THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year $6.00
Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year 8.00
Illustrated Bee, One Year 2.00
Sunday Bee, One Year 2.00
Saturday Bee, One Year 1.50
Weekly Bee, One Year .65

OFFICES.

Omaha: The Bee Building.
South Omaha: City Hall Building, Twenty-fifth and N Streets.
Council Bluffs: 10 Pearl Street.
Chicago: 1640 Unity Building.
New York: Temple Court.
Washington: 501 Fourteenth Street.
Sioux City: 611 Park Street.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

BUSINESS LETTERS.

Business letters and remittances should be addressed: The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha.

REMITTANCES.

Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company. Only 2-cent stamps accepted in payment of mail accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha or Eastern exchanges, not accepted.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
George B. Tzschuck, 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 October, 1900, was as follows:

1	27,220	17	27,450
2	27,910	18	27,390
3	28,330	19	27,470
4	27,910	20	27,670
5	28,590	21	28,430
6	27,960	22	28,730
7	27,110	23	28,790
8	27,430	24	29,050
9	27,520	25	30,030
10	27,480	26	30,580
11	27,520	27	30,490
12	27,370	28	28,435
13	27,420	29	25,134
14	26,720	30	30,770
15	27,460	31	30,980
16	27,370		

Total 882,719
Less unsold and returned copies 11,841

Net total sales 870,878
Net daily average 28,092

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this first day of November, A. D. 1900.
M. B. HUNGATE,
(Seal.) Notary Public.

The battleship Kentucky is hardly true to its godmother if it forces the Turk to take water.

The local Bryan organ may be expected soon to change its name to "The Prize Fighters' Own."

The young duke of Manchester had ample reason to observe the American custom of Thanksgiving.

That Indian supply depot is coming. So is Christmas. It is to be hoped the supply depot gets here first.

Popocratic officials are the only Nebraskans who had any occasion to make any mental reservations in their thanks.

Prize fighting may in some people's eyes be no more brutal than foot ball, but the sentiment of this community is not cultivated up to that point yet.

The question of charter revision in South Omaha seems to have simmered down to the question of who shall do the revising—the taxpayers, the taxeaters or the taxshirkers?

As usual Omaha contributes the bulk of the program for the annual session of the Nebraska State Teachers' association. When it comes to educational matters Omaha is always to the front.

Has anyone heard anything of Adlai Stevenson since election? His late friends should at least dig around the spot where the landslide overwhelmed him enough to allow air to reach him.

Lancaster county has been enumerated by the census man out of the law providing for its county government. The coming legislature will be kept busy patching holes made by the census man.

Charlie Towne sees a rift in the clouds in a chance for a one month's appointment as United States senator to fill the vacancy created by the death of the late Senator Davis. There is balm in Gilead.

Mr. Bryan is deprived of even the consolation that he secured as large a popular vote as four years ago. With an immense increase in the total vote he fell almost 200,000 behind his 1896 record.

A Buddhist priestess has come to this country to preach her doctrine and secure converts if she can. It remains for America to show that it can treat missionaries more gently than the Chinese have done.

A man whose chief claim to notoriety lay in a serious quarrel with Andrew Jackson has just died at his home in southern Illinois. That he survived until this day is evidence that he was made of tough material.

Mr. Bryan's letter to his home guards shows that he is still planted on the Declaration of Independence as the bulwark of human rights. He seems to overlook the fact that his application for a patent right on the declaration has been rejected.

Iowa breathes easier now that the official canvass shows the proposition to hold a constitutional convention to have been defeated by 555 votes. That constitutional convention threatened to be an elephant on the hands of our neighbors in the Hawkeye state.

Mark Hanna should not have been in such a hurry to declare unequivocally he could not be a candidate for president four years hence. He should have allowed democratic organs to use him as a scarecrow a little longer—they have little enough to amuse themselves with at present.

The latest name invented to describe a malady which is akin to smallpox is "The Cuban Itch." The doctors may be relied upon to keep pace with the times in manufacturing new names for old diseases. No matter what they call it, the usual precautions against contagious disease should be observed.

FRENCH SYMPATHY WITH BOERS.

The sympathy with the Boers which the French people have manifested since the arrival of Mr. Kruger in France was strongly emphasized in the unanimous vote of sympathy with the former president of the Transvaal republic by the Chamber of Deputies. It is to be inferred from the report that this action was of a distinctly personal nature, but it is not therefore any the less significant of the feeling in France. That appears to be unanimously on the side of the Boers and there is no doubt that the resolution adopted by the general council of the Seine, in favor of the French government taking the initiative in an endeavor to bring about arbitration of the issues between Great Britain and the Boers, expressed the general popular wish.

But the government will not take such a step, knowing that not only would it be futile, but that the effect probably would be unfavorable to the relations between Great Britain and France. M. Delcasse, the French minister of foreign affairs, is reported to have informed Mr. Kruger that the attitude of France is unchanged and that while the government will not discourage any other country from taking the initiative in intervention, it will not make the first move. It would, however, under certain conditions, join in an endeavor to bring about peace and a settlement.

There is no encouragement in this for the Boers, but rather the contrary, for if republican France, which has interests in South Africa, will not take the initiative in an endeavor to secure peace, certainly no other European power will do so. The hope of Mr. Kruger was in France and he has now nowhere else to look for the assistance he desires. He may receive public ovations in Germany, but the government will pay no attention to him. In a word, his visit to Europe, if intended to obtain aid for the Boers, is utterly fruitless and while his future purpose is not disclosed there is no reason to believe that he can accomplish anything. French dislike of the British has been freely vented, but there is poor consolation in that for the struggling Boers.

NEW YORK'S ANTI-VICE CRUSADE.

The anti-vice crusade in New York City is being pushed with vigor and earnestness and already has produced good results, though a great deal of work is yet to be done before the cleansing of the metropolis is as thorough as it is practicable to make it. The Tammany "purity committee" appointed by order of Croker seems to be acting in good faith, but the citizens' committee which is prosecuting an investigation of conditions is chiefly relied upon to bring about the desired reforms. This committee has declined to unite with that of Tammany in carrying on the investigation and it is undoubtedly better that it should act independently, as thereby the committee of Tammany will be induced to exercise greater zeal and vigilance. The Chamber of Commerce has also taken up the matter and its powerful influence will be exerted to advance the crusade.

With these forces at work the needed reform should be assured, but in order that when attained it may be made permanent there must be a change in the government of the city. The political organization that is responsible for the existing deplorable conditions cannot be trusted to continue reform if retained in power. Tammany lives upon the vice and crime of the metropolis, giving protection for the tribute it receives from the worst elements of society. It did not willingly adopt its present course, but was forced to it by an irresistible popular demand for reform. Besides, the municipal election will be held next year and the professed desire for improved conditions has this in view.

New York City cannot be wholly cleansed of vice and crime, but this movement, if persisted in, will be of great benefit to the city and the good accomplished may endure if the people will drive from power the corrupt political organization responsible for the deplorable state of affairs.

COUNSELING CAUTION.

Senator Hale of Maine thinks that if the republican party will observe caution and conservatism it can retain political control for years. In order to secure the continued support of a majority of the voters he says that taxation must be reduced, extravagant expenditures stopped, appropriations cut down and we must go upon the theory that the revenues will not hold out at the present figures. Mr. Hale is opposed to the policy of holding the Philippines, but believes that the party and the administration can be trusted to deal wisely with that problem. As to Cuba, he says we must help the Cubans just as fast as possible to set up their own government and allow them to run without restriction their governmental machinery.

It is judicious counsel. Already a bill is being prepared for the reduction of taxation which will have the earnest support of the administration. As to expenditures, it is expected that congress will not indulge in any extravagance, though some necessary addition to expenditures is possible. Senator Hale is probably right in saying that the revenues will not hold out at the present figures. They are likely to do so for the next year or two, but sooner or later there is certain to be a decrease and it is wise to prepare for that. We must go on for a time adding to our naval power, we must maintain a military establishment equal to present demands and all departments of the public service must be kept at the present high standard of efficiency. But there must be no extravagance or waste and we do not doubt that this will be found to be the general sentiment among republican congressmen and also that of the administration.

No one realizes more fully than President McKinley the wisdom and duty of caution and conservatism. He showed this in his speech before the Union League club of Philadelphia last week and doubtless will make it still more manifest in his forthcoming annual message. He understands that there was a very large conservative element that supported the republican ticket in the presidential election and which is entitled to some consideration. This element, it may confidently be assumed, will not be ignored by the administration. The republican party has a great responsibility and a great opportunity. If it shall act with wisdom and prudence, keeping in view the interests and welfare of the people and faithfully executing the public will, there is every reason to believe that it can hold control of the government for years.

A BOARD OF CONTROL.

It is hinted that Governor Dietrich in his inaugural message to the legislature will recommend the creation of a board of control along similar lines to that which has been adopted with such good results in Iowa. The Iowa system is, perhaps, not entirely applicable to Nebraska, because of constitutional obstacles in the way, but it is proposed that some plan be devised by which the idea can be utilized without straining the constitution.

So far as the taxpaying public is concerned a board of control would be welcomed as a distinct step in the direction of reform in the administration and management of our state institutions. The board would have supervision of the administrative staff of these institutions and work a consolidation of the supply and commissary departments, with undoubted saving of expense and improvement in the service. By such consolidation the contracts for the various state institutions, instead of being split up into small lots as now, would be combined and awarded to the lowest bidder, who could afford to put prices down to bedrock on such a large undertaking. The ability of the state to exact strict compliance with the terms of all contracts would also be strengthened because all supplies would be more readily subjected to exact tests and expert inspection.

If Nebraska wants to take advantage of the experience of other states it will find an instructive lesson in Iowa's State Board of Control.

The Interstate Commerce commission has rendered a decision which will be a severe shock to railroad stock manipulators. It has decided that in fixing rates, stock in railways issued without consideration, as is the case in most foreclosure reorganization plans, is not entitled to any consideration as against the rights of the public to reasonable charges. The enforcement of such decisions as this would soon squeeze the water out of most corporation stocks and do away with one of the greatest evils of modern public corporations.

If the foreign press wants to see just how much President McKinley and the administration is affected by their fulminations against the policy of the United States in dealing with the Chinese situation it should recall the result of the wonderful assaults made by the popocratic papers in this country during the past campaign. Every development in China has shown the position of the United States to be the correct one and some day Europe will thank this country for preventing a great blunder in the Orient.

The city authorities are exercising their power to require the removal of condemned shacks which endanger surrounding property in the business center of the city. No one has any right to keep tinder boxes on his premises liable at any time to go up in smoke, or tumble-down buildings menacing the lives of inmates, simply because they can be rented.

Iowa criminal statistics show a steady decrease in crime there during the past four years. This is doubtless the inevitable result of better times. When work is scarce many not naturally criminal are driven by desperation to commit crimes which they would not think of if they had legitimate methods of relieving their necessities.

Chance to Retaliate.
Detroit Journal.

Abdul Hamid might retaliate by demanding the right to establish a consulate at Limon, Colo., or at some other point where lynchings are frequent happenings.

Another Sign of Prosperity.
Philadelphia Times.

Since it is calculated by the end of this year the American hen will have contributed 13,000,000,000 eggs to national prosperity, may her sun never set is only an expression of proper regard.

Another Shattered Idol.
Indianapolis Press.

Colonel Jack Chinn can no longer pose as the beau ideal of chivalry. A Tennessee belle has called him down for want of gallantry in allowing her to mount her horse unassisted while he stood idly by.

A Blasted Outrage.
Baltimore American.

The British are alarmed over the successes of American manufacturers in Africa. But, then, it cannot be said that the British themselves are going about the right way to secure the business and good will of that section.

Very Uncertain Constitution.
Baltimore American.

It ought to hasten the czar's convalescence to find out how popular he is. But it shows, too, how undesirable is the state of a nation which has no constitution to depend on but the uncertain one of a delicate ruler.

Some Things Worth Knowing.
Chicago News.

Lord Wolseley is said to be quitting the post of commander-in-chief of the British army because he will no longer endure the blame for the blunders in the African campaign. If Wolseley tells all he knows on this subject it would make an interesting volume.

Ocean Test of the Holland.
Philadelphia Press.

The proposed test for the Holland submarine boat of a trip to Cuba and subsequently a transatlantic voyage in the roughest month of the year should, if successful, set at rest the last lingering doubt as to its value and utility. There is no doubt that the Holland boat marks the beginning of a new era in offensive and defensive sea power. This fact was recognized months before naval inspection officials reluctantly conceded it.

Sharing Profits with Workmen.
New York Tribune.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad has generously decided to share a part of the proceeds of its increased prosperity with its engineers and firemen and is raising wages and reducing hours of work. This is a praiseworthy policy and it sets an admirable example for imitation on the part of other flourishing corporations which are taking in large profits.

OFFICERS FROM THE RANKS.

Protest Against Denying Civilians a Chance for Promotion.
St. Paul Pioneer Press.

No proposition to shut any door of opportunity against capable and deserving citizens, in favor of a limited few, is likely to find any favor with the people, or, it is to be hoped, with congress. Of this order is Adjutant General Corbin's recommendation to congress for the repeal or modification of the army regulations permitting the promotion from the ranks of meritorious non-commissioned officers, and of any enlisted men, physically and otherwise qualified, under thirty years of age, who shall successfully compete at certain prescribed examinations for commissions. General Corbin's complaint is that these provisions unjustly curtail the otherwise exclusive privileges of West Point graduates, especially as the enlisted man may pass the examinations and receive a commission after two years' service in the army, while the West Pointer has to study for four years before he is eligible for a commission. But the men who enter the army as privates, and then succeed, by dint of diligence, in passing the examinations, have usually spent a good deal of time previously at schools which in a measure have supplied a good part of the training bestowed at West Point. As to military drill, the enlisted man probably gets as much or more of it in two years as does the West Pointer in four.

Furthermore, the number of appointments to West Point available in any congressional district is so small that, without the opportunities offered under the regulations now existing, it would continually happen that young men with a special aptitude for a military career would be shut out from any opening. Not a few such, feeling it "in their bones" that they could win commissions, have entered the army and succeeded. Among these have been some who afterward developed into brilliant commanders. So the general sentiment will be found to demand rather an enlargement of the opportunities of the enlisted man than any such curtailment as General Corbin suggests. This officer has certainly done little to strengthen his already diminished popularity by a proposition so wholly repugnant to the genius of our institutions.

GROWTH OF THE COUNTRY.

Aggregate Increase of Inhabitants Greatest of Any Decade.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

There is one aspect of the country's growth in the last ten years which is apt to be overlooked. The percentage of increase was not as great as in any previous decade and nobody really expected it would be, but the aggregate increase of inhabitants was larger than it ever was before. A little less than 21 per cent was the proportionate gain in the ten years, which was smaller even than in the decade from 1860 to 1870, when the natural increase as well as the growth by immigration was cut down by the civil war. In that decade the percentage of gain was only 22, although previous to that time the relative increase was always above 30 per cent in the decade.

In the last ten years there have been 13,672,970 added to the population of the United States, which is a larger expansion in inhabitants than was ever previously made in ten years. From 1880 to 1890 the increase was 12,466,467, and it was 11,597,412 in the ten years ending with 1880. In the decade closing with 1870 the losses of life occasioned by the war and the dropping in the rate of immigration which the war caused brought down the absolute increase in inhabitants to 7,115,050, as compared with 8,251,445 in the ten years ending with 1860. In tracing all the decades from that time backward to the beginning of the country a gradual decline is noted, though the percentage of increase, of course, during all those decades was high.

The census figures which have just been given to the public, therefore, make very gratifying reading. The aggregate of 76,295,220 of population for the whole country in 1900 is somewhat larger than conservative persons had been looking for, though the visionaries had been putting the total beyond the 80,000,000 mark. The absolute gain in the increment of the population is encouraging. Probably the percentage of increase in the decade which has now begun will be somewhat lower than it has been in the last ten years. It may go down to 20 per cent. The figures representing the absolute increase, however, are likely to be 14,000,000 or upward. A steady, healthy growth in population for the country as a whole will probably continue to an indefinite period in the future. The outlook for the United States, in a physical as well as a moral sense, continues to be very bright.

GREAT INFLOW OF GOLD.

Yellow Treasure Pouring Into the Huge Hopper of Uncle Sam.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Between January 1, 1900, and the end of October over 20,000,000 in gold came from Alaska and the northwestern part of Canada to the assay offices in this country, and all of it, or nearly all of it, went to the treasury. Of this sum about $16,000,000 came from the Klondike and its vicinity, a little less than $3,000,000 came from the Cape Nome district, and the other $1,000,000 was obtained in other parts of Alaska, in sections of Canada outside of the Klondike region and in the states of Washington, Oregon and Idaho. Of course, this $20,000,000 of gold was independent altogether of the large sums which flowed to this country from Europe and Australia in obedience to trade laws.

This exhibit puts Cape Nome far below Klondike in gold production, but the figures as here given do not cover the whole of the output in the former locality. It is estimated that the entire amount of gold which has come down from the Cape Nome locality in 1900 is about $5,000,000. This is far below the production of the Klondike region, but some of the authorities in the northwest are saying that this is a fair showing for Cape Nome for its first year. A drouth at one end of the season and a freshet at the other end are said to have reduced the production which would otherwise have been obtained. Then, too, the uncertainty as to title embarrassed the miners in that region and still further cut down the output.

It would be decidedly pleasing to the United States to have its Cape Nome district prove to be more prolific than the Canadian Klondike, but the general public is not so sanguine on this point as it was a year ago, just after the first reports of the finds came to this country, and before the rush of the early part of 1900 set in. Some of the prospectors say that the production of Cape Nome in its second year, 1901, is likely to come very near to that of the Canadian territory. They are predicting a brighter future for our Alaska region than there is in store for the country around Dawson. The gold deposits are more widely distributed in the American territory of Alaska than they are in the Klondike locality, so the experts say. At any rate, the $7,200,000 which Seward paid for Alaska has proven to be, for many reasons, a profitable investment.

Nebraska Senatorship

North Platte Telegraph.

It is the exception and not the rule that the legislature of any state has before it the task of choosing two United States senators, and the all-absorbing question now is, who will be selected to occupy these two most honorable and important positions in the gift of the legislature of a state. The rule, in measure, has been established that one senator for Nebraska should come from the south and the other from the North Platte country, and this is apparently a fair disposition of the honors though when a senator is made he is not created for a part of the state, but to enhance the interests of the whole commonwealth. As the time approaches for the legislature to meet, many candidates from both the North and South Platte country have shied their castors into the ring and by every honorable means are trying to further their own interests to secure the coveted prize.

It goes without saying there is one man who aspires to be senator that is better known, is spoken of oftener and is being watched closer than any other who seeks this important place. The reasons are obvious. For thirty years he has been before the people of Nebraska in a public capacity and through his indomitable will, his never-failing energy, his acknowledged ability, he has built up one of the finest business enterprises in the state, and has become one of the best known men in the nation. He has been a fearless champion of right, but a courageous foe of the wrongdoer, whether in the ordinary walks of life, in the high places of the state or nation. As well in politics as in other respects those who have sought through trickery to put into operation schemes to enhance their own interests, but to the damage of the state, have found this man one who never for a moment considered the cost, but who, with all the energy of his strenuous character, exposed their schemes and fought to a finish those who were trying to benefit themselves at the expense of the people. Many are the foemen who have gone down under the mighty blows struck by him in defence of the people's rights and many are the tricksters who have bit the dust from blows struck by this man's trenchant pen.

It is but natural that a man of this character, in the long period of his public career, should make numerous and bitter enemies; it is, also, human nature that when such a man comes before the people, honorably asking for preferment at their hands, he should meet with the most strenuous opposition from those who think they have old scores to wipe out. It is possible that some of those who have been elected to the legislature will go there with no higher motive than to get even with an old foe. This is not the spirit which should actuate any one placed in a position of honor and trust by the people. It is not the spirit which should be exhibited in selecting one who will, in the common order of events, for six years occupy a high place in the deliberations of those who can by their actions guide the national ship of state through the placid waters of prosperity or head her straight for the rocks of disaster—the breakers of dispair. Old animosities should be, and we believe will be, laid aside, and those having the momentous question in hand will with due deliberation act for the best interest of their constituents. They will select men known for their business capacity, their ability, their sterling honesty, their political influence, their rank in the deliberations of the party with which they affiliate, in a word they will select men who can do the most and the best for the state and the nation—and when they do, one of them will be Hon. Edward Rosewater of Omaha.

CONTROL OF FOREST RESERVES

Judicial Ruling Throwing Down the Bars to Sheep Flocks.
San Francisco Call.

The law of June 30, 1898, authorizing the secretary of the interior to make regulations for the protection of forest reservations, has been declared unconstitutional by United States Judge Wellborn. The decision assumes that the act constitutes a delegation by congress of its legislative powers to an administrative officer, which that body has not authority to do. The decision seems to be perfectly sound, although as a saving measure the United States district attorney intends to appeal. Unless there is some other point in the decision on which to hang an appeal it will in all probability be sustained.

The case at bar was that of a sheepman arrested for violating the regulations of the interior department for the protection of the forest reserves. If the decision is not reversed on appeal the only protection against intrusion upon the forest reserves by sheepmen or any one else whose presence is undesirable or dangerous on them will be an invocation of the law of trespass. It would be an unprecedented proceeding for the public domain has been looked upon by cattlemen and sheepherders as common property and its use as such has been tolerated by the government without interference. Few, if any, of the large cattle ranges in many of the western states and territories would be occupied, as they are, with the herds of private owners if the law of trespass were invoked and enforced by the government. To stop the trespass of the sheepmen on the forest reserves will, therefore, require something more effective than the trespass law.

We have arrived at a stage in the history of our natural woodlands when those reserved as national parks for the perpetuation of the timber they contain and the safety of the watersheds which they protect must be preserved at all hazards from all forms of depredation. If the lumberman and the woodchopper are to be kept from felling the large growth of trees in these reserves for commercial purposes then the sheepowner's flock must be prevented from destroying the younger growth on which the future renewal of the forests depends. We owe that much to posterity, to say the least. If Judge Wellborn's decision lets down the bars so that the flocks can be driven into the forest reserves to pasture at the pleasure of their owners it behooves congress to put them up again in a way that they will stay up. This is evidently a duty which cannot be put off. There ought to be enough wisdom in congress to enable it to frame a law which will protect these reservations perfectly and permanently from invasion by any one likely to impair them, and preserve them forever as a legacy to future generations, and such a law ought to be passed at the coming session without fail.

GOOD DEEDS LIVE AFTER.

A Tribute to the Generosity of a Western Millionaire.
Montana Record.

There are few men in this world who have given away as much money as has Marcus Daly and been as modest in the giving. His charities are in proportion to his business undertakings, and in the aggregate amount to a very large sum. It is a matter of record that no damage suit has ever been started against any of the numerous enterprises in which he was interested, which is undoubtedly due to his liberality in dealing with his employes.

Probably the most comprehensive order he ever gave in the matter of charity was in 1891. Because of the disagreement between the Anaconda company and the Montana Union railway over the freight rates for hauling the ore from Butte to Anaconda the mines and smelter shut down and thousands of breadwinners were thrown out of employment in both Butte and Anaconda. Mr. Daly realized that the mines would be closed for some months and the shutdown would entail much suffering unless something was done. He told his lieutenants to see that the deserving poor of Butte and Anaconda were kept supplied with necessary provisions, fuel and medical attendance. The order was not limited to the families of the men in the employ of his company, but applied to all upon whom the closing of the mines might work a hardship. His charitable expenditures during this period totaled several hundred thousand dollars. In Anaconda this order still stands.

It has always been the policy of Mr. Daly to provide for the families of miners killed in his properties, and scattered about Butte are half a hundred or more homes built by Mr. Daly and given to the widows of men whose lives were lost in the Anaconda mines. This has invariably been his custom. A beautiful home was completed in Butte only a few days ago at a cost of $5,500. When Mr. Daly arrived in that city from New York in October it was presented by him to the widow of a miner who, nine months ago, lost his life through an accident which occurred in the St. Lawrence mine, one of the Anaconda properties, and this is only one of many familiar gifts that have been made since the company came into existence.

Standing high among their fellows are half a dozen or more young professional men of Butte, who in the years past worked in and around the Anaconda mines, came under Mr. Daly's personal observation and who were sent away to be educated at his expense.

MAXIMS IN POINT.

Quaint Suggestions Tendered to People of Porto Rico.
Portland Oregonian.

The old maxim, "Find out men's want and need and meet them there," is peculiarly applicable to our dealings in a commercial sense with our new peoples, the Porto Ricans and Filipinos, as well as to the much wider range of peoples whose markets we are striving to enter with our wares—as becomes an energetic, enormously productive manufacturing nation. It is applicable indeed to all reform effort at home and missionary effort abroad. Its practical application would prevent much waste of effort and money and prevent many mistakes which make sincere reform effort ludicrous in the eyes of those to whom it is applied. Zealous Americans, anxious to bring these old-new people to their way of thinking and living, may prevent waste of time, energy and money by hearkening to Kipling's advice to England, "Not to hustle the East." The viewpoint of Orientals is essentially different from that of the people of the western world. It is not desirable that it should be otherwise, even if it were possible. "Circumstances alter cases." So wrote the schoolmaster of a former generation in our copybooks with a quill pen of his own manufacture. The schoolmaster and the quill pen have passed away, but the truth contained in the words which pupils were required to copy many times with painstaking care remains and appeals in a thousand ways to those whose memories as well as whose copybooks were stamped with them. An example in point was furnished by a New England Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals recently. Fired with laudable zeal to enlighten the Porto Ricans in the humanities, this society sent a large number of circulars to them calling attention to certain things that should be avoided as needlessly cruel. Among these was cited the practice of putting a frosty bit in the mouths of horses—the careful warming of the bit being advised. This was clearly a work of supererogation, since few of the people had ever seen frost. Relatively little is known of the wants and needs of these people and to go in advance of accurate knowledge in our impatience to make them conform to our estimates of life is not only futile, but foolish.

PROFITS OF TWO MONOPOLIES.

Rivalry of an American and a British Combine.
Louisville Courier-Journal.

Much comment has been made upon the remarkable appreciation in values of Standard Oil shares, which have risen from $530 per $100 share in June to over $700 at present. The Standard Oil company makes no public statement of its profits, but they must be large when the 50 per cent dividends paid this year are considered. Such profits seem fabulous, but are explained by the fact that it has a virtual monopoly of the oil trade, which enables it to fix its profits at any figure its management deems proper.

The J. & P. Coates company is a British trust that is about the equal of the Standard Oil. It has a capitalization of $10,000,000 in 6 per cent preferred shares, $10,000,000 in 4½ per cent debentures and $15,000,000 of ordinary shares, on which 40 per cent was paid in dividends in 1899 and 50 per cent for the year ended June 30 last. These ordinary shares, or common stock, as we say here, have a par value of £10 and a market value of £85. Standard Oil certificates are thus still a good way behind the Coates common stock in appreciation, though the dividends paid this year are about the same. The Coates company has steadily increased its earnings from £540,000 in 1894 to £2,425,000 in 1900. Its dividends in the same space of time have been advanced from 8 per cent to 50 and its reserve has increased from £200,000 to £1,750,000. It will be hard for Rockefeller to beat this.

It will be noticed that these two monopolies, whose records have probably never been equalled, deal in the commonest and most useful commodities.

PERSONAL POINTERS.

The latest case of combine is the cakewalkers' trust in New York.

Weather indications are that the foot ball will soon be superseded by the snowball.

Writing of the recent burning of a negro in Colorado the sheriff of Lincoln county says, plausibly, "politics cuts no ice in this affair."

The private secretary of the late Marcus Daly has telegraphed to Montana, in response to inquiries, that no information will be given to the public concerning Mr. Daly's will or estate.

Governor Candler rejoices in his Thanksgiving proclamation that Georgia is not as other states are. "Hers," he says complacently, "is the purest Americanism to be found on the continent."

Tom L. Johnson, the well known Ohio single taxer and capitalist, is a most charitable man, but has an unconquerable aversion to professional beggars and says that during his recent trip abroad he never became quite accustomed to the European style of "tipping."

John Burns, the English labor leader, celebrated his forty-second birthday on November 13. Mr. Burns, who has been in Parliament since 1892, is an engineer by profession, and his early struggles were of the hardest kind. In the House of Commons he once said that he should know something about laundries (the subject under discussion), for his mother was a washerwoman.

SERIOUS CONDITIONS IN CHINA.

Biggest of White Elephants on the Hands of the Allies.
Baltimore American.

The United States never acted with more wisdom than when it withdrew the bulk of its troops from China. The parliaments of two European powers were engaged yesterday in an animated debate over this Chinese muddle, and the French minister had the frankness to admit that not only had it cost France a great deal of money, but it was likely to cost much more before any satisfactory settlement could be reached. In the German Parliament there was bitter opposition manifested to the policy of the government, and the chancellor found it necessary to bid for sympathy by reviving the tragic death of the German minister in the streets of Pekin. Either of these governments may be defeated at any moment by this Chinese imbroglio.

The people, both in Germany and France, are unable to perceive how any prestige or gain is likely to result from the present situation. The French minister said China was too poor to pay any indemnity, and yet the allied powers are represented as demanding $600,000,000. If no indemnity can be paid, the only alternative is to take it out in territory, and this will be certain to precipitate a general war, the horrors of which cannot be imagined. It is useless to generalize about the Chinese puzzle. The actual situation must be faced, and it is as uninviting as any that has ever confronted civilization. There are 400,000,000 of the Chinese, and to subdue them so as to make the country safe for commerce and travel would require many years and an immense expenditure of men and money.

If they would fight like other races it would not be so difficult, but they have an aggravating habit of breaking out only in spots where there are no troops to oppose them. They quiet down and disappear in front of the foreign soldiers, and pop up suddenly at some other point which is unguarded. They can continue this sort of thing indefinitely. It was thought that Russia had conquered Manchuria. Recent reports indicate that the Chinese rose up in the rear of the Russian troops, and Russia may have all of its work to do over again. Nor will the plea of trade hold any longer as a justification for prolonging the Chinese muddle. It is conceded that the Chinese trade is practically dead, and a continuation of the warfare against the Chinese is not the way to revive it. The allies have an elephant on their hands, and they may be as anxious before long to let go as was the man who held on to the bear's tail.

LAUGHING GAS.

Chicago Record: "Then you don't admit the value of the historical novel?"
"Oh, yes; it has run the dialect novel out of the country."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "They ought to try the Chinese cure for swelled head on that conceited Bingleburn."
"What's the Chinese cure?"
"The ax!"

Philadelphia Press: "Very well," exclaimed Dr. Quick, after his quarrel with the undertaker. "I'll make you sorry for this."
"What are you going to do?" retorted the undertaker. "Retire from practice?"

Detroit Free Press: "How do you regard your new congressman, Mr. Miggs? Do you think he's fit for the office?"
"Yes, siree! He's fit hard for it."

Yonkers Statesman: We believe it was a Chicago boy that had spent considerable time around a stable, who referred to his parents as a "spanking pair."

Indianapolis Press: Weary Watkins—They is nuttin' like keepin' your mout' shut to git the reputation of a wise man.
Hungry Higgins—S'pose somebody was offerin' you booze an' ice cream?

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "What did you think of the new play?"
"Sorry to say, I slept through it."
"Then you don't know whether it was clean or not?"
"Well, I know it was sonporific."

Washington Star: "Mike," said Plodding Pete, "do you t'ink it does a man much good to go t'roo college?"
"Not much," replied Meandering Mike. "I went t'roo a college once, an' all I got was two dictioneries an' a suit of foot ball clothes. De swag wasn't wort' de risk."

Chicago Tribune: "Doubtless," said the intellectual guest at Mrs. Gaswell's reception, "you think, with Agassiz—"
"Certainly not, Mr. Longonlore," exclaimed the hostess, with a bright, vivacious smile. "I think with my mind!"

Philadelphia Press: "Hello! What's the matter with your head?" inquired the first bunco-steerer.
"Oh!" replied the other, "a farmer I met today just tapped me on the nut with his carpetbag."
"Must have been a pretty hard carpetbag."
"Well, you see it had a gold brick in it that I had sold him yesterday."

COWBOYS VICTIMIZED.

James Barton Adams in Denver Post.

We had all made the guess by the cut of
his dregs an' the tenderfoot style that
he slung,
An' the way that he spun toney language
that run slick as grease from the p'int
of his tongue,
That he was a red-hotter from over the
water a juke or a markis, or wuss
Than that in his rank, an' we thought we
could bank on a havin' some fun with
the cuss.
He talked with a drawl till his words
seemed to fall reluctant from outen his
mouth,
An' the babyish stare in his eyes you
would swear showed a brain that was
stunted by drouth,
An' the boys o' the range all regarded
the strange sort o' cuss that had come
there to board
Fur his health as a snob, an' we put up a
job that'd lower the pride o' my lord.

He remarked he could ride anything that
wore hide; he had rid with the 'ounds,
don't ye know;
And we told him we thought we'd be able
to trot out a hoss that wa'n't fashioned
for show—
One o' kittenish views—that'd serve to
amuse of his highness, if he was inclined
Fur to try it a whirl, an' he smiled like a
girl, an' would ride it if we didn't
mind.
An' he went further yet with an offer to
bet all the boodle that we could perduce
That he'd ride anything we'd a notion to
bring till he toned it down tame as a
goose.
An' in manner quite rash our available
cash was flashed fur to back up our
views
That we'd find him a chunk of a quick-
action bronk that'd buck him plum
outen his shoes!

We'd a mare in the herd that was reckoned
a bird, jest a bundle o' git-up-an'-git,
Half devil, half hoss, which the same is a
cross that's productive o' meanness an'
grit;
She had downed every rider that dared get
astride her, an' had crippled a dozen
or so
Of the fellows who'd said that the hoss
wasn't bred that could give 'em the
wust of a go;
So we saddled ol' Satan, the tenderfoot
waitin' with a grin on his innercent
face,
An' we got him astraddle an' sot in the
saddle an' seed everything was in place.
An' we bid him good-bye with a wink o'
the eye at each other, an' anxiously
stood
Holdin' on to the head o' the bronk till
he said we might let 'er go, if we
would.

If the heavens had fell all around that
corral and drowned us in clouds from the
skies
I kin tell you, by gad, that we wouldn't a
had any bigger a bunch o' surprise.
Fur he sot in his seat in the saddle as
neat as if lollin' around in a chair,
An' that bronco a thumpin' the earth and a
jumpin' in spasms right up in the air;
Lit a cigarette right in the heat o' the
fight an' grinned at the animal's jumps,
Us guys standin' there with a paralyzed
stare like a bunch of half-idiot chumps.
An' I'm tellin' you, boss, that he stayed
with that hoss until he got it as meek
as a calf,
An' rid it around on the hoof-battered
ground an' a givin' us fellers the laugh!

Every devilish bloke in the gang had gone
broke a backin' his honest belief
That the bronco we'd picked—that had
never been licked—'d sure bring the
stranger to grief.
An' we bellered an' swore till our lungs
was plum sore when we learned that
the schemin' young hound
Was Bronco Bill Snyder, the champion
rider, a huntin' a snap—which he found.