THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss:
George B. Tzschuck, 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 Sunday Bee printed during the month of September, 1902, was as follows:

1	30,130	16	31,150
2	30,740	17	31,020
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	30,625
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15	31,050	30	31,160

Total 928,225
Less unsold and returned copies.... 10,144

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Net daily average.....30,602

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

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

Have you registered? Last chance next week Saturday.

To our departing guests of the Christian church convention—come again and come often.

Why should the small home owner pay the taxes that should be borne by the great railway corporations? Why?

Even after the registration lists have been closed it is not too late to register a kick on election day against non-resident representation.

Some people are never satisfied. Here is one set of critics trying to find fault with President Roosevelt for not settling the coal strike before the men struck.

The danger is that members of the strike arbitration commission who are supposed to serve without pay may strike for higher wages and shorter hours.

Governor Cummins has been compelled to abandon his campaigning tours because of almost total loss of the use of his voice. Colonel Bryan's vocal powers, however, are still unimpaired.

Don't forget that a constitutional amendment is to be voted up or voted down by the people of Nebraska at the coming election. Vote on the proposition one way or the other—don't let it drop by mere neglect.

Remember that the school board has unlimited power to impose taxes on all the property in Omaha. The demand for a reduced tax rate must be met as much by the school board as by the members of other local taxing bodies.

In a general way, Elizabeth Cady Stanton agrees with the supreme court of Nebraska—only she thinks that, if expurgated in accordance with her theory of woman's rights, the bible might then be safely read in the public schools.

Governor Stone has ordered the Pennsylvania National Guard withdrawn from the coal fields as no longer needed. The taxpayers of Pennsylvania, however, will have a forcible reminder of this little dress parade when the bills come in.

It will be a long time before the United States government will see the color of Turkish money in payment of Miss Stone's ransom. But if the brigands could be compelled to listen to her lectures they would doubtless cheerfully return every cent.

Out in Colorado Colonel Bryan is fighting the populists, who have full state, county and legislative tickets in the field. The colonel is doing his very best to defeat them and it is only where they are playing second fiddle to the democracy that he is sweet on them.

If the weather measured out to Omaha when entertaining church conventions is a criterion, our Christian friends must be in far greater favor than our Methodist brethren. When the Methodists held their great quadrennial conference in Omaha it rained almost incessantly every day of their sojourn.

Owing to misplaced types in the local democratic organ, the democratic candidate for governor is made to declare that he "gives full credit to Rosewater" for the settlement of the great anthracite coal strike. The editor of The Bee has been blamed so often for imaginary offenses that to be given credit that does not belong to him is a new and novel experience.

MAINTAIN THE WAGE STANDARD.

In one of his speeches just before returning to Washington President Roosevelt said that the tariff rate must never fall below that which will protect the American workingman by allowing for the difference between the general labor cost here and abroad, so as to at least equalize the conditions arising from the difference in the standards of labor here and abroad—"a difference which it should be our aim to foster insofar as it represents the needs of better educated, better paid, better fed and better clothed workingmen of a higher class than any to be found in a foreign country." Mr. Roosevelt added that at all hazards and no matter what else is sought for by changes of the tariff, "the American workman must be protected in his standard of wages—that is, in his standard of living—and he must be secured the fullest opportunity of employment." This is the sound American policy, always observed by the republican party.

Wages in England, according to a recent official report, have materially declined in all of the industries within the past year and a further decrease is threatened. The explanation is readily found in the decline of British industries, which in the opinion of so competent an authority as Andrew Carnegie are not likely to recover fully their former standing. In Germany wages have not been so low at any other time since the beginning of the industrial development of that country, a quarter of a century ago, as at present. In other countries of continental Europe the labor conditions are no better, and in some of them much worse, than in Germany. An American who recently returned from an extended tour of Europe stated that he found the condition of the working classes in nearly every country deplorable. Evidence of this is seen in the large European emigration.

Certainly no considerable body of Americans can wish to see labor in this country reduced to European conditions. Well employed and well paid labor is the basis of prosperity. When all the people are at work at good wages every industry thrives. "To insure our growth in civilization and wealth," said one of the wisest of American statesmen, "we must not only have wages as high as they are now, but constantly and steadily increasing. In my judgment upon wages and the consequent distribution of consumable wealth is based all our hopes of the future and all the possible increase of our civilization." How shall the wage standard be maintained? Manifestly by continuing the policy that has given the United States the first place among the industrial nations and created here the greatest labor market of the world. The democratic tariff policy proposes a departure from this. It demands the overthrow of protection, the only guarantee of the American wage rate and the American standard of living. It proposes that which would destroy thousands of industries, throw millions of people out of employment and bring down the wages of labor here to the European level.

No class of our people are so deeply concerned in this as the wage earners, with whom it largely rests to determine whether or not republican tariff policy shall be sustained and continued.

THE COMMISSION ORGANIZED.

The "anthracite coal strike commission," as it is designated in the president's letter of instructions, has organized, with Judge Gray as chairman. It is presumed that everybody who has taken an interest in the appointment of this commission is aware of the fact that Judge Gray is on the bench of the United States circuit court, to which he was appointed by President McKinley, previous to which he was a United States senator and held other very important public positions.

The president's instructions are brief, merely stating that the commission will endeavor to establish the relations between the employers and the wage-workers on a just and permanent basis and as far as possible do away with any causes for the recurrence of such difficulties. The prompt response of the members of the commission to the invitation of the president shows them to be deeply interested in the task that is before them and gives promise that there will be no unnecessary delay in prosecuting the inquiry and reaching a decision.

Meanwhile, the situation in a part of the anthracite region continues somewhat unsettled, but there is reason to hope that within a week or two everything will be satisfactorily adjusted.

A STRAIN ON HUMAN CREDULITY.

President James J. Hill, in his testimony at St. Paul in the merger case, overshot the mark and put too great a strain upon credulity. The Great Northern magnate insisted that the stockholders of the merged companies acted solely as individuals and of their own free will and accord in exchanging their stocks for those of the holding company. If he had rested the case of the merger on purely administrative grounds he might have gained credit at least for candor. For it can be plausibly argued that important economies may be effected by consolidation of management and that a holding company can be used to secure protection against speculative raids in the stock market and the attacks of hostile interests. These and similar considerations are a legitimate apology for consolidations.

But when President Hill asserts that no thought of restraining competition was in the minds of the few manipulators who have sought to bring under a common control the two great directly competing systems of the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific, together with the Burlington system, and that the multitude of their stockholders acted individually and as free agents, he simply impairs his own credibility. It is true, of course, that individual stockholders could give or withhold their consent, but the scheme would have been carried through just the same. The majority of them, counted by the head, were not consulted in forming the plan and their consent was not essential to its consummation. Their dissent, if persisted in, would simply have involved them in inconvenience and loss. It is not strange that they went through the form of agreeing to the inevitable, whether they believed that its result would be advantageous or not to their interests as minority stockholders.

The point of the government's case is that the merger operates essentially in restraint of trade and competition. President Hill fails to meet this point, although he tries hard to do it. It is doubtless true that he can specify some specific reductions in the printed rate schedules of the different systems since the merger was conceived. But he does not show a single reduction on any other basis than the old one of charging all the traffic will bear, and the merger necessarily takes away any check of competition, so far as the merged systems are concerned, which existed when their fundamental interest as independent systems was to get all the business possible away from each other. It will be better for all merger managers to be candid and to meet squarely the facts which are obvious to everybody.

TIME FOR A SPECIFIC DECLARATION.

The candidates for the legislature on the republican county ticket are, in the main, well qualified for representing the citizens and taxpayers of Douglas county in the legislature and would, under ordinary conditions, receive the undivided support of the rank and file of the party, even though they owe their nominations to delegates elected by imported voters and repeaters, who carried four or five wards in the city of Omaha, to insure the nomination of David H. Mercer.

The failure of the county convention to make any declaration with regard to the vital local issues, or to pledge the candidates nominated to reforms demanded by the great majority of taxpaying citizens, has naturally created the impression that the men on the republican legislative ticket are identified with the tax-shirking railroad corporations as against the taxpayers and cannot be depended upon to stand up for the interests of their constituents against the interests of the corporations.

There is also a widespread impression that the candidates on the republican legislative ticket, who owe their nominations in part at least to the Mercer-Baldwin police commission, will oppose home rule in every shape and form. In other words, that they will oppose any change in the charter that would give Omaha the right to elect its police and fire commissioners instead of leaving their appointment to the governor.

On the other hand, the candidates on the fusion legislative ticket are pledged by their state platform to the abatement of grievances resulting from the undervaluation of railroad property, and while they have as yet failed to give positive assurances individually that they will strike out of the city charter the provision under which more than $15,000,000 worth of railroad property is assessed for less than 2 per cent of its value, by the platform on which they were nominated they are morally bound to do so. On the home rule issue the fusion delegation is squarely committed, and especially on the provision abolishing governor-appointed police and fire commissions, collectively and individually, and thousands of republicans who favor these reforms will vote for them unless the republican legislative candidates come forward individually and collectively with satisfactory pledges in support of these reforms.

The time for making such a declaration is now at hand. It remains for the candidates on the legislative ticket to define their positions. If they fail to do so they must take the responsibility for the consequences.

In Wisconsin the republican candidates stand pledged to increased railroad taxation. Why should not republican candidates in Nebraska emulate their example? The Wisconsin railroads paid $1,650,000 in taxes this year, but the republicans of Wisconsin insist that they have not paid enough by about $1,000,000. The Nebraska railroads claim to have paid $1,160,000 in taxes last year, and that includes taxes on lands and properties outside of their right-of-way, when by rights they should pay from $2,000,000 to $2,200,000.

According to the Associated Press dispatches, the directors of the Union Pacific railroad at their session in New York Thursday informally discussed the threatened strike of trainmen, but it has not been divulged whether they discussed the lockout of the machine shop men and the derangement of their train service all along the line, which has already caused so much inconvenience and loss to patrons of the road.

The purport of President Hill's testimony is that the Burlington-Great Northern merger is a purely humanitarian and benevolent enterprise in which no such sordid motive as corporation gains was dreamed of. The court must have felt like taking up a collection for so zealous and unselfish a missionary scheme.

Give Them Room.

Chicago Record-Herald.

Some of the independent steel companies are getting ready to fight the big trust. Or it may be that they desire to be absorbed at profitable figures.

A Lost Campaign Cry.

Boston Transcript.

One does not hear much about "imperialism" in this campaign. To be sure, there are references to it in democratic platforms, but the real party leaders fight shy of it or denounce it very mildly. All of which suggests that the democracy will, in the event of succeeding to power, simply consider our "possessions" to be the same as our other territories. There is, apparently, a growing disposition with the average voter to regard "imperialism" as about as vital as Mrs. Gamp's friend, Mrs. Harris.

Up to the Coal Dealers.

Philadelphia Record.

Now that peace is restored between the miners and the mine operators it is about time for the retail coal dealers to make peace with the public.

Hot Air from Bacolod.

Baltimore American.

The sultan of Bacolod renews his demand for one war, hot, with tobasco sauce. The sultan of Bacolod may find, when his order is served, that the check is so large that he will be unable to fee the waiter.

Staggering Sample of Graft.

Boston Globe.

A British blue book discloses the fact that Captain Smith, the officer who bought mules in New Orleans for South African service, pocketed a commission on every purchase, making $500,000 thereby, they say in New Orleans. This is an item in the price that staggers the British taxpayer.

Mental Alarms Stilled.

Minneapolis Journal.

And now that the dreadful imperialistic army, which used to deprive our democratic friends of much needed sleep, is reduced to 60,000, what has become of that menace of militarism and those predictions that for years and years we would be pouring the youth of the land into the maw of the Philippine war?

Admirable Leadership.

Chicago Record-Herald.

Even those out of sympathy with the objects and policy of the United Mine Workers' union cannot withhold from its president, John Mitchell, admiration for the candor, patience and singleness of purpose he has displayed during the prolonged coal strike. From the beginning he counseled moderation in the making of demands and throughout he opposed anything like a resort to violence in enforcing them. He first sought to obviate the calling of a strike by negotiation, and has consistently advocated arbitration for its settlement. The miners overruled his judgment in declaring the strike, but throughout its continuance they have accorded to his leadership devoted and unfaltering support.

Last Penalty for Misdeeds.

Minneapolis Times.

A life of tragedy has come to a tragic close. James Younger, outlaw in his youth, wounded many times in battle with officers of the law and their posses, prisoner of the state for many years and finally released on parole, has put an end to his own life by the pistol. It is said that there was an affair of the heart in the drama, but the difficulties of his new life and suffering caused by the wounds received long ago may have had much to do with the determination to put an end to his existence. Of his early career naught can be said in extenuation. That he behaved well in prison and strove to be a self-supporting member of society after his release is a fact. He has paid the penalty of his misdeeds; the chapter is closed as it began.

DISTRIBUTING THE CREDIT.

Part Payed by Newspapers in Settling the Coal Strike.

Philadelphia Press.

A good many efforts are being made to apportion the credit for bringing the coal strike to an end. Much praise, and justly, is given to President Roosevelt for his share in the result. President Mitchell of the miners' union is also given his allowance of commendation, and, lastly, public opinion is praised for aiding materially in the settlement.

There is a fourth factor, however, of which little notice has been taken, but without which the third factor, or public opinion, would have been largely inoperative. And that fourth factor is the newspapers. They could easily have misled or influenced public opinion and so have prolonged the strike and encouraged violence and bloodshed. To their credit be it said they did neither. They kept the public correctly informed as to occurrences from day to day all through the five months' struggle, and in their comments they held the balance so impartially between miners and operators that all could know what was happening and form a correct judgment as to the situation. In this way public opinion was not only informed but crystallized and brought to bear on both sides and a happy result reached.

In all its long career of usefulness it is doubtful if the newspapers ever rendered a greater service to the public than they did during the recent strike. They also demonstrated the long stride taken in the fairness and fullness with which events are chronicled and treated by the newspapers. No labor trouble was ever reported so fully or criticised so fairly as the recent coal strike, and as a consequence the public knew exactly what was occurring, what the merits of each side of the controversy were and how it ought to be settled. This service of the newspapers should not be ignored in apportioning the credit for bringing in sight a happy end to the great coal strike of 1902.

MANIA FOR GAMBLING.

Intense Ambition to Get Rich Becoming a National Epidemic.

Harper's Weekly.

Among the many world records held by this country at the present time is that of gambling. It crops out all over the country—in the street urchin; in the university youth; in the clerk and the workman; in society; in the family even (where one night a week is often set apart for an "innocent" little game of poker); in the gambling establishments which the law is powerless to suppress; at the race tracks, and, above all, in Wall street. It is safe to say that more gambling goes on in Greater New York every day than in any other community in the world, not excepting the kingdom of gambling, Monaco. The dishonesty, corruption and misery entailed are stupendous and heartrending to contemplate. At first sight this incurable mania for gambling with which we are afflicted seems a heinous and unmixed evil. It is bad enough, in all conscience, and it is not our purpose to plead for it. But as madness is often the result of some fine quality or power becoming excessive or going wrong, so gambling seems to be a diseased form of a spirit which has made the prosperity of America—the spirit of enterprise. In fact, enterprise is a sort of gambling. A man gauges his savings, his time, his energy, in a scheme which he hopes will yield him fivefold, tenfold, a hundredfold, but whose success is almost as problematical as the fall of a roulette ball, the finish of a horserace, or the fluctuation of the stock market. The difference between gambling and genuine enterprise is that in the former a man wagers on pure hazard, often pitting his reason against a mechanical thing that has nothing to do with reason except to mock it, while in the latter he bets on his own power and resource. Gambling and enterprise are both the expression of an intense ambition to get rich. And as long as that ambition remains the moving principle in American activity, there will be this double expression of it—enterprise and gambling, the one leading to prosperity, the other, more often than not, to poverty and ruin and all degradation.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Some recently published statistics in relation to the expansion westward of the Polish race in Prussia have provoked much uneasy comment in Berlin. In 1861 the Poles outside the eastern provinces of the monarchy numbered: In Pomerania, 3,677; in Brandenburg, 16; in Rhenish Prussia, 16; in the province of Saxony, 1. According to the census of 1900, the numbers were as follows: In Pomerania, 14,200; in Brandenburg, 24,300; in Saxony, 24,700; in Schleswig-Holstein, 4,200; in Hanover, 10,600; in Westphalia, 91,500; in Hesse-Nassau, 1,500; in Rhenish Prussia 25,500. In Berlin alone, with its suburbs of Charlottenburg, there are no fewer than 18,500 Poles of pure race, while in Prussia there are 3,323,000 persons of Slavonic race who speak only Polish, or Wendish, or one of these languages and German. Is is estimated that 10 per cent of the whole population of Prussia is Slavonic, while the proportion of Slavs in the population of the whole empire is 6½ per cent. The statistics of 1861 are, doubtless, imperfect, since in those days no accurate record of the precise distribution of languages in Prussia was obtainable. There can be no doubt, however, of the enormous expansion of the Polish race, and the westward migration of the Poles to Brandenburg, Saxony, Westphalia and Rhenish Prussia consequent upon the recent industrial development is a most significant fact.

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According to consular reports, Berlin, although a busy manufacturing city, is one of the cleanest and best kept in Europe. The smokeless condition of the Berlin atmosphere is ascribed to three facts: The preponderant use of coke and briquettes, which are practically smokeless; the skillful scientific construction of boiler furnaces and chimneys, and, finally, the high standard of skill that is taught and enforced among firemen who stoke furnaces with coal for steam and manufacturing purposes. Before a man can assume such a charge he must be taught the theory and practice of economical, scientific firing, by which the coal is distributed in such a manner and quantity over the grate surface as to secure the most perfect combustion of its volatile elements. The Silesian coal used in Berlin in most large steam plants and factories is rich in bitumen and would rank below many of the bituminous coals of the United States, and yet the long, dense, trailing clouds of smoke from mill and factory chimneys which are so familiar a sight in many American cities are rarely seen in that section of Germany, where the indiscriminate shoveling of raw bituminous coal into the steam and other furnaces is considered an ignorant and wasteful proceeding.

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The mortality from cholera in Egypt, where no less than 30,000 have perished from that scourge since the middle of July, has raised the whole question of England's responsibility, especially in relation to the Mecca privileges. Most competent authorities are agreed that if it were not for these migrations of the faithful it would not be difficult to keep the cholera out of Egypt. Some pertinent and inconvenient questions are asked now by casual correspondents of the London newspapers. Among them is the inquiry whether England, having undertaken the administration of Egypt is not bound to protect her inhabitants by the enforcement of obvious sanitary regulations? It is a matter of historical record that Lord Cromer brought this matter to the attention of the Khedive some time ago, but the latter then shrank from taking any measures which might be considered as a wilful interference with the rights of true believers. Now, however, when his people have been dying by the tens of thousands, there is a growing feeling that religious prejudices ought to be subordinated to the general interests of humanity. Wholly apart from the loss of life, the cholera plague has been the indirect cause of a large decrease of revenue. To make matters worse, there was a "bad" Nile, this year, and only the most strenuous exertions can prevent widespread suffering among the fellaheen. Sooner or later the Mecca pilgrimages must be regulated or abolished, but the matter is one of extraordinary delicacy and difficulty.

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The politics of Crete has been intermittently active since the days of the Minotaur, with no sign of subsidence embellishing its ever romantic and enchanting horizons. At present its contending parties are battling for and against annexation to Greece, with no advantage in the betting on either side. Greece, herself is in leading strings, financially run by the rest of Europe, and in poor circumstances generally; the annexationists with the peninsula government is the only expedient open to it which promises any efficient measure of relief. The present regime produces burdens quite as heavy as its former Turkish rule imposed, though the government is admitted to be much better and more equitable. In the political settlement after the Greco-Turkish war the island demanded self-government, and got it, but it now seems to be nearly as discontented as before. But there is no pleasing some islands, whatever may be done for them.

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The last section of the tail of Finland's independent nationality has just disappeared down the ravenous Muscovite gullet, and the whole fabric is now undergoing the benevolent assimilation which Russia has always been so ready and willing to provide for its neighbors. The four new ordinances just promulgated at Helsingfors provide, first, that the senate and its procedures shall be wholly under the control of the governor general; the second empowers the same authority to dismiss any official not appointed by the czar; the third puts the law courts under like control, and under the fourth it is forbidden to bring any official of the state or any grade to trial without the consent of his superiors. So far as statutes go the country is as completely Russianized as the Russian section of Poland and with the same effect on the sentiments of those belonging to the extinguished nationality.

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The British admiralty intends to find out, if it possibly can do so, what the trouble is with its torpedo craft, several of which have developed structural weakness within the last twelvemonth. To do this the admiralty will sacrifice the 5-year-old destroyer Wolf, which cost $1,250,000. This vessel has been placed in a specially fitted dry dock, where it will be hung by its ends, its middle being unsupported, to see if the strain amidships is enough to break its back. If it survives this experiment it will be hung across a cable, its ends being left unsupported. It would seem that a less expensive investigation might be made, but if the British naval authorities find why their torpedo craft are too apt to go to pieces at sea the cost of the experiment will not be considered exorbitant. The nature of the experiment shows how greatly the admiralty is disturbed over the weakness of its vessels.

What Makes for Temperance.

New York World.

It is a fact proved by drink statistics that America is becoming more temperate, but the best authorities do not attribute the improvement to the effects of legal penalties. Hard drinkers are no longer countenanced by desirable society. This is one reformatory force, and a stronger one yet is the increasing demand in many lines of business for men who are always sober and reliable.

TIGHTENING HIS GRIP.

Mr. Harriman's Moves on the Railroad Chess Board.

Portland Oregonian.

Every move in the transcontinental railroad field reveals additional firmness in the grasp of Mr. Harriman. Through his new contract with the St. Paul he gets into the territory of the northern lines about as effectively as the northern roads entered Union Pacific territory through acquisition of the Burlington. By the same stroke he destroyed the motive of the St. Paul for building an independent line to the Pacific, thus protecting Union Pacific interests at an important point. Now he announces a comprehensive navigation plan that will give him advantages in the Oriental trade and adequate facilities for reaching all parts of the Pacific. These moves show clearness of vision, a steadfast purpose and executive strength.

The bare announcement of the intention of the Oregon Short Line to father steamship lines from Portland to the Orient and along the American coast from Mexico to Alaska leaves the project open to a great variety of speculation. The Harriman influence is supposed to dominate Pacific Mail, now and for many years operating from San Francisco. It has for some time been clear, however, that Pacific mail does not fill all the needs of the Harriman system for transportation on the Pacific Pacific ocean. This was first apparent when the Portland & Asiatic Steamship company was first organized. Presumably the Portland & Asiatic was put in the field as an experiment and its success is the basis for this movement for more expansive service. At any rate, it bears evidence of a well matured plan and there will be great interest in its development.

Mr. Harriman has transmitted the St. Paul from a fierce competitor into an ally. He has thereby deprived another competitor, the Missouri Pacific, of an important element in its plan of reaching the Pacific coast on an independent basis. But the Missouri Pacific is not yet baffled, and there is great reason to believe that it will yet reach tidewater on this coast. It is possible that this will be effected through some arrangement with Harriman lines, but the two systems are competitors at so many points that the question of harmonizing their divergent interests presents many difficulties. The Missouri Pacific, and its allies, the Rio Grandes, now reach west to Salt Lake City. Being interested in getting away from the Union Pacific everything possible at its eastern end, the Missouri Pacific will probably find much trouble in getting satisfactory terms for use of Harriman lines at the western end, inasmuch as granting Missouri Pacific facilities for getting to the coast would inevitably result in increasing its competition in the east.

It is to be noted that Harriman and Gould are together in several important properties. They are on the boards of the Union Pacific and Pacific Mail. But this does not establish relations that insure harmony among all the properties they are interested in. Harriman's move toward breaking away from the exclusive rule of Pacific Mail, and Gould's ill-concealed desire to reach the Pacific seaboard with his own lines, suggests possibilities that may yet bring discord into the transcontinental field. It is not likely that St. Paul will be used aggressively against the northern lines—not so aggressively, perhaps, as the proposed new steamship service on the Pacific—but it will serve as a foil for Burlington, which Harriman has needed ever since he lost control of Northern Pacific through retirement of the preferred stock. Now it may be that taking the St. Paul alliance from the Missouri Pacific will give the latter road direction on its way to the Pacific that will rob it of danger to Union Pacific interests. If this theory should turn out to be true, it would shed additional light on recent transactions and add luster to Mr. Harriman's reputation as a railroad diplomat.

OUR GRAND ARMY.

Millions in the School the Hope of the Republic.

Chicago Record-Herald.

It is a good thing for the American who is inclined to listen to the doleful lamentations of the pessimist to turn away from the army in the Philippines for a moment and look at the greater army and mightier army described in the annual report of the United States commissioner of education, just submitted to the secretary of the interior.

The report of Commissioner Harris shows that the total of pupils in the schools, elementary, secondary and higher, both public and private, in the United States for the year ending June 30, 1901, was 17,299,230, an increase of 278,520 pupils over the previous year. Of this number 15,710,394 were enrolled in schools supported by local and general taxation.

If we add to this enrollment those who attended certain special institutions like evening schools, commercial schools and schools of cookery and of special trades and vocations, we have a grand total of over seventeen and three-quarter millions of the population that received education for a longer or shorter period during the year.

An interesting feature of the report is the increased per capita expenditure for education. In 1870 the expenditure for schools per capita of the population was $1.64; the last year it was $2.93 per capita, the highest in the history of the country.

This army of seventeen million youngsters is the hope of the republic. It is the invincible defense of our institutions and of our democracy. No other army on the globe is comparable to it as a force for civilization and as bulwark for free and popular government.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

Tom Johnson's Ohio circus costs $2,000 a day, but Tom doesn't count the cost when working the plain people.

If President Roosevelt should become the guest of Grover Cleveland there will be a warm eruption in Lancaster county, Nebraska.

Hon. David B. Hill is again attracting attention in New York state. A riled citizen recently told him he was a descendant of Ananias.

The populist vote in Georgia dwindled to less than 6,000 at the state election in October. In 1900 they cast over 22,000 votes for their candidate for governor.

A rude swindle has victimized about 150 members of the Vermont legislature by collecting $1.50 each from them for a photographic souvenir which he failed to deliver. It is now proposed to appoint a guardian for the members.

Former Congressman James Hamilton Lewis of Washington, one of the old guard of Bryanism, has followed Charley Towne into the ranks of plutocracy. He has decided to locate in Chicago and become general counsel for corporations.

The Jane Jefferson (women's) Democratic club of Denver has taken out a thirty years' charter. It is hoped by the originators that the club, which was named in honor of the mother of Thomas Jefferson, will ultimately become a national organization of democratic women.

State Senator James R. Lanyon of the Sixth district of Connecticut understands the full significance of the axiom, "misfortunes never come singly." While the vote which defeated his renomination was being taken in a republican convention some villainous crook relieved him of a gold watch, $40 in cash and securities valued at $12,000.

The Massachusetts republican campaign managers are bestirring themselves. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge has canceled nearly all his outside dates to take the stump in his own state, and Senator Hoar, it is announced, will make at least three speeches before the close of the campaign. One of the three speeches he will deliver in Tremont Temple, Boston.

The democrats of the Seventh district of Massachusetts have gone over into another district to select a man for representative in congress. The gentleman nominated is ex-Mayor Arthur Lyman of Waltham. They have a good precedent. Democrats elected William Everett of Quincy to congress some years ago to represent a Massachusetts district of which he was not a resident.

George T. Beck, democratic nominee for governor of Wyoming, is a son of the late Senator Beck of Kentucky. The young man weighs over 300 pounds, but carries no superfluous flesh, being of vast frame. All over the far west he is known for his athletic powers, no man in the Big Horn basin caring to tackle him single-handed. He is a rancher and with certain rich men is interested in a scheme to reclaim by irrigation a large area of arid lands.

LAUGHING GAS.

Chicago Tribune: "Well, Riggsy, how are you making it? Got a situation yet?"
"Naw! Nuttin' but a job."

Washington Star: "What did you tell yoh Loss when he found out you was wearin' his clothes?"
"I done reproved him foh his lack of appreciation. I reminded him dat imitation were de sincerest flattery."

Philadelphia Press: "I came to tell you," said the visitor, "that at one time I had little faith in your panacea—"
"But it cured you?" interrupted the patent medicine man, eagerly.
"Yes, of the little faith I had."

Yonkers Statesman: She—I always heard tea was bad for the nerves.
He—Oh, it can't be; I see Lipton says he's coming over again to lift that cup.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "The sultan of Bacolod wants to fight Uncle Sam."
"I don't see how he can."
"Why can't he?"
"Because there is no place for him to go and get a reputation."

Washington Star: "I can't understand why so intensely thoughtful and sedate a man as Mr. Rooks wears those loud checkerboard trousers!"
"He says they assist him in mental relaxation. He uses them in figuring out chess problems."

Baltimore News: "And do you take a great deal of exercise?" we asked a man with the phenomenal muscular development.
"Well," he replied, "my wife insists it is my business to employ and discharge the servants."

Philadelphia Press: "See here!" said the hotel clerk, "you'll have to move on. We can't have any loitering around this hall."
"Why," replied the offender, "the head waiter told me to stay here till he came. I'm after a job as waiter."
"Oh! I beg your pardon. I thought you were only a guest."

TALKED ABOUT.

Nixon Waterman.

The neighbors talked about her nearly
everywhere they met;
They talked about her till she died; they
talk about her yet.
The high and low all spoke of her, as did
the old and young,
And every gossip tossed her name upon her
nimble tongue.

'Twas she who kissed the baby first and
blest its happy birth;
'Twas she who helped to guide its feet
through all the paths of earth;
'Twas she who watched beside the bed
whereon the dying lay;
'Twas she who soothed the stricken friends
when one was called away.

The neighbors talked about her nearly
everywhere they met;
They talked about her till she died; they
talk about her yet.
They talked about her wondrous hands, her
heart so full of love,
And now the angels talk of her who dwells
with them above.

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If you are looking for exclusive styles in Children's Suits you will find the handsomest and completest stock here.

These are very different from the ordinary clothing store qualities.

They are made for those who appreciate good materials, workmanship and styles that are new and correct.

Furnishings and hats to go with the suit.

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