THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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1	30,130	16	31,150
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3	30,550	18	31,140
4	30,310	19	31,190
5	31,570	20	31,450
6	30,420	21	29,670
7	29,870	22	31,000
8	30,900	23	34,500
9	30,760	24	32,240
10	31,050	25	31,200
11	30,820	26	30,770
12	31,250	27	30,950
13	31,290	28	29,625
14	29,590	29	30,860
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GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 30th day of September, A. D., 1902. M. B. HUNGATE, (Seal.) Notary Public.

It is to be noticed that only one of the coal strike arbitrators hails from west of the Mississippi.

Henceforth the old corporation retort, "Nothing to arbitrate," will not be heard so often as it has been.

On second thought the coal barons have come to the conclusion that discretion is the better part of valor.

The only thing lacking in this campaign to give the appearance of activity is sufficient audiences to enthuse the spellbinders.

Next in order is a move looking to the settlement of the Union Pacific lockout that will enable Union Pacific trains to catch up with time-table schedule.

With gangs of imported "repeaters" voting on fraudulent affidavits, it was as easy for Mercer to carry the republican primaries as rolling off a log.

We may be sure that on a guessing contest no one would have returned the right answer for the list of names to be selected by President Roosevelt as coal strike arbitrators.

From the newspaper comment elicited by his recent speech, it is plain that Mr. Olney will have to repeat several times over his declaration that he is not a candidate for the presidential nomination.

Irrespective of the ending of the anthracite coal strike, the search for a way to produce heat without coal should go on unabated. The inventor who frees humanity from subjection to the coal baron will be hailed as a liberator.

Mercer's renomination for a sixth term was procured very much on the same basis as that of the congressman from Texas in the play of the "Texas Steer," who claimed that he came to his election honestly, as he paid for every vote he got.

Protests against the suggestive features of the midway in connection with the St. Louis World's fair seem to be the proper thing, and the Christian church convention here in Omaha will doubtless be called on to get on record for an improved moral plane.

Whatever may be the amount of anthracite put on the market this season, it is safe to predict that the demand for it will not be so great as heretofore. Many have already made arrangements for other fuel, and substitutes of one kind or another will be more extensively used in the future.

Reduced meat prices are now in sight. Soft corn will give an impetus to cattle feeding and the fattened cattle will produce the meat to supply the market and bring down prices. It will take some time, however, to accomplish this result and in the meanwhile the butcher will have his own way.

Minister Bowen, who represents us at the Venezuelan capital, has asked for a war ship. Not that the United States is to mix into the revolutionary troubles of our southern neighbor, but an American war ship will come in handy as a means of retreat for the minister and other American citizens in case it should get too warm for them in that vicinity.

It is given out on good authority that should the crown prince of Siam, now visiting in this country, make favorable report of his visit his royal father will come over in another year to see for himself. If this isn't enough to furnish an incentive to treat the crown prince right he might send for another trunkload of colored ribbons and medals for distribution among his entertainers.

THE GREAT COAL STRIKE ENDED.

It would be quite impossible to overstate the feeling of public gratification with which the ending of the anthracite coal strike is regarded, not only because it means that a great public demand will be met, but also that a most threatening danger to the peace of the country is averted. The deprivation of the great body of anthracite coal consumers of their usual supply would have been an almost immeasurable calamity. It is quite impossible to conceive how great would have been its ill effects. But even more serious would have been the possibilities of violence and lawlessness as a result of the protraction of the struggle into the winter, when the miners and their families would have been subjected to hardships and sufferings of the severest nature. In such circumstances not even the military power of the state of Pennsylvania would have been able to preserve the peace and prevent outbreaks of the most disastrous character. Nor, indeed, would such disturbances have been confined to the mining regions. Wherever the people were unable to obtain a sufficient supply of coal there would be liability to serious trouble.

The danger to the public peace and welfare has been averted. The most momentous labor struggle in the history of the United States has been terminated. The great forces of combined capital and organized labor have agreed to submit their controversy to arbitration and to accept the result under conditions which will insure peace between them for several years. It is a most valuable victory for the principle of arbitration that cannot fail to have a far-reaching influence, and it is to be borne in mind that in this instance labor rather than capital is entitled to the credit. The first proposition for arbitration came not from the operators but from the miners and for the victory of that principle justice requires that the latter receive the honor.

Another consideration is that the result is a magnificent recognition of the potency of public opinion. The coal operators had most conclusive evidence that the popular judgment was overwhelmingly against them. Their arbitrary and arrogant position was condemned on every hand. Their claims found no countenance or support outside the circles of monopoly. Their war upon organized labor was universally reprobated. Their indifference to the public interests and welfare was indignantly resented by the great majority of the people. Finally forced to realize this they came to the conclusion that it was the wiser policy to yield.

Another point of importance is the recognition of organized labor in the commission named by President Roosevelt. The proposal of the operators excluded organized labor, but one member of the commission is the chief of a union and a man of more than ordinary ability in that capacity, whom the miners can depend upon to honestly and candidly care for their interests. Finally, the country will not fail to recognize and appreciate the great credit due to President Roosevelt for bringing about this settlement of the most serious labor conflict the country has ever known. No commendation of the president for his course in this matter can be too hearty or earnest. Disclaiming all official power or authority, he has acted wholly with reference to the general interest and welfare and in a way to convince all parties concerned of their responsibility and their duty. President Roosevelt has shown in this difficult and delicate matter a judgement and discretion of the highest order.

This titanic conflict between capital and labor has its lessons for statesmen and all who are concerned for the material, political and social welfare of the American people. Its settlement is cause for general gratification, but there is something yet to be done for averting the recurrence of so disturbing and dangerous a trouble. The American people must not be periodically subjected to such a menace to their welfare and peace.

FOR ORGANIZED LABOR.

Secretary Moody, in his speech in Omaha, declared in favor of organized labor. He said it is too late to question the right of workmen in this country to organize, that they have the same right to organize as the capitalists have, and that all that is asked of either is that they work in obedience to the provisions of the laws and constitution of this government. In his speech at Kansas City Wednesday evening the secretary of the navy said that "organized labor like organized capital is here to stay and the administration of President Roosevelt stands for organized labor." He declared that the voices of both organizations must be listened to, both must work for public welfare and they must yield obedience to the laws of the land.

It has just been most conclusively demonstrated that the national administration is favorable to organized labor. In the negotiations for the settlement of the anthracite coal strike Mr. Roosevelt has not failed to give full recognition to organized labor and it has a representative on the commission of arbitration, very likely at the suggestion of President Mitchell of the organization of mine workers.

No rational man can doubt that organized labor is here to stay and that it is bound to obtain recognition. As was recently said by a distinguished citizen, formerly prominent in public life, in these days of combination by capital on a scale and to an extent unprecedented, labor cannot be denied an equivalent right of combination. This is required by the sense of fairness and justice which animates the American people. The proposition that both organizations of capital and organizations of labor shall yield obedience to the laws of the land will not be questioned and it is a fact that organizations of labor have generally shown a disposition to do this.

Corporations that antagonize labor unions are blind to the salient facts of the era they are living in. Organized labor is a factor in our industrial system that is firmly established and the sooner that is recognized the better for all concerned.

CAN ANYBODY TELL?

Can anybody tell what has become of one D. Norton, otherwise known as Shorty Norton, who enlisted about 150 graders working on the Great Western railway in the vicinity of Council Bluffs and brought them across the river to assist Mercer in carrying the republican primaries on Friday, September 19, 1902?

Can anybody tell the whereabouts of one W. S. Esancy, who voted for the Mercer ticket at the Fourth ward republican primary on an affidavit and represented himself as living at 1613 Howard street, and who was vouched for under oath by John G. Kuhn and F. B. Kennard as a republican and legal voter of the Fourth ward, when as a matter of fact nobody by the name of Esancy ever lived at that address?

Can anybody tell the whereabouts of one Fowler, who is reported to have operated in the Eighth ward at the primary on the 19th of September, and who is believed to have voted for the Mercer ticket in four or five wards under different names?

Can anybody tell who instructed and paid one Ed Lynch for voting for the Mercer ticket in four or five wards on the same primary day?

Can anybody tell who it was that checked the repeaters and fraudulent affidavit voters in the Eighth ward who made their way out of the polling place through a hole in the fence?

Can anybody tell by whose order or authority policemen stationed at the Sixth ward republican primary place took men out of the line in front of the polls and inducted them into the building through the back door to vote the Mercer ticket while those who opposed Mercer were blockaded and frozen out?

Can anybody tell what proportion of the $335 which D. H. Mercer swore he and his friends and supporters had expended to carry the republican primary, including $160 filing fees and over $100 for carriages, was distributed to the Iowa graders and repeaters and several hundred workers that were employed in Omaha?

FLESH OF ONE--FISH OF ANOTHER.

The Omaha Real Estate exchange is about to organize another campaign to compel the assessment of the property of the franchised corporations, namely, the street railway company, water works company, gas company, electric lighting company and telephone company, on the basis of the market value of their stocks and bonds. This is all right, but why should the franchised corporations of Omaha be singled out while the discrimination in favor of the franchised corporations of Nebraska, the railroads, which own more property in Omaha than the street railway, gas, water and other corporations, is ignored by the Real Estate exchange?

Are the railroad corporations too sacred to be touched, or too powerful to be handled by the officers of the law? Are not the members of the Real Estate exchange aware of the fact that the taxable railroad property in Omaha is worth more than $15,000,000, or at least one-seventh of the aggregate value of all property, while they are paying one-fortieth part of the taxes? In other words, why should corporations that own more than 14 per cent of all the property in the city pay taxes on only 2½ per cent?

Why make flesh of one and fish of another? Why not insist that the tax commissioner shall assess the property of the railroads at their fair, true value, the same as all other classes of property? To raise the property valuations of the corporations that supply water, gas, light and street railway service in Omaha to full value and to raise the property of all other classes of taxpayers to full market value while the railroads are to be returned at the mileage rate fixed by the State Board of Equalization would only work greater injustice next year on the taxpayers of Omaha than has been perpetrated upon them in the last three years, when all classes of individual property was assessed at 40 per cent and the railroads' property at 2½ per cent.

If the city assessment goes up from 40 per cent to 100 per cent on all property except railroads and the levy goes down in proportion, the railroads which paid a fraction over $27,000 into the treasury of the city for 1902, would have to pay several thousand dollars less in taxes in 1903 on the same valuation unless the state board sees fit to raise the state assessment.

And now a whole network of suburban trolley lines covering the entire eastern portion of Nebraska is promised by an engineer representing himself as speaking for eastern capitalists. We have had so many electric railroads built on paper by hot-air promoters eager to get hold of valuable franchises for speculative purposes that promises are at a decided discount in this section and parties that mean business will have to come to the front with something more substantial.

Prohibition by an amendment of the federal constitution is about as remote as the election of United States senators by the people by constitutional amendment, or woman suffrage by constitutional amendment. Instead of trying to amend the constitution of the United States prohibitionists should try to amend the constitutions of the topers. That would be much easier.

A complete new set of ward and precinct assessors is to be chosen at the coming election, and while the assessor is not so all-powerful as he was before the supreme court decisions enlarging the authority of the equalizing boards, his importance must not be overlooked by those interested in tax reform.

The promulgation by the War department of a general order reducing the active strength of the army to 59,000 men which is the minimum prescribed by law, does not look like the militarism our Bryanite friends have been so free to predict would overwhelm the country when authority was given to recruit the army up to 100,000. On the contrary it is the most convincing evidence of the intention of the administration to keep the size of the army down to the very minimum whenever possible.

Ex-President Cleveland says that the paramount political issue is the tariff. Colonel Bryan says that no amount of tinkering with the tariff will eradicate trust evils. There is ground for suspicion that these democratic leaders in their hearts regard the paramount issue to be whether the Cleveland wing or the Bryan wing of the party shall be on top.

If the Omaha Real Estate exchange is in earnest about tax reform it should invite the candidates for the legislature of all parties to pledge themselves to repeal the provision of the charter that requires the property of railroads to be assessed for city taxation by the state board while all other classes of taxable property are assessed by the tax commissioner.

If the police board can spend all the money in the fire fund and then draw on the general fund for more, what is to prevent the park board, the Board of Public Works, the library board and every other department of the city government doing the same? If the charter limits on appropriations mean nothing, why were they inserted in the law?

Deacon Baer Humbled.

Chicago Chronicle.

Good Deacon Baer is not the first man, as he will not be the last man, to declare for death in the last ditch and then amble meekly into camp when the demand for unconditional surrender is made.

Merely a Spectacle.

San Francisco Call.

A big comet is said to be coming our way at a rate of about 3,000,000 miles a day, and the astronomers promise that while it will make a gay spectacle in the sky it won't be any more dangerous than a Bryan kite in 1904.

Inside Information.

Baltimore American.

Dewet is to receive a small fortune for his history of the Boer war. He ought to, for if any man knows anything about the war Dewet is that man. At least, there are many things the British would like to know that he can tell them now.

More Trouble Coming.

Philadelphia Record.

And now a long-suffering people are threatened with a wholesale grocers' combine, with a billion capital, more or less. Should this wild western invention ever eventuate the fiercest of trust haters must either take water or eat hay.

Now the Scene Changes.

Chicago Chronicle.

We have now reached the strenuous period in the waning year when portraits of the giddy girl golf champion and Mickey Southpaw, star twirler for the Neversweats, give place to the pictures of the husky half back and the sturdy center rush. And so from hour to hour we ripe and ripe and then from hour to hour, etc etc.

Mr. Knox Ought to Know.

Minneapolis Journal.

Attorney General Knox thinks there is ample room under the interstate commerce provision of the constitution for effective regulation of the trusts. Knox is a good lawyer and used to be a trust lawyer, and ought to know. If a constitutional amendment is not necessary to the proper disciplining of the trusts, half the difficulty is obviated.

Cable Laying in the Pacific.

Philadelphia Record.

Already the British cable line to Australia across the Pacific has been stretched from Vancouver island to Fanning island—a dot of rock about 3,500 miles from the land station. The work was done in seventeen days, and the cable-layers expect to reach their Fiji Island station, 2,100 miles from Fanning, before the close of the current month. Promoters of an all-American cable line to Manila will find many difficult problems of deep sea work solved by British enterprise long before the proposed line from the United States to the Philippines shall have been entered upon the stage of final realization.

Dakota Has the Fever.

DeSmet News.

The "ping pong" craze has hit DeSmet full in the face. It is now a common sight to see a party of our most prominent society people dancing around a table like flies around a molasses pitcher, armed with a little weapon that looks very much like a butter ladle. We have not yet become entirely familiar with the science of the game, but being young and active, we can fall on the floor and get one of those little celluloid balls from under the sofa or piano as quickly as any of them. It is a game full of innocent amusement and is fairly good exercise—especially if the room in which it is played is full of furniture.

The Outlawed Mirrors.

Kansas City Star.

The principal of the Omaha High school, who has forbidden the use of mirrors in school hours, is bound to see trouble. He fared tolerably well last year when he made the boys put away their sweaters and required the girls to wear long sleeves, but that was a very different matter. A mirror is as essential to a girl, even a homely girl, as pockets are to boys, and the short sighted principal is likely to find a hurtful change in the temper of his pupils as a result of his confiscation of looking glasses. No girl can concentrate her mind on her studies in a public school room unless she knows from inspection that her hair looks well, that her face is clean, that her neckwear is properly adjusted and that her nose isn't shiny. Two to one the mirrors will be restored to the Omaha girls within a fortnight.

Boiling Down Pub. Doc's.

New York Tribune.

The tendency on the part of heads of departments at Washington to increase the size of reports has long been noticeable and President Roosevelt's request for shorter reports will meet the hearty approval of the comparatively small number of people who are interested in and read these documents. Some of the reports of recent date, especially from the War department, contained many interesting and well executed illustrations, but in this, as well as in other departments "unnecessary and expensive illustrations" made the reports additionally bulky. It is to be hoped that in the effort to bring the reports to a proper size the unnecessary illustrations will be eliminated, but that the president will enter no protest against pictures of the better class, which have done much toward making the dry matter of the departments interesting.

The President's Victory

Chicago Inter Ocean.

Those who have imagined Theodore Roosevelt to be impulsive in temper or rash in action have only to consider his conduct during the last few weeks to be convinced of their error.

By his intervention in the coal strike the president was doing his duty—not a duty enjoined upon him by the letter of the law, but inherent in his office—the duty of every chosen magistrate of the people to take heed of the people's welfare—the duty of a chosen leader to lead.

In the discharge of this plain duty Theodore Roosevelt found his motives maligned, his mandate from the people denied, his good intentions scouted, his benevolence flouted, his guests insulted in his presence, his appeals wantonly disregarded, the dignity of his office trampled upon and his purposes insolently defied.

If Theodore Roosevelt had been really impulsive, rash, hasty or headstrong here was a situation in which those qualities would have appeared. No impulsive man, no man without the fullest control over himself, would have endured these affronts to himself and to the dignity of his great office.

If Theodore Roosevelt had for one instant forgotten that he was president of the United States and as such must be ever ready to sink every personal consideration and to make any individual sacrifice for the public good, he would have resented these affronts with every one of the vast and multiplied powers which the people have placed in his hands.

But the president saw that here the vital interests of the American people could not be served by a San Juan charge—that the solution of this problem demanded not only courage and resolution, but also tact and infinite patience.

And Theodore Roosevelt, while abating no jot of resolution, was patient and long-suffering. He demeaned himself as became the chief magistrate of the prudent, patient and law-abiding American people. Having defined the issue unmistakably—having shown the people the cause of their suffering—he waited. He could afford to wait, and he knew how to wait.

And he won. He won for himself and for all the people. He won absolutely, completely and without conditions. He won not by using the vast powers of his great office. He won by directing straight at the point of resistance and by maintaining upon that point the unceasing and unrelenting pressure of public opinion.

No rash, hasty or impulsive man could have won such a victory by such means. Only a cautious, patient, conservative, steadfast man—a man great enough to ignore every provocation—a man strong enough to refrain from using his strength—could have won such a victory.

And by that victory Theodore Roosevelt has proved himself not only courageous but cautious, not only resolute but patient, not only fearless but devoted to his people's weal, as strong in endurance as in action—a great president.

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Minor Scenes and Incidents Sketched on the Spot.

"Members of the Grand Army carried away from Washington some impressions of the city which were not entirely pleasant," writes a correspondent of the Chicago Journal. "They were not of the city or of the weather, for both were beautiful and at their best. But there is something about Washington's people—always excepting some—which carries a suggestion of a spirit which is more than inhospitable. It is the spirit of 'do' and 'work' in that colloquial sense which has become familiar to all. The Washingtonian—always excepting those who are not that way—is 'on the make.' He has something in common with the 'sharper' and the 'bunco' man. The resident population—with the exceptions above noted—are versed in the art of getting a living out of the government or out of other people. It is a game of getting something for nothing or a good deal for a little. It is the habit which has given new significance to such words as 'soak,' 'graft' and 'bilk.' It is that manifestation of human nature which reverses the golden rule and 'does' the stranger within your gates and 'does' him brown—because you have him where you want him.

"The Washingtonian swung out his bunting and it was a signal to 'charge.' Under its fluttering folds he charged right valiantly. The serried ranks of hotel men, boarding house keepers, hack drivers and purveyors of amusement closed in upon the boys in blue and what they did to their pocketbooks makes Cold Harbor and the Wilderness seem kind. Everybody had a good time—if he didn't mind the expense. The natives had the time of their lives. Not even new congressmen or politicians in search of foreign missions are so easy. The veterans were out to spend their money and the natives were present to help them to do it.

Washington is a great and beautiful city, but if the spirit of its resident population (always excepting the nice people) were to be typified by anything symbolic it should be a leech rampant, with the Latin for 'I graft,' inscribed all over it."

Anybody with a hankering for the delightful post of tombstone inspector at $1,000 can have the job by passing an examination on tombstone art on November 11. The examination will be conducted by the United States civil service commission. The vacancy is in the quartermaster's department of the army and the duties will be mostly at Boston. To pass the examination it is requisite that the candidate know about tombstones, the material of which they are made and what to put on and under them. He, or she, should be able to read, write and figure inscriptions and a little exercise in a tombstone factory would be of inestimable advantage.

It may be stated that cemetery experience is not required. But in the examination experience counts 50 per cent, while all the rest of the things together count the other 50. No night work is required of the tombstone inspector. Most of the work will be clerical in its character and half of the examination is in the branches usually given for clerks; the other half is exclusively tombstone. Some knowledge of material, quality, cost of stone, and inscriptions will be needed.

"Some years ago," writes the Washington correspondent of the Boston Transcript, "the Bureau of Harbor Statistics made a compilation of the length of time which would be necessary at the advance of wages resulting from all 'successful strikes' for the men to get back the money they had lost by being out of work. In some strikes, which were rated as 'successful,' it would take as long as six years for the employes to recoup themselves for their direct loss, although the average was only about three months. In the partially successful strikes, the designation of a compromise class, the length of time necessary averaged about one year. If the present strike should be settled now, after twenty-one weeks of idleness, on the basis of a ten per cent increase, it would ordinarily take four years for the miners to get their money back. But in practice it would take them a very much less time, since their work would be steadier for the next year than ever before and aside from the customers who have been driven away by the strike, never to return, there would be about so much demand to be met anyway. A five per cent increase in wages would be very slow in making good the immediate losses.

"But the greater loss to miner and operator alike will come in the popular education which this strike has afforded in the use of substitutes. This is really important in view of the vanishing supply of anthracite, and its effect on the immediate market will probably be marked. It seems likely, too, that congress will repeal the duty on coal this winter, at least upon grades approximating anthracite, and this would be doubtless something of a loss to the American producer unless it were done by means of a reciprocity treaty with Canada by which that country admitted our coal free. Then the traffic of accommodation along the border line would amount to about as much in one direction as in the other.

Light for the Dark Spots.

Springfield Republican.

There is a certain significance in the fact that the British royal commission appointed to investigate the conduct of the Boer war has begun its work by closing its doors to the press and examining all witnesses in private. This means, if anything, that an elegant coat of whitewash for everyone concerned is contemplated.

MODERN KNIGHTS OF THE ROADS.

Washington Post: Those Lincoln express robbers appear to have worked the "community of interests" theory for all it is worth.

Chicago Chronicle: For the first time within the memory of man the Nebraska express robbers got money instead of a few empty potato sacks and similar booty which they invariably obtained heretofore—if we are to credit the express company officials.

Philadelphia Record: Modern "knights of the road" still find business good in the far west, notwithstanding stringent federal and state laws designed to curb and check their activities. Extension of methods of travel and expansion of population have not eliminated train robbery, but have operated rather to afford readier means of escape to the marauders.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Perhaps some day the railroad companies will anticipate these hold up knights by preparing a welcome for them. It might take the form of a steel plated car, or a steel-jacketed messenger; or there might be a fearless sharpshooter aboard with a reputation for aiming to kill. Other means of making the train robbers' occupation an arduous one could be devised. And very likely it wouldn't take more than one lively encounter to knock all the romance out of the business, and incidentally save the express companies a lot of good money.

PERSONAL NOTES.

If Russell Sage has consented to leave Wall street he is certainly sick.

Mr. Hill has exacted a promise from Bird S. Coler that the latter will not sing on the stump. Bird is said to be quite a songster.

The mew of a cat saved a family from death by suffocation in Worcester, Mass., and hereafter the cats can practice their nocturnes with impunity around that domicile.

President Roosevelt made no attempt to pronounce the name of the crown prince of Siam at their meeting. The doctors want Mr. Roosevelt to get well as soon as possible.

Andrew Carnegie's secretary says that during July, August and September Mr. Carnegie received from 400 to 500 applications for assistance in the establishment of free libraries.

It is said that in one day recently Howard Frothingham, representing the associated banks on the floor of the New York exchange, loaned $13,000,000 at an average interest of 12½ per cent.

The property of the late John W. Mackay in the state of New York is valued at $2,500,000, against which there is no indebtedness. The inheritance tax which the state will receive foots up to $125,000.

Charles A. Lockard and John O. Nye, two white men of Syracuse, N. Y., have been adopted as memebrs of the Seneca tribe of Indians. Two other whites, Uriah and Palmer Cummings, who joined the tribe several years ago, have become chiefs and controlling spirits in the Seneca nation.

One of the most interesting passengers among those brought to New York by the American liner St. Paul on its latest trip from Southampton was Miss Grace Nailor, 16 years old and a full-blooded Indian. After the battle of Wounded Knee, which was fought in South Dakota fifteen years ago, a soldier found a baby girl on the battlefield and took her to Captain Nailor. Mrs. Nailor adopted her, educated her, took her abroad and now Miss Grace is a Washington favorite. Captain and Mrs. Nailor accompanied their adopted daughter from Europe.

Thomas F. Walsh, the multimillionaire and former owner of the bonanza camp, Bird gold mine, at Ouray, and former president of the National Irrigation association, spent money with a lavish hand during the three days' session of the irrigation congress at Colorado Springs. Mr. Walsh not only spent money like water for the entertainment and happiness of his friends and the delegates, but felt much aggrieved to think that he could not part with more of his gold. His hotel bill was $1,000, to which was added an itemized account of $6,000 for "extras."

NO THEOLOGY IN THE SCHOOLS.

Significance of the Decision of the Nebraska Supreme Court.

Kansas City Star.

The decree of the supreme court of Nebraska forbidding the recitation of the Lord's Prayer and the singing of Moody and Sankey hymns in the public schools does not interfere in the slightest degree with the pursuit of these exercises in the Sunday schools, nor around the family hearthstone, though it is feared that the church people will hardly be able to lay hold on this source of consolation. Daniel Freeman, who carried the matter to the courts, advanced the plea that he does not believe in the bible nor in the singing of spiritual hymns, and that it is the province of the public schools which he as a taxpayer helps to support, to give the children who attend them instructions in the text books provided for advancing the cause of popular education.

The supreme court of Nebraska holds that this contention is just and has proceeded to restrain religious exercises in the secular schools. This view of the matter seems to be pretty generally accepted now in all the states and it is no longer regarded by liberal minded people as a blow at Christianity. There are certain conscientious and righteous persons, though, who will protest strenuously against this decree, though they would certainly object to the teachings of any tenets other than their own in the Sunday schools which they help to keep up.

EARNINGS THAT MEAN ROBBERY.

Dividends on Stock Watered to the Saturation Point.

Minneapolis Times.

With all the glee of big headlines and redundant superlative the papers owned or controlled by Mr. James J. Hill or hypnotized into a belief in his altruism publish the fact that the earnings of the Great Northern railway increased during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, more than $8,000,000, while the operating expenses increased little more than $2,000,000. As the earnings prior to this were large enough to pay handsome dividends on stock watered to the saturation point, we submit that this added $6,000,000 net is plainly stolen from the producers, shippers and consumers.

What other possible way is there of looking at it? Here is a common carrier that takes toll of prosperity to such an extent that it gets by far the larger share of the grist. If the money actually invested in the Great Northern were fairly given, as its securities, it could pay from 35 to 40 per cent dividends from the present earnings and then have a surplus for stock dividends or for its strong box.

This is true to some extent of the Northern Pacific, although the amount of money invested in that road was much larger than that of its parallel neighbor, because of divers and sundry lootings that occurred well within the memory of middle age.

It is not to be wondered at that every convention of men assembled for the purpose of making public utterance emphasizes the indisputable fact that overcapitalization is one of the curses of this country today—is one of the most gigantic "evils" of the great trusts. Of course we all know why the stock is watered, swelled and inflated as it is—we all knew that it is because owners, promoters and executives would not dare declare the dividends that would accrue from actual investments.

It is impossible not to see that the handwriting on the wall spells government ownership for railways as well as for coal mines unless there is a far more radical reduction in rates than has even been hinted at by the multi-millionaires. It were foolish to shut one's eyes to the dangers of such ownership, especially as affecting railways. It would place in the hands of the party in power a tremendous machinery to keep there, would give a political leverage that used maleficently would be dangerous to the very life of the republic. However, it may be that as between two evils, federal control of lines of transportation and private rapacity, the people will eventually choose the former, for it rests with the people to choose—as the owners of railways very well know.

SMILING LINES.

Chicago Tribune: "What have you gone to smoking for, at your age?"
"I want to show my boys how easy it is to break off a bad habit."
"Then you are going to quit it?"
"Yes—as soon as I get the habit a little more firmly fixed."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Colonel Strong and Miss Yohe are reported to have decided to start a farm in Argentine."
"What will they raise?"
"I suppose it depends on the proximity of the nearest pawnbroker."

Indianapolis News: "Did that new doctor succeed in curing your husband of insomnia?"
"Yes, but the doctor's bill was so excessive that my husband cannot sleep now for worrying over how he is to pay it."

Philadelphia Press: "My!" exclaimed the shopper, "isn't $2 a yard high for this cloth?"
"Oh! No," the salesman reassured her. "It strikes me as very expensive. By the way, is the color positively jet-black?"
"No, indeed. It's called 'coal-black.' That's what makes it so expensive."

Chicago Post: The musician was talking, and the real estate agent was buried in thought.
"It's a symphony in A flat," explained the musician.
"First or second floor?" asked the real estate agent.

Washington Star: "It is impossible for a man to measure the influences which a single individual can exert in this world."
"That's right," answered Senator Borgham; "I've known a man to get as much as $100 for a vote when it wasn't worth $10."

WHEN THE FROST IS ON THE PUNKIN

James Whitcomb Riley.

When the frost is on the punkin and the fodder's in the shock,
And you hear the kyouck and gobble of the struttin' turkey-cock,
And the clackin' of the guineys, and the cluckin' of the hens,
And the rooster's hallylooyer as he tiptoes on the fence;
Oh, it's then's the time a feller is a-feelin' at his best,
With the risin' sun to greet him from a night of peaceful rest,
As he leaves the house, bare-headed, and goes out to feed the stock,
When the frost is on the punkin and the fodder's in the shock.

They's something kindo' harty-like about the atmosfere
When the heat of summer's over and the coolin' fall is here—
Of course we miss the flowers, and the blossoms on the trees,
And the mumble of the hummin'-birds and buzzin' of the bees;
But the air is appetizin', and the landscape through the haze
Of a crisp and sunny morning of the airly autumn days
Is a pictur' that no painter has the colorin' to mock—
When the frost is on the punkin and the fodder's in the shock.

The husky, rusty russel of the tossels of the corn,
And the raspin of the tangled leaves, as golden as the morn;
The stubble in the furries—kindo' lonesome-like, but still
A-preachin' sermons to us of the barns they growed to fill;
The strawstack in the medder, and the reaper in the shed;
The hosses in theyr stalls below—the clover overhead!—
Oh, it sets my hart a-clickin' like the tickin' of a clock,
When the frost is on the punkin and the fodder's in the shock!

Then your apples all is gethered, and the ones a feller keeps
Is poured around the cellar-floor in red and yeller heaps;
And your cider-makin's over, and your wimmern-folks is through
With their mince and apple-butter, and theyr souse and sausage, too;
I don't know how to tell it—but ef sich a thing could be
As the angels wantin' boardin', and they'd call around on me—
I'd want to 'commodate 'em—all the whole-endurin' flock,
When the frost is on the punkin and the fodder's in the shock!

LUMBAGO
IS EASY TO
CET
AND JUST AS EASY TO
CURE
IF YOU USE
St. Jacobs Oil.