

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation. Rows show daily circulation from 1st to 31st of March, with totals for the month and year-to-date.

Net total sales, \$84,978. Net daily average, \$2,744. G. B. FZSCHUCK, Notary Public.

The auditorium brick supply is limited to 20,000. Come early and avoid the rush.

Perhaps those Cubans will convince themselves sooner or later that Uncle Sam is not to be trifled with after all.

What's the matter with Kansas? Nothing in particular just now, except that it is still a trifle too distant from Omaha.

An invitation is cordially extended to the people of the food-swept Ohio valley to come to Nebraska and get out of the wet.

If no one else wants to confess to having perpetrated the Cuddey kidnaping, the public will have to return the credit again to the Hon. P. Crowe.

Aguinaldo has not yet announced his lecture tour. He will not come up to expectations, however, if he does not follow the footsteps of illustrious predecessors to the lecture platform.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew has celebrated his sixty-seventh birthday. We await anxiously the specially-brewed story sprung by the great after-dinner senator in celebration of that auspicious event.

If Nebraska republicans will only leave the management of the party and the selection of its candidates to the popocratic press it will have an easy way out, but they will hardly satisfy either republicans or popocrats.

A local popocratic contemporary is shuddering over the "unnammy sport of live bird shooting." The unnammy sport of prize-fighting carried on at South Omaha under the nose of the fusion county attorney does not faze it a bit.

The National Educational association is preparing for its annual convention to be held at Detroit next July. The last convention was held in the south and the west should come in for the meeting of 1902. Why not go after it for Omaha?

Our popocratic friends seem to have more interest in the journey of Nebraska's new republican senators to Washington than they ever had in the doings of their popocratic predecessor. Of course this interest is purely unselfish and patriotic.

Nebraska is to contribute a notable installment of red men to its reservations to the Indian congress at Buffalo. The Indians who have had a monopoly of trinket selling at Niagara Falls for a century or more will do well to look to the laurels that they have so long maintained.

If the proposed new railroad to Emporia covers new territory exclusively without competing with existing lines the other railroads will doubtless enter no objections. If it gives promise of dividing present traffic it will not take long for the roads now here to discover that it is not needed.

Nebraska's bank balance sheet, as prepared by the secretary of the State Banking board, makes a gratifying exhibition of reflected prosperity in the substantial increase in the amounts on deposit and the items of loans and discounts. Nebraska's banks are on a substantial footing these days.

The attorneys general of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois have gotten together for a combined campaign against fraudulent insurance companies. The combination should not be kept exclusive to those three states, as there is work along the same lines in all the western territory. Let Nebraska's attorney general apply for admission.

South Omaha live stock figures do not indicate that that market has yet suffered any by the announcement that one of the packers has transferred his principal business to St. Joseph. On the contrary, the receipts have gone up instead of down since the announcement was made. Depend on South Omaha to hold its own.

A CASE PRECISELY IN POINT.

The question raised by the Bee in a recent editorial as to the effect of the attempted veto by Governor Dietrich of the constitutional amendment agreed to by the Nebraska legislature seems to have been passed on in a lately reported decision of the Pennsylvania supreme court, which holds squarely that the governor has no part in the submission of constitutional amendments.

This case, entitled Commonwealth against Griest, arose from an application for mandamus to compel the secretary of the commonwealth to cause the publication of a proposed amendment that had been vetoed by the governor of Pennsylvania. The constitution of Pennsylvania, with reference to the method of amendment and to the veto power, is closely akin to that of Nebraska. It contains a provision similar to ours requiring the approval of the governor to every bill, order, resolution or veto, to which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary, before it shall become a law; and the article relating to amendment requires agreement by a prescribed majority of each legislative branch and publication for a designated period before ratification or rejection by the voters at the polls.

The opinion of Justice Green of the Pennsylvania supreme court, which goes into the question in great detail, is clear cut. After quoting the constitution he says:

It will be observed that the method of creating amendments to the constitution is fully provided for by this article of the existing constitution. It is a separate and independent article, standing alone and entirely unconnected with any other subject. Nor does it contain any reference to any other provision of the constitution as being required to be used in carrying out the particular work to which the eighteenth article is devoted. It is a system entirely complete in itself, requiring no extraneous aid, either in matters of detail or of general principle. It is not a makeshift, which is a distinct and separate function, but it is a specific exercise of the power of a people to make its constitution.

The court goes on to show that the duty of the secretary of the commonwealth to cause publication is a mandatory one, following immediately upon the entry on the journals of the vote showing that the proposed amendment has secured the constitutional majority of their membership, and that he cannot excuse himself for non-performance by setting up the advice, opinion or action of any other person, organization or department, official or otherwise, for the simple reason that the article of the constitution which prescribes his duty does not allow it.

Referring to the section of the constitution relating to the veto power the judge says that this power "is confined exclusively to the subject of legislation. It is entitled, 'Of Legislation,' and only purports to be an authorization and limitation of the legislation of the commonwealth. It prescribes the manner in which the business of making laws must be conducted, and the subjects with reference to which it may and may not be exercised, but nowhere is there the slightest reference to or provision for the subject of amendments to the constitution. It is not even alluded to in the remotest manner. On the contrary, the entire article is confined exclusively to the subject of legislation; that is, the actual exercise of the law-making power of the commonwealth, in its usual and ordinary acceptation."

In support of the position taken by the court the opinion refers to a number of other cases in which the same conclusion has been reached, the most notable being that in which Chief Justice Chase of the United States supreme court held that amendments to the federal constitution do not require the approval of the president before submission to the various states for ratification, although the amendment article of the federal constitution is very similar to that of Pennsylvania and Nebraska.

If this decision enunciates the law in the case it seems clear that the veto message filed by Governor Dietrich with the proposed amendment to the Nebraska constitution is altogether beyond his authority and can have no legal effect. The secretary of state, when the time comes, will have no alternative but to accept the records of the legislature as his only guide and to cause the publication of the amendment and have it printed on the official ballot for an expression from the people, without regard to the attempted veto.

THE CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

The British government is today confronted with the most serious problem in its history. It is a question not only of raising revenue for current expenditures, but also of providing for the very large deficits that are involved in the war expenditures which the South African conflict has caused. It is not generally understood how great the South African campaign has been in expense to Great Britain. It means hundreds of millions of dollars already expended and a great deal more of outlay yet to be made before the pacification of this country is to be accomplished. The blue book which was presented in Parliament a few days ago, on the authority of Governor General Milner, is a very clear and definite way stated what the government would have to do in order to restore peace and order in the province, and being the people of the Transvaal under British control. The policy outlined by Milner is one of reasonable magnanimity and will appeal to the best instincts of the burghers. It does not contemplate any harsh treatment of the people who have been at war against Great Britain, but rather adopts the American idea of treating them with proper consideration and giving them a participation in the government to be established. If the British government shall adopt that policy the pacification of South Africa will not be very difficult.

As the situation now stands, however, there seems to be no flattering prospect

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Beeking the Fetter Option.

The Iowa bank defaulter declares that it was the "board of trade business" which caused his ruin. It is the same old story, and it will continue to be repeated until men learn that, in the long run, the outside man in options is a loser in nine cases out of ten.

Constitution and the Flag.

The act organizing the territory of Hawaii gave its courts independent jurisdiction, but when the constitution was set up that there was no appeal to the courts of the United States. The supreme court of the United States has assigned Hawaii to the Ninth circuit, and the circuit court of appeals to show cause why it should not take jurisdiction over Hawaiian cases. This is an indication of the opinion of the court on the question whether the constitution follows the flag which may give administration lawyers some uneasiness as to the fate of the Philippines and Porto Rico cases.

Man's Social Standing in the West.

The man of the West is out of their element in anything except business and politics. The wife usually acts as head of the family in all manner of social and religious crises, as inviting a ministerial guest to ask a blessing at table or a church family worship, while the masculine partner slouches around at such times in hulking and uncomfortable consciousness of his own lack of piety and polish. That solemn sense of his own dignity as head of the house, that shrinking deference paid to his wife and the respect of his family, which magnifies the father families in England, and to some degree in the old-fashioned New England community—the never lightens up the pathway of the average western householder. He may consider himself in great luck if he is not discredited entirely.

DRY ROT IN SOCIETY.

The New York clergy are making a vigorous attack upon modern American conditions. They are out of their element in anything except business and politics. The wife usually acts as head of the family in all manner of social and religious crises, as inviting a ministerial guest to ask a blessing at table or a church family worship, while the masculine partner slouches around at such times in hulking and uncomfortable consciousness of his own lack of piety and polish. That solemn sense of his own dignity as head of the house, that shrinking deference paid to his wife and the respect of his family, which magnifies the father families in England, and to some degree in the old-fashioned New England community—the never lightens up the pathway of the average western householder. He may consider himself in great luck if he is not discredited entirely.

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CONFIDENCE IN HIS ACCURACY IS BEING SADLY SHAKEN.

There seems to be almost an epidemic of historical inaccuracy on bronze tablets. The state of affairs in the Department of the American Revolution of New York have unveiled a tablet in the register's office of the Brooklyn bridge. This is the inscription:

Where Patriots Died for the Cause of Freedom About A. D. 1788. Directed by the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, April 15, 1901.

Revolutionary patriots are meant. The soldiers who died for "the cause of freedom" in the old Provost prison were soldiers of the revolution, not patriots, and their war did not begin until 1775. Yet this tablet has fixed the revolutionary war about twenty years too soon.

This is the third case of the sort that has come under our observation within a short time. One was turned near home, and involved the historical status of the founder of Springfield. The tablet said one thing and the truth said another, but that was an error which was speedily rectified by an amendment to the inscription on the tablet. The same thing happened in the selection of senators from different parts of a period covering sixteen years to figure on a tablet representing her husband taking the oath of office in the senate chamber. Mrs. Logan wished to make the tablet "inspiring." And she had her way. The Washington chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution setting back the war for independence twenty years.

It is quite needless to say that our confidence in bronze tablet history is being shaken. But, if this is the case, what are the most obvious errors on bronze tablets, which are mostly in making, and which contain the briefest and barest outline of facts, can it be cause for surprise that written history itself should be full of controverted points? The General Rosecrans or General "Baldy" Smith conceive the plan for the relief of Chattanooga? The point is in dispute. Did Marcus Whitman "save Oregon"? The point is in dispute. Then we pass from the "conventional" field of history to the historical interpretation, the chance for wide differences in opinion becomes even greater. Was the American civil war inevitable? Two recent writers hold views exactly contrary to that point. One civil conflict, says Spenser Wilkinson, a British student of war, "had its origin in conditions of long and gradual growth, rendering an ultimate explosion inevitable." On the other hand, Prof. May, in his "Political Parties in the United States," claims the view that whatever has happened is "in the nature of the case inevitable." He regards our civil war as by no means inevitable. "It is an undeniable truth," he writes, "that the civil war occurred as the result of a series of political crimes and blunders."

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A history absolutely accurate was never yet written. The historian who will get his interpretations and his views altogether straight will be the perfect man.

CORNERSTONE OF ST. PAUL'S.

The laying of the cornerstone of St. Paul's Lutheran church, the present, but everybody and everything in the present can, in the broad view of the progress of the race, be regarded as better than their prior approximate analogues, for the world is better and humanity is better now than ever before, since knowledge is

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A Lesson in Journalism

The experience of the Indianapolis Press, which suspended publication recently, should disillusion a horde of people who believe the road to success in journalism is an easy one to travel. The Indianapolis News was built up by John H. Holliday and William J. Richards, who devoted a quarter of a century to the work. So successful were they that when the property was sold to dissolve a partnership it brought nearly \$1,000,000 at public auction. Holliday and Richards retired and immediately established the Press to compete with the paper they had just disposed of, but with no thought of destroying it.

Few newspaper experiments have attracted so much attention as has the Press. The men behind the enterprise knew the Indianapolis newspaper field as intimately as they knew the alphabet. They knew, too, all the ins and outs of the art of making a complete, clean, vigorous and attractive paper. Before a single number of the Press had been printed Messrs. Holliday and Richards invested \$250,000 in their plant, thereby procuring an equipment capable of producing a perfect newspaper. In addition they surrounded themselves with the staff of an unusually high order. The result was that from its first issue the Press was a model newspaper, carefully prepared, expertly edited and possessed of most prominent qualities of taste and elegance in appearance and in content.

But it did not succeed. From the outset it was a losing venture. Now, after sixteen months, in which time the losses, in addition to the original investment, aggregated over \$200,000, the experiment has failed. The Press has suspended publication. The amount of the loss—\$450,000 in all—is staggering when all the facts are considered. But, while this sum gives some idea of the enormous expense connected with the production of a complete newspaper, it is not an incident, and aside from the moral

of the Press was in every way equipped for success, yet it failed. Why did it not succeed? The answer appears on its face. The Press was a newspaper in name, but in fact it was a business man's paper. The successful papers of today are those established ones having permanent qualities. They fill the field; in them the public has confidence, their opinions are respected, their dignity recognized, their power for good, to the public and to the business man who patronize their advertising columns, is demonstrated, a matter of common knowledge. Other papers that appear in competition are soon forced to confess to failure. They may flourish for awhile, but the people always go back to their favorites. This is true, that there is no case on record in recent years where a new journalistic venture has seriously interfered with the prosperity of the established newspapers. In the case of the Press its competition increased the popularity of the News.

In this day and age it is, then, safe to conclude that success in journalism is a thing of exceedingly slow growth. The business has grown to such gigantic size that new ventures are virtually barred by the weight of an unusually high order. Even where money is spent with almost wanton liberality, as in the case of the Press, to insure the publication of a complete paper, failure is more often the reward than success. The very slowness of the successful growth is a guarantee of its stability, and, though other ventures may be made and rewarded by an ephemeral success, the established paper is able to defy competition if it keeps itself young and vigorous in tone and spirit. This is the lesson of the Indianapolis experiment. Even where money is spent with almost wanton liberality, as in the case of the Press, to insure the publication of a complete paper, failure is more often the reward than success. The very slowness of the successful growth is a guarantee of its stability, and, though other ventures may be made and rewarded by an ephemeral success, the established paper is able to defy competition if it keeps itself young and vigorous in tone and spirit. This is the lesson of the Indianapolis experiment. Even where money is spent with almost wanton liberality, as in the case of the Press, to insure the publication of a complete paper, failure is more often the reward than success. The very slowness of the successful growth is a guarantee of its stability, and, though other ventures may be made and rewarded by an ephemeral success, the established paper is able to defy competition if it keeps itself young and vigorous in tone and spirit. This is the lesson of the Indianapolis experiment.

These facts may easily be gleaned from the Press experiment by men who think they see an opening for success in this very peculiar field of labor.

STARTS FUSION DISCUSSION.

Tokamah Herald (rep.): The democrats of Douglas county have put their seal of approval or fusion. They have declared that hereafter they will go it alone. They do not propose to mix and divide the spoils with populists or silver republicans. Where will Ransom be at?

Grand Island Democrat: The Douglas County Democrat, one of the strongest political clubs of the state, has adopted a resolution pledging the organization to hereafter oppose any and all efforts to bring about fusion between democrats, populists and silver republicans. Their declaration is, in effect, that in the future the democratic party should go it alone. The Democrat believes that two or three organizations at the same result can best achieve the end sought by union of strength. There is no decided difference in essential principles between democracy and populism, and a party name should not be allowed to become a stumbling-block in the pathway of good government.

Norfolk News (rep.): It is possible that the Douglas county democrat may not have set the pace against fusion in the state, but certain it is that it has recognized the ultimate failure of that political policy and is the first to make a show of independence from the combine, and may be paving the way to a more victorious independence. Fusionists have persistently regarded populist criticism of that policy as induced by hope of political preferment, but are now recognizing that it is impossible to win repeated victories by supporting several separate and distinct parties and platforms, who are setting their feet on a set of principles. The time to win an union movement is past, or passing, and voters will insist on affiliating with one party or another that has a firm and abiding policy.

Howell Journal (dem.): There will be no fusion in Nebraska next fall if a few hot-heads are allowed to take their way. There are democrats and populists who are awake nights trying to defeat fusion, and they will receive no end of encouragement from republican friends. These men will wreck fusion, and by so doing insure reelection to the governor and legislature. The honest democrat will vote for fusion, and will support the interests of the state at heart, for fusion, and can be counted upon to do all in their power to bring a union of forces about. By the means of fusion many reforms were accomplished in Nebraska. It will stand for a whole, and reform officials will be competent and honest. In Colfax county fusion has worked to the satisfaction of all concerned. We have had no scrap over the division of spoils and, without an exception, have put good men in office. We can truthfully say that the reform forces of this county are a unit in their policy of fusion. There will be fusion in the county whether there is in the state or not. We cannot understand how any consistent reformer can oppose fusion when he must know that a three-cornered fight means that Nebraska is to remain under republican control and cooperation hirelings sent to represent us in both houses of congress. Public good demands that the reform forces continue to fight under one banner.

FRUITS IN SEED DISTRIBUTION.

Quality and Quantity of the Congressional Seed Packages. Philadelphia Times.

One of the reasons given for the selection of the canny Scotchman, James Wilson, as secretary of agriculture, was that he was a practical as well as a book farmer, and that crooked contractors and congressmen would be unable to get the best of him. His sponsors seem to have thundered loudly in the index that his record warrants. Secretary Wilson may know tobacco seed from turnip seed when he sees them, but if charges by the Wholesale Seedmen's league are true the public is being badly imposed upon in the weight, variety and quality of the seeds now distributed and the contractors are being paid double what the seeds are worth.

These are a few of the charges publicly made at a meeting of the Seedmen's league held in New York last week. In the package sent out under the contract for 1901 all the important specifications have been ignored. Instead of named varieties the packages are merely marked selected seeds. The packages are smaller than required by the specifications. Packages of cucumber seed are sent out in the pound run to the pound to the pound. Onion seed, which should run 96, run 106 to the bushel. Sweet corn packages, required to run 69 to the bushel, actually run 250 to the bushel. Packages marked "tobacco seed" contain turnip and other vegetable seeds instead. Many cheap seeds not called for in the contracts are included. The contract was let for \$78,000, which is twice what the 16,000,000 or 17,000,000 packages of seeds with which it is being filled are worth.

Everybody who has seen the seed distribution feature of the department's work was a costly bungler. These charges indicate it to be corrupt as well as costly. It is not to be supposed that Secretary Wilson, shrewd Scotchman that he is, can stand guard over every package of seeds sent out, but he is bound to stand guard over his

ARBOR DAY AND ITS FOUNDER.

Leigh W. Wood, the citizen of Nebraska who will think of J. Sterling Morton next Monday, when the beads of perspiration are standing out on their brows, when they are digging the hole in which to plant the tender slip which some day makes the stately elm. We commend to our readers to honor the father of Arbor day by planting a tree. If you can't plant an elm or an ash plant a cottonwood.

Callaway Courier: The annual recurrence of Arbor day, which comes this month, ought to remind every citizen that he can in no way better subserve the interests of the country or of posterity than by planting trees occasionally. Trees are what we need in Custer county and the man who makes even one to grow is to that extent a benefactor of the race and will leave behind him a monument which, if not more lasting than a chiseled marble, will certainly stand as a grateful posterity.

Columbus Telegram: Monday next will be Arbor day, a day that should inspire every true son of Nebraska with the holy desire to perpetuate the forests of our great commonwealth. Plant trees. Let the example of Nebraska's distinguished son, J. Sterling Morton, be our own. Give to your community a few trees that will add materially to the beauty of the landscape. If this be done as well in the future as in the past we shall soon have no more stretches of barren prairie land. A time is coming when every tree that will rise up and call him blessed who shall have caused one tree to grow where naught but cactus had grown before.

DEALING WITH CUBA.

New York Sun: We must remain in Cuba until we are enabled to withdraw from there through the perfection of guarantees for Cuban order and our own safety. The policy American sentiment is practically unanimous, independent of partisan divisions.

New York Tribune: It will probably be a good thing for the delegates of the Cuban constitutional convention to come to the United States and to talk with several prominent men who will doubtless learn several things to their own edification and to the benefit of their island, and we shall hope that on their return they will declare, as Aguinaldo did the other day, that they are "satisfied with America."

Philadelphia Record: It is not difficult to forecast the result of the conference between President McKinley and the committee appointed by the Cuban constitutional convention to proceed to Washington in order to discuss the propositions contained in the Platt amendment. The measure was embodied in the army appropriation act mainly, if not wholly, for the purpose of getting the president out of a hole and tiding him over the recess of congress. Mr. McKinley will not be likely to show his hand at this juncture, and with the exception of eloquent words of little meaning the Cuban committee will get nothing for its trouble.

New York Evening Post: The truth is that the transfer of Porto Rico from Spanish to American sovereignty was an operation requiring the most exacting skill, and that we went about it in rough, though good-natured, carelessness. The island was hardly populated. Population pressed hard upon subsistence, industry, agriculture, commerce were all in a state of almost complete equilibrium. The island would send them sprawling. Our method was to give them a succession of pushes. We tinkered the island's tariff laws, and then we tinkered them. We kept suffocating trade hung up for months, not knowing what to expect. We took away the tariff, and with the exception of eloquent words of little meaning the Cuban committee will get nothing for its trouble.

PERSONAL NOTES.

The Boers have not captured General French and no attempt has been made to kill President Kruger. Honors are even. Senator Fairbanks of Indiana and John W. Foster, secretary of state in Harrison's cabinet, have each given \$1,000 for the monument to the late ex-president.

Mr. Alderman Benjamin James of Boston, who died recently, was a direct descendant of Peregrine White, the first white child of English parents born in New England.

It is a fact not generally known that there is no statue in the national capital to Grant, Sherman or Meade, although the number of lesser generals so honored is very large.

George H. Phillips, whose operations in the Chicago corrupt have made him notorious, is a boyish-looking man of 34. He is up every morning at 6 and by 6:30 is hard at work.

Envious paragraphs have cut in two the million-dollar salary of the manager of the firm of Messrs. Schwab, Schuch and Co. to discuss the question, "How to live on \$2.50 a week," and was promptly published.

The ship which will carry the German Antarctic expedition has been named for the late Karl Frederik Gauss of Göttingen, who was deeply interested in polar regions.

Howell Journal (dem.): There will be no fusion in Nebraska next fall if a few hot-heads are allowed to take their way. There are democrats and populists who are awake nights trying to defeat fusion, and they will receive no end of encouragement from republican friends. These men will wreck fusion, and by so doing insure reelection to the governor and legislature. The honest democrat will vote for fusion, and will support the interests of the state at heart, for fusion, and can be counted upon to do all in their power to bring a union of forces about. By the means of fusion many reforms were accomplished in Nebraska. It will stand for a whole, and reform officials will be competent and honest. In Colfax county fusion has worked to the satisfaction of all concerned. We have had no scrap over the division of spoils and, without an exception, have put good men in office. We can truthfully say that the reform forces of this county are a unit in their policy of fusion. There will be fusion in the county whether there is in the state or not. We cannot understand how any consistent reformer can oppose fusion when he must know that a three-cornered fight means that Nebraska is to remain under republican control and cooperation hirelings sent to represent us in both houses of congress. Public good demands that the reform forces continue to fight under one banner.

POINTED REMARKS.

Detroit Journal: Doctor's fees are often stigmatized as robbery. A nice usage, perhaps, would call them pillage.

Chicago Record-Herald: He—Thank heaven, I never wrote you and you never wrote me. I don't think you would have been literary enough to publish, even if you had.

Washington Star: "Why do you wander aimlessly from place to place, my dear friend, the philanthropist?" "Well, answered Meandering Mike, "eight hours' sleep a day is not my hobby. An 'we've got to do something' we'd do other sixteen hours, ain't we?"