

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS: One Year, \$10.00; Six Months, \$6.00; Three Months, \$3.50; Single Copies, 10c.

DELIVERED BY CARRIER. Daily (without Sunday), per copy, 10c; Daily (including Sunday), per week, 60c; Sunday, per copy, 10c.

REMITTANCES. Remit by draft, express or postal order. Payable to The Bee Publishing Company.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, Douglas County, ss. George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, deposes that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bees printed during the month of July, 1903, was as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Copies, Total, Net total sales, Net average sales.

Parties leaving for summer. Parties leaving the city for the summer may have the Bee sent to them regularly by notifying The Bee Business office, in person or by mail.

Ward Edison should perfect his electric-propelled vehicle first and frighten the auto-faddists afterward.

No one has yet found a better remedy for the summer outing habit than an excursion over land or sea.

Having saved the Manilla water works again, the Thurston Rifles may feel free to go to the relief of the Kansans at the brewery.

The Venetians are said to claim Plus X as "their pope," but they will generously share him with members of the church in other lands.

General Miles' farewell address to the army has been issued and from now on General Corbin and General Miles will not even salute each other as they pass.

Circuit Prosecutor Folk's cup of glory must be full. Envious politicians are joining with the unmasked hoodlums in "knocking" his boom for the Missouri governorship.

As a retired officer, General Miles will be able to talk for publication as often and as much as he may wish. And if he doesn't start at it quickly, most people will miss their guess.

President Roosevelt has been notified that the appointment recently made of a place on the supreme bench of New Mexico has been declined. It is to be noted that the appointee is not an Ohio man.

If Governor Pennypacker only had a chance to enforce the Chinese law of libel on those offending editors, several editorial triads in Pennsylvania would be advertised as awaiting new occupants.

The crime of 1873 does not seem to have prevented cotton from mounting from 6 to 15 cents a pound, and southern Bryanite demagogues have reached the conclusion that cotton and silver have parted company forever.

LIBERTY—THE BETTING SIN.

The cancer that is gnawing at the vitals of the American commonwealth and sapping the very foundations of the republic is the bribery of its public servants. Gradually but surely the standard of integrity is being lowered and public sentiment no longer revolts at the betrayal of public trusts and the miscarriage of justice through the open or covert purchase of lawmakers, judges, courts and executives.

That bribery has increased enormously within the past quarter of a century is conceded by all who have had occasion to observe and study municipal, state and national legislatures and governments. The periodic upheavals over bribery scandals from the overthrow of Boss Tweed and the Tammany ring in New York to the more recent prosecution of municipal bribe-takers and bribe-givers in Missouri are simply eruptions from the deep-seated core of the cancer.

Corporate magnates who pride themselves on their high character and who always proclaim themselves the foes of lawlessness and anarchy, do not hesitate to engage in systematic outlawry and frequently glory in their wholesale bribery of legislatures and in the bribery of high public officials, and even in the corruption of men occupying the bench, when they must know that they and their subordinates and agents have perpetrated acts more criminal than dynamiting city halls or state and national capitols.

The chief lobby agent of the railroads converging in Missouri, who has just before the grand jury that is now investigating bribery charges against members of the late Missouri legislature, declares as an excuse for the criminal operations of the railroad lobby that railroads would not maintain these boodle distributors at the state capitols were it not for the periodic efforts of blackmailing lawmakers to hold up and sandbag the railroad interests.

The entering wedge employed by the railroads for the corruption of legislatures and public officers is the railroad pass. Within the past few months A. M. Baker, a member of congress, representing one of the Brooklyn districts, has declined a pass sent to him by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company.

Everybody conversant with the net result of pass bribery knows that the acceptance of the pass is regarded by the lobby boodle distributors as a "wink" that they can go a little further without stirring up resentment. And they usually follow up the railroad pass with an invitation into the oil room, where liquor and cigars are handed out as "courtesies to the office," and eventually more valuable gifts are distributed and the public officer Jared to his own ruin and the betrayal of his constituency for private gain.

If the corporate magnates, who so fear the sandbagging of blackmailers in the legislature, would expose the rascals and have them prosecuted, there would be no need of maintaining a boodle lobby, for all reputable lawmakers would deal fairly by them and give their accredited representatives a public hearing on every occasion when bills affecting their interests are pending. But the corporate lobby is not organized for the purpose of holding sandbaggers at bay, but for the deliberate purpose of defeating wholesome legislation demanded by the people and promoting legislation to increase the corporate income and enlarge corporate privilege.

Sooner or later the American people must stamp out bribery or bribery will stamp out the republic. To say that Omaha can never become a manufacturing city until it can get cheaper power from the projected Platte river canal is to contradict stubborn facts. Omaha is already a very important manufacturing city. Its packing houses, smelting works, iron foundries, mills and factories employ year in and year out more than 10,000 men and women. In fact, there would be no excuse for investing in a power canal for the benefit of Omaha if Omaha were not in position to create an immediate demand for a very large volume of power for existing manufacturing concerns. It is true, however, that Omaha

TEST OF STEEL TRUST NEAR.

In the opinion of some careful observers of the financial and industrial situation it can only be a short time when the Steel trust will be put to a test which will determine whether that combination is to continue or to disintegrate. Recent events have certainly had the effect to produce a very strong feeling of distrust regarding the steel combination. There was not a suspicion when the decline in stocks began that the securities of the United States Steel corporation were in the slightest danger. On the contrary the purely universal impression was that whatever other securities might suffer, those of this mighty combination would be unscathed and by their stability would vindicate the wisdom of the financiers behind it.

The extraordinary decline in the stock of the Steel trust has shown how little was the ground for the faith of the public in that combination, at least in regard to its ability to maintain the market value of its stocks at the price to which the promoters had advanced it. Mr. Morgan, the promoter of the combination, recently said that it is in a stronger and better position than ever before. Evidence that such is the case is yet to be presented, the opinion of the monarch of promoters being no longer accepted as unquestionable authority in respect to any of the combinations with the formation of which he has been prominently connected.

A DEFECT IN THE LAW.

The Accident Bulletin, issued quarterly by the Interstate Commerce commission, giving a tabulation of the reported accidents on the various railroads of the United States, furnishes a lot of interesting and useful information, but also discloses a defect in the law that ought to be remedied by congress at an early day. In the preface to the statistical compilations the explanation is offered that the "accident law" covers only mishaps to employees while at work and passengers in transit and examination of the returns shows that they are by no means all inclusive. The classified list embraces:

- (1) Collision; (2) derailments; (3) miscellaneous train accidents, including locomotive boiler explosions; (4) coupling or uncoupling cars; (5) while doing other work about trains or while attending switches; (6) coming in contact with overhead bridges, structures at side of track, etc.; (7) falling from cars or engines or while getting on or off; (8) other causes.

INTERNATIONAL CONCILIATION.

It is a very optimistic view which the French members of the parliamentary arbitration group take in regard to their recent visit to England, where they exchanged views with members of the British government in regard to the policy of international conciliation and arbitration. They appear to be very confident that the result of the interchange of views will be a treaty of agreement under which future differences between the two countries, at least of a minor character, may be amicably settled and a decided step be taken in behalf of international peace.

That the conference was in a high degree satisfactory there appears to be no question. The French advocates of the principle of arbitration were received in England in the most cordial way possible and treated with great consideration. They found among the leading men of England with whom they came in contact a very earnest feeling of interest in the arbitration idea and a general sentiment favorable to an understanding between France and England that would insure the settlement of all differences that could properly be submitted to arbitration. Speaking of the matter the leader of the French arbitration group said that the aim is to make the arbitration proposition absolutely practical and to extend it until there exists a similar basis of agreement throughout the countries of Europe and America.

"Having brought about an exchange of views between the members of the French and British Parliaments," he said, "I next wish to see a similar exchange of views between American and French parliamentarians. I expect to go to St. Louis next year to deliver an address on diplomacy at the international congress in connection with the exposition and hope to make then definite plans for bringing to Europe a delegation of representative American officials and parliamentarians, who are certain to be accorded a splendid reception on this side of the Atlantic."

So far as American interest in this matter is concerned, the French advocates of international arbitration may be sure of receiving the most cordial recognition and encouragement. What they are seeking to accomplish is in complete accord, in its essential character, with what this country has been urging upon the nations for a very long time. Without desiring to detract in the least from the most commendable

POPE PIUS THE TENTH.

St. Louis Republic: Coming from the people, the new pope may be expected to comprehend the democratic spirit which is modifying all social and political institutions in the nations of the world. No other choice of the College of Cardinals would have promised more of usefulness to the human race.

Chicago Chronicle: Pius X bids fair to be a conciliatory pontiff, rather than a lion of the tribe of Judah. His history is one of amiability and the gift of acquiring the affections of those whom he desires to attach to himself. It is a history which promises happily for the great ecclesiastical organization to whose primacy he has now been elevated.

Buffalo Express: The new pope comes into authority at a propitious time in the history of the Roman Catholic church. In the long reign of his illustrious predecessor the church expanded, and increased in spiritual power and force in a truly wonderful manner. It should be easy for a man noted for his saintliness and his love for humanity to take up the task laid down by Christ.

Baltimore American: In the election of Pius X, the cardinals have carefully avoided going to extremes. They have, on the one hand, ignored the party of inaction, the intransigent, representing the ultra-conservative forces which hold that above all things the tradition must be respected.

Chicago Tribune: Pius X was not the curia, or court cardinal. He therefore was not of the class of cardinals which is much in Rome. He has not made any enemies among the great Roman cardinals, neither has he become so attached to any one faction of them as to lose his perspective regarding their faults. On account of this aloofness he will probably be able to govern with a freer and firmer hand than if he had been the candidate of a particular element.

Philadelphia Press: In the United States the election of a pope who owes nothing to birth or parentage will provoke a general approval and a sincere confidence in his choice of policy of which he has no family influence. The obscurity which surrounds the origin, birth and parentage of Pius X, his early and struggling life, the kindly nurture of a great charitable foundation, and his steady promotion to the high place he now takes, without personal favor or worldly power, all powerfully appeal to the imagination and ideals of Americans schooled to desire all paths open to all men.

Detroit Free Press: Leo XIII was the son of a count, and belonged to one of the oldest families in Italy. Pius X is the son of a peasant, and none of the other members of his family has arisen above the status of the petty bourgeoisie. While the Roman Catholic church has a monarchical form of government, the hierarchy is nevertheless a republic in its opportunities. The peasant's son has an equal chance with the noble's son to sit in Peter's chair if he possess the ability and the scholarship and the spiritual qualities demanded of a wearer of the triple crown. Lowliness of birth disqualifies nobody for the highest offices in the church.

Typical of American Waste.

According to calculations made by the Railway Age of Chicago, the railroads of the country are using 130,000,000 ties a year merely to replace those worn out by use. They cost the roads about \$50,000,000 annually, and what also of their cost to the forest of the country? There is tremendous waste even in this apparently small matter. The life of the average tie used by American railroads is not much over five years, but in France ties from beachwood treated with preservatives are found to be good for thirty years. The railroad tie, like a good many other things, is typical of American waste and extravagance.

Real "Velvet" in Prospect.

Crisp bank notes are to disappear. The government is going to use velvety paper that does not shrink. This is an invention of two government employes, and will enable accurate maps to be printed. As all paper now shrinks more or less an accurate map cannot be made by printing, the shrinkage of the paper changing the scale. Under this new invention that difficulty will be overcome. As the new paper will be more enduring it is the intention to use it for notes, postage stamps and so on. The loss of the crispness in the notes will not be felt by the public in general, as it is something they hear about as a rule rather than experience.

in the Land of Partings.

This is a mighty funny world, and the humorist is the only person who is thoroughly in tune with it. For instance, when a woman who has had trouble with hubby goes to Sioux Falls and stays six months it is known by all her friends and acquaintances that she is there to get a divorce. But if she is frank enough to say it is her purpose in sojourning in that land of partings the fact may be adduced against her in court and stay proceedings.

The Wizard and the "Autos."

If the wizard of Menlo Park is not out in his calculations, we are shortly to have automobiles at a figure within the reach of all but the most needy. Perhaps this will make "autos" as common as bicycles became under the cheapening process, and so cause the "auto" to follow the bicycle into the limbo of things out of fashion. Meantime, self-propelling wagons are likely to become as prevalent as bicycles were three or four years ago.

Where Are the Injunctions?

Federal injunctions are still outstanding against the so-called meat trust; but if there has been any material reduction in prices from the advance of two years ago which stirred up a furious agitation against the trust, consumers in this part of the country do not know much about it. Now the packers are reported to have determined upon another advance. Therefore let a few more injunctions issue.

Blowing Off the Froth.

The tales about the immense sums lost by rich men in Wall street during the present pinch sound very big, but are not particularly alarming. They were all paper possessions. There has been no tangible property lost, and there has been very little, if any, loss of general public confidence in the immediate business outlook.

Royalty Outlasted.

Leopold of Belgium has been visiting Paris again, but since American steel trust magnates have begun patronizing the French capital his majesty's arrival arouses relatively small interest among the changeable merchants and members of the chorus.

Tompering the Narrow Road.

A man can get a better reputation for piety by dealing squarely in business six days in the week than he can by going to church regularly every Sunday.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Minneapolis Times: A woman preacher in the east emphatically declares that she would rather have her daughter in hell than in society. True, she wouldn't require so many clothes, and then it is much easier to get into the former place—in the east. Moreover, some people confound the two—there is a popular saw to the effect that one must go to heaven for comfort, but to the other place for society.

Chicago Chronicle: Brother Ransom of the African Methodist church is another colored citizen who is inclined to damn Booker Washington with faint praise. It need only be remarked that when Washington's critics shall have accomplished one-tenth of what he has done for his race their animadversions will be entitled to consideration. Until that time they are hardly likely to have any market effect.

Rebecca Harding Davis in the Independent: A few years ago, as we all remember, when a great railway king died, every train on the system which he controlled stopped wherever it might be during the hour of his funeral. Later, when Mr. McKinley died, the whole country stood still while his body was laid to rest. Traffic stopped from Maine to California, even the most crowded streets of New York were silent and motionless for that half hour. Men uncovered and women breathed a prayer. I wonder that the Catholic church, which is so ready to use every means to influence popular opinion and so skillful in using them, did not honor her great dead in some such way.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

"Working like Hecuba" is no longer a means of promotion in the Postoffice department at Washington. Borelli's comet started out with two tails and acquired a third tail in its travels. A dress suit tends that way when the pace is swift.

Civilization is at a standstill among the natives of Indian Territory. Nothing better than straight soda water can be had to grease the wheels of progress. The halloo story from Greeley takes the summer prize without further competition. Strange the iceman did not throw in a few picks to vary the scenery.

A New York woman has been sent to jail and fined \$50 for beating her husband. There's a court to tie to, benedicti. May its frowns and fines never grow less. A bronze chariot of ancient build has been added to the relics in the New York museum. It was bought in Paris for a fabulous price. Yet scores of prize relics could be had for a fraction of the money among New York hacks.

The Montana girl who held up and arrested two boozey desperadoes concluded to reform one by marrying him. "As long as I arrested him," she said, "it is only fair that I make amends in some way." Therefore she gave him a life sentence, provided the courts do not intervene. An epidemic of ancient blue laws in Pittsburg makes the thirty of all ages throw a fit on Sunday. Even soda fountains are corked. Things have come to such a desperate pass that drug stores are handing out quinine pills to the afflicted who have the price. A "stetk" goes with each pill to facilitate the swallow.

William Durant has completed nearly seventy years of active service on the Boston Transcript, and has just celebrated his eighty-seventh birthday. He is fourteen years older than the Transcript, whose service he entered when it was four years old. The record is a notable one and is possible only in an institution drawing sustenance from milk street.

Let deputants furl their tongues and historians revise their claims. A Chicago professor settles for all time the cause of the Civil war. An ice cap spread over the country several million years ago and left a bunch of fighting microbes to afflict the country some forty years ago. It is confidently believed the discovery will furnish Chicago sufficient gaiety to dispense with vaudeville for a day or two.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

"Now that we're all through, dear," said Mrs. Newmire, "I want to tell you a little secret. I prepared this dinner all by myself. What do you think of it?" "Well, love, regard the great brute, the watermelon was very fair."—Philadelphia Press.

"You used to sing 'Every morn I send you violets, before we were married,'" said Mrs. Brinkin, with a sigh. "Yes," answered Mr. Brinkin, "but my devotion has taken a more practical form. Every month I pay the meat bill."—Washington Star.

"Talk about man being the lord of creation," exclaimed Mrs. Ferguson, "that would the garden of Eden itself have been without Eve!" "What was it after she came?" demanded Mr. Ferguson, in a rasping voice. "Chicago Tribune."

"He-Do you think it will be hard for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven?" "Oh, Mr. Moneybags, this is so evident! But I am sure mamma will be delighted!"—New York Sun.

"But if I were to prove to you," said the persistent suitor, "that I would go to the ends of the earth for you, how would you treat me?" "If I had you there," replied the weary girl, "I'd be delighted to treat you; that is to say, I'd be glad to blow you off."—Chicago News.

Father-Mabel and her young man are still in the parlor. Mother-How do you know they're still there? Father-Because everything is still there. Detroit Free Press.

"Surely," said the Rev. Mr. Grassway, "you agree with me that there should be complete rest from all labor on the Sabbath." "Exactly," replied the unregenerate man, "so I've decided not to go to church at all this summer. It pains me so to see you perspiring in the pulpit."—Philadelphia Catholic Standard.

A SONG OF LONG AGO.

James Whitcomb Riley. A song of long ago— Sing it lightly, sing it low; Sing it softly, like the lisp of the lips when we used to know. When our baby daughter spilled From the happy hours filled With a music sweet as robin ever trilled.

Let the fragrant summer breeze, And the leaves of locust trees, And the apple buds and blossoms and the wings of honey bees, All partake with glee. Till the happy hours filled With a music sweet as robin ever trilled.

Let the eyes of fancy turn Where the tumbled pipes burn, Like embers in the orchard's lap of tumbled grass and fern; And the wa'ward wind, Still stinging, plod behind The tender press—the good, old-fashioned kind!

Blend in the song the moan Of the dove that grieves alone And the wild whirr of the locust and the hum of the drowsy drone. And the low coo of that call Through the pasture bars, when all The landscape faints away at even-fall.

Then, far away and clear, Through the dusty atmosphere, Let the wailing of the kilted be the only sound you hear. Oh, sweet and sad and low, As the memory may know, Is the glad, pathetic song of Long Ago.

SCHOOLS.

BROWNELL HALL, OMAHA.

Social atmosphere home-like and happy. General and college preparatory courses. Exceptional advantages in music, art and literary interpretation. Prepares for any college open to women. Vassar, Wellesley, St. Johns, Western Reserve University, University of Nebraska and University of Chicago, admit pupils without examination on the certificates of the principal and faculty. Thoroughness insisted upon as essential to character building. Physical training under a professional director. Well equipped gymnasium, ample provision for the door sports, including private skating grounds. Send for illustrated catalogue. Miss Macrae, Principal.

Advertisement for Brownell Hall, Omaha, featuring an illustration of a woman and child, and text: "Strongest in the World" Another practical illustration of the advantage of insuring the lives of debtors. READ THIS LETTER: Omaha, Neb., July 21, 1903. Mr. H. D. Neely, Manager, Equitable Life Assurance Society, Omaha, Nebraska.