

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.
 State House, Douglas County, Ia.: George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee. He says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of February, 1902, was as follows:

1.....	30,100
2.....	30,220
3.....	30,520
4.....	30,720
5.....	30,480
6.....	30,540
7.....	30,410
8.....	30,200
9.....	30,250
10.....	30,100
11.....	30,340
12.....	30,230
13.....	30,070
14.....	30,140
Total	847,940
Less unsold and returned copies	10,124
Net total sales	\$87,816
Net daily average	29,922

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.
 Subscribed in my name and sworn to before me this 25th day of February, A.D., 1902.
 M. B. HUNGRY.
 (Seal) Notary Public.

These million dollar rains have commenced.

The iron crown is the only crown for Andrew Carnegie.

The Lincoln municipal campaign is enlivened by the appearance of Carrie Nation and her hatchet.

At all events, Omaha did not have to call on the pugilists to come to the rescue of its exposition gate receipts.

The projected Woman's club flower gardens on vacant lots should be supplemented by private flower gardens in every front yard.

While the work of making the county assessment is in progress the Real Estate exchange should keep a weather eye on the assessors.

Complaint is made in Iowa of a shortage of school teachers in country districts and no trust of teaching talent has yet been organized.

A Chicago paper asks the question, Is Miles looking for trouble? If he is, he evidently knows where to look to make sure of finding it.

Iowa leads all the other states in the union in number of cattle, chickens and cabinet officers. Iowa should leave a few firsts for other states.

It is hoped that Mr. McIntosh, in his zeal to work up a political boom, has not forgotten the prior claims of Millard Fillmore Funkhouser. Two bodies cannot occupy the same space at the same time.

It is admitted on both sides that the political situation in South Omaha's municipal campaign is particularly complex. The best way to remove the complexity is to elect the republican candidate.

The sugar trust is reported to be contemplating an entry into the beet sugar business. If the trust really intends to take hold in earnest to develop this great industry, it can redeem itself from the odium attaching to its efforts to crush it out.

Actions speak louder than words. The intelligent colored people of Omaha know how much credence to give the effervescent protestations of friendship for the negro on the part of newspapers that never miss an opportunity to foment race prejudice against him.

Lincoln people are waking up to the fact that it is a serious question whether the town will go wet or dry in the coming spring election. The fusion state committee will take the hint to wait until the outcome is known before fixing the place for their state conventions.

People who are expressing sympathy for Colonel Bryan because he is living in a barn might feel better about it if they saw the barn. A \$6,000 barn will compare pretty well with the ordinary dwelling occupied by members of the association referred to as "the common people."

The government of Chile finds itself with revenues equal to its expenditures. Chile, unlike its South American neighbors, manages to get along without the yearly revolutions and as a consequence is prosperous. If more of the southern countries would follow this example their trade would be worth more effort in cultivating.

If the members of the State Board of Health would devote less of their energies to advertising Nebraska in a bad light and more to improving health conditions they would not only strike a much more popular chord but also accomplish more useful results. The public has no patience with professional jealousies of physicians to which the public interests are made the victim.

ARE THE BOERS SEEKING PEACE?

The visit to Pretoria of representative Boers can only be regarded as meaning a desire on their part to bring about peace, since it is not apparent what other object they could have had in conferring with the British commander-in-chief. It is not necessary to assume that they have any authority to make terms with the British, or even that they represent the Boer commanders in the field, in order to conclude that their mission is in the interest of peace. The British government a short time ago pointed out, in response to the note from the Netherlands government, that the proper course was for the Boer leaders in South Africa to confer with the British commander there and it seems probable that it is this suggestion which has now been acted upon, chiefly with a view to ascertaining what Lord Kitchener is willing to do and communicating it to the Boer commanders.

At all events, it will be universally hoped that this conference may result in an arrangement leading to early peace. The advices at this writing intimated that Kitchener agreed to withdraw the banishment proclamation. This would undoubtedly be regarded by the Boer leaders as an important concession and it is possible that something further might be yielded by the British, as for instance an agreement to free those now in banishment and also to do something to enable the Boers to resume industrial pursuits. The British government could well afford to do this and it would be magnanimity which would in a measure atone for the severities of the war. Of course if the Boers insist upon independence efforts for peace will be futile and it is to be presumed that most of them realize this. On the other hand the British must see that Boer subjugation is still far off and that a large expenditure of life and treasure may be saved by giving reasonable terms to the brave Dutchmen of South Africa. Such a course would be commanded not only by millions of British subjects, but by all civilized people, nor can there be any doubt that it would operate greatly to the advantage of Great Britain in the future administration of affairs in South Africa.

If the Boers are seeking peace it will be a mistake on the part of the British government to regard the fact as an evidence of weakness and refuse such reasonable concessions as will be conducive to the termination of hostilities. The Boers, as has very recently been shown, have by no means exhausted their resources. It is believed that they now have at least half as many men in the field as at the beginning of the war and it does not appear that they are lacking in military supplies. They occupy as large an area of territory as the British and they have a host of sympathizers in South Africa from whom they get substantial aid. It is therefore not improbable that they can maintain the present warfare for a year or two longer.

PREPARING FOR CUBAN REPUBLIC.

The Washington administration is preparing to transfer Cuba to the government of its own people, which will probably be done within a few weeks. For this purpose General Wood is now in Washington in conference with the president and cabinet. Everything is ready in Cuba for the establishment of the new republic, affairs being in such a condition, according to General Wood, that they could be turned over to the new government on a few days' notice. He stated that the Cuban government will be organized next month and the Cubans will have the finest opportunity to show what they can do that any people have ever had before them. They will come into a government with half a million dollars in its treasury and with its people loyal and law-abiding, who will do all they can to support President Palma and his cabinet.

General Wood stated that the income of the island is fully equal to its financial demands at this time and he believes the Cubans will keep it so. He thinks they are capable of governing themselves now and if they fail it will not be because they did not have the opportunity to show what they could do. The most important work that the Cuban government will have to do after it is organized will be in reference to commercial arrangements with the United States. It is said to be the opinion at Washington that no time will be lost between the installation of President Palma and the starting of the treaty-making machinery, in the event of the legislation proposed by the ways and means committee being adopted. Probably the first step after the organization of the Cuban government will be to send a minister to Washington to represent the new republic. Our government will receive him and in this way formally recognize the existence of the republic of Cuba and at the same time a minister will be accredited to the island by the president. It is expected that the Cuban minister will be instructed to promptly enter into negotiations for a commercial agreement on such lines as may be prescribed by Congress.

The proposed 20 per cent tariff concession on Cuban products is of course not satisfactory to the planters of the island, but no serious complaint regarding it has yet been heard from them and it is not probable there will be any, since they undoubtedly realize that they can obtain nothing better and that any attempt at aggressive opposition would imperil the chance of their getting even the proposed concession. It is manifestly wise on the part of the Cubans to accept uncomplainingly what the American congress shall accord them in a commercial way, recognizing the fact that the first duty of our government is to consider the interests and the welfare of its own people. Had we no sugar industry, with great future possibilities, the question of commercial relations with Cuba would be easily disposed of. But having a sugar industry that promises a development within a few years that will nearly

quite supply the home demand, we cannot reasonably be expected to abandon the policy which induced American capitalists and farmers to engage in this industry and build it up to its present proportions.

The American people will welcome the establishment of the Cuban Republic.

Dead Sea Fruit of Fusion

New York World (dem.).

Against the strong desire of a considerable portion of the populists of Nebraska to "go it alone" another fusion with the democrats of that state has just been effected. Mr. Bryan, the most untiring and buoyant champion of them all, was present at the meetings of both committees and helped on the fusion.

A fusion that fuses is one thing; a fusion that fails is another. In Nebraska and throughout the entire west with the exception of four insignificant sugar brush states of mining camps, the attempt to unite the democrats and populists has resulted in defeat and discredit to both.

In 1892 the populists polled more than 1,000,000 votes for their candidate for president and obtained twenty-two electoral votes.

They had three governors, four senators and nine representatives in congress. In 1896 they had been swallowed or disposed and made no showing worthy of mention in the elections.

In the last straight democratic campaign the democrats elected the president and

which were interrupted for the first time last year, and its business men have been notified that the display will not be given unless they come up to the scratch in advance with a guarantee of the money necessary to pay the bills.

As a gentle reminder, attention is called to the noticeable falling off in attendance at the Kansas City festival last year, when the parade was omitted, Kansas City's experience should stand in good stead for our own Ak-Sar-Ben when he comes to make preparations for his annual court carnival.

At the risk of being accused of scaring away investors who are disposed to establish tanneries, glove factories and woolen mills in Omaha, The Bee ventures to propound the following questions to its sham reform contemporary, the World-Herald: Why have you kept mum about the pardon of Joe Bartley while every other paper in the state has had something to say on that subject? Why have you preserved such discreet silence about the vindication of Meierse? Do you imagine that you can dislodge your natural affinity to public thieves and rascals by playing ostrich?

An import prohibition lecturer informed the people of Lincoln that there was not a saloon or a bootlegger's joint in Topeka, where liquor can be obtained. The day following the delivery of this speech a follower of Carrie Nation horsewhipped the mayor of Topeka because she asserted he would do nothing to close up the numerous saloons in the city. The anti-liquor crusaders should get together on their stories.

A compilation made by treasury department officials at Washington shows that the world's product of sugar has increased from \$1,150,000 tons in 1840 to \$8,800,000 tons in 1900 while in the same period the percentage of the product drawn from sugar beets has risen from 4.35 to 67.7%. Somebody will now work out a theory that progress in civilization is to be gauged by the amount of sugar consumed by the population.

"You are cutting those bushes too closely. There won't be any flowers to come this year," said the stranger.

"That so?" asked the workman, as he continued snapping off the twigs. "Well, I have been trimming rose bushes for thirty years and if you knew as much about this job as I do you might be doing it yourself."

The other man turned on his heel and walked into the White House, where he entered the president's private room, sat down at the president's desk and went to work at his own job.

Senator Pettus solemnly arose as if to address the senate, reports the Washington Star. His tall and venerable form towered above his colleagues. The senate became silent, waiting for the words of wisdom which should fall from his lips.

With every eye upon him, Mr. Pettus reached around into the tall pocket of his long frock coat and drew forth a plug of tobacco. Then he took a chew and sat down again without saying a word.

Everybody smiled.

When Representative Foster of Chicago was delivering an impassioned speech recently in advocacy of a resolution of sympathy for the Boers, he called attention to the fact that Chairman Pitt of the foreign relations committee was not in seat.

"I wish the distinguished chairman of the committee were present that he might hear what I have to say," declared Mr. Foster, impressively. At the same time he began what he expected to be a futile search of the galleries for the missing chairman.

"If he were here I would say to him that —"

Mr. Foster stopped short. He had observed Mr. Pitt sitting in the front row of the reserved gallery with a party of ladies. The chairman of foreign relations had heard Mr. Pitt's words, and as their eyes met Mr. Pitt smiled at the Chicago man. Foster dropped his eyes and took a drink of water. Then he continued his speech, but he never took the house into his confidence as to what he intended to say to Mr. Pitt had the latter not been in hearing distance.

Myron H. McCord, who has just been confirmed as marshal of Arizona, tells a story of a time when in his career virtue was not its own reward.

"I was running for office," he said to a New York World correspondent, "in a district that I took for a tremendous democratic majority. I took a nomination under protest, for I didn't think I had a chance. On the afternoon of election day a citizen came to me and told me he had two votes for me. He voted for me, and I bought him a drink of beer. When the returns came in, I had 200 more votes than he had."

"I won't be a cent," he said. "Now that's just sheer chutzpah. You know if you don't eat you can't win."

New York Times: "Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Perkins, "I want you to promise me that you will not lose any more money on horse races."

"I've tried for lagging years to make a living, and I'm not going to do it again."

"Nature! Nature!" he cried. "I'll do as much for you when you are 80, if I happen to be around then."

Philadelphia Press: "I'm the prude he long has sought."

Chicago Post: "He is a man of very strong nerves. He seems to be able to withstand the most excruciating suffering without a tremor."

"Naturally. He's a dentist."

Washington Star: "Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Perkins, "I want you to promise me that you will not lose any more money on horse races."

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"The next day I didn't rue my honesty, but my friends did when the final returns showed that my opponent had downed me by just two votes."

There is a good-natured rivalry between Senators Tillman of South Carolina and Warren of Wyoming as to which is the real farmer, says the Washington Post. When they discuss the subject they compare the muscles of their hands and arms and swap experiences of their early days.

"Did you ever milk cows?" asked Warren.

"No," replied Tillman, "but I have plowed."

"So have I," said Warren, "and I have milked cows, too. Then, for six days a week from early morn until sundown for an entire winter, I chopped wood."

"That's how you got your big muscles in your arms," remarked Tillman, admiringly.

"I have chopped wood, too, when I was clearing land. But, Warren," said the South Carolinian, "I had to take charge of a farm when I was 17 years old and I managed it until I was elected governor. You never ran a farm as long as that."

"No," said Senator Warren, "that beats me."

Kansas City is debating whether to revere the priests of Pallas parades,



Mrs. Helen Farrell, Secretary W.C.T.U., Saranac Lake, N.Y., says to every sick woman, "Try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I know it will cure you."

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Although I have never given a testimonial before, I feel it a duty as well as a pleasure to advise sick women to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

By experience I found it a most valuable remedy for the peculiar ailments known only to women. A large number of my friends have been cured, and very recently a dear friend of mine who has tried a number of physician's prescriptions without relief gave up in despair,