THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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says that the actual number of full and
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Evening and Sunday Bee printed during
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lows;	man and man an an
126,945	1628.71
227,430	1720.00
327,270	1820.38
427,150	1928.06
527,110	20
641,100	2127,97
747,710	2228.00
834,775	2328,77
938,990	2428,68
1028,150	2528.58
1128,180	2628,51
1227,890	27
1340,210	2828,70
1445,730	2928,98
15	3028,87
Total	
Less unsold and retu	
Net total sales	919,31
	30,64
	PO B TERCHUCK

It evidently takes more time to take that kidnaper reward down than it took to put it up.

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

in the Commercial club appears to have been lost in the shuffle.

Burglars appear to have organized runs on several Ohio banks of late, but up to date all demands have been met on presentation.

Plattsmouth has taken up the power canal project in earnest. It would be strange if, with all the projected canals, the Platte river were successful in escaping the harness.

The initiation of a new ballot law at the impending election may be depended on to show the defects of the new piece of legislation and make further work for the next legislature.

Rumors are rife of a break in the com munity of interest plan in the west. The trouble is that there are several communities which find it difficult to keep their interests in community.

Pat Crowe should have attached condition to his return calling for a brass band and carriage to meet him at the depot. It seems that it would have been conceded just as readily as the other requirements.

If the populists will only persist in their refusal to fuse with the democrats on school board candidates, we may at last get some figures on the relative strength of the two fragments in Omaha at any rate.

All spectators, jurymen, court officers and others attending the Powers trial in Kentucky are searched for weapons before being allowed to enter the court room. The court is evidently taking no chances on Kentucky familiarity.

Of all the great iron and steel-producing countries of the world the that industry is really flourishing. The weather for some time to come.

An Indian whose name when trans lated into English means "Sand-in-the-Meat" is in jail on the charge of being drunk. A person with a name like that is perfectly justified in taking anything an American merchant marine for our that would make him unconscious of his foreign commerce, but whether or not

The local democratic organ takes so little stock in the resolutions adopted by the democratic city convention as a platform for its school board candidates that it does not even deign to print them. How can the voters be expected to take any more stock in them?

Next Thursday is registration day. Remember that last year's registration will not hold good for this year. No person will be eligible to vote at the coming election who does not appear personally before the registrars and have his name properly enrolled.

Colombia and Venezuela are both willing to allow the United States to arbitrate their differences, but each is waiting on the other to make the proposal. Uncle Sam is generally busy about something, but can always spare a few moments to do a neighbor a good turn, if needed. If they want their differences settled all that is necessary is to tell their troubles to their big brother.

Admiral Schley is called to task for swearing a little during the heat of battle and Captain Tilley is to be investigated on the charge of getting intoxicated. In years past it was generally considered one of the sailor's required qualifications to get drunk on every occasion and swear a little harder than any other class of humanity, but modern society seems to be upsetting all precedents.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF MR. GOOLD. leaves the state committee free to fill the place left vacant with a new name. this step voluntarily and thus relieving of the charges that have been made against him, would necessarily entail. Mr. Goold's statements of his relations with Bartley are entirely frank and was concerned. On the contrary, the

made good out of his own private re- regard to this when the views of Presisources all but a very small part of the dept Roosevelt are known. outstanding obligations of the broken bank is decidedly to his credit. The only weak spot in the statement is that of enlarging and extending our foreign the debt to the state, in the name of commerce, is more generally recognized Bartley, should not have been given than ever before and the question will preference over other creditors of the undoubtedly have a prominent place in bank, after it became apparent that the the attention of the coming congress. money belonged to the state school fund.

The incident emphasizes one point, whose lesson should not be overlooked: It is the pernicious and indefensible practice of custodians of public funds making deposits of public moneys in the Commercial club is said to be the their own names. Bartley had no more apprehension that the non-commercial right to deposit state money in his own name in any bank than he had to con- mercantile and manufacturing membervert the funds to his own use. Unfortunately this practice has not yet been stopped. To put an effectual bar to it the next legislature should enact a law requiring custodians of public funds to of the state, county, city or school district and making a violation of these

requirements a criminal offense. With the state ticket reconstructed republicans will be able to appeal to the declaration of principles.

LEARNING OF AMERICA.

A delegation representing the manufacturers of England is in the United States for the purpose of looking into the conditions surrounding the manufacturing and export trade of this country, more particularly with relation to the rapid growth of the exports of manufac-The so-called Municipal league hatched tured products. The delegation will visit the manufacturing centers and make a thorough inspection of American | prive the non-commercial class of the methods.

There recently arrived in the United States, to secure data on American machinery and appliances, engineers of the Austrian government. They will make a tour of the country inspecting machinery, railroads, street rallways and municipal improvements, with the view of adopting American ideas in Austria. The imperial government has projected comprehensive public improvements, upon which it will expend, it is said, \$150,000,000. Railroads are to be constructed in parts of the empire that have heretofore been untraversed. Canals that would, if granted, be in conflict and tunnels are to be constructed and with fundamental law and sound busievery description of public improve- ness methods in the management of the by the government officials. The Austrian engineers say that the required machinery can only be obtained in this country and they will place contracts here to a very large amount. This is especially interesting in view of the fact that there has been manifested in Austria a vigorous hostility to American

competition. These foreign investigators will un doubtedly get a great deal of useful information here, which possibly they will be able to utilize for the improvement of conditions in their countries. The world is learning of America in all that relates to material progress and the fact should be an incentive to greater energy and enterprise on our part, in order that we may keep in the lead.

SHIP SUBSIDY BILL PROSPECTS.

It is said that Senator Frye and other advocates of the ship subsidy bill are hopeful of the passage by the coming congress of a measure similar in its general character to that which failed at the last session. That bill, it is un derstood, will be somewhat modified as United States is the only one in which to certain details which were objectionable to republicans in the last congress American trade barometer indicates fair and it is thought that with these features eliminated or changed there will be fair prospect of the measure getting through congress. How the proposed legislation is regarded by the president is not known. President Roosevelt has said that he is in favor of encouraging he approves the subsidy plan for doing this is yet to be learned. There is no doubt that Mr. McKinley would have approved what is known as the Frye Payne bill had congress passed it and it is quite possible that Mr. Roosevelt will do so if it shall pass the coming congress, but as yet he has given no indication or intimation of his views regarding it.

Meanwhile the prospect for ship sul sidy legislation has not been improved by the position toward it of Speaker Henderson, as announced in his recent speech at Manchester, Ia. He said 'It is a new problem to us to give financial aid to the ship interests and I confess that I am not satisfied with any legislation thus far proposed by congress, but if a wise plan can be devised looking to the interests of our commerce and the country, and not purely individual interests, then it should command careful, patriotic and fearless attention." This very distinct declaration of opposition to the subsidy plan, at least as embodied in the proposed measure, cannot fail to exert a very considerable influence. It has already attracted a great deal of attention and its tendency must be to strengthen opposition to the proposed policy. Still we think it probable that the subsidy bill will be passed by the house of representatives, notwithstanding the fact that efforts to have it taken up in the last house failed, chiefly because of the opposition of Speaker

one and the question of building up an companies might get in their graft once The withdrawal of Mr. Goold from the American merchant marine will be more republican state ticket, on which he had earnestly pressed than hitherto. The utbeen nominated for university regent, terance of the late president on this but the declaration against school board subject is certain to have much weight. "Next in advantage," he said, "to having vance their personal and private inter-Mr. Goold is entitled to credit for taking the thing to sell is to have the convenience to carry it to the buyer. We the party of the embarrassment which a must encourage our merchant marine. peristence in his candidacy, in the face We must have more ships. They must be under the American flag, built and manned and owned by Americans. These will not only be profitable in a commercial sense; they will be mesbut that he, as an individual, was en- they go." The republicans are also tirely blameless, so far as the deposit by stronger in the senate, but they cannot Bartley of public money in the bank use their strength as in the house, so with which Mr. Goold was connected that it is quite possible the bill cannot be passed in the senate. A safer exhibit showing that Mr. Goold had judgment, however, can be formed in

> The importance of building up au American merchant marine, as a means

REORGANIZATION OR RECLASSIFICA-

TION. The most formidable obstacle in the way of the proposed reorganization of members of the club outnumber the ship. This fact alone is an unanswerable argument for reorganization.

But if reorganization is impossible, without breaking up the present organization, there is no good reason why deposit public moneys only in the name | the membership of the club should not be subdivided into two or more classes. For example, class A might comprise resident merchants, manufacturers, grain elevator men and commission men: class B. non-resident merchants people with renewed proof that the and manufacturers, and class C, insurparty has been regenerated and may be ance and real estate agents, lawyers, depended upon to stand firmly by its doctors, preachers, educators, promoters and others who have no direct interest in transportation charges or the manufacture, sale or distribution of raw products or merchandise.

A commercial club in which the noncommercial class outnumbers the commercial class is at best a misnomer in a city of the size and commercial rank of tion by classification of membership, the bylaws should be so amended as to depower to dictate the policies of the club, especially insofar as they relate to purely commercial questions or discriminations in the matter of fire insurance or transportation that affects almost exclusively the members engaged in mercantile and manufacturing pursuits.

IMPRACTICABLE DEMANDS.

At the approach of almost every election labor leaders are in the habit of making demands upon city, county and school board managers for concessions of the Central Labor union that the contractors for grading and paving in South Omaha shall pay not less than \$2 a day for common labor and employ

none but union men is of this nature. While it is true that a provision is embodied in the South Omaha charter requiring the payment of \$2 a day and the employment of union labor on every public improvement, the provision relating to the price of labor is of doubtful constitutionality and the provision with regard to union labor cannot be carried out so long as the common laborers of South Omaha remain unorganized. If

the legislature could fix the rate of

wages for one class of workmen it can fix it for all classes, and if the state legislature could legally fix the price of fix the minimum prices of all services. Before wages can be fixed by law, the law of supply and demand would have to be abrogated, and the unwritten law of supply and demand can no more be abolished than can be the laws of gravitation. If the value of muscle and brain could be fixed by the legislature, the market price of every commodity could be fixed by law. In other words, if labor on public highways in cities could be fixed by law, the labor in the factory and on the farm other subsidy grabbers. could also be fixed by law and the product of the factory and the farm would also be fixed by law, regardless

of the supply or demand. How would that operate? If such powers could be exercised by legislatures and congresses, they would surely be exercised arbitrarily. One class of commodities would be made enormously high and another class ridiculously low. Since every legislature and every congress would have the right to change wages and prices, there would be a continuous internal, external and eternal war between the masses and the classes. since congress and legislatures would seek to exercise the power regardless of the question of crops or no crops, drouth or no drouth.

to be willing to sell its property to the United States or a company under the protection of this country which will undertake to build the canal. The Panama Canal company has been working away many years and the stockholders have accumulated a large amount of experience, but this asset has a small market value. The company realizes that if the United States ever starts in to dig the canal it will be dug. and it has no desire to be left with an incomplete ditch on its hands.

That was a wicked drive at the only democratic member of the school board who poses as a great reformer, that resolution inquiring what has become of the insurance fund that had been slowly built up by the Board of Education. The great democratic reformer is not only in the fire insurance business, but is conceded the credit of hav-Henderson. The new house has a larger ing steered the insurance fund out of

more. The insurance resolution was voted down by the reform convention, members using their positions to adests hits almost as close to the only

democratic member. Twenty-six men will witness the exe cution of Czolgosz and these have already been notified. The thousands or more others who filed applications will be disappointed, and it is well that straightforward and leave no question sengers of peace and amity wherever it is so. . The affair should be devoid of sensationalism. In robbing the execution of notoriety men of his stamp are deprived of their chief aim in life and his associates prevented from prating about his glorious end.

> An American syndicate has absorbed all the street rallway lines in St. Petersburg. If the magnates undertake to play the czar as they often do in Amerlean cities they will discover a past master in the art in that country whom they may have some difficulty in managing.

Cuban justice has gone the Jersey article several better in recommending sentences of from twenty-four to twenty six years imprisonment for Neeley and others implicated in the postal frauds. If this is to be a precedent, defaulters are not likely to become common in Cuba

A Regular Cosmopolite.

Chicago Post. From his hiding place in South Africa, Bulgaria and Central America Pat Crowe has resumed correspondence with the chief of police of Omaha, and from the fact that in one of his letters he says "I will not be kangarooed" it is suspected that he is also in Australia.

In it a Needless Deficit?

Globe-Democrat. When it is said that the United States Postoffice department carried on a business last year of \$111,000,000 it doesn't sound well to add that the deficit was "only This country is the only one of importance in the world that conducts its postal operations at a loss.

Hint to the Plemen

Cleveland Leader. President Roosevelt is giving the officeseekers to understand that something more than a "pull" is required to insure con-sideration of their claims. There was never Omaha. If it is found essential for its any reason to doubt that he would carry maintenance to bring about reorganiza- into the White House the same ideas regarding officeholding that he has held during his entire official career.

Clever Piece of "Leg Pulling."

New York Tribune. When the Postoffice department issued a 'fraud order' stopping the delivery of remittances by mail to an "absent treatment healer" in Florida, who pretended to cure the afflicted at great distances merely by thinking about them, its action was sound and wise. Among the letters sent to that person were several which had contained money inclosed by a man whose legs were of unequal length, and who paid the 'healer" merely for "thinking" about the shorter leg, in the belief that these thoughts would add an inch or two to the defective What innumerable multitudes of credulous dupes abound in this practical present day world!

Thievery as a Health Wrecker.

Detroit Free Press. ent has aiready been made by the friends of Charles A. Johnson, the Niles bank wrecker, recently sentenced by Judge Wanty to ten years' confinement in and in no physical condition to stand confinement. A man of sedentary and various other habits wrecks a bank. Until his crime s discovered he is apparently as well as anybody. Following his arrest he "runs down rapidly," as the patent medicine adertisements express it. By the time he is convicted his health is shattered. He is physical wreck and the ordinary dictates of humanity demand his release in order that his loving friends may minister to him while he dies in peace, properly repentant.

Cable with a Subsidy. Chicago Chronicle.

A class of promoters desiring to provide for the construction of a Pacific cable have powerfully interviewed President Roose They argue eloquently and with labor, it stands to reason that it could equal zeal against the construction of a cable by the government and the construction of a cable by a private company without a subsidy. They assert tha the true way to construct the cable is by a private corporation with a government sub-That plan, it will be observed, would give the corporation enough public cash to pay for the work and when completed the corporation would receive all the profits including what came from the governmen paid business. In substance, government money would build the cable and it would be the property of a private corporation This is the long-headed plan of the cable subsidyists, who are very much like all

A TEST OF STRENGTH.

Will the East and the West Stand Op. posed on Tariff Revision. St. Louis Republic (dem.)

In the event of western sentiment within the ranks of the republican party compell ing a new consideration of the high pro tective tariff question by congress the fact may be taken as indicating that the dominance of New England in republican councils is drawing to a close.

The Issue between the republicans of the west and those of New England is very distinct on this question. The west is wear) of paying the tariff tax and of suffering from foreign discrimination against Its products, caused by resentment of the tariff. New England, of course, is eager for the maintenance of the present tariff schedule. It has grown rich at the expense of the rest of this country through the operation of the tariff.

There will be a profound interest attach ing to the inevitable test of strength be tween western and eastern republicans on the tariff issue. It is a general belief that the west is now strong enough to insist potently upon a consideration of its wishes which it has heretofore failed to receive from the republican party. There is also reason to believe that the late President McKinley was strongly inclined toward tariff reduction as demanded by western sentiment. It now remains to be seen whether New England is still strong enough to align the republican party against all other sections of the union, as

it has done in the past. President Roosevelt's closeness of touch with the people of the west should be a notable factor in this trial of strength. If the new president sees fit to declare for tariff reduction, he may consistently deny that he thereby abandons the McKinley policy. He may claim instead that he is but carrying out the new McKinley policy which was, at least, in favor of reciprocity treaties amounting in effect to tariff rethe tariff issue among the foremost issues republican majority than the preceding existence, so that the fire insurance now before the country.

Clinching the Deal

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The project of clinching the Northern area was early ruined by the drouth and Pacific-Great Northern-Burlington combi- abandoned, while the above calculation is nation bargain comes up and again pro- based upon the acreage reported before the foundly stirs the stock speculators at the drouth. very time when the federal government reports one of the greatest harvest failures on record. As a factor in determining railway values at the moment the crop report counts for nothing and the scheme of railroad combination counts for everything. More than this is not wanted to illustrate the extraordinary impetus which the specu-

lative movement of the period has gained. Still, in the long run, railway and other prosperity depends upon agricultural prosperity. The government does not change its figures as to the wheat crop and the indications point to the second largest harvest ever gathered, while some private estimates make it out to be the largest. But this is about all that can be favorably said of the year in agriculture. The October condition of corn, a far more valuable crop than wheat, is the lowest ever known and points to a yield, as calculated by the statistician of the New York Produce exchange, of only 1,343,385,000 bushels, comrared with one of 2,105,102,516 bushels last year and an average since 1894 of over 000,000,000 bushels a year. If the reported condition is based upon acreage actually harvested, the present yield will be smaller than is indicated, as a large

speculative jubilation and inflation.

The indicated out crop is 660,

757,000 bushels, or the smallest since 1893

The indicated cotton crop per acre is

among the smallest reported in many years.

The potato crop will hardly equal two-

thirds of an average yield, and the apple

crop about one-half. It all means higher

cost of living and restricted consumption

of other than food commodities among the

people in the cities, as well as on the farms.

some degree, and that of the granger roads

in particular. The Burlington bargain has

already been concluded and the present

project, understood to be under way in

spite of many denials, is merely to simplify

matters by placing control of the Northern

Pacific and Great Northern, present own-

ers of the Burlington, in a common pro-

prietary company, which may also take in

the St. Paul and other important related railway systems. But looked at from the

standpoint of the corn crop failure the

Burlington purchase at a price which capi-

period of unprecedented prosperity, begins

to appear extravagant enough to meri-

speculative pause, rather than further

net income at its best in

This must affect all railroad traffic in

Revenue Derived from the Results of Production.

EUROPEAN TAX METHODS.

Chicago Chronicle, Berlin he said:

pressed, it is the European theory that the but to my mind it is a thoroughly true and strongholds. wise principle."

The principle certainly commends itself as sound. As a matter of fact current taxes must come out of current income. Sources.

But it does not necessarily follow that it is best or even practicable to tax only in- ing here working as hard as I am were it come derived from rents, interest, dividends and profits. If European lawmakers have found out how to ascertain the income of the people from these sources without resort to requisitorial methods so offensive that they would not be tolerated in this country they have made an exceedingly valuable discovery. Most likely they have not. By this method, assuming it to be practicable, the holding of land out of use on speculation would be encouraged. So long as it yielded no income-that is, so long as it was held out of use-it would not be

hardly be deemed lesirable. When the land is brought into use the is taxed, if it can be ascertained, so that land had been held many years, for the loss by the owner of interest on the capital invested in land producing no income would

have to be considered, as well as some items even less easily ascertained. Granting that these difficulties may be overcome, the truth remains that a premium upon keeping land out of use by exemption from taxation would not be good

The more important consideration, how ever, is the comparative ease with which income can be concealed from the taxing authorities. Land and fixed improvements cannot be concealed, and can be fairly as-

s taxed exclusively and on the basis of its true value the burden will be equitably distributed over all incomes. Even the tax on land producing no income, if the valuation be just, will be in effect a taxation of seems to be the surest way to reach in comes as the final object upon which tax charges are to be laid.

PERSONAL NOTES

New Jersey democrats have money burn. They are willing to bet they will elect their candidate for governor. Judging by the preparations for his re-

ception in Chicago, it is quite likely Mr. Lipton will lift a cup or two in that city. The ex-Empress Eugenie is now settled there a small convent in memory of her son and husband. Ex-Governor Hogg of Texas says that

between trains and made a deal in oil lands there which netted him \$1,000,000. The American Transvaal league of Chi-

cago is planning a mass meeting to be held in the auditorium in that city and has asked Bourke Cockran to be the principal The last request of an old Kansas soldier

who died the other day was that one of his army comrades should throw the last show elful of earth upon his grave. The comraddid as he was requested. President Roosevelt is to be invited to Charlotte, N. C., as the guest of the Manu-

facturers' club, which this year has as its guests Wu Tingfang, Chinese minister to the United States; Senator McLaurin of South Carolina and Governor Aycock of North Carolina. Someone digging in the old records of Michigan has discovered that John Mon; teith, the first president of Ann Arbor uni versity, was paid a salary of \$87.50 a year.

The institution was then known by the over-

whelming name of "the Catholepistemaid."

This was when the territory of Michigan had a population of 7,000. M. Magnaud, a Persian jurist, has caused | place; it connotes something different. great deal of comment by his refusal to give judgments according to the letter of the law. He had before him recently the case of a prodigal son whose father desired that he should be made a ward in chancery. M. Magnaud refused to do this and asserted that the son was only doing his duty in scattering the accumulated wealth among

William H. Leonard, Tammany candidate for assemblyman, was complimented on ard?" his fine voice at the close of a campaign speech and was asked what he took to produce such pleasant tones. secret," said he, "but I don't mind letting my way to the hall and kept one in my pocket as a reserve. I sat down on the pocket, and now I don't know whether it was that egg or the other three that did

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Etchings of Men and Events in the Metropolis.

Political prophets are indulging in Adolph Nathan, formerly president of the variety of weather forecasts on the result Chicago Civic federation, is in Europe in- of the municipal campaign. The latest outvestigating the methods of taxation and put of cocksure predictions are based upon municipal government in different countries the returns of two days' registration. The of that continent. In a recent interview in total number of voters registered in two days was 379,842, compared with 413,190 in "The taxing methods of Europe approach 1900 and 311,320 in 1897. Considerable vamuch nearer to fairness, justice and equity riation is noted in the totals of assembly than do American methods. Breadly ex- districts, due somewhat to shifting of population, but the fact is clear that the in support of government, both national and creases in republican districts are greater local, should be derived from rents, inter- than in Tammany districts. The favorable est, dividends and profits. No tax is con- showing is regarded by republicans as an templated on means of production, but only indication of a sweep, while the Tammany on results of production, provided it is crowd interpret it as a sign of greater acprofitable. This may have its drawbacks, tivity of democratic voters in republican

Senator Tim Sullivan, one of the district leaders of Tammany hall, does not bear about the bush in discussing the campaign They cannot come out of unproductive prop- No time is wested in throwing periods of erty otherwise than by sale, and sale, eloquence at party principles or hair splitstrictly speaking, is not tax collection. As ting on party records. With charming sima general proposition the taxpayer must plicity he tells the whys and wherefores pay taxes on any unproductive property he of Tammany ambition and that, too, in may own out of his income from other very few lines. Asked if Tammany hall would knife its candidate he answered "Such talk is nonsense. Would I be standthe intention of Tammany hall to knife Mr. Shepard? I am not here for my health. I am here to win places for my constituents. If we elect Mr. Shepard then our people will have places. If we don't elect the democratic ticket then we can get no places."

To say that a man is "going in training for an office" has come to be an accepted bit of political slang. But in New York it may be interpreted in literal earnest. So demanding are the exigencies of a taxed. The motive to bring it into use mayoralty campaign that a candidate must would be much less strong. This can of necessity be in the best of physical condition. To pass judgment upon the 1,000 details of management of a political batincome from it is taxed by this plan. If the, to be always at the beck and call of it is sold the profit realized by the seller the party managers for addresses, receptions, presentations and various other pubin the end no income escapes, theoretically, lic functions, to answer numberless letascertain the profit in a case of sale after and to be ready at any and all times to make speeches to the most diverse organizations, leaving such minor considera tions as sleeping and eating to happy chance-this is, indeed, the "strenuous life," such as only our athlete president, who invented the phrase, can withstand without special preparation. The two men who are now leading the fight will hardly come through without materially shortening their normal lives, though neither of them is by any means a pigmy.

Mr. Low, being a methodical person, has already begun a course of hardening; had begun it, in fact, before his nomination. He is a rather short, plump, ruddy man, sturdy of build, but too prone to fat to suit a trainer of men. For several weeks he has been building up on country air. long walks, bicycle riding and much sleep. He is now in excellent condition and in order that he may remain so has put himincome by anticipation. This, therefore, self into the hands of a physician, by whose orders he will be rigidly guided s far as political exigencies will Simple diet, early hours and a daily spin awheel have been prescribed for him. He may be able to stick to the diet and, if he gets up early, to do the wheeling, but it is safe to say that the sun will shine brightly on the midnight that sees him abed after the season of the big meeting sets in. It is also said that he is under treatment looking toward strengthening his throat, as his voice, while very clear and distinct, requires severe effort to make it audible in large hall.

His rival is of a more enduring type Mr. Shepard is thin and not so broad as bout a year ago he stopped at Beaumont | Mr. Low, but he is sinewy and of that caliber which does not easily tire. His voice-and it is the voice that is the crucial point in campaigning-is sharp and strident, admirably adapted to overcoming the inevitable turmoil of a public meeting. He will probably come out in better condition than his opponent, but whatever the result of the campaign, there will be two very tired and worn men, badly in need of rest and relaxation on the day after elec-

> Shepard is not talking freely to the newspaper men this year. And he has never been known for his willingness to be quoted at the suggestion of the city editors. When he has had anything to say, relates the Brooklyn Eagle, he has usually sent for the newspaper men or has mailed his statement to the newspaper offices. But now and then the he has talked to reporters whom he knew. He has asked them, however, to write out what they intended to print before they left his office. Then he has read it, changing an adjective here and there with the remark:

"I may have used that word, but I think it would be better to put this one in its His habit of intellectual precision is firmly fixed, and he does not talk without knowing exactly what he is going to say. Then he says it. His ability to use the English language with telling effect was impressed on a reporter who went about with him in the Boody-Schieren campaign in 1893. After a particularly telling speech this reporter said to him: "Did you ever study surgery, Mr. Shep-

"Well, I was brought up in the country where the farmers are accustomed to skinning calves and it is a mark of skill to be I swallowed three raw eggs on able to take the hide off without cutting any holes in it. And I never saw a cleaner job of flaying than you have done on Mr Boody."

> Mr. Shepard smiled grimly at the compli ment, but made no comment,

SIZING UP AMERICAN METHODS.

Britishers Seeking Pointers on American Industrial Push. Philedelphia Record.

A few weeks ago a large delegation of English workingmen, representing different trades, visited this country for the purpose, primarily, of studying the relations between employers and employed, and the condition of labor generally. Their example has been deemed worthy of emulation on the part of the employers, and consequently a committee of English manufacturers has arrived in the United States for the purpose of studying our industrial methods, with special reference to our ability to export our finished products to markets in which British influence has hitherto predominated Several members of this committee are now in Philadelphia, and have been extremely gratified at the readiness with which factory doors have been epened to them and the freedom with which American methods have been explained. Coincidently with the arrival of this delegation of manufacturers the departure from England for America of a party of prominent railway managers is announced. These gentlemen come also to study American methods as applied to the particular form of business activity in which they are interested.

The reasons which have induced the visits

of the three different delegations are at the bottom the same. The class which each represents is dissatisfied with existing conditions, and is convinced that the remedy cannot be found without an entire readjustment. The workingmen in England realize that, despite the elaborate restrictions imposed by their organizations regarding output and modern machinery. wages are not being increased, and the number of the unemployed is not being decreased. Employers, particularly manufacturers, have discovered that while English export trade is not actually declining. the rate of increase is far lower than is desirable. They agree that the reason for this state of affairs is American competition. It is to discover how it is possible for American made goods to compete in far distant markets, notwithstanding the higher wages paid here, that the committee has come. Indications are not wanting that it has a pretty fair idea of what it will find, since English technical journals for some time past have been enlightening their readers regarding our commercial and industrial methods.

With the railway men the situation has become one of great seriousness. The increase in operating expenses of English railways generally has been out of all proportion to increased business, and the natural consequence has been a decreased dividend rate, provocative of much dissatisfaction on the part of stockholders. Since it is practically impossible to increase materially the amount of business, the only solution for English railway managers is in a reduction of expenses. How that may best be done without impairing the efficiency of the service is the problem which confronts the managers, and they expect to be aided to a solution by their visit here.

While it would be extremely foolish to delude ourselves with the belief that American methods in every form of industrial life leave nothing to be desired, the fact cannot be gainsaid that the results gained here and the methods used in gaining them are usually superior to the results attained and methods employed by our foreign competitors. Doubtless each one of the members of the different delegations will decide for himself what are the most important factors of superiority in American practice. In the last analysis, however, all must agree that the use of highly skilled and highly paid labor (which combined with more efficient machinery, produces a lower labor cost in goods of higher quality) is the controlling element in our commercial success.

LINES TO A SMILE.

Puck: Edith-Ferdy and I have been en-gaged for a month and nobody suspected Ethel-No: everybody thought from his looks he'd been playing the races.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "That was a good picture in the paper yesterday of your son, the foot ball player, Mr. Husking."
"Yaas. 1 knew who 'twas just as soon as 1 seen th' name under it."

Washington Star: "A candidate always says he is going to do a great many things after his election."
"And when he is in office?"
"He says he is going to do them after re-election."

this show are very spicy," commented Lushforth, after he had returned for third act. Baltimore American: "Some of the jokes the third act.

"Yes," murmured his wife, as a distinct flavor of clove was wafted toward her, "and they seem to have affected your

Town Topics: "What do you think of the movement for shorter honeymoons?" I asked my fellow traveler, an experienced gentleman from Chicago. "That's right," he declared, without a pause. "Shorter honeymoons and more of them. That's my platform."

Smart Set: She-Has she many friends He-Oh, yes; she hasn't been in long, you

Philadelphia Press: Tess-If you don't love him, why don't you let him know it?

Jess-Well, he sends me flowers and takes me to the theater, you know, and—

Tess-But, gracious! I don't see how you can play with his affections that way.

Jess-Play? I call that "working" them.

Chicago Tribune: Mr. Upjohn—That oung sneak of a Spoonamore is hanging round here again! How many times have around here again. How here I told you.

I told you.

Mrs. Upjohn.—John. just because a low, soft voice is an excellent thing in woman it doesn't follow that a loud, harsh voice is an excellent thing in man.

Washington Star: "imitation," remarked be dealer in second-hand philosophy, ".s the dealer in second. The sincerest flattery the sincerest flattery answered the cynical person the sinceres. The sinceres implied compliments the sinceres implied compliments the sinceres implied compliments the sinceres implied compliments. "Of course," answered the cynical person,
"Every robber pays an implied compliment
to your more advantageous situation in
life, when he tries to boost himself at your

THOSE "OFF" DAYS.

Josh Wink, in Haltimore American. There are days when every single thing You cannot even twist your necktie right;
You cannot get your hair to part exactly
as it should; Your breakfast will not coax an appe-

Every finger that you have seems to be Your brain cannot be brought around to And everything you try to do goes just the And then you stick your pastebrush in the

There are days that come lo all of us when matters take a twist;
The very morning gaper makes us mad;
We do not like the way the sun comes slinking from the east;
We vow our luck's the worst we ever had:

The man we want to pleasantly impress does not appear-Instead there comes someone from whom And, taken altogether, life is such a hollow

"Tis then you stick the pastebrush in the Now, that's the flercest climax to all these unlucky things; It coaxes all our swear words to the

front— To jab the blasted inkwell with the idiotic Will make a man arrange a swearing And then it is the lingles fail to lingle as

And pointless jokes are think. Of all unlucky days, the hoodoo settles on