

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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Table with 2 columns: Number of copies, Total. Rows include 1. 20,500, 2. 20,430, 3. 20,530, 4. 20,510, 5. 20,500, 6. 20,520, 7. 20,510, 8. 20,480, 9. 20,510, 10. 20,450, 11. 20,510, 12. 20,470, 13. 20,510, 14. 20,580, 15. 20,480.

Net daily average, 20,427. GEORGE B. TSCHUCK, Notary Public.

Those Civic Federation arbitrators may have a chance to prove their metal before long.

The boy king of Spain and the girl queen of Holland are now the leading juveniles in the cast for the royal drama.

The difference between Tillman and the club women is that the latter use more polite methods to suppress the colored vote.

Omaha is displaying its versatility as host by entertaining a variety of conventions of state organizations at one and the same time.

From the proficiency in slate-making exhibited at Los Angeles the club women must have built up a little political machine all of their own.

If worldwide sympathy could prove an effective medicine Queen Wilhelmina would make the return trip to continental health by lightning express.

Iowa republicans will put in nomination the winning state ticket at Des Moines July 30. It won't make much difference whether Iowa democrats name candidates or not.

Cold weather and snow are making the month of May memorable over a large part of continental Europe. We on this side cannot claim a monopoly of all the climatic vagaries.

With all the hospitals maintained in Omaha there ought to be enough to accommodate all the doctors without precipitating a fight between rivals for exclusive control of one of them.

The World-Herald would much rather have the campaign for tax reform fall so that it can lay the blame on republicans than to have it succeed so that the people may enjoy some relief.

The tabular exhibit of money paid in and taken out of the city treasury by the local franchised corporations compiled by The Bee will be handy for future reference. Cut it out and preserve it.

Of the fierce fight for endorsement for United States senator in Illinois one thing can be said in its favor—it will not leave room for a senatorial deadlock in the legislature if the republicans control the majority of that body, as in all probability they will.

President-elect Palma of Cuba is getting in touch with the people before entering upon his official duties. With the known variable character of the Cubans, his greatest difficulty may be expected to be to keep in touch with them after he is installed.

According to a reliable cable letter Emperor William wants to discourage the impressionist school of art. The emperor must have been spending an afternoon in an art gallery trying to make out whether a spread of purple paint was intended to represent a pastoral or a marine.

Senator Tillman again comes to the defense of the pitchfork method of carrying elections for the democrats in the south. To square the democratic practice with the democratic preaching about consent of the governed is as difficult as the mathematical squaring of the circle.

That great daily newspaper, the Congressional Record, has startled its readers by printing a speech of a member of congress after death had claimed him. There was really, however, no need for surprise. Many of the speeches that weight down the Congressional Record are by dead ones.

TIMELY WARNING.

It may as well be understood right now, as it will be understood hereafter, that the great state issue in the coming campaign in Nebraska will be corporation regulation and taxation.

We do not mind giving republican leaders the benefit of this timely warning. They are not to be judged by the pretenses of the platform they will adopt in June.

They are to be judged by the action of the republican State Board of Equalization, now in session in the city of Lincoln. The republican platform, so far as state issues are concerned, is being framed now by the members of the State Board of Equalization.

Upon that platform the republican party must stand; by that platform the republican party will be judged. The republican party cannot fail to give the people relief in the matter of railroad taxation, through the Board of Equalization now in session, and then by adopting a platform full of promises in June, expect to be restored to power with the understanding that in the future, they will do better.—World-Herald.

The republicans of Nebraska will gratefully appreciate this timely warning and look to the men whom they have honored with the most responsible positions in the state house to discharge their duty fearlessly and impartially regardless of pressure from the interested corporations.

The declaration that the action of the State Board of Equalization in the assessment of railway property will furnish the keynote in the coming campaign should not be heedlessly ignored. The paramount issue in Nebraska this year will be tax reform and the republicans should not be placed on the defensive by those in position to inaugurate tax reform.

While the fusionists will have nothing to boast of, the republicans are now in power and will be held responsible for any failure to give the people at least a measure of relief by placing the state in condition to maintain its institutions without a large annual deficit.

The impression that the railroads are not bearing their just share of the tax burden in proportion to their actual value and earnings is not delusive. It cannot be counteracted, pointing to the fact that they have been favored with extremely low valuations in some other states. Public sentiment in all these states has been aroused to the unjust distribution of tax burdens.

In the state of Minnesota, for example, where the railroad, telegraph and telephone companies pay 8 per cent of their gross receipts, a proposition will be acted upon by the people at the next general election to increase the rate to 4 per cent of the gross receipts, and republican state officers predict that the proposition will carry.

In Iowa, where railway franchises have not been considered in the assessment, the railway managers themselves admit that the valuations put upon Iowa railroads heretofore have been much too low as compared with the taxable value of real estate and the demand is for a substantial increase in railroad assessments to conform with the marked increase in the earnings and market value of these properties.

There is certainly no valid reason why the railroads of Nebraska should be wretched this year before their assessment of 1890, when the mileage was less and their equipment and physical condition incomparably poorer.

THE ANTHRACITE SITUATION. Uncertainty still characterizes the situation in the anthracite coal region, but it would seem that a determination of the issue cannot be much longer delayed. What that will be cannot be predicted with any degree of confidence.

The efforts of the Civic Federation to bring about a settlement seem to have completely failed, so far as the operators are concerned, but the miners are still endeavoring to secure satisfactory concessions and are manifesting an entirely commendable spirit. It appears evident that many of them, perhaps the majority, are anxious to avoid a strike, but the operators, on the other hand, seem to be quite indifferent.

This attitude may be due to a belief that a conflict at this time would not injure the operators, but rather benefit them by appreciating the price of coal already mined. If so it is a narrow view, for as the New York Times remarks, by permitting an extensive coal strike at this time the operators will lay the axe at the root of national prosperity, which cannot continue if the productive and distributive industries of the country are crippled. That paper tells them that they cannot safely defy public opinion, and this they will attempt if they permit a great strike to occur which they could have averted without disadvantage to themselves or the sacrifice of principle. It declares that such a strike at this time would be a national calamity and might very well begin the pulling down of the towering fabric of our national prosperity.

Should a strike be decided on it would involve 146,000 miners and affect in addition 30,000 railroad employees and others.

UNITED STATES STILL LEADS. The United States maintains its position at the head of the world's exporting nations, despite the temporary reduction in the value of exports due to the shortage in corn available for export. The statistics for the nine months ending with March show a drop of nearly \$50,000,000 in the value of exports, but when it is considered that the value of corn exported fell \$52,000,000 below that for the corresponding period of last year, owing to the shortage in the supply, and that cotton, owing to a decline in price, fell \$12,000,000 the exports of the same period of last year, the entire decrease is more than accounted for.

Notwithstanding this reduction in exports, the grand total from the United States for nine months of the current fiscal year exceeds that of any other country, being about \$48,000,000 more than the total exports of the United Kingdom, which ranks second. During the same period this country imported less than the United Kingdom, Germany and France, standing fourth in this respect. It is noted that an export

marked characteristic of the commerce of the United States, in comparison with other countries, is its large excess of exports over imports. Whether or not this condition is to continue is a question, but the probability is that in the not remote future the excess in the value of our exports over imports will be reduced, though there is no present indication of any considerable change in this direction and it is perhaps safe to count upon a trade balance in favor of this country for several years to come.

MAKE AN IMPARTIAL REVISION.

In proceeding with the assessment of franchised corporations under the order of the supreme court the council is in duty bound to treat all corporations impartially and with the sole view to ascertaining the taxable value of the property and franchises of each upon the basis established by the court. In reaching conclusions the council cannot be guided by any agreement made since the decision of the court between the plaintiffs and the corporations. Other taxpayers have equal rights—in fact any taxpayer would have a right to intervene to compel the council to carry out the order of the court in good faith and without partiality or discrimination against any interest.

While it is true that millions of personal property have not been returned to the tax commissioner, it would be impossible at this stage to rectify the wrong by readjustment of all assessments heretofore made. The remedy for the failure to secure full personal property returns for city taxation will be applied in next year's assessment, when the corporations will be compelled to join with the real estate owners in the enforcement of equitable tax assessments for municipal purposes.

With the decision of the supreme court before it, the Board of County Commissioners will be in position to revise the returns made by the assessors this spring so as to compel owners of personal property to contribute their just share to the maintenance of state and county government. For this revision the county board will have ample time and an assurance that it will be sustained by public sentiment.

CURRENCY FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

One of the most troublesome questions in connection with the proposed Philippine legislation is that of providing a currency for the islands. The bill under consideration in the senate makes provision for the coinage of a silver dollar for circulation in the archipelago and in reference to this Senator Lodge, chairman of the committee on Philippine relations, said: "It is always a dangerous thing to change the money standard of a people and it seemed to the committee that at this time it would be exceedingly perilous. They are now and have long been upon the single silver standard, with the free coinage of Mexican dollars as the unit of value and the current coin of the island. We make no change in the standard. We simply substitute for the Mexican dollar an American Filipino dollar, to be coined at the mint of Manila and the mints of the United States, following in that respect the example of Great Britain in Hong Kong, Singapore and the Straits Settlements, for which she has coined what is known as the Bombay dollar, which has been of very great advantage to her and to her trade in the commerce of the east."

It is by no means certain, however, that the proposed Filipino dollar would prove of any advantage to this country and in view of the experience with the trade dollar of 1873 it may not only fairly be doubted whether the proposed dollar would be a benefit to our commerce in the east, but reasonably assumed that it might prove a disadvantage. There is sound objection to the government adopting a currency policy to perpetuate the silver standard there. The project of free coinage proposed by the senate bill would be a serious setback to the possibility of establishing the gold standard in the islands at any future time. It disunites our money, setting up two standards and two different dollars, instead of maintaining one standard and a single dollar throughout all the regions over which the American flag flies.

Another objection is that this money would be very likely in time to get into circulation here, there being nothing in the bill to forbid or prevent the circulation of these cheap dollars in any part of the United States. They are essentially trade dollars and experience teaches that such dollars will enter into our circulation whenever it is profitable to introduce them. The fact that the mint at San Francisco is thrown open for the issue of these coins to every owner of silver bullion who chooses to present it for coinage would afford opportunity for the distribution of the proposed coins among ignorant people in this country. True this danger may not be very great, yet it is one to be considered.

The Philippine currency question has undoubtedly received very careful consideration from the senate committee, but some modifications of this provision of its bill appear to be necessary, particularly in regard to protecting our home circulation against the possible intrusion of the Filipino dollar.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson does not seem to take kindly to the strictures of the Omaha Commercial club, which has been dipping into the patent medicine business in the interest of dealers in insect powder, the secretary thinks, at the expense of the farmer in whose interest the Department of Agriculture was created.

With the exception of Chicago, Omaha holds its own better than any other packing center in the country this season. The comparative exhibit of pork-packing in western packing centers since March 1 shows the number of hogs slaughtered in

Live Nebraska Towns STANTON—Sturdy and Solid.

Stanton may justly be classed among the "live Nebraska towns," not in the boom sense, for Stanton has never experienced a boom nor suffered from a boom's after-effects. It is in no sense a "wild cat" town, nor has its growth at any time been phenomenal. Neither is it a "graveyard" town which boasts only of "oldest inhabitants," long stories and carved dry goods boxes. Stanton is the county seat of Stanton county and is situated near its geographical center, in the far-famed Elkhorn valley and on the main line of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad, 106 miles northwest of Omaha.

The present population of the town numbers slightly less than 1,200 souls, exclusive of quadrupeds and chickens. As a town it is neither hoary with age nor in swaddling clothes. Early settlers back in the '60s, pressing westward from West Point, discovered the present town site, located it as a homestead and later a store and postoffice was established. This was before the coming of the railroad, the depot having been erected in 1873. Since then the growth of Stanton has been steady and secure. Stanton has five general stores, two exclusive groceries, two drug stores, two shoe stores, one restaurant and bakery, two jewelry stores, three hardware stores, two lumber yards, two meat elevators, three blacksmith shops, two livery barns, a feed store, three barber shops, two millinery stores, two weekly newspapers, two banks, five lawyers, several real estate firms and numerous other business enterprises. Among the industries is a large five-story flouring mill, one of the finest in the state. The town is lighted by electricity and has long and long distance telephone connections, a splendid water system and a hose company.

The townsite is one of the most attractive along the line. To the south flows the river, and nestling in its valley and up the slope spreads the town. At the summit of a hill towers a magnificent public school building, while farther down the slope, with spires pointing heavenward, are Methodist, Congregational and Baptist churches. A few blocks down the valley are the German Evangelical and Lutheran edifices, while a few blocks west of the business center the Catholics have a structure sufficient to their needs. Stanton citizens as a rule own their homes, and many of them are elegant structures. The business men nearly all own their buildings and are prosperous and strong financially. No town can boast of better business failures. Stanton has two opera houses, a brass band, a militia company, a grandstand and numerous fraternal organizations. In addition to all these the town can boast of more handsome homes and trees, flowers and well kept lawns than most towns of its size. Crops here never fail entirely and seldom partially. The citizenship is made up of Yankees, Germans and a few Bohemians, with an occasional Irishman as seasoning. All good citizens and with an abundance of enterprise, tempered with judgment. What do we need? A brick yard for one thing. We have the right kind of raw material and an all-absorbing home demand for the finished product. A large hotel for another. The one we have is well managed, but too small. We need more dwellings to rent and more men for ordinary labor. We need a tearing down and moving out of a number of old frame landmarks on the business streets and new brick structures erected in their stead. This is being done each year, and unaided by fire (Stanton has never had a disastrous fire), within a few more years a resident of the '90s upon returning will scarcely recognize the place. There are openings here in almost every calling for the right kind of people. Enterprise prospers here, for the drone there is no room.

Omaha to be only 5,000 less than during the same period last year, while Kansas City shows a decline of 250,000, St. Louis a decline of 19,000, St. Paul a decline of 145,000, Indianapolis a decline of 55,000, St. Paul a decline of 51,000 and Cincinnati a decline of 10,000.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis. Some old stagers of Tammany Hall, who tenderly cling to shattered idols, refuse to transfer their allegiance from Dick Croker to Lewis Nixon. What is more to the point, they pay no heed to the orders of the young leader and rudely fear his pretensions.

"The brave declaration of young Nixon," says one old wheeler, "that he would assume full personal responsibility for Tammany reminds me of a ship launching I once attended: 'Everything was ready to let her go, but the boss had not arrived, and no one dared go ahead without his orders. There was a gentleman a little under the 'infamy' who had lunched in to see the show. Marching up to the foreman of the ship, he staided himself and said: 'My friend, what's 'sh'matter?' 'The old man hasn't come, and there is no one here to take the responsibility,' was the reply. 'The boss' staidened up, waved his arm with an air of dignity, and said: 'You go ahead, my friend. I'll take responsibility!'"

"You mean, then," I suggested, "that while the 'old man' is at Wantage, young Lewis—"

"Mean that it looks like rain," said Tammany etc., reflectively.

A conductor on a Broadway car had refused to take a transfer the other day on the ground that it was too long after the hour punched. The passenger was politely told that the rule could not accept the transfer, reports the New York Times, and that he would have to pay his fare or leave the car.

"I'll not pay and I'll not leave the car," said the passenger savagely. "I'll pay for you, then," said the conductor, rising up to the fare. "I'd rather lose 5 cents than wrangle with a passenger."

This would doubtless have closed the incident had not the irate passenger seen "Abe" Hummel sitting opposite him. To him the irate one appealed to know if he was right or wrong in refusing to pay his fare.

"Do you wish my legal advice?" asked Mr. Hummel, with a show of gravity. "I do."

"I never give legal advice without a fee."

"Well, here's a \$5 bill," said the passenger, peeling off a bill from a big roll and handing it to Mr. Hummel, who promptly accepted it.

"My advice is—pay your fare or get off the car."

"Is that all?"

"It is that all," replied Mr. Hummel. Then, calling the conductor and handing him the bill, he remarked: "It is certainly worth that much money to find and reward a gentlemanly conductor."

The free lecture system of the New York public schools is a magnificent side of the instruction and entertainment of the people. During the past season it has been carried into the five boroughs of Greater New York, with an attendance of almost 1,000,000.

This course was begun thirteen years ago in six school houses. There are now more than 100 places where these lectures are given.

Dr. Henry M. Leipsig, supervisor of these lectures, speaking of the good, that had come through their instrumentality, says: "New York is the pioneer in this noteworthy movement for the education of the grown-ups. Each year the sum appropriated for the worthy purpose has been increased, for the free lecture movement has won the appreciation not alone of the people, but of the student of education."

"You must bear in mind the fact," he continues, "that according to good authorities, but 6 per cent of the people of this country are systematically educated after leaving the common schools, so that the inclusion of a provision for adult education in our educational chapter, is one of the most noteworthy deeds performed in the last decade of the nineteenth century."

A year ago, reports a correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, the midnight light burned in the offices of brokers in the Wall street district and the clearing house clerks were reporting daily exchanges that, one after another, made new records, while one man was recording the daily stock keepers had devised a method of clearing the sales of stocks and bonds, for, otherwise, business would have been clogged and brokers offices swamped by reason of the enormity of the transactions.

That is not the experience this year, although all the brokers and the speculators are doing better this spring than appeared probable in the winter.

The great activity has shifted from those who deal in stocks and bonds, or who speculate in the real estate activities of this city. In the offices of the title companies and of the lawyers who have systematized and specialized conveyancing, combining it with the loaning of money upon real estate or the purchase and sale of property, the activity has been as intense and has caused the six-hour business day to be forgotten or ignored since the rushing business has entailed work that is prolonged far into the evening.

There has never occurred in New York activity in the purchase or development of



No cures to report, no long record of testing, nothing to give you confidence—but talk, all talk. That's the truth about nearly all cough medicines. But there's a record of 60 years of cures back of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. And physicians endorse it, prescribe it for colds, bronchitis, and coughs of all kinds. Probably your own doctor does. Ask him. He knows all about it—has the formula. "I know from personal experience that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best medicine in the world for quickly breaking up a heavy cold that has settled on the lungs."—D. C. SWEENEY, Pine Hill, N. Y.

OUR MAIN SOURCE OF WEALTH. Value of Farm Products Away Up in the Billions. Chicago Inter Ocean. During the fiscal year 1901 foreign countries purchased American farm products to the value of \$63,000,000. This was an increase over 1900 of over \$100,000,000 and was \$50,000,000 in excess of our agricultural imports. For the eight months ending February, 1902, we sold abroad farm products to the value of \$63,373,000, giving a total for the twenty months ending with February of \$1,285,673,000.

Of the exports in 1901, cotton had a value of \$18,105,947; breadstuffs, \$275,594,613; meat products, \$18,106,073; live animals, \$62,658,876; dairy products, \$9,463,722. The figures for breadstuffs represented the highest value recorded since 1898.

Measured in value, the exports of meat products during 1901 were the largest on record, although there was a falling off in the quantity of hog products. There was a loss of 56,000,988 pounds in bacon, an increase of 20,187,928 pounds in hams, and an increase of 5,448,928 pounds in pickled pork.

For the eight months ending February, 1902, there was a falling off of \$2,000,000 pounds in our exports of bacon as compared with the same months in 1901, but an increase in value. There was an increase of 22,600,000 pounds in our exports of hams and an increase in value of \$1,586,000. There was a falling off of \$1,500,000 in the exports of breadstuffs, the marked decrease being in corn.

In 1892, 79 per cent of our exports were agricultural products. There was a steady decline to 68 per cent in 1897, an increase to 71 per cent in 1898, a decline to 61 per cent in 1900, and an increase of 68 per cent in 1901. The last reports of the Agricultural department show that, notwithstanding the phenomenal increase in our manufactures, the products of the farm are our main source of wealth.

PASSING PLEASANTIES. Philadelphia Press: "He's fat and laxy-looking, that's a fact, but he's wide awake, I tell you. 'Of course, but isn't he just as wide awake?'"

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "I see that the jaded officers of the cruiser Chicago are confined in the prison of St. Mark. 'I wonder if they will be the lions of St. Mark's when they get back home again.'"

Chicago Post: "Does your husband like your cooking?" "No, not just sure. He says he does, but I notice he is usually detained at the office so late that he has to get dinner uptown whenever we are without a girl."

Washington Post: "Your friend has a very sensitive disposition." "No," answered Miss Cayenne; "she is one of the most sensitive girls I know. I am sensitive, when they are merely irascible."

Philadelphia Press: Towne-I hear Nutrich took you to lunch at the "Waldorf" yesterday, I suppose he expected to cut quite a dash. "Brownie-Well, everybody who saw the way he handled his knife expected him to cut quite a dash."

Detroit Free Press: Miss Minx—There are some words over which I always stumble. Now, for instance, how do you pronounce Nephelopteryx? "Binks-I don't. I always mention his home address."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "A prominent restaurant keeper in New York has just married one of the girls in his employ." "Another proof, I suppose, of the desperate straits to which restaurant keepers are put in an effort to keep down expenses."

SUMMER'S COMING. Tripping over the hills, Gliding through the meadows, Summer-time is throwing Off the wintry shadows.

Roses now are waking, Stretching leaves and yawning, Waiting for the spring breeze, Of some fair June morning.

Boots of cherry blossoms, Point, with snowy fingers, To Dana Nature's storehouse, Where their fish-trail hangs.

Wealth of many signs, Patient plows are turning, Soil and warmth and moisture For the harvest yearning.

Summer's surely coming, Bird-song rally, please, Let us join their gladness, And fare forth to meet her, Winde, Neb. ELLIS WILLEY GUE.

An Attractive Belt Sale. We bought the entire clean up of an eastern factory—please observe it's a factory not a store or a merchant's stock. We secured over 100 dozen ladies' new stylish belts. There isn't a belt in the lot but is worth 75c—many of them are worth as much as \$1.50. Today we clear the whole lot at 39c. Some special new items for women—New Wash Suits in pique, duck, linen, dimity and lawn. New Walking Skirts in same materials. New Wash Silk Waists—in plain white, with polka dots, white with fancy scarf collars, and solid black—prices \$4.98, \$3.75 and \$2.75. Sample Sale of Wash Waists—An elegant lot of waists, mostly size 36, worth from \$1 up, all at 89c. W. R. BENNETT CO., 16th and Harney Sts.