

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss. George B. Tschuck, Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company...

Table with 2 columns: Circulation figures for various months and years, including 1902 and 1901.

Net total sales, 931,097. Net average sales, 30,051. GAZETTE. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 15th day of January, A. D. 1903.

The Fifty-seventh congress is just about entering the last quarter.

Colonel Bryan's call to arms brings his Commoner mighty near the verge of yellow.

That much-discussed revenue bill should come in this week like a belated valentine.

Minister Bowen's experience proves that for opportunities of usefulness a second-class diplomatic position often outranks a first-class embassy.

That Bartley cigar box has been played too long in the game of political bluff and bluster. It is high time for the legislature to call for its contents.

If ex-Treasurer Meserve wants a vindication from the charge of pocketing interest earned on deposits of state school money, now is the time to apply to the legislature for it.

Senator Tillman's defense of lynching should occasion no surprise. Tillman is perfectly capable of justifying burning at the stake and even cannibalism.

If The Hague tribunal were not occasionally given something to do to keep it from getting rusty on international law, it might not be able to lumber when a really important matter comes up for arbitration.

Before the Bartley bondsmen can make good their plea for relief, Bartley should be made to disgorge the money he is said to have collected on the I-O-U's held for the public funds he had loaned out as state treasurer.

When the Department of Agriculture is established in its new building, for which congress has appropriated \$1,500,000, the complaint that agriculture is neglected by Uncle Sam, like a stepchild, will no longer be permissible.

The people of Nebraska have been promised constitutional revision by the most speedy method. It is a serious question, however, whether a constitutional convention furnishes the most speedy and effective method.

What distresses the democrats is not that a republican congress should enact an anti-trust measure, but that its enactment contradicts the democratic assertion that no republican congress would ever dare to legislate adversely to the trusts.

The total number of liquor licenses issued for Omaha for the current year figures up 236. If the school board were alive to the interests of its own treasury several more concerns that transact an extensive business in permits would be compelled to take out a \$1,000 liquor license.

For the information of an inquirer Mr. Bryan announces through his paper that he is not interested either as officer or stockholder in the cotton trust or in any other corporation.

Wonder how Mr. Bryan managed to get rid of the stock in the World-Herald that once made him part owner of that concern.

That must have been a sarcastic ally when Chairman Gray of the coal strike commission expressed regrets that the long association with the lawyers representing both contending parties which had been so pleasant to the arbitrators had to be broken.

Listening to legal wrangling for successive weeks may perhaps have been a pleasant diversion, but it is safe to assume that not one of the arbitrators would care to undergo the pleasant experience a second time.

THE NEW CABINET POST.

Mr. George B. Cortelyou, who will be at the head of the new executive department, is well qualified for the post. It is said of him that he possesses in a remarkable degree a faculty for systematizing things and getting them into smooth running order.

The advancement of Mr. Cortelyou to a cabinet position will carry out the wish of the late President McKinley, who intended to make a place for him in his official family.

The advancement of Mr. Cortelyou to a cabinet position will complete a series of promotions, remarks a Washington correspondent, that is not likely to be equalled for many years, if ever at all.

The new cabinet post will not be a sinecure. It will be the business of the secretary of commerce and labor, as provided in the act, "to foster, promote and develop the foreign and domestic commerce, the mining, manufacturing, shipping and fishery industries, the labor interests, the transportation facilities and the insurance business of the United States."

AMERICAN COURSE COMMENDED.

The German chancellor has expressed satisfaction at the course of the United States in connection with the Venezuelan difficulty. It transpires that the secretary of state was kept informed in regard to the German position by the diplomatic representative of that country at Washington, receiving such information in advance of its being imparted to Mr. Bowen.

Those who have endeavored to stir up feeling in this country against Germany must now see their mistake and should be willing to admit the groundlessness of their professed belief that Germany was scheming to get a territorial foothold in this hemisphere.

The evidence is that the German government has acted in the most direct and straightforward manner, actuated by no other purpose than that of securing what she believes to be her just claims. Carl Schurz has properly characterized as "mischievous recklessness" the expressions against Germany which have been so freely indulged in and there should now be an end to this sort of unwarranted distrust and suspicion of a power that has given repeated assurances of its friendship for the United States, so far as the relations of the governments are concerned.

THE GOLD AND SILVER RATIO.

The president of Mexico has appointed a special commission to study the silver question, with a view to devising a plan for establishing a stable ratio between gold and silver. This commission will enter upon its work the present week and it is expected that its sessions will last several months.

A City of Mexico dispatch says there is great interest taken there in the willingness shown by President Roosevelt to aid in the solution of what is widely recognized as a very serious problem.

American financial journals are favorable to the idea of establishing a stable ratio between gold and silver, but some of them point out that in order that measures to this end shall be effective Mexico, as the largest producer of the debased coinage, must consent promptly to suspend the unlimited production of the dollar and this step must be followed by the redemption in gold of her outstanding circulating coin.

It will be folly, declares a leading financial paper, to seek to establish an exchange ratio between gold and silver as long as Mexico continues to keep the Oriental and the Latin American countries supplied through her mints with the debased currency. "Even should the ratio of 32 to 1, which ratio was adopted by Japan and that country sought to reform her monetary system, be established through the proposed international conferences, this ratio could not long be maintained unless Mexico cooperated in the manner above suggested."

It is needless to say that the Mexican government is not disposed to take any such course as this. While fully realizing that some more or less radical change will have to be made, that government does not at present contemplate stopping the coinage of silver. The paper we have quoted from, however, is undoubtedly correct in the opinion that no ratio that might be established could be maintained while Mexico continues to freely coin silver and supply it to the Oriental and Latin American countries. There must be a check to this flood of silver in order to maintain a stable ratio between the two money metals.

American interest in this matter grows out of the situation in the Philippines, which is of a nature that threatens to cause a vast deal of trouble if relief is not provided. The depreciation of silver has caused a heavy loss to the Philippine government and been disastrous to business. Undoubtedly our government can manage this matter and must take steps for prompt relief, but the proposition that came from Mexico certainly merits the consideration given it by the president and secretary of state. The problem presented is anything but simple and now is as favorable a time as there will ever be for giving it attention and endeavoring to find a solution.

THE TOOLEY BILL.

If the so-called Tooley bill, proposing to change the methods of apportioning the school funds to the various school districts throughout Nebraska, could be traced down to its real source, its inspiration would probably be found to have emanated from the railroad lobby infesting the legislature at Lincoln and its purpose to be to divert attention from the overshadowing issue of railroad tax shirking. As there is neither merit nor reason in the Tooley bill, there should be no need of any unnecessary alarm over it as a menace to the revenues of the school districts which would be lost by its enactment. If the state school fund is held in trust for the children of the entire state, each child of school age has in equity the same claim upon it, and to discriminate between the school children in its apportionment because they happen to reside in different parts of the state would be the rankest kind of injustice.

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ONE JEWEL OF CONSISTENCY.

When President Roosevelt preaches in favor of big families we do at least call him consistent. A president who practices what he preaches is always entitled to a respectful hearing.

ANTIQUITY OF THE TRUST.

Mr. Little has demonstrated by an appeal to history that the trusts are not as new as they are made out to be. The trusts are as old as the hills, and Mr. Rockefeller contends that congress should show a decent respect for old age.

AN EFFECTIVE SEPARATOR.

The people who invested in the St. Louis get-rich-quick concerns are unable to sell their shares. The market is so glutted with them that they are unable to get them off their hands.

PASTING IT ON THE PUBLIC.

Mr. Bogie, one of the largest Indiana coal operators, says the advance in wages was granted because the public always takes the side of the miners, and the operators decided to take the added cost of mining out of the public.

MODEL AMERICAN CHARACTER.

St. Louis Republic. Among the stigmas pronounced upon Abraham Lincoln's character, the most complete and eloquent is that contained in the words: "He was not schooled; he was educated." Every American recognizes the truth of the condemnation. There is no north and no south in appreciation of the man who educated in the American conduct of life.

A GREAT PUBLIC SERVICE.

Indianapolis News. But Mr. Rockefeller has all unintentionally, of course, rendered a great public service. His attempt to dictate to the senate, and to defeat legislation just because "we are opposed" to it, has opened the eyes of many people who have hitherto been skeptical even as to the existence of such influences as those which he endeavored to exert.

AMERICAN CHARITY GOING ABOARD.

Baltimore American. American charity has again gone abroad and a considerable sum of money has been sent for the relief of the famine-stricken people of northern Sweden. It is hard to understand how such conditions can exist in a country where the railway has government, with the aid of others near at hand, can fall to supply all the aid necessary. Americans will not, however, on that account hesitate to help the poor and will continue to help as long as it is necessary.

REST FOR RAILROAD MEN.

Chicago Record-Herald. The management of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad has issued an order forbidding the employees to work on Sunday to live stock and perishable shipments, with an exception during the present public emergency of coal and all kinds of fuel. Pursuant to this order thousands of employees in every branch of the operating department of the Northwestern system of over 4,000 miles enjoyed Sunday last their first Sabbath at home.

The innovation and experiment which this railroad thus inaugurated will be watched with extreme interest, and it is to be hoped that every big railway system in the country will join in the presentation of a similar order so that a Sunday at home for railroad employees may have a fair trial. It is only in co-operation that such reforms can be successfully established in a great allied industry employing more than 1,000,000 human beings.

It is not to be expected that this movement for a railroad Sunday is entirely devoid of its practical side. Few movements in the interest of humanity are in fact solely sentimental. In this case the Northwestern officials are convinced that with a day of rest in the presentation of a similar order so that a Sunday at home for railroad employees may have a fair trial. It is only in co-operation that such reforms can be successfully established in a great allied industry employing more than 1,000,000 human beings.

PERSONAL NOTES.

E. Lang, a wealthy Chinese merchant of Indianapolis, has been made head of the Chinese Masons in this country.

It will be a shock to the temperance element in Kansas to learn that Mrs. Neff, a society lady at Los Angeles, is decorating the town.

Young Rockefeller is a chip of the old block. He insists that for the purpose of taxation, his vast wealth is more than offset by his colossal debts.

Herbert W. Bowen, minister to Venezuela, Judge Tamm, governor of the Philippines, and Judge Hunt, governor of Porto Rico, were classmates at Yale and were close friends.

Francis B. Loomis, the new assistant secretary of state, has held the office of consul general and two ministries, a record of service without precedent in the State Department.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt had a limited train on the Southern railway stopped and brought back twenty-five miles so that they could get aboard. Probably they were traveling on passes, too.

General Basil W. Duke of Louisville was offered the judgeship of the district of Kentucky by President Roosevelt, but declined to accept on the ground that he had endorsed another man for the position.

John M. Dick, an octogenarian resident of Mansfield, O., has applied to life insurance agents in Cleveland for a policy for \$1,000,000. John Wamsucker is said to be the best insured man in this country. He carries policies amounting to \$1,600,000.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Joseph William Sheppard, a devout believer in Brahminism, gave up his life as a sacrifice to his faith. For fifteen years he lived on rice, port wine and honey, taught by the Indian mysticism that this diet was the medium by which he would undergo a psychic change, making food unnecessary for the preservation of the body.

Sheppard had every comfort he could think of. His family begged him to go to a hospital, but he refused to listen to them and scoffed at a physician's orders.

"Don't tell me I need food," he said a few minutes before his death. "I do not and I am not going to take any."

Sheppard was 54 years of age and a successful inventor.

It required a man combining the strength of a Sandow with the agility of a monkey to cross Broadway at Twenty-third street during a recent gale. To turn the corner of the Flatiron building took the pushing power of a locomotive.

Some of those who attempted the feat landed safely around the corner. Others landed somewhere half a block away, while a few are still chasing the hats they neglected to nail on their heads before essaying the feat.

The triangular shape of the building, its immense height and the amount of open space around it combined to deflect the currents of wind to the sidewalk, where they swept around the corner and formed a whirlwind. Those who got caught in it say it was like a Kansas cyclone. At any rate when it struck the building it created enough havoc to cause a crowd of 500 persons to gather and watch its pranks.

The three policemen on the corner were kept busy all day ordering the crowd to move on.

Several women who attempted to cross were bowled over as if they were ninetees, and one of them fainted. She was rescued by Policeman Slattman of the West Thirtieth street station, who carried her to the street where she was revived.

Another unfortunate who overestimated his power to buck against the wind lost his breath while in the middle of the street and had to crawl to the sidewalk. Women's hair blew from their heads and the number of men's hats blown away was legion.

The merchants whose stores are in the vicinity of the building were dismayed. All previous efforts of the wind there, they say, are placed far in the shade. They will have to test out for damages which one of them has brought against the owners of the building, although they do not see what relief this will bring in the future, as the building is up, and will probably remain.

A ring of the telephone bell in police headquarters at 3:30 o'clock disturbed the early Sunday morning quietude of the Mulberry street building, relates the Times.

"Well, what is it," said the officer in charge. "A man is setting fire to the house," came from the other end in a low sweet voice.

"That's bad. Tell me your name and address."

"I'm Mrs. Annie Fleming of 108 West One Hundred and Thirtieth street," the woman said.

"Right. We'll attend to it," the officer assured her.

Two minutes later, away up in the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street station Sergeant McCarthy was giving orders to Policeman Schemberhorn, who looked doubtful, when he had his order, but he moved quickly, just the same, because the sergeant said the case was urgent. He appeared again quite soon and with a frown assured McCarthy that "it was all a fake."

Once more the telephone bell broke the stillness at headquarters and once again the officer in charge sent word to Harlem. This time Policeman Horn was sent. Horn and Schemberhorn linked their efforts, and now insisted on getting at the source of the excitement. This finally found Mrs. Fleming, demanding in no mild, uncertain tone to know just what she meant.

"It's all right, now," she said.

Pressing her for further light the two policemen were informed by Mrs. Fleming that her husband had come home "slightly tipsy" and that he would promise her to sign the pledge she had pretended that she was going to have him attended.

"He's promised now," she said, "and it's all right."

The two policemen left, reserving their remarks for the street, where there was plenty of room as well as lots of air.

He dashed breathlessly up the stairs at a downtown station of the "L" and shouted between gasps for the man at the window: "Give me a ticket to Twenty-eighth street."

The seller said: "Where's your money?" "How much is it?" "Five cents."

"Here it is, Twenty-eighth street." "Pass along, don't delay the game."

"But it's for Twenty-eighth street." "Shove along, I say."

"Don't you give me any of your sass; I asked for a ticket to Twenty-eighth street. Is it?"

"Yes, if you don't move along I'll call a policeman. Can't you see you're blocking the way?"

"I'll stand here all day. You've got to tell me if this ticket lets me off at Twenty-eighth street. I don't propose to be carried past my station. You elevated railroad chumps may run New York as you please, but I'll let you know I'm from Texas."

The man behind remarked: "Well, Texas, move along and I'll explain. You've got your Twenty-eighth street ticket, and I'm going to buy one exactly like it. In this city all tickets look alike to us."

The man was desperately sober; but he did not intend to be "done."

Prof. W. T. Hand of the Mississippi Agricultural college has been on a visit to New York. While there an acquaintance said to him: "You do not find much of an agricultural nature here, do you?" "Oh, I am picking up a few hints," answered the professor. "For instance, Wall street can give me points for a lecture on watering stock; your tenderloin seems to be given over to the sowing of wild oats, and your street cars beat hay presses and cotton gins as compressors."

DEPOSITS OF SURETY COMPANIES.

Portland Oregonian. No one has yet introduced in the legislature a bill to require surety companies to make deposits in the state treasury as a means of securing the fulfillment of their obligations. When some city, county or the state has lost a few thousand dollars through the default of an officer who has an insolvent surety company as a bondsmen, people will wonder why some law was not passed to protect the public under such circumstances.

The law merely requires that when the company begins doing business in the state it must have a paid-up capital of \$100,000. It is not even required that this capital must be unimpaired. After a company has once entered upon business in this state it may impair its capital and be worth nothing whatever, yet it must be accepted as surety for public officers, administrators, trustees, etc. In case of defaultation the state or county must look outside the state of Oregon for the property upon which to levy in order to enforce payment of an obligation.

Insurance companies are required to deposit in the state treasury bonds to the amount of \$50,000, which are held by the state as security for the fulfillment of the company's obligations. Nothing whatever is required of surety companies, which do a very similar business. The secretary of state has twice called attention to this serious defect in the law, but the last legislature gave no heed and the present legislature has thus far followed the example of its predecessor, probably upon the theory that since no losses have ever been sustained none ever will be.

The practice of giving official bonds with surety companies as sureties is now, but growing rapidly. Before an individual can be accepted as a surety he must be a citizen of the state and pay that he is worth double the amount for which he is a surety. A corporation, to serve in the same capacity, need not be worth anything. By making it compulsory upon the state and county to accept such bonds with corporations as sureties the legislature conferred great advantages upon these concerns. In addition to that, the law requires that the fees for the surety service for trustees, administrators, etc., must be paid by the estate or trust fund.

The state of New Jersey requires a deposit of \$50,000, and also provides that if any surety company wishes to withdraw from the state it must first secure an agreement from some other company or person to assume all its obligations. Oregon now has a law which provides that the statute of limitations shall not run against the state or a county, so a similar provision as to the continuance of the deposit should be made.

RAILROAD DEATH ROLL.

Conspicuous Difference Between Great Britain and the United States. Chicago Tribune. In 1901 282 passengers on American railroads were killed by train collisions and wrecks. Not one passenger was killed on British rails. The mileage of the American railroads exceeds that of the railways of Great Britain, but the latter carry more passengers yearly than do the former.

The British record is one which should put American railroad managers to shame. They have labored successfully to run the theory that safety is to be secured by increasing the speed of the trains. It would have been more to the purpose if they had endeavored successfully to secure for passengers the same immunity from death that British passengers enjoy.

There is one conspicuous difference between Great Britain and the United States. In the one the block system is in universal use. In the other it is in operation on only about 25,000 miles of track, which is about one-tenth of the total mileage. It is admitted that this system tends to avert accidents. It does not prevent them in this country, as is shown by the recent dreadful accident on the Central New Jersey. It was due to the fault of the engineer in overlooking or disregarding signals which were properly displayed.

The block system has been introduced in the United States so recently and to so limited an extent that there are few, if any, engineers who have been brought up under it and have learned the great lesson that signals must be obeyed immediately. The engineer on the Central New Jersey express train said he thought the danger signal would turn white. If he had been better trained he would not have thought he would have stopped.

After engineers have grown up under the block system there will be few, if any, serious accidents on roads where it is used. Therefore it is necessary for the roads to extend the system rapidly and give passengers the effective protection they can get.

Passengers on English roads have the one great safeguard which has been mentioned. They have still another. The men who manage English railroads and their employes are not so reckless as the Ameri-

SUGGESTIONS WORTHY OF CONSIDERATION IN NEBRASKA.

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OLD GLORY.

Old Glory! Say who by the ship and the crew And the long blended ranks of the Gray And the blue and the white, Who gave you the name of Old Glory, the name that you bear With such pride everywhere, As you cast yourself free to the rapturous air, And reap out full length, as we're wanting you to— Who gave you that name, with the ring of the name, And the honor and fame so beaming to you? Your stripes stroked in ripples of White and of Red, With your stars at their glittering best overhead, By day or by night, Laughing down from their little square balconies of freedom, Who gave you the name of Old Glory? Say who?

Who gave you the name of Old Glory? The Old Banner lifted, and faltering then in vague lips and whispering O! silent again.

Old Glory, speak out! We are asking about How you happened to "favor" a name, so to say, That sounds so familiar and careless and easy, As we cheer it and shout in our wild, blue-eyes way— We, the crowd, every man of us, calling We, Tom, Dick and Harry, each swinging his hat, And hurrahing "Old Glory!" like you were our king.

Who gave you the name, we all know, were as common as sin; And you seem to like you humor us all, And wait us your thanks, as we hail you, and fall Into line, with you over us, waving us on, Where our glorified, sanctified betters have gone.

And this is the reason we're wanting to know (And you're wanting it so!) Where our own fathers went we are willing to go, Who gave you the name of Old Glory? Oh— Who gave you the name of Old Glory?

The old flag unfurled with a billowy thrill For an instant; then wistfully sighted and still.

Old Glory, the story we're wanting to hear is what the plain facts of your christening were; For your name, just to hear it, Repeat it, and cheer it, is a tang to the ear, As salt as a tear; And seeing you fly, and the boys marching by, There's a shout in the throat and a blur in the eye, An aching to live for you always— or die!

If, then, we still keep you waving on high, And so, by our love For you, floating above, And the song of all wars and the sorrows thereof, Who gave you the name of Old Glory, and why, Are we thrilled at the name of Old Glory? Then the old banner leaped like a sail in the blast, And uttered an audible answer at last, And said, with a shake of the voice, and I said: By the driven snow white and the living blue of my bars, and their heaven of stars— ever— By the symbol conjoined of them all, skyward cast, As I float from the steep, or flap at the mast, Or droop o'er the sod where the long My name is as old as the glory of God, So I came by the name of OLD GLORY.

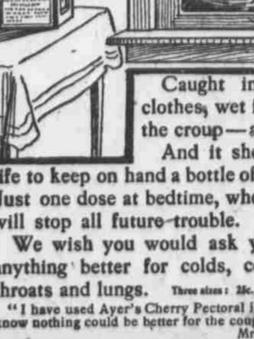
CAUGHT IN THE SHOWER!

Damp clothes, wet feet, colds, night coughs, the croup—a part of school life. And it should be a part of home life to keep on hand a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Just one dose at bedtime, when the cold is threatened, will stop all future trouble.

We wish you would ask your doctor if he knows anything better for colds, coughs, bronchitis, weak throats and lungs. There also is Dr. J.C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for eight years, and I know nothing could be better for the coughs and colds of children."

Mrs. W. H. Brymer, Shelby, Ala.



Dr. J.C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Solely for medicinal purposes. Beware of cheap imitations.