

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, \$4.50
Illustrated Bee, One Year, \$5.00
Sunday Bee, One Year, \$2.00
Saturday B. & E. One Year, \$1.00
Twentieth Century Farmer, One Year, \$1.00
DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

Daily Bee (without Sunday), per copy, 2c
Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week, 12c
Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week, 15c
Sunday Bee, per copy, 5c
Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week, 10c
Evening Bee (including Sunday), per week, 12c
Complaints of irregularities in delivery should be addressed to City Circulation Department.

OFFICES.
Omaha—The Bee Building, Twentieth and Broadway.
South Omaha—City Hall Building, Twentieth and Broadway.
Chicago—1111 North Dearborn Street.
New York—422 Park Row.
Washington—501 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE.
Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.
Business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha.

REMITTANCES.
Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company.
Only 5-cent stamps accepted in payment of accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha or eastern exchanges, not accepted.
THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss: I, George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, depose and say that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of September, 1902, was as follows:

1. Daily Bee, 30,180	16. Sunday Bee, 31,150
2. Sunday Bee, 30,740	17. Total, 61,330
3. Sunday Bee, 30,550	18. Less unsold and returned copies, 10,144
4. Sunday Bee, 30,310	19. Net daily average, 50,186
5. Sunday Bee, 31,570	20. GEO. B. TSCHUCK,
6. Sunday Bee, 30,420	21. Notary Public.
7. Sunday Bee, 30,820	22. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 30th day of September, 1902.
8. Sunday Bee, 30,900	23. M. B. HUNGATE,
9. Sunday Bee, 30,790	24. (Seal.)
10. Sunday Bee, 31,050	25. Thursday next is the first day of registration. Mark it down on your calendar.
11. Sunday Bee, 30,820	26. It seems that the coal barons have finally discovered that there really is something to arbitrate after all.
12. Sunday Bee, 31,260	27. Now let the Union Pacific cars come to law with a proposition to arbitrate their differences with their locked out employees.
13. Sunday Bee, 31,200	28. The Boer generals visiting Paris have been acclaimed with cheers and applause, not so much from French love of the Boers as from French antipathy to the Britons.
14. Sunday Bee, 30,590	29. The stranger within our gates during the session of the Christian church convention in Omaha will be readily recognized by the badges with which he will be decorated.
15. Sunday Bee, 31,050	30. Competition for places on that arbitration commission is not likely to be very lively unless applicants get an idea in advance what they may expect out of it for themselves.

Total, 61,330

Less unsold and returned copies, 10,144

Net daily average, 50,186

GEO. B. TSCHUCK,

Notary Public.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 30th day of September, 1902.

M. B. HUNGATE,

(Seal.)

Thursday next is the first day of registration. Mark it down on your calendar.

It seems that the coal barons have finally discovered that there really is something to arbitrate after all.

Now let the Union Pacific cars come to law with a proposition to arbitrate their differences with their locked out employees.

The Boer generals visiting Paris have been acclaimed with cheers and applause, not so much from French love of the Boers as from French antipathy to the Britons.

The stranger within our gates during the session of the Christian church convention in Omaha will be readily recognized by the badges with which he will be decorated.

Competition for places on that arbitration commission is not likely to be very lively unless applicants get an idea in advance what they may expect out of it for themselves.

The new Mercer-Baldwin-Broatho police board is already up against a prospective deficit in the fire fund. This is the much-vaunted business management of the fire and police departments.

Too much cold water has driven the prohibition candidate for congress in the Third Iowa district out of the campaign. He found that he could not run his automobile on account of excessive rains.

In the art of substituting bad times for good times the democratic party stands without a rival or a peer, but the American people do not propose to have this art practiced upon them any oftener than necessary.

Last year over 6,000 voters in Omaha failed to participate in the election because they neglected to have themselves properly enrolled on the registration books. Such wholesale self-disfranchisement should not be allowed to be repeated this year.

The teachers will hold the next annual meeting of their National Educational association at Boston. To go that far will require an extra draft on the junket fund for the benefit of the educational luminary who shines as Omaha's public school superintendent.

It's only the size of the haul that brings the name of Pat Crowe into suggestive proximity to that Lincoln train robbery. If it were any ordinary common petty larceny job of hold-up no one would insult the great kidnaper by associating him with it.

The Chicago detective who worked up the South Omaha school board boodle cases seems to be half ashamed that he found it such an easy job. It is not much of a feather in a detective's cap to trap crooks who pursue their crooked work without effort to disguise it.

One of the police captains appointed by the new police board has been granted ten days annual leave of absence, although he has been on the force less than six weeks. How do the officers who have served faithfully for years like this kind of favoritism?

The ticket scalpers have been again squeezed into the corner by the injunction issued on behalf of the railroads to prevent them from selling return excursion tickets of the Grand Army of the Republic reunion at Washington. But when the railroads have some job of secret-rate cutting they want put through, they will be around after the scalpers to help them out.

A CRIME AGAINST THE STATE.

The flagrant discrimination against the great body of Nebraska taxpayers in the assessment of railroad property is a crime against the state. The enormity of the crime can scarcely be exaggerated. While the burden of taxation imposed upon the great body of taxpayers has been growing heavier from year to year the taxes levied upon the railroads of Nebraska have been lowered from year to year.

Ten years ago the railroads of Nebraska could not have been marketed for \$150,000,000, but they were assessed for \$20,350,031, or about one-fifth of their actual value. With 240 miles more railroads and with an increase of more than 100 per cent in their market value, the railroads of Nebraska were assessed this year for \$20,508,502, or nearly \$3,000,000 less than their assessed value for the year 1892.

While railroad attorneys assert that the railroads are paying their full share of the taxes and the railroad tax agents have issued fifty-two bulletins "by authority of the railroads" in support of that assertion, no representative of the railroads has yet had the hardihood to contend that the railroads were excessively overvalued by the state board of 1892, which, measured by the corporation standard, was made up of "safe" men.

Computed at their true value either on the basis of their capitalization or on the basis of their net earnings, the railroads of Nebraska represent fully \$320,000,000 of income-earning property which equaled at one-sixth should by right be assessed for not less than \$53,000,000, or more than double their present assessment. Taking as the basis of their true valuation the net earnings of the various railroads in Nebraska for the year 1901 as exhibited in the bulletins issued by authority of the railroads and official reports of the various railroad companies capitalized at 4 per cent the following result is obtained:

Capitalization on Net Earnings.

Road.	Miles.	Total Value.
Burlington	2,416	\$123,479,553
Union Pacific	947.5	120,150,809
P. E. & M. V.	995	27,339,470
St. J. & G. I.	112.5	10,271,825
Missouri Pacific	285	9,228,975
C. St. P. & M. O.	271	8,604,000
C. R. I. & P.	245.5	5,559,216
K. C. & O.	193.5	4,215,506
S. C. O. & W.	150	1,557,920
Pacific R.R. in Neb.	71	1,125,000
K. C. & N.	50	300,950
C. & N. W.	27	206,475
Totals	5,704	\$312,417,917

The figures for five of the major railroads quoted, viz: the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Kansas City & Omaha, Sioux City & Pacific Railroad in Nebraska, the Kansas City & Northern and the Pacific Railroad in Nebraska, which reported no net earnings, are quoted simply as equal to the par value of their bond issues.

Computed on the basis of the face value of the stock and bonds issued by the railroads operated in Nebraska the following result is obtained:

Road.	Miles.	Total Value.
Burlington	2,416	\$129,150,809
Union Pacific	947.5	101,067,330
P. E. & M. V.	995	27,094,115
St. J. & G. I.	112.5	7,600,057
Missouri Pacific	285	5,553,135
C. St. P. & M. O.	271	11,238,112
C. R. I. & P.	245.5	6,780,750
K. C. & O.	193.5	7,603,742
S. C. O. & W.	150	3,690,920
Pacific R.R. in Neb.	71	2,130,000
K. C. & N.	50	1,458,000
C. & N. W.	27	1,338,483
Totals	5,704	\$230,009,282

In the above computation the Burlington stocks, which were converted into bonds at double their face value or exchanged for cash at 200 cents on the dollar, are reckoned at double their face value.

This monstrous wrong of tax evasion has become intolerable. The people of Nebraska who have been compelled to bear the burdens of taxation that have been shifted upon their shoulders by the railroad corporations must rise to the emergency. The appeal made to the state board in their behalf having gone unheeded and the relief sought for at the hands of the supreme court having been refused, redress must be sought from the men who are to fill the legislative and executive branches of government for the next two years.

Tax reform has become a paramount issue and equitable taxation has become an imperative necessity to save this state from bankruptcy. This is not a party issue. The people must look to the candidates as well as the pledges made for them by their party platform.

Candidates for the legislature and candidates for state offices who are charged with the execution of the revenue laws are the men to whom the people must look for relief.

WESTERN MONEY IN NEW YORK BANKS

Nothing could be more unreasonable than the complaints in financial circles in New York that western banks, having deposits there, continue to withdraw them. The western banks are simply depositors and have precisely the same rights as other depositors. But the New York banks know the familiar fact that such deposits are regularly and inevitably called home in the autumn, and cannot even pretend that the withdrawals now are sudden and unexpected.

On the contrary, the western banks have this year withdrawn their eastern funds more slowly than usual, because they have sought to do everything possible to relieve their eastern depositors from their speculative embarrassments. The latter have themselves alone to thank for these embarrassments.

It was formerly the boast of the New York banks that they furnished the funds for the annual marketing of crops and for any emergency to which the interior banks might find themselves involved. Such assistance has been required, but it is also true that the eastern banks have extorted immense profits on this business. Their assistance has not been a matter of sentiment, but of selfish business.

Conditions have to a great extent

changed in more recent years. Not only have western producers so prospered that there is no longer such a rush to get to market, but the western banks are in stronger position. They have in the aggregate vast funds which during many months of the year are not needed at home and which are deposited in the east, in New York more than in any other financial center. These funds have been overloaned and tied up in over-boomed merger and other speculative stocks in which many of the New York banks themselves are directly or indirectly concerned as promoters. It may be hard for them to answer the calls of western depositors, but they have no right to reproach the latter for the consequences of their own reckless financing.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

Rapid progress is being made in the laying of the Pacific cable and the indications are that the promise of the company as to the time in which the work would be completed will be fully carried out. It was promised that the line to the Hawaiian Islands would be laid by November and it is probable that the company will not be to exceed a month behind that time. Two years was named as the period within which the line would be completed to Manila and it is said that the company will, if there are no unforeseen accidents, do very much better than promised.

It must be assumed, remarks the New York Journal of Commerce, that the work will meet with no further obstructions from congress or any of the executive departments. The urgent necessity that exists for direct communication between the United States and its possessions in the Pacific will doubtless lead the government to use every effort to advance the work. The commercial interests, also, that are concerned in the completion of the cable are constantly growing in importance and will of course exert their influence against any obstruction, should it be attempted, since the consummation of this enterprise will mean a very decided saving to merchants doing business with the Far East. The Pacific Cable company is presently prosecuting this important work with remarkable energy and speed, and it is not unlikely that a year hence is altogether probable.

TURNING IN THE FIRE ALARM.

The police commission has touched the fire alarm gong to emphasize the discovery of a threatened overlap in the fire department fund. The appropriation for the maintenance of the fire department for the year 1902 was \$125,000, and the amount collected \$119,826, or about 4 per cent less than the amount appropriated, which is certainly a very creditable showing for the tax gatherer, but the board anticipates a shortage of over \$8,000 by the end of the year if the same fire fighting force with all the accessories is retained on the pay roll.

All of this information is very interesting, but not in the least surprising. The question is, What fund can the council draw on to make good the deficit, and what right has it to draw on any other than the fire fund to do it? The intimation that Omaha is spread over too much territory for the present force is by no means a new discovery, but it would seem that for a city of Omaha's population and limited means an outlay of \$125,000 a year for the fire department and \$100,000 for fire hydrants would come very near exhausting the taxing powers, especially when it is borne in mind that \$15,000,000 worth of railroad property only contributes about \$5,000 toward defraying the expenses of fire protection, including both the fire department and water supply, while \$15,000,000 worth of property belonging to other taxpayers is compelled to contribute \$37,500 toward the expenses of fire protection.

THE TWO PROPOSALS.

At the conference of October 3 between President Roosevelt and representatives of the anthracite coal operators and miners, it was proposed by the representatives of the miners that the issues culminating in the strike be referred to a tribunal to be selected by the president of the United States, they agreeing to accept the award made upon all or any of the questions involved. It was further proposed that if the coal operators would signify their willingness to have the decision incorporated in an agreement for not less than one year, nor more than five years, "as may be mutually determined between themselves and the anthracite coal mine workers," and pay the scale of wages awarded, a convention of miners would be at once called with a view to the resumption of work.

At Monday's conference the coal operators submitted a proposal for the appointment of a commission, they designating how it should be constituted, to which shall be referred "all questions at issue between the respective companies—stated to number about seventy-five—and their own employees, whether they belong to a union or not," the decision of the commission to be accepted by the operators. A condition of this proposal is that as soon as the commission shall be constituted the miners will return to work and cease all interference with nonunion workers. It is also conditioned that the findings of the commission shall govern the conditions of employment between the respective companies and their employees for a term of at least three years.

The most important difference between these proposals is that while that of the representatives of the miners involves a recognition of their organization, that of the operators excludes from consideration the miners' union and allows it no voice as an organization in the arrangement of terms and conditions. It is not to be dealt with at all under the proposal of the operators. Whether or not this will be regarded by the union miners as vital remains to be seen, but it will not be surprising if they take that view of it. As to the recommendation of the operators regarding the way the commission shall be

constituted, it would at least have been courteous to President Roosevelt to have left the selection to his judgment, as proposed by the miners, but this is not particularly important, since it is safe to say the president would select men of the highest character. The condition that the findings of the commission shall continue in force three years is likely to meet with more or less objection from the miners, although it is really a compromise of their own proposition.

The response of the miners to the proposal of the operators will be awaited with great interest and it will be generally hoped that the result of their deliberations will be a decision to terminate the struggle, which has cost them many millions in loss of earnings and no little hardship. While the proposal of the operators does not recognize the organization of miners, yet that organization will continue and having public sentiment on its side can go on strengthening itself, whereas to reject the proposal might and very likely would produce a reaction in public opinion decidedly inimical to the cause of the mine workers. It is a situation which Mr. Mitchell and his associates may find somewhat embarrassing, but they should meet it with a due sense of responsibility and a proper regard for the interests and welfare of millions of their fellow citizens.

The presidents of the New York banks, having international credit, had after comparing notes that they have been borrowing abroad from \$135,000,000 to \$150,000,000. This fact has made them more conservative since they found it out. As they have had to put up collateral and as it is virtually a call loan, it is safe to predict that this process of liquidation in New York will go on for some months at least, and that the stock jobbers and merger boomers have to face a long dry spell.

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Minor Scenes and Incidents Sketched on the Spot.

Forty-one and a half years ago a republican enthusiast journeyed from Wisconsin to Washington to witness the inauguration of President Lincoln. He was then close to the meridian of life, enjoying a flourishing law practice and didn't entertain a thought of federal office. But Senator Timothy O. Howe tempted him with a place on the federal pay roll, which he accepted. The enthusiast of 1861 is now Judge C. M. Tompkins, senior among clerks in the pension bureau, 80 years of age, has never resigned and is still on the active list. From a little bureau he has seen the pension grow to be one of the largest and most influential branches of the government.

Every spring and fall large numbers of birds are killed by the Washington monument. The city of Washington seems to be in the route taken by many of the migratory birds in the flight between the north and the south and twice a year thousands of feathered songsters meet their death by flying against the tall marble shaft in the night. Just now the fall slaughter is at its height and every morning many birds are to be seen about the base of the monument. The dogs and cats of that part of the city have learned that the base of the monument is a good place to get an early meal in the morning without trouble and many of them are regularly on hand. Most of the birds killed are yellow and black throated warblers and small thrushes.

A Future Possibility.

Cleveland Leader.

Possibly the houses of the future will be heated by electricity, developed by the force of the wind. Then no combination of capitalists can possibly control the source of supply.

Looking for Trouble.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

It is said that the sultan is writing a book in which he lays alive every Christian nation in the world. If this is true it is time for a first-class funeral for the man who has been sick so long.

Birth of Cuban Democracy.

Indianapolis Journal.

Eight members of the Cuban house of representatives have united in the formation of a new political party, one of whose chief tenets will be opposition to the government. They should call it the democratic party.

Lamentations of Our Chauncey.

Philadelphia North American.

Senator Chauncey Depew gravely points out that there is no law enabling the president to hold conferences with industrial big game, and declares that his effort to do so is an article of faith. "The clause of imperialism" ever seen in this country. The chief disadvantage of having a reputation as a jester is that it sometimes constrains one to talk like a fool when he doesn't really mean to be funny.

Back to First Principles.

Brooklyn Eagle.

Now here is a curious and noteworthy outcome of the advance in prices of meat. It is that in at least one town the general health has improved. Boston's sanitary officers and statisticians attribute the general good health in that city to the decline of meat as an article of food. The prices demanded by the trust for what the laborer and mechanic till recently regarded as vital to their existence have induced a much smaller consumption of meat than during the time preceding the advance and a compensating increase in the demand for vegetables. Boston, therefore, has turned from its beef and gone back to its beans.

Creator and Creature.

Indianapolis News.

There is a feeling among many good souls that the creature is greater than the creator; that the state, having once created corporations, for example, like these coal roads and coal mining companies, is powerless to do anything if they or any other element or function of society "lays down" and paralyzes normal conditions and threatens normal life. Such folk think—honestly enough—that all that society can do is to fold its hands, the creator suffering meekly until it shall please the creature to permit it to resume its life. The attitude of mind strikes us as utterly absurd. "New conditions demand new treatment. Society may be slow to establish a new precedent, to start on a novel course. But we have not the slightest doubt that sooner or later it will find a practical and easy way to make its creature 'be good.'"

Are Trusts Too Powerful?

Baltimore American.

The progress of the congressional campaign all over the country has disclosed one thing with especial emphasis and that is the popular determination to bring about an immediate reckoning with the trusts. The campaign is unfolding many facts which have stimulated the public into practical thinking. The past, present and future are all being considered. The march of industrialism and the factors behind it are being studied. During all this research there is a coincident balancing of certain alleged benefits against the marshaled array of known evils. This country is prosperous. The question is: Are the trusts promoting that prosperity or are they hindering it? They are doing neither one exclusively, or to put it differently, they are doing both simultaneously. They are promoting prosperity, but the prosperity is of a kind intended for a few only. They are at the same time hindering prosperity, but the hindrances are hanging around the necks of the general masses.

Trusts are acting in the same way that a big funnel would do were it placed under the shower to catch the rain. The rain, so we are told, is intended for rich and poor alike. A funnel, however, would catch the supply as it fell, and concentrating it into one little narrow neck or outlet, would cause it all to pour into one spot. In the same way prosperity is intended for all, but the trusts gather it up like a wide expanding funnel and empty it nearly all into the lap of the rich. In this way the beneficence of Providence is diverted from their intended purpose. One class is permitted to flourish with exceptional vigor and exuberance while another languishes and grows weak because of neglect.

The people realize that the republican party has stimulated an industrial prosperity which, if normally conducted, should reach all classes of men. The people realize at the same time that the iron hand of the trusts has been interposed between them and this prosperity. In

PERSONAL NOTES.

Governor Odell appears to have considerable ginger in his make-up.

If the Irish members carry out their threat and leave Parliament it will be a dull place.

Constantine B. Papaconstantinopolous has asked to be naturalized in New York City. And he pushes a hand cart!

Westward the star of look takes its way. The territorial treasurer of Hawaii is shy \$17,949 and doesn't know where it went.

Of the five living ex-speakers of the house of representatives, Theodore B. Reed is the most prosperous, his income from his law practice amounting to about \$50,000 a year.

Mou War, a well-to-do Chinese of Honolulu has been nominated for the Hawaiian legislature by the home rule party and is making a vigorous canvass of his district.

Prince Chawla Maha Vajiravudh, the crown prince of Siam, attended by his brother, Prince Chakrabongse. These names must be practiced carefully by those who may contemplate meeting our princely visitors.

A. H. Jackson, republican candidate for congress in the Thirteenth Ohio district, was a playboy in his youth, then became a street auctioneer and a circus manager and proprietor and finally settled down as a manufacturer.

Hon. John L. Bates, republican candidate for governor of Massachusetts, lives in a mansion of the revolutionary period, situated on Monmouth square, his family consisting of his wife and two children, a son and daughter.

In the course of his Boston speech the other evening Secretary Shaw tickled his more or less cultured hearers with this clever epigram: "The difference between a politician and a statesman is the difference between a young man who is looking for a situation and one who is looking for work."

New Orleans is to have a home for orphan boys built out of funds bequeathed by the late George Xavier Carstairs. Mr. Carstairs was himself orphaned while very young and had a hard struggle with the world. He accumulated a large fortune, however, all of which he left for the purpose indicated.

Chawla Maha Vajiravudh, crown prince of Siam, eldest son of his father, who has 332 of them, has arrived in the United States. As he has to pick up some hundreds of wives within the next few years it is possible that he is planning to corner the matrimonial market. Girls, look out for Chawla Maha Vajiravudh.

One of the saddest features of the coal famine is that reported from Waterloo, N. Y. It is to the effect that several men worked all night, stealing the contents of what they thought was a car loaded with coal. Next morning the calm, gray light of dawn disclosed the fact that they had exhausted their ingenuity on a lot of crushed building stone.

Daniel Drew, once the wealthiest operator in Wall street, is said to have originated the expression "watered stock." In his younger days he was a drover and it used to be said that before taking his cattle to market he dosed them liberally with salt and then gave them all the water they wanted, thus materially increasing their weight. Hence the expression which describes the expansion of a speculative stock beyond its actual value.

THE CANDIDATE.

Somerville Journal.

And now the busy candidate goes night and day, and by his talk increases his renown.

With a head more sturdy than the trunk, He jumps upon the trusts, And begs all to vote for him Before the country busts.

He talks about the tariff, too, As if he knew it all, And everywhere his eloquence Re-echoes through the hall.

He rounds the rostrum with his fist, And promises with vim Prosperity shall be our lot, If we'll but vote for him.

He is the only one, he says, Who knows just what to do To keep us all from going to wreck, And pull the country through, Well, maybe so. He's young and smart, But so's the other chap.

And both of 'em twist you and me, Are looking for a snap.

That's no sign you need be bald. Your father didn't know that dandruff was the beginning of baldness, so you remember his shiny scalp. Cure your dandruff and prevent baldness.

Ayer's Hair Vigor cures dandruff, stops falling hair, and keeps the scalp clean and healthy.

Always restores color to gray hair.

"I was bothered greatly with dandruff and falling of the hair. One bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor stopped the falling hair and completely cured the dandruff."—Miss Lucile Hardy, El Dorado Springs, Mo.

Just because your FATHER was BALD

That's no sign you need be bald. Your father didn't know that dandruff was the beginning of baldness, so you remember his shiny scalp. Cure your dandruff and prevent baldness.

Ayer's Hair Vigor cures dandruff, stops falling hair, and keeps the scalp clean and healthy.

Always restores color to gray hair.

"I was bothered greatly with dandruff and falling of the hair. One bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor stopped the falling hair and completely cured the dandruff."—Miss Lucile Hardy, El Dorado Springs, Mo.

Just because your FATHER was BALD

That's no sign you need be bald. Your father didn't know that dandruff was the beginning of baldness, so you remember his shiny scalp. Cure your dandr