

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year, \$1.00...

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. For the month of September, 1902, as follows: Total 30,150...

Have you registered? If not, register Saturday. Saturday is last chance to register.

Nebraska's 1902 corn crop is a hummer. But keep your eye, too, on Nebraska as a wheat state.

Why shouldn't a horse show in Omaha be successful? We have not only the people, but the horses, too.

A corner on rice is reported in China. And yet they say the Chinese are still centuries behind the times.

With due reference to the spellbinders, careful observation seems to disclose more interest in foot ball just now than in politics.

Anxious inquirer: No, railroad time tables are always abrogated in times of strike. The passenger has no rights the railroad is bound to respect.

Omaha retail cigar dealers have organized in anticipation of a bout with the tobacco trust. Where there is so much smoke there must be some fire.

Oom Paul Kruger has written a book. As long as he keeps off the lecture platform, however, he will be allowed to rest undisturbed and smoke his pipe in peace.

At last a glue trust, with \$6,000,000 capital has been incorporated. It would have been capitalized higher, except for the fear more water might weaken the product.

For the Nebraska farmer the conversion of the yellow sunlight into the yellow grain is only a prelude to the conversion of the yellow grain into the yellow coin.

General Botha declares that he and his compatriots would rather make history than write. It often happens, however, that the makers of history are also the best writers of history.

The worst thing that has happened to President Roosevelt lately is the threat made by Senator Harris of Kansas that the democrats might take him up for their presidential candidate.

It would be a grim joke if Parliament should now beat Yerkes after he has beat Morgan in London underground transit. But London, after all, will have to get some American to solve that problem.

KEYNOTE FOR ORGANIZED LABOR.

President Mitchell struck the keynote of success for the organized miners, and for organized labor universally, when he urged them to prove better workmen than the nonunion men.

It is essential that organized labor remember that there is still the great third party, as President Roosevelt calls it, the public, to deal with.

Combined corporations and their employees will in the future together be no more permitted arbitrarily to fix wages and prices too high than the farmer alone will be permitted to fix wages too low.

The future of organized labor, therefore, is conditioned, as President Mitchell's position implies, upon its own wisdom, upon deservings by efficiency of service which it claims in wages, upon thus addressing itself to the interest not merely of the employing corporations, but also of the consuming and ultimately deciding public.

SEEKING ORIENTAL TRADE.

The report that the management of the Harriman railroad lines will have constructed four mammoth ocean-going steamers, to ply between Portland, Ore., and Asiatic ports, suggests the keen interest that is being taken in the trade of the far east and the eager strife to secure it which the near future will develop.

The Hill lines are already building great steamships for this trade and are preparing to energetically develop commerce between the Pacific coast and the Orient. In these movements, involving the expenditure of many millions of dollars, is shown the faith of these sagacious railway magnates in the future of Asiatic commerce.

While these preparations are going on here there is no less activity on the part of our commercial rivals for securing Oriental business, so that the competition is to be sharp and vigorous, with the advantages by no means altogether on our side, though it ought to be safe to say that we shall undoubtedly secure our share.

It is quite possible, however, that the expectations in regard to the Asiatic market may not be fully realized. Mr. John Barrett, formerly United States minister to Siam and now commissioner general to Asia of the Louisiana Purchase exposition, says in a letter to the president of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce that one feature of the Chinese commercial situation cannot be too strongly impressed upon our people and that is, under no circumstances is there going to be a tremendous immediate expansion of Chinese supply and demand.

The process will be gradual. "American merchants or exporters who are figuring on making great fortunes in Chinese trade within a few years will be overwhelmingly disappointed. Large profits and results will be attained only through persistent, arduous mastery of the field."

The great and wealthy commercial houses of Europe are firmly established in the Orient and Mr. Barrett says they are prepared for a long fight with newcomers and will submit to a considerable reduction of their profits in order to retain the mastery of the situation. Moreover, new European firms, with large money backing, are opening branches all the time, while European governments are subsidizing steamship lines, many of which are running at a loss, in order to help their agents in the far east.

"Although China may have 400,000,000 people," says Mr. Barrett, "spread over an area of 4,000,000 square miles, and it is easy with a small rate per head, say \$3, to estimate Chinese foreign trade some day at \$2,400,000,000 per annum, no such grand total will be reached for several decades yet or until China is gridironed with railways."

He points out that the construction of railways from her principal treaty ports is the one great necessity for the material development of China and to provide these will be a work of years.

One advantage to this country is believed to be in the cordial feeling of friendship toward us in all the Oriental countries and particularly in China, but it is easy to overestimate the value of this in business. Sentiment does not ordinarily count for much in trade.

Perhaps all things being equal the merchants of China and other countries of the far east would give preference to American goods, but in order to secure their share of that trade our products must be as good in quality, as cheap in price and as well suited to the markets as the products of our commercial competitors.

THE PHILIPPINE CURRENCY.

The worst feature in Philippine conditions at present is in relation to the currency and congress will be strongly urged to remedy this. The decline in silver has worked much injury to the government of the islands as well as to the business interests and this situation must not be permitted to continue a day longer than is necessary to correct it.

Prof. Jenks of Cornell, who has been investigating conditions in the Orient, suggests a fixed rate of exchange with gold between the Philippines and the United States, the use of silver to be at the same time encouraged.

A representative of the Philippines who recently arrived in this country said that what is needed in the islands is a stable currency, that business cannot be done with the states without a fixed standard of money.

While the old days silver was generally three-fourths as much as gold, now the silver dollar is worth only about 40 cents in gold. He stated that the worst of it is there is no established ratio, the commission having authority to make the ratio whatever they see fit.

The evidence is conclusive that the position taken by the United States senate in regard to the Philippine currency was radically wrong. The house proposition was to put the currency on a gold basis and this is manifestly what should have been done.

In order to promote trade between the archipelago and the United States stability must be given to the money of the islands and the only certain way of effecting this is by establishing the gold basis. It is very probable that this will be done.

Taken altogether, the democrats and populists are pretty well fused in Nebraska on candidates to be voted on next week. In a few counties the so-called reformers, have failed to get together on a common local ticket, but they are for the most part counties in which republican success is fairly assured anyway.

It will not do for the republicans to count upon anything but complete fusion between the democrats and populists, if they fuse at all, because they have become accustomed to that plan of campaign now by more than six successive years of joint political action.

When the legislature meets, whether in minority or majority, the democratic and populist members will be found working together as if one party.

City Clerk Elbourne is entitled to the approval of all law-abiding citizens for his efforts to put a brake upon the rank abuses that have grown out of the swearing in of unregistered voters at primaries and elections.

The intention of the lawmakers was to require registration by all voters and make willful failure or neglect to register forfeit the franchise for the time being. The affidavit entrance to the ballot box was designed only for those who failed to register through no fault or neglect of their own, and no others should be allowed to enter by it.

Mercer's organettes are quoting what The Bee said in favor of Mercer's reelection in 1898. On this theory, anyone who supports a candidate for office once is committed to his support every time he may come up for office until the end of his natural days.

By the way, how are the expenses of the coal strike commission to be paid? This is a matter which has passed so far unnoted. These expenses will certainly be large. The arbitrators themselves cannot reasonably be expected to perform their labor without compensation.

Then there are clerk hire, traveling and other expenses to be met. Doubtless congress will make good upon suggestion of the president.

The drift everywhere is toward municipal home rule. The appointment by governors of municipal officers to administer city departments and spend money raised by local taxation is repugnant to the American idea of local self-government.

The people of Omaha are fully convinced of their ability to govern themselves without waiting for the aid or consent of any nonresident state officer.

Up to date neither Mercer nor his manager has ventured to enlighten the people of this district with the names of the butcher, the baker, the grocer, the tailor, the shoemaker in Omaha who has been enjoying the trade of our nonresident congressman. Surely a man with a family could not live in this city without patronizing a few tradesmen now and then.

Awarding the Credit. Kansas City Journal. It is due Secretary Wilson to say that under no previous administration of the Agricultural department has the country enjoyed finer October weather.

Effect of Hot Air. Detroit Free Press. After Mr. Bryan had been speaking for an hour and a quarter at Durango, Colo., the hall was found to be in flames. Mr. Bryan always was a warm proposition.

IMPORTANT LAW POINTS.

Penalty for Overcapitalization Decried by the Courts. Chicago News. One significant paragraph of the decision handed down by the Illinois supreme court in the street railway cases should not be allowed to pass unnoted.

It contains the following quotation from a decision of the United States supreme court: "If a railroad corporation has bonded its property to an extent that exceeds its fair value, or if its capitalization is largely without, it may not impose upon the public the burden of such excessive rates as may be required for the purpose of realizing profits upon such excessive valuation or fictitious capitalization; and the apparent value of the property and franchise used by the corporation as represented by its stocks, bonds and obligations is not alone to be returned when determining the rates that may reasonably be charged."

What the company is entitled to demand in order that it may have just compensation is a fair return upon the reasonable value of the property at the time it is being used for the public. What the public is entitled to demand is that the rates be exacted from it for the use of the public highway that the services rendered by it are reasonably worth."

To which the Illinois court adds: "The views thus expressed are peculiarly applicable to the testimony found in this record in regard to the earnings or profits of the Chicago Consolidated Traction company. A railroad company is not entitled to exact such charges for transportation as will enable it at all times not only to pay operating expenses, but to meet the interest regularly accruing upon all its indebtedness, and justify a dividend upon all its stock."

That the persistent disregard of public needs shown by certain public service corporations and the effort to extort unreasonable profits by giving a cheap and inferior grade of service spring largely from the evil of overcapitalization is thoroughly understood. The time has come when plain dealing should be insisted upon by the public, warning that companies which embark on financing operations of this kind need not expect to be upheld in their dubious enterprises.

They must take on their own enormous loads of watered stock at their own risk. When in justification of their failure to divide with the public they plead that they cannot strike a balance between income and outgo if they perform their proper functions their excuse will not be accepted. Financiers who pile up intolerable masses of so-called securities which represent no corresponding investment of money should understand that the public cannot be compelled to hold the tottering structures upright.

PASSING OF THE INDIAN.

Disruption of Tribal Relations and the Probable Consequences. Brooklyn Eagle. Apparently the disruption of the Indian tribes near at hand. There is a proposition to divide what is left of Indian Territory into personal belongings, for allotment among the members of the civilized tribes that occupy it, and we may be sure that some of the owners will get rid of their parcels with alacrity, when they have offers from white men, and become absorbed, as best they may, into the body of the public.

The Indians themselves have agreed to conditional legislation enacted in the last congress, and there is little doubt that the disappearance of Indian Territory from the map, and the addition of the tract so named to the state of Oklahoma will follow in a few years. All of the territory, except 340 square miles, is owned by the five tribes that are signatory to the new agreement.

What promises for the permanence of order now prevail there is that the Indians who are present occupy the territory as white men in their practices and beliefs, and are for the larger part peaceable farmers and stockmen, who have cultivated their acres till they compare favorably with those of white neighbors in Kansas and Texas.

The danger is, not that the Indian will suffer by enlargement from tribal restraints, but that he may not be able to meet the conditions imposed by a state more highly civilized. His tribe is a commune. Though we are threatened by a reversion to communal forms in our government, civilization has been accomplished through individual effort, and it is when he accepts civilization and mingles with its exponents that the red man is most sorely tried.

He is a prey to temptations that are brought against him by white schemers, eager for his lands; he succumbs readily to vices and diseases that were unknown to him before the white invasion; he has to cope with men whose craft in trades and politics is keener than his own, and he will suffer loss when mineral lands that now give a profit to him, as he tries to lease them to companies, pass from his control.

Yet there is no question of the Indian's capacity for citizenship. He is above the ordinary immigrant in physique, in mind and morals. The raw, illiterate Slav or Syrian who is admitted to the franchise is not half so promising as a personal, social or even industrial factor as is the Indian. It is his misfortune that he has chosen tribal autonomy to citizenship; has preferred virtual pauperism to personal independence. The time is rapidly passing when he is possible as a tribesman. We have all treated him; we have been faithless to our promises; but the best we can do in amendments is to receive him as a member of the body politic.

Spilling Bryan's Hot Air. Portland Oregonian. Now comes Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States, and orders the army reduced at once to 55,000 enlisted men, the minimum authorized by law. The pernicious activity of that man must be appalling to one William J. Bryan, not to mention the army and navy. To be sure, the law under which this reduction is ordered is nearly a year old. But the fact of its existence has been all along practically ignored by Mr. Bryan. At least his wall of imperialism and military rule has not in the least abated during the months that have elapsed since the law was enacted.

But a few days ago, up in Idaho, he reiterated his old prophecy of impending military despotism unless the power of the republican party in national politics were broken. And here is a republican president ordering the reduction of the army to less than 60,000 men in conformity with a law passed by a republican congress! What manner of political chemistry is this, whereby the last sweet drop from calamity's cup of gall is extracted?

Work for the Blue Pencil.

Portland Oregonian. President Roosevelt is right. The reports of department officials are needlessly and tiresomely and expensively long. They can and should be shortened. If this can be accomplished in no other way, it might be well to employ a department reporter editor whose holding-down habit is well established, arm him with a blue pencil and set him to work. Practical persons generally will agree with the president that there is too much public printing for the public good, and that this useless matter unnecessarily cumbered with expensive illustrations. Give the condensing editor and his blue pencil a chance. The country could pay him a princely salary and then save a vast sum of money by employing him.

Sulu Rube Comes Down. Indianapolis News. The comforting news comes from the Philippines that the sultan of Boceod may not resist the American forces after all. Perhaps he has conferred with the many-headed ruler of Sulu and finds that we are not such bad fellows when one gets on the right side of us; but the right side is not the side in front of the gas company, who have a habit of going right ahead as if nothing were in the way.

Municipal Ownership.

Cassier's Magazine. There are now in Great Britain 921 municipalities owning water works, 99 owning the tramways, 200 owning the gas works and 181 supplying electricity. Most of these are in England. Municipalities were not allowed to work the tramways until 1898. It is estimated that half of the gas users in England use municipal gas. In a number of places in Liverpool among them, the municipalities supply electricity for lighting and power, while the gas supply is still in the hands of private corporations.

In the case of Liverpool the gas company is quite willing to sell to the municipality, but the latter will not buy, because under the charter of the gas company the municipality would be compelled to pay a perpetual dividend of 10 per cent to the stockholders, and, secondly, because it is believed that in the near future electricity will practically supersede gas as an illuminant.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Butchers in New York are whetting their knives and cleavers for the avowed purpose of making a few fancy cuts in the meat trust when it reaches the block. To do the job with force as well as skill, they have organized the National Retail Butchers and Meat Dealers' Protective Association. The argument of the butchers, according to the New York Times, is that "although Europe cannot send us meat as good as our own corned best, it can send us a large amount equal to the graded, poorer grades. Of all the plans under consideration to get down the price of meats within the reach of the poor this one is believed to have the greatest force and at least the retail butchers in New York are in earnest about it. They report that under present conditions, especially on the east and west sides of New York, meat is a little cheaper for the average consumer than it has been for many months. The poorer cuts, from graded Texas or Colorado cattle, can be bought for as low as 14 and 15 cents per pound, sirloin as low as 14 and 15 cents per pound. Those familiar with the situation say that this state of things is bound to be short-lived, because in six weeks the graded cattle will be all sold."

The better grades of meat are already selling at a price higher than they were last year at this time. The housekeeper who is disposed to get the best pay for where from 25 to 30 cents a pound for sirloin steaks. Other meats are high in comparison. Pork is as high as 22 cents in most of the shops and hams bring 20 cents a pound. Chickens are high also, the Philadelphia kind, suitable for roasting, bringing as high as 30 cents a pound."

The Rock Island Railroad company has closed a deal for an office in New York City at a price that astonishes the natives. The location is a four-story building, on the northeast corner of Fifth and Thirty-fifth streets. The lease has only three years to run and the rental is \$12,000 per annum. For the privilege of occupying the premises for the next three years at this rate the railroad pays a bonus of \$75,000, or \$25,000 a year. In other words, its annual rental for the next three years will be \$37,000 per annum, which is unprecedented, even in the boom times. At 5 per cent this would be worth twenty-five-foot house a valuation of \$740,000, or nearly \$30,000 a front foot.

A sign in a window in New York does not always mean that the person whose name is on the sign does business within. A stranger who saw one of these signs, reports the Sun, remembers that he had some business in the line indicated on the sign and pushed the button. He was invited in and led to a telephone.

"If you wish to speak to the person about whom you inquired," he was told, "you can do so by telephone. His number is—"

"But isn't this his office?"

"No; his office is about two miles up. He has one of his signs here for the convenience of those who do not care to go to his office."

"One of his signs; then he has others?"

"Oh, yes, in various parts of the city."

"You are very economical, aren't you?"

"Not at all. It is a matter of business. He pays me enough for that strip in the window to pay for my telephone rent. And it's a good advertisement for him."

There is widespread sympathy for Lieutenant John Rush of the New York fire department, and each word of such sympathy is a criticism of the fire commissioner of New York.

That official is engaged in a trial of charges he has himself made against Fire Chief Croker. One of the witnesses for the latter is Rush. To discredit his testimony the commissioner or his assistants have brought out some facts that have done their cause more harm than good.

Fifteen years ago, Rush, when a boy of 17, was arrested on a charge of larceny, tried and convicted. Governor Fenton looked into his case, and coming to the conclusion that it was a case of bad surroundings rather than depravity, pardoned the boy and set him at liberty.

That he determined to turn over a new leaf and live a better life is proved by absolute testimony; by the fact that for fifteen years he has been an honest man, a good citizen and a faithful officer. He earned an appointment to the fire department by volunteering to enter a burning house and saving two men from certain death. He won promotion by brave and faithful service.

Yet, for the purpose of doing damage to his credibility as a witness, possibly to punish him for being a witness, the fact of his past sin is brought to light at this late date.

Captain Howard Patterson runs a school at 190 Water street, New York, and nearly if not quite all his pupils are millionaires. He calls it a nautical college and he gives instruction in all that pertains to yachting. Among his pupils have been most of the prominent yachting people, men and women, who are prominent in New York nautical circles. Miss Susan De Forest Day, Mrs. Robert Golet and Mrs. Howard Gould stand high in the lists of the alumni and among the male graduates are many whose fortunes are represented by eight or more figures.

The entire subway at Forty-second street and Broadway was suddenly stopped a day or two ago by a tiny 5-cent doll's hat. The excavating gang had made ready for a big blast and an Italian with a red flag ran out into the street to wave pedestrians to keep back. Nervous shoppers fled at the approaching blast. A man in an undershirt tacked to a stick.

In the rush for the other side of the street and for safety were two badly-dressed women, with between them a 2-year-old child, who carried a doll. A chest was affixed, with a green feathered hat which the girl hugged fondly with her arm her anxious parent was not grasping. The hat fell from the doll's head and the child screamed with grief as she herself being dragged away from her cherished possession.

PERSONAL NOTES.

The worst of it all is that the United States generals are telling us that those chestnuts they worked off on the Mexicans. Whether trade follows the same path it is plain for political methods may be seen from the election in Porto Rico.

The American rule performed its part so well in Porto Rico that the republicans have adopted that rule as the Americanization of the way to get the best pay for where from 25 to 30 cents a pound for sirloin steaks.

Colonial Secretary Cleveland will visit South Africa. The secretary is friendly, it is true, but Mr. Kell is plain will be safer if he stays in America.

President Cleveland has not been turned a piratical, but his preference to shortening the season has brought impromptu restlessness and doubt upon the doctor.

Dr. Charles Amosco, a prominent resident of the City of Mexico, who is visiting Washington, says it is remarkable how rapidly the republic of Mexico is becoming Americanized.

The first time Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kell, of St. Louis, saw their camera when they celebrated their marriage wedding last week and sat for the photographs to a newspaper article.

Emperor Franz Josef of Austria has had a narrow escape from death. His escape was away. Kings and emperors must have their diamonds. But to find a diamond an ace of being killed in the next week is to it.

Announcement is made that Governor Cleveland, having seen his children beyond the very young stage, will spend a good part of the winter in New York mingling in social gaiety. The children except the boy, Eugene, who is a "Polish boy," so the friends of the family say, a little Ruth has begun to play society a little, though as yet she is "not out."

But she visits numerous families in the Cleveland set.

A SMILE OR TWO. Washington Star: "Some men," said Uncle Eben, "use such big words to spread a no-count idea. They have a fear of a man wearin' a fur-trimmed overcoat over a suit of overalls."

Somerville Journal: "Altogether that man has been starting at you, and you in town. I think you have a right to feel insulted. Maude-I do. But don't you think that he is rather handsome?"

Chicago Post: "Would you trust him?" "Oh, yes."

"What extent?"

"Up to him to look out for his own interests—and that's all."

Boston Transcript: "Countess Susan doesn't like my playing," thought you had a good idea for music, but she doesn't like my playing. She has a good ear for singing music, but there is some music that isn't good for the ears you know."

Philadelphia Inquirer: "Rubba—How is Mrs. Chatterbox this morning, doctor?"

Doctor—Suffering terribly."

Mrs. Rubba—What with only a slight throat affection?"

Doctor—Yes, but she can't speak.

THE PAT MAN.

Pittsburg Dispatch. Caspar said he feared the loan men. For of treasurers they were full. They were dangerous and mean. Which was worse than being dull. But the fellow fat in reason. With the emperor stood pat. For one cannot deal in reason.

There is death in foot ball foray—On the gridiron there's no rest. There's a hero, lean and gory. Who's been down by the ghost. And his leanness is prophetic Of a fate as hard as that. For one cannot be athletic. And be fat.

Though the feasts have handicapped him. Still the fat man runs the race. And ere death has trapped him. You will find he's won a place. And his run will be required For a life that's calm-though fat. For one cannot grow excited. And be fat.

There is safety in Ayer's Sarsaparilla. You can trust it even during the wildest storm. It protects, for it prevents. It quiets, for it cures. If you are weak and nervous and are tired all the time, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla and know what it is to be well and strong.

Keep the liver active with Ayer's Pills. Purely vegetable, gently laxative, a great aid to the Sarsaparilla. Ask your doctor about these medicines. He knows. He has the formula.

J. C. AYER & CO. Lowell, Mass.

