

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year, \$4.00. Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year, \$5.00.

OFFICES. Omaha—The Bee Building, South Omaha—City Hall Building, Twelfth and M Streets.

BUSINESS LETTERS. Business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company.

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

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss: George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Saturday Bee, during the month of September, 1902, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Number of copies and Date. Rows include 1. 30,130, 2. 30,740, 3. 30,650, 4. 30,310, 5. 31,570, 6. 30,420, 7. 29,870, 8. 30,900, 9. 30,790, 10. 31,050, 11. 30,820, 12. 31,250, 13. 31,290, 14. 29,990, 15. 31,050.

Total 928,225. Less unsold and returned copies 10,144. Net total sales 918,081. Net daily average 30,602.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 30th day of September, A. D. 1902. M. J. HUNOAT, Notary Public.

And still consumers of hard coal feel that they need not to get hot over it.

Those market gardeners are not to be blamed in asking for their money back when the show failed to be pulled off.

The sale of the Omaha street railway property seems to be a serial story printed on the installment plan one chapter at a time.

The Stratton will contest threatens to develop into another case of "nothing to arbitrate," if only enough lawyers break into the litigation.

E-Senator Peffer has shaved off his whiskers, thus corroborating the earlier report that he has forever abandoned the Kansas populists.

By the time the Grand Army of the Republic reunion is on at Washington President Roosevelt will show us that he is no hospital soldier, either.

Visitors from out of town who want the best newspaper during their stay in Omaha will read The Bee. No other local paper can fill the bill as well.

Up to date we are in the dark as to the position of the various candidates for the legislature on the paramount local issues of home rule and railroad taxation.

Rural delivery has grown into magnificent proportions. At the present Uncle Sam is already paying out over a million dollars a month for delivering letters to the farmers.

St. Paul young women have organized a girl's league for union with union men only. If the Omaha girls would follow suit the Union Pacific lockout might be unlocked before Thanksgiving.

Residents of Council Bluffs and South Omaha may consider themselves doubly fortunate. They have all of the benefits of Ak-Sar-Ben brought freely to their doors without any of the attendant burdens.

People of Omaha and vicinity acquired the midway habit through two successive years of expositions and it has not been allowed to die out by disease. That accounts largely for the popularity of street fairs in this neck-o'-woods.

Governor Cummins delivered an address from a Des Moines pulpit Sunday night. The purpose of the innovation, as it is explained, is "to popularize the meetings." Now if the same church will secure Speaker Henderson it will make a hit.

The Missouri penitentiary will need enlarging for the reception of the municipal hoodlums and promoters who are now on trial at St. Louis, just because they were so indolent as to leave \$250,000 of lubricator funds in a safety deposit vault.

Department of Agriculture experts have figured it out that the 1902 corn crop will beat all that have gone before it and raise the top-notch record by 200,000,000 bushels. Two hundred million bushels alone would be a big output for the average corn belt state but Nebraska this year will register close to 300,000,000 bushels. Corn is king.

The Indian land speculators near the Omaha and Winnebago reservations have received a severe jolt at the hands of Secretary Hitchcock. The revised rules of the Interior department require all the Indian reservation lands to be sold under sealed bid to the highest responsible bidder. In due time the land lease ring will also discover that a pull with Agent Mathewson does not reach as far as it used to.

MISSOURI AND NEBRASKA.

The supreme court of Missouri has issued a writ of mandamus, ordering the State Board of Equalization to reconvene and make a new assessment of the railroad, telegraph and express companies and other corporations whose properties are subject to assessment and taxation by the state board on the basis of their actual value, which means the market value of their stocks and bonds. This action of the supreme court of Missouri stands out in marked contrast with the recent refusal of the supreme court of Nebraska to grant relief to the taxpayers of this state from flagrant discrimination in favor of railroad corporations. In Missouri the sessions of the State Board of Equalization are held in public, and not in star chamber, as in Nebraska. The Missouri board designates days for hearings and publicly invites county and city officials and all citizens interested in assessment of railroads, public bridges and telegraph property to present their statements, testimony and arguments, while the Nebraska board allows its time to be monopolized behind closed doors by railroad tax agents, attorneys and pass distributors.

The assessments by the Missouri board are made on careful estimates of the valuation of the tangible property, classified into roadbed, superstructure, rolling stock, depot buildings and other improvements on the railroad right-of-way, whereas the Nebraska board has dumped together all railroad property regardless of betterments or increased value and increased volume of traffic and earnings.

The striking contrast between Nebraska and Missouri railroad assessments is presented by a comparison of assessments in the two states the last two years. The railroad mileage in Nebraska for 1901 was 5,952 miles, assessed for \$26,442,254, or \$4,679 per mile, while the total railroad assessment for 1902 is \$26,589,592, with a mileage of 5,704 miles, or an increase of 52 miles, which at \$4,661.57 per mile shows an actual decrease of \$17.43 per mile or \$97,918 less in 1902 than in the year preceding.

The total mileage of railroads in Missouri for 1901 was 7,427 miles, assessed for \$112,673,986, or \$14,905 per mile. The total mileage of the Missouri railroads for 1902 is 7,552 miles, or an increase of 125 miles, which, figured at \$14,605 per mile would have added to the total value for 1902 \$1,825,625, making an aggregate of \$114,499,611. But the Missouri board raised the assessment of 1902 from \$112,673,986 to \$120,870,998, or an increase of \$8,197,012, making the average per mile \$16,005. According to the auditor of Missouri all property in that state is assessed at one-third of its actual value, while the ratio in Nebraska is about one-sixth. Assessed by the Missouri standard, Nebraska railroads would average \$8,002.50 per mile, instead of \$4,661, and the total assessment of Nebraska railroads would be \$45,724,429, instead of \$26,589,592.

And yet the Missouri supreme court declares that the Missouri board has been derelict in its duty in assessing the property of the railroad, telephone and telegraph companies away below their true valuation as measured by the price of their stocks and bonds. In a nutshell the Missouri assessment of railroads at double the value placed upon them in Nebraska is pronounced intolerably unjust and the people of Missouri are given relief by their supreme court.

THE INDEPENDENT INDUSTRIES.

It is a well known fact that every article that is produced by a trust is also produced by outside parties, some of them of comparatively small capital. These independent industries are numerous, they employ a very large amount of capital and a great deal of labor, they constitute a bulwark against monopoly and their preservation is manifestly desirable. The last census report furnishes instructive statistics in regard to the independent industries. It shows that in 1900 the total number of manufacturing establishments in the United States was 512,839, of which 785 were corporations controlling 2,040 plants. All the establishments together employed 4,749,276 wage earners, of whom 400,046 were employed by corporations or trusts, being a fraction over 8 per cent of the whole. The total wages paid by all manufacturing establishments during the year was \$2,034,215,456, of which \$195,122,980 was paid by so-called trusts being a fraction over 9 per cent of the whole. The total value of all manufactured products during the year was \$11,820,784,965, of which trusts produced \$1,667,350,948, a fraction over 14 per cent of the whole.

These figures show how great a part is played in our industrial system by independent or individual enterprises, which compete with the combinations. According to the democratic campaign text book there are 287 trusts, so-called, of which it claims 168 enjoy tariff benefits, though it fails to designate which these are. Conceding the claim, however, it is still a fact that only about 14 per cent of our manufactures are produced by the combinations or trusts, which also employ only about 8 per cent of the wage earners in the manufacturing industries and pay only a fraction over 9 per cent of the wages annually paid in those industries. In 1900 there were 13,806 establishments engaged in iron and steel manufacturing, of which 2,040 were in combinations or trusts. The entire number of these establishments employed 733,968 persons and paid out in wages \$881,875,489, of which the combinations employed 145,009 persons and paid \$81,068,583 in wages. The product of the trust establishments was a fraction over 28 per cent of the whole. It being impracticable to remove tariff duties from goods made by the combinations without removing protection from their independent competitors, anyone can understand after an examination of the above figures what the effect would be of the democratic proposition to put trust-made goods on the free list. It would simply result in destroying many of the independent industries, with enormous injury to both capital and labor. The bulwark against monopoly being thus broken down there would be a clear field for the combinations and there can be no doubt that they would make haste to cultivate it. No more certain way of destroying competition with the trusts could be devised than the democratic free trade proposition and with the destruction of our independent industries there would be created international combinations so formidable as to be almost beyond control or regulation.

THE TREASURY POLICY.

There has been shown in some quarters a disposition to find fault with the course taken by Secretary Shaw for the relief of the money market, but there appears now to be no doubt that results will justify his policy. There was an apprehension that the secretary contemplated some more or less radical experiments, but he promptly removed this by assuring the market that nothing of this kind would be done, though in this connection he let it be understood that the national treasury must not be expected to do anything that would promote reckless speculation. While most willing to do everything within his authority for the protection of legitimate business, he did not propose to make the government a party to any purely speculative operations. These must take care of themselves as best they could. He has met the exigency, as now appears, judiciously. A departure from the former policy of the treasury was necessary, but it is not of a nature to which any serious objection can be made. In releasing the banks from the requirement that they should maintain a reserve against deposits of government bonds a large sum has been made available for the use of the market and it is a perfectly safe proceeding. No possible harm can result from it and the benefit will be very great. The proposal to accept as security for government deposits first class securities other than government bonds may not be generally approved, but there can be no doubt of its safety.

AMERICAN LABOR ADVANTAGES.

There is a statement in the report of the commission of the British Iron Trade association on labor conditions in this country that should interest American workmen. It says that in the United States workmen appear to enjoy a larger measure of independence, based on the knowledge of the fact that work is more easy to obtain than in other countries; that they are able, as a rule, to save money, and are, therefore, less dependent than when living, as is not unusual in Europe, from hand to mouth. This is the statement of men who make the comparison chiefly with the labor conditions in England, where they are on the whole better than anywhere else in Europe. There is a good deal of independence among the workmen of England, but not so much as here, where the labor field is so much more extensive and the opportunities so much greater. The chief advantage to American labor is in the higher wages which enable the prudent and thrifty to save from their earnings. Still another advantage pointed out by the commission is the readiness with which workmen here of exceptional capacity can themselves become employers and capitalists. These are conditions which it is manifestly most desirable to maintain and if it be asked how this shall be done the obvious answer is, by continuing the policy under which the conditions have been created. A generation ago American workmen could not be independent because work was not then so easy to obtain as now; neither could they save much, however thrifty and economical, from their small earnings. Our marvelous industrial progress and commercial development have given to American labor a degree of independence, with other advantages, enjoyed nowhere else by labor. It is of the highest importance to our material and social well being that this shall continue and in order that it may there must be maintained the policies to which it is due. No class of our people have a larger interest in this than workmen.

Maximum Value of Land.

The maximum value of land in the North Atlantic states were reached in 1880, and the falling off during the past decade has been especially marked. In the south Atlantic and south central states farm values reached a high mark in 1860. The heavy drop of ten years later reflects the havoc of civil war. Since that time the trend of values in these states has been upward. In the west the values have rapidly advanced. The only apparent exception is the last decade. But the lower figures for 1900 are due to the large amount of cheap land thrown open to the public.

THE OMAHA TROLLEY LINE IS BUILT.

next five years. Before the Lincoln-Omaha trolley line is built, however, the lines connecting nearer points such as Omaha and Plattsmouth, Omaha and Fremont, Omaha and Blair will have to materialize. One thing at a time.

The aggregate amount of taxes levied upon all property in the city of Omaha to defray the expenses of city government for the year 1902 is \$1,110,000. The amounts paid in by all the railroads that center in Omaha, including also nine miles of the Omaha Belt line, the west half of the Union Pacific bridge and the west half of the Omaha Bridge and Terminal company's bridge, all their terminal facilities, passenger and freight depot grounds, passenger and freight depot buildings, headquarters buildings, machine shops, roundhouses, town lots and improvements outside of the right of way, furniture, fixtures and all other personal property is \$26,549,990, distributed as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Location and Amount. Rows include Union Pacific (\$13,994 85), Burlington (\$3,423 00), Missouri Pacific (\$2,527 85), Omaha Bridge & Terminal (\$1,927 75), Rock Island (\$655 10), Minneapolis & Omaha (\$62 80), Elkhorn (\$47 75), Lincoln & Omaha (\$10 50), Milwaukee (\$10 50).

Total \$26,549 90. The lowest estimate of the actual value of railroad property in Omaha is \$15,000,000. Had this property been taxed the same as all other property in Omaha, namely, at 40 per cent of its actual value, the total tax from railroad property would have aggregated \$180,000 for the year 1902. Manifestly the unrighteous and inequitable mode of assessment which now prevails has enabled the railroads to unload upon the other taxpayers \$153,453.40 of city taxes, which they should have paid under the rule of uniformity in taxation.

With the appointment of General Alger to be United States senator from Michigan the senate receives another former cabinet officer into its membership. Instances are few where cabinet officers have refused to look upon a senatorial seat for a promotion, but there are many instances where senators have refused tenders of cabinet appointments on the ground that they would constitute no promotion.

As chairman of the Irish Parliament party, John Redmond has called a meeting of the nationalist members of Parliament to prepare their program for the coming session. Isn't this going to unnecessary trouble? The program of the Irish nationalists at the coming session will be the same as it was for the last session. They will be "agin the government."

No Frames in His Action.

Indiana's Gentleman from Illinois is elected speaker of the house it will be mighty little use for the democratic members to look for glory in his mouth.

Washington Post.

The lawyer who is to defend William Hooper Young will endeavor to prove that he is a degenerate. Well, there is nothing in the law to prevent the electrocution of degenerates.

Not Thoroughly Learned.

The Gregson incident, in which a British officer was whipped and ducked because he was "socially undesirable," seems to indicate that the lesson of the Boer war on the worth of "social" standing in armies is not yet thoroughly learned.

Reducing the Nation's Debt.

While the purchases of government bonds by Secretary Shaw have attracted attention chiefly because of their effect on the money market and the circulation of currency, the fact should not be overlooked that the debts of the nation are being paid up at a rapid rate by these transactions.

Horace Boies and His Cure-All.

Horace Boies, the democratic candidate for congress in Speaker Henderson's district in Iowa, has at last discovered something to offer as an excuse for running. He finds that the issues are the trusts and tariff, and he wants the tariff "battered down" if it "comes below a certain revenue basis." Experience has shown that a democratic revenue basis for the tariff means a big deficit and business prostration. But the country does not want any deficits and disaster, such as the democrats served under Cleveland.

Home Building and Ownership.

During the present year there is more home-building than was ever known in the history of the country and the importance of it is in the suburbs and in the rural regions within reach of cities. Moreover, there is distinct improvement in the size, quality, and genuine merits of the houses. And what is of even larger importance is the fact that the average man who is trying to get as much ground about his home as possible. All this is the best kind of good news. It means happier lives, stronger children, and the best generation of Americans that the nation has ever known.

Simple American Fashion.

Royalty is given to a useless expenditure of words, as of everything else. In drinking to the health of the czar last week the shah of Persia said: "I take this God-given opportunity to thank your majesty for the kind sentiments and kind, sympathetic and pleasant welcome which I have received in your empire. In the hope that the ties uniting the two countries, already so firm, will be drawn still closer than they have been in the past, I drink to the health of your majesty, their families, the emperor and your august family, to the happiness, glory, and long duration of your reign and to the prosperity of your state." An American citizen would have said: "Here's hoping," with quite as satisfactory results.

Impudence of Wall Street.

The attack made by the Financial News on Secretary Shaw has all the characteristics of impudence of Wall Street. Mr. Shaw does not live in New York, and so it is idle to suppose that he could possibly know anything about administering the affairs of his office. Every man that lives in New York is a veritable humanized Bullion Report while no man living outside of New York can ever learn anything about finance. Nevertheless, the Outlanders might be intelligent enough to take the advice of the Truly Impudent, and this, it appears, Mr. Shaw has not had sense enough to do. "The secretary seems to be conducting the business of the country more on the scale of a retail store than as the financial agent of a great nation whose income is the largest in the world," sneers the Financial News. "Does the secretary suppose that trade will thrive and business prosper with the secretary of the treasury so administering the surplus revenues of the government as to maintain an interest rate of 20 to 25 per cent?"

The disadvantages of locking up the money of the country in the vaults of the treasury are apparent; but the Financial News cannot expect anybody living outside of New York to believe that the recent

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

The vast number of skyscrapers in the metropolis, besides creating a race of rubber-necks, adds a new ailment to the stock of common afflictions. It is known as "skyscraper feet." The floors of the big buildings, as a rule, are of concrete or marble, instead of wood, as was the case with office buildings before the era of very high edifices. The new physical ill is suffered by hall porters and elevator men, and it is painful soreness in the feet, which, in the case of the latter, is aggravated by the culminated in the splendid Park and Berline boulevards. From the tall dome of the World building he may see, within a radius of a half mile, the oila podrida of nations and the quintessence of all American cities.

CLEAN NEWSPAPERS PROSPERING.

There are encouraging indications of a revival of clean journalism. It is not content through the establishment of "endowed newspapers." Few practical newspaper men believe in that agency for the reform of deplorable newspaper tendencies. The very fact that a newspaper was endowed would so far detach it from ordinary conditions of publication as to make it useless as an example. Moreover, the existence of such a newspaper would imply confession that a really clean and moral journal was unprofitable; else why the endowment?

People of Healthy Minds Rallying to Their Support.

It is not philanthropy that is wanted so much as business sagacity and a good newspaper is not a moral tract, and cannot be displaced by tracts. A man who should spend millions in endowing newspapers that were too good to stand alone would not be nearly so great a benefactor as the man who demonstrated that a clean newspaper can be made to pay.

PERSONAL NOTES.

A Bombay Parsee proposes to hand over \$5,000,000 to a trust for the relief of Indian calamity stricken districts.

There is said to be not a college graduate on the New York republican state ticket, though some of them have played football.

Armstrong Cornsilk, who has been granted a pension by the North Carolina pension board, is the only Indian thus provided for by that state. Cornsilk is a Cherokee. He served in the Sixty-ninth North Carolina regiment from April, 1862, to the close of the war.

The new comet, which will be visible to the unaided eye in a few days, is approaching us at the rate of 3,000,000 miles a day. It is understood, however, to be scheduled to pass the earth on a side line. Its destination is unknown.

When Lord Salisbury and his family were at Homburg recently Lady Gwendolene Cecil, his lordship's daughter, bought him a cane chair. She was rather proud of her bargain, saying the shopkeeper asked 5 marks for it, but that she had got it for 4. "My dear," said the portly ex-premier, "are you sure it will be substantial enough for me—at that price?"

One of the districts of New York city that has completely changed as to its appearance in the last ten years is that small spot which was known as the "Five Points." Mulberry Bend and other streets in the vicinity which used to be choked with squalid life, are now open to the sun and air, so that it is difficult to imagine them under their old conditions. True, there is a "Five Points clothing house" at one corner. The sign is flaunted with much dash, as if begging passers-by not to forget that there used to be a collection of thieves, thieves and crooks, workshops where now is green grass and electric lights. Aside from this one sign, there is little to keep in one's mind the ancient character of the quarter. Wide streets, and, above all, Mulberry park, one of the most attractive breathing spots in the city, have driven out the wretchedness and crime of old, and when one goes to the Five Points now, he finds himself in one of the most cheerful neighborhoods on the whole east side.

The mere likeness of New York is the quantity that first strikes the newcomer, says a Pittsburg Dispatch letter. Later he finds that the city has other claims to the distinction of being called the world's metropolis. He finds that about half the big ships that plow the ocean are headed for this port. He discovers that modest looking men that have offices on Broad street are financing South American republics, exploiting Mexico and figuring on plans to open up China. He finds that there are a number of men here who practically own a half dozen islands of the Philippine archipelago and who individually have more power than many of the world's potentates. He learns that while Pierpont the First is a very great man indeed, "there are others." He need only glance at the curb in front of the Stock Exchange for a few minutes to discover that men who talk in millions are not a large exception. He discovers that there are politicians here, who don't know the difference between the nominative and objective of the singular and plural verbs.

FIRM FOUNDATION.

Nothing Can Undermine It in Omaha.

People are sometimes slow to recognize true merit, and they cannot be blamed, for so many in the past has been lumbered. The experience of hundreds of Omaha residents, expressed publicly through newspapers and other sources, places Doan's Kidney Pills on a firm foundation. Mr. W. C. Thomas of 1120 Marjorie street, traveler for the Fremont Brewing Co. of Fremont, Neb., says: "The constant jarring of trains when I travel affects my back and I think cause the severe pains which catch me in the loins, especially mornings, when I have awful work to get on my shoes. I thought sometimes my back would break. Seeing Doan's Kidney Pills advertised, I got a box at Kuhn & Co.'s drug store, corner 15th and Douglas streets, and before using them many days the pains disappeared and I was finally cured. I never intend to be without a box of Doan's Kidney Pills in my grip. I cannot speak too highly of this valuable preparation."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

FLASHES OF FUN.

Detroit Free Press: "She didn't read the book, but she thought that'll be her."

Indianapolis News: "When a man of 20 considers a woman he thinks of her beauty, but at 30 he thinks of her intellect."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "She is plain enough to stop a clock."

Boston Transcript: Hester—How did you enjoy your ride in your automobile? Edwin—Oh, we didn't ride any; we only put in our time fixing the machinery. It wasn't very exciting, but it was wonderfully good exercise.

Chicago News: Employment Agent—I have a cook that will just suit you. She is a young widow and is very fond of children.

Baltimore American: "And you say your friend is a professional humorist?" asks incredulous person of the candid individual.

"Well," says the candid one, "I don't know whether he is or not, but he is one of those people who think it is funny to spell 'funny' 'ph-u-n-n-y.'"

Boston Transcript: Mrs. Barnes—I hope you will have a pleasant winter, Mrs. Brown.

Mrs. Brown—O, I am sure to have that. Just think of the amount of enjoyment there will be in telling people what a dreadful time I had at the beach the past summer on account of the terrible weather!

Brooklyn Life. Today I asked of Madge, the winsome sprit.

"To whom I'm pledged by grace of love's old story."

"Were you not rather startled when, last night, I caught you in the dark conservatory?"

"And kissed you?" The effect of her reply 'I'll leave for you to guess, then draw the curtain."

"Well, no, not startled," came her answer "I thought 'twas you—but wasn't certain!"

BE READY.

S. E. Kiser in the Record-Herald. When the train you wish to board comes through.

Not a precious second will it wait while you wish to hurry to the train.

If perhaps there still may be some little thing which you forgot to do—Be ready.

When she sweetly looks at you and sighs some words—Be ready.

Someone else may hover near, prepared to say—Be ready.

The word that you in fear hesitate to let her hear—Be ready.

Love is often lost when it is turned away—Be ready.

Opportunity will some day ring your bell—Be ready.

She will not tarry if you're ill or well, She will not stand waiting there, While you hasten to prepare. She must hurry to where anxious others dwell, Be ready.

A messenger will summon you some day—Be ready.

He will not withdraw, implore him as you may—Be ready.

He will not consent to wait While you pray to God, too late, To let you go to clear mistakes away—Be ready.

Advertisement for Arthur Hochman, featuring a portrait and text: "The youngest and greatest pianist who will be heard in America this season."

Advertisement for Arthur Hochman, featuring a portrait and text: "The youngest and greatest pianist who will be heard in America this season. The dry bones of the waning season were rudely shaken by the presence of Arthur Hochman."

Advertisement for Browning-King & Co. featuring a logo and text: "We Wonder if the majority of the people who visit our store know that we make every article of clothing we sell, in our own factory."