THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

y Bee (without Sunday), One Year \$6.0
y Bee and Sunday, One Year \$6.0
trated Bee, One Year 2.0
day Bee, One Year 2.0
irday Bee, One Year 1.56
ntieth Century Farmer, One Year 1.00 DELIVERED BY CARRIER: Bee (without Sunday) per copy... Bee (without Sunday), per week...! Bee (including Sunday), per week..!

Bee, per copy Bee, without Sunday, per week 10 Bee, including Sunday, per Complaints of irregularities in delivery would be addressed to City Circulation De-

OFFICES: Omeha—The Bee Building.
South Omaha — City Hall Building.
Fwenty-fifth and M Streets.
Council Bluffs—10 Pearl Street.
Chicago—1840 Unity Building.
New York—Temple Court.
Washington—501 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE. Communications relating to news and edi-irial matter should be addressed: Omaha ee, Editorial Department. torial Department.
BUSINESS LETTERS.

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

REMITTANCES.

Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company.

Unit 3-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. Taschuck, secretary of The Bee
Publishing Company, being duly sworm,
says that the actual number of full and
complete copies of The Daily, Morning,
Evening and Sunday Bee printed during
the month of October, 1901, was as follows:29,100 29,050 28,41029,000 .BO.470 28,620 28......32,720 24......28,77028,80029,02029,055 29......30,780 917,848

this list day of October, A. D.
M. B. HUNGATE,
Notary Public.

Fortunately that Nation divorce has

Queen Lil should have stopped longer in the hospitable realm of King Ak-Sar-Ben.

The governor of Montana wants it understood that he is not the Toole of the railroads.

If Our Dave doesn't hurry, congress may have to postpone its opening day to wait for him.

you call these union Thanksgiving services promoted by the preachers?

The irrigation problem threatens to become a repetition of the old conflict between the large cattle raisers and the small cattleman and settler.

A Kansas man has just sold his sea son's crop of apples for \$18,000, the product of 1,240 acres. The man with potatoes le not having all the prosperity.

Treasurer Stuefer evidently thinks the taxpayers of Nebraska should have offered thanks that the coupon clippers did not detach all of the interest coupons.

candidate for governor that the kicking season ended Thanksgiving day and that post-season games are considered unsportsmanlike.

It took several years to make those oft-promised passenger stations materialize in brick and stone. But perhaps freight depots can be crected with fewer delays.

One romance of the late session of the Nebraska legislature has already been consummated. The full fruits of that memorable legislative session are yet to be gathered.

We may safely put it down that President Roosevelt would have preferred to have gone out with a fowling piece and brought in a wild turkey, after the fashion of the original Pilgrim

Postmaster General Smith discreetly says that the question whether a domestic parcels post should be established is one for congress. He knows it of the injustice and inhumanity that congress will not establish a parcels the express companies can

President Roosevelt has emphasized what he said in the civil service line by putting the rural free mail delivery under the classified service. The people can rest assured that the president will live up to his record in this as well as in other things.

The sequence of fatal railroad accidents of late is arousing serious com-When the causes of these accidents are investigated and it is seen how small oversights are fraught with such fatal consequences the wonder is rather that they are not more frequent.

Orders have been issued for the disposition of the artillery forces of the and violated. army, but Fort Omaha is not on the list. General Miles should not leave such an important point open to attack. Kansas City might come up the Mis- in behalf of American interests in souri river with a force of light cavalry China, which it is hoped to enlarge. and darry off the army headquarters. | Continue to exclude Chinese labor from pridice" and the verges of gold orators of approval.

NEW INTERSTATE COMMERCE BILL. Senator Elkins of West Virginia, who will probably succeed Senator Cullom as chairman of the interstate commerce committee, is reported to be preparing a bill which he believes will satisfy the of discrimination by the railroads in freight rates. It is said that Mr. Elkins has become convinced, from a careful study of the matter, that the powers of the Interstate Commerce commission should be enlarged and the law so amended as to carry out the original intent of the act which created

the commission. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press states that this attitude of Mr. Elkins is regarded as significant, from the fact that he is a practical railroad man himself and holds large investments in railroad properties. He has hitherto been regarded as opposed to interstate commerce legislation that would be any more binding upon be a most important step in the gradual railroads than the present law. Since transformation of Omaha's business he has said publicly that his bill will center, be satisfactory to both the shipper and the railroad company, it is quite naturally surmised that the railroads have altered their attitude somewhat and are willing to consent to concessions which they would not make dur- the line which separates the county ing the last session.

reported at the last session of the sen- street will be cut through and reduced ate, it is understood will form the basis to easy grade throughout its entire of the bill to be presented by Senator length and when that time arrives we Elkins. That measure provided for an may expect a direct street railway servenlargement of the powers of the Inter- ice on Twenty-fourth street that will state Commerce commission, one of its absorb nearly all the north and south features being additional authority in business. the fixing of rates pending the settlement of contests and also providing for fine, but will eliminate the imprison of the city has been drawn westward dead letter.

It is understood that President Roosehe will recommend such legislation in Florence, established by the Mormons. his message. Such is the impression he not yet become an inter-national affair. is said to have given to the chairman of the Interstate Commerce commission Those Iowa foot ball players are for- in a recent conference. It is therefore tunate if they gave thanks in the morn- quite possible that Senator Elkins has concluded to be in accord with the administration in the matter and to support any effort it may make to secure additional legislation. If such is the case there is good reason to expect that something will be accomplished.

COMMISSIONER EVANS COMMENDED.

Secretary Hitchcock, in his annual report, heartly commends the work of Commissioner of Pensions Evans and to wait for him.

Ex-Governor Waite has been called to the happy hunting grounds, where bloody bridles are unknown.

The Thanksgiving day list of marriage licenses indicates that Cupid has entered a pre-emption on that holiday also.

Talk about combinations and community-of-interest schemes. What do munity-of-interest schemes. What do munity-of-interest schemes. What do more thanksgiving servents and the exercising of the interior. He says the report of the pusion commissioner should be carefully read by his countrymen in order to have pure politics only by means of party machines. What's more, it is the quintessence of nonsense to claim that in order to have pure politics we must down the machine.

Talk about combinations and community-of-interest schemes. What do more thanksgiving servents and suitable properties and suitable properties that the machine must be smasshed as it has the machine properties of the can accomplish what it specifies only by means of party machines. What's more, it is needed in a country's politics only by means of party machines. What's more, it is needed in a country's politics only by means of party machines. What's more, it is needed in a country's politics only by means of party machines. What's more, it is needed in a country's politics only by means of party machines. What's more, it is needed in a country's politics only by means of party machines. What's more, it is needed in a country's politics only by means of party machines. What's more, it is needed in a country's politics only by means of party machines. What's more, it is needed in a country's politics only by means of party machines. Your all of the subjects relating to machine treating to machine treating to ma "and should have no desire,' to do otherwise than conform to the plain direction of the law in the disbursement of the enormous appropriation made for the payment of pensions. The veterans have no more sincere friend than their comrade, the commissioner, and he but maintains and defends the honor of their patriotic service when, refusing to ignore both the letter and spirit of the law, he declines to permit the impostor, whether claimant or agent, to share in the bounty which is provided for the veteran and those dependent upon him." Such testimony to the fidelity and efficiency of Commissioner Evans will be accepted without question by all fairminded men. The war upon the com-Notice should be served on Iowa's late missioner seems to have ceased, but an effort may be made in congress to revive it, though it is very doubtful if it would succeed. At all events it appears assured that Mr. Evans will remain in office during the present administration.

MORE STRINGENT CRINESE LAW.

There is no doubt that the Chinese exclusion law will be re-enacted. The demand for-this is overwhelming and any opposition that may be made to it will be utterly futile. It is stated that President Roosevelt, in his message to congress, will not only recommend the re-enactment of the law, but will go further and recommend that it be strengthened to increase its efficiency, This congress is very likely to do, since it will be shown that a considerable number of Chinese find their way into this country through Canada and

Mexico. But while doing this it would seem practicable at the same time to modify procedure under the law so as to relieve now commonly characterize it. There is no reason why in excluding the Chinese the officials should have reand odium upon the government. A decades ago. former United States district attorney at New York, who is thoroughly familiar with the procedure under the exclusion act, says that Chinese persons, who have violated no law, municipal or moral, or, rather, persons appearing to be Chinese subjects-for they are as likely as not to be American citizens of Chinese extraction and may not have left the country for years, or ever-are now constantly arrested and are treated not merely as felons by our laws, but every restraint upon executive action embodied in our federal and state constitutions as bills of rights, for the de-

This is a state of things which it i manifestly the duty of the government to correct for its own sake, as well as

fense even of felons, is here ignored

this country and make that exclusion people, in enforcing the law, fairly and justly, instead of in a manner that one of our own citizens, speaking from au shippers of the country who complain accurate knowledge of the facts, describes as "without parallel in its inthe question of our commercial interests, as to whether or not they will be unfavorably affected by the policy of golden rule shall extend to China. exclusion, but we should not lose sight of those principles of justice which are the cornerstone of our institutions and should be applied alike to all people within our borders.

> OF MORE THAN PASSING MOMENT. The formal opening of the new Twenty-fourth street viaduct is of more than passing moment. Unless all signs mislead, the completion of this viaduct will

Twenty-fourth street is the natural north and south thoroughfare between South Omaha and Omaha. It is the natural avenue for traffic from the northern boundary of our city limits to from its southern neighbor. It is only The Cullom bill, which was adversely a question of a short time when this

What this will mean for Omaha's commercial geography can be readily seen immediate appeal and trial by court in by those who have watched its developcases where the findings of the com- ment from the earliest days. Omalia's mission were against the parties in north and south thoroughfare has moved the penalty for the violation of the street to Thirteenth, then to Fifteenth, interstate commerce law by making the then to Sixteenth, and the next logical fine as high as \$5,000. The new bill, it move will be to Twenty-fourth. With is understood, will provide for a heavier each westward stride the retail business ment clause, as that has always been a also, contrary to the expectations of the early townsite builders, who insisted that Omaha would never climb the hills, velt is in favor of legislation that will but that its growth would extend stead-and render it more effective, and that it formed a juncture with the town of

In its brief existence, not yet spanning fifty years, Omaha has passed through a most remarkable evolution and no change will eventually be more farreaching in its effects than the building of the Twenty-fourth street viaduct, removing the chief obstruction to this great artery of traffic.

Prof. H. P. Judson, dean of Chicago university, is said to have shocked mem- has been vigorous, unstinted and apparently bers of his class in a recent lecture by declaring:

machine. It is needless to raise the cry that the machine must be smashed as it

control of the organization. The most lagrant example is to be found right nere in Omaha, where the first work of the antis on securing the direction of the late republican county convention was to saddle the rank and file of republicans with an apportionment of delerates and representation on committee that substantially disfranchises the great majority of the voters and gives minority absolute control.

Deputy Labor Commissioner Watson states to see if he cannot devise some plan by which the reports from Nebraska can be improved. It is no reflection upon either Mr. Watson or his predecessors in office to say that Nebraska reports in this line have in the past been so incomplete as to be practically valueless. The trouble is that the office is created and the duties of the officer defined without giving him the machinery of law necessary to accomplish his work in a thorough and reliable manner. No state in the union would profit more from complete and reliable farm and dairy statistics, the expense of which would be triffing if the legislature would only make it obligatory upon the proper local officers

to collect them. The address of General Dodge to the school children of Council Bluffs, emphasizing the vast superiority of the educational facilities at the command of the boy and girl of today over those within reach of the youth a half century ago, scores a point equally pertinent to young and old. If one thing marks the advance of modern civilization more than any other, it is the ever-widening circle of education and is offered advantages unattainable by the richest and most influential of former generations. We today spend more for public schools alone than was spent course to methods which bring reproach for all purposes of government a few

tp for a Legal Show-Down.

Chicago Post. Industrially speaking, "community of interest" is entitled to a fair trial, but legally it will have to prove its right to exist. The challenging of this right is in-

Kind We Keep in Stock.

Indianapolis News. The alarm which England is feeling over he increasing sales of American shoes in that country is only another evidence that in industrial matters, we are showing her a clean pair of heels.

Democracy's Inferior Leadership

Chicago Chronicle (dem.) A political party is judged by its leaders their party to fall under the control of the there is then no alliance too repugnant and "calamity," the "cyclone," the "bloody no coelition too tantagic to command his

the populistic lodges and the Crokers and as effective as possible, but let us, for Burkes of the great cities they may depend our own honor, deal with this prescribed upon it that they will be judged not by themselves, but by the chieftains whom

> they have set in positions of leadership. Limitations to the Golden Rule.

Louisville Courier-Journal. Secretary Hay has been applauded for say justice, brutality and inhumanity." We ing in his latest speech that our diplomacy may leave entirely out of consideration rests upon the golden rule. But as the president intends to recommend the reenactment of the Chinese exclusion act it is apparent that it is not intended that the

"Logie" of Self-Interest.

Detroit Free Press. Considerable opposition to the irrigation of the arid lands of the west has arisen in the east among men who fear the competition that the irrigated lands would create. Yet some of these same men can see nothing but wisdom in annexing all the colonial possessions we can get hold Their logic seems peculiar.

Senator Allen's Warning.

Indianapolis Journal. Ex-Senator Allen of Nebraska, whose influence has been so potential in keeping the populists and democrats in one party in them to be absorbed by any other organization." He gave notice that if the democrats, in 1904, shall depart one jot from their radical platforms of 1896 and 1900, there will be a populist candidate for president in the

A Costly Undertaking.

Philadelphia Record. The policing of the Panama railroad. which the United States is treaty bound to perform, has proved a pretty costly in the territory which they inhabit." undertaking. Whenever some enterprising citizen of Colombia takes it into his head to upset the government our battleships and gunboats have to be stationed at the eastward and westward railroad terminals in have been built there will be new and perhaps permanent occupation for the navy in interest. The Cullom bill also increased successively westward-first, from Tenth | keeping that waterway open to unrestricted traffic. The instability of the governments in the isthmian region is one of the elements in the situation which the canal builders cannot safely overlook.

FEDERAL AID TO AGRICULTURE.

Means Well Spent in Promoting the Arts of Peace. Philadelphia Record.

Although the Department of Agriculture is scarcely out of swaddling clothes its ims and activities are full grown, buoyant and progressive, as becomes the administrative relation of the state to the chief industrial occupation of its people. The diversification of agriculture in the United States, its predominance as a source of wealth production and the insatiate and inevitable demands of producers for new and broader markets have induced within recent years a commensurate activity in the bureaus of the department. The application of bureaucratic methods to the principles and practice of scientific farming

successful. During the past twelvementh, according to the official reports of the department, a Politics cannot be carried on successfully large number of the divisions formerly enin a democratic country without the aid of gaged in expert researches on allied subjects have been consolidated into four new bureaus, covering plant industry, forestry, building is desired in order to concentrate properly these multifarious agencies of inquiry and instruction and it will not be Secretary Wilson's fault if congress shall withhold the funds necessary for the proposed construction. Public money has been expended time and again for objects for

The substantial expansion of this latest administrative department of the federal government has been noted for some years past with serene satisfaction by advocates of the arts of peace as opposed to the destructiveness of war. If the varied and often conflicting interests of American is writing to similar officers in other agriculturists can be reconciled and promoted materially by administrative agencies, it is urged, why should such work not be done?

WILL BE STRAIGHTOUTS.

Senator Allen's Deliverance on th Future of Populism. Kansas City Journal.

More than ordinary interest attaches to the latest political pronouncement of ex-Senator William V. Allen of Nebraska Heretofore the senator's deliverances have been noted more for their length than for importance, chiefly for the reason that his prophecies always slipped a cos before the time for their fulfillment came around. But for once there is a close conbetween facts and Mr. Allen's statement of them, and for that reason his declaration that there will be no more fusion of the democrats and populists, coupled with the manifest signs of the times, possesses an interesting significance. Of all men who might be expected to de-Allen and of all states where fusion might be expected to find a home when all other doors were closed upon it Nebraska was to be counted on as a refuge and an asylum. But the disastrous defeat of fusion at the last election seems to have caused Mr. Allen to reverse himself, for it was only a few short months ago that he was standing by Mr. Bryan's side shouting himself hoarse in behalf of fusion. He now asserts that there will be no more national fusion and that there will be three tickets in the field in 1904 unless the democratic candidate runs on a platform that the populists can endorse. There will be no open fusion. he declares; no manifest alliance or compromise of principles and candidates; there will be no democrats on a populist ticket or vice versa; the populists will either have a platform and candidates of their own or the democracy must go before the country

on a platform and with candidates ac ceptable to the populists. There is no present reason to believe that the democrats are going to do that, and it now only remains to be seen whether Mr. Allen and the populist leaders speak for the rank and file of their party. The rank and file, it may be added, are undergoing a very decisive operation of disintegration, and I is very probable that Mr. Allen voices their sentiments. There will probably be enough of them left to form a nominal ticket and platform three years hence, and the im possibility of fusion victory may embolder the survivors to keep to the middle of the road as a matter of principle. There is no chance of getting any of the loaves and the rank and file of the democrats of the strong on principle under such circum country, comprehending as they do millions stances. When there is an office in sight of the best and truest of Americans, permit be is likely to loosen up a bit morally, and

FORESTS ARE THEIR FORTUNE

Most Striking Element of Wealth in the Philippines.

SECRETARY ROOT ADVISES PRESERVATION

Shows How They Will Yield Incahaustible Treasure to United States if Given Proper Scientific Treatment.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.-The concluding portion of his annual report, made public today by Elihu Root, secretary of war, deals almost wholly with the government of the Philippines. "The policy followed by the War depart-

ment," says the secretary, "has been to press steadily forward as rapidly as it could be done safely and thoroughly, the says: gradual substitution of government through civil agents for government through military agents, so that the administration of the military officer shall be continually narrowed and that of the civil officer con-Nebraska, has declared that the "faith of tinually enlarged, until the time comes populists is too clear and strong to allow when the army can without imperiting the peace and order of the country be relegated to the same relation toward government which it occupies in the United States. In this way we have avoided the premature abandonment of any power necessary to enforce the authority of the United States and at the same time have held open to the people of every community the opportunity to escape from the stringency of military rule by uniting with us in effective measures to bring about peaceful conditions

All Want to Learn English.

He explains the operations of the municipal and provincial governments, the civil executive organization and the insular conorder to keep the road open and keep the stabulary and municipal police, tells of the peace. After the Nicaragua canal shall progress of education under American rule and says that as soon as practicable the English language will be made the basis of all public school instruction. He adds: Over 10,000 adult natives are studying English in evening schools under American teachers, and many more are applying than can be cared for as yet. The greatest eagerness is manifested to learn English. There is a widespread desire to send boys to the United States for education. Many of the towns are arranging to send and support boys here for that purpose. The educational situation is, briefly, as follows: There is a widespread and earnest desire for education among the people of the islands. There are more people anxious for education than there are teachers to furnish it. There are more teachers than there are school buildings or rooms for them to teach in. I think no one can become familiar with the facts without deep interest and a strong desire to press forward provisions for education. All the good influences of American civilization may enter through this open door. Over 10,000 adult natives are studying good influences of American ci-may enter through this open door.

Vast Future in Forests.

Regarding the future of the Philippines Secretary Root devotes much space to discussion of the utilization of forest products, saying:

saying:

The most evident and striking element of wealth in the Philippine islands consists of its forests. The official geographic statistics of 1876 fix the forest area at 51,537,243 acres. In 1830 Fernando Castro estimated the forest area at 48,112,920 acres. But a small part of this vast area is in private ownership, and there are probably between 40,000,000 and 50,000,000 acres of forest land which formerly belonged to the crown of Spain, and by the treaty of Paris became the property of the United States. Pine, cedar, mahogany and hundreds of hard woods, valuable dye woods and rubber and gutta-percha trees exist in immense quantities.

Inexhaustible Source of Wealth.

The principle followed under such a system, instead of cutting all the trees at once and leaving waste land, is to cut only the full-grown trees, leaving the smaller tem, instead of cutting all the trees at once and leaving waste land, is to cut only the full-grown trees, leaving the smaller trees to grow and in their turn become ready for cutting in a never-ending series. The annual growth of these forests is estimated at 1,400,000,000 cubic feet, about three times the cut of lumber for 1900 in the entire United States. At present more than 39 per cent of this annual growth is going to waste. With proper treatment it may be made an inexhaustible source of wealth. The forestry bureau was accordingly organized by the military governor and the issue of licenses for the cutting of marked trees of full growth and down timber for firewood and for lumber, under the regulations and supervision of the officers of the forestry bureau, was continued.

Every effort is being made to enlarge the force of competent foresters for the enforcement of the forestry regulations. I earnestly recommend, as a matter of material importance to the people of the Philippine islands, such legislation as shall permit the building of railroads from the towns to the forests, and the employment of capital, under proper limitations and supervision, in the cutting of timber which shall supply the wants of the people and utilize the now-wasting growth of the forests.

Great Need of Farming Implements. Under the topic of agriculture the secretary says:

Under the topic of agriculture the secretary says:

It is manifest that with their great extent of fertile land and wide variations of elevation, and consequently of temperature, improvements in the agriculture of the Philippine islands can be made to the immense advantage of the people. The methods of cultivation are primitive and ineffective. The ordinary vegetables, notwithstanding the fertility of the land, are small and poor, and the stock is evidently run out and should be renewed. Many grains which are unknown to the people can undoubtedly be raised. They live chiefly on rice and raise less than they consume. They imported during the last fiscal year 352,302,308 pounds, valued at \$5.49,358.

The kind of work toward improvement and diversity of crops and instruction in methods which is being done in this country by the Department of Agriculture would be of inestimable benefit in the Philippines. On October 8 the commission created a bureau of agriculture and the secretary of agriculture has kindly consented to spare for a time, to serve as the chief of this bureau, Prof. F. Lamson-Scribner, one of the chiefs of division and the leading agrostologist of his department. It is very desirable that the request which the secretary of agriculture will make for authority to establish an agricultural experiment station in the Philippines should be granted.

Harbors and Public Works.

Harbors and Public Works.

Discussing public works under way or contemplated the secretary advises:

The commerce of Manila urgently demands the creation of a thoroughly protected harbor with sufficient depth of water to accommodate the largest ships, where they can lie in safety and load and discharge their cargoes in all weathers.

Nearly every account of the Philippines dwells upon the wretched condition of roads, or rather the absence of roads, which practically prevents internal commerce except immediately upon the navigable waters. On September 12, 1900, the commission, by act No. I. appropriated \$2,000,000 (Mexican) to be expended in the construction of highways and bridges. Both this work and the river and harbor work above referred to have been placed under the charge of the United States corps of engineers. The force of engineers in the Philippines was greatly increased for that purpose and they have been working during the year on over 800 miles of roads. Seventy-five thousand dollars have been expended in the construction of a road from the town of Pozorrubio, in the province of Pangasinan, to the town of Baguio, in the province of Benguet, mentioned in my last report.

Cold Storage is Welcome. contemplated the secretary advises:

A cold storage and ice plant, ample to supply both the needs of the army and the civilians in Manila who are accustomed to the use of ice, has been completed at an expense of about \$700,000. Two market houses in the city of Manila have been built and two others are in course of erection. The bridge of Spain has been widened, the arection of the Santa Crus

bridge has been commenced, repairs to the Ayala bridge have been undertaken and all of the small bridges in Manila, of which there are a great many, have either been practically rebuilt or extensively repaired. Two crematories for the disposal of garbage have been erected in Manila and an appropriation has been made for the erection of snother in that city. A new building for the customs offices has been crected and new warehouses, affording additional storage space for about 13,690 tons have been built. About 472 cubic meters of cut stone have been utilized in the extension of the Luneta sea wall. The Mariveles quarantine station has been improved by the repairing of the old existing barracks and the construction of a hospital for contagious diseases, at a cost of \$25,186.00; by the construction of a wharf, at an expenditure of \$64,500; by the construction of four new buildings on the wharves and two on shore, at a cost of \$35,000; the installation of an electric light plant at an expense of \$2,175; the repairing of old buildings, the building of sewers and modern plumbing. The station is now practically complete and provides accommodation for 800 steerage and forty cabin passengers. pound.

passengers. The secretary emphasizes the urgent need for reforming the currency of the Philippines. He recommends the extension of the national banking act to the Philippines and

Bills designed to give effect to the views above expressed and concurred in by the commission have been prepared and will be submitted to congress.

Decreasing Slavery. Discussing slavery, Secretary Root re

marks:

It is gratifying to report that the efforts of the American officers to bring about a cessation of the practice of slavery among the Moros are not fruitiess. The character of the slavery practiced is quite unlike that formerly practiced in the United States in this, that the Moro slave, so-called, becomes a member of the owner's family, enjoying many privileges, often having voluntarily sold himself into slavery to better his condition. The so-called slaves themselves exhibit no special anxiety to change their condition. All who seek freedom receive it upon coming into the Amerdon receive it upon coming into the Amerlom receive it upon coming into the Amer

The progress of government he summar-

izes thus:

In general the progress of good government in the Philippines during the past year has been greater than the most sanguine American familiar with the obtsacles to be overcome could have anticipated. Mutual understanding and confidence are necessary elements to success in such a field. These cannot be extemporized or forced; they must come freely, naturally and slowly. I think our legislators and administrators in the Philippines are winning the confidence of the people by deserving it. For hundreds of years the Filipine people had been accustomed to fair promises never fulfilled. We have made similar promises and what we have already done in the way of performance has been a revelation of unexpected good faith.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

It is given out flat-footed that the St Louis fair will open for business April 30,

1903. Mr. James J. Hill insinuates that his friend Harriman carries several gold bricks in the pockets of his shroud.

Since the Crimson of Harvard laid out the ancient competitor, the sacred codfish of Boston cannot keep its halo on straight. Philosopher Dooley stretched his legs under White House Mahogany without provoking a remark from the inquisitive Mr Hennessey.

· With the near approach of the assembling of congress, the irrigation movement in the capitol restaurants is taking on a highball tone. The Chicago Record-Herald scoops its

contemporaries with a libel suit valued at \$100,000. Chicago politicians possess a high appreciation of self. Buffalo sold its fair buildings for \$93,000 o the concern which razed the buildings of

the Omaha exposition. The sum will make

a slight impression upon the Pan-American deficit. Some residents of Milwaukee, without the fear of gambrinus in their hearts, loudly protest against using that which gave the own a reputation in dedicating a new Such lack of local patriotism is amazing.

The New York Evening Post was 10 ears old the other day, and for sixty years of that Robert Davis has been a continuous employe. Mr. Davis entered the office in his 13th year and was at one time assistant

foreman of the composing room. New Hampshire people are priding them selves upon the fact, as they claim, that more requests are coming from people outside the state for copies of Governor Jordan's Thanksgiving proclamation than are being sent to any other state's executive. "This day," said he, "more than any other, takes strong hold upon our hearts. our affections, our souls. Around it cluster tenderest memories of father, mother, prother, sister and friend. A day dedicated to so much that is dear, so enshrined in heart and home, should be worthily, tenderly and patriotically kept."

CHEERY CHAFF.

Philadelphia Press: "Pa," said little Wil-le, who had been reading a treatise on phrenology, "what is 'the bump of de-structiveness?"

Why-er-a railroad collision, I suppose, Washington Star: Diogenes was a great man," said the contemplative person, "and yet he had no use for movey. He was con-tent to confine his possessions to a single "Well." answered Benator Sorghum, "a tub might have been all right in those days, but what a man wants now is a bar'l."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "How sick I am Cleveland Plain Dealer: "How sick I am o hear people prate about college educa-tions being failures. Just see what that young Harvard man has done." "Well, what has he done?" "Beaten the world's record in a potato

Yonkers Statesman: He had worked Yonkers Statesman: He had worked for many years in a drygoods store, but fate placed him behind the counter in a coal office and that was the cause of his undoing. A lady entered the coal office one day and said she needed two tons of coal at once. "All right," said the clerk, tipping the ashes from a cigarette in a dreamy MISS VIRGINIA GRANES Tells How Hospital Physicians Use and Rely upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Com-

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: - Twelve years continuous service at the sick-bed in some of our prominent hospi-tals, as well as at private homes, has given me varied experiences with the diseases of women. I have nursed some



MISS VIRGINIA GRANES, President of Nurses' Association, Water town 31.Y most distressing cases of inflammation and ulceration of the ovaries and womb. I have known that doctors used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound when everything else failed with their patients. I have advised my patients and friends to use it and have yes to hear of its first failure to once. "Four years ago I had falling of the

womb from straining in lifting a heavy patient, and knowing of the value of your Compound I began to use it at once, and in six weeks I was well once I am most pleased to have had an opportunity to say a few words in praise of your Vegetable Compound, and shall take every occasion to recommend it."-MISS VIRGINIA GRANES .- \$5000 forfer if

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has stood the test of time, and has cured thousands. Mrs. Pinkham advises sick women free. Address, Lynn, Mass.

fashion; "will you take it with you or have

Chicago Post: "I wonder," she said thoughtfully, "what would have been the result if Eve hadn't partaken of the fruit of the tree of knowledge?"
"That's easy," he replied, "There wouldn't have been any woman's clubs

Philadelphia Press: Mother—That young man has been calling on you pretty regularly, Mabel.
Mabel—Yes, mother.
Mother—Well, I'd like to know what his intentions are. Do you know?
Mabel (blushing)—Well, er—mamma, we are both very much in the dark.

Chicago Post: "You were mighty patient before we were married," he remarked com-plainingly. "Yes," she admitted. "You're mighty patient, too, when you're sitting on the hank of a stream trying to get a fish, but you'r patience don't continue after you have landed it."

BUBBLES.

There's a pleasant childhood pastime which remembrance brings to mind.

A foolish tame amusement you may say.

Yet the thought brings golden memories of days now left behind.

When we blew soap bubbles from a pipe

days now
When we blow soap bubbles
When we blow soap bubbles
How we lashed the crystal water to a
creamy soapy foam.
Dipped the pipe therein and blow with
tender care.
These our eyes with apxious wonder met While our eyes with anxious wonder met the bius ethereal dome.

As we watched the bubbles floating in the air.

There were bubbles large and bubbles small we watched with eager gaze And somehow it always seemed to be the

That the largest bubble ever went the very shortest ways, While the smaller ever held the foremost place; the one with colors radiant, most

And the one with colors radiant, most pleasing to the view,
Seemed to burst before it traveled anywhere,
While the plain and common bubble, bearing no resplendent hire,
Was the one which floated off into the air, There are bubbles which we scatter in the atmosphere each day. Trouble bubbles which are small and plain

Trouble bubbles which are small and plain to see.
Yet they seem to travel onward till they burst upon the way.
When they leave behind a train of misery;
Trouble bubbles, small and ugly, it is strange how they will hold
Such a vast amount of sorrow and of care,
Yet we send them traveling daily with capacity untold—
The trouble bubbles east upon the air.

How a little kindness bubble hastens gally on its way, Seems to know the mission sweat on which its bound. How its bound.

How it travels, travels, travels, how it brightens all the day.

How its bursting sweetens all the air around:
Kindness bubbles, tiny bubbles, labeled not, unmarked, unknown.
Just a little word of kindness you can

the snow-white throne. The kindness bubble sent upon the air Just a bubble, almost nothing, still hov mighty it may be.
It may cheer a soul that faints beside the way. Or may wreck some struggling mortal bowed beneath his misery. Just a bubble, but how mighty in its Then be careful of the bubbles, tiny bubble that are cast Unnoticed and unmarked—oh, have care for the bubbles which shall travel, trave

Yet its sweetness travels ever, reaching to

The Daughter of Ignorance It's consumption. If

your cough was going to hang on,

you had only known how

you would have done something promptly, wouldn't you? But even now, when you have early consumption, the best-medicine for controlling your cough and healing your lungs is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. You had better talk with your doctor about this. If he knows of anything better, be sure and get it. The one great object is to be cured.

"My mother had consumption for many years. At last she was given up to die. A neighbor told her to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. She did so and was completely cured, and is today in the enjoyment of good health."— D. P. Jotzy, Avoca, N. Y.

J. C. AVER CO., Lowell, Mass.