

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 28th day of February, A. D. 1902. M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

Is it not a little out of season for Christmas stories?

When it takes over its own government, May 20, it will devolve upon Cuba to do something for itself.

Recent court proceedings would seem to indicate that Nebraska law was as full of holes as a skimmer.

Those who pin their faith to "signs" will petition the weather man to shut off the rain today. Seven rainy Sundays are not pleasant to contemplate.

Jerry Simpson contemplates moving from Kansas to New Mexico. The climate down there is more mild, so the absence of socks does not entail physical discomfort.

Cecil Rhodes left the bulk of his fortune to educational purposes. It would have been more fitting had he willed it to the widows and orphans which his ambitious schemes have made.

Now that the call for Nebraska republicans to meet in state convention has been made, it ought to be safe for the democratic and populist committees to come out from behind the fence.

The Charleston exposition proposes to have a prize fight on the exposition grounds. As the two senators from South Carolina are now out of training, it is necessary to call in professionals.

Pension Commissioner Evans may accept promotion to another field, but the grafting pension attorneys need expect no license for crooked work so long as President Roosevelt has the supervising eye.

No matter how much the community-of-interest magnates tell on the witness stand, the public is strongly tempted to harbor the suspicion that they are holding back a few things they prefer to keep to themselves.

The first registration under the new law in Alabama shows that less than 10 per cent of the registered voters are negroes. Alabama appears to have solved the question of the negro in politics from a southern standpoint.

Mr. Christmas seems to have disclosed inexhaustible ignorance. He has either missed a few ciphers by accident in fixing his figures or suffered visual contraction when he sized up congress. No wonder members of that body feel insulted.

Missouri university students examined the feet of guests going to a freshman banquet to make sure that none of them were boys dressed in girls' clothes. That test might be a good one in Missouri, but it would not answer everywhere.

It must be refreshing for the people of South Omaha to be told by imported democratic orators that Rosewater is running for mayor of their pushing city. The only wonder is that it has not yet been discovered that Rosewater is also running for mayor in Council Bluffs.

Colonel Stowe, former consul to Cape Town, says he knows the cause of the Boer war, but will not tell until after the struggle is over. From present indications it may have to be a posthumous publication, unless Colonel Stowe breaks the age record of modern times.

ROOSEVELT AND MCKINLEY.

In an after-dinner speech delivered a few days ago, that flamboyant and fantastic oracle of southern democracy, Colonel Henry Watterson, indulged in uncomplimentary comparisons between the late president, William McKinley, and his successor, Theodore Roosevelt.

Having electrified his auditors with epigrammatic glorification of democracy and vitriolic invective against the republican party, the belligerent Kentuckian launched into a tirade against "the man on horseback," who if not checked in his gait "will surely Mexicanize the republic."

Referring to President Roosevelt as a man affecting the simplicity of the cowboy who conceals beneath the self-confidence and queer manners of the broncho-buster the sentiments and ambitions, if not the talents, of a Diaz, the redoubtable democratic wheelhorse caustically pointed to the treatment of Admiral Schley as a baby in arms, "now to be dangled and now to be spanked."

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LEARNING OF AMERICA.

There arrived in New York a few days ago from England the pioneer of an interesting industrial experiment. Mr. Alfred Mosely, a wealthy Englishman, has with the approval of the British government planned a tour of two commissions of inquiry into the conditions of labor and the system of education in the United States.

The first commission will be composed of experts in primary, secondary and technical education, members of the London and provincial school boards, county councils, chambers of commerce and members of Parliament. The other is a labor commission, consisting of twenty-five members of as many organized English trades.

These commissions will visit the larger cities of this country and make a thorough study of our system of education, our industrial methods and labor conditions. The members of these commissions will on their return to England prepare individual reports of their investigations and observations, which it is proposed to widely distribute in that country.

The projector of this unique experiment says that he hopes in this way to awaken his countrymen to a realization of existing conditions and if possible lead them to change these before it is too late. It is a highly patriotic work that Mr. Mosely has taken upon himself and it is noteworthy that he pays all the cost. That these commissions will learn much in the United States that will be of value to the English people there can be no doubt and every facility will be afforded them to do so.

It appears probable that there will be no material changes in the immigration laws at the present session of congress as to the qualifications of immigrants. The belief is pretty general that there is already law enough and that the exclusion of undesirable persons as now provided for depends on those who administer the laws. Moreover, those who consider the matter without prejudice realize that the rate of immigration for the last few years does not justify any additional restrictions.

When McKinley was a conspicuous figure in congress as the champion of protection Henry Watterson did not hold him up to the public gaze as a statesman, but as the despicable tool of the robber barons that thrive and fatten upon high tariff. Up to the time of the outbreak of the Spanish-American war McKinley still lacked in the eyes of Colonel Watterson and his democratic associates every element that goes to make up a statesman. According to their descriptions he was a man of putty and a mere jumping-jack in the hands of \$\$\$ Mark Hanna. During the war and before the close of his first term McKinley was denounced by his political opponents as an ambitious usurper, whose re-election would be followed by the establishment of an American empire on the ruins of the republic. Only since his assassination has he been placed on the calendar of southern democracy as the sublime embodiment of American patriotism and public virtue.

What has President Roosevelt done that President McKinley would not have done? It is a matter of history that McKinley formulated the policy with regard to Cuba that has been pursued since his death by Roosevelt. It is also a matter of history that McKinley favored the annexation and retention of the Philippines; he declared it to be his purpose to restore peace to the islands and govern its people under the Stars and Stripes; he dispatched warships and troops to carry out this plan and appointed a commission to establish civil government with the support of the military and naval forces. Has Roosevelt done anything in the Philippines to vary from McKinley's program?

McKinley designated Sampson to be in command of the naval squadron operating against the Spaniards in West Indian waters; he approved, if he did not actually organize, the naval board of strategy and finally appointed Sampson ranking rear admiral upon its recommendation. While McKinley did not openly espouse either side of the controversy between Sampson and Schley, it is an open secret that Secretary Long had his support at all times. Would any one conversant with McKinley's relations to the principals in the deplorable dispute, contend that he would have varied materially in his final decision from that of President Roosevelt?

It is a matter of history that General Corbin had the implicit confidence of McKinley and in the conduct of the Spanish war was above all others his main reliance. On the other hand, the differences and friction between General Miles and Secretary of War Alger were as pronounced as those between General Miles and Secretary Root, who, it must also be remembered, was installed in the war office by President McKinley and not by President Roosevelt. What would McKinley have done as regards the Miles-Root controversy had he lived? Would he have shown greater forbearance toward Miles under the same provocation than has been shown by Roosevelt?

It is true, as Colonel Watterson says, that Roosevelt is somewhat brusque and may not be quite as diplomatic as was William McKinley in his intercourse with public men, but the American people would much prefer Roosevelt with his natural candor and outspoken frankness than to have him adopt the tactics of Talleyrand, who asserted that language was given to man to conceal his thoughts.

The trouble with Colonel Watterson and all the present day democratic orators is that they have run out of paramount issues and therefore find them reduced to the necessity of waging personal warfare upon republican leaders and decrying republican policies without rhyme or reason.

The call for the Illinois republican state convention makes an appointment of delegates giving one for each 400 votes cast for McKinley. This will make a convention of some 1,400 delegates, which is larger than that for Nebraska on a basis of one delegate for each 100 votes, although in Illinois, as in our own state, the constant problem is to prevent conventions from becoming unwieldy. It is to be noted, too, that the standard taken in Illinois is the vote polled for McKinley, while in Nebraska this time the vote on supreme judge last year is to serve as the gauge. The presidential vote should have been used as the basis of apportionment here because it is more representative of the full strength of the party.

If the bill championed by Senator Mason of Illinois and favorably reported last week from the senate committee on commerce to prevent the sale of adulterated champagnes becomes a law we may expect to see a grand rush of thirsty patriots anxious to offer their services as champagne tasters for Uncle Sam. The bill gives the secretary of agriculture power to inspect and

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Chicago Record-Herald: New York Episcopalians think Bishop Potter's salary of \$12,500 a year is too small, so they are going to raise it and build him a \$100,000 residence. Being a bishop isn't so bad after all.

Philadelphia Press: A Kansas minister is to be tried for heresy because he slandered the wife of Cain. It is had enough to speak ill of the dead in any case, but when the person maligned is a lady something ought really to be done about it.

San Francisco Chronicle: The British governor of Bermuda is said to have prohibited the circulation of any more pamphlets there by the American Tract society on the ground that they keep alive the fighting spirit of the burghers. What next?

Philadelphia Record: For every vacant chaplaincy in the army there are scores of eager applicants, and the number of candidates for every commission as staff or line officer is enormous. However, to the young doctors to serve in the regular army there is no such enthusiastic response. For the sixty-four vacancies there are but fifty-four applicants.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican: The shelving of the time limit by the Methodist brethren is having marked effect in this locality as in other sections, in relation to the shifting of the pastors. In olden times such a thing as a "call" to a minister by a church was practically unknown. Today, while theoretically no such thing as a "call" has legal status or is calling pastor and visitors are cherishing such "calls" as ornamental and nominal. There is always the proviso that the presiding elder and the bishop shall agree to the "call," but in nearly all cases the elder of the district and the bishop are willing to please the two parties.

THE CUBAN CONVICTS. Louisville Courier-Journal: It might be well to send our embassiers to Cuba for trial or to annex a few Cuban courts for work in this country.

Philadelphia Record: The penalty has wisely been made severe enough to demonstrate a determination to protect the dependent communities which may for a longer or shorter time be under American care from official malversation. Of the guilt of these men no doubt existed.

Springfield Republican: It was a long time to wait—about two years ago—before Neely, Rathbone and Reeves have been sentenced to ten years each in prison, with heavy fines, by the court in Havana, that is nothing to do but express satisfaction over this happy termination of the case.

Chicago News: Neely, Rathbone and Reeves have given the Cubans an example of just the kind of political corruption which this nation has tried to prevent in the island government. It is not desirable that this government should deal with them any less severely than would the Cubans themselves.

Indianapolis News: It is to be hoped that nothing will interfere to interrupt the administration in its up-to-date patience. As matters stand few things could have happened better for the credit of this country in the eyes of the world and in our own eyes, which is the greater thing, than that these men who robbed the helpless land in our name are justly punished.

New York Tribune: In convicting Rathbone, Neely and Reeves of postal fraud in Cuba and sentencing them to imprisonment for ten years and heavy fines the island court has done itself signal credit and increased general confidence in the stability of the political institutions which the people have so earnestly established. The crime committed by these men was particularly odious.

Reports from London indicate that King Edward's administration is up to snuff. If Germany persists in captious examinations of our meats, Americans may be tempted to search the wolverines. Major Mitch Jenkins is to have a presentation sword after all. It will be a more pleasing heirloom than a junior pitcher.

If you wish to be happy, don't bother do as J. Pierp Morgan does. Don't hoist other tribes. A little matter of \$3,000,000 does not disturb his dreams of conquest. Miss Stone promises to write a book and deliver lectures. As a consequence, reflections on the conduct of the Bulgarian kidnappers have assumed a melancholy tone.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Mr. Moody, the latest cabinet acquisition, is described as having light curly hair and blue eyes, 48 years old and a bachelor. Also it is said he takes the train and himself, so the opinion may be ventured that, notwithstanding the temptations of Washington society, he will still remain a bachelor.

A Democratic Boquet. Philadelphia Record (Dem.): It is gratifying to learn that Colonel William J. Bryan is making a good deal of money in lecturing on democratic principles and policy. If he will confine himself to lecturing and making money for the next three years he will do a greater service to the democratic party than anything he has yet accomplished in its behalf.

New Irrigation Movement. Philadelphia Press: The invention of whiskey pills, enabling a few glasses of whiskey to be carried in the vest pocket, will be accepted with great satisfaction by the large number of people who at the theaters are regularly run over by the thirsty brigade between the acts. A man can carry enough pills in his pocket to furnish a jag for the occupants of a whole row of orchestra chairs and he does not have to make himself disagreeable by tumbling over everybody going out and coming back.

SOME REMARKABLE PROPHECIES. Forecasts of Noted Men Substantially Realized. New York World: Wendell Phillips prophesied Marconi. On July 28, 1865, speaking in Music hall to school children, he said: "I expect, if I live forty years, to see a telegraph that will send messages without wire both ways at the same time."

Marconi's performances do not quite realize the prediction, but his approach to—and the forty years will not have passed until July 28, 1905. History records not a few of such clairvoyant utterances. In 1789 Erasmus Darwin wrote a poem in which these two lines are found: "Soon shall thine arm, unconquered steam, afar Drive the slow barge and drag the rapid car."

This was eleven years before the first steam tug appeared on the Forth and Clyde canal, and nearly a quarter of a century before the first locomotive was seen on rails. In one of Marciow's plays, "The Invention of the Great Gun," the hero was anticipated and described nearly three centuries in advance of its construction.

Patterson, the founder of the Bank of England, in a letter written almost at the close of the seventeenth century, predicted the control of the telegraph by Darwin to the people of this country and their acquisition of Cuba and Hawaii. Patterson's prophecy concluded as follows: "Stationed thus in the middle, on the east and on the west sides of the new world, the English-Americans will form the most potent and singular empire that has appeared, because it will consist not in the dominion of a part of the land of the globe, but in the dominion of the whole ocean."

This recalls a later prophecy of New York's great Senator Seward, who in 1854 declared that the last European power "will withdraw and disappear from this hemisphere within half a century." Since that date Russia, France, Spain and Denmark have ceased to be American powers. Only Great Britain remains, and the fulfillment of Seward's forecast is not due till 1904.

BLASTS FROM RAJA'S HORN.

Men want hands more than hand outs. It takes a great man to lead a small army. He who is quick to promise is often slow to perform. It is hard to find a truth without an error in its shadow. Even an awkward deed is better than the most eloquent dream. The possession of great means often produces great meanness. The world needs kindness of heart more than keenness of head. The attempt to be a good fellow has spoiled many a good man. God has no interest in the church that has no interest in the poor. It is never safe to waste the day of life since the night falls without warning. It is not enough to make good promises to God, we must make our promises good. A man is not thirsting for knowledge just because he asks curious questions. The value of a man's opinion on a subject depends on what it costs him to live up to it.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTIES. Somerville Journal: The commercial traveler is fortunate in one respect. His wife has very little opportunity to get tired of him. Chicago Tribune: "You dear little thing!" exclaimed young Sponamore, with a half sigh, as he slipped the diamond ring on Miss Fettle Giggles' finger. Brooklyn Life: Estelle—He says he believes in the equality of the sexes. Alice—Well, he won't be so conceited after he gets married. Detroit Free Press: Miss Elder—What does "bearing your burden" mean? Miss Kittling—It means coaxing a man to propose. Judge: Gladys—Edith says you are only making love to me out of revenge because she refused you. Rupert—Pray tell her for that revenge is so sweet I've forgiven the injury. Chicago News: Hixon—Between me and my wife we know it all. Dixon—How's that? Hixon—She tells me everything that happens and I tell her a lot of things that never happened. New York Sun: "You promised me before marriage that you would make every effort to make yourself worthy of me." "I know I did, and the result was that I divorced it, and made myself better than you deserve."

Philadelphia Press: "John," said Gay-tog's wife, "this something you should talk to heart. This paper says: 'A real gentleman always dresses quietly.' 'Well, don't I,' replied he, adjusting a diamond stud in his negligee shirt. 'I never make a racket unless I lose my collar button or something.'"

Baltimore News: The Court—So you ask divorce from this man on the ground of mental incapacity. What proof have you that he's insane? The Woman—Who said he was insane, your honor? The Court—Why, you say he is mentally incapable. The Woman—Yes; incapable of understanding that I'm boss.

THE EASTER WALK. Clinton Scotland in Woman's Home Companion. At middle noon on Easter day, I took the western hillside way. Above the woodland, soon to be bannered with vernal peasantry. A little wild from out the south, I breathed lyrics from its swelling mouth. And somewhere Maestro Robin gave A sharp crescendo to his stave.

From slope to distant greening slope The air was permeate with hope; A tiny blue sole eye. Was just to clearly chorus "joy!" And as I thought, "Will there be mine Of Spring's rebirth some crowning sign?" Lo, in the moss before me set A tender firstling violet.

Blue as the bluest sky, this flower Made glad my heart that morning hour. It gave unto my breast to keep More than did all the Earth's vast sweep; So pure it was, so without flaw, I touched its petals as in awe, And there I seemed to read the whole Of the resurrection of the soul.

Don't Be a Total Loss.

Death and taxes come due every day—you will be called every time—perhaps soon. Don't be a total loss—don't leave your family in such shape financially that they will be objects of charity or candidates for the poor house. Such things are done every day by thoughtless men. A policy in the Equitable Life is a great thing for your family if you die—for yourself if you live.

Equitable Life Assurance is all good—Strongest in the world—Backed by over \$70,000,000 surplus—But there are many forms of contracts—Made to meet the varying needs of business men. Ask the agent to show you the one best suited to your requirements.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society. Every Policy Equal to a Sight Draft at Maturity. A Few More First-Class Agents Wanted in Nebraska.

H. D. NEELY, Manager for Nebraska, Merchants National Bank Bldg, OMAHA.