

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of December, A. D. 1900.

Notary Public. No one has heard any serious proposal from Paris to reopen the exposition and carry it on another year.

Senator Allen is nothing if not original. His subsidy bill would subsidize prairie schooners instead of ocean greyhounds.

Candidates for the Thurston and Hayward succession will now prepare to select their partners for the senatorial quadrille.

By the time the senate gets through with the Hay-Pauncefote treaty the poor infant will not be recognizable by either of its fathers.

The man who has secured a corner on the world's marble should not be so stony-hearted as to screw up the price without giving ample notice to people about to die.

The investigations of the past week make it evident that not all of the odors which sometimes float on the south winds come from the South Omaha packing houses.

We will now have a bloodless but profitable duello between Bryan's Commoner and Morton's Conservative. You pay your gold standard money and take your free coinage choice.

Omaha is behind the times in one respect. It has not built a single paper railroad this winter, while most of its neighboring cities have from one to three in process of construction.

For parties who can hope for nothing more than the pleasure of seeing others partake of the political pie, the fusionists are taking a vast amount of interest in the coming distribution in Nebraska.

A New York man has just distinguished himself by advertising in the public prints for a stenographer with red hair. He might compromise by allowing the use of a red ribbon on the machine.

Joplin, Mo., has experienced an earthquake, but reports fail to state whether or not the shock was produced by the collapse of any of the over-stocked zinc mine concerns having their home in that vicinity.

The man who is now fabricating so many of the senatorial yarns from Lincoln is the same one who saw thousands of people at every crossroads during the Bryan tour. A man with such an elastic imagination could not afford to allow it to remain idle.

The League of Municipalities devoted considerable of its time to a discussion of methods of paying. The topic is a pertinent one, but some method of heading off tax-shirkers who squirm out of paying for the work after it is done would be of far greater practical benefit.

The Civil Service Reform league has elected Grover Cleveland one of its vice presidents. The political headman of Cleveland's first administration should also have been placed on the list. The league could secure much advice from them regarding methods of evading the law.

The house of representatives has passed an amendment to the war revenue act to compel express companies to pay the stamp tax on express receipts. It ought to be made airtight enough to force them to reimburse their patrons for the stamp-licking effort extorted from them since the law went into effect.

Mayor Harrison of Chicago is incensed because a recent fictitious contest in that city was a fake. If it was a fake the participants should be arrested for swindling, and if it was a genuine fight they should be arrested for engaging in a prize fight. The mayor might possibly clear his own record by taking action, but in either horn of the dilemma there is nothing but grief for the men who engaged in the affair.

THE LAW THAT GOVERNS SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

The election of two United States senators by the incoming legislature naturally occasions interest and speculation among all classes of our citizens.

In some quarters the impression prevails that Senator William V. Allen's appointment to the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Hayward extends only to the meeting of the legislature which convenes January 1.

This, however, is not the accepted interpretation of the federal law relating to the terms of appointive senators. The precedent established by the United States senate recognizes the right of the appointed senator to occupy his seat until his successor has been elected and qualified, unless the legislature charged with the election of his successor adjourns without reaching a choice.

In the latter event, the seat becomes vacant and remains vacant until a succeeding legislature fills it.

Another erroneous impression relates to the time when the legislature called on to fill a senatorial vacancy must be held. In view of the fact that two senators are to be elected, it has been given out that the legislature would begin balloting for the short term senator immediately after it shall have been organized, while the balloting for the long term senator could not commence until two weeks thereafter.

This is disposed of effectually by an examination of the law. The Revised Statutes of the United States, Title II, Chapter I, makes the following specific provision for the election of United States senators:

Section 14. The legislature of each state which is chosen next preceding the expiration of the term for which any senator was elected to represent such state in congress shall on the second Tuesday after the meeting and organization thereof proceed to elect a senator in congress.

Section 15. Whenever on the meeting of the legislature of any state a vacancy exists in the representation of such state in the senate the legislature shall proceed on the second Tuesday after meeting and organization to elect a person to fill such vacancy in the manner prescribed in the preceding section for the election of a senator for a full term.

This should put an end to all speculation looking toward the election of one senator for the short term two weeks in advance of the election of the senator for the long term.

It goes without saying, therefore, that the balloting for both will begin on the same day, and if, as will doubtless be the case, nominations are to be made in caucus, the two senators will be elected on the same day and probably on the same ballot.

THE TWO CENTURY CENSUSES. Suppose the census-taker of 1800 had wildly ventured the suggestion that the United States, which in that year was credited with a population of 3,935,456 people, would enter the twentieth century with a population of 76,285,220, how many persons could have been found to listen to it with a serious face?

Yet that is precisely what the comparison shows, to say nothing of scarcely less striking contrasts. The expansion of the United States will probably stand out by itself as the most wonderful transformation wrought by the fast closing century.

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THE CANTEN CONTROVERSY.

By a large majority the house of representatives voted to abolish the army canteen, or post exchange. This action was taken in spite of the fact that at least 90 per cent of the officers of the army have given their testimony in favor of retaining the canteen.

The senate committee on military affairs, which has the army reorganization bill under consideration, has given hearings to a number of army officers and others on this question, with the result of getting a nearly unanimous opinion favorable to the canteen.

Secretary of War Root was before the committee Friday and said that the canteen or post exchange is an important factor in army life from a social point of view. He thought it might be difficult to secure recruits with the canteen abolished.

Adjutant General Corbin strongly advocated the retention of the system. But perhaps the most valuable opinion was given by Archbishop Ireland and Bishop McGoldrick, both of whom declared it would be unwise to abolish the canteen.

The former said that from what he had seen and heard among the soldiers he was sure the post exchange is a powerful factor in the protection of the soldiers from outside temptations of all kinds and he did not accept the theory that the canteen brings temptation to the troops that otherwise would not come to them.

His observation and experience had convinced him that it is useless to try to prohibit absolutely the use of liquor by the soldiers. If it should be done away with altogether in the army the men will find it in ways that are illegal and more harmful.

The evidence in support of this view is overwhelming. Formerly the sale of intoxicants to soldiers was in the hands of post traders and these intoxicants included all kinds of spirits. The sale of spirits was stopped by order of President Hayes. Later congressional action

strengthened. Only by making marriage easy were they able to perpetuate their supremacy, and modern nations have inherited the policy and handed it along.

The property qualification has never been strictly applied to candidates for places in domestic economy. On the contrary not only is the license clerk's fee ridiculously low, but a host of freeholders eager to break all previous records stand ready at all times to put on the finishing touch and leave the matter of payment to the beneficiary.

If marriage is too easy all the ministers have to do to apply the effective remedy is to get together at once and form a marriage certificate trust. The prices complained of are too low can then be forthwith raised up from the present paltry \$8 and put more on a level with the lawyers' bill of costs for untangling

THE STATUS OF CUBA. The argument made before the supreme court of the United States in the Neely extradition case, by Assistant Attorney General Beck on behalf of the government, must be presumed to represent the view of the administration regarding the political status of Cuba in relation to the United States.

He laid particular stress upon the obligations into which this government had entered under the provisions of the treaty of Paris, arguing that under that treaty the military occupation of the island by this country was fully warranted.

He said that if military occupation after the treaty of peace could not be justified by the war-making power, it was amply justified by the treaty-making power, "under which this country had assumed the obligation to govern Cuba until it was pacified and a new and stable government constituted.

Until that time the island was necessarily governed under the law of belligerent right, even though no present hostilities existed and peace had been officially declared."

There was no recognition of a Cuban government in the joint resolution of congress declaring that the people of Cuba were free and independent. Mr. Beck said there was a wide distinction between the word "people" and the expression "state" or "nation."

A state is a political and organic entity, and while congress did recognize that the Cuban people had earned the right to be regarded as free and equal, it did not follow that any Cuban government, as a political entity, was recognized.

On the contrary, he argued, Spain had executed a treaty by which Cuba had been surrendered to this country and while this country held Cuba in trust for the Cuban people until it had fulfilled the duties of such trust and pacified the island the United States was the only de facto and de jure government in Cuba.

The constitutional right of the government to make the Paris treaty necessarily involved the right to carry out the stipulations of the treaty. Mr. Beck said that while the political status of Cuba was anomalous it was not without precedent.

In regard to the question of surrendering fugitive criminals, the assistant attorney general argued that this nation had the same right as other independent nations to make such surrender when it felt called upon, from considerations of comity or public policy, to do so.

He declared that it was an inherent attribute of sovereignty, being an international obligation which each independent state must, in the comity of nations, fulfill to another.

It seems to us that this view of the political status of Cuba is sound and logical and we have no doubt will be sustained by the supreme court. While the United States declined to accept sovereignty over Cuba, as desired by Spain, yet it did assume under the treaty of peace certain obligations and responsibilities respecting the island which necessitated the exercise of governmental authority there until the island should be pacified and an independent stable government instituted.

The right, therefore, of the United States to exercise in Cuba, under existing conditions, all the functions of a sovereign power would seem to be unquestionable and among its sovereign powers is certainly that of surrendering fugitive criminals.

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If it were necessary, but they forget that the senator may be displaced before the session closes by the election of his successor by the coming legislature. Whoever represents Nebraska at Washington, however, will be expected to exert himself to prevent the reduction of the state's influence in congress and in the electoral college.

The queen of England is making a record for brevity which no other ruler can ever hope to beat. When Parliament assembled she contented herself with the statement that she wanted more money. When she got the appropriation Parliament was dismissed with a short "Thank you." There is no intimation from Joseph Chamberlain and some others of the cabinet that they would be pleased to have the legislators call again.

At least one reverend gentleman takes exception to our proposition for the summary removal of the garbage contractor. He thinks The Bee is trying to be funny over a very serious matter, forgetting all the time that levity is the soul of wit.

Turn the Siren Loose. Minneapolis Times. For the full year 1900 our manufactured exports will almost certainly reach \$150,000,000.

Sympathy Skinder. St. Louis Republic. Kaiser Bill's sympathy for the Boers seems to have been dispelled by the near approach of old Oom Paul Kruger.

He Could Blow It All. Saturday Evening Post. Uncle Sam is about the only man in the world who can go Christmas shopping without fear. His income is about \$2,000,000 a day.

Spearing the Lambs. Minneapolis Journal. Encouraged by the defeat of populism in Nebraska an enterprising and somewhat daring man has started a barbers' college in Omaha.

Base Ingratitude. Washington Post. It ill becomes Mark Twain to make war on the reporters. The reporters are usually charitable and sometimes give space to people who spring aged jokes.

Shall We Tolerate It? Indianapolis News. English capital is hunting for opportunities to invest in American industries. It is not time for our populist friends to protest against this as a menace to our American industries?

Tributing for Self. Washington Post. The rural democratic editor should be careful how he uses Mr. Bryan's various explanations of his defeat. They are all copyrighted. He is not tributing for the people just at present.

No Galleries to Occupy. Washington Post. To show how this country has emerged from the heel of the oppressor it is only necessary to recall the fact that 100 years ago women were not permitted to appear in the congressional galleries.

A Significant Slide. Minneapolis Tribune. It is significant of the trend of popular sentiment in American industries that the appropriation for the civil service commission went through congress this year without a protest, whereas a year ago a serious attempt was made to cripple the reform.

DOING THE IMPOSSIBLE. Obstacle Believed to be Insurmountable Frequently Overcome. Saturday Evening Post. Most of the great things of the world have been done in the face of the cry "Impossible." To the same end of his general Napoleon's plan to cross the Alps was sheer madness. From a conventional standpoint the winning of American freedom was impossible, and so were nearly all the great deeds of history that thrill us most.

We find it impossible to walk around a park on a rainy night without overshoes, yet many an explorer has waded water and lain out-of-doors for weeks without catching cold. If our eating departs a half-dozen centimeters in a favorable direction, what a wonderful thing it is to be able to eat. We were, some of us, incredulous when we heard that a college professor had proven his ability to live on 15 cents a day. Yet Thoreau lived for two years at the rate of 20 cents a week.

When General Fremont was crossing the plains it is recorded that his bill of fare for many days was "roast mule, fried mule, deviled mule and mule." Nansen and his lieutenants lived for a whole arctic winter on bear meat and had one bath each in half a teaspoonful of water; yet they came out well in the spring.

All these things were impossibilities according to the usually accepted standards. Looking at them we learn that so-called impossibilities are not necessarily real ones.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE. The sympathy in Holland for Oom Paul Kruger goes to this extent—"Here's looking at you."

"Small nations are like children; for instance, there is Portugal telling Holland in a pouting tone, "You can't play in my backyard."

The fact that the Chicago banana trust slipped up and down on its own peelings will soothe the feelings of their countless victims.

The embalmers' union now threatens to retire the church fair oyster from active duty, after a continuous service of half a century.

Philosopher Dooley had, at last account, "run down" and "bounced" old typhoid, whereas Hennessey and the rest of mankind "burro" joyously.

The gracious act of Admiral Cervera in sending a telegram of sympathy to Lieutenant Hobson, down with typhoid, stamps him as the first gentleman of Spain.

With a fraction of \$700 a day for expenses the countess de Castellan ought to be able to worry through the winter without getting up to start the fire in the morning.

Since the duke of Manchester annexed the Cincinnati he has materially increased his stock of the necessities of life. A \$1,000 bull pup is the latest addition.

Coincident with the certainty of the reelection of W. A. Clark comes the report that Montana is out of debt. The increased circulation during October and November wrought a miracle.

The pronouncement of eastern bankers in favor of a more elastic currency naturally directs attention to rubber as the coming circulating medium. For a bonding prosperity rubber is the thing.

The commission which collected the funds and erected the Lafayette memorial in Paris this year had a rare experience. The receipts exceeded the expenses by \$45,000. Americans in general should share the pleasure of the commission over a patriotic surplus.

BLASTS FROM HAN'S HORN.

Great works are but small ones greatly done. It is always easier to preach doubt than faith. "Father" is the keyword to all true prayer.

The wages of sin are always paid right on time. The muzzle does not cure the dog of madness. Dignity depends not on the task but on the master.

Moral diseases breed in the swamp of the impure heart. So many Christians are fighting for toys when God offers to give them a kingdom. Many troubles may be God's spades digging deep for the foundation of His temple in our lives.

The church that is forever figuring how to raise money will not cut much figure in raising the world. A good action does not make a stinger into a saint any more than a leap into the air makes a fish into a bird.

REGULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT. Chicago Times-Herald: A western preacher announces that "the devil is in mice pies." We would like to know what he would think if he tried lobster after 11 o'clock at night.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: The reference to a disagreement among the reformers of the Presbyterian creed in committee meeting at Washington as one in which the "old, tried and true" members of the congregation have been knocked out is the sign of a serious matter, perhaps, but it conveys a perfectly clear idea of what happened.

Boston Globe: The New Jersey clergyman who announced in his sermon Sunday that he is strongly opposed to all kinds of parties where the young people are engaged in kissing games, and particularly object to the custom of indiscriminate kissing under the mistletoe on Christmas, will be about as successful in staying the flood of obscenity as Mrs. Partington was in sweeping back the ocean. "It's no use to fight aghin human nature," as Uncle Hiram Crabtree says.

Indianapolis Journal: Rev. Crafts, who testified about the dreadful things he saw at a Newport canteen during the Spanish war, is the same person who witnessed the orgy of the president and his cabinet over what proved to be four bottles of apollinaris water in the president's room at the capitol the closing night of the session. It turns out that there was not only no canteen at Newport, there was no camp there during the Spanish war.

Indianapolis News: Bishop Potter's protest against the commercialism of the age in his address before the church club of New Haven, is timely. It reinforces powerfully the statement on the same subject recently made by Mr. Abram S. Hewitt. There is no way to prevent people from becoming rich, nor is this to be desired. But it ought to be possible to bring influences to bear upon them which would prevent them from being spoiled by their riches.

Chicago Post: In the rectory of the Church of the Nativity, New York, lies all that is most of Rev. William Everitt, the oldest Catholic clergyman in the diocese of that city. Hundreds of persons dwelling on the great east side are hourly kneeling beside his coffin, and men passing in the street reverently stand uncovered at sight of the crape on his door. Yet he was only a humble priest, a man unknown to fame, one who went around doing good, refusing all honors from the church he loved, and asking no reward that it was in the power of man to give.

In this practical, materialistic age, in the hurry of getting wealth and fame, in the midst of eulogiums to the soldier and the statesman, it is fitting that we should pause and pay tribute to the memory of this good man. He exemplified in his daily life that it was possible to be Christian, to do unto others as you would have them do to you, and through all to earn the respect and love of believer and unbeliever alike. History will bear no record of his simple achievements. In no hall of fame will his name be graven. But deep in the heart of hundreds of New York's poorest citizens will be treasured forever the words and deeds of this "angel priest," this man who dared do all that doth become a man, yet asked no other reward than the consciousness of having made the world better through his living.

Porto Rico Catching On. Minneapolis Tribune. Porto Rico is catching on to civilized ways with commendable promptness. At the close of its house of delegates the rules of the house of representatives at Washington were adopted for the government of the new body. Governor Allen's message was read in English and Spanish, recommending the adoption of the New England plan of town and country government, which will probably be adopted.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

Indianapolis Journal: "Oh, Clarence, do tell me something you would like for Christmas." "Well, I don't want that crazy thing you've been making out of red ribbon and yellow wassail."

Indianapolis Press: "Really, you seem depressed," said the chief equator of the club. "Should say I am." "answered the effusive man. "You would be depressed yourself if you had gone and married your cook and had her take it as a reflection because you bought her one of those pancake hats as a wedding anniversary present."

Chicago Tribune: "The meanest man of the season," according to the opinion expressed by Uncle Allen Sparks when the subject came up for discussion, "is the man who hunts the house over, from cellar to attic, trying to find out what his wife has hidden away as his Christmas present."

Philadelphia Press: "Now, John, see here," she began, with set jaw. "I must have \$50 today." "All right," said John, promptly. "here it is." "Goodness, John!" she exclaimed, sailing visibly. "what's the matter? Aren't you well?"

Baltimore American: Askit-I suppose Henpeck was glad when his salary was taken advantage of then to increase their expenses by twice as much as the rate.

Chicago Times-Herald: He-Darling, am I the first man you ever were engaged to? He (indignantly)-Sir! Do you think I could be engaged to two or three men at a time? where were there other men without having a chance till you came along?

Judge: Mrs. Mullolland (in a soft whisper)-Do you love me for myself alone, Patrick? Do I? Will, now, I'd love you for your money, darlin'. If you had'n't a rich relative in the world, or four or five hundred dollars in the bank or a mortgage on Gilbooley's barn or the good wath av yer toorast husband.