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.15c
Sunday Bee, per copy.....5c
Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week.50c
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 November, 1901, was as follows:

1	30,820	16	31,090
2	30,940	17	30,250
3	30,410	18	30,590
4	30,770	19	30,370
5	30,880	20	30,160
6	30,860	21	30,200
7	31,320	22	30,210
8	30,910	23	30,330
9	30,900	24	30,253
10	30,350	25	30,140
11	30,790	26	30,210
12	30,760	27	30,090
13	30,800	28	30,160
14	30,710	29	30,110
15	30,330	30	30,240

Total 921,835
Less unsold and returned copies.....10,301

Net total sales.....911,534
Net daily average.....30,384

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 30th day of November, A. D. 1901.
M. B. HUNGATE,
(Seal.) Notary Public.

The beauty contest for the St. Louis exposition is gradually approaching the culminating point. The next stage will be the composite photograph.

The new assistant secretary of the navy hails from the maple sugar state and bears the name of Darling. The president must have a sweet tooth.

If there are any other injunctions or court orders the railways would like to avail themselves of in their Eighth street tournament, all they have to do is to ask for them.

Boston goes back to a democratic mayor, while New York passes under a republican mayor. The general verdict will be that the republicans get the better of the exchange.

With more than $250,000 on deposit in the city depositories, the condition of Omaha's treasury does not justify any apprehensions of financial embarrassment in the conduct of the city government.

A woman's missionary society is said to have decided to undertake the reformation of Chicago with a minister in charge of the work under the title of "pastor of Chicago." Now watch the St. Louis papers get in their digs.

The project for the Hudson river tunnel to enable railroads to gain an entrance into New York City is again being revived. This tunnel has been built under the North river on paper about as often as the Platte river canal.

The Schley board of inquiry report is said to have been completed. This ought to stimulate the imaginative mind-readers at Washington who always send out advance information giving the details of public documents before they have been made public.

The incorporation of projected railroads does not always assure their construction. If all the railroads that have been incorporated in this state had been built, no new roads, branches or extensions in Nebraska would be necessary during the remainder of the twentieth century.

The early announcement of the house committees by Speaker Henderson gives ground for the suspicion that the Iowa leader got wind ahead of time that he was to be made speaker and discounted his election by buckling down to making the committees before he took up the gavel.

Mayor Moores will never be able to please the popocratic local organ, no matter what he may do. If he had vetoed the Eighth street trackage ordinance, he would have been denounced as a tool of monopoly and an obstructor of Omaha's commercial development. Now that he has signed the ordinance, he is accused of trying to pose as "anti-monop."

Now is the time for those heavy property owners to get in their work for a reduced city tax rate. Waiting until the levy ordinance is before the council and then making grandstand talks about economy will not accomplish half as much as insisting on the return of untaxed corporate franchises on the assessment lists at something like their proper valuation.

Our amiable popocratic contemporary sagely remarks that "so far as the prestige of the position is concerned, the member of the lower house of congress is not in a very fortunate position because there are so many of them that they have become quite common at the national capital." Of course this wise conclusion was reached only after the editor of that paper had tried in vain to connect with a seat in congress through a strenuous yet sterile campaign as the fusion nominee for this district three years ago.

LEGISLATION FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Prompt action is to be taken by congress in fixing the tariff relations of the Philippines with the United States, this being rendered necessary by the decision of the supreme court regarding the political status of the islands. Bills have been introduced in both the senate and house fixing tariff relations with the Philippines and the house bill will be passed early next week. This measure continues in full force and effect the tariff regulations made by the Philippines commission, requires that articles imported into the United States from the archipelago shall pay the same duties as similar articles imported from foreign countries, and provides that all duties collected in pursuance of the act shall be held as a separate fund and paid into the treasury of the Philippine islands, to be used and expended for the government and benefit of the islands. There will of course be no difficulty in passing the bill in the house and democratic senators have indicated that there will be no obstructive opposition to it in the senate. Senator Vest probably voiced the sentiment of most of his democratic colleagues in saying that he did not regard it as good policy now to embarrass the republicans, "whom the country has put in the majority in the senate and house, by attempting to hinder the administration of affairs in the Philippines. We should," declared the Missouri senator, "acquiesce in whatever plan for a tariff they propose without factious opposition."

This legislation is of immediate importance, but the islands should receive further consideration from congress at an early time. As was pointed out by the president in his message, nothing better can be done for the islands than to introduce industrial enterprises and to throw them open to industrial development. "It is therefore necessary," said the president, "that congress should pass laws by which the resources of the islands can be developed; so that franchises, for limited terms of years, can be granted to companies doing business in them and every encouragement be given to the incoming of business men of every kind." He further pointed out that it is urgently necessary to enact suitable laws dealing with general transportation, mining, banking, currency, homesteads and the use and ownership of the lands and timber. These laws, said Mr. Roosevelt, will give free play to industrial enterprise and the commercial development that will follow will afford to the people of the islands the best proof of the sincerity of our desire to aid them. Notwithstanding the disadvantages under which it has labored the business of the Philippines during the past year has increased to an extent that is encouraging for the immediate future. According to the report of the secretary of war, the total value of merchandise, exclusive of army supplies, imported into the islands during the year ending June 30, 1901, was in round numbers $30,000,000, against $20,000,000 for the preceding year, while there was an increase of several million dollars in the total value of exports. There is no doubt that with judicious legislation the commercial development of the Philippines would make rapid progress.

A BUSINESS CONGRESS.

The Fifty-seventh congress promises, so far at least as the house of representatives is concerned, to make as good a record as a business congress as did its predecessor. The prompt appointment of the house committees by Speaker Henderson clearly indicates his intention to have the work of the session pushed as rapidly as practicable and in this he will doubtless have the support of the majority. Mr. Cannon, chairman of the committee on appropriations, has already named the sub-committees, which will begin at once the preparation of the several appropriation bills. Mr. Cannon has expressed the opinion that all the work on appropriations could be disposed of so that congress could adjourn by June 1. The house judiciary committee will meet today to begin consideration of such questions as it has charge of. The chairmen of other house committees are manifesting a like zeal for pushing business, so that there is every assurance that in the house the work of legislation will not be unduly delayed.

Business cannot be urged forward in the senate as in the house, but the indications are that the minority in the senate will not go to an extreme in using its privilege of obstruction and delay, so that there is reason to expect that in the senate also the work of legislation will proceed more rapidly at this session than usual. There is a great deal to be done, much of it of the highest importance and demanding the most careful consideration, but if congressmen will apply themselves with diligence they ought to accomplish the work before them in the next five months.

THE CANAL BILLS.

There are differences of a more or less important nature between the canal bill introduced in the house of representatives by Mr. Hepburn and the one introduced in the senate by Mr. Morgan. Each provides that the limit of cost shall be $180,000,000, which is less than the estimate of the canal commission, but the house bill makes $10,000,000 available for immediate use, while the senate provides for only half that amount. The senate bill provides that the control of the canal and the territory through which it passes shall be vested in a board of eight citizens of the United States in addition to the secretary of war, while the house bill places the whole control of the construction of the canal in charge of the secretary of war. These are perhaps not vital differences and doubtless no difficulty will be found in arranging them between the two houses.

The senate canal bill appears to be the more complete and comprehensive of the two measures, but it contemplates a large annual expenditure for a commission the necessity of which is not apparent. If a commission to control the canal is required it would seem that half the number provided for in this bill, with the secretary of war, would be sufficient. It is a question whether the canal, at least for some years, will pay the expense of management and therefore congress should authorize no expenditure not absolutely necessary. There is no doubt that the enterprise will cost a great deal more than the limit fixed in the bills, which is about $10,000,000 below the sum estimated by the canal commission, so that while a reasonably liberal policy is desirable there should be no extravagance in outlay.

Neither of these measures will be acted upon at once, but will await the ratification of the canal treaty and in the meantime there will be opportunity for their public discussion.

MANIFEST FAVORITISM.

The action of the Board of Review in reducing the assessments of the street railway and gas company nearly $700,000 below the valuation fixed by the tax commissioner will scarcely meet the approval of the individual taxpayers of Omaha. The assessment of the gas company at $380,000 is the same as last year, although far below the relative assessment of other taxable property. The assessment of the street railway company is raised to $475,000, or $25,000 more than last year.

In their undue zeal to favor these corporations the members of the Board of Review seem to have overdone the thing altogether. If the increase of $25,000 in the street railway assessment represents the extensions and betterments made by that company within the past year, why should not the improvements and extensions made by the gas company during the past year also be appraised and returned at their proportionate value?

The presumed basis of assessment is 40 per cent of the actual or market value. At that ratio the actual value of the gas company would be $950,000 and of the street railway company $1,187,500. A low estimate of the market value of the gas company's property is $2,000,000 and of the street railway in Omaha at least $3,000,000. In other words, the ratio of assessment for these corporations, instead of being 40 per cent, is less than 20 per cent of the very lowest estimated value.

Such discrimination against the great body of taxpaying citizens is inexcusable. The properties of these corporations are productive and their value is enhanced largely by the franchises and contracts that give them practically a monopoly of public patronage. The use of the public thoroughfares is capitalized by them and their revenues enable them to pay handsome dividends on this capitalization.

With all these advantages and privileges, it is surely not unreasonable on the part of the city to exact from them their due proportion of taxes for maintaining the municipal government.

The bill introduced by Congressman Mercer granting the right to a South Omaha company to build a railway, street railway, motor, vehicle and foot bridge across the Missouri river, between South Omaha and south Council Bluffs, has the aspect of a connecting link between the air line system of electric suburban railroads for which Mr. Mercer's man Friday recently sought to procure a half-century franchise from the Board of County Commissioners. Whether there is any more capital behind the projected bridge between South Omaha and south Council Bluffs than there was behind the multiplex suburban electric road franchise is not yet apparent to the ordinary observer. It is simply another ingenious scheme for handling franchises on a brokerage basis to be bought up by existing street car and bridge companies. At any rate no sane capitalist would be reckless enough to expend over a half million dollars upon such a bridge with the full knowledge that the bridges already in operation can accommodate all the traffic between the twin cities for years to come.

The Italian government has instructed its consuls in this country to look after the interests of the immigrants killed in the recent Michigan railroad wreck. Nothing more pitiful can be imagined than the condition of these helpless immigrants in a strange land whose tongue they are unable to speak suddenly bereft of father, mother, relatives or friends in such a horrible manner. The railroad company will naturally find itself called upon to make good in damages a part of the incalculable loss. The promptness of the Italian government in instructing its representatives to take care of the victims of that nationality, notwithstanding the fact that they have just renounced their residence if not allegiance to their country, is certainly commendable.

General Manager Webster of the East Omaha Bridge and Terminal company feels sure no opposition from any source will be encountered by the bill giving permission to his company to put in a steel draw span in place of the present wood piling of the western portion of the terminal bridge. In this General Manager Webster is eminently correct, but there is a great deal of opposition in this community to the attempt to evade local taxation on this property merely because it is being used by interstate railroads. By the same reasoning the Douglas street bridge should be exempted from local taxation because it is used by an interstate street car line between Omaha and Council Bluffs.

Instead of censuring the Chicago papers for printing alarming reports about the condition of Omaha's financial institutions, the Commercial club should direct itself to the local paper that sought to create a sensation by publishing lurid statements of impending collapse of one of our loan companies which brought on a run on a city savings bank. Let the responsibility be placed where it belongs.

The bill to establish a United States branch mint in Omaha has again been introduced in the lower house of congress by the non-resident representative from this district. When this bait was first thrown into the congressional fish pond thirty years ago it caught some suckers, but nobody is so silly now as to even nibble at it. Every well-informed person knows that the existing branch mints can coin all the silver bullion for which there is a demand without working more than half time, and there is not the remotest probability that the demand will come up to their full capacity within the next fifty years.

One of the features of King Edward's coronation festivities is to be a gigantic naval demonstration, to which each invited nation is to contribute a ship flying an admiral's flag. The United States has enough admirals now to make the competition for the distinction brisk. Had such an exhibition been planned for the coronation of the king's illustrious mother, in 1837, the American flagship could easily have been picked out. The growth of the American navy in the last few years affords one of the most striking evidences of the advance of the United States to the front rank of world powers.

New bids for the winter supply of coal for the city of Chicago, just opened, indicate a saving of $1 a ton as compared with the cost last year, or a total of $125,000 in the city's coal bills for the next twelve months. Somebody ought to put up a prize to induce these philanthropic coal dealers to move further west and give us all an opportunity to participate in the benefit of reduced coal prices.

And now the furniture makers of the country are taking steps for an organization, not only to fix prices, but to establish the styles for each season's furniture. Of course the promoters deny that their project contemplates a trust in any sense of the word, but it will take a powerful microscope to enable the consumers to discern the difference when it gets into active working form.

The American Federation of Labor has passed a resolution pledging its members to use every honorable means to prevent the passage by congress of anti-scalping legislation. We apprehend, however, that the ticket scalpers' lobby at Washington will see to it that the bill designed to snuff out the traffic in cut-rate tickets is sidetracked.

Secrets of Diplomacy.

Philadelphia Record.

Secretary Hay has refused to comply with the order of a New York court to disclose confidential information obtained by him in his official capacity. No doubt his plea of privilege will be respected. The best instrument for the discovery of diplomatic secrets is a corkscrew; but even this is not always to be depended upon.

Future of the South.

St. Louis Republic.

The people of the south have reason to face the future with a splendid confidence. Within the past ten years the development of their section of the union has been one of the marvels of the times. The next quarter of a century must inevitably witness an even greater progress. The new south has already arrived. The greater south is now in sight.

Where Expansion Counts.

Springfield Republican.

The register of the federal office holders just published contains 222,000 names and does not include the enlisted men in the army and navy. This represents a remarkable increase within two or three years, and almost entirely from the colonial venture growing out of the Spanish war. In the departments at Washington alone there are now 23,100 employes, against 19,446 two years ago.

Whispers Out of Style.

Washington Star.

The velvety-voiced politicians who go to the White House get some jolts from President Roosevelt. When the executive meets the callers in the morning he has them rounded up in the reception room, and sometimes there are a score in the room at once. Mr. Roosevelt hustles in and ropes at the first Shorthorn he sees, finishes with him in short order and goes down the line in the same brisk manner. No confidences are exchanged. The sly politician grasps the president by the lapel, puts his lips close to the president's ear and whispers his little tale. The president replies in a voice audible throughout the room, gives the whole snap away, not only revealing the object of the visitor's call, but disclosing his action. In the case of a "turndown" this is very painful.

Repeal Unnecessary Taxes.

Chicago Tribune.

Secretary Gage recommends for repeal all the miscellaneous war taxes. These items, which do not include the tea duty and the increased taxes on fermented liquors, tobacco and mixed flour, produce about $27,500,000. They are, as the secretary correctly says, "in their nature vexatious, in some instances oppressive and separately considered yield but small revenue." Therefore, these taxes should by all means be repealed forthwith. The surplus will be reduced somewhat. The taxpayers will use this $27,500,000 to better advantage than congress will. It will not be difficult for congress to find taxes which can be scaled down to such an extent as to make the remaining $22,500,000 which the secretary of the treasury thinks the government can safely get along without. The dangers of a surplus have been forcibly stated by Speaker Henderson. The republicans in congress cannot safely disregard his warning. By letting the taxpayers have this $50,000,000 which the government does not need, and which they do, congress will earn their thanks and will not be exposed to the temptations of so great a surplus.

Postal Savings Banks.

Atlanta Constitution.

During the session of congress it is more than likely that an effort will be made to secure legislation looking toward the adoption of the postal savings bank system in the United States.

The arguments which the friends of this proposed measure make in its behalf are worthy of consideration. In the first place, it is claimed that the system will inspire confidence on the part of small depositors, since it will have back of it the resources of the federal government, and that, on account of the absolute security which it offers, it will prove an incentive to thrift. In the second place, it is claimed that the system can be maintained without any very great expense to the government, since it is only necessary to provide for an extension in each postoffice.

If the system is put into effect it will relieve in large measure the pressure which is now brought to bear upon the money order department of the government and what will be saved in this direction will contribute largely toward defraying the expenses of the system proposed.

Most of the European countries have adopted the system with good results and if it works satisfactorily abroad, there seems to be no reason why it should not be put on trial at home.

Stand Up for Beet Sugar

Cleveland Leader.

No householder needs to be told that most of the common staples used for food are higher than usual. In some cases the advance over last year's prices is very great. To the poor the changes are oppressive. Potatoes, beans, meats, dried fruits, canned vegetables, apples and many other important articles of food are far above the price level of the past few years.

But sugar is much lower than it was a year ago. The difference in favor of the consumer is about 15 per cent. In some parts of the country it has been fully 20 per cent for several months. This is an important item in family expenses, and, together with the normal price of butter, tea, coffee and a few other articles extensively used in American households, it offsets, to some extent, the general upward tendency in the markets.

Sugar, as every one knows, has long been one of the most thoroughly monopolized products eaten by American families. The great bulk of the sugar consumed is refined and sold by one powerful and greedy corporation. The American Sugar Refining company pays big dividends on stock which represents a vast amount of "water," as well as that which stands for actual property. It has found means to make its will law, in the most literal sense. Congress has proved very much under its control. Yet sugar is strangely cheap in comparison with most other products. It has gone down while the average price level has risen far and fast.

Does this fact prove that monopolies are good for the consumers of their products? Does it acquit the trusts of the common charge of extortion? By no means. On the contrary, sugar is cheap because the great corporation which makes most of it in this country is beginning to feel a competition which has unlimited possibilities of growth. Its officers realize that if they do not smother new rivals in their infancy there will soon be altogether different conditions in the sugar trade.

Beet sugar is the true cause of lower prices for the products of the American Sugar Refining company. It is the sole reason why the sugar trust has been unable to share in the general movement toward higher prices for food staples. And the extreme cheapness of sugar, in comparison with other products, is the evidence of unfair, cut-throat competition with the new refiners who make sugar from beets.

The trust is trying to kill an American industry which is full of promise for the future. It is striving to smother one of the greatest enterprises ever undertaken in the way of substituting domestic for foreign products. A notable expansion of American agriculture will be prevented if the trust has its way, and in the end the people will pay the cost.

Unnaturally low prices for refined sugar will surely be followed, if the beet sugar industry can be smothered, by abnormally high charges. The trust will get even with its customers for all the advantage it feels forced to give them now. Nothing is more certain.

The real cause of cheapness in a trust product is the new competition with the trust. The beet sugar pioneers who have built refineries and induced farmers to grow sugar beets in large quantities can be thanked for the fact that sugar is one great household staple which is selling below the usual cost.

PRIZE MONEY AND THE NAVY.

Unpleasant Contrast Caused by the Distribution of the Fund.

Washington Post.

Dewey was sent to destroy the Spanish fleet in Philippine waters. He left Hong Kong on receipt of orders, steamed with all possible dispatch to Manila, entered that harbor without slowing down, and before the day ended had eliminated Spain as a factor in the Oriental equation. He did not halt or blockade. He never once uttered a Macedonian cry for help. He sent no appeals for rescue and reinforcement. He simply sailed in and closed the incident. There were real forts in Manila bay, real torpedoes planted in unpleasant places—torpedoes which actually exploded—and quite a number of Spanish vessels to encounter. Dewey did not have a battleship under his command. He had one or two protected cruisers, two or three other cruisers that were not protected—and that was all. But he went in and he did what he had been told to do. We know all about it. The fact remains, however, that Dewey and all his captains combined have not received as much bounty money as Sampson and Chadwick, neither of whom took part in any battle or underwent the smallest risk, from the beginning to the end of the war!

The figures show—money received:

Sampson	$25,797.44
Chadwick	14,026.08
Total	$39,823.52

This is very interesting, indeed, when we consider the reward given Dewey and his fleet.

As for the others—those who served in American waters—Schley has had $149.53; Watson has had $18.35; Cook, Clark, Philip (deceased), Evans, Taylor, Wainwright have had sums awarded them, which they have not yet realized, ranging from $425 to $2,000. "It was a captains' battle," so they said. Anything to take credit away from Schley. But it does not seem that the captains figured very extensively in the dividend, even though they won the battle. The most that any of them has had assigned to him is $2,000. Wainwright is down for $425! Sampson was not in a fight. In fact, he tried to prevent a fight of any kind by sinking the Merrimac in the channel. Chadwick was not in a fight, for he commanded Sampson's flagship, New York, and was as safe as though he had been spending the summer at Bar Harbor. But these two flaming warriors got $39,823.52 between them, and "the captains" who took the chances and smashed the Spanish fleet will get, altogether, if they be in luck, much less than half of that amount!

We want the country to open its mind to these figures and their odious significance. The prize money law—a relic of piracy and barbarism—has been repealed, as we understand the situation. But it were well for congress to inquire into the circumstances under which these monstrous inequalities were made possible and under which Sampson and Chadwick, who were not in the fight or in signaling distance of it, got their money, while "the captains" who did the work are still waiting for theirs. We should, in fact, like to see congress rip up this whole business and lay the foundation of a decent, honest, wholesome administration before one dollar is appropriated for the maintenance of the service.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Representative Eddy of Minnesota has invited President Roosevelt to accompany him on a moose hunt during the Christmas holidays.

Dr. Lyman Abbott said in his address before the Graduates' club of Harvard that the government should buy up all the big trusts and operate them for the benefit of the people.

M. Paul Desprez, former counsellor of the French embassy at Washington, where he married a daughter of General McClellan on March 6, 1893, has been appointed French minister to Hayti.

Senator Depew's marriage is scheduled for Christmas, but in the new congressional directory, just out, his self-prepared biography contains this anticipatory statement: "Married in December, 1901, to Miss May Palmer."

In a recent address Rev. Dr. Parkhurst of New York said: "One reason why the better elements do not oftener win in city elections is that good people get tired of being good so much sooner than bad men tire of their iniquity."

Mr. Gardiner M. Lane, class of '81, has made a gift to the Harvard corporation that will enable the classical department to invite eminent European scholars to lecture at the university on subjects connected with Greek and Latin literature.

Oliver H. P. Belmont is wearing in Washington—perhaps because it was not constructed in time for the New York horse show—a standup collar three inches high in the back, with flaring points in front which conceal his chin almost completely. The affair looks like the neckwear attributed to Gladstone by the cartoonists of London Punch.

Edwin Charles Madden, the third assistant postmaster general, is a Michigander. His great-great-uncle was Lord Nelson, the hero of Trafalgar. He entered the railroad business at the age of 16 and continued until January, 1891, serving thirteen years as a locomotive engineer. He was then appointed to the position of registry clerk in the Detroit postoffice and was rapidly promoted until President McKinley appointed him to the present position.

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Etchings of People and Events at the National Capital.

The biennial Blue Book of the United States government furnishes a lot of interesting information about people in the service of the nation, the number, compensation and character of their work. Altogether there are 220,000 persons in the government service, exclusive of the army and navy.

It is popularly supposed that the mass of government office holders are at the capitol, but the Blue Book shows this to be an egregious mistake, for not more than 23,160 are employed in the District of Columbia, including the personnel of the local district government, otherwise the city of Washington, or little more than one-tenth of the whole. This is made clear by the following summary from the new Blue Book, showing the total number of office holders in the several executive departments in the District of Columbia in comparison with the figures of the last Blue Book:

Department.	Number Employes. 1899.	Number Employes. 1901.	Compensation. 1901.
Treasury	4,781	5,587	$5,920,834 96
Interior	4,440	7,699	8,105,121 00
Governm't Printing Office	3,150	3,691	3,704,491 65
District Gov'm't	3,026	1,996	1,576,884 00
War	1,787	1,731	1,973,510 00
Agriculture	864	982	1,003,390 00
Postoffice	697	782	808,130 00
Navy	324	345	404,896 88
Justice	141	143	200,680 00
Labor	101	103	136,380 00
State	95	101	150,030 00
Total	19,446	23,160	$24,094,168 49
Compensation of 19,446 employes in 1899			$19,628,505 72
Increase in two years			$4,465,662 77

In the last two years there has been a net increase of 3,714 office holders at the capital, with a large corresponding increase in disbursements for salaries.

Commenting on the return of Senator John P. Jones of Nevada to the republican fold, the New York Tribune correspondent says he was received with much rejoicing, the fatted calf was killed in his honor and he begins to feel as though he had never wandered away from the home of his youth. But this distinguished solon still cherishes ideas about expansion which are not popular with the party to which he acknowledges allegiance and is wont to illustrate his point of view by the following story:

"Out in my country an old farmer invested in some hogs one spring, paying therefor 3 cents a pound. After keeping the animals all summer and feeding them on the best he had he sold them in the autumn for exactly what he paid for them, 3 cents a pound.

"'How in all creation do you expect to make any money selling hogs at that rate?' asked a neighbor who heard of the transaction.

"'I've no reason to complain as I can see,' replied the farmer 'ain't I had the society of the hogs all summer?'"

Harry Sinclaire, a Missourian viewing the sights at Washington, talked about census statistics to a Washington Post interviewer and gave his story a Missouri valley flavor. "I am not informed," he said, "as to how the cities of the east fared, but I can state that throughout the west there is hardly a town of over 10,000 population but get the worst of the census returns. The only city I can think of just now that was overrated is St. Joseph, in my state. In 1890 the federal census gave St. Joseph about 60,000 inhabitants, I believe. Last year St. Joseph was recorded as having a population of 105,000. Everybody in Missouri who does not live in St. Joseph admits that the city got many thousands the best of it.

"That reminds me of a rather good joke on Omaha. When the federal census of 1890 was taken Omaha was in the midst of its first boom. The promoters wanted the town to show up as well as possible, so they got out and helped the enumerators, quietly, of course. While I don't remember the exact returns at that time, yet I know they were in excess of the correct figures. Well, last year, no particular assistance was given the enumerators, and the results, of course, was that the population fell off about 15,000 from 1890. As a matter of fact, Omaha is bigger in every way and has a greater population than it had ten years ago."

Away up in the corner of the senate gallery on opening day, relates the Washington Post, there was an elaborate display of whiskers. Closer inspection revealed the countenance of ex-Senator Peffer.

There is nobody in the senate nowadays with whiskers to equal Peffer's. Senator Stewart has a luxuriant growth, but compared to Peffer's hirsute adornment Stewart's chin is like a stubble field alongside an acre of waving grain. When Peffer was in the senate his whiskers were a better indicator of the state of the weather than a barometer. On cold and damp days Peffer would tuck his beard under his coat and use it as a chest protector. On fine days he allowed it to fly freely, until each separate hair stood out like a pennant from a mast.

Everybody who has business at police headquarters in Washington knows Policeman Michael J. Flynn. He weighs 300 pounds, is bald and wears a long, red mustache. It is part of Flynn's duty to announce to the waiting crowds in the morning where the various police cases will be tried, and this is the way he does it:

"Hear yez; hear yez! All those who have business with this here honorable court—all drunks, disorderlies, breachers of the peace, crap-shooters, tinhorn gamblers, speak-easies and queer-milk sellers, will get justice on the lower flure. Fighters, fakirs, petty larcenies, flim-flammers, wife-beaters, chicken thieves, false pretenders and sinners of that stripe will get their just deserts upstairs."

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE BUILDING.

Latest Plan to Relieve Pressure on the White House.

Philadelphia Record.

Plans of ambitious architects for an artistic reconstruction of the White House at Washington have been put forward more or less insistently ever since the Cleveland incumbency and the subsequent Harrison installation made it clear that the executive mansion had been outgrown. Many a time and oft has it been demonstrated by experts with the pencil and T-square that nothing but the lack of a fat appropriation by congress prevented them from making of the White House a palace for officialism, a paradise for domesticity and a noble exemplar of the house beautiful for generations yet to come.

With the Roosevelt family, domiciled in this classic little structure, artistic and academic discussion must be suspended for a reason. No American gentleman with half a dozen growing children could find the comforts of home in a building so devoted to official purposes as is the present executive mansion. But the relief desired by Mr. Roosevelt is not in line with current architectural schemes for transforming the historic White House into an unrecognized single block in a vast mosaic of modern construction. His notion is to keep the White House intact and unchanged and to construct a new executive building on land adjacent to the splendid structure devoted to the Treasury department. Here might be held the great banquets, balls and receptions arranged at the instance of the president, and here also the official and clerical work of the executive office might be carried on in its entirety. The old White House would then, after due interior remodeling and refurnishing, serve admirably for many years yet to come as a private domicile for any citizen intrusted with executive authority.

A bill to provide for the proposed new executive structure has already been introduced in the senate, at the request of the president, and it is quite possible, in these days of lightning-like construction, that Mr. Roosevelt in his own person may derive official and individual advantage and satisfaction from the finished edifice. There is no good reason why the executive business office should be in the president's house, contrary to prevailing practice in every other official quarter. Should Mr. Roosevelt succeed in reforming this practice, while retaining intact and unmutilated the time-honored home of so many American presidents, the grateful appreciation of the nation would be his to command. The White House is for the president's family; executive business is but a lusty and overgrown intruder.

POINTED REMARKS.

Chicago Tribune: "Alas!" cried the angel of peace. "How can the dream of my life ever be realized, with all Europe against it?"

And Echo mockingly responded:

"You're up against it!"

Buffalo Express: "Mirandy, what business is that young man in?" asked Mrs. Ridgfarm of here daughter.

"I don't know, ma," said Mirandy, "but I think he must work in a woodyard. He always ends his letters 'cordially.'"

Philadelphia Press: Waiter—How would you like your oyster stew, sir?

D. Speptic—Just try and serve it without.

Waiter—Without what, sir?

D. Speptic—Without your thumb in it.

Chicago Tribune: "Some men," said Uncle Eben, "has to be excused foh findin' fault. Dey ain' got inergy 'nuf to do sumpin' deirse'fs, an' de only way dey kin show dey knows whut's goin' on is to kick."

Baltimore American: "I have noticed," said the Observant Foreigner, who was not writing a book about America, "that, according to your newspapers, your best citizens are always to be found at just three places."

"Where?" we asked, being mildly curious.

"At political rallies, prize fights and lynching bees."

Chicago Post: "I wish I'd learned to skate," he said regretfully.

Now, previously he had cared nothing about it, but then never before had he had to sit on the bank and watch another fellow take the necessary grip on his best girl to keep her safely on her feet.

Philadelphia Press: Mrs. Malaprop—That's young Mr. Jenkins. He's engaged to be married, you know.

Mrs. Gabble—Indeed? And is that the young woman with him now?

Mrs. Malaprop—Yes, that's his fiasco.

Chicago Tribune: "That's Mouthitt, the agitator. He's always talking about the 'oppressed wage worker' and I don't believe he ever does a lick of work himself."

"But he does. He works the wage workers."

STOP YOUR FRETTIN'.

James Barton Adams in Denver Post.

When things don't come along your way,
Can't hurry 'em by frettin';
If clouds o' care obscure your day,
Can't chase 'em off by frettin'.
Your tears jest irrigate your woe
An' freshen up an' help it grow—
Don't wash it out o' sight, an' so
There ain't no use in frettin'.

The heavy load you have to bear
Ain't lightened up by frettin';
The sorrow vultures in the air
Ain't skeered away by frettin'.
If debt is crowdin', rent is due,
No cash in hand, an' you are blue,
Brace up an' be a man, fur you
Can't square yourself by frettin'.

Young feller, if you git the jilt,
There ain't no use o' frettin';
Remember that the milk that's spilt
Can't be restored by frettin'.
There's jest as good fish in the sea
As ever struck the net, an' she
Ain't worth a sigh o' misery,
So don't you go to frettin'.

If Chawley quits you in a huff,
Dear girl, don't go to frettin';
It's mebbe jest a cranky bluff
That isn't wuth the frettin';
An' if he don't return you'd ought
To thank the Lord you wasn't caught
In sich a triffler's trap, an' not
Go 'round in tears a-frettin'.

No matter what your cares an' woes,
Don't humor 'em by frettin';
If hard luck alms her heavy blows,
Strike back—don't go to frettin'.
Screw up your nerve an' hold your grip
An' keep a frozen upper lip,
Fur anything on earth kin whip
The man that gits to frettin'.

A Great Opportunity for

Oriental Rug-Buying

Every kind of Oriental Rug comprehended in this sale. This magnificent stock of rugs, which we secured through Mr. Pushman, who personally selected them during his recent trip to the Orient, enables us to show a greater assortment of Rugs at much lower prices than quoted on such goods before.

More than 1,000 rugs, representing all sizes, all kinds, are here for you to choose from. Each rug sold must be satisfactory and entirely as represented, or money refunded. An Oriental Rug would make a never-wear-out Xmas gift. Special holiday sale second floor.

Orchard & Wilhelm Carpet Co.