

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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Table with 2 columns: Circulation categories (Total, Less unsold and returned copies, Net total sales, Net daily average) and corresponding values.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 25th day of September, A. D. 1901. M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

Last year's registration does not hold good this year. If you want to vote you must register.

Several certificates of nomination for county commissioner ought to be for sale cheap about this time.

Because it is an off year is no good reason why any citizen should keep his name off the registration rolls.

The adage, "It never rains but it pours," is again illustrated by the succession of fires that have struck Omaha.

Wanted—Four public-spirited citizens with \$5,000 apiece for the auditorium fund. Liberal reward payable in public gratitude.

A week has passed with nobody applying to the county board for a blanket franchise to build air-line electric railroads from Omaha to the suburbs.

An eastern paper suggests that possibly Miss Stone and Pat Crowe have eloped. This is hardly likely, as Pat is credited with a faculty of getting into rapid communication with ransom money.

Admiral Valerant of the Spanish navy objects to the evident desire in some quarters of his country to belittle the Spanish navy. The navy of that country is undoubtedly small enough without further efforts to decrease it.

If there is anyone remaining who desires to be heard in the Schley inquiry and who has not been given an opportunity it behooves him to speak up quickly. The record is already voluminous enough, however, to satisfy the average appetite.

The shipping industry is feeling the shortage in the corn crop more than the farmers in the corn belt. The increase in the price has largely made the farmer whole, but the consequent decrease in ocean tonnage has worked a reduction in ocean freights.

Bryan has taken the stump and popercate papers are forced to haul out the either box in order to describe the crowds which come out to hear him. The only pity is that the census enumerators do not take him along on the decennial population roundup.

The woman who went over Niagara falls in a barrel says she did it to attract attention and secure a museum engagement. If every person who succeeds in making a fool of himself secures a museum engagement the market will soon be overstocked.

The republican state ticket is unsalable and should receive the support not only of every republican, but of every citizen in Nebraska who desires to record his approval of the policies that have made the country prosperous since the advent of William McKinley.

The Anti-Imperialist league of Boston expresses the hope that President Roosevelt will not follow in the footsteps of McKinley in regard to the Philippines. They are certainly not hanging their hopes on any of the public utterances of the president or any of his acts up to date.

Iowa democrats are accused of forging the nomination papers of their candidates in one county. The story needs verification. There is always a motive for every act and it is difficult to conceive why anyone should take such chances to get on a democratic ticket in Iowa.

If city money deposited in the banks earns 2 per cent for the taxpayers, why should county money be on deposit without returning a cent in interest to the taxpayers? This is the question that County Treasurer Ellasser has not yet been able to answer to the satisfaction of the taxpayers.

MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM TARIFF.

At the meeting of congress approaches a growing interest is manifested in the questions of tariff revision and reciprocity. There seems at this time to be little probability of congress giving serious consideration to a proposition for a general revision of the tariff, or even to what is known as the Babcock plan, which contemplates the removal or reduction of certain duties.

The consensus of opinion among republican congressmen is that to undertake general tariff revision at this time would greatly disturb business and give a check to prosperity. This view also largely obtains among republicans generally, though there is no doubt that a considerable number favor the proposition of Representative Babcock.

But reciprocity will make a more urgent demand for consideration and will not be so easily disposed of as in the last congress. Since then this policy has secured supporters in the senate who will make an earnest fight for it and if, as expected, it will also have the support of the administration, the opposition may be unable to defeat it at the coming session.

It may be some years before Mexico will produce sufficient sugar to supply the home demand, but it appears that the government is pursuing the wise policy of encouraging the industry and it is quite possible that in the not very remote future the sugar of Mexico may compete in the markets of the world, including that of the United States.

Those now engaged in the industry are finding it highly profitable and this fact must attract capital to it and stimulate its development. It may be worth while to note that there is no demand in Mexico for the adoption of a policy that would destroy that industry in the interest of other sugar-producing countries.

THE COMMISSIONER MULLER.

Under a crossfire of district court mandamus and supreme court mandamus in the gerrymandered commissioner district, County Clerk Haverly hardly knows whether to stand on his head or on his heels.

Under Judge Baker's order the clerk is directed to provide for the election of one commissioner in the new First, Second and Eighth wards.

Under the supreme court mandate he is directed to provide for the election of a commissioner in the new Second commissioner district, made up of the First, Second and Third wards.

In view of the fact that only two vacancies are to be filled in the Board of County Commissioners at the coming election, and one of these is in the South Omaha district, only one candidate can be legally elected within the territory covered by the city of Omaha.

The muddle arising from the county gerrymander is emphasized more particularly by the nominations made by the party conventions and committees under the assumption that the whole gerrymander is invalid.

If that view prevails the voters in the Third and Eighth wards will have the privilege of voting for two commissioners instead of one, inasmuch as those wards, together with the Ninth, make up the old commissioner district now represented by Commissioner Connolly.

No appeal having been taken from Judge Baker's order, that order still holds good so far as the county clerk is concerned. If he follows the terms of that order the voters of the Eighth ward will have the privilege of voting for county commissioner, while under the order of the supreme court the Third ward is to vote for the commissioner assigned to the Second district.

If Clerk Haverly obeys all the court mandates he will issue certificates to three commissioners instead of two and leave the successful candidates to fight it out after election. Of course no blame can attach to Clerk Haverly, as it is his duty to obey the orders of the various courts so far as it lies in his power. It is not the duty of the clerk to unravel the snarl created by the contentions of partisan schemers and hair-splitting lawyers.

A MERITORIOUS APPOINTMENT.

The appointment of Mr. William D. Faulke of Indiana as a member of the Civil Service commission will be heartily approved by all friends of the merit system and is testimony to the earnest desire of the president to promote the reform. Mr. Faulke has been one of the most zealous laborers in the cause of civil service reform and has done as much for its advancement as perhaps any other man. He has been prominent in the Civil Service league and indefatigable in investigating the administration of the law.

Some of the investigations made under his direction have attracted widespread attention because of their thoroughness and fearlessness. Those familiar with the record of Mr. Faulke in connection with the merit system have no doubt as to the position he will occupy as a member of the commission. Probably no member of the body entered the service with a more intimate knowledge of its workings or with a more aggressive disposition. It is expected that he will be a rather strict commissioner and that he will make no compromises with office holders who may be inclined to take advantage of the opportunities that have been employed by those who have foisted persons into the classified service by other than strictly legitimate means.

The understanding is that he accepts the office only upon condition that he shall be fully supported in maintaining it at the highest degree of efficiency and loyalty to the law and the rules and there is no reason to doubt that he will have the earnest support of the administration.

The fakirs are not all dead yet, although the yellow journals have had their wings badly singed within the past sixty days. The Omaha fakir who feeds the Lincoln Journal with sensations has made the discovery that the editor of The Bee is seriously alarmed over the

ANOTHER SUGAR COMPETITOR.

Mexico is rapidly developing a sugar industry which promises to attain large proportions in a few years. An American who is engaged in the industry there and is now in this country buying machinery says that suitable lands in Mexico, well cultivated, have produced as high as eighty tons of sugar cane per acre, the general production being from forty to sixty tons. He states that the conditions for sugar making in that country are perhaps more favorable than in any other part of the world.

Statistics show that they are prosperous and enlarging their capital and membership is proof that all classes are securing their share of the improved conditions.

Those who have investigated most thoroughly present conditions on the range are most optimistic over the prospects of the coming winter. An unusual amount of hay has been put up and the open range is in the best condition for years. A shortage of feed on the range which would necessitate the shipping of cattle to the corn belt would interfere with the industry at this time, but happily is not to be apprehended.

The southerners who are making so much fuss about the president entertaining Booker T. Washington at dinner should remember that while colored people are not allowed to ride in the same cars as white people in that section no "Jimcrow" cars are hitched to the gospel train.

Now or Never.

If Tammany cannot be beaten on the present showing, future efforts that can be made necessarily wear the color of the ridiculous.

Congressional Seeding Time.

Over 35,000,000 packages of garden seeds are to be distributed this year by congressmen, but, although there are so many, the demand will be brisk and those who want some must get their names in early. The seeds cost nothing and unkind people say they are worth about that much.

Talked Too Much.

From the standpoint of the British War office the fault with General Buller was not that he was beaten and advised the surrender of Ladysmith, but that he publicly admitted that such were the facts. The War office had given him the underserved promotion to the command of the First army corps if he should stand pat, speech or no speech. It knew when it promoted him all that the honest old blunderer subsequently admitted.

Impending Cotton Famine.

An impending cotton famine in Liverpool is reported. It is admitted now that neither India nor Egypt, nor both, can replace American cotton in the markets of the world, but it is by no means certain that the situation reported, though of temporary advantage to the American producer, is of permanent value to them. It is likely to encourage the southern planters to raise cotton almost exclusively, a policy which has been to their detriment many times in the past.

A Travesty Upon Equality.

One hundred and twenty-five years have passed since Jefferson wrote our declaration of independence proclaiming that "all men are born equal." One hundred and twenty-four times since then our Fourth of July orators have poured forth their copious eloquence in praise of that equality. Yet an American named Washington, one of the most learned, most eloquent, most brilliant men of the day—the president of the college—is asked to dinner by President Roosevelt. And because the pigment of his skin is some shades darker than that of others a large part of the United States is convulsed with shame and rage.

FROST FOR OFFICE SEEKERS.

President Roosevelt frowns on the Demand for a Change. New York Times.

It is reported from Washington that the pressure on the president in connection with the offices is nearly as great as if he were the successor of one of opposing politics, and it would consume a large part of his time and strength did he choose to surrender to it.

There is, indeed, a curious impartiality in the interest an office excites in the mind of average Americans. A large number of them would pursue and accept it with little regard to the political source from which it is to be obtained. The case of President Roosevelt, as an instance, has been seen, there can be no consideration of appointments on the ground of any change for political reasons whatever. It is simply that another man is in the president's office, whom it may be possible to reach by other influences, or through the agency of other personal or party friends. There is always a certain number of displacements and advancements going on, the number is greatly exaggerated in the minds of the aspirants, and the measure they seek to bring to bear is measured rather by the strength of their own desire than by any calculation of the chances.

Mr. Roosevelt has met this pressure in the most sensible fashion. He declines absolutely to make any changes unless it can be shown that they are required by the good of the service. If changes are needed he insists on being satisfied that men proposed to him for appointment are fit in character and ability to discharge the duties of the place. If the place is properly one that may preferentially be given to a republican, he accepts the one having the best claims in his personal character and in that of his backers. This policy, steadily adhered to, clearly reduces the pressure on the president and aids powerfully in maintaining the standard of public service and the dignity of the presidential office. There is one class of offices to which Mr. Roosevelt is particularly firm and from connection with which he excludes all considerations, either political or personal, and regards solely the strictest standard of professional claim; these are the appointments to the army. In his present large field he is guided by precisely the same rules that he followed when, as governor, he was asked for advice as to promotions and appointments in the volunteer army from among the state troops. There can be no question of the entire soundness of this line of conduct, for the man who understands the requirements of the service, can there be any question of its absolute necessity if the army is to be equal to its task.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

At a meeting recently of some of the leading Berlin merchants a resolution was adopted vigorously condemning the new German tariff bill and in particular the inclusion in it of minimum duties for grain. An interesting feature in the tariff controversy of late has been the quarrel between the agrarian and the industrial advocates of an increase in the protective duties. The societies and the newspapers representing the agricultural classes have demanded even higher minimum duties on grain than those contained in the new tariff bill. For this they have been roundly taken to task by the industrialists, who warn them that by asking for more they run the risk of losing much. The newspapers which represent the manufacturing interests now intimate very plainly that, though they desire to see the interests of agriculture protected by higher duties than those at present in force, they object to any concession of the agrarians which would imperil the conclusion of commercial interests. The Central Union of German Industrialists has even condemned the inclusion in the tariff bill of minimum duties on grain. The agrarian press has been denounced by the industrialists as "selfishness" and the "treachery" of their quondam allies. Of course these bickering between the two wings of the protectionist party have excited the liveliest feelings of satisfaction among the opponents of the bill.

The French nationalists, through the financial papers with nationalistic proclivities, have begun a new campaign against the government, which they hope will have great influence in the general elections which take place next April. It is charged that the Waldeck-Rousseau ministry has been extravagant in every department and not only this, but that it has squandered money on pageants intended to augment its popularity. Among these is mentioned the recent visit of the emperor to Paris given to the masses of the community a year ago. Great stress is laid on the deficit in the budget, which for the first nine months in 1891 amounts to \$12,000,000 and which for the entire year is likely to exceed \$20,000,000. Speculators are made to declare in the national press that there is absolutely no business being transacted on the Bourse, while tradesmen say that they have never, not even during the Dreyfus excitement, been so pushed to find money with which to pay their rents. It is true, however, that the \$8,000,000 which the Bank of France had on its books at the beginning of the year, representing tradesmen's accounts, now shows a diminution of over \$5,000,000.

In attempting to estimate the losses inflicted upon French and Belgian investors by the Russian crisis that began a couple of years ago, lasted through 1900 and has not entirely subsided, the Economist Francis estimates the shrinkage on Russian industrial securities at 60 per cent in two years, or an aggregate of \$400,000,000. Russian government or railway bonds, French capital has been increasing of late so fast that a recent writer estimates the amount of French money in London, including consols, at \$400,000,000, and so much French capital has been going into Germany lately that at the time of the automobile race to Berlin one of the French comic papers published a cartoon representing one of the competitors as waving a farewell to his friends in Paris with the explanation that he was hurrying to Berlin to invest his funds. But a loss of \$400,000,000 must be keenly felt in France, especially in a year when more money than usual must be sent out of the country for the purchase of wheat. Belgian investments in Russian industrial securities are estimated at \$160,000,000, and they have suffered, no less than French investments; 50 per cent of this amount would be \$80,000,000, a heavy loss to fall upon so small a country as Belgium. Vienna dispatches say that Austria's business is seriously affected by the commercial crisis in Germany.

The new sultan of Morocco, once more exemplifying the old adage about new brooms, seems inclined to put an end to some of the most flagrant abuses in his country. Not only has he expressed his determination to mitigate and abolish the Moorish prisons—in which hundreds of starving wretches, guilty and innocent, are chained together in open yards, amid filth unutterable—and to order a daily diet of food for the prisoners, hitherto wholly dependent upon charity, but he has abolished the restrictions formerly in force against the interport trade of the coast towns of Morocco and established what practically amounts to free trade in their ports. Though not likely to have any large effect upon European interests, it will benefit the native population, especially in north Morocco, to a very great extent. Up to the present time the shipment of wheat from the rich grain-growing districts of southern Morocco to the less fertile north has been practically prohibited. The Moroccan government has never concerned itself much with the welfare of its subjects, and discerned nothing anomalous in what at 50 cents a "mud" at Casablanca (Dareel-Bedia) and \$2.50 at Tangier, not sixteen hours steaming apart, in good years the south could find no market for its wheat, which literally rotted in underground granaries, while in Tangier and Tetuan starvation prices existed. Occasionally the representatives of the government shipped wheat to the north with any idea of relieving distress or lowering the price, but simply as a profitable speculation.

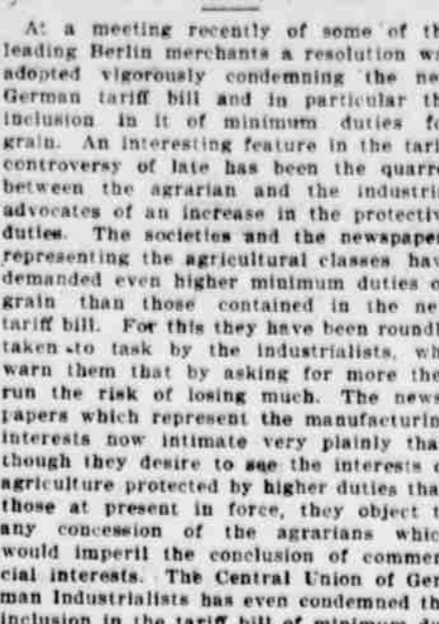
Mr. Cotton, chief British commissioner of Assam, has raised a hornet's nest about his ears by his attempt to institute reforms in the coolie contract system of the tea plantations, which appears to differ very little from actual slavery. From the first his efforts to protect the oppressed coolies were angrily resented by the planting community. Their hostility was brought to a head last March by a speech which he delivered in the viceroys legislative council in support of a bill slightly increasing the statutory minimum wages of the miserable coolies. The necessity for the measure was acknowledged by the government of India, but owing to the fierceness of the opposition which it evoked from the employers, its operation was postponed for two years. Mr. Cotton fearlessly exposed the evils of the system by which coolies from other provinces are recruited and sold into the bondage of the tea plantations of Assam, and he has been attacked ever since by the latter in public and private with the bitterest animosity. In his latest report on labor immigration he accuses the riots which have been common lately on the tea estates to the manner in which the coolies have been treated. Moreover, he declares that the magistrates in Assam habitually inflict the severest penalties in all cases of complaints against coolies, but pay little or no attention to charges of injustice committed by the planters upon their laborers. He refers also to instances in which coolie women have been brutally flogged.

African Blood No Bar.

Chicago Chronicle.

It is high time that the American people should make it known to the world that they will not socially ostracize or in any way attempt to suppress a genuine man merely because he has more or less African blood in his veins. We are about the only white people on the footstool who have not already made that fact known.

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CROAKING ABOUT CROWE.

Washington Star: When Pat Crowe contemplates the nerve of the Bulgarian brigands he immediately finds himself in a humble and surrendering frame of mind.

Chicago News: It will be noted with pleasure that the negotiations with the illustrious Mr. Pat Crowe are still going on with the utmost friendliness on both sides. Replying to the Omaha police department's favor of recent date Mr. Crowe now begs to assure the department that he does not intend to give himself up unless he can be assured that his bond will not exceed \$500. The settlement of this point, he believes, will advance negotiations materially. After that all Mr. Crowe can be expected to require is that the officials of Omaha promise to waive the matter of a trial and agree to let him go free without prosecution. With that formally arranged, he may be confidently expected that Mr. Crowe will be willing to meet the police and discuss the case with them in its various bearings. Considering the mutual forbearance and courtesy which has marked the negotiations on both sides, the meeting might even be made the occasion of a banquet with the exchange of congratulatory toasts.

Detroit Journal: Mr. Patrick Crowe's correspondence with Chief of Police Donahue of Omaha is almost as exciting as the "Love Letters of an Englishwoman." Mr. Crowe does not breathe torrid passion and volcanic sentiment, but the facts are so scorchingly sardonic. Mr. Crowe, it seems, is sequestered within twenty-five miles of the city—a very nice radius it would seem—but he securely defies the efforts of the police to catch him except on his own terms and he scatters clues with reckless profusion. The Nebraska police are, no doubt, ordinarily acute and might smell out anything above ground, but, unfortunately, in that country there are the cyclone cellars to be reckoned with. Mr. Crowe is probably in an artfully disguised cellar of this sort, not far away from a rural delivery post box. Naturally the police hesitate to accede to Mr. Crowe on terms of \$500 bail, for a \$500 bond would be no obstacle to Patrick if he saw the case going against him. The spectacle of Pat Crowe defying the police of the United States is at least as amusing as the immunity of the Bulgarian brigands who stole Miss Stone.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

Boston's registration this year is 108,240, an increase of 2,000 over last year. Erastus C. Knight, republican candidate for mayor of Buffalo, is said to be a member of every secret society in town. It is expected he will have votes to burn.

There will be required this year 1,200,000 ballots in New York City for the municipal election, exclusive of the constitutional amendment ballot and those needed as samples.

Tammany's candidate for mayor is a shrewd campaigner. Before exhibiting himself on the East side he cut off his side whiskers, a modernized version of "Galvas."

Seth Low was twice a candidate for mayor of the city of Brooklyn and was elected on both occasions. Edward M. Shepard was once a candidate for mayor of Brooklyn and was defeated.

Congressman Cannon politely declines to enter the senatorial contest in Illinois. "What's the use?" he inquires. "What's the use of spending \$50,000 of my own money or of the money of the organization and then have nothing to show for it?"

Very little is heard of the political battle raging in Pennsylvania between the Quay-Abbidge combination and the Fusion forces. Yet the strife in New York compares with that of the Keystone state as a Nebraska tiger to a Kansas cyclone.

The democrats have nominated Amadee Cloutier, a French Canadian by birth, of Lawrence, for the Massachusetts state senate. Mr. Josiah Quincy predicts his election and if the prediction proves true he will be the first of his race to serve in that honorable body.

There's a hot campaign on at Mount Vernon, N. Y. Society women are in it up to their chins. The democratic aspirant, Edwin M. Pliske, seems to have the best of it. He is conducting a campaign tour in an automobile run by Miss Elizabeth Goodwin, 20 years of age, handsome, of course, and an accomplished automobilist. If Candidate Pliske is a bachelor it is easy to see his fish.

The Philadelphia Press charges that Justice Potter of the supreme court, who is a candidate for re-election, was in consultation over the long distance telephone with Governor Stone during the deliberations of the court on the constitutionality of the ripper bill, which it sustained.

It is only eight years until Tammany will be able to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the first exhibition of its most pronounced specialty. It was in 1808 that William Mooney, Tammany's founder, commended himself to future generations of the tribe by stealing \$5,000 from the New York City posthouse.

Robert J. Lowry, chief of staff for the democratic governor of Georgia and president of the Lowry National bank of Atlanta, announces that he has become a republican. He declares his belief in republican national policies and adds that "whites of the better class" are now joining the republican party in the south.

POINTED REMARKS.

Puck: Client—But litigation isn't always a mistake. Lawyer—Always for one party; frequently for both!

Chicago Tribune: "Why," asked his wife, "do you speak of it as a 'campaign of education'?" "Because," replied Senator Lotsum, with a melancholy sort of grin, "I had such a lot of tooters to pay."

Detroit Free Press: "I see by the United States fish commissioner's report that 'herring are getting scarce,'" said Trivet. "I hadn't noticed it," replied Dicer, with a melancholy sort of grin, "I had such a lot of tooters to pay."

Brooklyn Eagle: Verily—There must be big money in reporting automobiles. Brinkerhoff—Think so? Verily—Well, my plumber has gone into it.

Boston Post: "I know of no rarer drink than to drink in this mountain air!" exclaimed the Colorado tourist, ecstatically. "You had it tasted by Whiskey, they sold down town the Broken Bow Saloon party," replied the stage driver.

Washington Star: "Young man," said the serious person, "don't you realize that the love of money is the root of all evil?" "Well," answered the speculator, "you don't see me hanging onto money as if I loved it, do you?"

Philadelphia Press: The Reporter—Colonel, I would like to ask what you think of the Colomet—My dear sir, I can only tell you what the reporter don't all the other reporters, that I think he had an absolute and undoubted right to do it if he wanted to, but I shrugged his shoulders.

When Baby Writes a Letter. C. N. Douglas in Woman's Home Companion.

When baby writes a letter to her daddy far away. The occasion's most important, for she has so much to say. She sits up to the table, as grown-up folks all do. And then a pile of paper all around her we must strew. With grandiose golden spectacles safely perched upon her nose. She dips her pen into the ink, then straight to work she goes. And the onslaught fierce that follows would fill you with dismay. When baby writes a letter to her daddy far away.

"Baby sends her love to daddy and hopes that he is well!" "What a sweet little thing!" "Baby first indites—her methods I must tell—For the sweetest and simplest that expresses baby's love. Is a dot and dash and big ink-splash below and she perforates the paper with many tiny pricks. And gives a tattoo on her chair with sundry little kicks. And the floor is scattered o'er with fragments of the fray. To tell us baby's writing to her daddy far away.

The letter is a long one, for scores of sheets are used. And every one bears witness to the way it's been abused. A page for every word she takes, she quite ignores the lines. While each one as it's written to oblivion she consigns; Then, with an envelope Miss Baby now will call. And she fills it full of paper, with no writing on it at all. The address is so illegible, I much regret to say. It's doubtful if 'twill ever reach dear daddy far away.

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