

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year, \$3.00.

PROSPERITY OF THE FARMER. There never was a time in the history of the United States when the tillers of the soil have been more prosperous than they are today.

OUR DIPLOMACY WINS AGAIN. The announcement that Chili has been induced to take part in the Pan-American congress to be held in the City of Mexico next October is another victory for our diplomacy that is gratifying.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS. From time to time Russia tightens her grip on Persia. A year ago it was reported that she had secured the concession of a port on the Persian gulf.

Lightening the Gloom. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. By way of amusing themselves democratic papers are nominating a republican candidate for 1904 and predicting his defeat.

Youth Teaching the Aged. New York Tribune. How grateful our British friends should be to kind-hearted Americans who generously consent to instruct them as to the methods which they must adopt to hold their own in the great struggle for industrial supremacy.

An Effective Campaign Cry. Philadelphia Ledger. Seldom a day passes, it seems, without some reference in the news to the threatened European commercial alliance against the United States.

Hoboes at the Free Lunch Counter. The baser side of human nature is shown in connection with the Jacksonville fire, as it is on all such occasions.

Pests of Steamship Life. Philadelphia Ledger. Life, especially city life, is so eager and pressing, so urgent in its claims on our vitality, so full of material interests.

Table with 2 columns: Circulation figures for various months and years. Includes 'Total' and 'Less unsold and returned copies'.

California appears to be a hoodoo for the Ohio visitors. Omaha policemen will do well to keep out of reach of Judge Gordon from now on.

Omaha needs a great many things. What it needs most is more mills and factories. The projectors of the locomotive combine think they have sufficient motive power to pull through.

The crusade against billboard indecorum has struck Denver and Omaha's ordinance is cited as the proper example from the standpoint of public morals.

The changes in Omaha police court are more numerous and sudden than in railroad circles these days, and the man who keeps track of the turns is as busy as an Omaha mechanic.

English tradesmen in Japan are complaining that the Americans are robbing them. Europe should complain less and imitate the camel—get a hump on itself—if it wishes to keep up with the pace set by this country.

The council has dismissed the impeachment proceedings against Judge Gordon and Judge Gordon is now at liberty to dismiss all the jailbirds and re-instate the police court slysters that have been in dire distress ever since the judge was taken off the bench.

The imitators of the Omaha kidnapers in various parts of the country do not appear to be meeting with any great success. The latest one to make the effort landed in jail before he had secured a cent. A few more such experiences will have a tendency to discourage the industry.

The trip of the Omaha jobbers out through a portion of the state served to convince them that Omaha is not the only place in Nebraska where building operations are active. Omaha rejoices at the evidence of prosperity which is everywhere manifest in the state, for the gain is mutual.

The young king of Spain has taken his first lesson in directing the maneuvers of his army. Spain, like other countries, needs an army, but if the young king and his advisers will devote their talents to bettering the industrial condition of the people Spain will reap a much more profitable harvest.

The future growth of Omaha depends, not on new palatial hotels, not on a new court house, not on a great market house, or even an auditorium. Omaha's future growth can only be assured by the establishment of more mills, factories and packing houses that will give steady employment to workmen and workwomen.

The State Board of Equalization has discovered that the increase in the tax valuation of all the railroads in Nebraska within the last year is \$75,000. Capitalists who are willing to stake their money in railroad property have discovered that the increase in the market value of 5,000 miles of Nebraska railroads within the past year exceeds \$50,000,000.

The Omaha Bridge & Terminal company has been returned for assessment by the State Board of Equalization at \$6,000 per mile. The lowest estimate of the value of the East Omaha bridge and terminal facilities of the bridge company is \$2,000,000. Computing the length of the line at six miles, its mileage value is \$333,333. Assessed at one-sixth of its value, which is quite liberal, the terminal company should have been returned for taxation at \$55,555 per mile.

At that rate the terminal company would have paid taxes in Douglas county upon at least three miles of its lines, an aggregate of \$166,665, instead of \$18,000. No wonder the tax rate in Omaha and Douglas county is outrageously high.

There never was a time in the history of the United States when the tillers of the soil have been more prosperous than they are today. The enormous surplus of grain has been marketed at higher prices than had been realized for many years and the raising of cattle, sheep and hogs has been more profitable within the past three years than for many previous decades.

The prosperity of the American farmer is nowhere more strikingly exhibited than in the states west of the Mississippi that had been impoverished by drought and overburdened by debt. This applies especially to the farmers of South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas.

Within the past two years the farmers who were fortunate enough to retain possession of their lands have for the most part either lifted the mortgages or have money in bank and money to loan. That this phenomenal prosperity is solely due to any political agency will scarcely be claimed by anybody. It is true, however, that the return of confidence caused by the assurance of the stability of our money standard, followed by the reopening of the mills and the factories and the subsequent extension of our commerce into countries and regions from which we had heretofore been excluded, has enormously increased the consumption of American factory products and thus enabled the American farmer to get the benefit of high prices in the home market instead of being compelled to overstock the world's market by an abnormal export of the surplus.

How long will high prices of farm products and cattle, sheep and wool continue? These are questions that must suggest themselves to every thoughtful man. The consensus of opinion is that we have only just entered upon an era of development and prosperity that will continue at least for a period of from five to ten years.

The conquest of the world's markets by American manufacturers affords a substantial basis for this belief. On the other hand, there is a reasonable probability of a material decline in the price of farm products in the near future unless an abnormal demand is renewed by foreign wars and crop failures in India, Russia, Argentina and Australia.

The increased area of fall wheat now being raised in America is computed to be 2,000,000 acres. At fifteen bushels to the acre this would mean an increased production of fall wheat of at least 30,000,000 bushels as compared with the product of 1900. A very marked increase in the acreage of spring wheat, corn and other cereals is also noted, indicating a very much larger surplus of American grain than has ever been harvested.

Under the laws of supply and demand which govern prices a corresponding decline in prices would follow. Lower prices for corn and cattle will not, however, disturb the prosperity of the farmer, who will make up in quantity what he loses by lower prices.

CHINA'S OBLIGATION TO AMERICA. China owes the United States an obligation of friendship and good will which ought to be of most substantial advantage to this country in its future relations with that empire. Our government has not succeeded in having accepted its view that the wisest course for all the powers would be to secure an extension of trade facilities in and with China in lieu of a direct money compensation, but as the Boston Transcript remarks, "We have gained nevertheless as the result of our enlightened policy not alone time with regard to Manchuria, but a position in the public opinion of China which may yet give us a great advantage as the one power to whom she will look with a friendly inclination, the one which in future negotiations she will be prepared to meet more than half way."

While in the rearrangement of commercial relations with China to be effected in the pending negotiations the United States will neither ask nor expect special favor or consideration, the policy of our government being to secure equality of treatment of all foreign trade throughout China, yet it is not an unreasonable expectation that when trade shall have been fully resumed the Chinese will not be unmindful of their obligation to America and will show even greater favor than in the past to the products of this country. Nearly a year ago the Chinese consul general to the United States said that the policy of the administration at Washington would do much to popularize the United States in China, especially among the trading classes at the free ports. The course of our government since then has been such as to strengthen the popularity of America with the Chinese, for it has been demonstrated that the policy of this government is sincerely for peace and friendship.

Had the powers agreed to the moderate and reasonable total indemnity suggested by the United States the recuperation of China would have speedily come about, but as it is the process will be slow and it will probably be years before trade with that empire will resume its former proportions. But whatever the progress made there is every reason to believe that the United States will have its full share in it and that whatever preference the Chinese people may show will be in our favor. Meanwhile it will continue to be the aim of our government to secure freedom of commercial intercourse in the interior of China, with equal opportunities for all nations. It will continue to insist upon the preservation of the territorial integrity of the Chinese empire and to work for such an adjustment of the questions between the powers and China as will give assurance of permanent peace and the security of foreign interests. It has been a difficult task for the United States to keep the balance even between the fitness of Russia, the demands of Germany, the natural jealousy of Japan and the desire to do entire justice to the Chinese government and people, but it is now hoped that no further complications will arise to obstruct and delay negotiations and that a complete settlement will be reached in the near future.

OUR DIPLOMACY WINS AGAIN. The announcement that Chili has been induced to take part in the Pan-American congress to be held in the City of Mexico next October is another victory for our diplomacy that is gratifying. Up to a few weeks ago Chili maintained a stubborn and apparently immovable attitude, based on the apprehension that participation in the congress might give an excuse to her old enemies in South America, particularly Peru and Bolivia, to lead in some movement to recover through diplomatic channels some of the territory Chili has gained in wars with these countries. The Chilean minister to the United States has for a month or more past been discussing the subject in all its details with the officials of the State department at Washington, with the result that he has been convinced that Chili will receive fair treatment at the congress.

A Washington dispatch states that it has been decided by the committee having charge of the preparations for the congress, as a concession to Chili, to limit the scope of discussion in arbitration, and it is now a question whether some of the other South American states will be satisfied with this. There is no more important question for the consideration of the congress and it would be regrettable if it should not receive proper attention. However, the matter can undoubtedly be arranged satisfactorily to all the South American republics, who are showing a gratifying interest in the coming congress.

TO WORK FOR RECIPROcity. Senator Cullom intends to work for the reciprocity treaties at the next session of the senate. He is preparing to thoroughly familiarize himself with the situation, it is stated, and after having made a special study of the subject will endeavor to have the pending treaties acted upon by the senate. Mr. Cullom, says a Washington dispatch, believes the west is particularly desirous of having the French treaty ratified, as it would open the door for the agricultural machinery in which Chicago is interested and probably for corn, the market for which it is desirable to extend.

The indications are that the reciprocity question will command considerable attention in the next congress. The reference made to it by President McKinley in some of his speeches on the trip to the Pacific coast show that he is very much interested in the subject and it appears safe to assume that the influence of the administration will be strongly exerted for the ratification of the treaties that have been negotiated, or some of them, perhaps the most important of which is the French treaty. The president believes that this policy will very greatly aid in the extension of the country's foreign commerce and he may be able to persuade the senate to this view, though it will encounter vigorous opposition from the interests hostile to reciprocity. Senator Cullom should prove a valuable support to the administration in the senate and no doubt there will be others on the republican side.

It is certainly unfortunate for all concerned that the Albany strike should have resulted in a conflict between the people and the militia, and particularly so that entirely innocent parties should have been the sufferers. It would doubtless be unfair to charge the striking street car men with inciting or provoking the conflict, but the result simply emphasizes the fact that in strikes labor cannot be too careful to render such events impossible. Labor is always the loser in such cases, even though the trouble is generally precipitated by the lawless element, which, in most cases, has no interest in the struggle except its natural desire to cause trouble, especially when it can shift responsibility upon others.

The courts of Pennsylvania have declared illegal the contract by which the base ball clubs sought to hold the services of the men indefinitely while reserving to the club managers the right to dispense with the player's services at any time. If such contracts only affected base ball players it would be a matter of small moment, as the number involved is comparatively limited. The principle involved, however, is a vital one to labor. The court adheres to the broad doctrine that a contract for services must embrace the element of mutual and something like equal advantage in order to be binding. The general public will at least give the court credit for a decision founded on common sense and equity.

It is only in times of stress that the real character of the American people comes to the surface. Ordinarily the president and even the members of his family are in a measure the target for partisan shafts. To foreigners the freedom with which the press and public treat of such affairs is shocking and they form the opinion that officials are being despised. President McKinley has been no exception to this rule and when the present trip was planned the objection press was filled with jokes of "junks" at public expense," etc. When Mrs. McKinley was taken ill the better nature of Americans was at once apparent and there is nothing but sympathy for the husband and good wishes for the wife.

The serious difference which has arisen between England and Germany out of the firing upon an English boat by German soldiers is added evidence of the necessity of a speedy settlement of the Chinese question and the evacuation of the country by the troops of the powers. So long as the soldiers of the various nations are there, each one with its sphere of control, so long will there be great danger of some such incident as this leading to complications as serious than the Chinese trouble has ever been. The powers had better follow the lead of the United States and

Mrs. Watson's Message. She tells all suffering women how she was cured of Ovarian Inflammation by LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—When I wrote to you a few months ago I had been suffering from inflammation of the ovaries and womb for over eighteen months. I had a continual pain and soreness in my back and side. I believe my troubles were caused by overwork and lifting some years ago. Life was a drag to me and I felt like giving up. I had several doctors, but they did me little good. I began to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound four months ago and am in better health to-day than I have been for years. All my pains are gone. Your Vegetable Compound has made me well. I recommend it to all suffering women.—MRS. S. J. WATSON, Hampton, Va.

When there is one remedy that is sure, and hundreds of thousands of women know from experience it is reliable, is it wise to experiment with untried and comparatively unknown medicines? \$5000 REWARD. We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, \$5,000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letter is not genuine, or was published before obtaining the writer's consent.

POLITICAL DRIFT. Oil, discovered in large quantities, is making ardent monopolists of many populations in Texas. According to the official estimates allowed the total cost of the government of New York City for 1900 was \$196,000,000.

Lines to a Laugh. Detroit Journal: Orinodox—How ever can you refer to Adam as a yachtman? Drydock—Well, wasn't Eve his first mate? Chicago Record-Herald: "Now William, do try to look natural when you have your photograph taken."

It is established political custom in the city of Baltimore for candidates to elective office to conduct a campaign in the columns of newspapers. A candidate for the office of councilman published as part of his campaign literature a column article, including his address to a committee of notification. His peroration was as follows: "Let every one feel that it is his duty to see that his neighbors are with us and that they all come out and vote and if we pull hard and pull all together victory will crown our efforts and we shall see democracy and good government still rule our city."

DEATH BY ELECTRICITY. Approved by Massachusetts Supreme Court on Grounds of Humanity. Counsel for the condemned murderer, Storti, has done a noble service in procuring a decision by the highest court in the commonwealth upon the legality of that method of executing the sentence of death which has recently been adopted in this state. Storti is the first to pass to the electric chair in the state. The question involved is of the most desirable that the question involved should be answered definitely before a life is taken in that manner.

Which Kind? Are you looking for a cheviot? a serge or a summer flannel? Whichever it is, the cost isn't great. We have beautiful, well made, well fitting suits, in either of these materials, and plenty of patterns to please and select from, for as little as \$10.

NO CLOTHING FITS LIKE OURS. Browning, King & Co. Exclusive Clothiers and Furnishers. R. S. Wilcox, Manager.