

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year \$4.00...

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss. George H. Tschuck, 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, 1903, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Circulation type and quantity. Total 362,230. Less unsold and returned copies 9,486. Net total sales 352,744.

Senator Platt should have applied to Senator Dewey for a tip on the state of the matrimonial market. There is a tide in the affairs of cities as well as of men...

Municipal ownership is not to be snuffed out by a reactionary city council playing the game of hide and seek.

Don't put off for tomorrow what you can do today. Don't fail to register today because there is another day of registration ahead.

The republicans are carrying on a campaign over in Iowa just to keep in practice and make sure that their orators do not get rusty.

Spinning editorial yarn all wool and a yard long is an amusement for which our amiable democratic contemporary holds the sole patent in these parts.

Grover Cleveland still commands space in all the papers, irrespective of politics, whenever he consents to speak in public. That's what makes the Bryanites sore.

If there is any good reason why a republican should this year vote for the democratic candidate for judge of the supreme court of Nebraska, it is yet to be advanced.

With a banker in the governor's chair and two bankers representing the state in the United States senate, no wonder the Nebraska State Bankers' association is feeling its oats.

"I didn't steal those apples," cried the boy. "I did ask those councilmen to hide," cries the president of the electric light company. Of course not. It was his several men Friday.

Inasmuch as no one questions Judge Barnes' eminent qualifications for the supreme bench, no good republican will have any excuse to object because he belongs to the republican party.

The announcement that the Washash system proposes to acquire terminal facilities in Omaha will be highly gratifying to everybody interested in the growth and prosperity of this city.

Nobody will be allowed to vote at the coming election in Omaha and South Omaha unless he appears in person before the registrars at his voting district. The first day of registration occurs today.

If the rumor materializes that the coming congress is likely to prove an inquisitive turn of mind, several departments down at Washington might as well get their records ready for the investigators.

Before Omaha undertakes to establish a wool market it should establish a grain market. Omaha has too often failed to drive the nail home because it has persisted in hammering too many nails at one time.

Why can't the Real Estate exchange organize itself into a committee of the whole for the purpose of inducing capitalists to erect commodious and substantial business blocks to accommodate the jobbing houses that want to locate in Omaha?

Omaha has never been a walled city. It has welcomed every railroad that has desired to enter and seconded to every railroad liberal treatment for securing terminal facilities. As representatives of the city of Omaha, councilmen are expected to adhere to the liberal policy in respect to the Great Western, that has been injured by their predecessors toward all other railroads that have entered Omaha.

TO CHANGE HOUSE RULES.

Efforts to change the rules of the house of representatives, so as to make them more liberal, were made in the last two congresses and it is announced will be renewed in the coming congress. The leader of the movement for a change is Representative Hepburn and it is stated that he proposes, among other things, not only to enlarge the committee on rules, but to make it elective instead of appointive...

It is stated that Mr. Cannon, who will be speaker of the next house, is favorable to some concessions to the demand for a change in the rules. It is intimated that he favors such an enlargement of the committee on rules as will give it a truly representative character, which of course it cannot have with only three members...

What are known as the Reed rules have unquestionably been serviceable in expediting business in the house. They put a check upon the old practice of filibustering and other dilatory methods and enabled the majority to enact such legislation as it wished.

It is understood that the extra session of congress will be devoted exclusively to legislation making effective the Cuban reciprocity treaty. There has been prepared by the Department of Commerce and Labor a comprehensive statement of the commerce of Cuba, which is expected to prove especially valuable to the friends of the treaty.

It is pointed out, however, and this is the particularly interesting feature for those who advocate reciprocity with the new republic, that exports to that country from the United States have recently not been increasing, although our imports from the island have grown largely, the balance of trade for the last fiscal year against this country amounting to nearly \$48,000,000.

This is a condition which the supporters of the reciprocity treaty may be expected to make the best possible use of and unquestionably it presents a very strong argument in favor of closer commercial relations.

RUSSIA KEEPS MANCHURIA.

Several days ago the Russian minister to China announced that the Manchurian convention had lapsed. This referred to the convention with China signed a year and a half ago relating to the evacuation of Manchuria. Now the Russian Foreign office announces that the question is closed for the present, which simply means that the Chinese province is to permanently remain in the possession of Russia.

The obvious fact is that Russia has been acting in bad faith throughout. She has not carried out a single pledge, but has gone on steadily strengthening her hold upon Chinese territory until she has reached a position that gives her control of the situation. It is not at all probable that the negotiations with Japan will result in any important concessions to that country and China is of course helpless. Her territory is irretrievably lost and she must submit to whatever terms the despatcher may see fit to impose. The warlike spirit is

Japan appears to be subsiding, perhaps overawed by the Russian preparations. What of Russia's assurances to the United States in regard to the protection of our commercial interests and treaty rights in Manchuria? The probability is that she will find a way to evade them. It is fully demonstrated that no dependence can be placed upon any promises she may make.

Each successive political campaign we are regaled with more or less hypocritical talk about political assessments levied upon office seekers and office holders. The party that wants the offices tries to make capital by accusing the party that has the offices of levying forced contributions upon the salaried list. It is refreshing, therefore, to have the principal organ of the self-styled reform party—the Nebraska Independent—talking common sense on this subject.

There are certain unavoidable expenses in conducting a campaign, says this populist oracle, "and it is only just that the office holders who are to profit financially by success should at least pay a reasonable proportion of those expenses. It costs the farmers from \$10 to \$40 a year to attend conventions when those they elect to lucrative offices often think that they have made a liberal contribution to campaign expenses if they put up \$5. The Independent becomes very tired of this sort of work. A man who won't pay a reasonable portion of the actual cost of electing him to office whether it is a state or county office should never be elected. He is too mean to be entrusted with an office."

The Independent goes on to describe another class of office holders "who are still meaner"—those who hold their offices by appointment. "These persons," it declares, "have had no campaign expenses to pay like those who are elected and the office is clean gain to them. Some of these persons have held office continuously for twelve years and refuse to contribute to campaign purposes. When they act in that way the appointing power should be held responsible for their action."

The populist party is not the only one that has been afflicted with deadbeats. The republican party in Nebraska has been, if anything, more seriously tried. The time will come, however, when the political deadhead will be left out in the cold, no matter what party professions he may make.

The Lincoln Journal says that the people of that city have apparently given up all idea of opposing the construction of an electric trolley line to Omaha, having come to look upon it as inevitable and to see besides a number of advantages connected with the project certain to outweigh any possible diversion of trade. Why there should at any time be any opposition among intelligent people to the introduction of twentieth century improvements passes comprehension.

Who pocketed the lion's share of the county fair graft this year? That is a question the taxpayers of Douglas county have been asking themselves since the carnival closed its gates. The general presumption is that the county fair grafters went to the full limit of \$3,000, but most people who inspected the cabbages, pumpkins, squashes and rutabagas on exhibition expressed the opinion that there were not \$500 worth of fruits, vegetables, poultry and patched quilts in the whole collection.

Nearly 5,000 additional rural free delivery routes have been established throughout the country within the past year, and that despite the more stringent enforcement of the regulations with reference to length of route and number of patrons served. This is pretty good evidence that it is not the intention of the department to cripple or even retard the growth of this branch of the service. Rural free delivery is a pretty healthy infant.

The clerk of the old State Board of Equalization will be secretary of the new State Board of Assessment created by the new revenue law. The new board, however, will have to do better than the old board if it hopes to satisfy the people that they are having a square deal as compared with the railroads and other favored corporations.

The best way to secure thorough reform of State university abuses is to reconstitute that institution to republican administration by the election of the republican candidates for regents at the coming election.

One Fact Made Clear. Chicago Record-Herald. Live and learn. It has at last been made pretty clear that Wall street can have about the worst kind of a slump without stopping the Big Mitt for a minute.

From Big Mitt to Suicide. Philadelphia Record. The most remarkable tragedy on record is detailed in the late foreign news. The seven members of the municipal council of a village in southern Hungary, having been discovered in the appropriation of money resulting from the sale of property bequeathed to the municipality, all committed suicide rather than face the consequences.

Did ever councilmen, since councilmen were first invented, before these thieving members of such an order of their stealing? The story seems incredible.

The Wisdom of Years. Chicago Tribune. There will always be a lot of conservative old fashioned people who would rather wait for the milk train than travel at the rate of two miles a minute.

Advancing National Arbitration. Baltimore American. The old statement that "the bravest are the tenderest" is beautifully sustained in the fact that President Roosevelt, who, as his enemies declared and some of his friends feared, was almost too warlike and strenuous to follow in the peaceful footsteps of William McKinley, has done more for the cause of national arbitration than any other individual had ever done before.

Making Grifters Disgore. Springfield Republican. Suits are threatened in the Shipbuilding trust to compel those who profit from the scheme to disgorge for the benefit of creditors. They will probably be brought, as they have been in the case of the Asphalt trust. But in the present case only one man stands out as an available object for such action—Mr. Schwab. Everybody else concerned seems to have pocketed a loss.

Writing It Down a Fraud. Philadelphia North American. Two things stand out clearly as the result of the trial of the quarry trust dividend on the common stock of the United States Steel corporation. First, it is shown that men who do not hesitate to sell "water" will not hesitate to disregard any pledges they may have made in connection with their sale. Second, it is demonstrated that so low has fallen the phase of "high finance" known as "Morganizing" that its chief apostles are compelled to write it down a fraud.

GIVE HIM THE BENEFIT. President Roosevelt's Interest in the Chase of Fugitive Bootlers. St. Louis Republic (dem.). Mr. Roosevelt, even as the already chosen national candidate of his party for next year, will receive the ungrudging commendation of democrats who have observed his active interest in securing the return of fugitive bootlers.

It is difficult to find a good government that should be able to pay the trade of corruption with a guarantee that if detected they can escape the law's penalties by traveling a short distance to the border or a longer but pleasant distance across the sea. A laxity of refuge is an encouragement to crime.

Persons indicted in the state of Missouri are luxuriously living in Mexico, Canada and Europe. The state and the United States have been impotent. Kratz, Kelly and Wainwright have defied both governments.

Circuit Attorney Folk has brought the situation to the attention of the president, and Mr. Roosevelt has not only promised that the United States government will appeal to the officials of the countries where the indicted men are residing, but the law and foreign departments will act actively at work. It is said that the United States government will claim a right under the Mexican treaty to the extradition of Kratz.

The president's action is wholly commendable and Missouri democrats will give him credit for being a good citizen, and not a politician in his willingness to vigorously co-operate with the executive officials of the state of Missouri. If that makes him any stronger as a presidential candidate let him have the benefit he has earned.

"LITERATURE TO JOURNALISM."

Stimulating Thoughts on "Descent" to Journalism. Springfield (Mass.) Republican. A writer of a favorite magazine recently made remarks about the "descent" from literature to journalism. No worker on the press could read them without a feeling that possibly, for mere respectability's sake, he ought to make a rapid break for the uplands of literature.

Journalism has long been regarded somewhat scornfully by young literary aspirants as a stepping stone. The idea is cultivated in them by the patriotic magazines. Now steps are being taken to place the uplands of literature to journalism. The work of teaching, important as it is, is used to be regarded by many young college graduates as a stepping stone to the "ascending" or "ascending" literature. The work of teaching is for the experience. This is true of journalism. It reaches its best estate neither as a stepping stone nor as a door mat, nor as a ladder to help the ambitious to climb to "literature" and fame.

It may be difficult to regard literature and journalism as bearing no relation to each other, but they certainly ought to be considered as entirely distinct callings. The person who goes into it should intend, or at least hope, to make journalism his life work and to leave literature to those who wish to be, or think they are, poets and artists. The truth is that a real artist in literary expression may be a wretched newspaper man, and that a very able newspaper man may not be at all a literary artist. Both these types would probably be spotted by any process of "ascending" or "ascending"—the one from literature to journalism, or the other from journalism to literature.

If the very superior beings who write such charming essays for the magazines would get this distinction carefully in mind, they would refrain from exhibiting journalism as a "descent" from something. It is no more a descent from literature than the steel business is. It deserves to stand on its own bottom, and those workers in it who care most for its usefulness and its prestige never feel alone. Realizing its great opportunities for service in the world, they cheerfully accept its impersonality, its drudgery and all the limitations which are so manifest, as part of the day's work. Nor do they aspire to "ascend" to literature, having learned that such aspirations are the result of the machinations of the "money power." Mr. Reagan is 83 years old, and like many other persons who has lived to a great age, he is inclined to pessimism. If there is such a thing as the "money power" it must be said that it is doing first rate under a republican form of government, and unless all signs are at fault it will be about the last of the various "powers" which are potential in American life to upset things.

That famous dog cemetery at White Plains, which most people regard as a myth or, at least, an exaggeration, was the scene of another interment today. Thomas Flagler, a wealthy Illinoisan, brought the remains of his faithful dog "Pugy" to the Eastern cemetery because no similar place is provided in the west. The burial service consisted in select readings from Byron and other poets who celebrated the virtues of dogs in verse. Senator Vest's famous "Tribute to a Faithful Dog" was also read. The master and chief mourner wore a crane band on his hat.

Severe Attack of Blues. Chicago Chronicle. John H. Reagan, the only surviving member of the confederate cabinet, is convinced that the republic is soon to be dissolved as a result of the machinations of the "money power." Mr. Reagan is 83 years old, and like many other persons who has lived to a great age, he is inclined to pessimism. If there is such a thing as the "money power" it must be said that it is doing first rate under a republican form of government, and unless all signs are at fault it will be about the last of the various "powers" which are potential in American life to upset things.

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ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis. Occasionally a New York policeman extends his big mitt to enforce a lesson in manners as well as morals. A callow youth wearing a bottle green coat and pink tie, had the lesson handed to him one day last week. He was parading on Whitehall street very jauntily, with eyes searching for susceptible maidens, when he espied an uncommonly pretty girl coming his way.

When they were face to face he smiled at her like a comic valentine, turning his head on a pivot to see whether she had succumbed. A big policeman with a Milesian gray eye stepped out of a doorway and collared the Lothario, who shrank visibly. Then the lady, who personified grace and beauty after his kind, with the rough edge of his tongue. When the squire of dames was released he was lubbering.

The posters with which the Citizens' union, aided by the Municipal Women's league, intend to plaster the town are artistically excellent. Nothing so beautiful has been used before for campaign purposes. Over 100,000 will be printed on paper and some 10,000 on celluloid. The figure of a woman, impersonating "Health," "Charity," "Temperance" and "Vice" on each poster, with a background of a New York scene photographed. Each poster bears some epigrammatic argument, such as "Tammany let the poor die—and didn't care." These posters are to be hung throughout town in windows and on billboards.

The one thing that always impresses strangers who come to New York is the rush of life along the streets—the hurry of the people, the breathless haste which seems to possess everybody, from the newsgirl to the bankers. Visitors at first find themselves unable to keep up with the pace, but after awhile they become accustomed to it and even catch the spirit and movement themselves. Even the most hardened New Yorker, however, cannot accustom himself to the jam at Brooklyn bridge. The throng on this bridge trains cast up into the throat of the city, and the narrow staircases at cross purposes, fighting blindly toward goals which obscure signboards indicate with great uncertainty. The crowd is divided against itself, and the consequent confusion drives it to a pitch of ferocity that is almost unbearable. It is distinctly the scuffle of the bridge. It is distinctly the scuffle of the bridge. It is distinctly the scuffle of the bridge. It is distinctly the scuffle of the bridge.

Already workmen are engaged in the preliminary shaft work necessary before the tunnel can be begun. The Pennsylvania corporation can be confident that the system, which is that of an artificial tunnel, a tubular bridge built through the mud and resting upon piers, may be completed within three years.

Twenty years ago private capital with which at one time Senator Jones of Nevada was associated undertook to construct a tunnel under the Hudson. It was completed until it was brought within the jurisdiction of New York state. Hard times, exhaustion of the capital, the loss of faith in the project and possibly some internal friction caused a suspension of work. Now far beneath the Hudson workmen are progressing so rapidly, cutting through the bluffs which are characteristic of the approach to the New York harbor, that it is expected that they will emerge within a year, having completed a true tunnel.

Within five years it is probable New York will have at least four submarine tunnels, and possibly five, representing in the aggregate an expenditure of not far from \$100,000,000, for which the city will furnish about \$30,000,000, and in addition to that amount the subsurface of Manhattan island, also tunneled so that there can be adequate transportation, urban and suburban.

At present there are forty distinct improvements planned in New York City which will cost in the aggregate \$250,000,000. Four-fifths of this sum will go into public buildings, bridge terminals and the subway, and the balance into theaters, hotels, houses and other enterprises. The cost when completed \$40,000,000; the Pennsylvania tunnel will cost \$30,000,000; the Carnegie libraries, six-fifths in number, \$8,000,000. Other big improvements to be completed or begun in 1903 which will range in cost between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000 each are: Public library, Fifth avenue and Forty-second street; new custom house, new postoffice, new Hall of Records, extension of Riverside drive to Blackwell's Island; Hotel St. Regis, Fifth avenue and Fifty-fifth street; Hotel Plaza, site of present Plaza Hotel; Hotel Knickerbocker, Broadway, corner Forty-second street, and Hotel Astor, Broadway, Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets.

Despite the fact that millions are being spent on "new law" tenement houses, there are in the Greater New York over 250,000 dark rooms without any windows opening to the outer air or even to another room which itself has windows opening to the outer air. Moreover, these rooms are located in over 40,000 different tenement houses scattered throughout the different boroughs. Under the law a large window, 2 feet by 5 feet, must be cut into each such room. A special and systematic examination of cellar living rooms in tenement houses is to be made so that those which do not conform to the law may be vacated.

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THE OLD RELIABLE. Absolutely Pure. THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE. THE MERCY OF THE CORN. WAIFS OF THE WITS. Favorable Fall Weather Boosts the Greatest of Cereals. New York World. The government's monthly crop report shows practically all our grain staples above their ten-year average; but the hero of the story is corn.

Conditions have been favorable since October 1, and the frost danger is now passed. A crop of about 2,200,000,000 bushels is expected, actually 60,000,000 bushels more than was indicated on August 1, and more than the country ever raised before, last year's bumper crop alone excepted. Corn has done his utmost to destroy prosperity, here by fomenting ruinous strikes, there by "high finance and low morality." It is a relief to turn to the contemplation of the calm bounties of merciful nature.

PERSONAL NOTES. The oldest man in Missouri is said to be a farmer named Young. No caricatures of the natives are permitted in Porto Rico, and there is no need to make any.

In the New York municipal campaign October 1, Mr. McClellan is already throwing up fortifications and calling for reinforcements. Joe Chamberlain is right in desiring a little prosperity for Great Britain. Its per capita debt is more than seven times that of the United States.

President Porfirio Diaz of Mexico has sent his portrait to the Emperor William. This is the first time according to the National Zeitung, that the president of a republic has sent such a present to the emperor. Mrs. Rose Hartwick Thorpe, who wrote "Curfew Shall Not Ring Tonight," is a native of Indiana and now lives in a cozy cottage at LaJolla, Cal. She has recently completed a novel, "Heirloom," the scene of which is located in northern Indiana, which will soon be issued from the press.

Hovhan Magopian, a student in the University of Wisconsin, is an Armenian who has suffered greatly because of the cruelties of the Turks, and is now gaining an education and wielding his pen effectively in the cause of his persecuted countrymen. He has translated Tennyson's "In Memoriam" into Armenian. William M. Johnson, a young man of Washington, who has been the conductor in charge of President Roosevelt's train on all long journeys, and also in charge of the McKinley funeral train from Buffalo to Canton, via Washington, has been given a staff position by the Pullman company, in Chicago.

It is said of the late Wilson S. Bissell that when he became postmaster general he mastered the enormous amount of detail in that office months earlier than any of his predecessors had ever been able to do. The tradition of his systematic and thorough business methods still lingers in the department as a high-water mark.

Russia's armed forces in the far east are now reported to number 250,000 men, distributed thus: Fifty thousand, with eighteen batteries of artillery, in Manchuria proper; 110,000 on the lines of communication between Port Arthur and the Amur river, and 80,000 in garrison at Port Arthur and Taitan Wan. Thirty forts have been erected at Port Arthur and fifty more are being built. Eighty warships are at Taitan Wan, forty of which are kept constantly under steam.

THIS BLUE SIGNATURE. J. Diebig GUARANTEES. DIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BERR. BEWARE OF 'JUST AS GOODS'. Boys' Good \$5.00 Suits. Good clothing costs money, and we are not here for our health alone. But the best clothing costs you less at Browning, King & Co's than anywhere else. Dollar for dollar, we put more value into our suits for boys and children than any other manufacturer in the world, and our suits—the special ones at \$5.00 are the newest, handsomest and more reliable than any other kind you can find between New York and Omaha. Two-piece suits, Russian blouse suits, sailor blouse suits and sailor Norfolk suits, in serges, chevots and fancy mixtures, all sizes and your choice of any style of these especially good suits for \$5.00. No Clothing Fits Like Ours. Browning, King & Co. R. S. WILCOX, Manager.