

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.: George H. Teasdale, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies printed during the month of September, 1901, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Number of copies, Total. Rows include 1-10,000, 10,000-20,000, etc.

Net total sales, 919,393; Net daily average, 30,946.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 30th day of September, A. D. 1901. M. R. NIXON, Notary Public.

Tax return is an issue that will not down. The railroads will not apply the live-stock rate to "rooters" who attend the coming foot ball games.

If the New York Yacht club will only send out into the western country it can secure plenty of breeze to puff off the cup races.

While Omaha is planning for a convention hall, it should not overlook the necessity of planning to capture a few conventions to make use of it.

State Treasurer Stuefer should neither have to be driven or coaxed to comply with the demand of the republican state convention for publicity as to the condition of the state treasury.

The fellows who rubbed their hands in glee over the smashing of the machine now want to borrow, beg or steal some of its discarded levers, pulleys and cogs. Such is Omaha politics.

Scotch students do not take kindly to the benefits of Carnegie's gifts in aid of education for the masses. If the Scotchmen do not want the money plenty of people on this side are ready to accept it cheerfully.

The alleged attack on the tomb of President McKinley is explained on the theory of "overwrought nerves" on the part of the guard. The commanding officer should put a man on guard who will not "see" such things.

In the excitement of the recent months the result of Farmer Bryan's operations the past season has been overlooked. If his oats crop has proved unprofitable this year some kind friend should advise him to change crops.

The fact that a warrant has been issued for the president's salary was telegraphed out in detail. The United States is a prompt paymaster and there is nothing strange in the fact that the "ghost walked" promptly on the 1st.

The newspapers were unable to agree upon who was to be president of the Southern Pacific and to settle the matter Mr. Harriman just took it himself. The suspicion is, however, that the new president had a tip in advance about what was going to happen.

Insurance agents are discussing a new system of basing rates for this city. The system may be all right, but it is a 10 to 1 shot that on the average it raises the rates of insurance. Systems of rating are like classifications of freight—subjects for manipulation.

Papa-in-Law Zimmerman is not wearing out any pens drawing checks to pay the debts of the duke of Manchester. If more Americans would follow his example the market quotations of rich American girls would take a sudden tumble in the European matrimonial bourse.

The big ironmasters in Great Britain and the Spanish producers of ore are endeavoring to combine to combat American competition. The incident is of value not so much as indicating a menace to an American industry as indicating a possibility of trade combinations elsewhere than in this country.

The sunflower editors are not all located in the Sunflower state. The papers that caricatured, scolded and vilified Theodore Roosevelt during the past three years are lauding him to the skies and bombarding him with bouquets since his advent to the White House. And none are more profuse with their hosannas than the William R. Hearst's distillers of subtle poison and germinators of anarchy that flourish in New York, Chicago and San Francisco.

THE CUBANS WILL ACCEPT.

The Cuban constitutional convention by General Wood, will, it is reported from Havana, be accepted. One of them is for the appointment of a commission to have charge of the forthcoming elections. This is obviously necessary in order that the elections shall be fairly and properly conducted. The other proposition is to reduce the number of elections from four to two. This is judicious. It would not be well to keep the Cubans in an almost continual political turmoil and excitement. It seems to have been the idea of the members of the constitutional convention that politics should be the chief matter of concern to the people, whereas their attention should be given mainly to the work of material improvement. Two elections a year the Cubans will find quite enough to keep alive political interest and they will not seriously interfere with giving proper consideration to other matters.

It is gratifying to find the Cubans so well disposed to accept the suggestions submitted to them by this government. They evidently have come to understand that the American recommendations are made with the very best intentions and with the purpose solely of benefiting them and starting them properly in self-government. Had they realized this sooner the American occupation might not have been extended to this time and Cuba would now have a government of her own in full operation. Distrust of the United States by a considerable element in the island obstructed progress toward the establishment of an independent government. Perhaps there is still some distrust, but it exerts no influence.

FOOLHARDY FIRE IN THE REAR.

The Lincoln Journal, which poses as the organ of the faction that nominated the ticket and took charge of the party machinery at the late republican county convention, imparts this interesting information for the benefit of loyal republicans whose votes have kept Omaha and Douglas county in the republican column:

As surprise at the result of the republican county convention of last Saturday wears away the conviction is growing that nothing that could have possibly happened could have so strengthened the cause of republicanism in this county. The effect of the wresting of the control of affairs from the machine will be that there will be no organized opposition to the county ticket. Had the machine succeeded in carrying out its plan there is no question that there would have been an organized revolt of exasperated republicans which would have rallied fully 2,000 republicans and arrayed them against the republican county ticket.

So much has appeared in the Journal emanating directly from the engineers of this political deal that we have a right to take this as official. We must believe therefore that had the candidates endorsed at the primaries by two-thirds of the active republicans of Douglas county been nominated, as they should have been, the anti's would have organized a bolt with the deliberate intent of turning 2,000 votes against the candidates on the republican county ticket.

This revelation will hardly surprise anybody familiar with the tactics of the treacherous patriots who sought to ride into power on false issues while masquerading in the garb of reform. It is doubtful whether one out of ten of these men has voted a straight republican ticket in six years. Two years ago they organized themselves into a Patriotic league to scuttle the county ticket and turn the courthouse over to the populists. Last year their organized bolt was for the avowed purpose of turning the city government over to the democrats and later to give the democrats the republican legislative ticket.

While we doubt exceedingly whether their projected bolt for this fall would have been any more successful than their bolts of last year, it is certainly foolhardy for their organ at Lincoln, which has always been an enemy of Omaha and has for years labored to array the whole state against Omaha, to go to the smashing of the machine without which the state house would still be occupied by populists and without which neither Senator Millard nor Senator Dietrich could have occupied their seats in the upper house of the national legislature.

THEY WANT RECIPROCITY.

The republicans of New Jersey are in favor of trade reciprocity. At their state convention last week they adopted as the first part of their platform that portion of the address of Mr. McKinley at Buffalo relating to reciprocity, to which the nominee for governor, Franklin Murphy, referred as a wise and far-seeing declaration. Commenting upon this, the Philadelphia Ledger remarks that it "indicates clearly enough that reciprocity, the preservation of our growing trade and the strengthening of our prospering industries form an issue which is claiming the attention of the country. It cannot be evaded," declares that paper, "even if that were desirable, and the New Jersey republicans have declared their adherence to a policy which was not only foretold and wisely advocated by President McKinley, but is incorporated in the republican national platform, provided for in the Dingley bill itself and will be generally supported by the republican party and approved by moderate and sensible men of all parties."

There is no question that a very large majority of republicans fully agree with what was said by the late president at Buffalo in advocacy of reciprocity, while the great manufacturing and exporting interests of the country are practically solid in support of that policy. In view of this it would seem entirely safe to assume that republican senators will not continue to array themselves in opposition to this distinctly republican principle, but will give heed to the counsel of the party's late distinguished leader, which has been unreservedly accepted by his successor and approved by republican state conventions.

New Jersey, a manufacturing state, joins with Iowa, an agricultural state, in support of reciprocity. The republicans of both believe in protecting

AMERICAN INDUSTRIES AND THEY DISCERN NO MENACE TO THAT POLICY FROM "SENSIBLE TRADE ARRANGEMENTS WHICH WILL NOT INTERRUPT OUR HOME PRODUCTION," BUT WILL EXTEND THE OUTLETS FOR OUR INCREASING SURPLUS. THEY REALIZE THAT THE PRESSING PROBLEM, AS WAS SAID BY MR. MCKINLEY, IS THE EXPANSION OF OUR TRADE AND COMMERCE AND THAT THE PLAN AND SURVEY WAY TO ITS SOLUTION IS THROUGH RECIPROCITY.

It is up to the McKinleys. Chicago News. Is Pat Crowe enjoying life as a Bulgarian brigand? A Depressing Situation. Washington Post. We are quite prepared to learn that John Bull is becoming a trifle tired of the monetary war he is waging with South Africa. At the same time there is nothing to do but to appropriate more money and 'ave 'opes.

A Profitless Venture.

Springfield Republican. It is stated of the 500 latest arrivals from the Alaska gold district of Nome that not one of them brought back as much money as was taken out. Unquestionably this may be said of the whole Alaskan gold development—it has cost the country more than it has yielded in yellow metal.

Keep Missionaries at Home.

Indianapolis Journal. The American Board of Missions has decided to ransom Miss Stone, who has been captured by brigands in Bulgaria. That is the humane thing to do, but if the brigands get the impression that all missionaries will be ransomed because they have won in all parts of the world, they will be inclined to demand a large ransom. The better way is to withdraw all missionaries from places where they are likely to be captured.

Strength of the Nation.

Nothing could better show the stability of this government than the orderly progress which it has recently passed. The demonstration is useful because it may impress even those timid and talkative souls who see disaster in every cloud and ruin in every change. The nation is stronger than it ever was because it has won in all parts of the world the men who make it a stronger and better man.

Responsibility of Common Carriers.

Boston Transcript. The Maryland court of appeals has recently decided that the common carriers are responsible for injuries to passengers in their conveyances which may be inflicted by drunken and disorderly persons. The court, reviewing a case that was brought before it, says: "If there is danger of any one being injured, and the common carrier is aware of it, he is overpowered by the turbulent individual, after knowing that there is danger, or after they ought to have known that there was danger, if they had not exercised proper care, that failure is negligence, for the consequences of which the company is liable."

MORE ROOM IN THE WEST.

Tremendous Expanse of Territory Waiting for Population. Kansas City Journal. It is not generally known that there are in the United States unutilized areas of land to the extent of 600,000,000 acres. There are times when we are apt to think that the country is getting a trifle crowded and we welcome the opening of little tracts of a few hundred thousand acres as affording opportunity relief to a condition of almost dangerous congestion. But all Europe does not possess the area which is included in the arid region west of the Mississippi. There's the rub—it is an arid region. But if the water could be introduced, the problem of congestion appears.

LAWS FOR THE COLONIES.

Necessity for Setting Good Examples for the Natives. Brooklyn Eagle. From our island in Samoa comes an appeal to let the people know where they are at. Since the division of the group among the powers that formerly owned it jointly the inhabitants of the American islands have been troubled to find who is in charge and whether they have rights of their own or rights of ours; whether they are an autonomy or a public charge, a state or a dependency. We have seen a little thought and the people of the Philippines and of Porto Rico and have been asked to state our views with emphasis on the subject of Hawaii, from which come rumbles and grumbles of misgovernment, but of Tutuila we appear to know little thought and its people ask that we do take some. They as a whole that they are allowed to govern themselves or that this government enact laws for them and extend the means of their enforcement. This government has taken private lands for public purposes and has not paid the natives for them. It has also asked the natives to give up their arms and ammunition on promise of payment, and again has not paid them.

Under the circumstances, the imperative necessity of raising at least \$100,000 more in subscriptions and donations must be apparent to all prudent business men engaged in the enterprise. This means more hard work for the managers. It means also that Omaha must be roused to the magnitude and importance of the undertaking which cannot now be abandoned without discredit to the city.

The investigation into the Manila hemp speculations, which scandalized the army of the Philippines, has been resumed by the subcommittee of the United States senate. It has not yet transpired whether the investigation was cut short last winter because of the absence from Washington of one of the Nebraska candidates for the United States senate or whether it was adjourned to recover from the deadly effect of the noxious fumes of Manila hemp.

One Degree of Comfort.

Chicago Record-Herald. President Roosevelt went into his high office under very trying circumstances. In one way he was particularly fortunate. The office seekers were not sitting on the steps waiting for him.

THE PRESIDENT'S SAFETY

New York Tribune. Some personal sacrifices to that end. His safety could not be guaranteed even by such rigid measures of protection as would be intolerable to him and probably repugnant to the people, but it might be increased by simple precautions to which he is frankly averse and by the relinquishment of pleasures which may be too dearly purchased. He may rest assured that such an ordering of his life would be deemed perfectly suitable and cordially approved by his fellow citizens and we respectfully entreat him to weigh the matter carefully and disinterestedly.

There is another branch of the general subject concerning which there seems to be even less room for differences of opinion. We refer again to the presidential custom of handshaking, which has survived from a period when the demands upon the time and strength of the executive were not onerous and the possibility of an assault upon his life had never been conceived. It has become a grave injustice to him and to the people, in whose service he desires to employ his highest powers. Only a minute proportion of them can ever enjoy the privilege from which circumstances inevitably debar all the rest and we are persuaded that most of those who are asked to receive the opportunity would admit that it is a foolish ambition and cheerfully forego it for the president's sake. It is earnestly to be hoped that Mr. Roosevelt will consent to an abandonment of this wearisome, irksome and dangerous practice, which would certainly be as little congenial to him as it has been to have been to any man who has ever occupied the office.

Scenes and Incidents Observed at the National Capital. One of the many developments in connection with the so-called inquiry into the session in Washington is the publication of the dispatch which Admiral—then Commodore—Schley sought to forward to the secretary of the navy. The dispatch was suppressed at the time and no mention has been made of it heretofore. It may be introduced in the course of the trial but will figure in the proceedings later on.

Immediately after the Colon was driven ashore by the Brooklyn and the Oregon, the dispatch was written and forwarded to the telegraph station by Lieutenant Cummings. Schley's dispatch was sent to the Commodore as he was about to file it for transmission, so the story goes, Lieutenant Commander Staunton of Sampson's staff asked Staunton about sending Commodore Schley's dispatch. Schley's dispatch was sent to the Commodore as he was about to file it for transmission, so the story goes, Lieutenant Commander Staunton of Sampson's staff asked Staunton about sending Commodore Schley's dispatch. Schley's dispatch was sent to the Commodore as he was about to file it for transmission, so the story goes, Lieutenant Commander Staunton of Sampson's staff asked Staunton about sending Commodore Schley's dispatch.

Philadelphia Record: There is something approaching barbaric splendor in the cross-country expedition of Mr. J. P. Morgan from New York to San Francisco in his palatial train. No historic monarch or conqueror could have done a tour from capital to capital with anything like the pomp and circumstance of this American citizen's journey to attend a church convention. Mr. Morgan may think it is no one's business but his own how he makes or spends his money, yet there are thousands of his fellow citizens who, though wishing him no harm, deplore such ostentations. Display of this sort breeds discontent and gives opportunity for demagogic appeal to the elements of social disorder.

Chicago Chronicle: There is no reason why J. Pierpont Morgan, as a lay delegate to a church convention, should not charter a special train with palatial service to carry himself and invited guests to San Francisco, where a rented mansion, with all the accessories of lavish wealth, awaits his pleasure and comfort during the convention. The spectacle, however, of such a caravanserai as an aid to religious duty will not fail to arouse criticism. Millionaires have a right to use their wealth in buying comfort for themselves and guests when they travel from home, but there is a strain of incongruity in such a lavish display when many religious societies are compelled to beg for funds to carry on their work, and rarely meet with the responses that they are entitled to.

OUR COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

Progressive Methods of Training Pat Englishmen to Shame. New York Sun. When the Birmingham university was founded a committee was sent to this country to investigate the system of technical instruction in vogue in the scientific schools of our universities. The delegates went to Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Cornell and other centers. The result of their investigations was that they obtained valuable hints on the subject of the application of theory to practice and as to how to use the laboratory and the laboratory kept in touch with the factory and the mill. They were deeply impressed with the intensely practical nature of scientific institutions on this side of the Atlantic and admitted freely that in their opinion it was largely owing to this fact that America has made such a rapid advance in the manufacturing industries.

Now the English are turning to us once more for information with regard to an allied subject. Commercial education has been neglected in Great Britain. Only at London university and Birmingham is there any provision made for a course such as would fit men for the highest walks of commerce. Englishmen engaged in dealing with foreign trade problems complain that their assistants of all sorts are without the linguistic and other equipment which the agents employed by German houses. So experts in education are considering the experiments in business education first made here by the University of Pennsylvania, which have been followed since by the universities of Chicago, California, South Dakota, Vermont, New York. Speaking on this subject the Times of London points out that while people in Great Britain are grumbling at deficiencies and how they can be supplied, "the men, the money and the enterprise seem to be at once forthcoming in the United States."

It then goes on: "But there are two considerations, to say nothing of other national peculiarities, which partly explain the difference in regard to commercial education. In the first place, commercial and industrial life in America is to an extent unknown in England. The atmosphere of all classes from the highest to the lowest. No stigma of social inferiority attaches to commerce, no American is too wealthy, too well educated or too high born to engage in it. In the second place, what is of even greater importance—Americans believe in education and all movements for its improvement from the elementary school to the university have behind them what is so often lacking here—the driving power of popular interest. The liberality of wealthy Americans to educational objects puts Englishmen to shame."

It is not regarded as a reproach to be "in trade" or not regarded as a reproach to be in our fashionable circles. Americans are not content to "middle" their ways in any way when new ways are better, and they have the energy of a young people, settled in a young country, with a future before them that the most optimistic cannot be too extravagant in estimating.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Carroll D. Wright, United States commissioner of labor, has been elected a member of the International Institute of Sociology. Henry Stoddard, unlike most authors, finds inspiration in crowds and does his summer's work in crowded hotels at popular resorts. When King Edward VII was in Hamburg last year he turned the scales at 235 pounds, and in twelve days had reduced his weight five pounds. The year, however, he weighed, on reaching Hamburg, 240 pounds.

Few presidents of the United States have had middle names. The list is composed of John Quincy Adams, William Henry Harrison, James K. Polk, Ulysses S. Grant, Rutherford B. Hayes, James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur, seven in all.

The Springfield Republican says: "The Congressman McCall version of Sidney Smith's likeness of Webster is a 'steam-engine in trousers.' The Senator Hoar version is a 'steam-engine in britches.' The latter is the American version, at any rate."

Under President Roosevelt, according to the Washington Post, informal dinners will be quite a feature at the White House, as Mr. Roosevelt has always had a pleasant way of asking men of note with whom he has business to come to luncheon or dinner, as the case may be, that day with him.

John D. Rockefeller indulges in pitching quoits. The Standard Oil Croesus was recently asked if he did not like golf. Mr. Rockefeller's acquaintance with the game may be guessed from the reply he made: "I don't know anything about golf. Why don't you ask how he got to hold my caddy?"

The late Lord Morris did not at first make a favorable impression in the House of Lords. One conspicuous member is said to have inquired what language the noble and learned lord was speaking. Lord Morris replied, "I made a mistake. I should have practised Spanish" to a lot of grave-stones before I addressed their lordships.

BREEZY REFLECTIONS.

Philadelphia Press: Mr. Gusher—I've written some verses to Miss Ann Treck, but I hardly know what to call them. "Ode on Ann's Face" expresses the idea, but that doesn't sound right. "Miss Peppery—Why not make it 'Lines on Ann's Face?'"

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "I have a suggestion to offer for use in the Schley inquiry. 'Well, what is it?' 'Perhaps the admiral wasn't willing to put the coal on in order to get the Colon.'"

Philadelphia Press: "Why, pa, this is roast beef," exclaimed little Willie at dinner on the evening when Mr. Champfleury was present as the guest of honor. "Of course," said the father, "what of that?" "Why, you told me this morning that you were going to bring a mutton head home for dinner."

Chicago Tribune: "Why is it," inquired the man who was nosing around the docks, "that you English call it 'lifting the cup?'" "Because," replied the other, "the lifted person with the mutton chop whiskers, 'If it ever gets into our hands it will have a better position in our case.'"

Boston Post: "There is something the matter with your feet," said the editor, referring to the bit of verse the poet had made. "No," said the poet, looking modestly down at his feet, "my feet are all right, but I admit my shoes have better feet days."

Detroit Free Press: She—I'm so glad it's to be platonic. At one time I was afraid you would propose. He—So what?

Chicago Post: "Does your wife open letters that are addressed to you?" casually inquired the friend. "How do you mean to admit that his mail is opened by another, and yet Higgins wished to be truthful?" "Not when letters are delivered at my office," he replied.

THE MAN WHO SAW IT ALL.

Josh Wink, in Baltimore American. It is an ancient mariner. Who stoppeth one of three. "By thy speaking I'm striking cap. 'Twas the first time I ever stoppeth me."

"Oh, gentle stic," the mariner remarked, with earnest face. "But list the while I tell you of 'Twas the first time I ever stoppeth me."

"They crossed the line in splendid shape 'The wind was strong, indeed, 'And then she piped the harbor watch 'And quickly they were led."

"Which took the lead," the stranger cried "Which you should have led?" "It was the mariner declared, 'It was the other one."

"Go on! Go on!" the stranger said, "I will," the mariner remarked, "And then the last gave chase."

"They tacked and tacked until you'd think 'The crew of old did have 'Upon the rigging, was at best 'A carpet-laid gang."

"And when the first yacht reached the 'stake 'The whistle tooted gayly, 'Which was the first," the stranger asked, "The one that led the way."

"They came back on the other leg," the mariner said, "The mariner went to the right, 'And one went by the very route 'The other one had gone."

"What did they do?" the stranger said, "What did he do of the race?" "As near as I can tell," quoth he, "I think they pulled the leg."

"And then they neared the finish line; 'The better cheered and cheered 'When proudly they were led 'The winner came in first."

"But which was that?" the stranger cried "Oh, which was that, I pray?" "It was the one that led the way, 'I was ten miles away."

It was an ancient mariner. Who "Held" did loudly cry. It was the one that led the way, 'Who smote him hip and thigh."

THIS BLUE SIGNATURE

Guarantees Liebig Company's Extract. Beware of just as goods.

Roosvelt stories are new in order. Here is one related by the New York World. The new president believes heartily in the old biblical admonition that to spare the rod is to spoil the child. Roosevelt children have all been spanked—except during their childhood—and very soundly, too.

"Once when Ausley Wilcox of Buffalo, in whose home Mr. Roosevelt was sworn in as president, was a guest at the state ex-

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