

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year, \$1.00. Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year, \$1.25. Illustrated Bee, One Year, \$1.50. Sunday Bee, One Year, \$1.00. Saturday Bee, One Year, \$1.00. Twentieth Century Farmer, One Year, \$1.00.

DELIVERED BY CARRIER. Daily Bee (without Sunday), per copy, 2c. Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week, 12c. Sunday Bee, per copy, 2c. Saturday Bee, per copy, 2c. Evening Bee (including Sunday), per week, 12c.

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—10 Pearl Street. Chicago—150 Trinity Building. New York—222 Park Row Building. Washington—501 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE. Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

REMITTANCES. Remit by draft, express or postal order payable to The Bee Publishing Company. Only bank checks accepted 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. Tazewell, 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 Number. Rows include Total, Less unsold and returned copies, Net total sales, and Net average sales.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 25th day of September, A. D. 1903. M. D. HENNA, Notary Public.

All the most progressive states in the union are republican states. Keep Nebraska in the front row.

Nebraska stands ready to furnish the vice presidential timber for both big party tickets in the coming national campaign.

Nebraska and its immediate vicinity can safely defy the world to show up a better brand of autumn weather than it is now enjoying.

Third-termers in the pen can have their good time as well as the third-termers out of the pen—so says the Michigan supreme court.

Everyone wants to live in a beautiful city. Any city can be made beautiful if all the people who live in it will exert themselves to make it beautiful.

Nearly a million immigrants have come to the United States from foreign shores within the past year. The United States is big enough, however, to take care of them all without overcrowding.

The M. Co. of Nebraska and all the other states of the union will organize at the capital of the United States on November 8. The P. M. of Nebraska will organize in the city of Lincoln next Tuesday.

The Lincoln Journal is very much exercised editorially over the campaign in New York. It is very careful, however, to keep its editorial columns free of any comment on the campaign in Nebraska.

Interesting developments in the Shipbuilding trust case are expected when Mr. Schwab goes on the stand to give his own testimony. The more light we have on the crooked combines the better for the public.

The republican state convention endorsed Roosevelt for 1904 in its platform declarations. The best way for Nebraska republicans to emphasize this endorsement is to roll up a bigger majority than ever for the candidates on the state ticket.

Superintendent Pearce enlightened a meeting of educators at Lincoln last week with his views on the business side of the work of the school superintendent and principal. He could have given some much more valuable pointers on a political side of the superintendent's work as exemplified by his own experience.

Although a little late, the opening of the Iowa State Women's Christian Temperance union's crusade against the soda fountain habit may have some good effect if nothing more than in paying the way for another cure-all nostrum that will supplement the sure cures for the alcohol habit, the opium habit and the pink tea habit.

Pledges are being exacted from the sophomores in various colleges and universities to refrain from hazing the poor freshmen. The trouble with these pledges is that the present sophomores will have been moved up to be juniors by next year and the next crop of hazing exploits will be perpetrated by the poor freshmen who are this year the victims. It will take an endless chain of pledges to eradicate hazing once and for all.

A committee of business men from the river cities on the upper Mississippi will be sent to congress at its next session to present a memorial and lobby for an appropriation of \$15,000,000 for the improvement of the upper Mississippi. The lower Mississippi lobby may be counted on to ask for twice that amount. The cities along the Big Muddy will probably be satisfied with \$5,000,000, more or less.

CONSPIRING TO DEFEAT ROOSEVELT.

The captains of industry and railway magnates, who are endeavoring to fabricate distress by the adoption of a policy of summary retrenchment, are not likely to accomplish their purpose. The calamity campaign they have inaugurated is too transparent to deceive the American people. There is doubtless a community of interest among stock jobbing trust magnates to act in concert in any plan to restore popular confidence in their inflated securities, but that cannot be accomplished by artificial depression of the labor market through the discharge of wage-workers and the closing of mills, factories and mines.

While it was to have been expected that extensions and improvements of roadways would be checked and curtailed with the approach of winter, there is no rational excuse for the proposed wholesale discharge of railway employees under pretext of enforced economy. There never was a time since the first mile of railroad was built when railroads have been as prosperous as they are today. The year 1902 was regarded as a record-breaker in railroad earnings, but the year 1903 will even excel its predecessor. A few examples will suffice.

The annual statement of the Burlington railroad system, just made public, shows an increase of gross earnings over the preceding year of \$8,848,133 and a net increase amounting to \$3,983,536. In other words, after paying \$8,834,570 interest on the joint Burlington collateral bonds, of which \$2 were issued for every dollar of stock, and after paying dividends on the stock not deposited as collateral, the company has a surplus of \$4,491,537, or nearly 4 1/2 per cent on \$100,000,000.

The Illinois Central, which held its annual meeting last week, makes an almost equally favorable showing. President Stuyvesant Fish is quoted as saying: "The business of the country is so good that there can be no further serious decline in railroad securities. This company expects to do an enormous business this winter." Vice President Harahan of the Illinois Central, reviewing the future outlook is quoted as saying: "There does not seem to be anything in the condition of the country to warrant a prediction of hard times. On the contrary, the outlook is most favorable. A readjustment is going on that will be beneficial for the country. The gross earnings of all the railroads have vastly increased within the last two years, although the cost of operation has increased proportionately."

President Ingalls of the Big Four declares that the Big Four is earning a sufficient sum to pay the operating expenses and fixed charges and to leave a surplus, and he can see no indication in the falling off of the volume of freight traffic.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Denver & Rio Grande last week the directors were congratulated upon the splendid financial exhibit and bright prospects of future traffic.

These reports indicate clearly that the general laying off of railway employees on the great railroad systems is preconcerted not because retrenchment has become imperative, but for creating general discontent in the ranks of labor. It is given out cold from Wall street that J. Pierpont Morgan and other captains of industry and their allies, the railway magnates propose to inaugurate a policy that will stop at nothing to defeat Theodore Roosevelt for president. With this end in view we are told they will continue to make the most of the bear movement in the market in order to discredit him with the people, as they have in the past, and they will leave no stone unturned to injure him with the financial powers.

Responding to a question why the leaders of Wall street want to down Roosevelt, Mr. Woodlock, the editor of the Wall Street Journal, made this answer:

They do not like such independence as he demonstrated in the coal strike and in the Northern Securities matter. They have what I call the "court circular" press but I doubt whether they will win. The best indication that they will fail in the future is that they have failed in the past. Their opportunities are growing less day by day. All danger of a panic is over. There will be failures, of course, within the next year, but they will be sporadic. The recent failures cannot be laid at the door of Mr. Roosevelt. They are due to a market glutted with securities and overcapitalization by stock watering.

OFFER TO COLUMBIA IS FINAL.

According to reports from Washington our government will not entertain the idea of a larger payment to Columbia for the canal franchise. It is stated that President Roosevelt will not consent to any modification of the terms in the treaty which the Colombian senate rejected and that the haggling over the price to be paid for the franchise will be treated with complete indifference. The Washington correspondent of the New York Times remarks that there is reason to believe that the president has made his determination clear in a way to be understood by the canal company and Colombia may squeeze a few millions out of the stockholders in France, since there is understood to be a disposition in France to pay something to have the matter settled.

It would be a reproach to our government to dicker with Columbia over this matter and even were the administration inclined to do so it can be confidently assumed that congress would not permit it. The treaty negotiated with the southern republic is entirely fair and just in its terms and the

amount which it proposed to pay Colombia for the concessions asked, \$10,000,000, is liberal. It is of course no concern of the United States what Colombia may demand of the French company. If that government can squeeze a few millions out of the company well and good, but this country should not increase to the extent of a dollar the proposed indemnity, which is several millions more than was originally proposed and is ample. If what is reported as to the attitude of the president is correct he can be depended upon to firmly adhere to it and undoubtedly he will be sustained by congress.

OMAHA'S JUBILEE.

We are fast approaching an epoch-making year for Nebraska and Omaha. On the 30th day of May, 1854, Nebraska became an organized territory by act of congress and during the succeeding summer the town site was staked out and the first settlement by white men made within the area of the present city of Omaha.

It requires no argument to impress the people who now constitute the citizenship of Nebraska's metropolis with the desirability of commemorating in an appropriate manner the laying of the keystone of the great mid-continent city. The only question before us is how to commemorate and when to begin the preparatory work for a suitable celebration. These questions will have to be considered and discussed by the men and women of Omaha in all the walks of life, beginning with the pioneers and ending up with the younger generation upon whom Omaha relies to continue the task undertaken and successfully carried out by the founders.

The field for commemorative work is broad. It includes the compilation of fifty years of Titanic labor and progress and such possibilities as a jubilee monument to the pioneers, a museum collection of mementoes of pioneer home life and settlement with the incidental struggles in blazing the path of civilization across the continent and forging the links that bind the people of the Pacific Coast with those of the Atlantic seaboard by electric telegraph and the Pacific railroad.

While the initiative for the celebration of Omaha's Jubilee properly belongs to the first settlers who still survive and are justly entitled to front places, no time should be lost in improvising plans for the co-operation of all the various commercial, industrial, benevolent and social organizations. Omaha never has done things by halves and it is scarcely necessary to appeal to its civic pride to make its semi-centennial a noteworthy milestone in its history.

FEW OF OUR BONDS ABROAD.

The annual report of the register of the treasury makes the interesting statement that only about \$4,000,000 of United States bonds are in the hands of foreigners. While the amount held by foreign banks and investors is in excess of this, all but the sum stated is deposited in this country. It appears that the largest holders of our bonds reside in Cuba, where more than one-half of the individual owners live. France and England come second and third, respectively, in the list of foreign individual owners of our national bonds, each country reporting about \$500,000. German investors hold only \$41,000 worth of our securities.

The report says of the fact that practically the entire outstanding indebtedness of the United States government, aggregating something like \$850,000,000, is held here, that it is a remarkable instance of the patriotic faith of the American people in the financial stability of the government. It would be strange indeed if there was not such faith. No other country surpasses the United States in resources, while the policy that has prevailed during the last forty years has promoted the rapid development of national wealth and enabled this nation to attain a higher standard of credit than is enjoyed by any other country. There are national securities that pay a higher interest rate than those of the United States, but there are none that are safer.

HOW TO BE CONGRATULATED.

Mr. Frederick W. Seward, the name of whose distinguished father is forever associated with the acquisition of Alaska by the United States, says in a communication to the New York Tribune that both nations are to be congratulated upon the boundary decision. The Americans are to be congratulated that their title is reaffirmed and no longer disputed as to the region which they bought from Russia and which has been held and occupied by them and the Russians before them ever since the day of its first discovery. The British are to be congratulated that they did not win their contention, nor even stubbornly insist upon it to the point of a deadlock. "To have obtained possession," writes Mr. Seward, "of a harbor and town built, owned and occupied by Americans for thirty years would have been to England a most unprofitable victory. Skagway would then have been between Great Britain and the United States what Strasburg has been between France and Germany, a perpetually rankling thorn. It would have put an end to that international friendship on which both nations are building such high hopes."

It will be well if this national view shall be impressed upon the Canadians, who are still manifesting resentment, though they ought to see that this is wholly useless so far as the United States is concerned. The people of the Dominion should realize that by no possibility can they gain anything by finding fault with the boundary decision, while there is danger of creating among Americans a feeling that would not be conducive to neighborly good will. "The Alaska boundary decision," says Mr. Seward, "seems a guarantee of perpetual peace between Great Britain and the United States and that is a step upward in the march of prog-

ress and civilization worthy of the opening of the twentieth century." Works Everywhere. Baltimore American. The western adage, "Never run when you're rattled," applies to the financial world as well as elsewhere. Manifest Destiny. Chicago Tribune. The day will come when, to paraphrase Cecil Rhodes' famous expression, the map of North America will be all red, white and blue. No man can tell when that day will come, but come it will. Women More Honest Than Men. Milwaukee Journal. The number of women now employed in business and confidential positions which offer opportunities to dishonesty is very great, but it is rarely that any embezzlement, defalcation or breach of trust is committed by them. This is perhaps to be explained largely by the absence among women of many of the temptations to which men so often lay themselves open and also in great measure by that sensitiveness as to reputation, which is more acute among women than among men. NEBRASKA IN BRAZIL. American Diplomatic Representative Has Achieved Popularity. Chicago Tribune. Yellow fever epidemics in the past and the torrid heat of Rio Janeiro have produced a peculiar condition with reference to the diplomatic representatives of the foreign countries. The members of the diplomatic corps live throughout the year at Petropolis, twenty-five miles away. The ferry boat takes an hour across the bay and then there is another hour climbing the mountain on the cog railway. Many Brazilian families also have their summer homes at Petropolis, yet the diplomatic corps is in a state of almost complete isolation from the people of Rio de Janeiro, socially and in every other way. Probably in no nation in the world is there so little contact with the national life of the country to which they are accredited. This is not good either for the countries they represent or for Brazil, which should have closer acquaintance with them. The fault is not of the foreign ministers, but some of them exaggerate their troubles and speak of their residence in Brazil as an exile to the Botany Bay of diplomatic life. This does not strengthen their influence in the country to which they are accredited. If in the official sense they are persona gratae to the government, as they must be, nevertheless they appear to the Brazilians generally as ungrateful persons. No country likes to be depreciated by those who come to it in official positions and who, therefore, must be accorded the courtesy to which foreign officials are entitled. Brazil is a vast country with a proportionate political influence in South America and with unlimited commercial possibilities for the world. It is not therefore the best diplomacy to slight her and to send ministers who the day after their arrival begin talking of her martyrdom and speculating on how long they will have to wait for a transfer.

SUPERVISION OF TRUST COMPANIES.

The creation of trust companies, such as those Baltimore concerns which have gone into the hands of receivers, has been very marked during the past few years. Some of these financial institutions are undoubtedly sound and are conducted upon right business principles, but that this is not true of all of them is quite conclusively shown by the Baltimore failures and it is not surprising that this experience has suggested the question whether these trust companies should not be placed under federal supervision. Although the companies operate under state charters and, like state banks, have no direct relations with the national government, it is yet thought that they might be required to make certain reports to the bureau of corporations, in order that a restraining influence may be applied to prevent injudicious and reckless handling of the funds entrusted to them.

It is stated that the bureau of corporations has already considered the general question of the government having some sort of supervisory power over trust companies as well as other corporations acting in the capacity of banks, but doubt is expressed as to whether under the law the bureau of corporations possesses the authority to require reports of business operations from trust companies. It is pointed out that the bureau has to deal entirely with corporations engaged in interstate commerce and while it is true that the trust companies loan money in adjoining states, it is a question whether this makes them subject to the law under which the bureau of corporations will act.

A treasury official is quoted as saying that it would be desirable for the government to have a hand in the supervision of large trust corporations, even if it amounted to nothing more than to receive regular statements of the nature of the business being done. The difficulty, however, in the way of this is the limitation which the constitution places upon the authority of the general government in regard to corporations. It can reach none but such as are engaged in commerce between the several states or with foreign countries. It would be a very broad construction of this provision of the constitution that should extend its operation to the trust companies.

That the question of supervision of these companies is important will be understood from the fact that according to the last reports to the Treasury department, which gave returns from only twelve states, there were 417 trust companies whose total resources amounted to nearly \$2,000,000,000. Corporations having such vast financial power and responsibility certainly ought to be subject to some sort of supervision and the states that charter these companies and in which they do business should provide for properly supervising their operations. The Baltimore failures have clearly shown that there is recklessness in the affairs of some of these concerns and there is some reason to fear that this is so general as to constitute a very real danger.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Washington Post: Church workers are complaining that the citizens of the United States spend \$40 per capita for whisky and 40 cents for missions. The heathen will have to begin drinking if they want to get their share. St. Paul Pioneer Press: A Milwaukee preacher has contracted with a newspaper for a display advertisement every Sunday morning, which indicates a belief that by injecting more business into religion more religion will be injected into business. Kansas City Star: The accession of Archbishop Glennon to the archdiocese of St. Louis will bring into greater prominence one of the notable figures in the Catholic church in the United States. Archbishop Glennon will prove a worthy colleague to such men as John Ireland, P. L. Chapelle and P. J. Ryan, in Kansas City, where the new archbishop is best known, the extent of the gain to the church through his elevation will be best understood.

Philadelphia Record: The original Elijah, whom the ravens fed, and his first reincarnation, who wore a leather sledge and ate wild honey, were wonderfully different from Elijah II, who is living at the Plaza Hotel, in New York; whose horses and carriages were sent on from Chicago in advance of his arrival in the private car of a railroad president, and whose wife was robbed of a piece of jewelry worth \$1,500 as soon as she landed in the metropolis. Philadelphia Ledger: A church in Cleveland has proved its up-to-dateness by engaging a press agent to see that the church and its pastor and the Ladies' Aid society and the Christian Endeavor society and all the other agencies of the organization shall get a proper degree of publicity. The next thing we may expect to see in the covering of the walls with church advertising, and persons entering cities by rail may pass by huge wooden signs commending the excellencies of the various places of worship and setting forth the attractions of the pulpit orators.

Springfield Republican: The newly consecrated bishop of Cedar Rapids, Thomas A. Hendrick, has arrived in New York from a European trip, in which, of course, he saw the pope and talked with him in a general way about the Philippines. His interesting experience was that of being "held up" in the ascent of Vesuvius, at a point where he and his brother could neither get up or down without the help of the guides, who threatened to abandon them or throw them into the crater unless a certain sum of money were given them. They paid it, and it seems that they let it go so, but it is a pity they didn't devote a little pains to fetching the robbers to justice. Tourists suffer many such things, however, rather than go to the delay and expense of proceedings in the local courts—which for that matter seldom punish these licensed banditti.

THE EQUITABLE HENRY B. WYVE. THANKSGIVING DAY. is a day of thanksgiving for the blessings of past years. But how about the future? A man with an adequate Endowment policy in the Equitable has real reasons for giving thanks—not only for the past but for the future. His future is absolutely secure—and so is that of his family. HOW ABOUT YOU? THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, First National Bank Bldg., Omaha. Please send me information regarding an Endowment for \$..... If issued at..... years of age. Name..... Address.....

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

"You want to marry my daughter, do you? Well, I'm free to say you're the most impudent upstart that ever—"
"Yes, you're free to say it because you're her dad. If you wasn't I'd knock your old head off'n you!"—Chicago Tribune.
"And before I accepted him," said Miss Pansy, "I asked him if he would love me when I was old."
"The idea!" exclaimed Miss Bright, "why, if he proposed to you he had already proved that, hadn't he?"—Philadelphia Press.
"Jane Pansy astonished me today by claiming she had a new idea."
"Why did I astonish you?"
"Because she has had but one idea for the last twenty years—to get a husband."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.
Mr. Timmidge—How would a girl feel if she received a proposal by letter?
"Friend—if she didn't care for you, she'd feel insulted."
Mr. Timmidge—Um—well—er—suppose she did care for me?
"Friend—she'd say "yes" by telegraph."—New York Weekly.
Judge—Did you strike your wife?
Prisoner—No, fir.
Judge—Did you approach her and address her in such a manner as to cause this stroke of insanity?
Yes, sir.
Prisoner—What did you say to her?
I—sir—I told her I loved her.—New York Times.

PAST AND FUTURE.

A Dream.
I did it, you came and stood beside my bier. And bitter tears so few I know you shed. For mine the Pearly Gates swung low—I heard your cry and to your side I led. I knew A' not, and yet I dried your tears. And turned your bitter thoughts to heaven and God. Then I sought the gates and found them closed. Thus led my father's chastening rod.
Peace.
Art thou happy? Ask the heart. Probe it to its inmost core— Ah, it answers with a sigh. Whispering of the days of yore.
Ask it why the days of yore. When youth's flowery paths were trod. Came the answer, soft and low. "Then was I at peace with God."
Aurora, Neb. —SARA ISAMAN.

HUTESON FITS EYES.

HUTESON FITS EYES. GRINDS LENSES. See him about your eyes. HUTESON OPTICAL CO. 211 E. 16th St., Paston Block.

A Knife For Nothing. If you have not seen our fall catalogue of Clothing and Furnishings, you don't know about our Knife Club. We shall give away 150 Solid Silver handled knives about December 1, through our fifteen stores, to an equal number of amateur artists. The catalogue gives particulars. You may have a copy by calling for it at our store. NO CLOTHING FITS LIKE OURS. Browning King & Co. R. S. WILCOX, Manager.