

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year, \$4.00. Daily Bee and Sunday, one year, \$5.00.

DELIVERED BY CARRIER. Daily Bee (without Sunday), per copy, 10c. Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week, 50c.

OFFICES. Omaha—The Bee Building, Twenty-fifth and N. streets. Council Bluffs—30 Pearl street.

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

REMITTANCES. Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.: George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of all complete copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of February, 1905, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Circulation category and Number of copies. Includes categories like 'Total', 'Net total sales', and 'Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of March, 1905.'

THE ANNUAL CAMPAIGN TO MAKE OMAHA BEAUTIFUL IS ABOUT DUE.

PRESIDENT CASTRO MAY DISCOVER THAT UNCLE SAM IS SO ATTACHED TO THE IDEA OF ARBITRATION THAT HE WOULD FIGHT TO ENFORCE IT.

IF DESIRED BY THE PRESIDENT, NEBRASKA WILL BE PLEASED TO FILL ALL THE REQUIREMENTS FOR MANAGING DIRECTORS OF THE PANAMA CANAL ENTERPRISE.

HOW LONG WOULD OMAHA HAVE WAITED FOR A GRAIN MARKET HAD IT WAITED FOR THE RAILROADS WHOSE INTEREST IS TO GET THE LONG HAUL TO TAKE THE INITIATIVE?

EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS SHOULD HAVE THEIR ATTENTION CALLED TO THE FACT THAT THE UNITED STATES SENATE DID NOT REPEAL THE MONROE DOCTRINE AT THE LAST SESSION.

A CHICAGO PAPER NOW ACCUSES PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT OF A DESIRE TO POSE AS "PATER PATRIAE." SEE WHAT HIS PROTESTS AGAINST RACE SUICIDE HAVE BROUGHT HIM TO.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE IS NOW UP FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE. THE CHAMPIONS OF THE MEASURE WILL DOUBTLESS PREFER TO SUPPRESS THE EXHIBIT FROM COLORADO.

THE BIRCH WILL CONTINUE TO BE A PART OF THE DISCIPLINARY FORCES AT THE COMMAND OF OMAHA SCHOOL TEACHERS; AND IT IS PROBABLE THAT THE JUVENILE COURT WORK WILL BE CORRESPONDINGLY SMALLER.

SCHOOL BOYS HAVE BEEN ARRESTED FOR "PICKETING" WHILE ON A STRIKE AT WARSAW. THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE EVIDENTLY BELIEVES IN BEGINNING TRAINING THE AGITATORS AT AN EARLY AGE.

HAVING BEEN KINDLY RELIEVED BY THE WOMAN'S CLUB OF THE ONEROUS DUTY OF SELECTING THE PROBATION OFFICERS, THE JUDGES OF THE NEW JUVENILE COURT SHOULD FIND EVERYTHING SMOOTH SAILING.

YOUNG MR. HYDE HAS BEATEN THE CZAR IN "MUTUALIZING" THE CONCERN OVER WHICH HE PRESIDES. THE RUSSIAN RULER MIGHT APPOINT A COMMITTEE TO SEE HOW THE CHANGE IS MADE WITHOUT A REAL REVOLUTION.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY IS NOW ASKING FOR A "SQUARE DEAL" IN KANSAS. THE STANDARD OIL PEOPLE ARE ALMOST STOPPED FROM ASKING FOR A "SQUARE DEAL" UNTIL THEY GIVE A "SQUARE DEAL" TO THE OTHER FELLOW.

HAVING CONDUCTED HIS MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT UPON THE GERMAN PLAN, JAPAN SEEMS NOW TO BE ANXIOUS TO COMPLETE THE ANALOGY BY LEVYING AN INDEMNITY AT LEAST NOT LESS THAN THAT WHICH WAS PAID BY FRANCE.

THE LOCAL FRANCHISED CORPORATIONS AND PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT CONTRACTORS WOULD LIKE TO SEE THE OMAHA CHARTER BILL STALLED AND FALL OF ENACTMENT. THE CORPORATIONS AND THE CONTRACTORS, HOWEVER, ARE NOT THE WHOLE THING.

THAT REINDUS US—WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE AGITATION FOR BUSINESS MEN IN THE JURY BOX? OR IS IT TRUE THAT THE LAWYERS WHO HAVE CASES TO TRY PREFER TO SUBMIT THEM TO JURYMEN WHO HAVE NO BUSINESS EXPERIENCE OF ANY KIND?

WITH SECRETARY HAY IN EUROPE, SECRETARY MORTON IN CUBA AND SECRETARY TAFT PREPARING TO GO TO THE PHILIPPINES THERE WILL PROBABLY BE "NOTHING DOING" IN WASHINGTON FOR SOME TIME, DESPITE SENSATIONAL REPORTS FROM SANTO DOMINGO AND VENEZUELA.

IS IT NOT ABOUT TIME FOR THE CITY COUNCIL TO TAKE A POSITIVE STAND AGAINST GRANTING A RIGHT-OF-WAY TO ANY RAILROAD THROUGH STREETS AND ALLEYS WITHOUT EXACTING A REASONABLE PRICE OUTRIGHT OR A ROYALTY FOR ITS USE? A RIGHT-OF-WAY, LIKE A FRANCHISE, IS A VALUABLE ASSET. THE RAILROADS HAVE PAID HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS TO PRIVATE OWNERS FOR RIGHT-OF-WAY IN OMAHA EITHER BY PURCHASE OR EMINENT DOMAIN CONDEMNATION. WHY SHOULD NOT THE CITY EXACT EQUIVALENT COMPENSATION?

A VERY SERIOUS CHARGE.

Five thousand dollars for a corruption fund: That is the ultimatum that has come to Omaha from Lincoln, as the price of passing through the senate the bill to abolish the old-year elections and extend the terms of present county officers one year, or until the fall election of 1906.

The demand comes with all the earmarks of official authenticity, and it is coolly announced that unless the required amount is forthcoming the bill will never be reported out of the senate committee on privileges and elections. The bill is House Roll 235, and passed the house some time ago.

Several of the officials of Douglas county have been approached regarding the matter, and it is stated that the same kind of work is in progress in other counties. The demand is based on the fact that the proposed law would extend the term of office of every sheriff, county treasurer, county judge, county clerk, register of deeds and district judge in Nebraska, and also the terms of two-thirds of the county commissioners of the various counties in the state. It is asked of these officials, whose terms would thus be extended, that they get out and hustle to make up the pot of \$5,000 that is demanded for the passage of the bill.—World-Herald.

While the World-Herald enjoys a well earned reputation for fabricating fakes and roorbacks, this charge is too serious to be allowed to pass unnoticed by the legislature. If it is true the parties to the attempted holdup inside and outside of the legislature should be unmasked and prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law. If the charge is false the parties who have concocted it should be branded and advertised as unmitigated liars.

There is, however, another view to take of this sensational disclosure. The publication looks very much like an attempt to force the republican senate to pass a bill which will extend the official terms of democratic and populist county officials for one year and at the same time derange the republican party machinery so that it will be rusty and comparatively inoperative when the next big fight comes on in 1906. On broad gauge principles the proposed extension is of questionable propriety, to use a mild expression.

It is a matter of notoriety that this bill was log-rolled and machined through the house by parties interested directly in having their terms extended and that the petitions poured in upon members of the senate since its passage through the house are by no means spontaneous, but, on the contrary, have been procured in many instances by beneficiaries under false pretenses. In any event, the charge published by the World-Herald is too grave and too specific to be ignored. The senate should send for persons and papers even if it has to extend its session two or three days to purge itself.

AMERICAN INFLUENCE. In an address at the annual dinner of the Ohio society of New York, Vice President Fairbanks said that it is becoming daily more and more apparent that we are destined to exercise a powerful influence upon the world, not by the sword, but by our example. He urged that nations are firmly knit together by the instrumentalities of commerce; the cable and the telegraph link the marts and capitals of the world to each other; railways span continents and bind together the citadels of commercial and political power; merchantmen thread the seas and are in speaking distance of each other and of all ports. The civilized world is coming more and more to think on the same questions at the same time. "We read in the same paper debates in the American congress, the English House of Commons, the French Chamber of Deputies and the Reichstag upon questions of industrial, social and political moment." Mr. Fairbanks declared that American ideals will in good time work a revolution in the world's thought, "because they are founded upon those fundamental principles which are promotive of liberty and equality among men."

Already the United States is exercising a great influence upon the world and there is every reason to expect that this influence will grow with the years, if the example of this republic continues what it has been. The domination of this country in the affairs of the western hemisphere is now fully recognized and acknowledged by all nations and our interests in the Asiatic continent have given us a right to be heard in regard to affairs in that quarter of the world which is duly respected. The influence of the United States was conspicuously shown when China was confronted with the danger of dismemberment and equally so in connection with the proposition for restricting the area of the war in the far east. It is understood that as to the latter the suggestion came from the German government, but if so it was none the less American influence which induced the belligerents to agree to the proposition and also to give assurance that the neutrality of China should be respected. To American influence was largely due the modification of Russian policy, proclaimed early in the war, respecting contraband of war—a policy that would have proved most inimical to the world's commerce had it been permitted to prevail and could have been carried out. In this respect the influence of the United States was most salutary and assures the writing into international law of a new principle regarding contraband.

American influence is due not so much to our resources and power, as pointed out by Mr. Fairbanks, as to our high conception of right and justice among the nations of the earth. Our course has always been to treat other nations with fairness and to demand for ourselves only that which we had a just right to demand. In our diplomatic intercourse with other countries we have been straightforward, frank and honest, firmly insisting upon our own rights and carefully respecting the rights of others. The world knows us as a people loving peace, not as President Roosevelt has said, because we are afraid, but because we believe it to be best. American influence upon the world is already great and it is in all respects a wholesome in-

VENUEZUELA'S DIFFICULTIES.

The republic of Venezuela is confronted with difficulties which threaten to have serious consequences for her. There are three matters in issue between that country and the United States in regard to which it would seem that the patience of our government is pretty nearly exhausted. Castro has shown no disposition to reach a settlement and it is hardly conceivable that the Washington government will much longer submit to this sort of treatment. Self-respect will not permit it to do so.

Venezuela is also in trouble with France and Holland. The French government has not shown any desire to take radical action in regard to the cable company matter, but it will undoubtedly take steps to protect the interests of its citizens and see that they receive fair and just treatment. Holland claims that several of her sailors are illegally imprisoned in Venezuela and negotiations for their release having proved futile she threatens coercive measures. What is to be the outcome of these difficulties it is impossible to say, but at present Castro and his adherents in the government are defiant and there is little reason to expect that they will favorably consider proposals of arbitration, at least until there is a demonstration on the part of the governments interested of a purpose to compel recognition of their demands. It would seem to be the policy of Castro to seize and confiscate every concession that Venezuela has made to foreigners and he has gone about the carrying out of this policy in the most high-handed manner. If persisted in it must inevitably result in involving the country in war with a foreign power and possibly this is what the Venezuelan dictator desires.

A MISAPREHENSION CORRECTED. The letter of Secretary Taft in regard to the policy of the administration toward the Philippines corrects a misapprehension created by his remarks before the house committee on ways and means at the last session of congress. This mistaken interpretation of what he said implied that it was the purpose of the administration to give the Philippines their independence within the next four years. The effect of this was to produce timidity about investments in the archipelago.

The secretary of war states in his letter that the policy of the administration is the indefinite retention of the islands for the purpose of developing the prosperity and the self-governing capacity of their people. This policy rests upon the conviction that the people are not now capable of self-government and will not be for a long time, and that until they are ready for self-government, it would be a violation of trust for the United States to abandon the islands. He says he should be strongly in favor of giving the Philippines independence, should they desire it, when they are fit for self-government, but he thinks it likely that after those people shall have been associated with Americans for a generation or more they will prefer to remain under American government.

This ought to put an end to discussion regarding the policy toward the Philippines for at least the next four years and it is needless to say that this policy is approved by a very great majority of the American people. The idea of abandoning the archipelago is no longer entertained by any considerable number of Americans and the few who do so exert very little influence upon public opinion.

THE UNION PACIFIC BRIDGE TAX. In the discussion of the Union Pacific bridge tax the other day The Bee made a mistake in its computations which it deems proper to correct. It figured the value of the west half of the Union Pacific bridge at \$250,000 for assessment purposes and credited the company with paying taxes on a mileage basis for one mile at the standard established by the State board for the main line of the Union Pacific, namely, \$18,000, which multiplied by 5 would make the assessed value of the west half of the bridge equal to \$80,000 instead of \$250,000. As a matter of fact, Omaha receives credit for only one-sixth of a mile, or \$2,936.66, and the west half of the bridge, which, valued at five times that amount, therefore represents an assessment value of \$13,333.33, instead of \$80,000.

The Union Pacific bridge earns not less than \$80,000 a year in rentals from other roads, which, capitalized at 5 per cent, gives \$1,600,000 as the true value, one-half of which is equal to \$800,000, while in fact the bridge is taxed on a valuation of \$13,333.33, or on less than 2 per cent of its earning value exclusive of the Union Pacific traffic. The total amount of Union Pacific bridge taxes which Omaha receives on a 12-mile levy is the multitudinous sum of \$160, while the city's proportion of five-sixths of the county tax on \$250,000 of bonds issued as a subsidy to the bridge amounts to \$10,417 a year. In a nutshell, the city's share of the interest on the bridge bonds donated toward the building of the Union Pacific bridge amounts to \$10,417. The Union Pacific company's return from the bridge toward the maintenance of government in Omaha will be \$160 for the year 1905 if the city accepts the state board's valuation.

The attorney of the Board of Education has struck a mare's nest. He claims to have discovered a loose cog in the machinery provided in the revised charter for the consolidation of the city, county and school district treasury, which would seriously imperil the Board of Education finances. The same kind of a cog was discovered years ago in the bill by which the city treasury was made ex-officio treasurer of the school board, abolishing at the same time the separate school district treasurer and the treasurer of the high school regents, but somehow the apprehended calamity

PERNOCIAL NOTES.

The last relative of Mozart has just died. He was Bernhard, an Soudanese, who was the granddaughter of the composer's sister.

Andrew Carnegie has been appointed a member of the committee to visit the Harvard chemical laboratory by the overseers of Harvard college to succeed the late William H. Baldwin.

The senior officer on the retired list of the French army has just celebrated his 100th birthday. This veteran is Major Desmarais, whose military experiences began as long ago as 1813.

Among winners by the recent upward movement in Wall street William Rockefeller is said to take the lead. His profits in the past few months are put at \$15,000,000, chiefly made in the rise in Union Pacific.

During February some 1,700 prescriptions for whisky were written for the good people of Charlotte, N. C. Yet Charlotte, N. C., would be considered a nice, comfortable resort for northerners when winter chills their homes.

General Buller has had brought from South Africa the horse that carried him through the Boer war, and it will spend the rest of its days at the general's home, in Devonshire, England. It was shot in the neck in one of the battles.

Stanley M. Wheeler of South Paris, Me., enjoys the unusual distinction not only of exercising the right of suffrage on the day that he attained his majority, but of casting his first ballot for his father, the successful nominee for town clerk.

Prof. Williston of the University of Chicago asserts that the human race is doomed to annihilation. As the professor does not expect the sentence to be executed before the expiration of 10,000,000 years, there seems to be time enough in which to move for a new trial.

A portrait in oil of the late James G. Blaine, painted by Thorpe, is now in the committee room of Representative McCleary at the capitol, Washington, and will be hung among the portraits of former speakers. At present there is only a crayon portrait of Mr. Blaine at the capitol.

ADVERTISING THAT PAYS. Results of Experience Gained by Practical Tests. Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune. Recently Mr. Charles S. Young, advertising manager for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, was invited to address the student body of Chicago university. Being a practical man, he addressed his audience on a subject which he understood and with the workings of which he was thoroughly familiar—something university professors sometimes avoid. His subject was advertising, and the best methods to be pursued in placing before the public the merits of the road whose cause he is advocating. The address of Mr. Young was not in advocacy of the claims of his road, nor in derogation of the claims of any other road. He merely laid before his audience his experience, and the results of that experience, and laid down as an incontestable proposition that the advertisement in the newspapers was the advertisement that was read, the advertisement that brought results—and the bringing of results is the test that tests by practical demonstration.

Railroad advertising—as Mr. Young put it—"may, like Gaul, be divided into three parts: Advertising to the traveling public; advertising to the public who may travel; advertising to agents of the home road; and advertising to agents of connecting roads." In advertising in the three directions, leaflets, mailing cards, posters and folders have been mainly used, and were fairly tried, but, said Mr. Young:

"In the last two years, however, at railroads have found that newspaper advertising pays best, and other forms of advertising have been dispensed with and the money formerly devoted to them turned into newspaper publicity."

Mr. Young was not addressing a convention of publishers, nor a convention of advertising managers or solicitors—but a convention of young gentlemen at the threshold of life to whom he was bound to make the fairest and the most truthful statements. Undoubtedly he did this, while he addressed the audience, and the institution whose guests he was, he demanded of him. His experience was gained by practical tests, and his statements of results were frank and emphatic. And it was, in the experience of all men who have given to the study of the best means of reaching the public the consideration to which the subject is so thoroughly entitled.

AT THE WIRE'S END. Connecting Index of Events in Remote Places. Portland Oregonian. When Roberts set out for Kandahar, his army was swallowed up by a sea of mountains, and an anxious search was made for a word of the little force for weeks. When Younghusband's mission, the other day, adventured over the "roof of the world" and found themselves in a country as little known, almost as the planet Mars, a sea of mountains, and a search was made for a word of the little force for weeks. When Younghusband's mission, the other day, adventured over the "roof of the world" and found themselves in a country as little known, almost as the planet Mars, a sea of mountains, and a search was made for a word of the little force for weeks.

INSIDE SECRETS OF SUCCESS. The Opportunities Today Are Greater Than Ever. St. Louis Republic. Some people believe that the recent rise of great fortunes in this country, and the combination of capital into corporations which have replaced largely the individual fortunes of the past, and the consequent opportunities for success in life that formerly were open to young men. Nothing could be more erroneous. The opportunities today are greater than ever.

All depends upon the young man himself. Generally speaking, the whole question depends upon the individual. It is important to financial success as it is to health. The man who has a sound body and a sound fortune at 60 can trace both quite quickly to this same underlying and ever active cause.

Specifically speaking, later success comes from early saving. It is the habit of saving that is important. The man who is going to win a large fortune, and what is equally important, be able to keep it, must learn early what it is to have a bank account and what careful investment means. The clerk who can save \$100 of \$500 and invest it in the safest and most remunerative way already has mastered the essential character of the problem, and is much further along on the road to wealth than perhaps he can imagine.

The lives of those men who have begun with nothing and amassed great wealth all teach the same simple lesson. Commodore Vanderbilt began with a rowboat and died with \$60,000,000. Collis P. Huntington came to New York as if without a penny and died a great millionaire. Jay Gould, working for low wages in a country store, studied surveying at night and made his first small capital by inventing a mouse trap. Peter Cooper had great difficulty in getting an education, and at it was apprenticed to a shoemaker. Benjamin Sage first was employed in a village store, and in six years bought the store. John Wanamaker, Chauncey Depey, Levi P. Morton, George W. Childs, Augustus Drexler, J. Pierpont Morgan, all began modestly and went on their success by an instinctive knowledge of the secrets of success. In fact the lives of great millionaires all remind us that "work hard" and "save your money" are the two vital secrets of how to accumulate.

MOSCOW AND MUKDEN.

Russian Defeat a Parallel to Napoleon's Disastrous Retreat. The last letter to Russian arms and the inability of the battered army to make a stand at Tie Pass, a position fortified for just such an emergency, leads critics to liken the Mukden defeat and retreat to Napoleon's disastrous retreat from Moscow. The parallel between Moscow and Mukden is effectively drawn by the Baltimore Sun as follows:

On June 21, 1812, Napoleon, at the head of his "grand army," began the passage of the Niemen and the invasion of Russia. That army, according to Abbott, consisted of about 600,000 men. Jomini estimated its strength to be a little over 500,000. General de Segur says there were 440,000 men of all arms, while General Gouraud puts the strength of the army at 325,000. The Encyclopedia Britannica does not think 673,000 an overestimate when camp followers are included. Abbott states that in this enormous host there were 80,000 cavalry, 200,000 infantry, 18,000 horses, including those employed in the artillery, the cavalry and the conveyance of baggage and supplies. The thirteen corps into which the "grand army" was divided were commanded, respectively, by Davout, Oudinot, Ney, Prince Eugene, Batastovki, St. Cyr, Reuilly, the king of Westphalia, Victor, MacDonald, Augereau, Murat and the Austrian Prince Schwarzenburg. The army was composed of many nationalities—Saxons, Poles, Austrians, Italians, Prussians and French.

As soon as Napoleon's army entered the land of the czar the Russian began to retreat, greatly to the disappointment of the French emperor. It was a part of their strategy to lure the invaders on. On August 16 Napoleon thought he had his enemies "cornered" at Smolensk, but, after desperate fighting, the Russian set fire to that city and evacuated it. They were pursued and were attacked in a fearful slaughter. While in the midst of uninterrupted victories, however, the French were experiencing the calamities of defeat. Napoleon's troops were dying from exhaustion and famine. The Russians had destroyed everything that could be used for food as they retreated. But the French kept up the pursuit. On September 4 they found a force of 150,000 Russians strongly entrenched on the banks of the Moskwa near the village of Borodino. The battle fought there has ranked ever since as one of the bloodiest conflicts in the world's history. About 50,000 Russians were killed or wounded, while the French losses amounted to 30,000. On September 14 Napoleon's soldiers saw the glittering domes and minarets of Moscow, "the City of the Czar." But the city was utterly deserted. The inhabitants had been driven away by the Russian soldiers, and it is said many thousands of them perished of cold and starvation.

The French army established its quarters in Moscow. On the night of September 16 the capital was set on fire by Russians who had been left there for that purpose. On October 18 Napoleon's army marched toward Kaloga, intending to attack the Russian forces and to retreat to winter quarters in Poland. The Russians were in too great force, however, and Napoleon decided to retreat. Then began that march to which history presents no parallel. The retreat began on October 23. Napoleon's army was surrounded by countless hordes of the enemy, but continued its line of march with indomitable energy and unconquerable courage, the gallant Ney, in command of the rear guard, protecting the retreat with extraordinary heroism. Men died by thousands from the rigors of the climate. Many were actually benumbed and many were overcome by exhaustion and were slaughtered where they fell by Cossacks. The "grand army" with which Napoleon entered Russia was reduced to a mere handful of men when the survivors finally left Russian territory, recrossing the Niemen on December 13. Scarcely one man out of eight returned to tell the story of the most disastrous retreat in European history.

Ever since the Japanese armies crossed the Yalu in the spring of 1904 the history of the Russian army has been one of retreat—not a continuous retreat like that of Napoleon's grand army from Moscow, but a gradual falling back in the face of an enemy who swept everything before him. At Liao Yang, where the first great battle of the war was fought, although there had previously been severe engagements, the Russians made a heroic defense, but retreated to avoid envelopment. Two months later they assumed the offensive and were defeated in the battle of the Shakhov river. Again retreat was ordered. On February 2 the Japanese began the offensive and the mighty struggle for the possession of Mukden. It ended, after fourteen days, not only in the defeat of the Russians, but in their retreat; not only in their retreat, but what seems to have been a wild and almost unorganized flight for safety. In this battle a new record for slaughter was established. The Russian losses, including 26,500 dead found on the field by the Japanese, are estimated at 90,000 killed and wounded and 40,000 prisoners. If Kourapatkin, as reported, had only 200,000 men, nearly one-half of his army has been wiped out. It is probable that in the mad rush for Tie Pass many Russians perished, for the fugitives were subjected to a continuous cannonading and rifle fire. Even if all the losses sustained by the vanquished Manchurians are included in the estimates given above, and the losses of the Japanese do not exceed 40,000, as reported by the victors, the battle of Mukden must henceforth rank as the greatest in authentic history, so far as slaughter is concerned. The nearest parallel was the battle of Leipzig, during the Napoleonic wars, when the losses on both sides aggregated 124,000. The Encyclopedia Britannica cites among Genghis Khan's alleged achievements a battle in which the great Mongol conqueror defeated a rival clan and killed 100,000 of the latter's warriors. There were men of gifted imagination 700 years ago, and perhaps some romancer evolved this extraordinary loss out of his own inner consciousness.

The distance from Port Arthur to Mukden is 224 miles. There are no Russian railroads between the latter and Tie Pass. Tie Pass is forty-two miles, and from Tie Pass to Harbin 182 miles.

YOUR GRAY HAIR NOT WANTED. Gray Hair is a Bar to Employment and to Pleasure. But there is relief from it. In Four Days it can be Restored To Its Natural Color by using The Little Hair Restorer 4-Day Hair Restorer. It is not a dye, but in a natural way it acts on the roots, compelling the secretion of the pigments that give life and color to the hair—in four days—\$1 a bottle, at all druggists.

If you have any defects of skin, scalp or general health, write Mrs. W. H. HARRISON, 140 Quincy St., San Francisco. For sale by Sherman & McClelland Drug Co., 11 W. Cor. 16th and Dodge, Omaha.

LAUGHING GAS.

Scovill-Gee? Here's a telegraphic dispatch to the effect that the car will probably take to the field. For "field" read "woods."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The college boy never looks so tender to the experienced as he does when he starts out to show the world how tough he is.—Somerville Journal.

"Well, well; it looks as if this paper got these names mixed up." "What does it say?" "It says: 'Last evening Policeman Casper Johnson arrested a man named Michael Gihooly in the act of stealing some chickens.'"—Philadelphia Ledger.

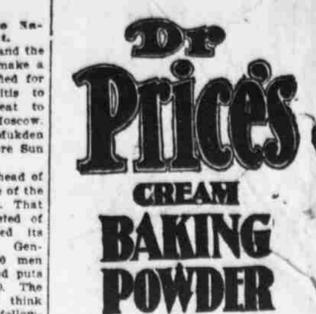
"Father," said the small boy, "what is the difference between a statesman and a clerk?" "Probably a milepoint. For 'field' read 'woods.'"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"How are you getting along in your new government position?" "I'm more or less disappointed with it." "More or less?" "Yes; there's a little more work and a little less pay than I had expected."—Chicago Tribune.

Caspar announced that his wife should be above suspicion. "I'm just one night above," she rejoined dryly, "why did you leave your boots on the landing last night?" "I'm changing the subject, he took occasion to compliment the biscuits.—New York Sun.

They met. "Hello, George! What do you know?" "Nothing. Bill, what do you know?" "Not a thing." "Then they talked to each other for a straight hour and a half."—Chicago Tribune.

TO A SPRING POET. W. J. Lampton in New York Sun. When you your lyre "Chime and chime" And sing With zeal of fire, "To spring, Turning the wire In melody, That she is come; To lay In the arms Of balmy days; Of the smiling sun, Carolling Glad notes, "From throbbing throats; Of gleams Of gurgling streams Of sparkling fountains, Where sweet flowers Of applesads, And other fellows Respond "To the sound Touch of April's showers And the beguiling Of the smiling, Warm winter sun, Which in its wooing In the snowing, With winter's reign undone— That and a lot more Of such like, As you sing Of spring, When you the time Of your rhyme, In gaily chape, With fur cap, Pulled down to his collar, And who kittens Big as kittens On his hands, Stands In humped-up pose, Stamping his toes, And holds me up for a dollar To dig The great big Hunks And chunks "To the street, Off my sidewalk into the street; And am also about Of the coal yard In a ding hard Tone Over the phone That they must get right up and do, And bow! Me up another ton of coal. P. D. Q. Why, I say, Mr. Poet, And know it, That you've got A whole lot To call Your harp that name—Lays "To the street, It's a doggone shame! Why don't you long-haired twanger And dwangler Of the wire, You're the liar!



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

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Caspar announced that his wife should be above suspicion. "I'm just one night above," she rejoined dryly, "why did you leave your boots on the landing last night?"

They met. "Hello, George! What do you know?" "Nothing. Bill, what do you know?" "Not a thing." "Then they talked to each other for a straight hour and a half."

TO A SPRING POET. W. J. Lampton in New York Sun. When you your lyre "Chime and chime" And sing With zeal of fire, "To spring, Turning the wire In melody, That she is come; To lay In the arms Of balmy days; Of the smiling sun, Carolling Glad notes, "From throbbing throats; Of gleams Of gurgling streams Of sparkling fountains, Where sweet flowers Of applesads, And other fellows Respond "To the sound Touch of April's showers And the beguiling Of the smiling, Warm winter sun, Which in its wooing In the snowing, With winter's reign undone— That and a lot more Of such like, As you sing Of spring, When you the time Of your rhyme, In gaily chape, With fur cap, Pulled down to his collar, And who kittens Big as kittens On his hands, Stands In humped-up pose, Stamping his toes, And holds me up for a dollar To dig The great big Hunks And chunks "To the street, Off my sidewalk into the street; And am also about Of the coal yard In a ding hard Tone Over the phone That they must get right up and do, And bow! Me up another ton of coal. P. D. Q. Why, I say, Mr. Poet, And know it, That you've got A whole lot To call Your harp that name—Lays "To the street, It's a doggone shame! Why don't you long-haired twanger And dwangler Of the wire, You're the liar!

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