

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss: George B. Tschick, secretary of the Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, deposes that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, printed during the month of January, 1900, was as follows:

The climate of England may become too warm for able-bodied men afraid of a draught. General Belief is scoring more successes than any other English officer in the war belt at present.

The death of Cardinal Jacobini will place another red hat at the disposal of the Roman pontiff, but it is doubtful whether any American prelate will carry off the prize. The temperance saloons have been temporarily reopened by permission of the Iowa supreme court and the oil room lobby at the Iowa legislature feels much relieved.

As a diplomat Attorney General Smyth is a shining success. Nothing less than the appointment as ambassador to the court of St. James will keep his talent occupied when Bryan becomes president. Colonel Bryan's searching expedition in the Arctic regions of Vermont has been eminently successful, as Colonel Bryan has found two live democrats whom he will doubtless bring to Nebraska for exhibition.

The Flour trust has discovered that it requires money as well as water to make such a scheme a winner and is forced to reorganize. The public, which invested its money in its securities, must stand the loss by evaporation. Governor Taylor has kept the wires hot between Frankfort and Washington, but up to the hour of going to press he has not been able to convince the president that a state of war exists in Kentucky which would justify the intervention of regulars.

The United Mine Workers have carried the day in their demand for increased wages and the coal dealers may be expected to raise the price of fuel another notch before winter is over. In the meantime it is well to bear in mind that the consumer always pays the freight. Congressman Sutherland hopes congress will adjourn in May so he can come home and fix his political fences. If Sutherland's party friends, especially those in the senate, will cease wasting time the adjournment could easily be reached in that time, but they are not likely to forego the pleasure of talking against time.

A notorious land swindler has been captured in Chicago and brought for trial to Marshalltown, Ia., where he has operated extensively for the last two years. If all the land swindlers who have operated extensively in Iowa and Nebraska were lassoed the penitentiaries of the two states would have to be enlarged. One of the best evidences of the unpreparedness of England for the war now being waged is the statement of officers in the field that the most effective weapon the Boers have is the Maxim-Nordenfeldt rapid-fire guns, which are made in England and with which their own army is not yet supplied. Oom Paul saw the shower coming and bought the umbrella.

NEEDS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The suggestion of The Bee for the reinforcement of the supreme bench by calling the judges of the district court from time to time to render assistance of the same character as that formerly performed by the supreme court commissioners has met with a general response from bench and bar, who agree unanimously that some immediate relief for the overworked supreme court docket is imperatively necessary. The judges of the district court who have been heard from all say they would gladly devote their services to this end so far as it would not interfere with work in their own districts. The principal objections and criticisms arise from a misunderstanding of the plan on the supposition that a legislative act or constitutional amendment is prerequisite to its adoption.

In point of fact, the chief merit of The Bee's suggestion is that it can bring immediate relief to the overburdened supreme court without further legislation and at mere nominal additional expense. There is nothing whatever in the law or in the constitution to prevent the judges of the supreme court from accepting the volunteered assistance of the district judges. The latter are not only already drawing salaries equal to those of the supreme bench, but are also prohibited from engaging in private practice or accepting other emoluments, so that they would lose nothing by being fully occupied with judicial work instead of as now half the time idle. Nor would the constitutional status of the district judges engaged in this work be different from that of the supreme court commissioners. The court in passing on the validity of the commission law declared explicitly that the opinions of the commissioners had no binding effect until approved by and made the judgment of the court and the same would apply to opinions in cases in which district judges should sit in hearing.

On the other hand, if we are to wait for a constitutional amendment litigation will continue to pile up on the supreme court docket for at least three years, which is the earliest such an amendment could be put into effect, and if we are to wait for a legislative enactment the delay will be at least one year. The suggestion that another supreme court commission be established by law is still further illusory, because the bill might be again vetoed, and even if it ran the gubernatorial gauntlet would be no more permanent or stable in character than the proposed advisory commission of district judges.

So far as the ability and standing of the district judges are concerned they will on the whole compare favorably with those of the former supreme court commissioners and with the judges of the supreme court themselves, who have usually been selected from among men who have served on the district bench. All fears therefore that our judiciary would in any way be degraded by such an innovation are certainly entirely without sound foundation. While certain objections hold good to every scheme for reinforcing the supreme court that is temporary in character, however, congress would be subject to the limitations of the constitution. The view of the democratic minority is that the term "United States" means all the states and territories and consequently that the provisions of the constitution apply to the new territory equally with the old.

Pursuant to the opinion of the majority a bill has been framed which provides that duties on merchandise coming into the United States from Porto Rico and into Porto Rico from the United States shall be 25 per cent of the duties on merchandise from foreign countries, if this shall be adopted, as it probably will be, some relief will be afforded to the trade of Porto Rico, but it will still be a notification to the people of the island that they are not citizens of the United States, as they are desired and expected to be, that none of the guarantees of the federal constitution apply to them and that they are subject entirely to the government of congress, in which they will have no representation. The same principle will, of course, be applied to the other territory, though in dealing with the Philippines it may not be deemed expedient to adopt a similar tariff policy as with Porto Rico, congress being free, according to the view of the republicans, of the ways and means committed, to arrange the tariffs for the new possessions as circumstances shall dictate. There may be a special tariff, also, for the Hawaiian islands, unless it should be determined that they were acquired for the purpose of statehood, which is not at all likely to be done.

The constitutional question involved is of very great importance and it will be in controversy until a decision of the supreme court on it can be had, proceedings to secure which have already been instituted by American importers of Porto Rican products. Meanwhile it is quite possible that military government will be maintained in the new possessions.

BRITISH FORCES IN SOUTH AFRICA. It has been authoritatively stated in the House of Commons that the British forces in South Africa will within a couple of weeks consist of 213,000 troops, only 18,000 of which number is yet to arrive. Of this formidable army, said to be the largest that Great Britain has ever put in the field, 150,000 are regulars, regarded as unsurpassed in fighting qualities and which have certainly shown in this war a high degree of courage and tenacity. The estimates of the Boer forces that can be regarded as trustworthy place the maximum of their strength at 80,000, so that the British have now twice and a half as many soldiers in South Africa as the two republics and more on the way. It would seem that with such an army on the British already has at the start of the war the Boers should in a short time, say a few months, be overwhelmed, but occupying as they do almost impregnable positions and fighting

keeping entirely free from the machinations of other powers in respect to that empire. We have only our trade interests there to safeguard and this we shall undoubtedly be able to do, although, as was pointed out a few days ago in an address of the Chinese minister to the United States before the American Asiatic association, we may sooner or later find it expedient to adopt a less liberal and discriminatory policy toward the Chinese. Referring to our success in securing from the European powers a pledge of the open door in the east, the minister said: "You yourselves have shut the door against the Chinese. While I do not anticipate retaliatory measures, I greatly fear that in the near future, unless you moderate your ideas and give to Chinamen the same rights as people from other nations, there will be a boycott against all American goods." The warning should receive the attention of those who are seeking the trade of China.

IN THE INTEREST OF PEACE. Mr. Montagu White, formerly the Transvaal consul in London and now in the United States, says his mission here is wholly in the interest of peace. He did not come to this country in an official character, but with a view to acquainting the American people with the Boer side of the contest and promoting public sympathy here with his country. It is an entirely worthy mission and Mr. White has shown a proper appreciation of it by not pushing himself upon the public attention or attempting in any way to embarrass the authorities at Washington. He has declined to attend meetings called to express sympathy with the Boer republic and at the national capital, where he called upon Secretary Hay, he has conducted himself quietly and discreetly. When opponents of the administration in congress were endeavoring to use him to bring reproach upon the president and secretary of state, he gave no countenance or encouragement to such efforts.

Mr. White is familiar, undoubtedly, with the duty and obligation which neutrality imposes upon this government and knows that it could not with propriety, under existing conditions, offer to mediate in the South African war. An opportunity to do so may come in the not remote future. In the meantime whatever Mr. White may be able to do in the interest of peace will have the hearty support of the American people.

WYOMING'S UNDEVELOPED OIL FIELDS. The annual report of the United States geological survey for the years 1898-99, just issued, contains, among other interesting material, a review of the petroleum resources of the United States. The reference to Wyoming reinforces what The Bee has emphasized from time to time that Wyoming contains oil fields which when fully developed will make that state the oil center of the world and equal the record of the great oil discoveries in Pennsylvania. To quote from the report: Wyoming has a number of natural petroleum springs scattered at intervals, extending from the southwestern corner to the northern corner. This line is crossed by another line of petroleum springs in a general east and west direction, extending for 100 miles near the center of the state. At the several localities wells have been drilled that have generally found oil. There are some fifteen distinct pools in which natural oil springs exist and two localities in which wells have been drilled that have produced petroleum. The great inland valleys and plains, with their ridges and mountain chains extending for many miles with synclinal and anticlinal folds, have at numerous points been cut through by streams that have exposed the rocks down to the subcarboniferous, the triassic and the jurassic, and the individual members of the great cretaceous formation. There are numerous points at which the rocks of this cretaceous formation are discharging dark, heavy petroleum until miniature lakes are formed. At other points they are saturated with it, where they come to the surface. At others natural gas bubbles up in pools of water. All of these facts seem to indicate that Wyoming will one day produce a large amount of petroleum, although many natural difficulties will have to be overcome.

The table of production shows that the oil output of Wyoming has increased from 2,369 barrels in 1894 to 5,475 barrels in 1898, or more than doubled in five years. There is no question but what the investment of capital in the Wyoming oil regions offers more promising prospects than any other oil-producing section because its vast resources have not yet been in any degree exploited. The natural difficulties to which the report refers are being gradually overcome by the extension of railroads into the state, while pipe line facilities from the mountains down the steady declivity toward Omaha as the logical Missouri river port for refining would obviate all the obstructions arising from lack of railroads or high transportation charges. It is safe to say that the invitation contained in Wyoming's oil resources cannot remain open much longer without being accepted by some great syndicate of capitalists. The development of these oil fields would mean much not only for Wyoming, but for Nebraska and all of its neighboring states.

The recent growth of local insurance institutions in Omaha and Nebraska points out another field in which local interest can be built up by extending the principle at the foundation of the home patronage movement. Neighboring states like Iowa, Missouri and Kansas have thus far outranked Nebraska in the establishment of strong western insurance companies, but Nebraska is gradually closing up the gap. By supporting home institutions of this kind all the benefits accruing are kept at home. There is no good reason why Nebraska insurance companies should not grow as strong and popular as any in the country.

One thing brought out by the inquiries of The Bee to the various chairmen of the republican state committee for the last few years on questions of party policy shows a marked distinction between the republican party and its opponents. The republicans have installed a new man as chairman of the state committee and manager of the party organization each successive year, while the democrats have kept one and the same person at the head of their committee almost without change since the fusion policy was effected. If the republicans could find the right man to take hold of its or-

ganization and conduct the machinery of the party solely for the party's good rather than for the benefit of some particular set of office-seekers it might be advisable to have a more permanent tenure of office or at least to reelect him from year to year as long as he is doing satisfactory work. Obstant change of generals is detrimental to a political army as well as to a military force.

Among the latest prominent converts to the proposition that a United States senator shall be elected by a direct vote of the people is Senator Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois, but inasmuch as the change cannot be effected without an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which requires the assent of two-thirds of the members of the United States senate, Mr. Cullom runs no risk of being compelled to stand for re-election by popular choice. The American House of Lords is not likely to abdicate its hereditary privileges.

The testimony in the Montana senatorship investigation indicates Clark was elected because he was willing to pay more for the place than his opponents in his own party would put up to defeat him. The further the investigation is carried the more apparent it becomes that Nevada has lost the championship belt as the rotten borough.

One noticeable thing about the Boers is that they have never acquired the retreating habit. The Austrian minister at Washington was unable to induce the diplomatic corps to boycott the minister from Mexico, but his boy has been able to snub the Mexican representative, and this has stirred up a tempest in the teapot of the imitation court.

The present straits of England seem to have had the curious effect of reuniting the Irish Parliamentary party. Every well-wisher of Ireland will rejoice to see the national factions working in harmony again, whatever the cause that has healed the long-open breach.

The postal authorities are going to try to fight the green goods men with publicity by posting in postoffices generally full descriptions of green goods methods. But it is difficult to say what appreciable effect this will have, as it is about as hard to part a fool from his folly as it is easy to part him from his money. The swindlers appeal to his folly and the authorities to his reason, which makes the contest an unequal one.

Because America's instinctive sympathy with the Boer grows more irrepressible as he maintains his struggle to defend his home in South Africa, it becomes the duty of those entrusted with the management of the government to hold this country with the greater steadiness to the line of impartiality. However high the Transvaal sentiment rises in the United States, an American administration is bound to see that nothing be chargeable against us of favoritism to either of the combatants. What political orators may say on domestic stamps, or even what the mass of the American people may feel upon the issue of Boer and Briton, cannot, with due regard to the national interests of the United States, be heard from any source of serious influence upon our international relations.

Prof. J. Lawrence Laughlin said, at the Chicago reception of the German ambassador, that if Great Britain is the mother of the United States, Germany is the grandmother. The relationship is closer than this, and Ambassador Andrew D. White expressed it on July 4, 1888, in Leipzig, in what was probably the finest public utterance made in the course of the Spanish war. Though we recognize Great Britain as the mother country of the great majority of our people, said Dr. White, we might well recognize in Germany another mother country; for from the high institutions of learning in Germany, far more than from those of any other land, have come and are coming the influences which have shaped and are shaping advanced education in the United States. The feeling shown at Chicago proves that the tie is a living one.

Do your eyes get tired in reading sooner than was their wont a few years ago? You needn't be afraid to answer in the affirmative, for it shall not be taken as evidence that old age has anything to do with it; neither does it follow that you are in need of the oculist's care. No, the trouble is with the paper which is used in most magazines and books just now. The type, to be sure, is better and clearer than ever before, but haven't you noticed in reading down one page of a highly glazed periodical that you have to shift the angle of the book at least three times in order to get the light right? It's a fact, whether you have noticed it or not, and it's ruin both to one's eyes and one's temper to be so put out. While you are reading in the upper left hand corner of a two-column page the light is striking on the right hand corner and reflecting a trying glow in your right eye that is nerve-destroying.

ON KOP AND VELD.

The similarity of the descriptions of "raids of lead" illustrates that the war correspondents are hale fellows. Baby christenings in England are being deferred, pending the development of some British hero in South Africa. While discussing the Transvaal situation, a Boston barber cut the throat of one of his customers, and the life of the latter was saved only by the prompt action of physicians.

Colonel John Y. Blake, commander of a foreign contingent of the Boer army, was known as "Givedam Blake" at West Point, owing to his fearless riding and reckless manner. London newsmen must be careful in crying out their wares. One of them has been sentenced to penal servitude for yelling "Horrible British Slavers!" although the published news justified it.

Some pretty raw war stories were turned loose on American readers eighteen months ago, but none of them surpassed a story hailing from Modder and attributed to Julian Ralph. The assertion is soberly made that the Boers cast the bodies of their dead in the river for the purpose of concealing the number of their casualties. Great Britain's poet laureate has broken out again in a war poem which he calls "Spartan Mothers." It is a hysterical composition, affluent in pathos, and its pinch-poem character is well exhibited in such lines as these: "Who fights for England fights for God!" "Who dies for England sleeps with God!"

Never in the history of modern warfare have artillery guns done such damage as in the fighting in South Africa. The destruction wrought by the guns throwing lydite and other modern explosives has been fearful. Correspondents at the front speak of the hillsides on which the British and Boer troops are "vomiting volcanoes of fire." A good deal of fun is being poked at some of the irregular troops that Great Britain has been sending to South Africa. The London newspapers remark that some of the volunteers from the city are including in their army outfits such things as air pillows, cork mattresses, canvas buckets, water-filters, boxes and writing portfolios. Imagine American troops in the Philippines inebriated with such baggage.

A Gordon Highlander, writing of Elandslaakte, says: "I got through the rifle fire to the bayonet charge on the hillside, when I felt a sting in the left arm, and, looking down, found I was shot in the wrist. In changing my position I got shot in the center of the forehead. The bullet did not go straight through. It glanced off my nose bone and came out above my right eye, so that I was looking round just in time to see the blood squirting from the first wound. On changing my position I got a bullet in the 'napper.' I was out of action then, for all was dark. I heard the officer I was going to get the bandages from say: 'Poor chap; he's gone!' But no, I am still kicking."

Public interest in war news jumped from Luzon to South Africa and then to Kentucky. Each locality has struck the pace that kills. One thousand verifiers tackled the muse at a recent competition. With skilled nursing the patient may recover consciousness before the century ends. That \$100,000 pledge made by Philadelphians to secure the republican national convention is now shown to be worth 9 cents on the dollar, and no takers. Jerry Hunt is in trouble in New Orleans, having attempted to elevate his wife with an infernal machine. For some days to come he will hoot in a cage. North Dakota has suspended shipping ice from Michigan. Patrolling home industry has secured a fresh hold since Medicine Hat blew a hole in the atmosphere. Iowa proposes taking a fall out of prize fighting in that state. The article usually put up there is a base imitation of the vocal art and cannot be suppressed too quickly.

The Board of Geographic Names spells it Puerto Rico and the senate committee insists on Porto Rico. Which is which is of little consequence to the hungry natives of the island. Some Bay State people are striving to revoke the edict of banishment issued against Roger Williams several centuries ago. They might try the edict on George Fred for a year or two. Osman Digna, though a captive, increases the white man's burden in Egypt. The British do not know what to do with him. Make him mayor of Calgary, a cool dry spot just over the line. A continuous performance in a refrigerator might reduce his ardor. Prize fighters and their backers in New York are getting back at Governor Roosevelt for recommending the repeal of the prize fight law. They have organized the "Society of Strenuous Endeavor." The fact that Teddy is an exponent of strenuous endeavor makes him eligible for membership. The newspaper men in the Philippines are telling a story of one of their number, a new arrival, who undertook to explain to an officer how he thought a certain attack ought to be made. The officer listened politely for twenty minutes that the correspondent, on departing, asked his name. "Ole" was the reply.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Philadelphians Times: A Kentucky minister had to resign because he denounce secrets. His denunciation of smoking and cards was approved, but in the other matter his eloquence went to waste. Boston Herald: The Washington pastor who thought he saw champagne bottles brought out of President McKinley's office when they were really mineral water bottles, now has the impudence to say that he never made such a statement, and that it has never been disproved. Which is very much like saying of the darkey who was caught in the act that he never borrowed the kettle, and that it was cracked when he borrowed it. The pastor is evidently as misled as he is mistaken.

Chicago Chronicle: We are told that the estate of the late Dwight L. Moody consists principally of his library. And yet this man raised during his long and active career more money than a hundred ordinary preachers. He raised something like \$10,000 a year for his schools and bible societies alone, and within the last decade the same passing through his hands must have amounted to several millions of dollars. That he left no personal estate is probably the best tribute to his sincerity and unselfishness in his evangelistic and educational work.

Minneapolis Tribune: In Philadelphia a handsome young woman of 18, belonging to a good family and a member of a Protestant church, became imbued with missionary zeal and offered her services to the Chinese mission for the conversion of the heathen. She was assigned as a pupil a young Chinaman, but he seems to have exerted more influence upon her than she upon him, for in a year the young girl was an opium fiend, and the other day died under the influence of the drug in a house of questionable repute. Missionary zeal is all right, but moderation and temper are prerequisites. It would seem that anybody in charge of a mission should have more sense than to expose a young woman to such evil influences upon any pretext.

Detroit Free Press: Fannie! If you are so good as to raise some questions why, for goodness' sake, don't you accept him and get married? Jane!—He won't ask me. Chicago Record: "Adele! You have such a fine mind." "She has." "Yes; she can keep up her interest in a man after she knows he's engaged in the army." Indianapolis Press: Mrs. Wickwire—Have you ever had your automobile operated by alcohol? Mrs. Lushford—No, but I have married one. Philadelphia North American: "And now that you are looking for a husband," said the matron, "do you find the world at your feet?" "No," replied the young debutante, "most of them are hovering around papa's bank."

Washington Star: "So," said the young girl's father raspingly, "he has such a lovely disposition, has he?" "Yes," said the mother. "He said that if I will marry him he won't object to living in the same house with you, even if you are real cross." Cleveland Plain Dealer: "A young husband in Brooklyn is taking an aged man for an alienating his wife's affections." "That's funny." "No! It's the aged man who has money."

Chicago Tribune: "You would laugh, Mr. Veeder, the young woman said, to hear my little brother try to pronounce your name. He can only get as far as the 'V.'" "That is quite right, too, Miss Ellice," answered the young man, edging a little nearer. "He calls me 'V.' I dare say, because I come at the end of the line." Evolution. Minneapolis Journal. The tide of Time sweep'er her! She had reached her twentieth year! On the old rag doll of childhood She dropped a furtive tear. As she saw it one day in the attic And patted its dust-laden hair. For she was now a grandma To her baby daughter's doll.

THE CHILDLESS FLAT BELOW. St. Peter sat inside the gate— A soul appeared outside. And knocked upon the golden bars: "Fray, let me in," she cried. "When you were on that little ball Men call 'the earth,'" said he. "You lived in what is called a flat"— "Yes, what of that?" said she. "You lived," the saint went on to say, In quiet comfort there; No noise was made by night or day To fill you with despair. "Tis as you say," the woman said, "And I was free from sin; I went to church as Christians should— Now, pry thee, let me in. "You hunted round until you found A flat," St. Peter said, "And there were so many children here, Nor scampered overhead. "Ah, yes! they barred the children out! She answered him, "and that Was why I took such comfort in My cozy, quiet flat. "There were no children there to raise A soul about the door; And mine, therefore, were happy days— Now, pry thee, let me in! "Nay, nay, go down below," he said, "And turned his head and smiled. "There are no children here, nor here, They'd simply set you wild! "Go down below—far down below— You'll find a place there that Is just as free from children as They kept your childless flat."

WILD WITH ECZEMA. One of Pittsburg's Most Estimable Business Men Certifies to the Wonderful Efficacy of Cuticura. I was a sufferer for eight years from that most distressing of all diseases, Eczema. I tried some of the best physicians in the country, but they did me little good. The palms of my hands were covered, and would become inflamed; little white blisters at first would appear, then they would peel off, leaving a red, smooth surface which would burn like fire, and itch; well, there is no name for it. On the inside of the upper part of both my limbs, great red blotches, not unlike hives, would appear, and as soon as I became warm, the burning and itching would begin. Night after night I would lie awake all night and scratch and almost go wild. I got a box of CUTICURA Ointment, a bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and gave them a thorough trial, and after a few applications I noticed the redness and inflammation disappear; before I had used one box there was not a sign of Eczema left. I can truthfully assert that \$2.00 worth of CUTICURA REMEDIES cured me. J. D. PORTE, 428 4th Ave., Pittsburg, Pa. CUTICURA THE SET \$1.25 Complete External and Internal Treatment for every Humor, including CUTICURA SOAP (5c). To cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the integument, CUTICURA OINTMENT (5c) to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT (5c), to cool and cleanse the blood. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disgusting skin and scalp humors, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, especially of infants and children. It is sold in all the best drug stores, and all other remedies fail. Sold throughout the world. PORTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Cure Every Humor," free.