

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.: George B. Tschuck, 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 December, 1900, was as follows:

Colorado can now step aside from the pillory and allow Kansas to take the front place. The legislative bill machine is putting in full time in spite of the senatorial contest.

The big oil well at Beaumont is not the first gusher struck in Texas. Cyclone Davis was discovered several years ago. Defaulter Alvord has been sentenced to the penitentiary for thirteen years.

Bryantites in the national senate still fall to realize the fact that the people answered their cry of "imperialism" last November. February 1 is the day set for the hegin of popocrats from the state institutions.

Pettigrew has only a short time left in which to vent his spleen against the government that protects, hence it may be safe to assume that he will not overlook any opportunity. From the suddenness with which several senatorial lightning rods were taken down it is evident the owners were afraid they would be unable to carry any great amount of current.

Unless something can be done to stop the burning of negroes accused of crime the United States better withdraw from all punitive movements against uncivilized and semi-civilized countries. One can hardly blame the county attorney incumbent for not wanting the bullets cast in South Omaha examined in court.

Clark of Montana has a hard time in controlling his personally conducted legislature. There is some doubt as to whether the members are acting for Bryan's sake, to save silver, or for revenue only. Another man has convinced himself that he has a sure way of reaching the north pole.

OMAHA AND THE SENATORSHIP.

Ever since the admission of Nebraska into the union Omaha as the metropolis of the state has been accorded recognition with one of the United States senatorships. The fact that Omaha has always been so favored might not be conclusive why it should be continued were there not other and forcible reasons that cannot be evaded or avoided.

From the standpoint of party politics can the republicans of Nebraska afford to ignore Omaha and Douglas county in the distribution of the two senatorships now to be awarded? Douglas county is the most populous in the state, containing one-eighth of the population and casting one-eighth of the vote, to say nothing of the great commercial and industrial institutions here located that make it contribute more than one-seventh of the state's revenues.

The tendency of all the great population centers is notoriously toward the democratic party. Omaha and Philadelphia stand out alone and unique among the larger American cities that are still under republican municipal rule. While almost all its sister cities have had their city governments taken control of by the democrats Omaha has stood steadfastly in the republican column, but only by dint of energetic work on the part of loyal local republicans under skillful and far-sighted leadership.

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THE GRIP EPIDEMIC.

The wide prevalence of grip at this time virtually constitutes a public calamity. In almost every household someone is afflicted with the distemper. The climatic changes are such as favor its propagation and the end is not yet.

The history of the malady since its first appearance years ago abundantly proves that its regular visitations at given winter seasons are to be expected. Why this is so it is difficult to explain in connection with the laws that govern other epidemic invasions. Although contagious in a certain sense, the grip does not account for its wide and sudden spread over large areas of country independently of individual contact with stricken victims.

It is a well attested fact that the first victims of an epidemic of any kind are those who by weakness and low health tone are least able to combat morbid influences. Contrariwise the strong are most apt to escape altogether. Disease always strikes when the health is below par. The receptivity of the individual is the temptation to the general sickness prevails, all who wish to be secure should exercise more than ordinary watchfulness against the least lowering of vital force.

In the case of grip the first evidences of danger are in the commencing catarrhal symptoms. The latter are common enough during winter, but when grip is in the air the sneeze, the cough, the shiver, the languor and the fever, which may follow, are of ominous import. Nor does the frequent occurrence of these phenomena give a corresponding triviality to the outlook. It is the forethought which means everything.

Time and time again in the columns of the Herald the old story has been told of the neglected "cold," of consequent influenza and its subsequent dangerous complications of pneumonia, kidney trouble, general debility and the like. In fact, it would appear when grip epidemics prevail almost any vital organ is liable to be crippled, even though the patient recovers from the immediate attack of the malady.

All these facts are most powerful arguments in favor of preventive measures. No one need be told how to protect himself against the inclemencies of the weather. In this respect such a layman to himself. What is merely fresher air to one who is shut in another, during this weather the open air and its breezy platform are menaces to every one. The other extreme is the over-heated house, with its baked air and the shivering contrast with the out-of-door temperature. To be careful does not mean to be a crank.

What to do when the grip actually comes to the victim is the question of the hour. The man who neglects proper treatment takes his fate into his own hands. The greatest danger of all is in going about while the active symptoms are in progress. Not only is the ailment likely to increase in severity under such circumstances, but to continue longer and to directly invite complications.

As there is no known specific for the malady, and as the latter has a tendency to self-limitation, the indications are to suppress the strength and counteract the effects of the morbid poison. All this can be accomplished with the patient confined to his room or bed and under the care of the physician. Especially should this be the case if the ordinary domestic remedies fail of affording relief. Thus valuable time is saved and reasonably quick recovery insured.

In the present epidemic the acute symptoms are of short duration, lasting two or three days only, but the neglect of early treatment, even in the mild cases, always makes a tedious and oftentimes un satisfactory convalescence. The most dangerous complication—that of pneumonia—is quite sure to manifest itself as the result of a fresh exposure to cold during the active stage of the original disease. As a matter of fact, any accession of febrile symptoms at such a time always means trouble. Therefore the sick man or child with fever should be kept in bed and is always in danger out of doors.

THE OTHER SIDE OF IT.

So much is said of the wealth of millionaires and of movements of millions of dollars that the newspapers are given so much space in the conclusion that great wealth is the only thing in the world worth having and that human life is a barren idleness because so many people make a mistake. The great wealth is covered because they see in it exemption from toil and that life of ease which so many mistake for a life of unalloyed pleasure.

The late Philip D. Armour died prematurely. It is said that the great attention which his affairs demanded exhausted his vital force. It is said that the late Cornelius Vanderbilt and his father before him were broken down prematurely by the business which the millionaire of the family imposed. Mr. Rockefeller, the richest man in the country, is said to be in feeble health because of the continual strain which his direction of great enterprises imposes.

The millionaires whose names are well known have great wealth, but they have not the freedom of other men. This week a Pittsburgh paper said that Mr. Carnegie, while in that city, is continually beset by all sorts of importunate beggars. The besetment makes it impossible for him and others like him to stroll through the town or mingle with their fellow men in public places, even if they had the time. When they go about they are met at every step by the aimless who possess nothing but a vulgar curiosity. Now a new terror awaits them in the experience of Mr. Cudahy of Omaha—the kidnaper, who makes it a vocation to seize the children of the poor and ransom in gold. Therefore, if more pleasure, the pleasure of leisure or idleness, is the end sought, it must be looked for in other directions than the life of the millionaire.

When the alchemists of old were not hunting around for the philosopher's stone, they were busy with the transmutation of lead into gold. They were looking for an elixir of life that would lengthen to an indefinite term the period of man's mundane existence. The alchemists worked long and hard, and many are the marvelous tales of their discoveries, but the elixir they sought to pass away when their earthly race was run, and the philosopher's stone has never yet been found. In fact, the search for the stone has been well-nigh given up, but the alchemists have not given up the search. They have renewed with unusual zeal, though perhaps, not attended with any marvelous results.

The case was put before the public last week of that rather remarkable old man, Abram S. Hewitt, ex-mayor of New York, who, at the age of four-score, has been treated in Paris with subcutaneous injections of glycerophosphate of sodium. For some time medical sharpers have been making the most of the fact that the ex-mayor of common salt, and this treatment of New York's ex-mayor is one of the results of those experiments. In his case there was no organic trouble, but the activity of many years of public life had exhausted his vitality. His appetite had failed, he had great difficulty in walking and his mind had begun to show some signs of weakness.

Conservative physicians are slow to express a decided opinion on the merits of this new elixir, but it is plain to most of them that whatever may have been the results in the case of Mr. Hewitt, the world cannot hope to find in salt the prize which the alchemists sought for ages and found not. Moreover, the world is not yet wholly convinced that it would not be a very remarkable degree by the discovery of an article that would make men's lives longer than they are now. Some lives are too long as it is. If such a discovery were made, the class of people could be put into use by the bad just as generally as by the good. Of course, many useful lives are cut short just at the time when the world seems to need them most, but the Master is holding the scales. He keeps the balance true, and wherever a true soldier falls, there is another just as true ready to step into his place.

In the great majority of cases the length of life depends upon the sort of treatment the man's body receives at his own hands. Good habits, good morals, a happy and contented home and a clear conscience are better than all the elixirs the doctors will ever discover.

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Here in America, however, this tendency of the sons of preachers to win enviable renown is not generally noticeable. Indeed, it has been the exception rather than the rule for the sons of preachers—or of round preachers, at least—to exhibit evidences of either careful training or inherited greatness. Not infrequently the worst boy in town is the preacher's boy, and it sometimes happens that, while the good man is exhibiting to the congregation the wisdom of keeping the Sabbath holy, his son is out somewhere stealing peaches or trying to break a colt whose owner has gone away with the family to the house of worship.

REMARKS ON A DISEASE PREVALENT THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

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A LAY SERMON ON THE TROUBLES OF WEALTHY PEOPLE.

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RESPONSIBILITY FOR FOUR YEARS OF NATIONAL POLICE AND ACTION.

In some respects the recent election was the greatest victory which the republican party ever won in the forty-six years which have passed since that party first appeared. President McKinley's electoral vote exceeds that of Grant in 1872, which was 286, and which was the greatest total ever received by any other candidate for president. Mr. McKinley's majority of the popular vote also exceeds that of General Grant in 1872, which was 743,000, and thus breaks all records in this particular. The exact extent of his popular vote will not be known until the official count is made in all the states.

Moreover, in the canvass of 1872 reconstruction in the south had not been completed and the votes of some of the southern states were rejected. Then, too, the ban in the north against persons who would have been democrats under normal conditions either refrained from voting or cast their ballots for the republican candidates. In the election of 1900, however, the democracy was superior in such details. It had a brilliant and magnetic candidate, made a eloquent canvass and felt confident of victory until the end. All this has to be taken into the account in estimating the magnitude of the republican victory.

But this reverse does not wipe out the democracy. The outlook for that party—since 1861, 1868 and 1872—was more than once darker than it is today. Two years after Grant's victory in 1872 for president the democracy carried the country in the congressional canvass and two years after that, in the Tilden campaign, the contest was so close that the electoral commission had to be called in to settle the election, and even then the republican margin in the electoral college was not more than six. The democracy had a majority of 25,000 in the popular vote. Most of the time between 1874 and the end of the second half of Cleveland's term the democrats were in control of the house of representatives.

But power brings responsibility, and no party did ever will meet all demands to the entire satisfaction of all those who helped to put it in control. The democracy, freed from the burden of the leaders who have recently led it to disaster, and returned to the Jeffersonian era, as the democracy had a majority of 25,000 in the popular vote. Most of the time between 1874 and the end of the second half of Cleveland's term the democrats were in control of the house of representatives.

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