

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year, \$4.00
Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year, \$5.00
Illustrated Bee, One Year, \$5.00
Sunday Bee, One Year, \$2.00
Saturday Bee, One Year, \$1.50
Twentieth Century Farmer, One Year, \$1.00

DELIVERED BY CARRIER.
Daily Bee (without Sunday), per copy, 2c
Daily Bee (with Sunday), per week, 12c
Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week, 15c
Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week, 6c
Evening Bee (including Sunday), per week, 10c
Complaints of irregularities in delivery should be addressed to City Circulation Department.

OFFICES.
Omaha—The Bee Building, South Omaha—City Hall Building, Twenty-fifth and M Streets.
Council Bluffs—Fourth Street, Chicago—160 Unity Building, New York—225 Park Row Building, Washington—501 Fourteenth Street.

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

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

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

1.	31,470	16.	28,435
2.	29,450	17.	30,093
3.	31,090	18.	30,789
4.	31,250	19.	30,940
5.	41,085	20.	30,900
6.	34,550	21.	30,930
7.	31,210	22.	31,410
8.	30,440	23.	30,310
9.	29,875	24.	30,920
10.	31,300	25.	31,090
11.	30,070	26.	31,000
12.	30,700	27.	30,780
13.	30,320	28.	31,120
14.	30,730	29.	31,480
15.	31,310	30.	28,475
Total	932,910		
Less unsold and returned copies	9,237		
Net total sales	922,673		
Net average sales	30,755		

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 20th day of November, A. D. 1902.
M. B. HUNGATE,
Notary Public.

It appears that nearly everybody at Washington is ready to spring some sort of an anti-trust bill.

That story about the price of beef coming down may be taken as sure proof that the market for chestnuts holds firm.

That the organization of labor goes on apace is pretty well shown by the institution of the potato peelers' union at Chicago.

From the descriptions of the opening of the house it develops that Congressman Mercer threw himself a bouquet of real flowers.

President Roosevelt makes it clear that he does not agree with those political doctors who prescribe tariff smashing as the exclusive nostrum for trust evils.

Every corporation holding a franchise to supply public utilities in Omaha is enjoying a good thing, and it is no wonder none of them wants to have the field divided with others.

Nebraska real estate dealers are about to open their state convention in Omaha. What they will say about the value of real estate as an investment will not be intended for the assessor's ears.

Senator Millard intimates that Colonel Mosby has seen a mountain in a mole hill in the fencing of public lands by the cattle barons, but the colonel insists that his eyesight is as good now as it ever was.

Several of Nebraska's congressmen-elect are in Washington watching the congressional wheels go round. It should not take them long to catch on sufficiently to make themselves useful to their constituents.

Secretary Shaw has put in recommendations for appropriations for a large number of public improvements throughout both Iowa and Nebraska. Depend on a western secretary of the treasury to watch out for the west.

From sentiment expressed at the public meeting called to discuss pending franchise propositions, there is no question but what Omaha would like to have cheap power. It is water power, however, and not wind power that is wanted.

Corporal punishment is to be banished from the Lincoln public schools by edict of the board of education. If Lincoln has a surplus stock of pickled rods this ought to permit other school districts to lay in their supply at bargain prices.

King Oscar, having handed us a bunch, to use the technical description, in our matter with Mexico, seems to have evened it up in the Russian arbitration. It looks like the application to international settlements of the policy followed by sagacious base ball umpires.

Omaha club women will try to do their holiday shopping early in order to relieve the clerks in the retail stores from the rush of the closing days. There is just a faint suspicion also that this decision is prompted by the idea that the early bird gets a better selection of goods and greater attention from the sales people.

In point of literary style President Roosevelt more nearly resembles General Harrison than any other recent president. His diction is in striking contrast with the ponderous sentences of Grover Cleveland's official deliveries. No reader will have any difficulty to understand what the president is driving at.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

President Roosevelt's second annual message follows the plan of his first one in the treatment of public questions, but it discusses fewer of them and more concisely. It is marked, however, by the same spirit that characterized his first communication to congress and is therefore earnest, hopeful, confident and encouraging. The president regards existing conditions with the satisfaction which every American citizen should feel and looks to the future with the eye of faith and a profound conviction that this people will meet intelligently and bravely whatever demands shall be made upon them. Having played a great part in the world, we cannot now play a small part, even if we would, and to try to do so would result ignominiously and shamefully. But the president is confident that the American people will continue to do their part in the world's work, and will be found still capable of solving the problems that confront them at home and abroad. "Ours is not the creed of the winking and the coward; ours is the gospel of hope and of triumphant endeavor," is the characteristic way in which Mr. Roosevelt reassures his countrymen and inspires them to greater achievements.

Our gigantic industrial development must not be checked, declares the president. While in the course of this development vast fortunes have been made, yet in the aggregate these fortunes are small when compared to the wealth of the people as a whole, while the plain people are better off than they have ever been before. Yet there are evils and these must be remedied, which we shall succeed in doing only by proceeding patiently, "with practical common sense, as well as resolution, separating the good from the bad and holding on to the former while endeavoring to get rid of the latter." The president reiterates the views expressed in his first message and later in public addresses respecting national regulation of the industrial combinations engaged in interstate and foreign commerce, speaking now with greater confidence than before as to the power of congress to provide for this. It having been demonstrated that the necessary supervision cannot be obtained by state action, it must therefore be achieved by national action. The aim is not to destroy the corporations, which would work mischief to the entire body politic, but to do away with any evil therein. "Publicity can do no harm to the honest corporation," says the president, "and we need not be overtear about sparing the dishonest corporation." The president has no doubt as to the authority of congress to restrain monopoly and to provide for the correction of the abuses and evils incident thereto, and he evidently desires that this authority be exercised as soon as possible. If congress gives heed to the plainly implied wish of the president there will be legislation at the present session dealing with the combinations.

President Roosevelt speaks strongly for the maintenance of the protective principle. The country has always experienced prosperity under a protective tariff, the people have acquiesced in the wisdom of the principle, and "it is exceedingly undesirable that this system should be destroyed or that there should be violent or radical changes therein." He urges stability of economic policy, says that the country cannot prosper under fitful tariff changes at short intervals and suggests that the tariff should be treated solely from the standpoint of our business needs. The protective principle, however, should always be kept in view, in the interest alike of the great body of our industries and of the labor employed in them. The advocates of tariff revision will find little encouragement in the president's reference to this subject, while the supporters of reciprocity will be gratified with the statement that one way in which tariff readjustment can be reached is by reciprocity treaties, which it is declared can be used to widen our markets, give a greater field for the activities of our producers and secure in practical shape the lowering of duties "when they are no longer needed for protection among our own people, or when the minimum of damage done may be disregarded for the sake of the maximum of good accomplished." The message suggests a tariff commission, though this is not very rigorously urged, and there will be very general endorsement of the recommendation that anthracite coal be placed on the free list, where it was supposed to be until the importation of anthracite disclosed the fact that there is a duty on it.

The president's discussion of the relations of capital and labor, their obligations, duties and rights, merits careful attention and we think will command very general approbation. It is judicious, conservative and in complete accord with the spirit of our institutions and the fundamental principles of a sound social system. As the president says: "We can get good government only upon condition that we keep true to the principles upon which this nation was founded and judge each man not as a part of a class, but upon his individual merits. All that we have a right to ask of any man, rich or poor, whatever his creed, his occupation, his birthplace, or his residence, is that he shall act well and honorably by his neighbor and by his country." This is a sound American doctrine, which should be ineffaceably impressed upon the minds of our people.

The president urges reciprocity with Cuba, pointedly setting forth his well known reasons therefor. In regard to the Panama canal the message has nothing definite to say except that we can undoubtedly acquire good title from the French company. Other portions of the message relating to the Pacific

THE MISSOURI TRUST LAW.

The Missouri trust law is a drastic one, and if the decision of the Kansas City court of appeals in the brewery case is sustained it will plant many thorns in the path of unlawful trade combinations. One of the provisions of the law is that contracts with such combinations or trusts are void and that debts arising out of them are not legally enforceable. It reduces the matter to a question of evidence of the unlawful character of the combination.

In a multitude of cases it is exceedingly difficult to secure legal proof of the unlawful character of a trade combination, even where the fact is morally certain and notoriously exists. This indeed has been the peculiar and often the insuperable difficulty under many of the state as well as of the national anti-trust laws of which the provisions are severe, but the enforcement is discouraging. The progress of legislative and judicial action is nevertheless steadily compelling corporate combinations against public policy to act under many disabilities. The illegal brewery combine at Kansas City, if necessary, can be of course conform to a cash basis in its dealings, but it will be at an immense disadvantage in competition with lawfully competitive concerns that are free-handled for credits. Obviously the very efforts to circumvent the anti-trust laws as the pressure of their enforcement grows steadily heavier, as it inevitably will, constitute a serious tax and obstacle for unlawful business undertakings.

THE TREASURY REPORT.

The annual report of the secretary of the treasury contains little of a statistical nature that was not already familiar to the public, the weekly and monthly statements of the operations of the national treasury keeping the country constantly well informed as to the financial affairs and condition of the government. The estimates of receipts and expenditures for the current fiscal year, which ends June 30, 1903, promise a surplus at the close of the year of \$43,000,000, while for the next fiscal year it is estimated that the surplus will be in excess of \$51,000,000. These are reassuring figures, but as they are made upon the basis of existing laws it cannot be confidently predicted that they will be realized. However, they give assurance of a safe treasury condition for the next two years, even should expenditures be materially increased, which probably will not be done. There is no apparent reason why the present congress should add to expenditures to any considerable extent, and it should certainly be the policy of the Fifty-eighth congress, for obvious reasons, to observe judicious economy.

In regard to the currency, Secretary Shaw thinks it desirable to provide for the exchangeability of gold and silver. This matter has been much discussed, but the proposition has not hitherto met with very much favor in congress and does not seem likely to. The secretary also urges that the banking system is imperfect and expresses the opinion that the time has come when, in order to provide additional circulation, either the government debt must be perpetuated and additional bonds issued as occasion may require, or some other system must be provided. He sees no objection to the issuance of circulation based upon general credits, if properly safeguarded. In this, it is safe to say, public sentiment is not at present with him. At all events, there is no probability of any currency legislation at the present session of congress and there will be ample time in which to discuss the suggestions of the secretary of the treasury before the meeting of the Fifty-eighth congress.

QUESTIONABLE USE OF SCHOOL MONEY.

The action of the Board of Education, commissioning the attorney of the board to act as its representative at Lincoln the coming winter for the purpose of promoting legislation in the interests of the schools, at a compensation of \$5 a day in addition to his regular salary is a decidedly questionable use of school money. The object of levying school taxes is to benefit the school children rather than the lobby at Lincoln. We know that money belonging to the schools has been diverted for all sorts of questionable purposes in the past, but that does not alter the fact that it is wrong. The entering wedge for this latest contemplated raid on the school fund is to be found in the action of the board two years ago sanctioning the requisition of a committee of school board members for expenses for several trips to Lincoln in the interest of bills then pending before the legislature. The Bee denounced this outrage at the time it was enacted and pointed out the danger that would arise if it served as a precedent.

Aside from the expenditure of the money, there is no good reason why the Board of Education should maintain a lobbyist at Lincoln. The members of the legislature chosen by the people of this city and county are retained for the very purpose of representing the public interests for their constituents, including the interests of the public schools, and there is no good reason why they cannot take care of all the measures really needed to promote the work of the schools.

The truth is that the legislation the board's lobbyist is expected to look after is legislation not so much for the benefit of the schools as for the school board. We had an example of that not long ago when a bill was pushed through removing the limit of the school tax and have

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.
The division of the Empire state into two states is again broached. The proposition is to make New York City and its immediate surroundings a new state, which would have a population of over 3,000,000 people. Back of the proposition is the desire of politicians of New York City to cut loose from the "up-state" vote, which is perennially active in smashing the plans of the Gotham machines. While little serious attention will be given the suggestion, it serves to draw attention to the fact that no native of New York City has ever been elected president. There have been since 1777, when George Clinton was elected governor, fifty-five gubernatorial elections and but four of the long list were New Yorkers. In the last fifty years but one New York City man has been elected United States senator. A separate state would give a host of ambitious statesmen the chance which is denied them by "the country districts." It may be added that few of the leading men of official importance in the government of the city. This is especially noticeable in professional and commercial life, nearly all the prominent editors, lawyers, preachers and financiers and many leading physicians having originally from outside the confines of Manhattan Island.

Police court interpreters in New York City appear to be on a higher plane than polyglot aids in other countries. A recent newspaper paragraph relates that when a German who did not speak French was in the witness box in a Paris police court, and no official interpreter was forthcoming, the witness' daughter would have been accepted. But a representative of the "prosecutor" demurred because of sex. The dispute ended in a barrister acting as interpreter.

In the New York City magistrature courts there is no woman on the staff of interpreters, but if one appeared as a candidate she would probably find no obstacle to her appointment, provided she complied with the civil service regulations. But these are exciting. Candidates who go before the civil service examiner are prepared to prove their knowledge of English, German, Italian, Hebrew, Spanish, French, Scandinavian and Russian. The civil service examination expects that a candidate shall establish his efficiency by composition in the languages in which he is expert.

Two brothers, heads of one of the largest banking firms in New York City, have been for years conspicuous for a peculiarity which was thought to be confined to them. Although they live near one another and start for business at the same time, reports the Sun, they have never been known to travel downtown together on the same train. If they arrive at the station simultaneously, as frequently happens, since they often meet and walk together, one always waits until the other brother has started downtown. They will not even turn their backs simultaneously to the same railroad, and while one goes to his place of business by the Sixth avenue elevated, the other goes to the Third avenue. Such a plan not only prevents the consequences of serious accident, but even a delay.

A man with an enterprise of only modest proportions, say involving the expenditure of about \$5,000,000, excites very little attention in New York these days. A week ago a distinguished Catholic clergyman came from Toronto, Canada, with a plan to erect a cathedral that would excel St. Sophia in magnificence and overtop the tall dome of St. Peter's. The aura of this splendid dream made New Yorkers blink a little, but they took this project as a matter of course. Now once more the "newest and biggest" thing in the world planned for New York, says a correspondent of the Pittsburgh Dispatch. This time it is a hotel. It is to occupy the historic site once occupied by the old Brunswick, which, by the way, was in its time the biggest and grandest and finest and everything that had ever happened. Rubbing his eyes and trying for a moment to catch up with the swift march of events the average New York man discovers that the New York he knew yesterday is a dead and buried city, as obsolete as Hierusalem. If he on Tuesday turned in at a doorway which on Monday had opened to him its hospitable arms he stumbles on the ruins of demolition preparatory to a new monster of enterprise. Retreating he falls into a subterranean inferno of pipes and wires and bricks, out of which he is very likely blown sky high into the rafters of another new skyscraper of whose very existence he had never heard. From this eminence he looks down upon a city wrapped in a devastating cloud of official smoke and gasps: "Is this New York?" It is not. At least, it is not the New York of New Yorkers. Where only the day before yesterday stood an ancient city, the metropolis of complacency, pleasure and pleasure with itself, is now sprawled an endless, inchoate mass. At every corner something is being torn down to make room for something else, which is to be the biggest thing on earth. Half a dozen hotels are under way in Manhattan and a dozen or more theaters, every one of which is to make a new record for size and splendor. What is to be the end? Already the Waldorf-Astoria is a mere road house, the Metropolitan opera house a roost for owls, Delmonico's and Sherry's are coffee stands. All belong to the dingy past of days before yesterday, and New York lives in the atmosphere of day after tomorrow.

PERSONAL NOTES.

George Gould has leased the Manhattan elevated road for 900 years. And he expects to collect the rent until the lease expires.

President Castro praises the Monroe doctrine and says Venezuela leans on the United States. This Castro is smarter than some people thought.

Abram S. Hewitt has shaken the democratic party for all time. He says he's no populist, and asserts that the democratic party is composed of nothing else.

Heber R. Bishop, who, since his retirement from active business a number of years ago, has spent the most of his time in collecting art treasures, is critically ill at his home in New York.

Allen farm, once the home of Ethan Allen, the hero of Ticonderoga, will soon be transformed by its present owner, W. Van Patton, into a public park and presented to the city of Burlington, Vt.

Five couples—Mr. and Mrs. J. J. McCarty, Captain and Mrs. Henry A. Castle, Colonel and Mrs. H. G. Hicks and General and Mrs. M. D. Flower—are to be married at a Thanksgiving dinner together at the home of General Flower in St. Paul.

Richard Stockton Emmet, the oldest member in this country of the famous family which was identified with the rebellion in Ireland in 1798, resulting in the execution of Robert Emmet, who was just died at his home in New Rochelle, N. Y., is his eighty-second year.

LABOR TURNING THE TABLES.

New Jersey Union Applies to Court for an Injunction.
The New Jersey glass blowers have completely turned the tables on a great glass company in that state as to give a very interesting case in the history of labor's contests with capital.

The labor union turns squarely upon the great glass making corporation and asserts that it is an organization having for its purpose the sale of the labor of its members. It furthermore asserts that a certain glass company being in competition with it has violated the laws of the state and the labor market and prevented by force the organization's business of selling labor and is engaged in an illegal alliance to prevent men from leaving its employ. It therefore asks that the glass company be enjoined from interfering with the business of the organization.

This is the first time that a labor union has ever asked a state for an injunction against a corporation, and as this labor union is a powerful one the case will probably be carried to the highest tribunal in the land for decision.

This case is anomalous, since the glass blowers assume the position of capitalists who are being interfered with while on strike, and they ask that the company should cease why its interference with its late employes shall not cease.

The case assumes that the labor union has exactly the same legal status as the corporation, and is a unique case of labor's turning the tables squarely on its adversary, as they have frequently been turned on it. The final decision will be interesting.

BILLION DOLLARS FOR INDIANS.

Vast Sums Spent on the Wards of the Nation.
Kansas City Star.
Most persons will learn with surprise from the report of the commissioner of Indian affairs that from the foundation of the government up to 1890 the United States has spent more than \$1,000,000,000 on the Indians. That is an enormous sum. What is there to show for it?

Astonishingly little. Some educational progress has been made and Indian outbreaks no longer menace settlers in the west. But the full-blood Indian is still an alien to American civilization. The \$1,000,000,000 spent has not worked the transformation that might justly have been anticipated. Moreover, after the expenditure of this vast amount of the old method of dealing with the tribes is being abandoned in confession of its failure to make of the Indians industrious, self-reliant citizens. Most of the money spent must be charged off to the account of political methods and of futile experiments.

The costly failure in dealing with the Indian problem has been due not to any deliberate adoption of a policy of injustice, but to lack of foresight, to ignorance and to indifference. At the outset no comprehensive Indian policy was adopted. Each administration was content to deal with the immediate problems that pressed upon it for solution. Thus grew up haphazard the vicious reservation system. As the white settlers crowded westward the Indians were driven out and treaties were made granting them forever the districts to which they migrated. These conventions were necessarily violated and the tribes were confined within narrower and narrower limits, while money compensation was granted for the land. So in time the Indians were restricted to reservations, in charge of political agents, and were supported as government charges.

The result of shutting them off from

Keep a good supply of Ayer's Family Medicines on hand. It's so easy then to take one of the Pills at bedtime if you feel a little bilious, or if your stomach is a trifle out of order. Just so with the Sarsaparilla. A few doses will bring back your lost appetite, give strength to your weakened nerves, and relieve you of that terrible feeling of exhaustion. And besides there are the children to think of. A dose or two at the right time often means so much.

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

PLEASING REFLECTIONS.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "They have named a brand of cigars for Berker." "Should consider that quite an honor." "You wouldn't if you knew the cigars."

Detroit Free Press: "Your speech is very strange," said the foreman. "The foot ball game and sat in the grandstand and others had a set time standing up."

Brooklyn Life: Editor—You want to be sure, Miss Scratchington that all the historical data of your novel is strictly correct.

Miss Scratchington—Don't worry about that, detective. I know history. My history never read historical novels.

Philadelphia Press: "My dear sir," began the bunco man, "your face strikes me as being familiar."

"So?" replied the intelligent farmer, coldly. "Waal, my fist's different. It generally strikes people for being familiar."

Chicago Tribune: "Painless dentistry?" snorted old Hunk. "I had just had a tooth extracted and was opening his pocket-book with extreme reluctance. 'Painless?' cried a capitalist that would have liked to have to pay \$2 for two minutes' work!"

Washington Star: "Don't you think that a newspaper in smaller, more compact form would be appreciated?" "No," answered his wife. "I must be large enough for a man to hold in front of his face when there are women standing in a street car."

New York Tribune: Robinson Crusoe had just named his man Friday when he was ready to kick himself all over the island. "What a fool!" he exclaimed. "I had called him Saturday I'd have had a pay day every day of the week. Who knows history? Subsequently, however, the royalties on his book more than covered his loss."

ARMS AND THE MAID.

Eric Moore in Harper's Magazine. Two hundred years ago and more. A doughty Dutchman reached our shores. And, save his own, no arms he bore. But hinderbush and sword. Becoming something of a swell. Through ebullit and thirft it soon befell. He bought the grant his wealth could well afford.

As time went on, the humble lot His rich descendants quite forgot; Their scutcheons showed no stain or blot; Their pride no shadow felt; With heads erect they went their way. Yet held the fruitful lands, where they in peace and plenty to this day Have dwelt.

And more, the fairest of her race— Blue-eyed Katrina—loved to train. The arms and find her proper place. Upon the pedigree; Rich! heedful of her ransomer's fame. With blushing eagerness she came. A very sweet "Colonial Dame."

To heraldy she gave her heart, And lauded much the draftsman art. Displaying an embellished chart Her thrifty burgher hue; But since I caught her unaware Descending to the lower stairs, The only arms for which she cares Are mine.

Our Overcoats
are perfectly tailored, and those for the boys are as stylish and up-to-date in cut and materials as those the men wear. The materials include all the desirable fabrics and we can fit a stout man as easily and perfectly as his lean neighbor.

\$10 TO \$40.
No Clothing Fits Like Ours.

Browning-King & Co
R. S. Wilcox, Mgr.