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Daily average 28,476 GEO. B. TZSCHUCK. Subscribed in my presence and sworn before me this 31st day of January, 1905. M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public

Net total sales ...

The ground hog might have seen his shadow if he had dared to come out.

Illinois legislators who are going armed may have ulterior designs on the men supposed to control the "boodle" funds.

That is indeed a poor state which this year, or perhaps the purchasers of they desire.

the czar and the workingmen taking ezar would not have been allowed to do all the talking.

According to the St. Petersburg press. Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky has also been laying a few pavements in that place where good intentions take the place of

Asphalt trust product. How many taxpayers in Omaha would be willing to declare themselves in favor of a legislative enactment to pay a salary of \$10,000 a year to the proposed commissioner of water works?

No wonder the cordage trust has shrivelled to tatters-it must have heard that Nebraska's law makers were figuring on the installation of a binding twine plant at the state penitentiary.

If this weather continues owners of private refrigerator car lines may be compelled in self-defense to heat them for use in cold weather, as shipment of fruit from California threatens to cease.

Both houses of the legislature are behind the record in the number of bills introduced to date. No serious alarm is being felt, however, that any belated bill will be squeezed out in the final

crush.

Captain Clado objects to the spirit shown toward Russia by the British press, but that press only objected to the spirit shown by the Russian sailors on an occasion which has become historient.

In their annual estimates almost all the departments of city government ask the full amounts the law permits the connell to appropriate. On the council devolves the duty of trimming down the pattern to fit the cloth.

The Agricultural department reports that wheat west of the Mississippi river is generally well protected by snow, but this will not restrain Kansas from killing its wheat next spring and then producing a "bumper" crop.

The effect of last summer's packing house strike is strikingly shown by the comparative figures of the season's output of hog products in the packing house cities. From being second South Omaha has gone down to tifth place.

moved on the day Maxim Gorky was re- ported carry nearly \$79,000,000. An adleased from prison. There may have been no connection between the events, but by the senate is expected, so that there the new ceasor will probably be busy seems to be warrant for the calculation with the author in a few days

declares the proposed law on the subject will not stop the granting of duced if the river and harbor bill fails. secret rebates by railroads. This may he as true as that laws for the punish-

with the water works company without

candidates for another office.

ed ato dis no No in in Good tem Bt

NOT A GOVERNMENT OF CLASSES. address, which has attracted general been estimated. attention as a very explicit statement of the administration's position in regard

to the national regulation of corporations, is the declaration that ours is not a government which recognizes classes. "It is based," said the president, "on the recognition of the individual. We are not for the poor man as such, nor the city limits of Omaha, which were for the rich man as such. We are for for every man, rich or poor, provided the same parties, at the expense and to he acts justly and fairly by his fellows. and if he so acts the government must do all it can to see that masmuch as he does no wrong, so he shall suffer no

Wrong, This is in accord with the fair and in telligent judgment of the American people. It is sound republican doctrine. There has been on the part of the op. entailed upon Omaha an enormous position to the republican party in the last three national campaigns a persistent effort to create among the people a for the purchase of park lands at fabsentiment that this is a government of ulous prices and scattered our populaclasses. That idea was most strongly urged by the democracy in the campaigns of 1896 and 1900, and with hardly less vigor in the closing days of the last the first two of those campaigns continually appealed to class prejudice and for more than fifteen years and the imharped upon the proposition that the government was being administered in the interest of the few to the detriment of the many. It was largely due to this sort of appeal that the democratic candidate in 1896 and 1900 secured the votes of hundreds of thousands of men. more or less discontented and prejudiced, which otherwise he could not have obtained. In the campaign of 1904 the candidate started out with a purpose to avoid this unworthy method of attracting voters to his support, but he did not carry this out to the end, finally falling into the way of his predecessor in the democratic leadership and becoming one of the most ardent champions of the

class idea. President Rooseveit's view will be admitted by all rational persons to be entirely sound and true. Our government was founded upon the principle of absolute equality, in rights and privileges, of every citizen, and this principle is to be recognized today as fully as at any time since the government was established As was said by Mr. Roosevelt, "We do not intend that this republic shall ever fail as those republics of olden time cannot produce a legislative scandal failed, in which there finally came to be a government by classes, which resulted legislation can find nothing more there either in the poor plundering the rich or in the rich exploiting and in one form or another enslaving the poor, for either Just imagine that conference between event means the destruction of free institutions and of individual liberty." In place on this side of the Atlantic-the the recognition of this by all our people will be found the surest safeguard of the general interests and welfare and

the security of our political institutions. CALLS FOR DIVORCE STATISTICS. President Roosevelt has given renewed evidence of the interest he takes in social affairs in recommending that congress authorize the director of the census to collect statistics upon the subjects of marriage and divorce, none of which have been obtained, in a national way since 1880. In a special message the president says that there is a widespread conviction that the divorce laws are dangerously lax and indifferently adminis tered in some of the states, resulting in a diminishing regard for the sanctity of the marriage relation. He expresses the hope that co-operation among the severa states can be secured to the end that there may be enacted upon the subject of marriage and divorce uniform laws, containing all possible safeguards for the security of the family. "Intelligent

worthy statistics upon marriage and divorce." The president is unquestionably right in regard to the laxity of the divorce laws and their administration in some of has been realized by our own people for the states and his recommendation to congress will have very general approval. If trustworthy statistics of divorce were obtained it is not to be doubted that there would be created a the deficiency will soon be made good. public sentiment against the laxity of If this criticism from abroad can be

and prudent action in that direction."

says Mr. Roosevelt, "will be greatly pro-

moted by securing reliable and trust-

be conducive to needed reforms. LARGE APPROPRIATIONS.

The indications are that the present session of congress will not meet the ex- partment, but that will not hinder the pectation of the country in the matter of economy in public expenditures. It apof the two houses to keep down the appropriations have thus far been unavailing. According to reports from Washington the total for the session will exceed that of its predecessor by more than \$6,000,000, if the river and harbor bill fails, as many believe it will. The appropriations for last year carried by the supply bills already reported this year amount to over \$695,000,000. The total carried by the twelve bills already reported by house committees is in excess of \$715,000,000. Other bills not redition to the appropriations in these bills that the total appropriations for the ses sion will be more than \$800,000,000, or President Winchell of the Rock Island an increase of nearly \$24,000,000 over last year. This will be materially re

It is noted that the chief sources of increase have been the growth of the unvy ment of petit larceny do not extermi- and the postal service. The committees nate sneak thieves, but they give so- charged with the preparation of appro giety an opportunity to protect itself oc- priation bills appear to have been duly solicitous to keep down expenditures, as local prices and Nebraska weather preindicated in the fact that the appropria-Members of the Douglas delegation tions are more than \$33,000,000 smaller who are supporting Howell's water bill than the estimates sent to congress by No. 2, which empowers the water board the several departments, but they have to modify or extend the existing contract | not been able to accomplish all that was expected in the direction of economy. The submitting the question to the people present aspect of the situation, therewill have a good deal of explaining to fore, seems to justify the conclusion that Nebraskans Nebraska is the best of all. de if they ever present themselves as the appropriations of this session will New Mexico may be all right so far as

WHY CONTRACT THE CITY LIMITS! It is in accord with the eternal fitness

of things for real estate dealers and owners of suburban lots that were laid out into town lots in boom times to ask the legislature to reduce the area within originally extended at the instance of the detriment of the owners of property within the heart of Omaha.

The laving out of corn fields and graz-1887, by which Omaha was deprived of coaling station at Newcastle. the right to acquire lands for park purposes by eminent domain condemnation, bonded debt for the extension of wooden block street pavements, for grading and tion over a large area, requiring hundreds of thousands of dollars of annual expense for fire hydrants and fire protection, for gas and electric lighting and that this heavy burden has been carried ing the people, is sufficiently illuminative provements forced upon the city have been mostly completed, it would be rank injustice to contract the area of the city and to relieve from municipal taxes the owners of the lands that have been imthickly settled part of the city.

Instead of contracting the area, the policy of Omaha from now on should be the policy adopted by all the other large cities of the country-to extend the radius of municipal government and to compel property owners who profit by municipal government to bear their just share of the burden of the cost of its maintenance. It would certainly be the limits, who enjoy the full benefit of our public schools, public lighting, fire and police protection and our system of street railways, telephones and other modern improvements of a metropolitan city, to shift from their shoulders upon United States senatorship from Wisconsin those of other property owners, enjoying is made subject to one condition, which he no better or greater share of the benefits of municipal government, the burdens imposed by reason of municipal improve ments and municipal protection.

In discussing the advisability of exhibition held in the Capital city, the Lincoln Journal declares that the exhibition was fixed for the holiday week ciation might have the benefit of it, but that this last year the teachers met at Omaha, and without their patronage without the art exhibit the teachers' meeting at Omaha was also more successful than usual, but this would be istation. conceding a point Lincoln might later want to take back, and, of course, it would not do to make the admission.

There is sound logic in the protest of South Omaha taxpayers against the bill authorizing the issue of a quarter of a million bonds for the construction of sewers without submission for ratification by vote of the people, even though the purpose for which the bonds are to be issued be meritorious. But the protest of the same parties against the bill that proposes to allow the citizens of South Omaha to elect their own police commissioners is manifestly inconsistent with the demand that the people shall have something to say about the issue

An officer of the International Asso ciation of Building Commissioners and Inspectors pronounces Omaha deficient in fireproof buildings, considering its size and pretensions. This deficiency some time, and if we can only make it plain to the outside investors that money placed in substantial building enterprises in Omaha is sure of good returns state laws in this respect which would used to help along in this direction it will do some good.

It costs the taxpayers of Omaha \$1,000 a month to maintain the city law defrom employing a salarled attorney just pretext that the city law department could not attend to its business, although funds without extra pay and has done so ever since the Board of Education was created because the law makes him the treasurer for the school board ex

It having been decided that United States mail carriers cannot sell mining stock while wearing their uniforms it might not be out of place to secure a rule to protect the mail carriers from being gold-bricked by bunco steerers trying to unload undigested securities upon them.

If we are to pay \$10,000 a year for a commissioner of water works we will naturally have to pay \$5,000 a year for a deputy commissioner and \$2,500 for an assistant to the deputy, who probably will do most of the work devolving on the \$10,000 commissioner.

The German government is trying to ascertain what it would cost to buy all the German coal mines. If our vail in the Fatherland at the present time the price would probably bank

Baker to Nebraska to resume the practice of law is another reminder that for

regular session, which probably means it is not in it in offering free scope for One of the very best points made by considerably more of a deficit at the an able and experienced lawyer and President Roosevelt in his Philadelphia close of the next fiscal year than has everyone concedes that Judge Baker's legal ability and practical experience will match those of the best lawyers to be found in any state of the union. Nebraska is a pretty good state to stick to,

Too Good to Belleve.

Kansas City Journal. Eventually the government may corne he beef combine so tightly that it cannot escape, but that it has now done this is simply too good to believe.

Sour Grapes!

St. Louis Globe Democrat ing lands into town additions and the War department to establish a balloon sta- beginning of July the wheat is cut. Up to mutilation of the Lininger charter of tion at Omaha. This is next to locating a

> A Necessary Ingredient. Chicago Tribune.

few grains of chloride of sodium The Point of View. Pittsburg Dispatch. The reliroad doctrine that the rate-makng power can safely be entrusted to five presidents representing Wall street, but is a horribly subversive thing

of the whole controversy. Where Justice Comes High.

Chicago Chronicle The expenses of the United States senate proved at the expense of the property a price, but if it shall appear that the the year are dry for the most part and the owners of the business center and charges made are true and the result shall excessive wet season only occupies a month be the dismissal of the offending magistrate it will be worth all that it costs.

A Chronic Failure.

Philadelphia Record The receivership of the Cordage trust recalls the fact that it has had the same ex- Fabrenheit. The Russian maritime provperience twice before. The first time was when, in May, 1893, its failure precipitated the panic. It had tried to corner the twine market; it had made contracts to prevent the sale of machinery to parties who would compete with it, and it was holding binding height of folly to permit the owners of twine at such a price that the farmers of sault encountered no resistance, for the inproperty located within the present city the northwest were demanding the manu- fantry found the Russian defenders anfacture of twine in the penitentiaries. Minnesota had great difficulty in getting machinery for the purpose.

Wisconsin's New Senntor.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican. Governor La Follette's acceptance of th has announced in a speech before the legislature. He will insist upon the immediate enactment into state laws of the meas ures in behalf of which he has fought the at this session should fall in that respect. the governor would decline to go to the senate, and would stay at home in order changing the time for the annual art to finish the work. As a matter of fact, pathy with the governor that the enactment will enter the United States senate. It will not be his first experience in Washington. During his four years' service in the house line. of representatives, Mr. La Follette rose wa the art exhibit was still as successful rapidly that he was one of the republican as usual. It might have added that members of the committee on ways and means that framed the McKinley tariff law not even a mouse could have escaped. of 1890. Since then, however, his name has been forgotten in connection with tariff leg-

Corporations in Theory and in

Wall Street Journal Judge Grosscup says that while in theory the corporation is not unrepublican, in actual operation it has become so

This is a true saying. In form, the co poration is as reguliican as our own government. In control, it is an autocracy, be coming as absolute as that which rule Russia. In form, providing for the widest diffusion of wealth; in operation, it results in the largest concentration of the control of wealth.

In this is the essence of the corporation problem. Our government, republican in constitution, would soon become an autocracy if the light of publicity were to be extinguished. Abolish liberty of press and all assembly, and our republican institutions would not long exist. The form indeed might still be observed, but the substance of liberty would be gone.

Apply this to the corporations. No one wants to abolish them. Their value to civilization cannot be measured. All that can be asked is that they shall become truly republican in operation as in form and there is no other way of accomplishing this so effectually and with so little dis turbance as to subject them to laws of reasonable publicity and government su

FIGHT FOR GRAIN TRADE.

Minneapolis Railies to the Support of Omaha and Kansas City.

Minneapolis Times. These are the days when the citizens of the west and the northwest are contesting for their own. On every hand the Commercial club is a factor of the greatest im portance in looking after the adjustment of freight tariffs, the location of enterprises and advancing the interests of the city they represent. But just now they are practically united in a fight against the greed and ambition of Chicago-a city that has sat at the gateway of the west collecting revenue for so long that its people seem to think it really has a mortgage on the business of the western empire This the cities of the west and northwes contend is not so. They object to paying tribute to the Caesar of the lakes. Kansas City, St. Joseph and Omaha have file vigorous protests, and from Minneapolis and St. Paul have gone forth requests for just treatment from the railroads, so they may maintain their independence of Chi

This is the wheat center; what matter i the Armours and others have erected great warehouses in Chicago? What difference loes it make to the cities of the west if Chicago is the great gambling market this side of New York and must have millions of bushels of wheat and corn to play with or for its shippers to draw revenue from

Not a whit! Minneapolis is doing the gateway act it self; it is sitting at the entrance to the great wheat states; it is the chief primary market and the grinding center of the this be the basic point for through rates to the seaboard, and its champions must keep hammering away at the railroads until this natural right is recognized.

If all efforts should fail, Minneapolis might start out on a campaign to even up Chicago might be stricken off our visiting list. Our jobbing trade would be if Chloago keeps on fighting us? fight it back?

Sometime in the future there will be all-water route to the scaboard, in winter as well as in summer, and when this time as a second grade wheat market, while the corn growing states will give its aspiraconsiderably exceed those of the first holding a federal office is concerned; but tions in that direction a quietus.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE WAR.

Characteristics of Winter Weather in Manchuria.

With the exception of the diversion of last Saturday, the opposing armies have remained inactive on the Shakhe and the Hun rivers since November, and are likely to remain so until March. Winter in Manchuria is not calculated to facilitate military operation. During the months of March and April there are strong southwest winds, which bring with them heat and moisture. At the end of March the Winter season ends. The under soil is still frozen at this time, but the ground can be worked for agriculture.

April appears to be the only month of spring. At the end of this month the A fine concession to Colonel Bryan's state sowing of wheat commences. Summer bemay be observed in the decision of the gins in May, and at the end of June or the the end of June rain is rare and the sky is generally clear, while cloudy weather is an exception.

The heat reaches a maximum at the end of July or first part of August. Afterward Concerning that story of the company come heavy rains or storms. It often that is preparing to manufacture gold in rains for several days and nights without unlimited quantities from sait water, most stopping. The soil is completely saturated persons will take it, for the present, with a and inundations are frequent.

September is the harvest month, while October gives some of the finest weather of the year. At this time the heat is agree able during the day and the sky is clear, with bracing air, while vegetation is at its height

At the end of the month the first night frosts begin to appear, and in November campaign. The democratic candidate in for additional police expenses. Now if entrusted to five commissioners represent- the cold weather commences and keeps up until March. At Mukden the temperature sometimes goes down as low as 33 degrees centigrade. During the day, however, the cold is not excessive, and sometimes in the very warm on account of the southern sitting as a court of impeachment in the position of that locality. The maximum case of Judge Swayne are estimated at temperature of summer is 28.6 or 180.4 de \$40,000. Justice comes pretty high at such grees Fahrenhelt. About ten months of

At New Chwang, on the north shore of the Gulf of Lino Tung, the mean temperature is 16 degrees Fahrenhelt, and the The mean for the summer 74.8 degrees. nean annual temperature is 47.1 degrees inces have a low mean annual temperature.

A correspondent of the New York Sun declares that the assaults and capture of 203-Meter hill before Port Arthur was the bloodiest assault in history. The last asnihilated by artillery fire. The crucial ioment is thus described:

made by the soldiers on a companion hill, breaking. There is an efficacious method which was designed as 210. on, encountering little resistance, and were soon in possession of half the crest. At the same moment 500 men left a Japanese trench on 205-Meter hill and rushed a Russian trench thirty yards away. The Japanese soldlers were seen to enter the trench. Then there was a brief pause, and the artillery continued to bombard the sumpast decade in Wisconsin; if the legislature mit of the mountains. Nothing could be seen of the Russians.

"A few minutes later the soldiers in possession of the first trench reappeared on the far side and again moved forward. this legislature is so completely in sym- Everyone watched with breathless anxiety for this part of the climb that had always of the laws he desires can scarcely be pre- been so fatal. The soldiers on 210 hill vented by any combination of interests, also moved forward, and before one had in order that the State Teachers' asso- And it follows that Governor La Follette time to realize what had happened the Japanese infantry were over the crest of both peaks and outlined against the sky-

> "With the exception of three prisoners not a live Russian was found on the sum- Traveling men say the loss was not mit. They had been shelled to pieces, and "Among the confused jumble of rocks, sandbags, shells, charred timber, broken rifles, bits of uniforms and soldiers' acouerments of every description the dead lay RESTORE THEIR REPUBLICANISM. in hundreds, many smashed beyond resemblance to human form, so terrible is the effect of modern shell fire. On the east side of the mountain lay dead Russians

> > The summit was sacred to both. "It had been freezing during the day of the attack and the bodies were perfectly preserved. Some seemed to have died natural death, but the majority, especially the Japanese, who were struck down while advancing up a steep slope, had their teeth clenched and a look of flerce resolve was written on their faces. The Russians, who for the most part met death while sitting in the trenches on the summit, work a pained, even surprised, appearance. one place a dozen soldiers were sitting in a square shelter of handbags when a big shell landed between them and killed all.

and on the west side the dead Japanese

Major Louis Seaman, M. D., of the medical department of the army, who was sent to Japan to observe the medical and sanitary methods of the Japanese army, relates in the Outlook how the fighting empire guards its armies.

"Japan's student statesmen," he says "had learned that, as a rule, five men die of disease in war to one from injury by missiles. It decided that this enorm waste was needless, and it set itself to correct it. It established the largest, richest and best-equipped Red Cross hospital system in the world, a system now embracing more than 1,200,000 members and with stations in every part of the empire. It equipped this system with hospital ships perfect in every detail, and rented them out as liners until they should be needed in war, the rental paying for their maintenance and also a handsome profit on the

investment. "Long before the war began the store rooms of the society in Tokio were crowded with wagonloads of surgical dressing material, cots, tents, bedding, ambulances and uniforms for nurses. In addition to mak ing these preparations, the society had been training nurses for military service, and in Tokio, where its hospital has capacity of 250 heds, there were 260 nurser to care for the patients. "All this was only a small part of the

advance it made over other nations in the medical side of its preparations. Its students had absorbed the most progressly methods of the great medical schools of the Occident. They saw that, if their army was to be kept well in the field, preventable disease must be controlled. They industriously studied the germ theory, and first of all made war upon bacteria. They es tablished institutes for the study of infectious diseases and for the manufacture of serum and lymph of various kinds. It is now acknowledged by the whole world that to Japan belongs the credit of some of the most valuable contributions to medical science in the field of bacteriology. To it we are indebted for the discovery o the germs of tetanus (lockjaw) and of the Through the investigations of its students the best serum treatment of these diseases, and of diphtheria as well, has been secured. Its students are still busily at work in these fields in the expectation of overcoming disentery, typhoid, leprosy United States. As such it demands that tuberculosis, erysipelas and similar discases. The results they have already at tained place them in the front rank with rival investigators in similar fields in Europe and America.

Still further did these students go it their endeavor to eliminate unnecessary illness among the soldiers at the front Japan soon realized that the crux of the justified in giving the trade they now send situation lay in the character of the ration to Chicago direct to New York. Why not, for the troops. It set about to master that problem, and it has gone a long way toward solving it. The ration is suited to climatic conditions, and consists largely of rice, compressed fish, soy, army biscuits few salted plums, tea-which necessicomes Chicago will take its proper place tates the drinking of large quantities of boiled (sterlized) water-a few meat when obtainable and some julcy, suc

THE BEEF TRUST DECISION.

Deserved Victory.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat A victory for courage, energy and public spirit, as exemplified by the action of the administration

simplifies the Task, New York World. President Roosevelt has won another bril

liant victory, and the task of finally smarhing the trust is now comparatively

Renews an Old Bellef. St. Louis Republic The supreme court decision in the Beef

trust case renews the old belief that a

line of god decisions is worth a thousand half-baked statutes. Peculiarly Gratifying. New York Tribu In two respects, outside the main issue the decision is peculiarly gratifying-

opinion, bave not invariably been held dear by our judicial tribunals.

namely, it is unanimous and it clearly

enunciates principles which, in the commo

Philadelphia Press The trust is now enjoined from doing imber of illegal things, and if it shall se pursued vigorously with contempt pro reedings and fines for the violation of the njunction the consumer of meat and other recessaries of life may hope for a measure of relief in the future

Cherish No Deinstons

Chicago Inter Ocean No one should fall into the delusion that the immediate effect of the decision will be to make cuttle prices higher and meat prices lower. What the decision may be expected to do is to liberate the forces of supply and demand from the bonds in which they have been held

Will it Prove Effective.

Philadelphia Record. Judge Grosseup enjoined the Beef trus nearly two years ago, intimating frankly that it would probably be ineffective. His anticipations were fully realized; it has had no influence upon the great packers. Now the supreme court has sustained the in-Junction, but will that make it any more effective.

> Warning to Other Trusts. Chicago Tribune.

The decision of the supreme court is painful interest to other trusts which have not yet been brought into court. It shows them that they are not beyond the reach of the law, and must mend their ways or suf-"At 3 o'clock a forward movement was fer the unpleasant consequences of law They pressed of dealing with trusts.

> Rare Unanimity. Indianapolis News

Probably the most remarkable thing about the decision rendered in the Beef trust case by the United States supreme court is that it is the decision of an undivided court. There was no dissenting opinion and no justice seems to have differed even in regard to unimportant details. This fact will give the decision a significance and weight that it would not otherwise have had.

PERSONAL NOTES.

February's introductory overture on the Klendike key entitled it to high rank in

the "mean temperature" of the year, Booker T. Washington, the eminent colored educator, was refused hotel accommodations in Wichita, Kan., the other day. Booker's.

Thomas Fitzgerald, who has been anodinted general manager of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, entered the service of that corporation as water boy in 1867 and has never left it. He was born of Irish parents A Chleago woman has brought suit for

\$50,000 against a doctor who, she says, marred her beauty by a treatment for neuralgia. Evidently she considers her face quite a share of a modest fortune, to say

Henry Boulton, who has just died in leveland at the age of 76, hired John D Rockefeller as carpenter, when he was once foreman in a railroad shop. Boulton later declined Rockefeller's advice to join him in the formation of the Standard O company.

Secretary Shaw sent a special letter to congress recommending that a person injured in an accident in the treasury building be given relief by congress. After explaining how the accident happened Secretary Shaw said: "The right leg was broken between the first and second floors." Mgr. Bonomelli, the bishop of Cremons,

whose untiring efforts for the betterment of conditions of Italian emigrants have made him very popular in Italy, is to be created a senator by the king. It will be the first time slice 1870 that any Italian bishop has been chosen as a member of the Secretary Taft has discovered the secre

of secrecy. What you wish to keep from

the world put in the annual report of the secretary of war and the object is attained After a cabinet meeting the other day one of the correspondents asked the secretary of war if the president had served notice or the Pacific Mail Steamship company of the intention of the government to terminate the contract made with the Panama Railroad company. "Why, that was printed in my annual report," exclaimed Secretary Taft. Then he stopped and added, sadly If you want to hide anything from the world print it in the annual report of the secretary of war. I wonder if anyone has read that report of mine? I guess the president knew what he was talking about when he said that there was too much printing done at the government printing office.

BAKING **POWDER**

Improves the flavor and adds to the healthfulness of the food.

EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES.

Gratifying increase in the Record for 1904. Philadelphia Record.

For the first time the exports of domestic manufactures from the United States have exceeded \$500,000,000, the year 1904 showing an increase of \$\$1,000,000 over the exports of domestic manufactures for 1903, which were \$421,000,000. Comparing 1904 with 1903, the Increase in exports of iron and steel is \$29,500,060; in copper, \$21,000,000; in petroleum. \$8,000,000, and in cotton manufactures, \$6,500,000. These items nearly cover the total increase in the sale of manufactured stuffs in foreign markets.

The whole people of the United States will find cause of gratification in the greater unside demand for the outturn of our shops and mines and the greater home consumption of the products of our fields, but there would be greatly added interest if the figures would show a comparison of prices obtained in foreign markets with prices realized in the home markets. true that our manfactured goods are sold for what they will fetch to foreigners, while exorbitant prices are maintained in the United States, it greatly detracts from the merit of the showing

POINTED PLEASANTRIES.

The Doctor-Let me remind you that revolutions never go backward.

The Professor—O, yes, they do. Some-times they start right and get left.—Chicago Tribune.

finished cutting his own name on the lee "Put Mrs. in front of it and I'd like it very much." said the fair skater with a shy glance.—Yonkers Statesman.

"How do you like that?" he asked, as he

Magistrate—What is the charge? Policeman—Resisting an officer in the lischarge of his duty. He woke me un—

Seedy-Some people are always howling

for more, no matter how much they have. Don't you think you'd be satisfied with enough? Greedy-Don't know. I've mough.-Detroit Free Press. I've never had "Wasn't it scandalous, the way old Bul-ion's relatives wrangled over their claims o his property, even before the doctors ad given him up" "I hadn't heard a word about it. What

the result He got well." -- Chicago Nothing. "We think baby will make a great poll-

eian."
"Why?"
"Well, he crawls out of everything so o easily."
"Puck,
"His tall Funny dog you have there, roes up and down like a pump he "Yes. I live in a Hariem flat you know, and Carlo has no room to wag his tall from side to side."—New York Times.

"Yes, I am very proud of these dishes; may have been in our family for genera-"Yes, people who can not afford to keep s cook can keep their dishes a long tir Houston Post.

SAD CASE OF SUSAN.

A J. Waterhouse in Sunset Magazine The case of Susan Biggins is a tryin' one to Until she r Il she ran across a book, and likewise read it through, itled, 'How to Keep Your Health and Also What to Do. Susan read that thoughtful book, and read it oley again.

read it o'er again, then a third time read it, with her

body warped by pain.
"I did not know," said Susan, with a brief

spasmodic breath.
'Until I read this noble book how close I It was an earnest little book, that said the Is to live on nuts Is to live on nuts and raisins, but to sure
eject the seed.
So Susan bought of raisins some seven And And also nuts in plenty, just to give her health a show.

But she still kept fadin', fadin', till she seemed to me—oh, my!

Like a weird composite picture of a starbeam and a sigh.

Just then she got another book, which didn't seem at loss

To prove that mind's triumphant and must always be the boss.

It proved beyond question that matter is a That you only think you feel it, for it really isn't there. So Susan set her mind to work, and when she had a pain She said she noticed matter was a fooling she had pneumonia she said it And wher That nothing really burt her, and she guessed she ought to know.

And although she still got thinner, yet I looked at her with pride,
And I know she would have triumphed—if she hadn't up and died.

Great waves of heavy hair! Oceans of flowing tresses! Beauty, elegance, richness!

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it checks falling hair so promptly. As a dressing, it keeps the hair soft and smooth and prevents splitting at the ends.

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