

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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Table with 2 columns: Circulation category and quantity. Includes categories like 'Total', 'Less unsold and returned copies', 'Net total sales', and 'Net average sales'.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 30th day of September, A. D. 1903. M. B. HUNTER, Notary Public.

In Omaha's commercial dictionary there is no such word as "fail."

A real battle with Indians in these days is a novelty of which Wyoming enjoys a monopoly.

In off-year elections the sensational and emotional preacher is always sure to dip in his orr.

Those showers on election day drop alike upon the godly and the wicked—the just and the unjust.

St. Louis newspapers cannot suppress their glee at the disclosures of graft in Chicago. Misery loves company.

It seems as if the weather man had a deep laid plot but reconsidered his determination in part at the last moment.

Omaha has put through a great many big enterprises in its short fifty-year career, but it has still greater triumphs ahead of it.

The Omaha Chamber of Commerce and Grain exchange is destined to be an important factor in promoting the future commercial growth of Omaha.

It was hardly necessary to forecast the democratic walkway in Mississippi where everybody who does not vote the democratic ticket has been disfranchised.

Former President Kruger of the South African republic is indeed a hopeful man if he expects the results of the Boer war to be reversed within the time of the present generation.

The man who, for any cause he might have advocated, failed to vote should consider himself stopped from grumbling or kicking at any outcropping of misgovernment for at least a year.

President Roosevelt not only preaches the duty of good citizenship and participation in civic affairs, but he practices them himself, as evidenced by his trip from Washington to Oyster Bay to vote.

The inmates of the Vatican do not recognize the jurisdiction of the Italian government, but they are willing to express thanks to the authorities for the assistance rendered by the Italian fire department in stopping the flames in their house.

A Montreal paper is out for Canadian annexation to the United States. It will hardly do, however, to build great hopes upon this declaration. The people of Canada would much prefer to annex the United States to Canada on the installment plan and to begin with Alaska.

That Swiss trust company just organized to deal in American stocks and industrial securities will do well to have a few expert representatives on the spot in Wall street if it does not want its fingers burned. When American investors and speculators occasionally get near the fire long distance brokers will run a still greater risk of being singed.

Rome was not built in a day and Omaha cannot expect to build up a grain market in a week. But now that the biggest obstacle in the way of a grain market has been removed by the abolition of the discriminating freight rates, the other essentials for building up the grain traffic in Omaha on an extensive scale will not be lacking, either for want of capital or enterprise.

When the smoke of battle of the county campaign has cleared away, the taxpayers of Douglas county will turn the limelight of publicity upon the court house, the county jail and county infirmary as well as upon the roads and bridges on which thousands upon thousands of dollars have been squandered for the benefit of the contractors and political and personal favorites.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ARBITRATION.

It is proposed to hold a conference in New York for the discussion of the question of an Anglo-American treaty of arbitration. It is stated that a prominent member of the British commission now in this country studying educational conditions is arranging the details for the conference and it is proposed that the example of the Anglo-French treaty shall be followed. The promoter of the movement, Dr. Thomas Barclay, who is a member of the Institute of International Law, said in an address before the Yale law school a few days ago that he saw in the recent settlement of the Alaska boundary dispute promise that further advancement can be had. He expressed the hope that by agitation of the question it will be possible after the next presidential election to arouse sentiment favorable to a renewal of negotiations between Great Britain and the United States, and possibly also France, for a treaty instituting a court of arbitration. It is stated that President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay have given assurances of their interest in the proposed treaty.

The arbitration treaty negotiated several years ago between this country and Great Britain failed of ratification by the senate, but there does not appear to be any reasonable objection to renewing negotiations and the United States, as the foremost nation in promoting the principle of international arbitration, could not consistently decline an invitation to negotiate a treaty for that purpose. There may be some who entertain the idea that such a treaty might prove the initial step toward an alliance, but there is no sound reason for apprehending this. Others may hold the view that it is unnecessary, that in any difference which may arise between the two countries we can, without being bound by any treaty obligation, have recourse to arbitration if we desire it, but granting this, is it not still good policy on the part of the United States to further the cause of international arbitration by making treaties which specifically recognize that principle? It is not to be doubted that such a course would exert a most salutary influence throughout the civilized world.

Referring to the Anglo-French agreement for arbitration, widely recognized as a highly important step in the interest of international peace, the London correspondent of the New York Tribune says: "Armaments have not been reduced by land or sea and governments continue to strengthen their fleets and to drill their armies; but everything does not go on as before. International arbitration is not an idle dream of an impossible millennium. It is a practical policy which has been tried once and again at The Hague and now France and England have entered into an agreement for referring to the tribunal, under certain limitations, minor controversies which may arise between them. The policy has been satisfactorily tested and has been sanctioned by the most progressive nations. And for this the world is very largely indebted to the example of the United States and to the persistent advocacy of arbitration by our government. We should not and it is safe to say we will not abate interest in this policy, the promotion of which is now more essential to the welfare of mankind than ever before in the world's history."

AS TO CURRENCY REFORM.

According to the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune, President Roosevelt said the final word regarding the financial program for the coming session of congress. The correspondent says this has never definitely appeared, "because it is not usual to ascribe to Mr. Roosevelt the credit of being an authority, or even a special student, in matters relating to the treasury and its various requirements. But it was the president who declared that in all currency matters it was best for the interests of the country that there be no attempt to change the existing laws in any important particular."

THE NORTHERN SECURITIES CASE.

December 14 is the date which has been set for the hearing of the Northern Securities case by the supreme court of the United States, and undoubtedly it will come up on the day named, there being little probability of any application for a reassignment to a later date. How long the court will hold the case under consideration no one can say with certainty. The decision may come in a few weeks and may not be handed down for months, but in view of the great importance of the case it is probable the court will not unnecessarily delay its decision.

There is said to be considerable speculation in Washington, as well as in the financial centers, in regard to the outcome. The prevalent opinion at the national capital is that the decision will be an affirmation of that of the circuit court of appeals, those who take this view arguing that assurance would seem the logical outcome of previous adjudications of the supreme court. It is pointed out that the whole trend of judicial utterance in expounding or interpreting and applying the Sherman anti-trust law, from the transmission case to the present time, has been in this direction. It is also noted that of the four dissenting justices in the transmission case only one is left on the bench, while all of the five who rendered the decision are in the court. This fact is regarded by many as telling the story of the forthcoming decision. They say it is unreasonable to suppose that any one of these five majority justices will change his mind, even if all the new members of the court should take the side of their predecessors.

mous in their decision and that the decision was largely based upon those of the supreme court in the transmission and traffic association cases. It is most reasonable to expect that the tribunal of last resort will decide for the government in the Northern Securities case, to which its rendered opinions are clearly applicable. A decision for the defendant in this instance would certainly be a very great disappointment to the public.

NOTE FOR THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

President Stickney of the Chicago Great Western has not only sounded the keynote for making Omaha the grain market for Nebraska, western Iowa and South Dakota, but he has also taken the initiative for the organization of a Chamber of Commerce on a basis that will place the business men of Omaha in position to cope effectively with rivals and enforce fair treatment from all transportation lines that cover here. Taking Minneapolis as their model, the bankers, merchants and manufacturers of this city, acting on President Stickney's recommendation, have taken the first steps toward the incorporation of a new commercial body that is destined to exercise potential influence upon the future growth of Omaha and the development of Nebraska's industries.

The men who have headed the membership list of the Chamber of Commerce represent push, enterprise and capital. The enthusiasm exhibited by them at the initial meeting is a guaranty that they are in dead earnest and determined to make the project a success. It is a foregone conclusion now that every prominent business man of Omaha and capitalists who are interested in its growth and prosperity will speedily join hands with those who have already enrolled themselves in the membership of the new Chamber of Commerce. It is equally certain that the membership will be swelled by leading merchants, packers and manufacturers in South Omaha, and eventually by business men from other cities and towns in the territory tributary to Omaha.

With the example and experience of Minneapolis and Kansas City before us the Omaha Chamber of Commerce should be able to pave the way not only for the establishment of a grain market and the erection of elevators, cereal and flouring mills, but for increased activity generally in other fields of industry. At the outset, however, it may be well to bear in mind that it will not do to scatter our fire or to attempt too many new enterprises at the same time. For the present all energies should be bent upon the development of industries that will enable Omaha to handle the 140,000,000 bushels of grain that are produced annually within the radius absolutely within its exclusive reach. When that task shall be accomplished it will be time to look for other kingdoms to conquer.

TESTING FOOD AND DRINK.

The Agricultural department has at last been brought to recognize that its delays in investigating imports of alleged adulterated goods are creating a bad name for the adulterations themselves. Under the new regulations requiring articles of food and drink to be examined at the ports of entry, instead of having samples sent to Washington for analysis, it will be possible for the importer to reach the market in a reasonable time after landing.

FOLLOWING UP LAND CROOKS.

Philadelphia Record. The land frauds on the Pacific coast have been receiving the close attention of Secretary Hitchcock and his report will soon be in the hands of the attorney general. It is gratifying to know that the frauds are not as extensive as has been represented. They involve about 1,000,000 acres of timber land, according to Secretary Hitchcock, and the land is valued at from \$1.5 to \$1.8 an acre. It is to the credit of the department that such frauds are allowed up and punished without waiting for congress to act. There will be nothing for congress to do in regard to such matters according to the present outlook.

A STRENUOUS GOVERNOR.

Nebraska's Executive Does a Lively Turn on a Wheat Stack. Chicago Inter Ocean. Governor Mickey of Nebraska, so says a Lincoln dispatch, stood for half an hour on a wheat stack last Friday morning and pitched bundles for a threshing machine fast enough to keep two feeders busy.

The thrasher was working on the farm of the state insane asylum and the governor took a hand in the matter just to show the laborers and others around the machine what he could do in this line. Even bets were offered that he could not keep the feeding table full, but he did, and did it for a full half hour. The city-bred man, they say, of course, that pitching bundles for a threshing machine is no trick at all, but he will say this, as he says many other things about farm work, simply because of his ignorance of the subject. If he were to attempt to do what Governor Mickey did he would discover in the course of about three minutes that he was face to face with the most strenuous occupation of his life. He would not mind bending for and grasping and throwing the first twenty or thirty bundles. They would seem easy to pick up, easy to handle and easy to pitch. Perhaps he might keep the feeding table full and succeed in getting ahead of the feeders during the first two minutes. Then, as he pitched his bundles, he would notice the pile steadily diminishing and in due effort to keep it up to the standard he would find himself clenching madly at the sheaves, breaking the binders and tossing loose straws into the air. If the threshing machine would only pause for a moment or break down or clog up, or something so that he might get a fresh start, he would come out all right, but no threshing machine that ever was built would think of pausing, breaking down or clogging up while a city tenderfoot happened to be on the stack. On the contrary, every part of its mechanism works beautifully under such circumstances and it goes right along setting up the bundles and buzzing merrily for more.

Only a man who had been "raised" to it could do what Governor Mickey did, and not many that are "raised" to it could do what Governor Mickey did for a straight half hour. The task is one that requires a cool head and a supple frame, and Governor Mickey seems to be blessed with these to a degree which entitles him to the respect of every farmer and farm hand in Nebraska. It is for that matter, in the great northwest.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

Bandmaster Frederick N. Innes and his divorced wife, Georgia, continue airing their troubles in New York. On Tuesday afternoon of last week the bandmaster was arrested on complaint of Georgia, who charged him with neglecting to pay her \$5 a week alimony and with larceny. Mrs. Innes alleged that before she secured her divorce from the bandmaster, Innes put some of their belongings in a storage warehouse. Last June, she declared, he had the goods shipped to St. Louis, including some things which were her personal property. The Inneses wrangled before a magistrate for over an hour. Finally the magistrate dismissed the complaint. Innes promised to send the things she wanted back to Mrs. Innes.

President Palma of Cuba expresses confidence that President Roosevelt will see to it that the reciprocity treaty goes through. There is no question about President Roosevelt's desires. Had he had his way the treaty would have been ratified at the last session of congress. The trouble is that the president's treaty making power is dependent upon senatorial ratification and a two-thirds vote of the senate at that.

State Treasurer Mortensen seems to encounter comparatively little difficulty in keeping the permanent school funds in his custody fully invested. The only logical inference is that if his predecessors in the office had exerted themselves to the same extent they could also have reduced the dead surplus to an insignificant sum with corresponding benefits to Nebraska taxpayers.

Very Much Present.

Chicago Inter Ocean. The position of Woy y Gil is easily explained. He is determined, notwithstanding his name, not to be considered in the past tense.

An Important Make-Up.

Cincinnati Enquirer. The popularity of the extraordinary session of congress among the members will probably turn on the decision as to whether double mileage is to be paid or not.

Give the Pine Cones a Show.

Brooklyn Eagle. Americans own half of the Isle of Pines, and are breathing threats against the Cubans who are its government. The island has been awarded to Cuba. We have territory enough without grudging this little stretch of sand to the people who were born upon it.

Pandering to Private Greed.

Philadelphia Inquirer. What the people want is that publicity concerning the corporations they own to which they are entitled, and an honest management instead of pandering to private greed. That is the subject which has been brought home to many thousands of investors by the disclosures of misdeeds planned or executed which have had a depressing effect on prices.

Crisis Amicably Adjusted.

Detroit Free Press. As the result of a new understanding entered into by the London correspondent, there will be crisis hereafter in the relations of Japan and Russia only on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays of each week. On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays the two countries will be on the point of settling their differences amicably. Sunday will be reserved for Russia to intrigue in the Balkans.

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THE GROSSETT \$3.50 SHOE \$4.00 "MAKES LIFE'S WALK EASY"

Crossett Shoes fit the feet instead of making the feet fit the shoes—that ensures comfort. They have individuality and finished workmanship—that is style. They are made from honest material from heel to shoe-lace—that guarantees wear.

LEWIS A. GROSSETT, Inc. MAKER, NORTH ARLINGTON, MASS.

PRESIDENT STICKNEY'S CAREER.

Forceful Demonstration of His Power in the Railroad World.

Chicago Record-Herald. A. B. Stickney, president of the Chicago Great Western, has again aroused bitter strife in western railroad circles by the effort which he is making to create a grain market at Omaha, which city has recently become a terminal of his railroad. Stripped of technical verbiage, Mr. Stickney's action can be summed up as the inauguration of through rates on grain originating west of the Missouri river which are sums of the local rates into Omaha and from Omaha east. The effect of this will be to permit all grain to flow in Omaha, to be there warehoused and dealt in, the same as it is in Kansas City. It is considered a master stroke by Mr. Stickney, who has gained great prestige for his railroad at Omaha, whose commercial importance is likely to be enhanced to a marked degree.

But, like all of Mr. Stickney's master strokes, it inflicts a deep wound upon some of his competitors.

The "Omaha coup" is another forceful demonstration of the unique position which Mr. Stickney has occupied in the railroad world for more than twenty years. In a recent pamphlet argument before the Interstate Commerce commission Mr. Stickney paraphrased the golden rule as follows: "Do unto your competitors what you know they would do unto you, but do it first."

The carrying out of this policy has caused Mr. Stickney's competitors to call him "pirate" and has gained for him a position of triple eminence in railroad, financial and legal circles. In each he has become an oracle and a power. In 1884 Mr. Stickney built 120 miles of railroad from St. Paul to Central, failing in this, he determined to build a big system for himself, which he has done by extending his line to Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Joseph and other gateways.

In doing this Mr. Stickney has always ignored precedent when changed commercial conditions in his opinion made it necessary, and threats of retaliation have never had effect upon him. When threats were made to ruin his road financially he placed the company beyond harm from all sources by exchanging all its stock for debenture stock and preferred A and preferred B stock. Thus at a single bound he gained reputation as a bold and competent financier. Later, when his company was not securing what he thought to be the best of the secret rates and illegal duties of the packing-house traffic, he secured from every big packer a seven years' contract at a 20-cent rate, which was 3 1/2 cents below normal tariff and 1 1/2 cents above the alleged secret rates. This will net his company fully \$7,000,000 revenue during the life of the contract.

Mr. Stickney never lost an opportunity to add a few gray hairs to the heads of competing presidents. Numerous have been the attempts to buy the Great Western from the western railroad world. The bid, however, and his masterful management of the property is making the proposition more expensive each twelve months.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Colonel Bryan doesn't care how many millionaires the world may produce, provided he can write their wills.

Bocker T. Washington spoke in Raleigh, N. C., on October 20, for the first time in North Carolina, at the colored state fair, to nearly 3,000 people, of which about 100 were white.

George B. King, who built the first steel furnace at Johnstown, Pa., which eventually grew into the plant of the Cambria Steel company, celebrated his ninety-fourth birthday on Wednesday last.

Dr. Hans Kudlich, who took prominent part in the Austrian revolution of 1848, and is known as the "liberator of the Austrian peasants," celebrated the eightieth anniversary of his birth in New York a few days ago.

William C. Whitney makes announcement that in accordance with plans formed some time ago he has decided to retire from racing in England and early next month will sell the horses he has had in that country for the last four years. This action is due chiefly to the fact that Mr. Whitney's race track is a failure.

Forty-one persons have been killed and hundreds injured by explosions, falling rocks and caving in since the beginning of work on the subway. The damage to property is in the millions.

The subway is not exclusive in its choice of victims. They have come from the ranks of the rich and the poor.

Perhaps the strangest fatality was the killing of Edward Morris, who was speeding along the boulevard, entirely unconscious of any danger, when his big machine turned suddenly and crashed down the fifty-foot embankment to the trench, crushing its luckless driver beneath it.

Carrie Nation is soon to make her New York debut as an actress. She has had the old play "Ten Nights in a Barroom" rewritten to suit her purpose and one of her famous hatchet scenes will be the climax of the third act. "I've been criticised for going on the stage," she says, "but I don't see why, since I'm going to give every cent I receive for the purpose of erecting homes for widows of drunkards. And then, too, I want to take the stage for God. The pulpit's but a stage after all. Sometimes you'll find the greatest actors in the pulpit. Sometimes they are nothing but actors. You're apt to find more 'real' in people of the stage than in people of the pulpit."

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Waltham Watches Truthful witnesses of the passing hour.

"The Perfected American Watch," an illustrated book of interesting information about watches, will be sent free upon request.

American Waltham Watch Company, Waltham, Mass.

1521 FARNAM DECATUR SHOE. We originated the famous "banker's last"—It's worn by business men and every other man, no matter what his occupation. Decatur is a mighty sensible shoe. \$3.50 and \$5.00. Direct from maker to wearer.