

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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It used to be Czar Reed. Now it is Despot Henderson. Kaiser Wilhelm's American yacht had a meteoric time of it crossing the Atlantic.

Now that peace appears in sight in South Africa, mutterings of war are heard in Ireland.

The South Omaha ballot bunglers should have known better than to make re-marks with a blue pencil.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody good. The heavy advance in the price of beef may furnish the popercats with another paramount issue.

A 15-year-old high school boy at Denver fell dead the other night as he was leading his partner to a seat after a waltz. Moral: Don't waltz.

What is the good of nine assistant supreme judges if the court can't expedite decisions on an issue that involves the whole taxing machinery of Omaha?

Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock declines that all fences must come down. This will be hard on statesmen who have been trying to close the gaps in the fences around their political preserves.

After mature reflection the Presbyterian council now in session at Washington has reached the conclusion that the pope of Rome is no longer suspected of being anti-Christ. The world do move.

So long as lands on the South Dakota Indian reservation can be leased for \$1 per acre the proposition to lease the public domain to the stockmen at 2 cents per acre will hardly prove attractive to Uncle Samuel.

Stuffing the ballot box is the charge which members of the Chicago Culture club have brought against a sister member. The prevailing impression among suffrage reformers has been that such naughty tricks were exclusively practiced by men.

Mrs. Carrie Nation has turned her back upon Nebraska. She is mad because the people of Seward declined to pay her \$40 for prancing on the stage in the cause of woman's right to political equality with man. There is a good deal of method in Mrs. Carrie Nation's madness.

If "Our Dave" must have a sixth term in congress because he cannot afford to retire while he is under fire, he may have to invest in a self-acting political gatling gun that will scatter grape and canister through the district and keep Dave under fire every two years for the remainder of his natural life.

Now that the war tax is repealed and the revenues of the government have been reduced to the level of anticipated expenditure, the democrats in congress and out of congress are hammering at the tariff, knowing all the time that a reduction of the income from imports would bring on a deficit and force a new bond issue, which would furnish much needed ammunition in the next presidential campaign.

The local democratic organ parades an editorial published at Fremont, appealing to republicans of this district to renominate Mercer for a sixth term. This is good democratic tactics, although it is an impertinence on the part of the paper published in another congressional district. It is to the interest of democrats to induce republicans to nominate the weakest and most vulnerable candidate, and it may be expected from now on until the nomination is made that the World-Herald will keep on boosting Mercer and sandbagging all other republican aspirants for the Mercer succession.

With some of the general views of the Alabama senator everybody can agree, but he by no means demonstrates that the route he favors is the superior one. It is beginning to be somewhat doubtful whether there will be any canal legislation at the present session.

Mr. Morgan of Alabama is the most persistent champion of the Nicaragua canal and it is due him to say that perhaps no man in congress is better equipped than he to set forth the claims of that route. He has been studying and dwelling on it for years and in consequence he appears now to be unable to see any good or advantage in another direction, even though pointed out with clearness and precision by some of the ablest engineers in the country.

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AS TO REPUBLICAN PROSPERITY.

Five years ago the republican party resumed control of the administration of national affairs after four years of democratic rule, during which the country had experienced one of the severest industrial and commercial depressions in its history. When the republican party was restored to power hundreds of mills and factories were idle and hundreds of thousands of people were without employment. Both our foreign and domestic commerce had made little if any progress in the preceding four years. There had been financial distrust and an indisposition on the part of capital to invest in new enterprises.

The republican party promised to remedy this unhappy condition. It made provision for doing so as soon as possible. Indeed, immediately after the election of 1896 the business situation began to improve and there was a steadily rising tide of prosperity. The industries of the country became active and continue so. The demand for skilled labor grew until it exceeded the supply and wages increased. Our foreign and domestic commerce grew with unprecedented rapidity. Transportation and agricultural production became profitable. The consuming power of the people was greatly increased.

The country is still prosperous. All industries are in active operation, the great iron and steel industry, which perhaps best reflects the general prosperity, having business which assures at least another year of undiminished activity. The great transportation interest is making good earnings, which promise for the current year, if crops are favorable, to equal if not exceed the high-water mark of last year. There is little idle labor in the country and in some portions the demand is in excess of the supply.

The March bulletin of the New York department of labor states that during the fourth quarter of 1901 only 4.6 per cent of the members of labor organizations in the state were idle as compared with 8.5 per cent for the same organizations in the corresponding period of the previous year, when the idleness was less than it had been in any of the preceding years. Undoubtedly the percentage has since been reduced and the labor situation in New York may fairly be accepted as an index for the entire country.

One of the most striking results of the prosperity under republican policy during the last five years is the statistics of savings banks. Equally valuable evidence of the benefit of this policy to the agricultural producers is the great amount of mortgage indebtedness paid off, aggregating hundreds of millions of dollars. In short, there is not an industrial or commercial interest that has not shared in the remarkable prosperity which has prevailed since the republican party returned to power five years ago and labor in this country is as a whole better off today than at any previous time in our history. Demagogues may sneer as they will at "republican prosperity," but it is a most substantial fact, attested not only by indisputable statistics, but by the universal personal experience of the American people. The financial, industrial and commercial progress of the United States during the last five years is without a parallel in the history of any other country.

MORGAN ON NICARAGUA ROUTE.

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Mr. Morgan seems to still think that the government cannot secure a good title to the Panama route, notwithstanding the judicial authority given to the French company to sell its property and the proposition of the Colombian government in regard to concessions. It would be difficult to say what more can be desired to enable the United States to secure a good title to the property of the Panama Canal company.

Mr. Morgan appears also to be in error in asserting that the canal commission had no authority to accept an offer of the Panama company, but even if it is granted that in this matter he is correct, the matter is not material. The acceptance of the offer by the commission had no binding force and it was just as well to get the offer before congress in that way as by any other. The government was in no sense committed thereby.

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THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1902.

Live Nebraska Towns

McCook—An Up-to-Date City.

McCook is preeminently a railroad town and is justly entitled to the distinction of being one of the most "metropolitan" of Nebraska cities of its class. In two decades here has been built an up-to-date little city of 3,000 alert, energetic citizens.

As a remedy for present conditions Councilman Lobeck would take the power out of the executive's hands by making all of the members of present appointive offices elective. He would elect the city engineer, city attorney, building inspector, health commissioner and incidentally also, perhaps, the president of the park commission and thus make the legs and arms of the municipal body politic independent of its head.

Mr. Lobeck's plan has had a fair trial in Omaha as well as in other cities and has everywhere been discarded because it divides responsibility, creates friction and destroys discipline in departments of the city government that should as far as possible be harmonious. The experience of American cities has favored the one-man machine as against the many-headed city government, in which each officer is answerable for his conduct only to himself.

Turning over the control and management of the fire and police departments to the city council might save the taxpayers several thousand dollars a year, and then again it might not. It would not give us more efficient fire and police protection, it would not give us a better grade of firemen or policemen, nor would it tend to improve the standard of the men elected to the city council.

Uncle Sam as a Farmer. A Glimpse of Last Year's Business with Other Lands. Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

Uncle Sam can well afford to sit on his farm fence and whittle away his time the rest if his agricultural enterprises turn out as well in the future as they did in the year 1901, for which he has just struck a balance in the Agricultural department, where he keeps his accounts roughly checked up. They show that he sold to other nations during the year some of the largest bills of goods in any one year since he started the ranch, and say nothing of his daily consumption, which for 75,000,000 odd at table is no small matter, when the very best in quality, and without stinting quantity, is always freely supplied.

In spite of waste and luxurious home living, the United States managed to sell abroad farm products to the value of \$952,000,000, an increase of over \$100,000,000 of the exports for 1900. Of course, there was a credit offset to this in certain lines of native products, but freely commented upon in less favored households, nations that the Yankee people do not know what domestic economy means, and that they waste more of the necessities of life in any one year than would supply in luxury the table of their English or French or German cousins.

Comptroller Westberg tries to justify his habit of meddling with other people's business by quoting from the dictionary, which defines a comptroller as "a critic, a fault-finder, a constant censurer of public officials on behalf of the people." This definition does not fit Mr. Westberg individually or collectively. If in the past he could only have found time to attend strictly to his official duties the taxpayers of Omaha would have been better off by many thousands. For example, when the defalcation in the city treasury occurred while he was chief accountant of the comptroller, he insisted that the defalcation was only \$5,000, but when the footings of the shortage were completed they turned out to be \$115,000, and the city in the end lost \$85,000 by the negligence or incompetency of the "constant censurer."

After all, Senator Jones is assured of a bale of comfort in private life. The projected statue to General Butler has been defeated by the legislature. Massachusetts cannot so soon forgive the Teakusbury revelations.

The legislature of Maryland assembled in extra session last Thursday for the single purpose of correcting legislative blunders committed at the regular session last winter. Nebraska's distinguished example is taking root in Maine. Joseph H. Manley has invested in a farm as the first step in his campaign for the governorship of the Pine Tree state.

Voting machines were given a trial at the city election in Hartford, Conn., on the 8th inst., and worked like a charm. In two voting precincts 2,400 voters pressed the button during the day.

The assessed valuation of St. Louis real estate for the current year foots up \$31,895,250, an increase of \$15,455,250 over 1901. Valuable trusts, such as the Pennsylvania banks and trust companies, were also pushed up, making the total increase \$25,991,750.

George S. R. Wright, a member of the Philadelphia council, has horrified the other city fathers of that most corruptly governed city by returning to the Pennsylvania railroad an annual pass which the company sent him. Mr. Wright says he always paid his own fare before and sees good reason why he should do so now more than ever.

David H. Hill favors John G. Milburn of Bullair as the democratic candidate for governor of New York state next fall. It is intimated that Mr. Hill is guided in this matter by the fact that Milburn was born in England and therefore, even if elected, is barred by the constitution from becoming president. The ex-senator could therefore have the glory of favoring a winning candidate without bringing a dangerous rival into national view.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Other Lands than Ours.

Among the seditious proclamations recently circulated in St. Petersburg by the students is one addressed especially to workmen, which draws a somber picture of their wretched existence and their moral and physical degradation. The circular declares that the whole existing situation is due to the tyranny of the system of government. It then proceeds to assure the working classes that what is taught them in the name of God is only a tissue of falsehood, a shameful exploitation of religion carried on for the benefit of governments, priests and the holy synod.

In France possibly more than in any other country all organized demonstrations for the improvement of labor conditions are tainted by the element of class war. Socialists and radical socialists, who seize every opportunity to attack all established institutions and thus force honest and rational opposition to abuses to become identified with mob rule and violence. A serious attempt is now being made on the part of French labor organizations to alienate from their ranks all extreme and revolutionary elements. The first national congress of the "Jaunes de France," or yellow mining syndicate, in opposition to the revolutionary syndicate called the "Rouges," or Reds, is now in session at the Salon des Beaux-Arts, in the city of Paris.

The riots in Belgium are much of the same character, but not yet so general or violent as those that prevailed at the last year in the country. There is undoubtedly some ten years since. As at the former period there is a good deal of trouble with the purely lawless element in the cities, but apparently there is a concerted movement, led by the socialists, to force the government to a wider basis of suffrage. In 1891 the normally universal suffrage was adopted, the minimum of age being fixed at 25 years. Then the number of voters was insignificant, less than 200,000 at most, and hardly more than half that at some elections. The new law was calculated to increase this number largely. But certain classes were given what are known as supplementary votes. Two additional voters were given to married men having children, one was given for the possession of a certain amount of property, and two were given to the graduates of the higher educational and technical institutions. The result has been to keep the conservative party in power, though it is undoubtedly a minority of the voters. There has been for some years a vigorous agitation for the repeal of the supplementary vote and the adoption of the policy of "one man, one vote." The struggle has been much embittered by the acute animosity of the socialists and a large part of the workingmen toward the "clericals." It is impossible to say what will be the immediate outcome of the present disturbances, but if events take the same course as in 1893 the government will first suppress the disturbance with such success as it can attain, and then will yield a more liberal suffrage.

The following is a comprehensive estimate of King Oscar of Sweden: King Oscar is a sailor, or rather, was one until he ascended the throne. Oscar is probably the most accomplished monarch of the present time. Besides being a great traveler, he is an author, a poet, a dramatist, an artist and a composer. Indeed, most of the church music now used in Sweden is his composition. Add to this that he possesses a remarkable knowledge of history, Oriental lore, of chemistry, astronomy and other branches of science, that he is a clever and successful business man, that he stands six feet three in his stockings, and that he wears on his breast several medals, conferred upon him prior to his succession to the throne, for saving lives at the risk of his own, and you have a monarch well worthy in every respect of occupying the throne of the Vikings of the heroic days of the Sagas.

The plan of the Russian government to colonize Siberia on an extensive scale is said to have broken down completely in execution. The inducements offered to Russian peasants were very generous, and in the last twelve months over 300,000 have crossed the Urals to make new homes for themselves. It seems, however, that insufficient provision was made for their reception and that it was impossible to take proper care of them until they had secured their farms and started in their new life. The result is that at least 50,000 have returned to Russia empty of pocket and ruined in health from the hardships they underwent. Likewise has M. Witte's plan for the settlement of Siberia by impoverished nobles failed. Such persons were permitted to purchase lands on the

THE WASHHERWOMAN.

Eugene Ware ("Ironquill"). In a very humble cot. In a rather quiet spot. In the suds and in the soap. Working all day long was she. Working all day long was she. Working, stinging, all alone. In a sort of undertone: "With the Savior for a friend, He will keep her to the end."

Not in sorrow now in glad. Working all day long was she. As her children, three or four, Played around her on the floor; In a sort of undertone: "With the Savior for a friend, He will keep her to the end."

It's a song I do not sing. For I scarce believe a thing Of the miracles of old; But I know that he's here, Is the anodyne of grief, And will always be a friend That will keep her to the end.

Just a trifle lonesome she, Just as poor as poor could be; But her spirit always rose, Like the bubbles in the sodas. And though widowed and alone, Cheered her with the monotone, Who would keep her to the end.

I have seen her rub and scrub, On a washboard in the tub, While the baby, soaped in suds, Rolled and tumbled in the lugs; Or was paddling in the pools, With old scissors stuck in suds; She still humming of her friend, Who would keep her to the end.

Human hopes and human creeds Have their root on human needs; And I should not wish to strip From that washerwoman's hip Any song that she can sing. Any hope that songs can bring; For the woman has a friend, Who will keep her to the end.

"I do," replied the youth, as he detached.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "The editor of the Manila Volcano has been arrested. "Wonder what they'll do with the crater?"

Chicago Tribune: "I see old Skimmer-horn is up for office again. I thought he had got out of politics."

Samerville Journal: "Almost every business man by the time he gets to 40 carries around with him all the time at least one little bottle of pills, and sometimes two."

Chicago Post: "Are they happily mated?" "I don't think so. I overheard his wife telling him that she thought mourning was very becoming to her."

Philadelphia Press: Lieutenant Lovett (sentimentally)—I've come to my "good-by." I've been ordered to the Philippines. Miss Giddy—How jolly! I find it most interesting now to read the lists of the killed and wounded.

Baltimore News: "Young man," said the solemn-looking gentleman in the throng, "do you know you are on the path to quick destruction?" "I do," replied the youth, as he detached.

It is better in materials and workmanship than you'll find at most places. And it doesn't cost more than the kinds that are cheap only in name.

Men's Suits, \$10.00 to \$25.00. Boys' and Children Suits \$2.50 to \$18.00.

The novelties in Sailor and Russian Blouse Suits for small boys are extremely attractive this season, both in design and materials. They will interest every mother of a boy if she desires good clothing at reasonable prices.

No Clothing Fits Like Ours. Browning, King & Co. Exclusive Clothiers and Furnishers. R. S. Milcox, Manager.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

The difference of cost between a good and a poor baking powder would not amount for a family's supply to one dollar a year. The poor powder would cause doctors' bills many times this.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is the most economical in the end, because it goes further in leavening and insures perfect, wholesome food.

Used always in making the biscuit and cake it saves both health and money. Made from pure, grape cream of tartar, most healthful of fruit acids.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

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