

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss: George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn says that the average number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning and Sunday Bee printed during the month of April, 1902, was as follows:

1.....	29,590	18.....	29,590
2.....	29,630	19.....	29,630
3.....	29,530	20.....	29,540
4.....	29,510	21.....	29,550
5.....	29,590	22.....	29,650
6.....	29,720	23.....	29,650
7.....	29,510	24.....	29,650
8.....	29,630	25.....	29,650
9.....	29,610	26.....	29,620
10.....	29,490	27.....	29,620
11.....	29,610	28.....	29,620
12.....	29,610	29.....	29,620
13.....	29,510	30.....	29,620
14.....	29,580	31.....	29,620
15.....	29,480	32.....	29,620

\$86,945

Less unsold and returned copies.....10,107

Net total sales.....\$76,838

Net daily average.....29,227

GEORGE B. TZSCZUCK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 2d day of April, A. D. 1902.

(Seal) M. B. HUNGATE,
Notary Public.

Count Rochambeau had to wait a long time for his monument.

Among other things Washington is becoming quite famous as the scene of notable funerals.

With hallstones described as being as large only as hens' eggs, there is as yet no need of alarm.

When the High school cadets go into military camp the shirtwaist issue will be protected by a flag of truce.

After self-expurgation the Jacksonsons may regard themselves once more on the thrilling beauties of 16 to 1 free silver.

PARTISAN COLOR BLINDNESS.

The Independent extends congratulations to Edward Rosewater and E. W. Simeral for the very able editor in which they presented the railroad in question to the state board. It is evident they have been close readers of the Independent for a number of months.—Nebraska Independent.

The compliments of the official organ of Nebraska populism would be better appreciated if they were not coupled with the misleading assertion that the proceedings initiated by the editor of The Bee received their inspiration from that quarter.

Everybody conversant with the history of Nebraska knows that tax reform and especially the more equitable taxation of railroad property has been consistently advocated by The Bee for more than twenty years. Its demands for honest railway assessment have been made entirely regardless of political effect. It has denounced discrimination and favoritism in the assessment of railway property whether the statehouse was occupied by republicans or by democrats or populists. It is passing strange, however, that it has always been applauded by democrats and populists when the criticism has fallen upon republican officials, while its efforts were condemned and denounced by fusion reform organs when it pointed out the partiality shown to the railroad corporations by state officers of the populist and democratic brand.

The most flagrant example of this sort of partisanship was exhibited by the Independent two years ago when it sought to justify Governor Poynter, Treasurer Messer and Auditor Cornell in refusing to raise the assessments of the railroads above the figures made by their predecessors, which the fusionists had previously denounced as iniquitous. In its issue of May 17, 1900, the Independent made a laborious attempt to defend the hardy laborer, the man who is willing to work and who brings here a healthy body and mind, and who is not a criminal or pauper, because he is illiterate. He pointed out that many of our citizens, or at least the ancestors of many of our citizens, came to these shores possibly not able to read and write a technical document such as the constitution of the United States, yet their descendants are among the most eminent and successful citizens of this country. He declared that the people we need are those who can be employed in building railroads, clearing the forests, opening the mines and doing the work that some of our citizens are now not necessitated to do.

Representative Grow argued strongly against the educational test, saying that the great question is as to the character of the immigrants and the ability to read and write is not a test of real character. "Education has nothing to do with the great elements of character," said Mr. Grow. "The man surrounded by his family at his humble fireside is growing up in American society, under the influence of American schools, and his offspring in the first or second generation cannot be distinguished from native-born Americans. Why exclude that class of people, whose only defect is their condition in life, made so by the governments under which they were born? Why deprive them of the opportunity of working out a better and a higher destiny for themselves when they cannot injure our civilization, but are calculated to aid like other citizens in advancing it?" He declared that a man who possesses common sense, honesty, integrity and frugality is a good citizen, though he may not be able to write his name or to read a word of the constitution. If he is law-abiding, peaceable, ready to discharge the duties of a citizen, why should he be excluded from our shores? The only test that should be applied is in regard to character. "Make the qualification for voting what you please," said Mr. Grow, "but let there be no qualification which will exclude a man of good character and morals from the opportunity to earn his livelihood with his own right arm under God Almighty's sunshine on the face of any portion of God's earth."

In view of the fact that a large majority of the bankers of the country are opposed to the branch bank provision of the Fowler currency bill and that there is much opposition to the asset currency feature of that measure, it would seem safe to assume that the house republicans will defer consideration of the bill. A conference was held last week and there will be another this week to determine what course shall be pursued. The supporters of the bill profess confidence that it will be decided to have it considered in the house, but it is more than probable that they will be disappointed. The recent expressions of associations of bankers adverse to the measure can hardly fail to exert a considerable influence upon republicans in congress, many of whom have been getting opinions from their constituents unfavorable to the branch bank and asset currency provisions of the Fowler bill. Western representatives particularly have been receiving this information and it is probable that most of them will be found to be opposed to the present consideration of the measure.

The chief objection to the branch bank proposition is that the tendency would be to create a banking monopoly, controlled by a few great banks in the financial centers. It is believed and not unreasonably that the effect of authorizing the establishment of branch banks would be to completely revolutionize the existing banking system, with results injurious to the public interests. The action of the recent convention of bankers at Kansas City showed how strong this belief is. The proposed asset currency has received little support and may be regarded as for the present out of the question. There are other objections to the Fowler bill, which has been described by former Representative Walker of Massachusetts, who was chairman of the house committee on banking and currency, as "a bill of no motions and experiments." It is more than likely that if the measure were acted upon now in the house it would be rejected.

The disasters flowing from the eruptions of Pelee and Soufriere are likely to introduce new condition into life insurance policies. People who assume the risk of playing with volcanic fire will have to pay for the hazard.

The Bridge and Terminal company will, of course, continue its tax-shirking tactics before the county board. Having evaded its just share of the tax burdens so long, it will not relinquish its advantage except under compulsion.

The current state apportionment of school money gives Douglas county \$45,280, the bulk of which goes to the treasury of the Omaha city schools. The school deficit, however, is still able to eat up all the extra funds that may come within reach.

Figures have been compiled to show that in the three years of the South African war 70,000 mules and horses have been shipped out of Texas alone by the British, at a cost to them of \$4,000,000. Assuming these figures to be correct, Texas is likely to pass resolutions of regret when the final announcement of restored peace is promulgated.

President Palma of Cuba is said to be encountering troubles already, chiefly through popular dissatisfaction with his appointments. The Cubans have had the benefit with a few exceptions, of a pretty good lot of public officials under the American regime and any lowering of the standard is sure to meet with disfavor, although how it is possible to keep to the American mark is difficult to see.

According to City Electrician Schurig the time is near at hand for a permanent divorce between the electric arc lights and hydrogen gas lamps that now profusely illuminate various parts of the city. Mr. Schurig very properly calls attention to the waste of the lighting fund of the city in having duplicate street lighting in various parts of the city where one class of lamps, either electric or gas, would be ample.

With a view to greater economy, Mr. Schurig recommends that the city should be subdivided into electric lamp districts and gas lamp districts, with electric lamps occupying the business portion of the city and the gas lamps the territory outside of the business district. If this recommendation is adopted by the council Mr. Schurig believes that the city can increase the number of arc lamps in the business center and provide more gas lamps in the outskirts of the city with the fund available from the tax levy for lighting purposes.

It seems to us, however, that the pro-

posed divorce between gas lamps and arc lamps will fall short of a satisfactory solution of the lighting problem. What Omaha needs is a higher quality of light rather than more lamps and a more efficient supervision of lighting than we have had heretofore. Some of the arc lamps are not much of an improvement on rush candles and give a good deal more shadow than light. Many of the gas lamps charged up to the city are reported not to be charged with light and require occasional prod-

ing to become useful as well as ornamental.

These reflections are not made with malice aforethought, but inspired by painful observation. Incidentally, a suggestion may not be out of order: While it would be very desirable to divorce the electric lighting from gas lighting, it would be decidedly appropriate to consolidate the inspection of both under one responsible head. If it is desirable that Omaha should have a fire censor, why can't the duties of that office be discharged by the gas inspector, who does not complain of being overworked?

THE EDUCATIONAL TEST.

Representative Grosvenor of Ohio made some excellent points against the proposed educational test for immigrants, in the course of the discussion of the immigration bill in the house a few days ago. He said that the illiteracy of immigrants is not due to stupidity nor vice, but to the lack of schools, and it does not interfere with their industry or thrift when they get here. An educational test would keep out the honest but ignorant men and let in the educated criminals who come here to plot against the institutions of our country. Another representative urged that it will not do to shut out the hardy laborer, the man who is willing to work and who brings here a healthy body and mind, and who is not a criminal or pauper, because he is illiterate. He pointed out that many of our citizens, or at least the ancestors of many of our citizens, came to these shores possibly not able to read and write a technical document such as the constitution of the United States, yet their descendants are among the most eminent and successful citizens of this country. He declared that the people we need are those who can be employed in building railroads, clearing the forests, opening the mines and doing the work that some of our citizens are now not necessitated to do.

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COAL STRIKE OR HOLD UP?

Philadelphia Record.

By the time the court of last appeal has decided the question raised in the District of Columbia whether a Filipino may become an American citizen the question will probably have decided itself.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTIONES.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The miscellaneous appropriation bill includes an item for the purchase of a medicine chest for the house of representatives. By this means the members hope to obviate the necessity of borrowing each other's corkscrews.

TRADE'S DRUMBEAT GETTING THERE.

Philadelphia Press.

In the failure of the drumbeat of America to be heard around the world the great American trust steps to the front and fills the vacancy. The latest advance of the latter is on the west coast of Africa, where an American syndicate has about corralled all the trade in sight.

QUAINT FEATURES OF LAW.

Washington Post.

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Senator Hanna says the anthracite coal strike could have been prevented by an increase of 5 per cent in wages, which might have been readily covered by an advance of 10 cents a ton on the price of coal. In its last analysis this looks like a suggestion that the operators and their operatives should have reached an amicable understanding to settle their differences by picking the pockets of consumers.

TRIUMPHS OF THE MEATLESS.

Boston Transcript.

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THE WEST SETS THE PACE.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The great avenues of travel and the best accommodations for travel in this country are not confined to lines connecting the four or five big cities of the Atlantic seaboard. Out west an agreement among roads running between Chicago and Omaha to maintain a time limit of thirteen and a half hours for fast passenger trains has been broken down and the Chicago & North Western began on Monday the running of a daily train between the two cities on eleven-hour time, requiring an average speed of a mile a minute over the whole distance. It is stated that the road now has a double track all the way and a block-signal service. And the Northwestern is only one of nearly half a dozen lines connecting the two cities.

PERSONAL NOTES.

For innocent and virtuous men Messrs. Gaynor and Greene display a singular antipathy to the scene of their recent operations.

Mr. Pierpont Morgan is reported by New York society gossip to be off for a European trip in search of something too expensive to buy.

Adjutant General H. C. Corbin and General Wood, it is said, have been selected as representatives of this government to witness the military maneuvers in Europe during the coming summer.

J. Harris Patten of New York, a noted historian, has just celebrated his 90th birthday. He was born in Fayette county, New York, and graduated at the Jefferson college, Philadelphia, in 1839.

It will be pretty safe to wager a considerable amount that no official announcement of peace between England and the Boers will be forthcoming until it will be timely for a part of the coronation cere-

monies.

Ernest von Leyden, one of Germany's most prominent medical authorities and authors, celebrated his 70th birthday on April 26. He has been one of the leaders in the fight against cancer and tuberculosis and it is largely due to his efforts that more than 100 sanatoria for consumptives have been built in Germany during the last decade.

President Roosevelt will spend his fourth of July at Pittsburg. A delegation sent to invite the president pointed out to him that the nation's birthday is usually celebrated on a more elaborate scale in Pittsburg than