THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year.$6.00
Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year..... 8.00
Illustrated Bee, One Year..... 2.00
Sunday Bee, One Year..... 2.00
Saturday Bee, One Year..... 1.50
Twentieth Century Farmer, One Year.. 1.00

DELIVERED BY CARRIER:

Daily Bee (without Sunday) per copy.. 2c
Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week..12c
Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week.17c
Sunday Bee, per copy.....5c
Evening Bee, without Sunday, per week.10c
Evening Bee, including Sunday, per week.....15c

Complaints of irregularities in delivery should be addressed to City Circulation Department.

OFFICES:

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

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

BUSINESS LETTERS.

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

REMITTANCES.

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

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of October, 1901, was as follows:

1	29,100	17	28,590
2	29,050	18	29,920
3	29,080	19	28,410
4	29,060	20	29,130
5	29,290	21	30,470
6	28,620	22	28,650
7	29,170	23	32,720
8	28,810	24	28,770
9	28,800	25	30,710
10	28,790	26	30,490
11	28,850	27	29,075
12	29,020	28	32,460
13	29,055	29	30,780
14	28,630	30	30,910
15	28,630	31	33,650
16	28,650		

Total 917,349
Less unsold and returned copies... 9,852

Net total sales.....907,497
Net daily average.....29,274

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of October, A. D. 1901.
M. B. HUNGATE,
(Seal.) Notary Public.

The adage that "what goes up must come down" is apparently reversed with relation to sugar prices fixed by the trust.

American marines have been landed at Colon to protect the railroad property. It is a fair presumption that the railroad at that point will not be interfered with.

The fence has been erected around the fair ground at St. Louis. By the time 1903 rolls around the St. Louis small boy can be depended on to have all the holes located.

Internal revenue receipts for the year were $11,000,000 more than the estimates. It is difficult to tell in advance how high the tide of prosperity will rise under republican rule.

An American astronomer has discovered what he deems conclusive proof of the nebular theory. Yankee curiosity will never be satisfied until it has discovered all the secrets of the universe.

The first step in abolishing unnecessary offices should be the abolition of the county auditor and his force of assistants, whose work can readily be performed by a clerk or two under the county clerk.

The way to consolidate county and city governments is to consolidate. We cannot get to this point, however, until the state constitution is amended so as to permit the merging of governmental departments now duplicating one another's work.

A Chicago actor has made a bet that he can catch a turnip dropped from the top of the Masonic temple. A more certain and less dangerous way of securing a turnip, with no less notoriety, would be to call professionally on some kind-hearted farmer.

It is certainly refreshing to have Rev. John Williams come to the front with the statement that to call Omaha the worst city in the country is a lie. Rev. John Williams and our late visitor, Josiah Flynt Willard, should get together in a joint debate.

The proposal by a party of American capitalists to erect a modern sky-scraping office building in London has started a great outcry against this innovation. John Bull should not kick so vigorously if Brother Jonathan is willing to help him keep up with the procession.

The Commercial club is a little late in addressing President Roosevelt on the subject of irrigation. Word from Washington is to the effect that the president's message has been completed and his recommendations on irrigation have doubtless been incorporated into it.

Governor Savage would have much less difficulty in securing good men to serve on his proposed Louisiana Purchase exposition commission if they could be assured that an extra session of the legislature would provide the appropriations necessary to creditable participation by Nebraska.

The cat may mew and the dog may have his day, but if the pending city ordinance has its way the night will belong to people who desire to sleep. To be effective, however, the prohibition on dogs from howling at night should carry an appropriation for opiates to induce canine slumbers.

South Omaha politicians are a trifle overzealous in their anxiety to open the municipal political pot so early in the game. With a field full of incipient mayors at this stage of the proceedings, South Omaha's political cemetery may have to be enlarged to furnish the necessary accommodations for dead political aspirations by the time the city campaign begins in earnest.

AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.

The speech of Secretary Hay regarding our diplomacy, at the annual banquet of the New York Chamber of Commerce, was eminently discreet and characteristically modest. Perhaps its most interesting statement was in respect to the uniform frankness and candor which have marked American diplomacy. "We have generally told squarely what we wanted," said the secretary of state, "and announced early in negotiations what we were willing to give." This straightforward method of dealing with foreign nations has been met, so far as Mr. Hay's own experience goes, by the representatives of other powers in the same spirit of frankness and sincerity. Doubtless this has not always been the case. There have been occasions when there seemed to be good reasons for questioning the sincerity and frankness of some of the powers with which we have had diplomatic dealings. But undoubtedly the American example has had a good effect in late years upon foreign governments, to the very great improvement of diplomacy in a moral point of view.

Secretary Hay could not with propriety say anything in regard to the success of our recent diplomacy, but he pointed out what we have tried to do. As a matter of fact there has been attained pretty much all that was striven for and for this probably no one is entitled to greater credit than the present secretary of state. The late President McKinley had implicit confidence in the judgment and discretion of Mr. Hay and it is not to be doubted that the diplomatic work of the preceding administration was principally shaped and directed by the secretary of state. That it was able and judicious we think all fair-minded persons will admit. No serious mistakes were made, no American interest was sacrificed and the traditional policy of the United States in respect to our foreign relations—the policy counseled by George Washington—was kept constantly in view and faithfully observed.

The contribution made by the McKinley administration to the record of American diplomacy is most honorable to the country. It gave the United States a higher position in the realm of diplomacy than it had ever before attained. In the Chinese trouble it was from the American Department of State that the chancelleries of Europe received and accepted counsel and suggestion. When the ministers of foreign powers were groping in darkness and unable to agree upon a policy light came from Washington and a clear and definite plan was announced by our government. It is well remembered with what astonishment the old world governments received this, though they could not but recognize its fairness and wisdom.

The rule of our conduct, Secretary Hay said, is the Monroe doctrine and the golden rule. A strong point in his speech was that in which he declared that the United States will not, because of its strength, drive a hard bargain with a weak nation, nor will it be tempted "to insult or defy a great power because it is strong, or even because it is friendly." To be fair and just to all nations has been and should continue to be the guiding principle of American diplomacy.

PROTECTION OF LABOR.

In considering what should be done to increase our foreign trade due regard must be had for the interests of American labor. We cannot afford to adopt any policy which would result in reducing the price of our labor. Senator Hale of Maine, who is not favorable to reciprocity or to any change in the tariff, said in a recent interview: "I do not believe in the reciprocity which cuts down the duty upon French and British West India and Canadian manufactures and products that compete directly with ours and that are grown and manufactured by labor half paid, as compared with our labor. I recognize fully the immense benefit to American labor and American industries conferred by the Dingley tariff, which has, by its encouragement to our own labor, enabled us to furnish the products of the farm, the mine and the mill to foreign countries at such rates as have already gained for us nearly all the trade of the civilized world that is worth having.

There is no question, of course, that the existing tariff has been of great benefit to labor. It put to work hundreds of thousands of people who were idle when it was enacted and thus caused a general advance in the price of labor. Would such trade arrangements as Mr. McKinley contemplated have a tendency to lower the price of labor? Certainly he did not think so, for no public man more earnestly desired than did the late president that labor should be adequately protected. His idea was that by increasing our foreign trade there would be better assurance of the continued employment of labor and that therefore the price of it would be maintained. He said: "What we produce beyond our domestic consumption must have a vent abroad. The excess must be relieved through a foreign outlet and we should sell everywhere we can and buy wherever the buying will enlarge our sales and productions and thereby make a greater demand for home labor." It was clearly the opinion of Mr. McKinley that reciprocity would be in the interest of labor.

Reducing or removing duties, as proposed by Representative Babcock, is, however, another matter. His proposition is doubtless in the interest of the consumer; but if duties on the products of iron and steel should be reduced is it not very probable that the manufacturers would make labor pay the difference, or part of it? Mr. Babcock says that in the class of manufactures his bill touches labor does not enter to such a degree as in other branches of steel making. That is true, but it by no means follows that labor employed in those other branches would not be affected if the manufacturers should decide to get back from their employes what was lost through reduced duties. Perhaps they would not attempt to do this. Possibly they would be deterred by fear of a serious conflict with labor which would be disastrous to them. Such a conflict might easily be precipitated, with the gravest consequences. Yet the matter is one demanding the most careful consideration.

Adequate protection of American labor is of the first importance. It now has that protection and it must be maintained. That it would not be menaced by such a system of trade arrangements as McKinley contemplated, but on the contrary there would be created a greater demand for home labor, thus assuring the maintenance of wages, it seems to us there can be no doubt.

THE TRACKAGE SQUABBLE.

The trackage squabble that has been on for some time between two of the principal railroads competing for local freight business seems to have reached an acute stage.

The point of contention is over the right to use Eighth street for switching purposes. This street is now occupied in part by sidetracks belonging to the Burlington, while the Northwestern system is endeavoring to secure the same right of way through the unoccupied portion of the street. To the Northwestern the possession of this privilege is the more important because it would open the door for that road into the wholesale district, from which it has hitherto been excluded.

So far as the general public is concerned this controversy should be settled without reference to the selfish interests of the rival roads. That part of Eighth street is not of great importance as a thoroughfare and its use for trackage purposes would not seriously inconvenience the foot or wagon traffic that might resort to it in transit from one part of the city to another.

What Omaha wants is to build up and strengthen its commercial institutions and improve its facilities as a railway center. Every great city must have its warehouse and jobbing district accessible to the railroads through sidetracks and switching stubs. The latest proposition of the Burlington is to erect a new freight house and otherwise enlarge its trackage facilities in the jobbing district in case it can secure the exclusive use of the street in dispute for these purposes.

What the city authorities and the property owners in that district will have to weigh is whether the proposed improvements of the Burlington are of more advantage from the standpoint of Omaha's commercial growth than the opening of the wholesale district to another and competing railroad bidding for local patronage. This is the pith of the problem and no amount of conflicting ordinances, successive injunctions and counter propositions can obscure it.

AS WAS TO HAVE BEEN EXPECTED.

As was to have been expected, the Lincoln Journal rushes to the defense of State Treasurer Stuefer and his school fund manipulations just as it did to the defense of Bartley and the former state house impeachables. But the Journal voices no one except those who prefer to go crooked instead of walking straight. So far as The Bee is concerned it is simply throwing the searchlight upon the different bond deals by which the state school fund has been milked. It has suggested that in view of the indisputable records the best thing Treasurer Stuefer can do for the state and the party is to resign. It has been waiting so far in vain for him to make a lucid statement of his position before reinforcing that suggestion. In the interval it is only natural to find newspapers like the Lincoln Journal energetically defending and excusing jobbery and trying to make Mr. Stuefer out to be an innocent victim of political persecution.

The Real Estate exchange cannot engage in any more laudable undertaking than the movement to bring about a reduction of the tax burdens borne by the owners of Omaha realty. The unequal and oppressive tax on real estate is the greatest bar to resumed real estate activity. Real estate prices in Omaha would be jumping lively today were it not for the reluctance of investors to put capital into property that must turn a large share of its income over to the tax gatherer, while investments in stocks and bonds escape the assessor altogether.

The great American custom of passing the hat at every opportunity has received a setback. It being reported that all Admiral Schley's savings had been dissipated in carrying on his case before the court of inquiry, an admiring friend proposed to start a subscription for his benefit, but this the admiral promptly declined. Generosity is a good trait and a desire to help your fellow man is another, but it is not always in good taste to take up a collection. Self-respecting men who are able to do so generally prefer to help themselves.

Senator Tillman has broken out again in almost the same spot. He declared in a recent address at LaCrosse that "We will have white supremacy in the south if we have to kill all the negroes." The south is making fair progress along these lines, but, like other men who talk much, the senator is doing his share of the killing with his mouth and by proxy. The senator should keep still or get into the fray where pitchforks are at a discount and shotguns at a premium.

Several Omaha wholesale houses have found it necessary this fall and summer to seek larger quarters than those which have sufficed in years past, and the past few years have also seen a large increase in the number of wholesale houses in the city. It would appear that this section of the world was marching right along in the prosperity procession if the corn crop is a little short.

Mr. Pearse wants the school board to invest $2,000 in arms and equipment for the High school cadets. The War department intimates that it could be prevailed upon to furnish this equipment if the cadets were under the instruction of an assigned army officer. The suggestion from the War department, however, falls on deaf ears, as the granting of the application for the assignment of an army officer would cut off the monthly salary of young Mr. Pearse as commandant of the cadets.

Jules Sigfried, who came to the United States as an official representative of the French government to investigate industrial and business conditions, advises his countrymen not only to study American methods but to make haste to cement a friendship with this country which will be valuable in the future, for he warns them the present century will see the United States the greatest power, commercially and otherwise, in the world. The Frenchman evidently kept his eyes open while he was over here.

President Roosevelt's forthcoming message is said to be long and comprehensive. That means that he has no single cure-all to solve all the variegated problems congress has to meet.

Some Uses for Failures.

Washington Post.

The Gathmann gun might be utilized for firing salutes. Like some other failures we might mention, it makes a great deal of noise.

Tackling a Large Job.

St. Louis Republic.

Governor Van Sant of Minnesota has announced his determination to fight the new railroad combination. This means a lot of work for his typewriter and very little for the courts.

Home Rule Without Arms.

Baltimore American.

Cuba is shortly to enjoy the sweets or sours of self-rule. It is suggested that the United States disarm the voters just before self-rule goes into effect, because there is more than one man down there who is dead set on ruling all the others and of not being ruled himself.

Another Combine in Sight.

Springfield Republican.

Among the latest combinations projected is a $10,000,000 aggregation of thirty-five of the largest plaster companies in the country under the name of the United States Gypsum company. The surprising thing just now about such an announcement as this is that there should remain any more industries in the country to be organized into trusts.

Mighty Few of 'Em Left.

Springfield Republican.

The populist party will disappear from the United States senate at the coming session, as Senators Heitfeld and Dubois of Idaho will formally join the democratic side and attend the democratic caucus. The whole senate will then be divided between democrats and republicans, a condition that has not prevailed before in about ten years.

They Need the Money.

Minneapolis Times.

The government has succeeded in getting about $400,000 of the stealings of Captain Carter and an additional $100,000 is promised. Captain Carter's share of the plunder amounted, as stated during the court-martial, to $722,528.02. Of this amount $690,301.85 was represented by recorded investments in stocks and bonds in New York. Captain Carter's lawyers are making a brave fight for his liberty—and the remaining $322,528.02.

Uncle Sam's "Splendid Isolation."

New York World.

The latest French budget showed a deficit of $10,000,000.

The latest German budget showed a deficit of $35,000,000.

The latest British budget showed a deficit of $266,000,000.

The next United States budget will, it is expected, show a surplus of $130,000,000.

Alone among the great nations the United States is paying its way as it goes and steadily reducing its funded debt at the same time.

High Hope for the Hairless.

Chicago Chronicle.

The ancient and honorable guild of baldheads will look with scant favor upon the new theory that the Roentgen X-ray is a specific antidote for the absence of capillary adornment. Happily the discoveries of science, when reduced to the practicability of a medical or surgical cure, are not compulsory. The individual who has posed for years as an exponent of the results of early piety or dalliance with the students' midnight lamp is not to be stampeded by an iconoclastic scientist into a sacrifice of his crown of glory.

Waning Power of the Pull.

Springfield Republican.

The recent official proclamation, so to speak, virtually prohibiting army and navy officers from trying to place the president under political pressure in the filling of military and naval posts, may mark the end of the halcyon days of "pull" in the army and navy. Senator Proctor a year or two ago delivered a notable denunciation of the system of political and social intrigue by which so many officers obtained coveted positions or promotions. President Roosevelt and Secretary Root are just the men to stamp out that system once and for all.

Muzzling the Barkers.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The Omaha council is considering an ordinance imposing a fine of $20 on any person who after being notified permits his dog to bark to the annoyance of the neighbors. Offenders must either send their dogs to the country, kill them or shut them up. It is a case of put up or shut up, and indicates that there are other towns besides St. Paul which has not been progressive enough to abolish dogs as well as cattle, hogs and other relics of their village days. The sick, the nervous, the sleepless and such comparatively useless portions of the population appear to have a champion to assert their claims against the owners of dogs.

Promotions in the Army.

Portland Oregonian.

If President Roosevelt adheres to his determination to consult the records of the War department rather than the wishes of personal friends of aspirants for promotion or appointment in the army, he will prove the strongest man who has occupied the White House for at least a generation. The political pull is inferior in influence to the military pull at Washington, and when the two combine it is an exceptionally strong executive who does not yield to the demand of the combination, to the detriment of the military service and the injustice to soldiers who have fairly won promotion. The records of the War department are much more trustworthy for military purposes than the family record, even though the latter may furnish the name of a Grant, a Blaine or a Harrison.

The World's Thirst

Chicago Record-Herald.

The increase in the consumption of spirits in Germany, to which reference has been made in dispatches, has been progressive through many years. In 1881 the consumption per head was 1.33 gallons; in 1885, 1.58; in 1895, 1.90. Concurrently with this there has been an increase in the consumption of beer also. The number of gallons per head, which was 19.8 in 1885, had risen to 23.5 in 1895. Germany is not, however, a great wine-drinking country and with the increased consumption of beer and spirits there has been a falling off in the consumption of wine.

For the following countries the total amount of liquor drank each year is estimated in millions of gallons thus:

	Wine.	Beer.	Spirits.
United Kingdom	15	1,160	89
France	900	196	71
Germany	60	1,230	59
Russia	45	90	124
Austria	130	376	97
United States	20	870	73

Reduced to alcohol, the consumption of those same countries is: United Kingdom, 73,000,000 gallons; France, 143,000,000; Germany, 111,000,000; Austria, 78,000,000; United States, 78,000,000. France leads by virtue of its immense consumption of wine and it leads also in the amount of consumption per head, a computation which otherwise disarranges the table considerably, the number of gallons per head of pure alcohol being: France, 3.80; Belgium, 3.10; Switzerland, 2.60; Germany, 2.20; Italy, 2.10; Spain, 1.86. Switzerland, Italy and Spain are, like France, great wine-drinking countries, which explains their appearance in this last list.

The tendency everywhere is toward an increase of consumption. In separate tables on beer for the years 1885 and 1895 a considerable addition per capita is noted for each country named. Consumption of spirits decreased some in Russia, Scandinavia, Holland and the United States, but increased elsewhere. In the case of both beer and spirits the total consumption per head was increased and there was at the same time an increase in the total consumption of wine, although several countries did not keep up their rate.

The greatest of beer-drinking countries is Belgium, where the consumption in 1895 was 42.2 gallons per head. Great Britain comes second with 29.6 gallons and Germany third with 23.5. Evidently beer has not been banished from the Fatherland yet, in spite of the demand for spirits, but if it must pay $714,000,000 every year for intoxicating liquors beer is a decidedly safer investment than spirits.

FUSION STATE POLITICS.

Columbus Telegram (dem.): If the democratic state committee was behind the issuance of that liquor dealers' circular in favor of Judge Hollenbeck, then indeed the committee was in very poor business. A great majority of the voters of Nebraska are opposed to prohibition, but in the strength of their manhood they object to appearing in the role of second-fiddlers to this Omaha association which has heretofore been supposed to hold within the hollow of its hand the destiny of all candidates for office in Nebraska. We do not believe Judge Hollenbeck could have been elected under any circumstances, but we do believe that circular cost him many votes. The German voters of Nebraska are not such fools as they are pictured by the whisky association. They cannot be driven like cattle. When any man in Nebraska claims to carry the "Dutch" vote of this state in his vest pocket, that man is both a falsifier and a fool.

Kearney Democrat: It does not require a very deep mathematician to arrive at the conclusion that the decent element in politics has been awakened to a realization of the situation throughout the country. The two most important demonstrations in this direction at the recent election were in New York and in Nebraska. Nebraska was alone standing upon the dishonest ground of dishonest fusion at the command and under the leadership of Mr. Bryan, and at last the decent people in politics throughout the state has affixed its stamp of disapproval upon the Bryan fusion and cast it out from among them. The Nebraska election will have the greatest effect on national politics. While the election here was of no special importance in itself, Mr. Bryan made it so by entering the contest and going out in the state on the stump with his characteristic revival orations, determined to revive his fallen prestige by returning the state to Bryanism. The result is now only too well known, not only to us, but to Mr. Bryan. While visiting other counties Mr. Bryan visited Buffalo county and the result was that Judge Sedgwick went out of his county with 224 majority. The same result was attained in Custer county, Kearney county, Polk county, Adams county and dozens of others which he visited on his tour of fusion inspection. While Mr. Bryan's political career may not be finished, it is surely badly clouded with great uncertainty. Since his adhesion with popism, socialism, free silverism and other dogmas in 1896 his political shadow has been growing conspicuously less. His second battle left fewer dead and wounded on the field of action than his first, and now his third struggle has laid him low. His every step and action has been a weakening effort, and in the same degree that his isms have decreased true democracy has brightened and increased.

PERSONAL NOTES.

John Pierson of Swedesboro, N. J., who was elected to the state senate in 1861 on the same ticket with Lincoln, was 96 years old on the 16th inst.

General Funston has completely recovered from the operation performed on him about a month ago for appendicitis and drives daily on the Luneta at Manila.

Dr. Richard J. Gatling recently entered upon his eighty-fourth year. For his birthday thoughts he might have had the pleasant calculation that the famous gun of his invention has killed about 250,000 men since 1863.

Miss Mary Willard, a niece of Frances E. Willard, will lift the first spadeful of earth for the new American church about to be built in Berlin, the cornerstone of which will be laid on Thanksgiving day by Ambassador White.

Railroad officials at Salt Lake City, Utah, say that not less than 40,000 tourists visited that city during the five months ending October 31 last, and they estimate that at least $400,000 was spent there by them during their stay.

John Riley, an engineer on the Pittsburg division of the Pennsylvania railroad, has received a check for $500 and a gold watch, valued at $1,000, from officers of the company for signal bravery in stopping a runaway train last spring.

Miss Margaret Brown, a young negro woman, has been appointed a teacher in public school No. 12, Jersey City, and the parents of the pupils, described as being among the fashionable and wealthy people of the town, are making a strong protest.

Mr. Adolphus Busch, chairman of the St. Louis World's Fair committee on foreign relations, who has just returned from a six months' absence in Europe, declares that the St. Louis exposition will have to be postponed for not less than a year, as foreign exhibitors will not be able to prepare their exhibits within the prescribed time.

Governor Durbin of Indiana is reported as saying that he will not reply to the letter of Governor Beckham of Kentucky relative to his refusal to extradite ex-Governor Taylor. "The incident, so far as I am concerned," Governor Durbin is quoted as saying, "is closed forever. As far as the letter of Governor Beckham is concerned, the more people who read it the better satisfied I will be."

Carrie Nation the other evening lectured to a large audience in Marietta, O., under the direction of H. J. Conrath, a saloon keeper, and Joe Bruner, a pugilist. In answer to criticisms on her appearance under such management Mrs. Nation said: "Neither the Woman's Christian Temperance union nor the churches would bring me here, but these men did, and I am grateful to them."

Mark Twain, in his famous article, "Christian Science and the Book of Mrs. Eddy," writes that when a practitioner of that cult sent in her bill for services to him he said: "'Nothing exists but mind?' "'Nothing,' she answered. 'All else is substanceless, all else is imaginary.' I gave her an imaginary check, and now she is suing me for substantial dollars. It looks inconsistent."

ON TO CHARLESTON.

South Carolina Town About to Pull Off an Exposition.

The second exposition of the new century and the seventh held in the United States within ten years will open its gates at Charleston, S. C., on Sunday, December 1. Its official title is "The South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition," but for general uses it will be known as the Ivory city—ivory being the prevalent color tone of the buildings. The opening on Sunday will be an informal one, partaking largely of a religious character, and at noon on the following day President Roosevelt, seated at his desk in the White House, will press an electric button, which will set the machinery in motion and start a battery of siren whistles in action.

The city has already assumed the exposition garb. A large section of the Pan-American Midway has arrived and more of the fakir element is on the way. Many of the exhibits at Buffalo are being installed and thousands of men are employed putting things in shape for the opening day.

The exposition is a pretentious affair in number of buildings and ground area. It is located on the Ashley river, about two and a half miles from the business center, and embraces 160 acres. The principal buildings are the Cotton, Commerce, Agricultural, Minerals and Forestry, Administration, Auditorium, Woman's Art, Negro and Transportation and Machinery. These buildings are grouped around a court 1,200 feet long and over 900 feet wide, with sunken gardens in the center 700 feet long and 450 feet wide. In speaking of this feature, the Court of Palaces, the prospectus of the exposition says:

"It contains 1,650,000 square feet, as compared with 480,000 feet at the Trans-mississippi exposition, 720,000 square feet at Paris, 563,000 square feet at Chicago, 1,530,000 square feet at Buffalo."

The purpose of the exposition is to promote commercial relations with the seventy West Indian islands. The exports from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1900, to these islands were greater than those to the fifteen republics of South and Central America combined, greater than those to China, Japan and Asiatic Russia combined, and greater than those to Russia, Austria-Hungary, Spain, Portugal, Norway and Sweden, Turkey, Greece and Switzerland combined.

One of the main features of the exhibition will be a textile building, in which an object lesson will be given of the development of cotton manufactures in the south in the last twenty years. Great interest will also center in the exhibits from Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, Mexico and the South and Central American republics.

It is probable that the energetic and public-spirited men who planned this great exposition have experienced much the same difficulties as those which beset and confront all exposition builders—indeed, all pioneers in any field. It is enough to say that, with all the courage, patience, hope and faith of genuine pioneers, they have held to their purpose and brought the enterprise to a point perhaps never before attained in so short a period of time in the history of exposition building. Hardly eighteen months have passed since the exposition was first planned. Barely a year has elapsed since the departments were fully organized.

The president of the exposition company is Captain F. W. Wagener. The director general is Colonel John H. Averill. The directors, nine in number, one of whom is from Columbia, S. C., and one from Baltimore, Md., are men of means and influence.

The manager of the negro department is Booker T. Washington, the principal and founder of the industrial school at Tuskegee, Ala.

DANGERS THAT HAVE PASSED.

Populism Vanishes from the Upper House of Congress.

Baltimore American.

It is a good sign of progress to hear that the next senate will contain no populist. Those in that body who once had fanciful theories about government have, it is said, seen the error of their ways, and have returned to the ranks of the old parties which they left because of ignorance, pique and disappointment. When one reflects how much foolish ideas of government, impossible of realization, especially in regard to financial matters, have cost the people of the United States, every good citizen is heartily glad that populism and everything connected with it has practically been swept away.

Men used to argue in congress and on the stump about what greenbackism would do for the country; then came populism, with its nonsensical theories, which appealed for a time especially to the rural voters, because the speakers professed to prove that the federal government could make everybody wealthy at home and punish every foreign nation that didn't agree with the populists. The plan to have the government buy the products of farmers and hold the grain and cotton, etc., in big warehouses until the foreigners should be compelled to buy it at any price the populists thought high enough, sounded well when the farmers listened to the speakers; but, fortunately for the country, the majority of the people were suspicious, and the thing failed.

Then came the free silver agitation, which, in 1896, came near plunging the country into the most disastrous financial trouble ever known. Foreigners looked on and saw the business of the richest country on earth paralyzed while a lot of harum-scarum orators were going all over the land professing to be able to prove that a 50-cent dollar was worth as much as one of 100 cents. As wealthy as this country is, and as progressive as the American people are, the damage done by the free silver agitation has never been made up, because money withdrawn, on account of a scare, from productive operations is a loss to the capital of the world, for the reason that the opportunity for its investment cannot be again availed of, as it might have been had the scare not come.

For months, even years, there were strong advocates of free silver in the senate. Populistic theories of various kinds were solemnly advocated there, and all for party and personal ends. The true definition of statesman does not include the narrowness, ignorance and prejudice of a man who is incapable of regarding a public question from any except a personal and partisan point of view. Such men do not represent the great body of thinking and working people in a land such as this. The country is sincerely glad that most of these agitators and incompetents have disappeared from public life, and that the few who are left have realized that they had much to learn.

RAILROAD STOCK INFLATION.

Amount of Fictitious Capital Put Into the Morganized Roads.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

This Northern Securities company affair certainly marks a giant stride in railroad consolidation. It may not, most probably will not, stop at ownership of Great Northern and Northern Pacific. Its present capital of $400,000,000 can be increased to any extent under the New Jersey charter. It may go on to take up the ownership of St. Paul, Northwest, Chicago Great Western and even Union Pacific—which would bring under single control nearly 50,000 miles of transportation line with a capital of some $2,000,000,000, stocks and bonds. It may not even stop there. But considered as it stands it represents a most noteworthy aggregation of railroad capital and interests—something that would have been of startling magnitude in days before Mr. Morgan had accustomed the country to $1,400,000,000 aggregations of capital under a single control.

In all of these monopoly enterprises there is much inflation of capital—much capitalizing of monopoly expectations; and the present case constitutes no exception to the rule. The stocks of the two northern roads will be taken up by the new company on terms as follows:

	Old Stock	New Stock.
Gt. Northern	$125,000,000 at 180	$225,000,000
No. Pacific	155,000,000 at 115	178,250,000
Totals	$280,000,000	$403,250,000

But the market view of values in these cases before combination was considered and the anticipated earning power of enlarged monopoly had been taken into account was something quite different. Going back of the movement instituted last spring for quoted values, we would have some such result as this, supposing ownership was taken over by the new company on the market basis:

	Old stock.	New stock.
Gt. Northern	$125,000,000 at 170	$212,500,000
Nor. Pacific com.	80,000,000 at 70	56,000,000
Nor. Pacific pref.	75,000,000 at 80	60,000,000
Totals	$280,000,000	$328,500,000

Thus an inflation substantially equal to the difference between $328,500,000 and $403,000,000 is involved in the present consolidation and back of it is an inflation of Burlington of about a proportionate extent.

Contrasted with the United States Steel corporation and other industrials this is a very mild inflation, indeed; but the chief characteristic of the consolidation of the day is here—an effort to capitalize in enduring form the best earning results of the best times in business, with such additions as consolidation may be expected to bring. As long as the great prosperity of the country continues these inflated ventures will have no trouble, but their ability to live up to their extravagant commitments in lean times is quite another matter.

LIGHT AND BRIGHT.

Pittsburg Chronicle: "James J. Jeffries is a bird," said an enthusiastic partisan.

"Yes, a J bird," added the other chap.

Somerville Journal: Binks—When you get angry, do you always stop to count 100?

Winks—Lord, no! I should be counting half the time.

Chicago Tribune: "Cold, proud fickle girl! Last week you smiled your sweetest at me. Now you seem to be trying to look me down!"

"Because, sir, I have looked you up."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "I see that a member of New York's Millionaires' club was detected in the act of cheating at cards."

"How sad that seems. And how true it is that the rich have their temptations as well as the poor."

Troy Times: Citizen—Madam, why do you persist in punching me with your umbrella?

Madam—I want to make you look around so I can thank you for giving me your seat. Now, sir, don't go off and say that women haven't any manners.

Chicago Post: "I don't see why they call Philadelphia slow."

"Why not?"

"Look at the way the politicians make the money fly. Why, in one way Philadelphia sets the pace."

Washington Star: "Lady," said Meandering Mike, "have you any coffee or mince pie or —"

"Haven't you been here twice before?"

"Lady, I have. I'm too good a judge of cookin' to let such performances as yours go without an encore."

Catholic Standard: "I hope," said the drummer, "you were quite satisfied with my report for the past month."

"Well," replied the head of the firm, "there was one part of it that really exceeded our expectations."

"And what was that?"

"Your expense bill."

Philadelphia Press: Stubbs—I do wish we could do something to introduce our meritorious paintings to public notice.

Scribbs—Well, let's take adjoining studios and give a hop."

Somerville Journal: Belle—Did you ever faint dead away?

Nell—Yes. My father gave me a $20 gold-piece once.

THE WEDDING MARCH.

Margaret E. Sangster in Everywhere.

Softly, softly, stir the chorus,
Louder let the organ peal.
Tenderly along the aisles
Let the golden music steal.
Hush, she comes, the radiant bride,
Swell the glorious tones with pride.
See, her veil about her floats,
Thrill the gentle minor notes.

Every heart is hers this day;
Flowers before her feet are cast,
Stepping on her maiden way,
Stepping from her sheltered past.
May the years before her be
Full of bliss and loyalty;
May he whom she takes this hour
Guard her with his manhood's power.

Heaven bless this fairest maid;
Lift your voices myriad-blent,
Organ by a master played,
Tell of peace and long content.
May these wedded hearts be leal,
God himself their union seal,
And His presence evermore
Dwell within their happy door.

INDIGESTION.

Perfect digestion means pure blood. Pure blood means a clear complexion, a bright eye and an elastic step. Indigestion is always the result of negligence. To fail to assist nature in remedying a defective system and to bring about harmony in the natural functions of the body, is worse than unwise—it is a crime against nature and self. Overcrowding the stomach, or eating food difficult of assimilation is one of the main causes of indigestion. Indigestion is known by sallow, spotted or pimpled skin; dull and lusterless eyes; disagreeable taste, with coated tongue; fretful disposition and ill-temper. Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin and Herb Laxative Compound gives instant relief, and is a complete cure for all forms of stomach troubles, dyspepsia, biliousness and constipation, sick headache, nervousness, rheumatism and malaria. Sold by all druggists in 50-cent and $1.00 bottles, but never in bulk. We will be glad to send you a trial bottle and a very interesting little booklet on stomach troubles, if you will mention your symptoms. Pepsin Syrup Company, Monticello, Ills.