

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss: George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of January, 1903, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Number of copies, Total. Rows include 1. 30,420, 2. 28,929, 3. 30,790, 4. 28,805, 5. 30,500, 6. 30,320, 7. 30,420, 8. 30,480, 9. 30,480, 10. 30,550, 11. 30,700, 12. 30,400, 13. 30,550, 14. 30,480, 15. 30,570, 16. 30,470.

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Net average sales, 30,051

Subscribed to by presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of January, A. D. 1903.

M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

Fortunately shortage in the coal supply has not interfered with Missouri river navigation at this port.

The discovery of a fine diamond embedded in a meteorite was not needed to stimulate the star-gazing industry.

The first thing applicants for places on Governor Mickey's water board should do is to get a pipe line to Lincoln.

The Chicago elevator strike will be submitted to arbitration. This relieves the suspense of sky-scraper tenants averse to using the stair lift.

If all the bills introduced in the legislature prohibiting the carrying of concealed weapons should pass, the average Nebraskan will have no use for a hip pocket.

One of the bills introduced into the Nebraska legislature is to prevent frauds in the use of railway passes. No wonder it is labeled as introduced "by request."

Nobody in Nebraska will be surprised to learn that Dave Mercer is in line for a good political job. Dave always has been in line for soft jobs since he graduated from the railroad lobby.

In order to promote religious education, it is suggested that instruction be given in the public schools in only those doctrines accepted by all religious denominations. Pray, what doctrines are these?

The steamship carrying Minister Thompson seems to have encountered a few little difficulties and delays in getting him started for his post in Brazil, but he is used to trifling obstacles like these.

No wonder the grand jury in Cleveland returned an indictment against a local democratic boss who tried to buy 100 votes for \$20. But a plea of temporary insanity is sure to be accepted as a valid defense.

One-half of the legislative session is over and yet Omaha still remains in the dark concerning the proposed changes in the city charter that are being hatched in star chamber session by the Douglas delegation.

The St. Louis exposition management is having the customary experience with striking mechanics objecting to the employment of nonunion men. A successful exposition requires the good will of the working classes and the management may as well recognize that proposition first as last.

The Pennsylvania Railroad company will expend \$8,000,000 for a bridge across the East river at New York City. If an \$8,000,000 bridge were only to be constructed in Nebraska by the Union Pacific railroad the tax bureau would want it assessed for taxation at mileage rates for half a mile, or about \$5,000.

Despite the inroads of the automobile and the electric trolley, the number of horses in the United States is estimated to have been 15,533,224 in 1902 and to have increased to 16,557,373 in 1903. The demonization of the horse by self-propelling vehicles has evidently not been very effective.

Er-Governor Stanley of Kansas, reserving the right to change his mind, has finally concluded to accept the place offered him by President Roosevelt as the successor to the late Senator Dawes as member of the Dawes Indian commission. When once in office, he will be more careful about his resignation as a resignation once filed can seldom be pulled back.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Ninety-four years ago Abraham Lincoln was born. In a number of the states this anniversary of his birth will be observed as a legal holiday, while at many banquet tables in most of the states the memory of Lincoln—next to Washington the most imposing and the most revered character in American history—will be duly honored.

Appreciation of the great qualities of this illustrious man, admiration of his character and gratitude for the mighty work he accomplished, grow with the passing years and so long as the republic stands, or so long as free institutions are cherished, the memory of the emancipator of a race and the savior of the union will not fade from the minds of men or cease to command their affection and reverence.

A distinguished contemporary of Lincoln said there could be no exaggerated estimate of him. The more his character is studied the stronger becomes his claim to be classed among the most illustrious statesmen and patriots the world has produced. He saw with unerring vision the inevitable clash between freedom and slavery that was to shake the union to its foundations and he had unflinching faith that freedom would triumph.

There is nothing in history more sublime than the patience and fortitude with which Lincoln carried the tremendous burden that came to him and the perfect faith that constantly inspired him. There were periods of darkest gloom in that bitter conflict when the cause of the union seemed hopeless and many despaired, but the great pilot, while fully conscious of the perils and dangers, was ever steadfast and confident, believing profoundly in the righteousness of the cause and the patriotism of the people.

It has been said that the world will never know the sum total of betterment that came to it through Lincoln's incarnation of some of the highest ideals of life, that his example doubtless has been of indescribable worth to rulers and chief magistrates everywhere, whose burdens have seemed easier, to bear since he showed how to carry burdens with a serene faith, if not with a light heart always.

President McKinley once said in an address that for him at least the thought of Lincoln's greater burdens and the split with which he carried them had been an encouragement to him, to think of his own burdens of state as seemingly light.

Abraham Lincoln was a many-sided man and on no side was he other than an entirely good man. To Americans generally his character as a patriot appeals most strongly. His love for and devotion to free institutions was profound and intense. He had also an unflinching faith in the survival of those institutions and in the grand destiny of the republic.

Lincoln's patriotic example is a legacy to his countrymen which cannot be too often presented to their attention.

THE NEW DEPARTMENT.

The bill introduced a few days ago by Senator Aldrich, intended to give greater elasticity to the currency and permit the release of larger volumes of the government funds in times of stringency, has been approved by the senate committee on finance and will be at once reported to the senate.

It provides that in addition to government bonds national banks may deposit with the secretary of the treasury, as security for deposits of government funds, state bonds, municipal bonds of cities of 50,000 population which have been in existence for twenty-five years and which have not defaulted in any of their debts, and the first mortgage bonds of any railroad company which have paid dividends of not less than 4 per cent for ten years.

The United States is to have a lien on all assets of banks in which public moneys are deposited. The secretary of the treasury is authorized to determine the proportion of the various securities he will accept and also to at any time require additional security. The banks are required to pay interest on government funds deposited with them and the deposits are payable on demand.

Secretary Shaw has recommended a policy of this kind and it has been proposed before in congress. Those favoring it urge that there will be perfect safety in the treasury taking other securities than government bonds for the deposits of public moneys and with a lien on the assets of national banks taking deposits there can be no question that the government would be fully secured.

Of course under such a policy the banks would be able to secure more government funds than if restricted to the bonds of the government, which would certainly be helpful in time of stringency. The requirement that the banks shall pay interest on public funds in their keeping is proper, though quite likely the banks will object to this feature. It would seem to be the expectation of the senate finance committee, of which Senator Aldrich is chairman, that the bill will be passed by the present congress.

SIMON SAYS THUMBS UP. It is announced that "The Omaha Commercial club will act in conjunction with the Western Hardware Jobbers' association in opposition to the enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce commission by endorsing a strong resolution recently adopted by the hardware jobbers of this city, protesting against the bill pending before congress, calculated to give the Interstate Commerce commission the same powers as are accorded to the courts."

It is furthermore announced that after a great deal of discussion, in which it was plainly denied that the interstate commerce law ever was or is now any benefit to the jobbers of the west, the Commercial club was enthusiastic in favor of the resolution.

This is decidedly refreshing, although not at all surprising. It is an open secret that the jobbers' end of the Commercial club has for years been a mere appendage of railroad headquarters, and its opinions on railway regulation have been a mere echo of the wishes and utterances of the railroad traffic managers.

WIDER HORIZON OF COUNTRY LIFE.

The isolation of country life is passing. In fact, in many sections it has passed. What with railway stations at frequent intervals throughout the farming regions, free mail delivery pushing its way into the rural districts, electric cars singing along on trolleys and telephone lines extending far and near, loneliness has been banished from thousands of farm houses within the past year.

If under the old regime the farmer's life was the most independent of all, it is now the most enviable in another direction, since it commands a wider horizon of the country with the touch of urban life that brings the world, divested of strife and noise, to its doors.

Philadelphia Record. Many manufacturers who have sold out to trusts have grown weary of inaction or a stunted place of submission to a board of directors and have gone back into their old business with the capital which they had saved up.

Philadelphia Record. The combination to suppress competition has resulted in more competition. One of the chief members of the typewriter trust has withdrawn and incorporated with nearly \$5,000,000 of capital to manufacture writing machines. It is explained that the profits of his company were larger in proportion than those of other members of the trust and he has made up his mind to use his own business for himself instead of for other people.

Stream of the Yellow Metal Largest in History. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. In 1903 the world will see produced a larger amount of gold than ever before in its history.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. In 1903 the world will see produced a larger amount of gold than ever before in its history. However, that the United States will not hold the first place this year in the list of producing countries. In 1902 the gold output of this country was placed at nearly \$31,000,000 by the director of the mint, though some other authorities put it at \$28,000,000.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. In 1903 the world will see produced a larger amount of gold than ever before in its history. This amount was from Alaska, chiefly from the Nome district. The Klondike's output in 1902 was a little over \$14,000,000, which was a large decrease from 1901. While the last named locality is likely to decline instead of increase in 1903, the outlook from the United States is tolerably certain to go above 1902's mark.

It is in the rest of the world, chiefly South Africa, that the greater part of the gold gain for 1903 will be scored. The highest mark ever touched by the gold production of the world in a single year was in 1899, when it amounted to \$307,000,000. Estimates made about the middle of that year put the production of 1900 at about \$350,000,000 and that of 1901 at \$400,000,000.

MINOR SCENES AND INCIDENTS SKETCHED ON THE SPOT.

Iowa put in a strong lick and partially corked countless "original packages" of booze by putting through the lower house a bill which takes the sting out of the original package decision of the federal supreme court.

Minneapolis Journal. Evidently the Standard Oil people didn't know "your Uncle Kate." Anti-trust measures prepared in Standard Oil offices are entitled to no consideration and that's just what they got.

Chicago Chronicle. The amendment to the law of 1896, provided by the bill which has passed the house, overcomes the "original package" decision by including liquors going into the state as well as the distribution after entrance, and will make it possible for every prohibition state in the union to enforce its laws thoroughly.

Speaker Reed was so sharp with his tongue and so accomplished at repartee that few men, if any, could tell of him being worsted in a wordy bout. It seems to have become the fashion to tell now of the prowess of Mr. Henderson, the present speaker, in the same connection. That is why a good story of how the tables were turned on him is particularly relished here.

Buffalo Express. After two years of agonizing the bankruptcy law has been finally amended to meet the wishes of various interests who have desired to make the prevention of fraudulent bankruptcy more thorough and to increase the security of creditors.

Portland Oregonian. The isolation of country life is passing. In fact, in many sections it has passed. What with railway stations at frequent intervals throughout the farming regions, free mail delivery pushing its way into the rural districts, electric cars singing along on trolleys and telephone lines extending far and near, loneliness has been banished from thousands of farm houses within the past year.

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THE OLD RELIABLE. ROYAL. BAKING POWDER. Absolutely Pure. THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE.

phrases heard in London, where it is thought the famous soldier ought to be clearing out the Augiean stable of the War office.

Secretary Shaw was noticed to join heartily in singing the hymns while at church on a recent Sunday. A friend whom he met outside commented on the fact and Mr. Shaw said in his slow, drawing way: "Well, they say money talks. If that's true the secretary of the treasury ought to sing."

John D. Rockefeller, jr., with a detective on either side of him as a bodyguard, went to a church in New York Sunday and delivered an address on philanthropy.

Major William Hancock Clark, eldest son of the eldest son of Captain William Clark, of the Lewis and Clark expedition, will have an important part in opening the centennial of his father's death.

DETROIT FREE PRESS: If Morgan and Rockefeller can and do dictate the anti-trust legislation of this country there is going to be more going in this country next year than at any other time since the coming of the party in power to decide whether it will beat the trusts or itself.

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for this one over yours. Why, sir, my road is 3,000 miles long and yours only 25. "Ah! Allow me to remind you, sir, that mine is just as broad."—Detroit Free Press.

Old Graybeard—It's a pity to keep such a pretty bird in a cage. Mrs. De Style—Isn't it a shame? How perfectly exquisitely lovely! It would look out on a beautiful New York Weekly.

"After all, you know, a man is as young as he feels." "After all, yes. That is to say, he doesn't brag about being as young as he feels until he's old enough to know better."—Philadelphia Press.

"I've been asked to take part in an amateur theatrical entertainment. "Your friends will be present, of course?" "Oh, yes." "Well, I wouldn't do it, my boy. You don't want to lose your friends, you know."—Chicago Post.

When a man asks himself: "What am I good for, anyway?" the right answer is almost invariably: "Nothing."—Somerville Journal.

O, WHY SHOULD THE SPIRIT OF MORTAL BE PROUD? By William Knox. The following poem was a particular favorite with Abraham Lincoln. It was recited to him when a young man by a friend and afterward he sent it from a newspaper and learned it by heart. He said to a friend: "I would give a great deal to know who wrote it, but have never been able to ascertain." He did afterward learn the name of the author.

THE NAME and lining are not the only things in a hat—stock and workmanship are essential to good wear, style and price are necessary to popularity. Come and see our new ones \$4. Browning, King & Co. R. S. Wilcox, Manager.