

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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Subscribed and sworn before me this 24 day of April, A. D. 1904. M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

Score one for Omaha over Kansas City on the packing house differential.

The people of South Omaha regardless of party are determined upon better municipal government.

Omaha is promised a busy building season this year and every building erected is sure to be tenanted before it is completed.

Thurston county has a deputy sheriff named Mustard. If he does not make it warm for evil deeds there is certainly nothing in a name.

Omaha's base ball players begin practicing with one another this week in order to be ready to practice on the public a little later.

It would require considerable research to decide which is the more thoroughly occupied this spring, the house builder or the railroad surveyor.

The umpire who calls too many strikes on the proposed base ball union is likely to need police protection to get safely out of the grounds.

In spite of recent reverses the Boers appear to have a good supply of traps remaining, all warranted to work when the British walk into them.

The Bee does not have to give its advertising space away in order to fill its columns. That is the difference between The Bee and its alleged competitors.

There is no more occasion for cutting out deputy sheriffs to bulldoze and browbeat South Omaha workmen at the polls than there is for calling out the state militia.

Wet or dry is the momentous question which agitates the minds of most of the urban voters of Nebraska today and the weather bureau prediction of occasional showers is a safe one.

Applicants for appointive office at the hands of the mayor must remember that there are never enough places to go around and that several must be disappointed for every one appointed.

It is announced that there is nothing to prevent any man or woman from running an automobile in Omaha. Times are prosperous, it is true, but the price still remains a bar to the universal enjoyment of the privilege.

Under the new scale which went into effect Monday the coal miners of Pennsylvania are now receiving the highest wages of any time in thirty years. Still some populists have nerve enough to shout calamity and say that what prosperity there is in the country is enjoyed only by the rich.

If reports from Sioux City are correct the Omaha diocese of the Catholic church organization is to be raised within a comparatively short time. Omaha's importance as a church center is steadily increasing along with its importance in other branches of activity—religious, educational and commercial.

The fusion populists from Douglas county are warned by one of the organs of the machine that they are expected to be good and not make any trouble in the coming state convention or they will be cast over the transom in a trice and not heard at the popocratic feast.

Before the school board undertakes to adopt plans and let contracts for the new high school building it would be well to take the taxpayers a little more into its confidence. The new high school will be not for a day, but for decades to come, and concerns every one interested in the Omaha of the future. While no time is to be lost in providing additional facilities for the High school work, no mistakes should be made at this time that will be regretted later.

A GAIN TO NATIONAL PRESTIGE.

While the European press has accorded unqualified praise to the American secretary of state for his successful negotiations in regard to the "open door" in China, characterizing it as a diplomatic triumph of great importance and a distinct and decided gain for the prestige of the United States, a few American newspapers have sought to disparage and depreciate the understanding reached, asserting that because it has not the binding force of a treaty it is of no great consequence and really puts the United States in no better or stronger position, so far as relations with China are concerned, than it was before.

One of these papers, remarking that there was "just an exchange of official notes," says this simply means that the powers have bound themselves to no course of action which they cannot abandon at will. "At the moment," it goes on to say, "no power is prepared to come to an issue with this country over China. A year hence, five years hence, ten years hence, one or more may have perfected plans which will enable them to believe that they can safely antagonize the United States. The situation then will become largely identical with that which confronted the powers before Mr. Hay's recent negotiations were set on foot." Possibly, but is it not far more probable that instead of any of the powers abandoning this agreement in the future every year of its continuance will increase the disposition to maintain it? Certainly it is reasonable to expect this if it shall prove mutually beneficial, as is generally believed it will. If the policy of the open door in trade with China is a sound policy, as all the powers now admit, and this view shall be justified by results, the understanding Secretary Hay has brought about will be quite as forceful for the maintenance of the policy as a treaty. At all events we believe that every year of acquiescence in the open door for Chinese trade will make more difficult the breaking down of that principle, while as to the assertion by the United States of its treaty rights in China and the protection of American interests there, it will not exert less influence five or ten years hence than at present. Therefore the danger is extremely small of any one or two powers abandoning the understanding, supported, as it certainly will be, by Great Britain and Japan. With these three nations firmly insisting upon the open door it is hardly possible that the other powers would venture to abandon that policy.

What our government has accomplished in this matter is not only a great service to the commerce of the world, but also to the Chinese empire. It affords China the opportunity to arrest, at least temporarily, the process of dismemberment, for the agreement of the powers to an equality of commercial privileges removes the strongest motive for enlarging their "spheres of interest." Thus China will have a chance to effect such reorganization and reforms in her government as will render the empire better able to maintain its integrity. This should conduce to the strengthening of friendly relations between the United States and China, to the material advantage of American trade. From whatever point of view it is regarded the "open door" understanding is a most distinguished and important achievement and a great gain to national prestige.

WHAT THE CUBANS EXPECT.

The statement given out by Senator Platt of Connecticut, one of the three United States senators who visited Cuba to investigate the conditions there and learn popular sentiment, says that all classes in the island are looking to the establishment of an independent government—a Cuban republic. Some of the people are anxious for the early attainment of this, while there are others who think that sufficient time should be taken to avoid mistakes and to set up the government on a basis to insure its success and permanence. Great interest is being taken by most of the people in the municipal elections that take place next month and which will be the initial step toward the formation of an independent government. The senators found the conditions on the whole satisfactory, but there is need of more capital in the island, particularly American capital, which hesitates to go there pending the establishment of a stable government.

It is noteworthy that Senator Platt said nothing about the existence of any annexation sentiment in the island, from which it is fairly to be inferred that the senators heard of none, or so little that it made no impression upon them. It is well known, however, that there is some such sentiment in the island, though very likely it has been declining under the repeated assurances given of the irrevocable purpose of this government to fulfill its promise to the Cubans that they should have an independent government. We conclude from the tone of Mr. Platt's statement that he and his colleagues have no thought of anything else and that having found from personal observation that all classes of the Cuban people desire independence they will give no heed to an appeal from any source for a withdrawal or modification of the pledge of the United States to Cuba. This ought to put a stop to the efforts of the annexationists of the so-called Cuban-American league, which recently sent a petition to congress urging the repeal of the resolution declaring that Cuba, as soon as its pacification was accomplished, would be left to the control and government of its own people. Annexationists in the island may agitate if they please, but Americans should not seek the stultification of their government by urging it to abandon the solemn and sacred promise it gave the Cubans when the decision was made to relieve them from Spanish domination.

It cannot be definitely determined when Cuba shall have an independent

government. As Senator Platt says, much will depend upon the result of the municipal elections. If these are conducted in an orderly way and capable men are chosen it will indicate that the people have an appreciation of the responsibilities of self-government and the further steps to its attainment may be hastened. The Cubans as a whole have necessarily crude ideas regarding independence. They know little of the duties and responsibilities imposed by self-government. They must be educated in this and it will take time, perhaps a longer time than anybody has expected. The United States, however, has assumed the obligation of teaching these people the principles of self-government and it must pursue the task to the end, omitting nothing necessary to the complete and honorable realization of its promise.

NO DEPUTIES NEEDED AT SOUTH OMAHA.

Among the guarantees enumerated in the bill of rights promulgated by the people of Nebraska in their state constitution is the following: All elections shall be free and there shall be no hindrance or impediment to the right of a qualified voter to exercise the elective franchise.

The freedom of elections is as sacred as any other right prized by the American people and enjoyed under our system of government. Yet at the recent city election in Omaha this right was scandalously trampled under foot. Under pretext of protecting the ballot box and safeguarding the election against fraud the sheriff of Douglas county enlisted a small army of deputies who invaded the polling places and sought to obstruct and intimidate voters in the interest of the fusion ticket. There was no riot nor disturbance to justify the sheriff in enrolling deputies for service in the Omaha city election. Ample protection was furnished by the police at every voting place. That there was no occasion for the invasion of the election booths by deputy sheriffs was shown by their utter failure to find anybody guilty of election frauds. Only three or four persons were arrested by the deputies and not one of these was prosecuted after election. So inexcusable was the entire proceeding that up to this day the sheriff has refused to divulge the names of the political deputies who were paid by the democratic committee to use his official power to terrorize voters.

The threat is now being made that the sheriff is to repeat this unwarranted and outrageous performance at the South Omaha city election today. No more excuse exists for calling out deputy sheriffs to browbeat South Omaha voters than there was to boss and browbeat the voters in Omaha a month ago. The mayor and police of South Omaha are amply able to preserve order at the polls in their city without the aid or consent of the sheriff, and if trouble should arise it will be for the sheriff to act when they make a demand upon him.

It is palpable and plain that the intrusion of the sheriff and his deputies in the city elections this spring is a prelude to a scheme for lawless interference with the election next fall. The sheriff and his advisers should remember that Nebraska is not Kentucky and the people of this state will insist upon their right to free elections. The sheriff of Douglas county, like all other civil officers, is sworn to obey the constitution and the law, and it is not for him to organize disturbance and incite riot at the polls for political ends.

Times have changed. The American publisher of today has to discover both his authors and his readers from the swarming millions about him. There are few names great enough to command steady sales and large columns. The continuous and regular upheaval and submergence of American society have deprived the old-time publisher of his certain clientele, as the old-time theatrical manager was long since deprived of his. There are almost no fixed literary canons. There are no certain standards as to the contents of a gentleman's library. Indeed, it is doubtful if libraries are indispensable to gentlemen. There is little likelihood at parvenus where a majority is parvenus and society's leaders' fate back to a ball given in the year 1850. But when there is laughing at parvenus the old story that their ordering books by the yard is never told. It has lost its point. The certain degree of bookishness which was once a mark of the best American society has been relegated rather to Charlevoix circles.

So the "great publisher's" day has departed. There are extensive publishing houses, probably more extensive now than ever. But the money of the nabobs of the trade is so heavily invested in real estate and business so heavily depending upon the past which holds their prototypes of the East India trade.

Dr. B. F. Lang, who was removed by the governor from the position of superintendent of the Beatrice asylum, is giving the chief executive an exhibition of the difficulty of prying a popocrat loose from a job. Dr. Lang is such a thorough Missionist that it requires several showings to convince him that he should not retain his position.

Sheriff Power has threatened to turn his office over once more to the democratic machine for electioneering purposes at South Omaha. The public scoffed at himself greatly in the office estimation when he pursued those tactics in the Omaha city campaign, and their repetition will not strengthen him in any manner.

The local popocratic organ that has been for years crying for a western man for speaker does not seem to be satisfied with a Peaker Henderson, although he is a pretty good type of the western man. But Colonel Henderson does not care particularly whether he satisfies the popocratic organs or not.

A lively competition is springing up in all the Nebraska districts now represented at Washington by fusion congressmen for the privilege of making the run on the republican ticket. The prospects seem to be good for sending a republican delegation from Nebraska to the next congress.

South Omaha voters will decide today whether they want improvement in the city government or prefer to have a continuation of the disgraceful conduct of municipal affairs with which they have been afflicted under democratic officials.

The democratic national committee has issued a circular warning the free silverites to beware of those terrible gold democrats who have laid plans to abduct the Chicago platform. Free silver does not appear to be any more able

at present to dispense with the services of a wet nurse than it was four years ago.

Increase in National Banks.

Hundreds of new banks with a capital of \$2,000 each have formed under the new law. Most of them are in the west, with as much real money as some of the \$25,000,000 trusts.

Score One for the Boers.

The slipping of 5,000 Boers through Lord Roberts' fingers in the narrow strip of country east of Bloemfontein seems to be a real blemish upon his campaign. So large a proportion of the total Boer army was a worth catching.

Lovers of the Ancient.

Senator Depey was the first to congratulate Senator Pettus on his speech. The gentleman from New York was naturally enthusiastic over an urging of the Boer cause to tell a story older than any in his own collection of early antiquities.

Grover's Perpendicular Backbone.

It was hardly necessary for ex-President Cleveland to deny the report that he intended to vote for Mr. Bryan for president of the United States. Mr. Cleveland and his convictions of four years ago are strong and vigorous today.

General Jim Weaver's Grief.

General Jim Weaver of Iowa, once a candidate for president, and still a populist of fame, is justly grieved because he has been given a seat on the grounds that he should abandon and "betray" silver. "I had supposed," he says plaintively, "that no one would have accused me of abandoning the principles for which I have stood during the last quarter of a century. And something like that would have accused him so. No well-informed student of the life and public services of General Jim Weaver would have believed him guilty of an attempt to 'deviate into sense.'"

PUBLISHERS OF THE PAST.

Why It Was Easy to Succeed Then and Not So Now. New York Press.

The failure in close succession of two great publishing houses suggests the query as to whether nowadays there is anything great or good to be done in the publishing business. There were in history Carlyle, Froude, Macaulay, Motley. There were in poetry Tennyson, Browning, Longfellow, Bryant, Whittier. There were in fiction Thackeray, Dickens, Eliot, Reade, Hawthorne. Everybody who has taken any stock in the Omaha Bee has asserted that a strong populist organization has been formed against the renomination of Governor Poynter and in favor of J. O. Yeiser. We desire to state that the whole thing is a fabrication and a republican scheme to disrupt the party if possible. John O. Yeiser is a good man, but the populist party is a unit in the desire that Governor Poynter succeed himself.

Wood River Interest (rep.): As an evidence that the country is rapidly drifting to the left in its political opinions, the Board of Commissioners of Hall county has fortified the court house by mounting a cannon at the north door. The point where the cannon is placed is a strategic one, having the range of the entire field in front of the court house, and a pretty good proof that the members of the board have been studying up on military tactics. When it is remembered that a majority of the board are populists the gravity of the situation becomes doubly apparent.

North News (rep.): The Nebraska delegation to the Kansas City convention is putting on airs that would be deemed a plutocratic extravagance did the people not know from repeated assurances that they represent the "common people," and would therefore be guilty of violating the vice-capitalist and bondholder's. A press dispatch from the convention city states that J. C. Dahlman has been looking for quarters, and that at the Coates house the club room on the first floor and three banquet rooms on the second floor, also six sleeping rooms, have been engaged.

Wahoo New Era (rep.): Our friendly advice to John O. Yeiser of Omaha is that he build his political aspirations for governor upon more solid basis than the mere possession of 105 votes from Douglas county. In a delegate populist state convention these 105 votes are looked upon as a fraud and burlesque. It is well known to be an actual fact that these 105 Douglas county votes, in a populist convention, do not represent as many actual popular votes as do the twenty-seven delegates from Saunders county. There will have a tendency to solidify the rest of the state against an aspirant who backs his candidacy upon such unfair representation.

Union Argus (rep.): There are a few men that never happily get on their feet until they fall with others. The populist party has its share of such men. Because they failed to get the job they were after, or because of envy or jealousy, they lose no opportunity to circulate to the best advantage the story of their own defeat. Such men haven't brains enough and are too shortsighted to be treated with an office.

A Platform Feeler.

Though there were ample marks in the late platform adopted at the democratic state convention of Nebraska that the hand of William J. Bryan was in its compilation, it is now as if the platform had been adopted by the convention which nominates him for the presidency will differ from it in essential features. As a foiler the Nebraska document has not been a success. This is true especially in business quarters and we find evidence of open denunciation of it in the south. The freedom with which democratic leaders have predicted sure disaster to the democratic party if it is adopted should be fatal to its being taken in some of its essential features. It is not surprising that a presidential campaign under such conditions would be a failure, and unless disaster is completely left those who control the democrats, they cannot shut their eyes to that fact.

Piety Hatched to Thrift.

Chicago Chronicle. His renewed tender solicitude for the safety of German missionaries in China indicates that der Kaiser von Deutschland is about ready to assimilate benevolently two thousand square miles more of Chinese territory. His majesty's pious fervor, always edifying, rises almost to fanaticism at the prospect of acquiring a rich province or two.

Knobbing Lumrency Greety.

St. Paul Pioneer Press. The shah of Persia has appointed Moffat Effendi minister to the United States to succeed His Excellency Abdul Khan, who left Washington in a huff a decade ago because the paragraphs poked him at his name. Moffat Effendi will be safe, as it is difficult to see where any paragraph Khan sees in the name of a holy man in the new minister's name.

POLITICAL POTPOURRI.

Bradshaw Republican: Governor Poynter's effort to appoint a police commission for the city of Omaha smacks somewhat of imperialism. Look out a little there!

Plattsmouth Journal (dem): Mr. Woodford getting as the favorite in the race for the congressional nomination. With him at Washington Nebraska would know she had some one there to represent her, and Cass county would get some benefits, too.

Beaver City Tribune (rep.): This is the time of year when you can tell by a man's actions what he is doing in the world. He is sitting on a dry goods box howling about the awful plight of the country instead of getting his garden ready or his corn ground plowed, he is not a republican.

Norfolk News (rep.): The large majority of the reform officers of Nebraska seem to be very much averse to practicing the reforms which were promised to the people with the sole purpose of influencing their votes. This is especially noticeable in the matter of railway reforms.

Holdrege Progress (rep.): The supreme court held that the State Board of Transportation has powers to regulate the operations of the street car lines. It remains to be seen if it will do anything more to be made a grandstand play till after election and then retire to its usual quietness.

Beaver City Times (pop.): The Grand Island Democrat is hounding Henry Schlotfeldt for that city for casting his vote for the German vote must be recognized. While we are not acquainted with Mr. Schlotfeldt we believe with the Democrat that we should look to the German vote in the coming election.

Stanton Picket (rep.): Last fall it was voted for Holcomb for Bryan's sake. Take as much salt with the dose as may be required, but vote it. This fall it will be voted for Bryan and the rest of the slipperies for Allen's sake. There was a time when populists were expected to vote for principle's sake, but that time is past.

Grand Island Independent (rep.): Nebraska democrats have engaged the very finest headquarters to be found in Kansas City for the consecrated convention to be held on the Fourth of July. They have the club room, three banquet rooms and six sleeping rooms of the Coates house. Jeffersonian simplicity will be left at home to take care of the rank and file.

Norfolk News (rep.): The name of G. A. Lukart of this city is being constantly mentioned in connection with the office of state treasurer and he may be a strong candidate before the democratic state convention. There is one thing certain—Mr. Lukart would be a vast improvement over the gentleman who now holds the office and acts as attorney for the railroads in cases up for trial before the Board of Transportation.

Hastings Tribune (rep.): John C. Stevens, the father of Bryanism in Adams county, is a candidate for congress from this district. We would not be surprised to see him turned down at the democratic convention in the same manner that the democrats have turned down the other candidates, who ever since they fused with the populists, Stevens is capable and deserving, but naught but "pull" seems to count with the demofusionists.

Malison Star (pop.): While we do not think populism a viable force, we have taken any stock in the Omaha Bee's assertion that a strong populist organization has been formed against the renomination of Governor Poynter and in favor of J. O. Yeiser. We desire to state that the whole thing is a fabrication and a republican scheme to disrupt the party if possible. John O. Yeiser is a good man, but the populist party is a unit in the desire that Governor Poynter succeed himself.

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PERSONAL POINTERS.

A New York woman has brought a slander suit against a neighbor for calling her a "kicker."

Lord Roberts is beginning to realize that the enemy's country is a long way from the base of supplies.

General Wood does not seem to mind being the papa of the first governor general's daughter born in Cuba.

Mafakham ed Dowleh is the name of the Persian minister. The Washington correspondent will call him Ed. In a New Jersey town an old happening is the candidacy of five one-legged men for the office of tax assessor. Naturally they are strong on the stump.

CALUMNIATING THE BOERS.

New York World: Julian Ralph calls the Boers "cowards." Is not this pretty hard on the English? Were all the British generals whipped in succession until Roberts came by "cowards"? Were the defeat and slaughter of the British at Spionkop inflicted by "cowards"? If so, what is "Tommy Atkins?"

Philadelphia North American: Julian Ralph, the Anglo-American war correspondent, declares that the Boers are not farmers; that there isn't a farmer in the two South African republics. His assertion must be taken with some allowance for possible incompetence as a witness. Perhaps he does not know a farmer when he sees one. We never read it said that Julian Ralph is a "farmer" or ever was.

Cleveland Leader: The Boers are doomed to go down under enormous odds. They will lose their independence. Many of them will sacrifice their lives. Others will be left homeless and destitute under an alien flag. Hundreds will die of disease in British prison camps. Their fate is very sad, from any point of view. It is the final tragedy of a hard and uphill struggle for national life. Under such circumstances it is an especially dastardly thing to slander them as cowards and as such.

Chicago Chronicle: This man may possibly believe all the villainous stories he tells about the Boers, but it is altogether unworthy of him to attempt to palm him off as an American when he is in the British army. His venomous screed he takes particular pains to write himself down as a Briton. Let no man suppose that a true American would stoop to such a thing as retelling all the lying British camp yarns about the Boers and their conduct in Africa—a work which, happily, they have found very much more difficult than they expected, and which they have not yet so fully accomplished as they are trying to make themselves and the rest of the world believe.

HOME RULE FOR CITIES.

Baltimore American. Mr. Bird S. Coler, the efficient controller of New York, made an address before the Academy of Political Science in British Columbia the other evening, in which he demonstrated that perfect municipal government is only possible under complete home rule. The speaker cited many instances to show that New York City has suffered severely because of the inconsistency of government by the state legislature, making necessary many delays in the city's material development and retarding the work of public improvement.

The principle laid down by Mr. Coler is without doubt the correct one. No people are as competent to govern as those who are to be governed. This applies with more force to a municipality than it does to a county, state or nation. The city government demanded in a municipality, especially one of the metropolitan proportions, is a thing peculiar to itself. It finds no parallel in state or national government since it is more personal in its nature, having a closer intimacy with individual comfort and well-being than has the government of more extensive political subdivisions. Granting that the people of a municipality possess the capacity for self-government, it must be admitted that it is a detriment to governmental efficiency to subject them to the regulation of a state legislature. None know as well the necessities and conditions of emergency for a municipality as do the citizens themselves. None know so well the rights, privileges and restrictions that should govern public and quasi-public corporations operating wholly within the limits of a city as do the citizens in daily touch with these details of municipal life, and acquire an intimacy with such matters that it is impossible for a legislator living in rural districts to possess. It follows, therefore, that when such a legislator is called upon to consider legislation affecting such details he acts through a deficient knowledge, thus making intelligent legislation impossible.

The province of state legislatures in regard to municipal government should be restricted to primary acts. Only when such restrictions are imposed will the same of excellence in city government be possible. When the day comes that state legislatures, after giving metropolitan cities all the organic powers, divest themselves of all further authority in respect to cities, complete reform will be possible. Until then municipalities must content themselves with reformatory legislation. The application of correct business methods in city government and the management of cities by the citizens with an eye solely for the public good is impossible so long as legislators continue to meddle in municipal affairs.

CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERIES.

Chicago Tribune. The success of co-operative creameries among the farmers of the northwest is the subject of an enthusiastic article by W. S. Harwood in the April number of the Atlantic. It is not necessary to accept this writer's prophecies of the spread of co-operative dairies in the west. It is sufficient to appreciate the actual and solid success that has attended the co-operative creameries in the last ten years.

While many of the creameries all over the west are run on this principle, it appears that the movement has made the most rapid progress in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois. In Nebraska and Kansas there is a decided preference for the proprietary system, while in Iowa there is at present a marked reaction from co-operation to private ownership. This counter movement does not dismay Mr. Harwood, though Mr. Alvord, chief of the dairy bureau at Washington, attributes it to the fact that the Iowa farmers "will not or cannot pull together."

Mr. Harwood also admits that the co-operative plan tends to fall whenever applied to an area of more than five miles' radius, or whenever involving a capital of more than \$100,000. To a less enthusiastic believer these limitations will appear to mark the future scope of the movement. It may be that the promoters in a general confederating of agricultural industries. Passing by the evident fallacy of this idea, it is interesting to note what has actually been done.

Exact data as to the number of co-operative creameries in the west are at present to be lacking, but the volume of business transacted by them in 1898 was upward of \$100,000,000. As the movement is less than a decade old this is a rather remarkable showing. Out of the total co-operative dairies in Minnesota 450 are now co-operative. In Wisconsin about 1,000 out of 1,600 are run on the new plan. In Iowa and Illinois the proportion of co-operative establishments seems to be one-third or less.

When from thirty to fifty farmers are able to club together and to build and run a creamery on the simple co-operative plan now in use the resulting benefits are usually marked and immediate. There is no sentiment or guesswork about the matter. The farmers contract to furnish a certain quota of milk each day, of a definite quality, and the profits are divided according to the amount supplied. If any farmer's milk falls below grade his dividend is reduced, and if any is found guilty of adulterating or adulterating his milk is fined or even expelled. With these business

LAUGHING LINES.

Detroit Journal: The tall, dark man stood aloof at the church social.

How lonely he whispered some.

Well, it's his own fault, exclaimed others, "He's such an oyster!"

Indianapolis Press: She—you don't kiss me, but I kiss you. You don't marry me, but I marry you. You don't love me, but I love you. You don't hate me, but I hate you. You don't despise me, but I despise you. You don't scorn me, but I scorn you. You don't despise me, but I despise you. You don't scorn me, but I scorn you.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: The more bigoted protectionists are now using much milder language when they allude to what they contemptuously term the Porto Rican boys.

Chicago Tribune: "What?" gasped the victim, "are you going to take me to school?"

Chicago Post: "Have I not always been generous with you in the matter of household expenses," he demanded.

Philadelphia Record: The maid was inclined to be sentimental. "What remedy," she asked, "for the headache?"

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "A Topeka woman has asked the governor of Kansas to have a law passed that will force her husband to stay home three nights in the week."

Indianapolis Journal: "Mr. Carnegie will now be backed up by \$200,000,000."

Washington Star: "They say they are going to let you run your government your own way, but they will be in charge of the council."

They say that, do they?" rejoined the sultan, with a harsh, merciless laugh. "Well, he doesn't want to let any such report get abroad in the empire. He would like to know what I think I never would have amounted to anything if it hadn't been for their activity."

EARLY DAYS IN OLD CHEYENNE.

Denver Post. A fishing, restless human tide from every "State" in the Union poured into old Cheyenne. Drawn by the ever-glowing power of gold across the spreading plains.

The great hills of the West, with fond anticipation's light, were the only theme of conversation day and night.

Rough-shirted men in canvas garb, men whose faces were weathered and aged, men who were veterans of the war, men who were veterans of the war, men who were veterans of the war.

The bullwhips popped as pop the guns in battle on the busy street.

The soldiers, with their long tongues and panting from the summer heat.

The dusty drivers, swung the lash and swore as they rattled down the street.

The jolting wagons lent their noise to swell the tumult in the air.