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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to sefore me this 30th day of September, A. D. M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public. Last chance to register is next Saturday, November 2. Mark it down.

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GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

The impending execution of Czolgosz will simply exemplify the triumph of law over lawlessness.

Mr. Swift's enlargement of his Omaha meat-packing establishment cannot come any too swiftly to suit Omaha.

The Pan-American conference threat ens to resolve itself into a mutual ad of the different countries participating.

This much must be said for the late lamented so-called silver republican party: The leaders held out long after all the privates had retired in disgust.

More than \$80,000 was expended on county to show for this extraordinary expenditure?

fencing out of Nebraska all the tontine fakes that fatten on gullible victims intelligent people.

Not a person has been found to say word against the character or qualifications of Samuel H. Sedgwick, the republican candidate for judge of the supremé court of Nebraska.

Ten minutes is all the time the Rock Island magnates gave Omaha on their inspection tour of the line. This would indicate that they are satisfied with local conditions and management.

allow itself to be diverted from the pressing problem of tax reform by con- States has made wonderful progress in solidation rainbows. Consolidation is bound to come in time, but tax reform what we have got we shall, it is perwill have to come first.

Iowa republicans are to keep right on trade we want. bombarding their opposing candidates up to the very eve of election just as if Iowa were a debatable state. That is the kind of political devotion that builds up impenetrable republican majorities.

It is announced that Andrew Carnegie and family will winter in Italy in a quiet Riviera spot. It is noteworthy, however, that the precise location of the spot is not disclosed for fear it might become too popular for donationseeking pilgrims.

Another twenty-four-hour visitor has discovered that Omaha is "the very worstest city" on the American contipent. This gentleman also makes his living by discovering the worst cities in existence and describing them for pay in magazines or on the lecture stage.

Omaha's retail grocers, butchers restaurateurs and hotel keepers propose to go into the ice business to escape the exactions of the iceman. The strange part about it is that they have actually taken up the project before the ice crop has been sown and in time to come in

Senator Jones of Nevada has the hardihood to admit publicly that the free silver issue is dead beyond resurrection. Mr. Bryan, however, who is only a dis ciple of the Nevada pioneer, persists in touring Nebraska with renewed appeals to his former followers to continue to stand by silver.

A dispatch from way up in Wisconsin tells us that the stone is being quarried. dressed and sawed there for William J. Bryan's new residence in course of erection at Lincoln and that the stone is of the best quality procurable. This does not look as if prosperity had failed to include Mr. Bryan or that two unsuc ressful candidacles for the presidency have impaired his financial standing.

LOOK TO THE ASSESSORS No marked reform can be had in our

system of taxation until the people wake up to the importance and necessity of electing fearless, impartial and competent assessors. The tap-root of systematic under-

valuation of taxable property is in the assessors. While every assessor is sworn to make returns that represent the salable value of real and personal property promptly exercise that authority. returned for taxation, the great majority of assessors are endowed with indiarubber consciences. Property mortgaged for thousands is returned at hundreds. Farms that would sell readily for \$50 an acre are turned in at from \$3 to \$5, even when their annual rental value is more than that. Blooded livestock worth from \$50 to \$500 are assessed uniformly at so much per head with common cattle and no returns whatever are made for millions of dollars worth of personal property.

This lax condition of affairs is growing worse in Nebraska from year to year. The effect not only works inequality and discrimination, but opens the way for cumulative injustice in the equalization of assessments by county and state boards when they are called on to appraise the property of franchised corporations, railroads and common carriers.

These boards are importuned by the attorneys and agents of the corporations to outdo the assessors in undervaluation and for justification of such a course they point to the outrageously low valuations placed on taxable property by the precinct assessors. In the end the bulk of the burden of taxation is piled up on the home owners in cities and the owners of small tracts of land in the country.

If the people of Nebraska can arouse themselves sufficiently to exact pledges from the candidates for assessor and county commissioner that they will do their duty without fear or favor if elected the first step toward genuine tax reform will be taken.

THE LEADING EXPORTING NATION.

The United States is at the head of to the treasury statistics of average monthly exports of twenty countries for this year passed the United Kingdom, maintaining state, city, county and they were in excess of the exports of the three bodies that control the city. York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois this country. Germany occupies third county and school government, one- and Missouri. And no government in all the average monthly exports of that ter, or \$500,000, to the county, and \$500,country being given at \$87,000,000, while 000 to the school board. If the taxwhen population and resources are con- wishes known and their influence felt sidered the figures for that country in- at the coming election. The demand of miration society for the representatives dicate a prosperous condition of her the hour is for reduced taxation through foreign trade.

tinue at the head of exporting nations property. is a question to be determined by events which cannot be foreseen. As the roads and bridges in Douglas county in our export account. Then there is chises and special privileges was the possibility of foreign tariff discrim- brought about by a test case instituted like a dream. Why, we venture to say that which are very likely to be made it there is not something done to avert If the state auditor can succeed in them. It is in this direction that a broad and enlightened policy may accomplish much toward enabling the United States he will earn a big credit mark from all to maintain its lead as an exporting country. If we shall earnestly endeavor to cultivate closer commercial relations with other nations we may reasonably expect to continue the lead we have reached, but otherwise we will very likely go back to second place.

Our commercial rivals are carefully studying American industrial and business methods and while we undoubtedly have the advantage at present, we cannot be sure of holding it unless we recognize and conform to the new conditions. The idea that other countries will stand still and allow us to get the The Real Estate exchange must not best that is to be had in the commercial world is fallacious. The United the last few years. In order to keep fectly plain, find it necessary to make some concessions to countries whose

ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION.

It is to be expected that numerous propositions relating to the industrial combinations will be presented at the coming session of congress and it is safe to predict that few of them will be of a practical character. It is now pretty well understood that so far as the restriction of monopoly is concerned congress about exhausted its power when it enacted the Sherman anti-trust law. If it is desired to suppress monopo listle combinations the constitution must be amended so as to extend the authority of congress and it would seem wise to inaugurate a movement for such amend ment at the coming session. We believe a proposition of this kind would have general public approval.

The New York Journal of Commerce suggests that without some modification of the constitution the further exercise of the legislative power should be confined to the enactment of laws calculated to secure reasonable publicity concerning the affairs of the great combinations which dominate the industrial world. "The existing law is amply sufficient." says that paper, "to correct any attempt to establish a monopoly in transportation and the natural laws of trade seem likely to reinforce the somewhat feeble operation of state law in preventing the creation of monopolies in production. Events have demonstrated that there is no combination so powerful as to be removed above the reach of the forces but remained and protected the property of competition and how powerfully these are already asserting themselves is most convincingly shown in some of the recent balance sheets of industrial trusts. Without transcending the bounds of what is both possible and desirable, congress may do much to correct some of the worst abuses of the trust system by compelling the great industrial combinations to make statements as explicit and

commission demands of the great trans-

portation lines." There appears to be

no question as to the authority of congress to do this and since a few of the combinations have adopted the policy of making their affairs public perhaps no great opposition would come from that source to legislation requiring this of all of them. At all events, if congress has the power to compel the industrial combinations to do what is required of the railroads in this matter it should

It is expected that President Roose velt will make some practical recommendations on this subject in his annual message, he having indicated an earnest interest in it. The president, in what he has said regarding the industrial combinations, has shown that he does not favor a policy of extermination, which would have a disastrous effect upon all interests, but rather a policy of regulation and control, one feature of which would be the requirement of to serve the public interest, shows this publicity. Undoubtedly the question of great jurist to be as sound on the trust dealing with the industrial combinations question as he is on that of expansion. will receive eareful consideration from the Fifty-seventh congress and there is reason to expect some practical legislation.

AN EFFICIENT FIRE DEPARTMENT. The efficiency of the Omaha fire do partment has been subjected to a severe est within the past ten days and there is no dissent in the popular verdlet that from the chief down the department has never shown itself to greater advantage s a fire-fighting force.

But the very best fighting force can not be expected to cope successfully with great conflagrations unless it is equipped with the best modern apparatus. In this respect the department is still behind other cities covering no larger area. It is not merely essential that the equipment for nutting out fires the department should be in position to machinery is disabled while the fire is

of the fire and police commission to market. keep the department abreast with all the list of exporting nations. According the requirements likely to be put upon it.

The property owners of Omaha have 1900 and 1901, the United States has contributed \$2,000,000 this year toward control the government of 3,500,000 people. whose average monthly exports show a school government. This enormous tax marked decline from last year, when revenue is apportioned roughly between place and makes a very good showing, half, or \$1,000,000, to the city; one quar- the union, state or municipal, excepting that of the United States is stated at payers look for any relief during the well worth a mighty effort to save from \$113,000,000. France ranks fourth and coming year they must make their misrule. greater economy, retrenchment and a Whether or not this country will con- more equitable assessment of taxable

The great decision of the Illinois sugreater part of our exports are agri preme court requiring the public utility cultural products good crops in Europe corporations of that state to pay taxes would make a very decided difference on the capitalized value of their franers of Chicago. Those school teachers have accomplished what the great body of taxpayers have for years demanded but failed to secure. This wonderful reform if it is not again overthrown. will stand as the greatest achievement those teachers ever scored.

Remember that Judge Dickinson held the evidence of willful irregularities in the police court sufficient to justify the was reversed only on technicalities by the supreme court. The citizens of Omaha should make Judge Dickinson's writ of ouster effective by their votes at the coming election.

Only one more day for registration and more than one-half of the legal voters of Omaha are yet to register their names. Can these people be coaxed or persuaded to do their duty as citizens? Or will they remain away from the polls on election day because this is an off year in politics?

Willing to Divide.

Indianapolis News. If Admiral Schley comes out of the in vestigation with all of the Santiago honors it will not be his fault. He said there was honor enough for all.

Record That Needs No Megaphone.

Chicago News. Captain Clark is in the happy position where he can let the achievements of the Oregon speak for themselves without his taking up the megaphone to tell about them.

Some Details Lacking St. Paul Pioneer Press.

And still no one has appeared to tell the world whether the president and Mr. Washington dined on porterhouse and onions or on a small hot bird. This matter should be settled before we go further.

> Henry's Yell for Sammy. New York Tribune.

If Colonel Henry Watterson ever makes his promised run for the presidency we he will not reissue his famous call of 1877 for 100,000 democrats to march on Washington to secure an unmolested and tranquil inauguration. A Blow at Foot Ball.

Minneapolis Tribune.

ten years after graduation the greatest

mortality is found among those who while

Some tables of longevity compiled by that great mathematician, the late Prof. Pierce of Harvard, show that in the first

in college stood lowest in scholarship. A Bold, Brave Messenger. Indianapolis Journal. The express messenger out in Oregon who declined to be stampeded by train robbers in his care, deserves well of his employers and of the railroad company. The robbers

proved themselves to be cowards, as all such gentry would do if boldly opposed. Trade with Cuba.

Philadelphia Record. A comparative statement of Cuba's inter national commerce for ten months up to April 30 last shows imports of \$54,412,262, a decrease of 9.2 per cent as compared with the corresponding period of 1900, and exintelligible as the interstate railroad ports of \$49,987,117, an increase of 41.2 per cent. Over \$23,000,000 of the imports were brought from the United States, while of

the exports nearly \$35,000,000 came to this country. That is, Cuba buys nearly onehalf of its foreign supplies from the United States and sells to us nearly three-fourths of its products for export. There is no good reason why this preponderance of American trade with the island should not increase proportionately from year to year.

Plucking the Engle.

Baltimore American. The cost of living has gone up in Manila since the Americans have been there. The childlike, untutored native has grasped quite as keenly and just as promptly as the cultured and experienced Parisian the fact that the American eagle is a mighty fine bird and very easy to pluck.

Control of Combinations

Buffalo Express. Justice Brewer's address at the Yale celebration, in which he said the movement toward organization and centralization, as exemplified by trusts, could not be stopped. but could and would be controlled and made

Not a New Condition.

Indianapolis Journal. The fact that the census shows that there were more males than females in the United States in 1900 is causing comment, as if, it were an unprecedented condition As a matter of fact the percentage of males has exceeded that of females the last fifty years. In 1850 the males were 51.4 per cent of the population; in 1860, 51.16; in 1870, after the war for the union, the males were 50.56 per cent of the whole; in 1890. 51.21, and in 1900, 51.20. This shows that the change in the relative numbers between the sexes has been inconsequential

Dodging a Vital Question.

Springfield Republican. The trusts are not replying freely to the question sent out to them by the federal industrial commission whether they are selling their products at lower prices to foreigners than to our own people. Most shall be up to the latest standard, but of them are said to be not replying at all. But what a true answer would be pretty meet demands upon it in case part of its much everybody knows and the commission knows also. It remains to be seen whether or not it will dodge the matter in its report to congress, simply because many No expenditure for this purpose will of its members are high tariff partisans be begrudged by the taxpayers, who will who hate to admit that their system opcheerfully second any effort on the part erates thus to the disadvantage of the home

> A City Worth Saving. New York World.

Roundly stated, 615,000 voters will decide our city election. Their decision will \$3,837,000,000 of assessed property and the annual expenditure of \$110,000,000. Only six states in the union have a larger number of voters than New York City-New only the national government at Wasningmakes annual expenditures one-half so large. It is indeed an imperial city,

Tip for the Commercial Club.

Western Laborer. The Commercial club ought to visit the Great Western Type Foundry and see the actual work of the fire department last Saturday night and then go back to the club rooms and kick themselves for going off half cocked last May. The work last Saturday night was real fire fighting by cal firemen under a real fire chief with twenty-five years' experience. No firemen were killed, none were choked and none were "brought up on the carpet." It's the wholesalers are now willing that the firemen should have good beds, fuel, light and every possible comfort in their quar-

LACK OF EXERCISE

One of the Disadvantages of Public Service at Washington. Boston Transcript.

The physicians and surgeons who attended President McKinley in their report to the New York Medical society enumerate among the "contributory causes" of his death lack impeachment and removal of Police of exercise. This may well have been the Judge Gordon and the writ of ouster case without the president having been naturally indisposed to exercise. Indeed, he had taken a great deal of exercise in his early life, for the four years of his army service involved much labor, fighting and marching, and many days and nights in the saddle. Whether such an experience gives or impairs strength depends a good deal on the natural constitution of a man. but certainly President McKinley was of ordinarily active bodily habits until he entered the White House.

Once president, he, like other public mer in Washington, found it difficult to obtain time for exercise. The president was a very hard worker. He was up early and he went to bed very late. His working day, with simply the intervals for luncheon and dinner, often was from 9 o'clock in the morning until midnight. In this time he transacted a great deal of routine business passed upon many questions requiring his decision, listened to "delegations"-which term Gladstone defined a noun of multitude signifying many, but not signifying muchand received visitors who came to talk either patronage or some more legitimate subject on which they desired the executive's views. What exercise the president could obtain was very limited. He was a most conscientious worker, who between himself and his work never favored him-

One of the president's expedients for getting a little exercise was to take a walk in the corridors of the White House just before retiring for the night. He would then light a cigar and march up and down until he had smoked it out. Then, going to the door of his apartments, he faced about, and with a courteous "I wish you good night, gentlemen." dismissed those members of the White House staff who have no "hours," but are on duty as long as the president's lamp burns. Last winter there were persistent rumors in Washing ton that the president's health was breaking down. A member of the cabinet in ommenting on them said that the president's condition was simply that of a man of his "build" who got no exercise worth mentioning, and that he had advised him to resort to chest weight exercises which he had found beneficial in his own case. Public men in Washington have to live under conditions that expose the strongest of them to the risks of physically "going stale." The public buildings, after the weather justifies any fires whatever, are intolerably hot. Even the corridors of the great department buildings are fairly stifling, and the offices seem like ovens. Is it wonderful that men who are in such rooms eight or nine hours a day sudden! lose vitality, become billous, dyspeptic and tired out? Our cabinet officers lead very different official lives from those of Europan ministers. The heads of the great cabinct departments work hard, get little exercise, are overrun wih visitors and obtain little rest between official duties and social exactions

President Roosevelt demonstrates a dis position to get plenty of exercise. We hope he will persevere in this determina tion even if it compels the "delegations to wait hours until he has finished a brisk walk or considerable rough-riding.

Taxing Corporations

The street railway, gas and telephone year, the pretext being that their prop companies of Chicago will have to pay much heavier taxes for 1901 than they They have been underassessed in past years by the State Board of Equalization, which has been regardless of the plain, equitable provisions of the statutes. The supreme court has ordered the state board to live up to the law and while it may dislike exceedingly to do so it has no option but to obey-The law requires the board to ascertain

the fair cash value of the capital stock and franchises of a corporation, including its bonded indebtedness, and to deduct therefrom the value of tangible property of the corporation. On the excess value of intangible over tangible property, if there be any, the corporation must pay taxes in addition to those it pays on its tangible property. Last year the state board did its work so poorly that it required the street railway, gas, electric light and telephone companies of Chicago to pay taxes on an assessed valuation of a little over \$2,000,000 on account of capital stock and franchise values. This was on the face of it an unjust valuation. The board disregarded evidence to that effect which was laid before it. An appeal to the courts followed and the supreme court has now decided that the conduct of the board was illegal and highly blameworthy. As this decision relates to the 1900 assessment the corporations concerned will have to pay back taxes for that year, as well as larger. fairer taxes in the future.

The stock and bonds of the People's Gas company foot up \$65,000,000. Last year the state board was able to find values to the amount of only \$19,300,000. There will have to be a much higher valuation this year. The North and West Side street railroad companies were not assessed at all last

erties were leased to the Union Traction company, which was assessed slightly. The supreme court says these two omitted cor porations "earned during the year price to April 1, 1900, a great dividend of from 6 per cent to 25 per cent per annum upon their stock, mainly in the form of rents accrued from the leases of their rights and privileges to use the streets of the city of Chicago to other corporations," and must be assessed.

Thus it appears that the supreme court privilege to use public streets for street railroad purposes is a valuable privilege constituting no small part of the value of its capital stock, and that this element of value cannot be omitted, as it has been, by

The corporations affected by this decision will deny its justice. But it is eminently just. It compels certain companies which have hitherto borne much less than their fair share of public burdens to bear some approach to a fair share. They will not be called on to do more than that. The state

When the state board shall have made that fair valuation of the capital stock, indebtedness and franchises of Chicago public service corporations the supreme court has ordered it to make, the total volume of valuations in this city will be largely increased. The 5 per cent limitation on taxation will not then make it difficult for the city or any other municipal corporation to get necessary revenue. The owners of real estate will no longer be overtaxed, while corporations that are coining money out of the use of the public streets are under taxed.

CALKINS RIGHT MAN FOR PLACE.

Wood River Interests. The republican state central committee has named Hon. E. C. Calkins of Kearney for regent of the State university to take the place of H. L. Goold, resigned. Mr. Calkins is a very able lawyer and an honorable and cultured gentleman. He has always taken an active interest in educational matters.

Kimball Observer: E. C. Calkins of Kearney has been placed on the republican ticket as a candidate for regent of the State university to fill a vacancy. Mr. Calkins is one of the leading and influential citizens of Kearney, a lawyer by profession, a friend of education and a man in every way qualified for the position.

Tekamah Herald: Judge E. C. Calkins of Kearney was selected by the state republican committee for candidate for state regent to fill the vacancy caused by the withdrawal of the regular nominee. Judge Calkins has a large acquaintance in the state, he is an old resident and has always taken an active interest in educational matters. It was a wise selection.

Falls City Journal: The withdrawal of H. L. Goold, republican candidate for regent of the university, necessitated the substitution of another name and, after mature deliberation, the committee chose Judge E. C. Calkins of Kearney for the place. It is the general opinion of the state press that the choice is a happy one. Judge Calkins enjoys more than a local reputation as a lawyer and is a man of most excellent personal character. The ticket has not been weakened in any sense by the placing of his name upon it. The name of such a man never weakens any ticket.

Pierce Call: The republican state central committee made an excellent selection when it chose Judge E. C. Calkins of Kearney as its candidate for regent of the State university. Judge Calkins not a politician. He has always taken an active interest in the educational affairs in his city and has been for years a member of the Board of Education. is proud of the fact that he has done his part toward the upbuilding of the Kearney public schools. He is a man of middle age, in the prime of life and capable of serving his state well in any capacity that it shall require of him.

Dakota City Eagle: The republican state central committee met and chose Hon. E. C. Calkins of Kearney to fill the place on the ticket vacated by the withdrawal of H. L. Goold, one of the nominees of the state convention for the position of regent of the State university. This was a wise selection and will bring strength to the ticket both on account of the personnel of the candidate and the geographical lecation. He is a broad-minded man of culture, an attorney of high standing, a man of education and high scholarly attainments with a statewide reputation and popularity.

Kearney Journal: Since his selection h the state central committée as a candidate for regent of the State university to fill a vacancy Mr. Calkins has had many fine things said of him by newspapers of all sorts of political faith. He came to Kearney twenty-eight years ago. with nearly his whole business life before him-a young man. What faults he has we, his neighbors and friends of twentyeight years, know all about them. And we are sure that no one will ask for the emoval of his name from the ticket because of any shady transaction with Joe Bartley or any other man. Mr. Calkins is in no sense an officeseeker. If the people want is services they will have to ask for them. His republican friends and admirers presented his name as a candidate for the supreme bench to the state convention, with the hope that that body might look at it in the same light that we did. If the other counties had known him as we know him the result might have been difin educational matters and is well equipped for the office of regent. For about twenty years we have kept him on the Kearney school board and the splendid condition of our city schools is one of the direct results of his influence. We ought to make it very nearly unanimous in Buffalo county.

With \$75,000 worth of postage stamps in tock, the looters of the Chicago postoffice are booked for a prolonged licking. Horace Brooks Marshall, one of the nev sheriffs of London, is said to be the young-

est man who has ever attained to such a position. He is 32 years old. Through trains are not always best. Ex-Governor Hogg of Texas took an accommodation, stopped over at Beaumont and happened upon an oil land deal that netted

him \$1,000,000. The first five cadets in order of merit at West Point are all southern boys. They hail from Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Maryland. Mississippi bears off the palm with two of her sons, one of whom is the head of the class.

In spite of his devotion to politics, Her bert Gladstone gives much time to outdoor exercises and is president of the National Physical Recreation society. He is, besides, enthusiastic on music and has often assisted the Kyrle society as a vocalist.

Joseph Fielding Smith, president of the welve apostles, becomes the next president of the Mormon church. He is in his sixty-third year and in 1866 was ordained as an apostle by President Brigham Young and set apart as one of the twelve apostles on October 8, 1867. The new president has three wives.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Affairs in the Metropolis. There is a bare possibility of the fools

who poured their money into the coffers of the Franklin syndicate of Brooklyn last year, on promise of 10 per cent a week dollar. William F. Miller, the chief organizer of the swindle, who was convicted of larceny and sentenced to the penitentiar; for five years, has been granted a new trial and his return to Brooklyn is signalized by the discovery of \$115,000 of the money taken from the dupes in a New York bank. Miller is said to have scooped in \$900,000 during the life of the syndicate and very little of it was found when the "bank" was pulled. Where the money went was a mystery. Probably one-half of the deposits were securely planted by Miller and his confederates. One Edward Schlesinger was in the deal with Miller. When the authorities pounced on the syndicate both fled the country. Miller carried at least \$98,000 worth of securities in his grip, besides car fare. These securities have not yet been found. Schlesinger is now believed to be the recovery of the money believed to be in some New York bank or safety deposit an tion in all things." injunction has been issued by the United States district court restraining every safety deposit company in New York from delivering to Edward Schlesinger, William F. Miller or Robert A. Ammon or any one representing them, individually or collectively, anything of value whatsoever, without an order of court.

Schlesinger was indicted with Miller when schlesinger was indicted with Miller when the "520 per cent" bubble burst, but escaped before a warrant of arrest could be from other people, are they?" served. He is a man of striking person. ality and in appearance the antithesis of Miller, being more than six feet in height and weighing nearly 300 pounds. In the conduct of the Franklin syndicate he was the "silent partner." Few of those who were attracted by the promise of princely dividends ever saw Schlesinger. He kept out of sight of the "customers," but was dways on hand when, after the close of business, the receipts were counted up and divided.

It is said that Schlesinger invested the funds of the Franklin syndicate in various gambling enterprises and that for a time he returns actually fulfilled the promises made in the advertisements.

A statement prepared in the comptroller's office shows that 40,914 persons were in 190 employed in the government of the city of New York. Thus one-fifteenth of the total vote to be cast at the coming election will be that of municipal officeholders, and nearly everyone of them will vote for Tammany. In 1898 the number of employes was 34,698, so there was an increase of over 6,000 in two years. The amount paid for salaries in 1900 was \$43,927,317, an increase of over \$7,000,000.

A pamphlet issued by one of the reform organizations presents a remarkable show ng of the extortionate taxation methods prevalent in New York City. The thirteen American cities next in voting strength to New York are Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Francisco, Milwaukee and Pittsburg. These cities combined have more than double the population of New York. They have nearly three times the area. They have more miles of paved streets and more miles of sewer per square mile; they have more school children in proportion to population; they employe more school teachers and they pay more money for the purpose of education in proportion to population than New York pays. And yet the 3,400,000 people of New York City pay more every year for the purposes of municipal government than the 7,200,000 people of those thirteen other American cities pay for similar purposes and for larger results in nearly all cases In the year 1899 the average tax levy per capita of those thirteen cities was \$14.35; that of the city of New York was \$25.86. This does not include special assessments license fees, the various incomes from other sources than the taxation such as water revenue, franchise taxes, etc., nor the proeeds of bonds.

It cost \$852.71 per mile to keep the paved streets of these thirteen other cities in order; not to pave them or to grade them or to reconstruct them in any way, to maintain them. It cost \$1,911.51 for the same work in this city and in addition this city has a large extent of asphalted streets laid in recent years, nearly all of which are maintained for a period of from five to ten years at the cost of the contractors who laid them. Therefore, this large element of cost is not included in New York's outlay.

The city paid in the year 1899 \$471 pe linear mile for the maintenance of its sewers, whereas the average paid by the other cities was but \$263. These cities have more miles of sewer per square mile than the city of New York.

There was something like \$120,000,000 of debt upon the city when Tweed left the scene. The corporation of the city of New York today owes about \$280,000,000 in ex cess of the amount of bond which it holds

It has something like 45,000 employes in its service. It pays out annually about \$100,000,000 derived from direct taxation which its fatuous taxpayers seem to think represents its total expenditures. Besides that it pays out many millions more de-

rived from special assessments, several million dollars derived from water revenue, from franchises, from rentals of docks and wharves and from various other sources. On top of this it borrows and spends all the money which the constitution allows its officials to borrow-a total outlay for the city government of not far from \$200,000,000 a year at the present time.

POLITICAL TALK IN THE STATE.

Pender New Era: There is a rumor fiving about the state that Joe Bartley is somewhat interested in the great fusion organ of this state, the World-Herald. One thing about the actions of this paper. which have always looked suspicious, has been the World-Herald's tender spot for recognizes the fact that the right and Bartley. Wouldn't it be a stunner on Nebraska fusionists to find out that the defaulter owns a few shares in the "wild and woolly" World-Herald?

York Republican: The fusionists in Adams county set up the claim that they the state board in making its assessments. had run the asylum at Hastings cheaper than the republicans are doing. There seemed to be tack of faith on this point and the matter was investigated. records of the asylum show that during the last year of fusion rule the cost per capita was 39 cents. The daily average cost per capita for the eight months of republican conduct of the institution is 29% cents. 9% cents lower than under the reform ad ministration. They were strong on promises and loud in claims, but weak in accomplishment and breathless in fulfillment. With nothing to recommend them but their desire to hold the offices the fusionists are

certainly facing a dark future in Nebraska. Norfolk News: The fusionists are desperate and will swing Nebraska from its stand for republican prosperity if they can do so. It will stand the republicans in hand to meet their assault with vigor and keep the state in line with national policies. They have a good ticket to fight for and all should be awake and active. The fusionists are preparing to celebrate their victory, if they secure one, as a protest against national policies and as an endorsement of Mr. Bryan and the policies he represents. Their anxiety to weave Bartley into the campaign is indicative of des peration. They lack campaign material and anything, from events that are past to idle prophecies as to the future, will be employed with vigor. Anything to confuse the voter and detract from the popularity profit, getting back a few cents on the of Judge Sedgwick will be worked without mercy.

Pierce Call: The World-Herald this fall is pursuing the same tactics toward republican candidates and the republican party of this state as it did in 1896 and in 1900 toward the lamented President Mc-Kinley. Its only existence in the newspaper world seems to be to out-Hered Herod in yellow journalism and in the blackening of character and abusing and vilifying the candidates and principles of republican candidates and principles of republicanism. But what can you expect and what weight and influence can a paper have that the next morning after the election of President McKinley, printed in large black headlines, "not this man but Bara bas!"-the ery of a maddened and ergel mob at the trial and crucifixion of Christ! Out upon such dirty, hypocritical politics. on his way home and in order to checkmate | The World-Herald management should be changed or else the editor learn "modera-

LINES TO A LAUGH.

Brooklyn Life: "Papa, what's the difference between an amateur and a profes-sional politician?"
"Oh, from two to twenty thousand a

vear Puck: "They say the anti-fereign feeling

Constance—Oh. Ethel is one of those people who would look especially well in Chicago Tribune: "My dear Miss Bill-

more, sadly wrote young Hankinson, "I return herewith your kind note in which you accept my offer of marriage. You will observe that it begins Dear George." I do not know who George is, but my name, as you know, is William. the railroads as a menace to human happi-

"I do. They bring sorrow to thousands of hearts. Nearly everybody that pays full fare nowadays is miserable because he aidn't get a pass or a rebate." Chicago Post: "Do you believe that all things come to him who waits?"
"No." answered the hustler decistvely.
"Pretty nearly everything that a man doesn't want comes to him who waits, but the things worth having come to him who gets up and humps himself."

Washington Star: "So you want a gen-eral redistribution of wealth!"
"I do." answered the man with schemes

do," answered the man with schemes "I do," answered the man with schemes for reorganizing society.
"On what plan?"
"On a plan that would enable me to get rid of a lot of things I don't want and to get possession of a number that I have taken a fancy to."

Detroit Free Press: "Why is that picture turned toward the wall?"
"Oh, that is a haying scene and we have to hide it whenever Uncle Thomas visits us, because he is a hay fever sufferer."

Washington Star: "Mike," said Plodding Pete, "dese 'help wanted' columns in de paper is a great assistance, ain't dey?"
"What good do dey do you?"
"Dey shows a whole lot o' places you better keep away from fur fear of bein' offered work."

Brooklyn Life: "When you refused me you promised always to be my friend, and now you are as cold as an iceberg." "But I didn't think you were going to

Philadelphia Press: "I'm going into the pusiness for myself," the plumber's clerk announced.

"What!" exclaimed his employer, "you don't know nothin' about plumbin."

"I know all I need to," replied the clerk.

"I've been making out your bills for you for the last three or four years."

New Orleans Times: "My brain is on fire!" tragically exclaimed Mrs. Bobkins as she threw herself down upon the sofa. "Why don't you blow it out?" absent-mindedly replied Bobkins, deeply absorbed in the evening newspaper. And then he dodged a flying hair brush.

Chicago Tribune: "How de you spell 'security'?" asked Badleigh Mildude, laboriously writing a letter to Andrew Carnegle to ask him for a loan of \$50.000.
"With a 'c' an' a 'q,' of course," responded Tuffold Knutt. "Cain't ye tell by the sound of it?"

CHILDHOOD'S LOST BELIEFS. Eugene Field. once knew all the birds that came
And nested in our orchard trees;
For every flower I had a name—
My friends were woodchucks, toads and

bees;
I knew what thrived in yonder glen;
What plants would soothe a stone-bruised

Oh, I was very learned then— But that was very long ago.

I knew the spot upon the hill
Where the checkerberries could be found—
I knew the rushes near the mill
Where pickerel lay that weighed a pound!
I knew the wood—the very tree—
Where lived the poaching, saucy crow,
And all the woods and crows knew me—
But that was very long ago.

But that was very long ago. And pining for the joys of youth, I tread the old familiar spot I tread the old familiar spot Only to learn this solemn truth: I have forgotten, am forgot. Yet there's this youngster at my knee Knows all the things I used to know To think I once was wise as he!—

Yet were not wishes all in vain
I tell you what my wish would be;
I'd wish to be a boy again.
Back with the friends I used to know;

But that was very long ago