

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year, \$6.00; Six Months, \$3.50; Three Months, \$2.00; Single Copies, 5 Cents.

DELIVERED BY CARRIER: Daily Bee, without Sunday, per copy, 2c; Daily Bee, including Sunday, per week, 12c.

OFFICES: Omaha, The Bee Building, South Omaha, City Hall Building, Twelfth and M Streets.

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

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 copies of the complete copies of The Daily Morning Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of September, 1901, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation figures. Rows include 9/24/01, 9/25/01, 9/26/01, 9/27/01, 9/28/01, 9/29/01, 9/30/01, 10/1/01, 10/2/01, 10/3/01, 10/4/01, 10/5/01, 10/6/01, 10/7/01, 10/8/01, 10/9/01, 10/10/01, 10/11/01, 10/12/01, 10/13/01, 10/14/01, 10/15/01, 10/16/01, 10/17/01, 10/18/01, 10/19/01.

Net total sales, 510,393; Net daily average, 30,646.

Next registration day is Friday, October 25. Mark it down.

Judge Ferguson declines to offer himself up as a vicarious sacrifice on the democratic school board ticket.

If the registration returns are an index to the drift of political sentiment nearly all of the populists have been absorbed by the two great parties.

The new minister of Norway and Sweden to this country is named Grip. He should be able to hold onto an office as tightly as a Nebraska fusionist.

The war between rival tobacco companies in England has caused a heavy reduction in the price of cigarettes. This should be encouraging news to cemetery stockholders.

Mark Twain has enlisted in the campaign against Tammany in Greater New York. Mark insists it is no joke and says he will convince the tiger of this fact before election day.

In the bread riots the other day in an English manufacturing town it was scarcity of the article and not the first efforts of a young wife at bread-baking which caused the trouble.

The Agricultural department announces that it is about ready for the annual distribution of seeds. Congressmen are expected to plant them where they will raise the biggest political crop.

A deputy United States marshal has just died in New York who served continuously in that capacity for forty-four years. New York is a healthier climate for deputy marshals than Oklahoma or Arkansas.

In addressing Senator Millard on behalf of his tribe the chief of the Omaha Indians exclaimed: "We do not talk two-faced, but speak the truth." The chief of the Omahas plainly does not hail from the Seventh ward.

Official returns show that of the white people in the British refugee camps in South Africa one in fifty dies each month. At this rate it will not require long to eliminate the Boer population within the British lines.

During the past six months South Omaha packers shipped \$1,057,313 pounds of meat to foreign countries. This represents a large contribution which Europe has been forced to make to the prosperity of the western prairies.

The fact that the proposed consolidation of the street railway company with the other franchised corporations has failed to materialize on schedule time should not block needed improvements and extensions in our street railway system.

Commissioner Jones of the Indian bureau has detailed what he considers the principal obstacles to the progress of the Indians. All the fine-spun arguments have been checked and the problems always revert to the same old proposition—the average Indian cannot be made to work.

The first day of registration this year in Omaha and South Omaha shows a decrease of nearly 50 per cent from the registration of the first day a year ago. Whether this is due to the indifference of voters or a lack of effective work on the part of the political machines is problematical.

The position of a king without a kingdom is not the most pleasant in the world. Don Carlos has been invited to move out of Italy for fear of offending Spain. If he is really anxious to rule he might buy one of the uninhabited islands in the Pacific and no one would molest him, at least until he had developed it to a point where it was worth grabbing.

THE PRESIDENT'S FOREIGN POLICY.

The Washington Post says that what the country is concerned about is the president's foreign policy. "As regards the details of our purely domestic affairs," observes that paper, "we can afford to await developments. Touching our relations with the outside world, however, there is the keenest solicitude on every hand. The country wants a straightforward, undiluted Americanism. The people are uneasy and suspicious under the growing menace of Anglo-mania, of compromises and complications, of the submission of our plans and purposes to foreign approval. They are patiently looking for Mr. Roosevelt's first message to assure them that henceforth America is for Americans and that European interference in the affairs of the western hemisphere will not be tolerated."

There is no less concern abroad as to what the foreign policy of the present administration is to be. There is a feeling, if we may trust the statements of American newspaper correspondents in Europe, that our foreign policy will receive a more vigorous impulse from President Roosevelt. We are told that he is regarded in England as an American Kaiser and that he is expected to endeavor to place the United States at the head of the nations of the world. Doubtless such an impression of him prevails generally in Europe. He is believed to be an aggressive man, who will not be greatly influenced or constrained by precedent. When he became president some of the European newspapers expressed apprehension that he would be more or less controlled in the treatment of foreign nations by prejudice. Englishmen were doubtful about his friendship to their country and Germans were not quite certain that he was friendly toward the fatherland.

Yet there was no substantial reason for this feeling. A short time before Mr. Roosevelt became president he said in a public address, referring to our foreign policy: "Let us make it evident that we intend to do justice. Then let us make it equally evident that we will not tolerate injustice being done to us in return." At no time has Mr. Roosevelt ever indicated that he has any prejudice against a European power or that he would not treat all of them with absolute fairness and justice. The suggestion of the Post that "the country wants a straightforward, undiluted Americanism" implies that it did not have this under the preceding administration, which is wholly gratuitous. We have never had a president more thoroughly American than William McKinley or an administration that more carefully safeguarded American rights and interests than did his. Equally unwarranted is the assertion that "the people are uneasy and suspicious under the growing menace of Anglo-mania," for there is no such menace. The maintenance of friendly relations between the United States and Great Britain is desired by all intelligent and fair-minded Americans, but they are no less solicitous for the friendship of other nations.

President Roosevelt, it is safe to say, will permit no prejudice or partiality to control him in shaping our foreign policy. He will deal fairly and justly with all nations, knowing that thereby he will best subserve the interests and welfare of his own country.

BEING INTERVENTION.

The special representative of the Boer government in the United States called upon President Roosevelt yesterday and it is said that he will go over the situation in South Africa with the secretary of state, in the hope that some steps can be taken on the part of this government to bring about a settlement of the war. There can be no objection to this and undoubtedly the Boer representative will get an attentive hearing, but any hope of intervention on the part of the United States is certain to be disappointed.

There is no doubt that President Roosevelt will observe the same attitude as that of his predecessor in regard to the South African war—that is, one of absolute neutrality. He cannot properly do otherwise. Whatever sympathy the president and the American people may have with the cause of the Boers, the duty of the government is to stand aloof from the conflict. The United States offered its good offices, at the solicitation of the Boer governments, to bring about a settlement of the war. The British government declined them. There was nothing more that we could properly do and existing conditions have not changed our relations to the conflict. We are as much bound now to observe neutrality as at the beginning of the conflict.

GREATER OMAHA.

The effort of the Real Estate exchange to bring about the amalgamation of Omaha with the suburban towns within a radius of six miles must commend itself to all interested in the growth and future welfare of this city. While it may not be possible for some years to extend the boundaries of this city over the area which greater Omaha must cover within the no distant future, public sentiment can be aroused to the incalculable advantage to be derived from the annexation of territory and the consequent reduction of taxes that must precede any material improvement in property values.

As a matter of fact greater Omaha includes, for all mercantile purposes, the cities of Omaha, South Omaha and Council Bluffs. Within a radius of six miles from the city hall we have an aggregate population of more than 150,000 people, intimately linked by street railway facilities and enjoying in common the advantages that accrue from extensive business concerns and large industrial establishments. Greater Omaha is already an accomplished fact, if not in name at least in all that pertains to modern municipal life.

While the commercial bodies of Omaha have refrained from including with the figures of the banking, manufacturing and wholesale trade the business transacted outside of the present city boundaries, a correct estimate of the magnitude of Omaha's commerce

cannot be made without taking into account the commerce and industry within the natural radius of Omaha's activity. For example, the banking exhibit made by Omaha's banks alone would fall short by millions of the rightful claims of Omaha banking institutions because the banks of South Omaha and Council Bluffs are closely allied with those of Omaha; in reality they form an integral part of the financial institutions of Omaha.

What is true of the banking interests is also true of the manufacturing, jobbing and retail trade. The packing houses of South Omaha are patronized by western Iowa stockmen. Council Bluffs implement and jobbing houses derive a large portion of their income from patronage coming from Omaha and its vicinity. The department stores of Omaha depend almost as much for their trade upon South Omaha and Council Bluffs, from which cities a large proportion of their business is derived.

It goes without saying that all improvements made and factories established within a six miles radius of Omaha, whether within or without the boundaries of Omaha proper, inure to the benefit of greater Omaha and should receive substantial encouragement from Omaha.

CAKINS FOR UNIVERSITY REGENT.

The republican state committee has chosen H. E. C. Calkins of Kearney to fill the place on the ticket vacated by the withdrawal of one of the nominees of the convention for the position of university regent. The selection of Mr. Calkins will, we believe, meet with the cordial approval and hearty endorsement of the rank and file of the party throughout Nebraska. More than that, it must be regarded as bringing positive strength to the ticket through both the personnel of the candidate and his geographical location.

Mr. Calkins is a broad-minded man of culture, an attorney of highest standing at the bar, a public man of statewide reputation and popularity. He is a man of education and scholarly attainments coupled with long experience in public life and in the business world. He will bring to the governing board of the State university qualifications that will make him a most useful member of that body in everything that goes to elevate the standard and promote the real progress of that institution.

If the people of Nebraska were looking for a man to serve them as university regent without regard to politics whatever, they could not find a more ideal candidate than Mr. Calkins.

The city of St. Louis enjoys the blessings of home rule on the most liberal scale. Instead of depending upon the beneficent tyranny of the state legislature for its privileges of municipal government, St. Louis enacts its own charter by direct legislation through its citizens. At the coming election next Tuesday several important amendments to the charter of St. Louis are to be voted on. According to the Globe-Democrat the proposed amendments will insure for the city of St. Louis moderate taxation, a complete stoppage of overlaps, better street pavements and their cheaper construction and an improved system for cleanliness of the streets and other public utilities; and will open the way for citizens to decide by direct vote whether they want additional public buildings. Home rule for Omaha on the St. Louis plan would be a great boon, but it will take a constitutional amendment to bring about this much-needed reform.

Postmaster General Smith is contemplating a recommendation in his forthcoming report for the establishment of pneumatic tube mail service in cities of over 500,000 population, but the postmaster will have to reckon with the telegraph companies, which have heretofore managed to block congressional legislation that would improve the postal service at the expense of the telegraph. The telephone companies are also likely to put in their oar by the time the bill for pneumatic tubes reaches the postoffice committees of the two houses of congress.

It transpires that the reason no resolution of regret over the assassination of McKinley was passed by the Austrian legislative body was because he was not an hereditary monarch. That may accord with Austrian usage and belief, but the people of this country recognize no birthright to eminence. The death of President McKinley left a bigger gap than would the removal of any member of hereditary royalty.

Prof. John J. Points cannot comprehend why there is such lukewarmness exhibited by the populists in Douglas county precincts, who refuse to take any interest in the fusion campaign. Prof. Points may not be aware of the fact that the country populists have long since tired of heaving wood and drawing water for the democrats without pay or promise of reward.

How Californians Feel.

To us an unrestricted Chinese immigration would bring ruin. Our fight on this issue is not one of politics merely, but for life itself.

Must Keep It Dark.

The British public is not receiving any more "I-regret-to-report" accounts from the darkest Africa, but that is not allaying the popular gloom, since now there are no reports at all.

The Buff of the World.

The United States treasury now holds \$1,190,225,224. A sum much greater than that ever before held in any government treasury of the world. It is an exhibit calculated to make foreign countries envious.

Civilization Getting Hard Knocks.

With martial law prevailing throughout South Africa it will be seldom that uncensored news will be printed from now on in the British press. The London correspondent of the New York Tribune reports that the British people would welcome a silence concerning the war. "Neither the results of drum-head trials and sentences nor reprisals which may be invited will be ex-

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Waldede-Rousseau has broken the record of French premiers, with a fortnight to spare, having held office longer than any other premier the republic has had. Nor is there any indication that his ministry is drawing toward its close, though no one can tell what plot may be hatching in the Deputies. The French Parliament meets on the 22d of this month and only the first questions it will take up will be the reduction of government expenses. This may be the rock to wreck a ministry which has at the same time to pay the cost of French partnership in the dual alliance and to avoid adding to the already tremendous burden of the war. The task is delicate, but Waldede-Rousseau is a man of resource who has heretofore triumphed over difficulties equally serious. The czar's visit has strengthened the ministry against the nationalists. The latter insisted on the object of visiting France was to force the resignation of General Andre, the French minister of war, but the general still holds his post, and he was, moreover, treated with marked cordiality by the imperial visitor.

Setting on the King.

Unfavorable reports concerning King Edward's health have brought out the curious fact that a syndicate of London tradesmen who would lose largely in the event of the coronation not occurring have effected a heavy insurance on the life of the king for one year at an exceptionally heavy rate. Thrift, thrift, Horatio!

Slightly Chicagoese.

"The man that tries to pinch me," writes Mr. Patrick Crowley, "will bite the dust, for I am ready to die in the mix. I will not be kangarooed." This eminent gentleman and scholar is evidently in earnest and, being in earnest, he drops into his native tongue. If that is the case, he is, as some learned philologist be good enough to tell us what it is?

Country's Business Strength.

The fuss over the succession to the Serbian throne would provide excellent material for opera bouffe. It appears that the scheme for the nomination of Queen Draga's brother as heir presumptive very nearly succeeded, and indeed, it is not quite certain that it may not be adopted, after all, a little later on. According to common report, it was the king who suggested the idea, but the queen promptly approved it. The young man, who is the nephew of the late king, is the Serbian army. The chief point in his favor seems to be that he is a native Serbian and therefore likely to be more popular with his countrymen than a Karageorgevitch or a Montenegro prince. At all events his candidature was regarded favorably by many leading Serbians, but unfortunately the prospect of so much greatness completely turned the heads of himself and his sisters, and they put on such airs as royal persons might that they became objects of common ridicule. They might not have become disgusted with the pretensions of "Prince" Nikodest, as he was called in derision. The king and queen, however, clung persistently to their program, even in the face of the protests of the prime minister, Dr. Vukitch, and were with much difficulty persuaded to postpone the execution of it for a year or two, in the hope that a direct heir may yet be born to them.

There appears to have been some shadow of foundation for the alarmist reports in French national press of the revolutionary spirit prevailing in the French army, but, as might be supposed, the whole business was enormously exaggerated. The Paris Gaulois had a long article entitled "The Army Menaced," seeking to prove by certain isolated incidents which occurred during the maneuvers at the recent military exercises, that the French army is visibly becoming disintegrated and that, unless something is done soon, nothing will remain of it. The incidents to which this refers occurred at St. Etienne, Dreux, and Grenoble, where reservists from labor warlike had been gathered for the maneuvers. It is not to be doubted, since the "Carmagnole" and other revolutionary songs were in uniform, but the spirit which thus displayed itself was not general. The official inquiries into the occurrences at Dreux and Grenoble have not yet been concluded, but regarding the affair at St. Etienne a semi-official note says it has been proved that the stories were gross exaggerations and that the fantastical reports sent to the press originated from an interested reservist who was anxious to attract attention to himself and his theories.

France had such an experience in the affair of balloon during the siege of Paris that it is no wonder it is giving more attention to the science of ballooning than any other nation. The attempt of Count de la Vaux to fly from France to Algeria is attended with all the interest that attaches to an experiment that may result in important results, but should he succeed, as he expects, he will have solved only part of the problem. He will have shown that it is possible to cross the Mediterranean by balloon, but not that it is possible to land at any predetermined place. He must sail before a favorable wind and must be able to ascend and descend at pleasure, and that only approximately. He must wait for Santos-Dumont's dirigible balloon before he can do more.

Most of the influential Austrian newspapers approve very heartily of the attitude assumed by the Austro-Hungarian government at the instigation of M. Szell, the Hungarian premier—with regard to the German tariff. They commend warmly M. Szell's declaration that it is impossible to conclude a commercial treaty with Germany on the basis of the practically prohibitive duties on certain agricultural products included in its projected customs tariff. Some of these reports, however, are somewhat against the alleged assumption by Hungary of the right to decide independently an important question affecting the future commercial policy of the monarchy, but it is generally admitted that the agreement reached in the question between the two halves of the empire is essential to common action.

Certain Belgian political economists who predicted a long period of business depression in Belgium on account of the scheme of old-age pensions recently introduced, have, they think, strengthened their argument by facts cited to show that affairs are extremely unsettled. A recent report, however, made by the government shows that although this is the case, the country was never as prosperous as now from the point of view of the wealth of the inhabitants, and that hence, although great changes in the trades and industries are constantly taking place, the changes simply signify a period of transition and not one of actual business depression. Although the population of Belgium is not quite twice that of Greater New York, the savings bank deposits which in 1885 amounted to \$37,500,000, in 1900 exceeded \$120,000,000, a very considerable sum per head.

Political Drift.

The impression is growing in Chicago that political oil inspectors must "go way back and sit down."

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The democratic state committee in Kentucky has determined not to authorize a primary election for choice of a senatorial candidate this year. There are several democratic candidates to fill the vacancy which will arise in Kentucky on March 4, 1903, by the expiration of the term of William J. Deboe, republican, and the fear was expressed that the primary election authorized by the democrats would seriously imperil democratic control of the state.

Maryland's new ballot law has brought about a new feature of the work at the polls. The workers claim to have discovered that many voters whose eyesight appears to be good enough elsewhere are unable to read the lists of candidates in the dim light of the polling booths and, accordingly, the democratic and republican state committees have arranged to purchase about 250,000 pairs of spectacles, to be furnished to the British people who would welcome a silence concerning the war. "Neither the results of drum-head trials and sentences nor reprisals which may be invited will be ex-

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You may Snap your Fingers at Dyspepsia

There is a quality in Royal Baking Powder, coming from the purity and wholesomeness of its ingredients, which promotes digestion. Food raised by it will not distress. This peculiarity of Royal has been noted by hygienists and physicians, and they accordingly recommend it in the preparation of food, especially for those of delicate digestion.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

CAPTAIN COOK'S STORY.

Milwaukee Sentinel: Captain Cook of the Brooklyn has applied some very savory seasoning to the Schley inquiry broth.

Chicago Post: Captain Cook unfolded a "plate, unvarnished tale" which makes MacLay's history of the battle of Santiago read like a patent medicine advertisement or a circus poster.

Boston Globe: Captain Cook of the Brooklyn, who ordered that much discussed "loop," declares Schley to have been an "enthusiastic brave and patriotic officer." That's an endorsement any naval commander might be proud to receive.

Chicago Chronicle: With the testimony of Captain Cook the collapse of the case against Admiral Schley is complete. The shameful conspiracy is defeated on the face of the official record through the testimony of the patriotic achievements.

Washington Star: "It seems to me," said the old friend cautiously, "that a man ought to avoid becoming too dependent on his wife, however much they may esteem her judgment and skill."

Ohio State Journal: Mr. Neff, who I mean to mark returned your lawnmower this morning, but I forgot it.

Baltimore American: "Madam," said the Energetic Book Agent, "I have here a valuable cook book, which shows you a dozen ways to utilize cold roast beef."

Philadelphia Press: "She says she was dying to speak to you, when she saw you yesterday, but she was afraid to disturb you."

Chicago News: "Tenderfoot, on Texas ranch—I should think it would be a lot of trouble for a man to pick out his own card from a deck of cards."

Leslie's Weekly: "Grandmother," said the old lady feebly in a tone which indicated mental anxiety as well as bodily suffering.

Washington Star: In autumn comes a melody of sounds most richly rare.

It is a note that soothes the soul and dispels cares all care.

When the day is dull and chilly comes a sharp and rhythmic strain.

Which tells you that the heater has got back to work again.

And you do not miss the bloom, which have ceased long since to bloom.

So long as gentle warmth suggesting June pervades the room.

There's no artistic pretense in the racket that it brings.

But we lift a heartfelt "encore" when the radiator sings.

It is just a piping sizzle with no variations.

With a pounding like a hammer that is very far from sweet.

But we care not for the song bird which with summer flew away.

Nor miss the humming of the bees that cheered the August day.

The purring brook no more returns a distant cherished dream.

The frost is on the foliage and we yearn for the autumn sun.

We care not though the birds and bees bear us to their wings.

We listen all enraptured when the radiator sings.

A SONG OF AUTUMN.

Washington Star.