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Notary Public: M. E. Tschuck, Notary Public.

Omaha's city council has evidently adopted as a new motto—"Let there be light."

If the days of railway pools are past, congress may as well ring off on all those bills to legalize pooling.

We trust it will not come to the need of armed intervention between the warring officers of the local Boer relief league.

President Loubet has eleven places in his cabinet to fill. Here is where the French president gets ahead of the American president.

Our supreme court commissioners are complaining that they are overworked. We note, however, that none of them are threatening to resign.

Senator Dietrich evidently does not yet fully appreciate the necessity of swathing his remarks in cotton so they will not collide too forcibly with the senate rules.

As the court remarked in the recent decision in the Omaha police commission case, all litigation must eventually have an end—but the end is sometimes exceeding long drawn out.

Mayor Moores should not stop with vetoing ordinances that create overlaps. He should refuse to sign any warrant for claims against the city in excess of the limits fixed by the charter.

The passing of the Philippine bill by the senate demonstrates one pleasing lesson. It shows that that august body can cut off the oratory of its windy members if it once makes up its mind to do so.

City Treasurer Hennings' enumeration of the various extra services he renders the public for his regular charter salary entitles him to the top place on the roll of honor of conscientious public servants.

The government crop report continues to give favorable account of Nebraska's crop conditions, assuring prosperity for the farmers in all our surrounding territory. The trade of this section for the coming season is going to be something worth competing for.

American horses had little show to win out in the Derby against the entries from the British stables. Considering the triumph of the American mule in South Africa, however, the Britblers may count themselves still behind in the international score.

According to the report of the state auditor, more insurance companies are working the Nebraska field and more insurance business is being transacted in Nebraska than ever before. Put this down as another straw pointing the way the prosperity wind is blowing.

A piteous lamentation comes from the Omaha Bridge and Terminal company for fear it may have to pay city taxes on the same basis as other property within the city. The Bridge and Terminal company has been evading its taxes successfully so long that it wants perpetual exemption.

Shareholders in Sir Thomas Lipton's corporation are blaming the smallness of their dividends to the over indulgence of the head of the concern in his passion for yacht racing. But these shareholders overlook all the free advertising Sir Thomas has gotten in whose benefits they are reap. If the Lipton company paid for one-tenth of this advertising at regular newspaper rates, it would defer all dividends for some time to come.

THE STATE TREASURY EXHIBIT. State Treasurer Stuefer's exhibit of the financial condition of the state for the six months ending May 31, 1902, conveys interesting information to the taxpayers of the state as to the receipts and disbursements during the last six months and the balances remaining in the various funds. For purposes of comparison with the balances in the treasury December 1, 1901, which Mr. Stuefer has placed side by side, the exhibit is of little or no value. It simply shows that there is now over \$500,000 more money in the state treasury than there was December 1 last year, and that fact is due to increased remittances from county treasurers. Incidentally Treasurer Stuefer's exhibit shows that the state has received \$4,730 in interest on deposits and has invested \$706,022.38 in county bonds and interest-bearing state warrants.

Of a total of \$5,121,500.73 now held by the treasurer in trust securities for the public schools and university \$1,929,061.99 represents interest-bearing securities purchased since the advent of the present republican state administration, or an increase of over \$890,000 invested by the preceding administration during the same period. This creditable showing was made possible by the collection of \$657,233.72 from the sale of school lands and the redemption of more than \$200,000 of county bonds held by the state for the permanent school fund.

While Treasurer Stuefer points with pride to the fact that the interest placed to the credit of the state by him on funds deposited in banks since January 31, 1901, amounts to \$12,377.45, and exceeds by \$2,967.92 the interest paid on deposits for a similar period by his predecessor, he does not disclose in what banks the state funds are deposited and the amounts deposited in each bank. The exhibit also fails to show the actual debt of the state and the total amount of state warrants held by the state treasurer among permanent school fund investments. The statements of the state treasurer should be just as explicit as regards the resources and liabilities of the state as are the periodic statements of the secretary of the treasury concerning the national debt.

A GOVERNMENT CABLE. The bill providing for a transpacific cable will soon come up for consideration in congress, this being one of the matters which the president is understood to be particularly anxious to have disposed of at the present session. In regard to the question whether the cable should be laid and controlled by the government or by a private corporation opinion in congress has appeared to be about equally divided, but we are inclined to think that a further discussion of the subject will strengthen the support for a government cable. The weight of argument is certainly on that side and perhaps the strongest reason, as the New York Tribune points out, is that it is necessary to make the entire cable system a purely American one, which would not be the case with either of the private companies which are asking congress for a contract to lay the cable.

"From California to Luzon," says the Tribune, "the cable must be under exclusive American control and at every landing place it must be on American soil and under the American flag, and it must be free to be extended at will from Luzon to China and Japan. No charter should be granted to any company that is not free from even a suspicion of 'standing in with' alien concerns. If no private company can comply with that requirement, then the United States government should itself take the enterprise in hand." Neither of the companies proposing to lay the cable under contract with the government meets this requirement and it is manifestly one that congress should consider. In any event, however, the proper thing is for the government to lay and control a transpacific cable.

PHILIPPINE LEGISLATION. The bill that passed the senate, temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine islands and for other purposes, will probably be passed by the house of representatives without material change and without unnecessary delay. The measure has been most thoroughly discussed in the senate, the country is familiar with its character and purpose, the necessity for such legislation, if American sovereignty in the Philippines is to be maintained and American principles of government established there, is very generally conceded. There is no apparent reason, therefore, for giving prolonged consideration to the bill in the house.

That this legislation will prove beneficial to the Philippine islands and people there cannot be a reasonable doubt. It will extend civil government there, it will promote industrial development, it will induce the investment of capital and stimulate trade, it will advance public improvements and its influence will be in the interest of peace and order. It is an essential step leading toward the establishment of a popular and representative government. The measure passed by the senate extends to the Philippines the bill of rights of the constitution of the United States, with the exception of trial by jury and the right of the people to keep and bear arms. It contemplates a liberal participation of the natives in the administration of civil affairs. It provides for the protection of the people in their property rights, enables them to secure homesteads and safeguards the public lands from exploitation by corporations or syndicates. In a word, the bill provides the most elaborate system of civil administration for the government of the Philippines, which in its practical operation it is believed will develop the material resources of the islands, advance the industrial interests of their inhabitants and promote the civilization, peace and prosperity of the whole people under American sovereignty.

The opposition to this legislation demands that the United States shall relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to the Philippines and shall continue to occupy and govern the islands only until the people thereof have established a government and given sufficient guarantees for the performance of our treaty obligations with Spain and for the maintenance and protection of all rights which have accrued under the authority of the United States. This is a policy which there is abundant reason to believe is not approved by a majority of the American people. Indeed it may be confidently asserted that it would be overwhelmingly rejected if submitted for a popular verdict. The people of Oregon have just shown what they think of it and we venture to think that the judgment of the people of that state reflects the opinion of most of the country. The democrats in the senate have labored most assiduously to make political capital by denouncing the Philippine policy of the government, even attempting to dishonor the army which is upholding American sovereignty in those islands. They have failed and upon this issue their party will continue in the minority.

PELAGIC SEALING AGAIN. Again the practice of pelagic sealing is receiving attention at Washington, a bill having been introduced in the house of representatives in regard to the matter. This provides that if the United States and Great Britain cannot agree upon a plan to suppress pelagic sealing the secretary of the treasury shall be authorized to have all the seals on the Pribilof islands—excepting 1,000 males and 10,000 females—killed, the proceeds from the sale of the skins to be covered into the treasury. A proposition of this kind was made several years ago, but did not receive much consideration. Now it is favored by the ways and means committee of the house and is therefore likely to receive serious attention.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer thinks killing the seal not the most satisfactory method of settling the matter. It says that the position which the United States has heretofore taken in regard to pelagic sealing has not only proved untenable, but its only effect has been to destroy a thriving industry in which American citizens were engaged and to transfer the seat of that industry to British Columbia. Laws were passed substantially forbidding American vessels or American hunters to engage in sealing on the high sea, with the result that the industry was transferred to the Canadians, who it seems have recently been carrying it on with more than usual vigor, threatening the extermination of the seal herds at no very distant time if a stop is not put to the practice.

legislature and courts in Nebraska for nearly a generation has been given a final quietus, the attorney general will have earned a vote of thanks from all taxpaying citizens, who have no sympathy with jobs and grafts of the kind represented in this claim. It is to be hoped the failure of Kennard to get his hand into the treasury will operate to discourage similar attempts by other claimants with trumped up bills for pay for services never performed.

Just because ex-Senator Allen first unfurled the banner of William J. Bryan for governor, Judge Edgar Howard discontenances the suggestion with unrelenting firmness. If the populist veteran should come out for Judge Howard, the latter would doubtless indignantly resent the proposal. When ex-Senator Allen took issue with Judge Howard on the color of the halo circling over the head of T. Jefferson's immortal shade, he committed the unpardonable offense.

Krupp, the great German steel master is said to have perfected a projectile that will pierce and destroy the best and thickest armor plate he has ever turned out. Herr Krupp is an up-to-date manufacturer. First he devises an armor plate no shell can pierce and then a shell to pierce the armor plate and will then again work up an armor plate that will resist the new projectile. This beats ping pong to say nothing of the profits.

An Illinois man has been found willing to accept the post made vacant by the death of the American consul who succumbed to the outpourings of Pelee that inundated St. Pierre. Had there been any difficulty in securing an eligible volunteer, we feel sure that Iowa would have come to the rescue as a last resort.

While explaining where it stands, the local reform organ might define its position on the action of a handful of Omaha populists appointing themselves without caucus, primary or convention to cast 128 votes in the state convention that is to determine the makeup of the "reform" ticket for Nebraska.

One Thing Agreed On. Chicago News.

At any rate, everybody is agreed that the Philippines must never be admitted to the union. That is about all that has come out of the debate in the senate.

Where the Statistician Comes In. Indianapolis News.

To demonstrate how severe the British-Boer war has been the statistician shows that the Boers had a fighting force in all of 50,000 men and that they lost 78,400!

Trying to Follow Our Dave. Chicago Chronicle.

Lieutenant Richmond Pearson Hobson will find that he can't kiss his way into congress. Numerous though his admirers may be they unfortunately have no votes.

Man on the Toboggan Slide. Brooklyn Eagle.

The keynote of the current play or novel is the incapacity or humiliation of man. The theme of the drama is the woman dominance and the theme of the farce is the man on the toboggan slide.

Magnanimous Crooks. Washington Post.

It is so noble and so generous in Mr. Gaylor and Mr. Greene to offer to return to this country and stand trial provided they are permitted to select the court. They probably have their eyes on the tribunal in which those Philadelphia ballot box stuffers were so handsomely vindicated.

Mercer's "Pork" Barrel. Philadelphia Record.

As agreed upon in conference committee the omnibus public building bill carries \$19,425,460, or nearly \$4,000,000 more than the original measure reported to and passed in the house of representatives. No log-rolling "pie" legislation of earlier days can match this. Public building "grafters" in congress twenty or thirty years ago were content with a bill carrying \$1,000,000, or \$5,000,000, but that was the day of small things.

Growth of Postal Business. Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Nearly 1,000,000 more postage stamps have been issued to the postoffice since July 1 last than were issued during the whole of the previous fiscal year. This is not necessarily indicative of a great increase in the postal business. From lack of other facilities for the transmission of small sums of money by mail, stamps have an extraordinary increase in the demand for stamps must reflect not only the existence of improving conditions of prosperity among the people, but a marked tendency of small trade through mail orders to expand.

Shelve the Pooling Bills. Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Congress evidently might as well drop all pending bills legalizing railroad pooling. The question is already worked back into the past as one of practical interest, for even the railroads now manifest no great concern in the question. They have found something more effective for the abolition of competition. As E. H. Harriman said the other day at Omaha: "The days of pools and combinations are past. Other conditions are coming to take their places, and the principal of them will be the centralization of ownerships." And he might have added that over the centralization of private ownership will stand a closer government control than ever.

"PORK" BARRELS IN DANGER. Logrollers in Congress Fear the President's Wrath. Philadelphia North American (rep.).

The political grafters in congress, who purchase support in their districts with public funds, are perturbed by rumors that the man in the White House may head up the "pork barrel" by vetoing the river and harbor grab and the public buildings steal. The promoters of these rotten swindles are scurrying around for votes to pass them over the president's veto and "teach him a lesson."

There is no other possible issue between a log-rolling congress and the executive on which President Roosevelt could better afford to go before the people. If he will veto the bills and give his reasons in good plain, Roosevelt English—calling things by their right name and revealing the ribs of thieves who exploit the public treasury for political profit—public opinion will back him up and teach congress a lesson that it badly needs.

Loss and Gain. Chicago Inter-Ocean. England won has won the position of the South African republics at a fearful cost; the Boers have lost their independence, but have won the sympathy of the world, and in the end may be stronger in South Africa than the victors of today.

Something Doing All the Time. Minneapolis Times. Well, the Boers have the satisfaction of knowing that they brought England to a full realization of the fact that there was a fight on. Every little while for nearly three years there has been something doing and the Boers were doing their share.

A Noble Sacrifice. Baltimore American. The Boers have been conquered, but the world will always award them the highest honor for their noble struggle against such awful odds. They have made a noble sacrifice in the cause of human liberty, and have taught Great Britain a lesson which will never be stricken from the pages of her history.

Possibilities of the Future. Minneapolis Tribune. Why should not the future be theirs some day, when the British empire has begun to weaken under repeated shocks, and some serious crisis comes up which may do for them what France did for us? The beautiful dream of the United States of South Africa has been eclipsed; but observers of history regard such eclipses with the eyes of science, rather than with the superstition of savages who look upon the sun as blotted out forever.

Britain's Loss of Prestige. St. Paul Pioneer-Press. The lion of familiar fable whose paw has been caught in a trap, too petty to do serious harm, but just strong enough to hold, is not for a season more helpless than has been the British Empire for thirty-one months. The loss in men, money and material is as nothing to the visible loss of prestige. This is all balanced by the loyalty of the colonies, the proof of their readiness to support the empire and the new cohesion of a vast fabric which, as in all welding of states, could only be made one by blood, iron and the blows of battle on war's smoking anvil. The gain is much. The loss also is great.

Seeds of Racial Hate. Minneapolis Journal.

The great mistake in the terms of peace in South Africa is the refusal to grant complete amnesty and citizenship to the Boer rebels in Cape Colony. The day will come when this refusal will be bitterly regretted. It will keep alive more than anything else the hatred of the Boer for Britain. If all causes for trouble between the races could be removed England might hope to amalgamate the Boers and British in South Africa. But with a perpetual cause for hatred of the British the Boers will keep themselves separate from the Britons. Politics in the reconstructed states will follow racial lines.

A Calamitous Struggle. Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The British triumph over a people that all counted did not equal the population of a third-rate English city, has been won at a terrible and unprecedented cost. The Boer war has cost England in hard cash nearly twice as much as did all her wars against Napoleon, the present estimate reaching the vast sum of over \$1,000,000,000. Her sons have been slain by the thousands. Her cities have been laid in ruins. Her commerce has been paralyzed. Her prestige has been shattered. Her empire has been divided. Her people have been divided. Her future is dark. Her present is gloomy. Her past is a record of blood and tears.

Views of a Railroad Magnate. Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.

Railway Magnate Harriman, in an Omaha interview, sees the passing of the day of pools, mergers and combines. "Other conditions are coming to take their places and the principal will be the centralization of ownership," said Mr. Harriman, and the greater and the lesser railway magnates with him said amen to their chief. The difficulty which Mr. Harriman sees in the present situation of railway affairs is in the hostility of legislatures—a hostility not visible to the naked eye of the ordinary man around a city—and he insisted that railway legislation should be based on lines of aid, instead of hostility, for, said Mr. Harriman, "the railroad man is in better position to know what railroads need than legislatures generally." There has been too much of the latter in the past.

PERSONAL NOTES. A large batch of Missouri officials have been indicted for playing penny-ante on a fishing trip.

The late Dr. Thomas Dunn English will have a suitable monument erected over his grave by the Society of American Authors, of which he was a vice president.

Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) will have conferred upon him the degree of L.L.D. at the commencement exercises at the State University, Columbia, Mo.

Mr. Anquith, the English statesman, said in a speech at a recent press banquet that nearly every member of the present British cabinet, from the premier down, had worked for the press at one time or another.

William D. Arnold of Iowa, Mich., and Walter D. Arnold of Iowa, his twin brother, a few days ago celebrated their seventy-sixth birthday in the home of the former. William has been a farmer all his life, while Walter has followed mercantile pursuits.

The late Thomas Dunn English left a request that no reference to "Ben Holt" be made in the inscription that is to grace his monument. And yet nineteen out of every twenty persons who view his grave will say, "He wrote 'Ben Holt,' you know. Fame of this sort sticks much closer to a brother."

Pension Commissioner Ware has made it a practice all his life to preserve his letters. In his office at Topeka he has a great letter file containing more than 25,000 letters of a private character and another file containing about as many of a business character. He has these letters indexed in such a manner that he can turn instantly to any one of them by name, date or subject matter.

Spartans of the Veldt

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The Boer losses cannot be ascertained, but they probably did not have more than 70,000 men in the field, and at least 8,000 of these were in the front line. There are many thousands of British soldiers in the front line. Up to January 31 last the losses of the British by death or permanent disability numbered 25,305, and the total of casualties included 5,240 officers and 100,701 men. The Boer, instead of being a "pig shooting picnic," lasted for two years and nearly eight months; brought mourning into nearly every household in Great Britain, and cost the people more than \$1,000,000,000. For this sacrifice the nation gets possession of the gold and diamond fields, and can turn them over to speculators, who will proceed to fence the goods in the best way whatever the price may be. Whatever the price the tax collector may have left the Boer a glorious victory of the war, so far as Great Britain is concerned.

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