

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

R. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.
State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss: George H. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual circulation during the month of November, 1902, was as follows:

1. Total number of copies printed	31,470
2. Total number of copies distributed	28,425
3. Total number of copies sold	24,650
4. Total number of copies not sold	3,775
5. Total number of copies returned	6,227
6. Net total sales	922,073
7. Net average sales	30,755

Subscribed by its president and sworn to before me this 10th day of November, A. D. 1902.
M. H. HUNDA, Notary Public.

Omaha retail merchants will have no ground to complain this year about a green Christmas.

An exchange has a story headed "Cold Facts About Nebraska." The season would justify a transposition of the adjective.

Mr. Cudahy is not inclined to believe that Pat Crowe is now doing business in South Africa. In this respect Mr. Cudahy does not disagree very much with other people.

As no invitations are required to participate in that little game down in South America, several more nations seem disposed to take a hand and ask for cards from the dealer.

In the tug-of-war between Nebraska and Missouri to see which holds McKissick Island out off by the wanderings of the Missouri river, Nebraska wins. At least such is the decision of the umpire.

Governor Savage is in Colorado again inspecting mining property in which he is said to be interested. It is not stated whether this is the same mine in which some of the state's money sequestered by Bartley was salted.

Members of the city council who are trying to obstruct the submission of the electric power franchise proposition to the people at the coming city election should remember that they cannot play ostrich very much longer.

That offer of \$5,000 reward in support of the assertion that The Omaha Evening Bee has a subscription list in Douglas county exceeding by 7,000 the subscription list of the Morning World-Herald and by 3,000 the subscription list of the Evening World-Herald still stands.

The National Civil Service Reform league wants the credit system in the federal service extended to the Indian agencies. If the league had its way there would be lamentation and gnashing of teeth in the neighborhood of the Omaha and Winnebago reservation.

A coroner's jury on the recent Chicago hotel disaster that extinguished fourteen lives has come in with the usual verdict of condemnation and lets it rest there. In the meanwhile flimsy construction of buildings that constantly endanger life and property will continue without fear of penalties.

The Union Pacific Railroad company wants its machine shop grounds to be assessed by the acre at cornfield valuation, while the grounds occupied by other shops, mills and factories are assessed on a town-lot basis somewhere near equal to the assessments of lands occupied by dwellings or business houses adjacent to these concerns.

The worst advertisement Yale has received as a rich man's college comes from the account of the imposition of fines ranging from \$100 to \$200 on four students charged with breach of the peace, with the notation: "The fines were immediately paid." Poor men's sons will do well to keep away from an educational institution where they will be expected to strike such a high gate.

The railroads of Michigan will pay about \$3,000,000 of taxes on an assessment of \$208,000,000 for the year 1903, or about double the amount of taxes they have paid for the preceding year. If the Nebraska railroads were honestly assessed in proportion to the valuation of all other classes of property, their taxes would also be doubled and the state would not be running into debt at the rate of more than \$100,000 a year as it has for the last ten years.

A "PACIFIC BLOCKADE"

A New York dispatch of Saturday stated that vessels leaving for Venezuelan ports took out their clearance papers as usual, notwithstanding the reports of a blockade, no official notice having been received by the collector at New York to warn vessels of a blockade. In regard to the so-called "Pacific blockade," as now established by the British and Germans at Venezuelan ports, Theodore D. Woolsey, the leading American authority on international law, says of it that it is an invention of one or two of the leading nations, "the object of which has been to prevent neutral vessels from entering or leaving from certain ports of an offending state just as in war, with the same rules of proclamation and arrest for violation of the rules as in war, while yet war is declared not to exist." According to Prof. Woolsey most writers on international law who mention the Pacific blockade at all condemn it as unjust to neutrals and he says: "This appears to us to be evidently the correct opinion, because if any measure implies a state of war, blockade does so most decidedly, and no such measure can be introduced into the law of nations without the consent of all. Neutrals, therefore, would have the right of making complaints against such a principle, which affects their commerce."

If this view be correct, and it certainly appears reasonable, it would seem that our government may properly require that the blockade of Venezuelan ports, which is not regarded as implying a condition of war, shall not be permitted to interfere with our commerce with Venezuela. The United States has never, it appears, recognized "Pacific blockade" as a principle of international law and there is no good reason why it should now do so. While the Venezuelan situation is certainly in the nature of war, not only by reason of the blockade, but also because of the seizure and sinking of the naval vessels of Venezuela, yet there is no admission that a state of war exists and therefore no neutral nation is bound to observe the blockade. It seems entirely clear that an American vessel leaving one of our ports for Venezuela has as unquestionable a right to enter a port of the latter as if no blockade existed, that condition being held by the powers creating it not to imply a state of war.

Nothing has come from Washington to indicate how the executive authorities regard the blockade and probably there will not be unless there is some interference with our commerce. That is a possible contingency, though undoubtedly it is the intention of both the British and German governments to avoid giving any offense to the United States and doing anything that would afford a reason and justification to this country for interfering. It can be confidently predicted that no unwarranted interference with our commerce will be tolerated and it is not to be doubted that this is well understood by the British and German governments. We acknowledge their right to collect just claims, but in the exercise of this right they must do no injury to our interests.

THE INTERSTATE LAW.

There has been no movement at the present session of congress in regard to amending the interstate commerce law and there is reason to fear that nothing will be done to make the law more effective by this congress. Representatives of commercial interests are about to renew their efforts to secure amendments to the act, but the prospect of accomplishing anything this winter is not particularly favorable. The New York Journal of Commerce remarks that it is being made every day more plain that such powers as the courts have left to the commission need enlargement and were it on no other ground than the necessity for furnishing a counterpoise to the growth of the autocratic power of the railroads some increase of the authority of the Interstate Commerce commission would be obviously defensible. That paper says: "As under the new regime of community of interest or of ownership the railroads advance one pretension after another, all having the common end of raising the rates of transportation, there is a public opinion being formed not unlike that which existed before the passage of the interstate commerce act. It would be wise for railroad managers to recognize the existence of this and to make some needful concessions to it, lest its demands should assume a form which it might be harder for them to satisfy."

The popular sentiment in favor of legislation increasing the authority of the commission and making the law more effective was never stronger than now and it will not decline. That it will ultimately secure what it demands is not to be doubted and railroad managers who oppose any concessions to this sentiment are making the gravest possible mistake, since that course tends to intensify public opinion regarding the necessity for a stronger law.

TIME FOR PUBLIC DISCUSSION.

Only three weeks remain from now until the convening of the legislature, but no action has as yet been taken either by the city council or commercial bodies toward discussing and formulating amendments to the charter and other important legislation of vital concern to the citizens and taxpayers of Omaha. The Bee is informally advised that the members-elect to the legislature from Douglas county desire to be informed and instructed as to the wishes of their constituents and are willing to exert their influence to effect proper legislation.

In order to arrive at a rational conclusion no time should be lost in calling meetings for public discussion and careful deliberation by committees of citizens and public officials with a view to impressing upon the representatives to the legislature from this county the essential features of proposed charter

amendment. In this connection it would, in our judgment, be very desirable that every department of the city government and the Board of County Commissioners as well, should submit briefly such recommendations as experience has shown to be essential for more economic and efficient management of departments of city and county governments.

Incidentally it might also be desirable to ascertain what, if any, legislation the Board of Education is disposed to recommend for the better government of the public schools. With this information in their possession public bodies and committees will be better able to discuss intelligently the various changes proposed in the charter and the statutes relating to county and school government. It may also be eminently appropriate after the conclusions have been arrived at on these subjects to discuss the proposed reforms in our election laws which also affect this community in a great measure.

There certainly is no time to be lost if we are to arrive at any definite conclusions before the legislature convenes.

The contempt proceedings before the federal court strikingly illustrate the differences of opinion as to cuss words and abuse. The strike breakers claim that they have suffered mental anguish, if not bodily pain, from insulting remarks dropped by the striking machinists as they pass in and out of the Union Pacific enclosure. The Union Pacific strikers positively deny any disposition to hurt the tender feelings of the strike breakers or to cause them bodily injury, but on the contrary assure the court that they have exhibited an abnormal amount of forbearance and only talked back when they could no longer hold down the safety valve. With such clashing testimony before it, the court very naturally hesitates between a reprimand and a referee.

The Omaha Real Estate exchange has voted a request to the secretary of the Board of Education for a list of all the teachers and janitors on the payroll of the school board, with the salaries paid to each and the duties performed by each. The exchange also makes a request for the names of all other persons employed by the school board, together with the salary paid each and the duties performed by each. This is manifestly a search after sinecures, but the inquiry will fall far short of the mark unless it includes also the relationship of every person on the payroll to members of the board.

The days of martyrs are not yet over. A striking example is Elmer Pettiford, a colored Seventh Day Adventist employed in the Treasury department, who refused to work on Saturdays on account of religious scruples, and has been transferred from one corridor in the treasury building to another corridor, with a reduction of \$480 a year in his salary for working two days in the week, while any number of white folks working in other parts of the building enjoy a Sabbath all the year around without having their salaries trimmed off.

The mayor and eleven city aldermen of Denver, who are languishing in jail with Christmas in sight, have applied to the Colorado supreme court for relief from involuntary confinement on the ground of error in their sentence. If the court should find that an error was made by the lower court in sentencing them to a few weeks in idleness in jail instead of requiring them to break stone for twelve months in the Fort Collins state boarding house, the Denver officials might repent the error of their ways.

The republicans of St. Louis, through the Globe-Democrat, are urging a campaign for home rule in the government of the police and fire departments of their city. They insist that St. Louis should have the right of electing its own police commissioners without the intervention of the governor, just the same as they have the right to select their own mayors and other officials without the intervention of nonresident voters. The great majority of republicans in this city are in the same frame of mind.

Ambassador Storer, who has just been promoted from the position of minister of the United States to Madrid, declares that the young king of Spain has been basely maligning in the stories about his health and private conduct. In spite of the late unpleasantness, the United States has no friendly feelings for Spain and no interest in the circulation of defamatory fabrications about the Spanish monarch.

A bill has been introduced in congress to make punishable the levying of political contributions upon federal appointees by members of the house and senate. A bill giving appointees a right to recover political contributions exacted of them under the guise of loans might be more effective and would hit more of the honorable congressmen who make others pay their campaign bills.

Good Examples to Follow.

Boston Transcript.
Mr. Conkling and Mr. Reed proved that distinguished public service is an excellent advertisement for professional life.

Stretching a Point.

Baltimore American.
The rubber famine could hardly have selected a more unseasonly time than when all the windows are full of Christmas goods.

Hot Will They Study?

Philadelphia Ledger.
With twenty-one anti-trust bills already introduced in congress, the congressmen will have to learn something about mergers before the session is over.

Watterson's Last Analysis.

Louisville Courier-Journal.
It is a trifle early for the millionaires to begin the annual of presidents. But, when they do, it will be far democracy to exclude "I" forbid." Then indeed shall there arise some leader with creative wand to assemble forces in the desolate camp.

Root of the Tired Feeling.

Boston Globe.
It is to be feared that rejoicing over the discovery of the germ of laziness is premature. That activity which ever finds work for idle hands to do is not going to be checked at this late date by a mere scientific maxim.

Upright for Woman's Rights.

Chicago Chronicle.
A most wise and upright judge in Maine holds that it is not theft for a wife to go through the pockets of her husband's clothes and abstract from any cash assets that she may find. His honor's dictum merely affirms the judgment handed down by millions of matrons in this and other lands. The law on the subject may be reduced to the legal maxim, "funders keepers."

Midknight Postal Reform.

Chicago Chronicle.
Postal reform, like charity, should begin at home. Before we reduce foreign letter postage we should bring the postage up to the standard of foreign local service. Before we reduce foreign letter postage we should perhaps reduce the domestic rate to 1 cent. There is no clamor for such a reduction. The demand of the American cities especially is not for a cheaper stamp, but for a better service. Better service will cost more money. We cannot afford to be generous with foreigners before we are just to ourselves.

The Lady and the Cow.

New York Sun.
Solomon in South formality. The Hon. Charles Epstein asserted that he was the owner of a certain Jersey cow. He arrested the cow. Mrs. Emma Houghman had him arrested and brought replevin proceedings. Then she summoned the cow as a witness. The judge directed that the cow be brought into court. Mrs. Houghman called the cow by name. "Immediately the Jersey walked over to her and kissed her by rubbing her muzzle against Mrs. Houghman's face." Three or four times testified. The judge could not bring judgment on the matter and the lady and the Jersey went out of court happy.

Industrial Success.

Strange Protest Against American Methods in England.
Indianapolis News.
We get a glimpse of British industrial methods that shows that the employer is badly in arrears with the laborer. The relation of the worker and wages as it is employed. There is an American electrical works at Manchester. It has been paying wages 33 per cent higher than the rate prevailing there, with a result of getting all of the best labor. The employers' Federation in this city has remonstrated with the American concern, saying that this is demoralizing the condition of things. But the Americans reply that, though they do pay twelve pence an hour where the English works pay nine, they get twice as much work for it; therefore, that the higher wages are demonstrably cheaper than the lower. This is a simple fact of industrial economy as well as human nature, though it has not indeed, in its philosophy, been always recognized in this country. American labor has been taught that wages are naturally higher with us and that, therefore, the employer must have a heavy tariff so that he can pay them, whereas the American laborer has won his higher wages because he has worked for them. He has given the equivalent or he never would have got them.

The Manchester employers, instead of imitating the Americans, are trying to drag the wages down to the old level, although it is manifest that these old wages are dearer for them than the new increased wages. In this act they are precisely as British traders and unionists as they are American. The Manchester incident shows the dry rot from which British industrialism suffers, shared by the employer and the employee. The amendment in use for us is that our supremacy is won by hard work and can be maintained only by hard work. As soon as we limit ambition and industry, hamper output and enforce a socialism that allows the idle man to live off the work of the poorest, regulate the whole procession by the gait of the weakest in it, then we shall fall to that low level just as certainly as the law of gravitation acts. Advance in the world is made and kept by that man that struts and swags, who does the best that is in him. In the long run the man as well as the nation wins the greatest reward that works the hardest.

ORIGIN OF THE "MESSAGE."

President Jefferson Given Credit for the Custom.
Indianapolis Journal.
It is a singular fact that the term "message," now universally applied to an executive communication to congress, does not appear in the Constitution. Neither was it used in the early years of the government. It is not until the year 1801 that it was first used, and in that year it was used by John Adams to congress in person, and their subsequent ones were sent in writing. All were styled "addresses." In "Messages and Papers of the Presidents," edited by Representative Richardson, the eight annual messages of Washington to congress, those of John Adams are styled "addresses." Jefferson inaugurated the custom, since followed by all of his successors, of sending all messages in writing to congress, and the term message was first applied to his annual message of 1801. In communicating it to congress Jefferson addressed the following letter to the presiding officer of each branch:

"Sir—The circumstances under which we find ourselves at this place rendering inconvenient the mode heretofore practiced of making by personal address the first communication between the legislative and executive branches, I have adopted that by message, as used on all subsequent occasions through the session, and I have had principal regard to the convenience of the legislature, to the economy of their time, to their relief from the embarrassment of immediate answers on subjects not yet fully before them, and to the convenience of the executive branch in their affairs. Trusting that a procedure founded on these motives will meet their approbation, I beg leave through you, sir, to communicate the enclosed message, with the documents accompanying it, to the honorable senators and representatives assembled in yourself the homage of my high respect and consideration."

"This is the first official use of the term 'message.' The inconvenient circumstance alluded to was probably the bad road between the White House and the Capitol. Prior to this it had been customary for the senate and the house each to make a separate reply in writing to the president's communication, which reply was delivered to the president by the presiding officer of the senate or the house. In this practice, however, the messages were not sent to congress, but were sent to the president by the presiding officer of the senate or the house. In this practice, however, the messages were not sent to congress, but were sent to the president by the presiding officer of the senate or the house."

THE KEYNOTE OF HAPPINESS AND THE PASSPORT TO PUBLIC FAVOR.

Philadelphia Ledger.
Cheerfulness and good nature have a value in the market. The lack of them explains the slow progress of the downfall of persons otherwise sufficiently endowed. A good sale has often been missed because the salesman repelled by his unfortunate manner, though he may have been a good fellow at heart. The clergy clerk established a dissent and holds his place because he is skilled in the fine art of friendliness. One is willing to pay a good price for cheerful service. It is not quite enough to do a thing well. It should be done graciously.

Those who sing at their tasks, so many workmen do, have learned the secret of getting on in the world and making the best of it. A gracious manner, all the world knows, explains the rise of many men in political and official life, so that many good fellowships is often accepted for statesmanship. The popular politician almost invariably has a sunny greeting for all sorts and conditions of men. This is the

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Minor Scenes and Incidents Sketched on the Spot.

Newspaper correspondents at the national capital show a poverty of appreciation of the new business annex of the White House. They do not like it. The architecture, the perspective, the entrances and the exits are not all to their liking and they have pounced upon it with critical pens until it has become in their estimation what Bill Nye would designate "a low-browed architectural wart." The secret of their grievances is out. In the original White House big and little callers went in the big front door and came out that way. There was no back door exit by which statesmen might escape the myrmidons on the press who held the fort in front. But the annex is provided with a rear exit and a safe retreat for secretive visitors. Of course, a room is provided for the press—this suggestion is true—so far as it goes. That it does not go far enough may be shown hereafter. From this table it appears that the railroads interested charge for carrying a ton of bituminous coal to Jersey City—\$45 to 385 miles—\$170. But they charged for carrying a ton of anthracite coal to Boston—\$45 to 387 miles—\$125. For the same distance the charge on anthracite was practically double the charge on bituminous.

For carrying a ton of coal from the

The Railroad Rake-Off

Chicago Inter Ocean.
From the beginning of the controversy between capital and labor in the anthracite region many of the mining companies have contended that they could not pay higher wages, and have pointed to their low dividends or no dividends as proof. It has been frequently suggested that the controlling shareholders of the mining companies, who are practically the same as the controlling shareholders in the coal-carrying railway companies, charged themselves exorbitant freight rates and so took their profits in railroad dividends instead of in mine dividends. A table of freight rates recently compiled by the Interstate Commerce commission seems to afford concrete proof that this suggestion is true—so far as it goes. That it does not go far enough may be shown hereafter. From this table it appears that the railroads interested charge for carrying a ton of bituminous coal to Jersey City—\$45 to 385 miles—\$170. But they charged for carrying a ton of anthracite coal to Boston—\$45 to 387 miles—\$125. For the same distance the charge on anthracite was practically double the charge on bituminous.

These are all very simple facts, but they also are very vicious ones.

THE DUTY TO A NAME.

Pointed Lesson to Men of Mark in a Community.
New York World.
A man was asked to invest some money in an insurance company. He saw in the list of directors such names as Chauncey M. Depew, John Jacob Astor, Benjamin F. Tracy, Levi P. Morton. He invested \$50,000. The insurance company is now dead. He has lost his money and is suing the directors to recover it. Several prominent men have already paid him \$2,000 each, realizing that they were duped in allowing the use of their names.

This should be a lesson to men of mark in a community. He who has made a name for himself owes it to a duty.

The wily promoter is happy if he gets the name of one prominent man as a director. Other prominent men say to themselves, "If \$50,000 is in it, it must be all right." If "50,000" has investigated the enterprise it must be "all right," but the chances are that he has not. There have been cases where the name of a prominent man has been used without authority as a lure for others. Every business man owes it to the community to allow his name to be associated with nothing but the best and thoroughly and personally examined.

LINES TO A LAUGH.

Washington Star: "Many a man," said Uncle Eben, "thinks he's a gettin' sumfin' good, when in reality he's done a bad 'n' ain't sayin' it."

Philadelphia Record: Wigwag—it makes me bustle to pay my rent.

Harpurp—The question of rent keeps me moving, too.

New York Times: Jaggies—Are these relatives of Joe Jaggies? He says in the rag, "Waggies—the ones who have any money are very distant."

Brooklyn Life: "But there's plenty of money in politics," said a politician.

"Oh, yes," said the politician, "but, like other remunerative lines, it's overcrowded."

Chicago Tribune: "What do you know about this case?" asked the lawyer.

"No more," replied the witness, "I'm the expert."

"Notably his testimony proved conclusively that he knew less than nothing."

Philadelphia Catholic Standard: Flicks—Peckham's wife has quite a temper, hasn't she?

Wicks—Can't say. She lost it the last time I was there, and I didn't wait to see if she found it again.

Smart Set: Mrs. Hank—is your husband a hard nut to crack?

Mrs. Dash—Decidedly not! She never returned my last call.

Washington Star: "I trust your son does not read trashy novels," said a mother.

"No, indeed," said the fond mother, "why, he says he gets all the blood and thunder he wants in the historical novels that his father brings home."

A MODERN PROPOSAL.

Brooklyn Eagle.
He voiced his admiration. But learned with consternation. She had no time for Cupid. She spoke without emotion. And showed she had a notion. That love was rather stupor.

He promoted case and pleasure. She did not seem to treasure. The joys that she depicted. Decried old conditions. To feminism objections. She would not be restricted.

She scorned the protestations. That once, throughout all nations. Their women had delighted. The time was now propitious. For freedom most delightful. And greater deeds depicted.

"Alas!" he cried, despairing. "Twas waste of time declaring. The love that I have tendered. But then he thought to urge her. To join him in a merger. And straightaway she surrendered.

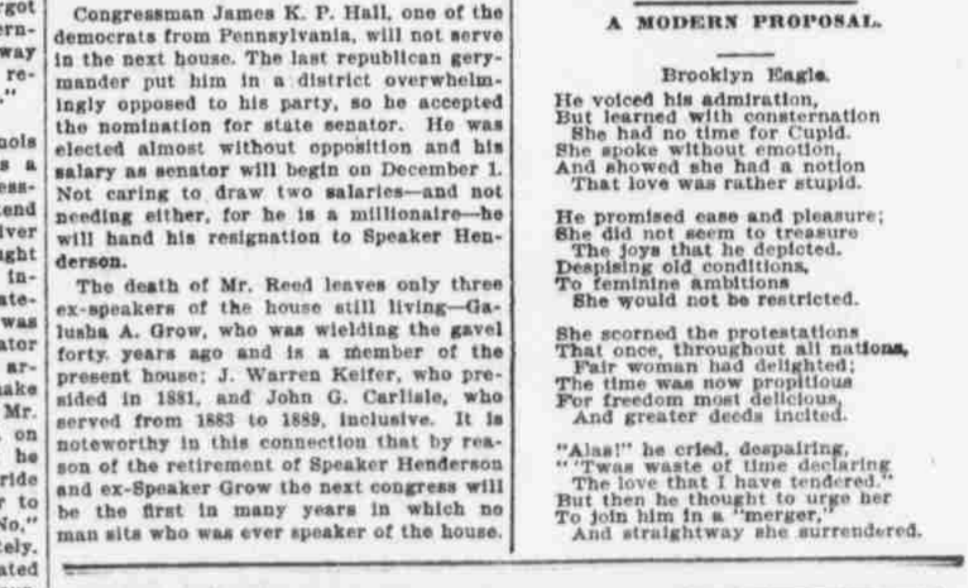
Chicago Tribune: "That orator is a deep thinker and a great speaker."

"How do you know?"

"Because he discussed his subjects in such a way that there wasn't a soul could understand what he was driving at."

Philadelphia Catholic Standard: "I suppose," said the trustee, "that your arrival at the Colorado health resort, 'all the people here have a great deal of trouble.'"

"Yes," replied the clerk, glancing involuntarily at the white sheets dotting the distant hillsides, "some of them have no troubles at all now."



"Doesn't cough much through the day. It's when night comes that he coughs so hard."

Don't let these night coughs deceive you. Some day you may wake up to the fact that your boy is thin, pale, weak, even seriously ill. You can't safely trifle with any throat or lung trouble. Cure the cough quickly with

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

It's the same medicine your old doctor gave you when you were a child. The young doctors indorse it now, too, for coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, consumption.

Three sizes: 25c, 50c, \$1.00. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

I have the greatest confidence in Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I have used it for a number of years and I never knew it to fail to break up a cold. — CHARLES FERTY, Pittsburg, N. Y.