The trainmen are on a strike for more wages. They get the same rate of pay as employees of the company in this country, who are perfectly satisfied, but it is in Mexican dollars, which means the purchasing power of their wages is cut in half.

Sunday the Japanese unveiled a monument to Commodore Perry of the American navy. This is probably the first instance in the world's history where one people voluntarily paid such a tribute to a man who had humbled them. It was Perry who forced open the doors of Japanese ports, and made possible the development of modern Japan. Perry was looking to the interest of his own country, but in so doing rendered the greatest service to Japan.

THE POLITICAL CENTER.

Everybody recognizes the fact that this year the political center is Ohio. Not only is that the president's state and the state of the chairman of the republican national committee, but it is peculiarly the state where the very worst sentiments of the Bryanized democracy have found the strongest support among the states of the north. Looking over the history of politics it will be found that Ohio for many years has been the center of certain political doctrines that have had a great deal to do with forming the course and policy of the democratic party. The cheap money craze had its stronghold in Ohio in the '70s and there is no state of the north in which the doctrine of free trade, disguised under the phrase of a tariff for revenue only, had a greater support than in the Buckeye state, notwithstanding the fact that it is one of the greatest manufacturing states in the union.

The democratic party of Ohio, in the last two presidential elections, was absolutely regular. As we have heretofore pointed out nearly the entire democratic vote of the state was cast for the platform and candidate of the Kansas City convention. How is it today? The platforms and the candidate of 1896 and 1900 have been renounced and repudiated, if we except only a part of the platform relating to so-called imperialism. It was quite impossible that the Ohio democrats should ignore everything that was embraced in the Kansas City platform, but what was recognized was not necessarily an endorsement of Bryanism as some of the still blind and foolish supporters of Mr. Bryan profess to believe. The simple fact is that the obvious purpose of the Ohio democrats was to cut loose absolutely from the doctrines of populism and socialism that had taken possession of the party and to get back to the old standards which in the past had enabled the party to win victories.

How much real honesty and sincerity there is in the declarations of the Ohio democrats remains to be seen. Their idea seems to be to fight the campaign chiefly upon local issues, but this is an old subterfuge which they will not be able to work to very much advantage. Before the campaign has progressed half way nothing but national questions will engage the public attention. The fact remains, however, that whatever the result of the election the repudiation of Bryan and Bryanism is complete. The democratic party in Ohio has put itself absolutely on record in opposition to the leadership of Bryan and to the doctrines for which he stands and it is most significant that in talking this position it is receiving democratic endorsement in every section of the country and nowhere with greater enthusiasm than in the south.

THE PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

According to the latest advices, the Pan-American congress, which is to meet in the city of Mexico next October, will have representatives from all the American states. There has been some doubt whether all of the states of South America would be represented in the congress, owing to issues between certain of them, particularly Chili and Peru, growing out of old differences, but through the offices of the United States it now appears to be practically assured that all misunderstandings have been amicably arranged and that the congress will include representatives from all the South American countries.

According to Washington dispatches there has been an absolutely perfect understanding reached by which the controversy between Chili and Peru, relating particularly to the question of arbitrating their past difficulties, has been left entirely out of the program to be considered by the congress. This does not mean that the question of arbitration will not be considered, but it will not be permitted to apply to the old controversies between South American states and manifestly there is no good reason why it should be allowed to apply unless some new conditions should arise in connection with those controversies. For example, the trouble between Chili and Peru occurred several years ago and it is manifestly not the business of an international congress to take any cognizance of that difficulty, though it may be perfectly legitimate for such a congress to provide for the settlement by arbitration of any future controversy between those countries, as between any other of the states of South America.

The importance of the coming Pan-American congress, in the bearing it will have upon the future relations of the independent states of this hemisphere, cannot easily be overestimated, while so far as the United States is concerned it will undoubtedly be the most important congress of the republics of the western hemisphere ever held. One result of it which is particularly to be desired and expected is that it will correct the idea now widely prevalent in the countries south of us that the United States is not as friendly as formerly to the republics of South and Central America and that we have designs upon the territory of those states. Nothing in connection with this congress will be more important than that of convincing the southern representatives that their countries are as secure today as they have ever been in the friendship and protection of the United States.

NEBRASKA NOT SERIOUSLY AFFECTED.

The torrid temperature that has prevailed in nineteen states during the past three weeks has wrought incalculable damage. The intense heat, which in many places has broken all records, has covered an unusually wide range. All the crops which have not yet matured, with few exceptions, have been seriously damaged. This includes nearly every agricultural product of importance except wheat and some of the smaller fruits. The destruction is most severe in the great corn belt.

In 1900 the corn crop of the country aggregated 2,100,000,000 bushels, which had an estimated value, on the farm, of \$750,000,000. Sixty days ago the corn crop of 1901 was estimated at fully

2,200,000,000 bushels, at a valuation of not less than \$800,000,000.

The most extravagant estimate of the corn crop at this stage does not exceed 50 per cent of the crop of 1900, the greatest shrinkage being reported from Kansas and Missouri, where the protracted hot spell has been most severe. In Nebraska the damage so far is not so great as to cause serious alarm; in fact, the only section of the state that has been seriously affected is that portion lying west of the 100th meridian, where a comparatively small area is devoted to corn raising. In the central and eastern sections the conditions indicate a medium crop unless the usual July rainfall fails to materialize.

At the very worst Nebraska is in no danger of a recurrence of the distress caused by the drought of 1894 and 1895. Nebraska's wheat crop, which is already harvested, is estimated at \$20,000,000. The value of other cereals and farm products will range from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000, so that the gross value of the agricultural product will exceed 85 per cent, omitting the corn crop, dairy products and the receipts from cattle, sheep and hogs, which will this season run into the millions.

Altogether the prospects for Nebraska cannot be said to be discouraging, whatever may be the outcome of the torrid wave.

The Chicago Chronicle pays a left-handed compliment to Omaha when it states that its recovery from the depression due to its exposition is evidenced by an increase of 600 per cent in its building permits during the past season over the same period a year ago. The fact is well known that the Trans-Mississippi Exposition did not cause depression; on the contrary, the exposition had a decided tendency to lift Omaha out of the slough of despond following the business depression and stagnation of 1893, which was succeeded by the disastrous crop failures of 1894 and 1895. Omaha did not overbuild during the exposition period and therefore did not suffer from the reaction that was experienced in Chicago and other exposition cities.

The Nebraska farmer laughs and grows fat, all because the populist policy of more money and higher prices has been adopted by McKinley. Big crops and high prices. Just think of it! In the old days of "honest money" big crops always meant low prices—Nebraska independent. Here is populist logic for you! Why not ask the Nebraska farmers to explain how it comes that eggs get harder the longer they are boiled, while all other substances expand by heating until they reach a melting point. Would it not be much more pertinent for the chief expounder of populism to explain to Nebraska farmers why their products sell at high prices for gold standard money in spite of the fact that we have no free coinage and silver is bought for the mints at the ratio of 30 to 1?

Secretary Wilson should take another look at crop statistics. He is quoted by a New York paper in discussing the corn crop situation as saying that so far as the total yield of the cereal was concerned Nebraska and Kansas did not cut much of a figure, as the great corn states were all east of the Missouri river. If the secretary will take the trouble to look it up he will see that in numerous years Kansas and Nebraska have led the country in corn production and are always up among the leaders. The honor of being the greatest corn producer fluctuates between Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska.

John E. Wilkie, chief of the United States secret service, will ask the next congress to enact laws that will wipe out coin counterfeiting. The most effective law that congress could pass to put a stop to counterfeiting would be to make the business unprofitable by enacting a law calling in and recouping all the silver money now in circulation and converting it into honest dollars, halves, quarters and dimes. So long as the temptation is offered for making a profit of 100 per cent by coining silver the most drastic measures congress could pass to punish counterfeiting would not put a stop to it.

Ex-Premier Crispi of Italy is dangerously ill and with the burden of years added to infirmity is not likely to recover. With one exception he is the last of a coterie of great statesmen whose work in the past generation shaped the destiny of present day Europe. Gladstone, Disraeli, Bismarck and Gambetta are gone, and of the great minds of that period Crispi and Pope Leo alone remain. Like Bismarck, Crispi's closing days are under a shadow, but this does not detract from his great constructive work for his country.

Franchises are worth money in Chicago. The Chicago Telephone company pays 3 per cent of its gross earnings to that city as a royalty for the privileges enjoyed. The total income of the company for the first six months of this year was \$1,190,821 and the royalty received by the city of Chicago aggregated \$34,824. At the same rate for the next six months the royalty for the year will amount to about \$70,000. This will pay the salaries of seventy policemen or seventy firemen for a year.

The British have captured the wife of the president of the Transvaal and have taken her a prisoner to Pretoria. This is the reading of the dispatch, but it is hardly likely that in the ordinary sense she is a prisoner. Such treatment as would raise a storm of protests which even Joseph Chamberlain would be forced to notice.

A few irrigation reservoirs in the semi-arid region west of the 100th meridian would be worth millions to the people of the drought-stricken region.

By Comparison We Shine.

Globe-Democrat. In France the interest charge on the public debt is \$200,000,000 a year, a per capita of over 50 cents. In the United States the interest charge is less than \$30,000,000 a year,

a per capita of 25 cents. Uncle Sam heads the list of great nations in financial conditions and prospects.

Optimism. Charles A. Dana. We may be happy yet. You bet.

Opportunity for Fame. Indianapolis News. Any rainmaker is welcome to try his hand.

Long Time to Get Sober. Chicago Chronicle (dem.). The great democratic drunk is over with. By rights it should have ended a year ago.

Cause and Effect. Philadelphia Record. No wonder that the reported partial failure of the corn crop takes the starch out of the market!

No Occasion for Grief. Indianapolis Journal. However, Mr. Bryan has not lost much in Ohio. It will be recalled that Mr. Bryan never had much in Ohio to lose.

Treason, B'Gosh. Philadelphia Record. The vote in the Ohio democratic state convention on the proposed resolution to stand by Bryan and reaffirm the Kansas City platform stood 94 against 6 for reaffirming the 1896 platform. Buckeyes this year "have other fish to fry."

Or the Eminent G. C. Washington Post. An English tailor says all American gentlemen wear corsets. Was the tailor wrong? The Hon. Thomas Brackett Reed, the Hon. Billy Martin, the Hon. Stephen Douglas, Jr., the Hon. Jim Stephen Hogg, or General Shafter?

Balm for the Roast. New York Sun. Andrew Anderson of Tonawanda asks us this rather difficult question: "What is the safe rather than diet?"

The safe rule is to take little as you can and keep the machine going. Prof. Peaslee of Cohoes recommends four quarts of sherry to be sipped slowly as you read Dr. Kamba's "The United States Grinnell Expedition." Dr. Reuben Fogue of Pittsburg finds the following bill of fare very conducive and quieting: "Breakfast: Musklemoon on ice. Luncheon: Ice cream. Dinner: Cold concomb, cold breast of snowbird, ice cream in musklemoon, marshchino punch."

Corruption Through Charities.

Philadelphia Times. One of the most subtle and dangerous forms of corruption by politicians is the subsidizing of religious and benevolent agencies. Men who could not be approached with any suggestion of personal benefit will give their influence and their votes in consideration of some favor to an institution in which they are interested and political opposition may be silenced by a threat to withhold an appropriation. The managers of the machine in Pennsylvania are well aware of the power which the benevolent agencies possess and they have used them and they have used them to the utmost. The extravagance of their gifts of public money is of small importance compared with the debauchery to which it has been applied.

Where the Air is Cool.

Boston Transcript. The exploration of the air has been very active again this year in Europe, by balloons supplied with various instruments. In February one balloon reached 41,656 feet, nearly eight miles of height, where the temperature was 57 degrees below zero. Another balloon near Berlin found that this same cold at an elevation two miles less. Some years ago when the thermometer in London registered 80 degrees Fahrenheit the air was moderately warm, a few miles later, at an altitude of less than five miles, to be 29 degrees below zero. It is evident that the attractive and increasing study of the ocean of air, now becoming international, has gained some important points of observation lately. It is but reasonable to believe that good applications must follow in due time during this century. The excellent Puritan saying is ever before us: "Advance by new knowledge."

DEMOCRATIC PROPHECY.

The Star-Eyed Goddess Considers Things a Century Hence. Louisville Courier-Journal. One hundred years hence, when these times come to be dispassionately reviewed, the historian, looking out into the garden of a mansion in the American city of Columbia, will be scarce noted as the world, shut up by the centralizing forces of modern invention like a telescope, is made familiar to mankind in all its parts and it to live in throughout its length and breadth; a new world, with an autonomy for nations undreamed of by the iron-bound philosophies of Greece and Rome, even by the limited vision of the militant sages who made the American union. In a word, we are but upon the threshold of such a development of resources and ideas as will beggar all that precede it, putting to blush the shortsightedness of those who on the one hand would reduce the constitution to an invoice, the flag to a bill of lading and limiting to a party what was meant for mankind, and of those, on the other hand, who, making a mere pretense of being the party of the people, but in reality not trusting the people, nor truly believing either in the constitution or the declaration of independence, would stop all movement, dam all progress, for fear that in crossing the ocean some of our institutions may get their feet wet.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Down in Newark, N. J., they claim to have an infant somnambulist. Elsewhere it is the custom to let the baby to rest somebody else to do its sleep walking.

Marshall Field, the Chicago merchant, has given a public free library to the town of Conway, Mass. The building is now complete and will be dedicated on Saturday next.

The sultan of Sulu is a little man with a more striking personality than is given him by his costume. When standing he hardly comes above the elbow of the average American.

Prince von Hohenlohe, who died a few days ago, is credited with having made this remark about the German emperor: "His greatest failing is that he does not think there are any limits to his will."

New Orleans thinks of putting forward claims to be considered the favorite summer resort of the country. During the hot spell through which the north sweated the Crescent City was justly comfortable and the secret of the enjoyment was reported.

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The Olympia, Admiral Dewey's flagship during the battle of Manila bay, has received some decorations of more than ordinary significance lately. It has been undergoing some overhauling at the Charleston navy yard and has received new steam and stern funnels. The chief of these is the former. A Wined Victory holds high above her head a eagle which she is about to launch into the air. Her wings lie along the side of the ship's prow.

MARRIED WOMEN TEACHERS.

Why School Boards Discontinue Their Services.

School Board Journal. The criticisms so frequently passed upon the action of school boards in excluding married women teachers from teaching in the schools usually come from those who have but a theoretical knowledge of the subject.

It is invariably held that marriage does not disqualify a woman from teaching and that a woman who has once been a mother is better qualified to deal with children than is an unmarried woman.

This is all true. No school board member ever disputes these arguments. But when the practical—or, let us say, the serious phases of the subject. Let us set aside prudence and affection. Let us be plain. When a woman enters upon a marriage it is reasonable to say that her new contract implies her home and her family duties. It implies motherhood. Motherhood at times necessitates seclusion. At least, the school room is not the place for a married woman at all stages of her married life.

We know of several instances where school boards were placed under the embarrassing obligation to suspend married women teachers because they failed to be present at school as considered of the school room as its best interests would suggest. However, this point, owing to its delicacy, need not be discussed any farther.

The reason which the actual school boards in barring married women from appointments have usually been based upon, common sense. Here is the woman teacher who is supporting a lazy husband, another who simply wants to earn extra money, regardless of the fact that she neglects her own children by so doing. Then there is the woman who wants to help her husband—a husband who ought to help himself. Then we have the avocative man and wife, who sacrifice all the things that go to establish a Christian home life and a family. They are simply a co-partnership of two breadwinners. The woman has an able-bodied husband to provide for her and yet she crowds out the young, unmarried woman, whose parents may have made great sacrifices in order to enable her to become self-sustaining.

It is claimed by the ethical quibbler on this subject, that it is not the business of the school board to inquire whether the woman is married or unmarried; whether, if married, her husband earns a large or small salary, or whether her own children are well provided for or neglected; whether she performs her duty as wife and mother or not? And yet when it is considered that social conditions may have a bearing upon the pursuit of a profession, that marriage is more frequently a hindrance than an advantage to the woman teacher—it becomes the school board's duty to recognize facts and not theories.

But is the married woman teacher preferable to the single woman? Are not the cares and duties incidental to wifehood and motherhood apt to distract in the performance of school room labors? Is the woman who has small children of her own at home, constantly awaiting her return, fit to teach other people's children?

School boards which have passed rules against the employment of married women teachers have been confronted by a condition not so open. They have not flinched in doing their duty.

LAWMAKING OVERDONE.

Legislative Post. None who give attention to the matter will deny that this country would be freer and happier if there were a lawful check against laws. The lack of any such check puts on the people of every state, in every season, such a mass of restraints that the lawyers themselves keep track of them and confuse the average citizen by the wrongness, inconsistency and mutual interference of the bills that go through the annual grid. Legislatures are commonly political rather than statesmanlike in their action in the permanent form of law schemes for temporary and party benefit. Sometimes the laws are not even so wide as that, but are mere screws for extortion. It cannot be that so many measures are needed to preserve the uprightness of a country that is naturally as upright as any in the world, yet it is a fact that over 20,000 pages of laws issue every year from the legislatures of our states.

We live in a riot of lawmaking. It is a blessing that most of the measures are dead letters from the day of their enactment, yet it is a danger that any of them can be resurrected from the limbo of the forgotten and used to enforce an unjust edict or express a prejudice.

Lacking a national check or standard of law, the various states and the various townships of a state can be widely divided against one another.

We could multiply through hundreds of pages the absurdities and inconsistencies for which zeal in lawmaking is responsible, but it would not check their increase. That is best prevented by allowing the people to approve or nullify their laws. Initiative and referendum offer great possibilities, for if laws were submitted for final adoption to the people themselves, or, if we could confine our legislatures to biennial performances of not more than sixty days' duration, there would be a decrease of law and the governing statutes would sift down to a few sensible measures. We elect men to make laws, but men who would accept office with the understanding that they were to unmake hundreds now on the books should be, and possibly would be, hurried into office by tumultuous majorities.

ABSURDITIES AND INCONSISTENCIES OF THE LEGISLATIVE POST.

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ROMANCE OF A MILLIONAIRE.

Charming Young Widow Remembered in Pierre Lorillard's Will.

The upper crust of Gotham and the immediate friends of the family are shocked over the discovery of a clause in the will of the late Pierre Lorillard, tobacco king and multi-millionaire, by which a Mrs. Lily Allen of New York City secures the princely Ranocas farm and other legacies generous enough to keep the wolf from the one widow's door. The house on Thirty-first street, in which she lived, is understood to be a gift to her outright from Mr. Lorillard. It contains works of art, a library and a collection of antiques that bring its value, with its contents, to not much less than \$500,000.

Twenty years ago Pierre Lorillard was possessed of \$15,000,000 or \$20,000,000. Today his estate has diminished to less than one-fourth of that sum. On Mrs. Allen's part, Mr. Lorillard had lavished wealth as well as affection. The gift of Ranocas to the beautiful woman is regarded by the friends of both as a mere bagatelle. That Mrs. Allen had received gifts of a much more liberal nature in the past is not doubted. The beautifully equipped house on Thirty-first street, in which she lived, is understood to be a gift to her outright from Mr. Lorillard. It contains works of art, a library and a collection of antiques that bring its value, with its contents, to not much less than \$500,000.

"Who is Mrs. Allen?" was a question on the lips of hundreds of New York people. In the clubs and wherever society gathered it was the all-absorbing query, reports a correspondent of the Chicago Chronicle. Every one who saw Pierre Lorillard's attachment for a certain mysterious woman of great personal beauty, but few outside of the Lorillard family knew her name. It was known that she was a brilliant girl, a member of one of the oldest families in New York and related by marriage to a still more aristocratic family, but comparatively few knew who she was save the immediate members of Mr. Lorillard's family. Mrs. Allen is a liberal nature in the past is not doubted. The beautifully equipped house on Thirty-first street, in which she lived, is understood to be a gift to her outright from Mr. Lorillard. It contains works of art, a library and a collection of antiques that bring its value, with its contents, to not much less than \$500,000.

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