E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

DELIVERED BY CARRIER. Bee (without Sunday), per copy Bee (without Sunday), per week Bee (including Sunday), per week, 17 ng Bee (without Sunday), per week 7 ng Bee (including Sunday), per

week 12c
Sunday Bee, per copy 5c
Complaints of irregularities in delivery
should be addressed to City Circulation De-OFFICES.

Omaha-The Bee Building. South Omaha-City Hall building, Twenty-South Omana—City in the street of the street of the Council Bluffs—10 Pearl street. Chicago—1849 Unity building. New York—2328 Park Row building. Weshington—501 Fourteenth street.

CORRESPONDENCE. REMITTANCES.

Remit by draft, express or postal order avable to The Bee Publishing Company payable to The Bee Publishing Company. Only 2-cent stamps received in payment of mail accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha or eastern exchanges, not accepted. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.; George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning. Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of March, 1905, was as follows: 17......28,650 .. 27.620 27.570 .30,700 28,050 .30,900 30,980 28,100 25,070 27,950 27,650 29,800 28,530

27,500 31,000 dress. 29,950 26......31,010 30,810 27,800 .31,000 28......28,000 27,850 .28,320 .28,100 .27,950 31.....28,550 27,540 Total Less unsold copies..... 9.845 Net total sales..... 885.225 Daily average 28,556

may yet trip up.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

The telephone lobby has achieved a famous victory at Lincoln and will now return to Omaha to resume business at the old stand.

In unearthing a valuable fossil in Nevada California scientists have probably discovered the real reason why that country was created.

cancy in the council to be filled-all at ance and are liable at any time to get \$1,500 a year. Who is willing to serve? into external complications. Among the Don't all speak at once.

cratic county board the overlaps in the different funds are no greater.

One thing the lamented legislature has forgotten. It failed to provide for The relations between the two governan enlargement of the political cemetery ments have not been friendly for some where all good bills are buried.

The last legislature, like the last city ever had, even though its predecessors of the Venezuelan ports. have been as bad as they could be.

are gaining a little on the zemstvos of durate Castro persists in rejecting all the people of Omaha by asking them for Russia, but in neither case have the overtures to this end, although some of a franchise. That is their privilege-in officials fully defined their powers.

have all joined the union there may be uation at latest advices was beginning hope of arbitration between the domes- to take on a warlike aspect and a contic servants' union and the Browning flict is possible, though neither country Research alliance.

If the Auditorium management really got the best of the grand opera finanthe sharp bargain.

District Attorney Jerome will try the "conspiracy" law on Nan Patterson. This charge is almost as valuable to the prosecution as the "alibi" is to the professional criminal.

Judging from the latest Nebraska case Mrs. Chadwick made the fatal mistake of not being committed to an insane asylum before beginning her campaign for "easy" money.

The Douglas delegation will not be who expected such a demonstration.

With \$1,500 a year members of the hard times when they are compelled to join the army of statesmen on the retired list.

The sultan of Morocco would probably appreciate the promise of preservation of the independence of his country more highly had it come from the premier of France rather than from the emperor of Germany.

Boulevards are all right in their way, but to change the name from street to boulevard just to enable abutting property owners to escape special assessments for the improvements is going pretty strong.

one act of Governor Mickey's that it is it adheres to the equality of treatment willing to commend-namely, his veto secured in the commercial treaty. "To ford was not one of the roads responsiof the anti-Christian Science bill. It advise that we proceed against Japan ble for the recent remarks of Mr. Eckels must have hurt it, however, as much as with that treaty in existence is to ad- on the subject of rate regulation. pulling a tooth.

tracts to quarrel over-but the people of much consideration. That the apprehen- but unless we are greatly mistaken few Omaha will not mourn.

as well as to the public, upon both of alarm on this score. which the companies controlling these lines make exactions that are extertionate and utterly indefensible. The rail-Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: Omaha Bee, Editorial Department. is at the mercy of the private car comsimplifying the assessment of property and imposition of taxes, and facilitating companies that they are not subject to opposition on their part to the merger the law, the shipper finds himself the of the city and county governments. victim of extortion or of an unjust discrimination and apparently without re-

While the investigation made by the where it can be obtained. It is mani-Subscribed in my presence and sworn to efore me this alst day of March, 1965.

(Seal) M. B. HUNGATE, that the next congress may be fully in-That binding twine bill got through, sider the question, as very likely it will expired in the latter part of May, 1906. but only with a string to it on which it of providing for the regulation of the private car companies. It is presumed that way officials, who very generally comthe private car companies.

A SOUTH AMERICAN IMPROGLIO. There is trouble between Colombia and Venezuela, those two unfortunate socalled republics which are almost con-Three new councilmen and one va- stantly in the throes of internal disturb-South American countries these two are the most irresponsible, as the United The only wonder is that under the States has learned in its dealings with of a complete merger. Gradually but lauded to the skies by this class of nosloose methods pursued by the late dem- them, and it is not surprising that they are now threatening each other. It is needless to go into the details of their present quarrel, which can have little interest for any but their own people. years, or since Castro became president of Venezuela, and Colombia has been excouncil, is always the very worst we cluded from trade privileges with some

It appears that while the Colombian government is desirous of resuming dip-The zemstvos of the Equitable Life | lomatic and commercial relations the ob his own people, whose interests are injured by present conditions, want an am-When the club women of the country | icable settlement of differences. The sitis well prepared for hostilities. Both are practically impoverished and neither could obtain any money beyond their borders, while their own people are able ciers it deserves special credit. The to furnish very little. A war between operatic impressario proverbially drives them would doubtless be as farcical a performance as are conflicts generally between South American states, yet it might be not entirely without good results. If a war should effect nothing more than to place the two governments in the hands of a new set of men who would administer affairs judiciously and honestly it would be worth all it might cost. As so-called republics Colombia and Venezuela are about the worst governed countries in the world.

THE EXCLUSION POLICY.

Outside of the Pacific coast there apmet at the depot with a brass band and pears to be no sentiment favorable to a wagonload of flowers, but we do not applying the Chinese exclusion policy to storm and lay by a small nest egg for treaty with Japan the Japanese in this delay before arraignment. country are upon an exact equality with immigrants from any other country, and a like equality is bestowed upon Ameri- to fail wants it understood that Mrs. cans in Japan. It says the interpreta- Chadwick had nothing to do with the tion of the treaty has been already dis- closing of the doors, even though the cussed by the two governments and it is late Mr. Beckwith was once its presiwell understood to mean that whatever dent. He doubtless thinks that a scapelaws we pass applying to all immigra- goat can be overloaded. tion and to all foreign laborers shall apply to Japan.

to have the treaty amended, as was done machine promoter to open a school of with China. The Japanese government instruction in the city hall may be has already let it be known that it will looked for within the next ten days. not assent to any treatment of its subjects different from that given to the The World-Herald has at least found people of other nations. In other words, vise mischief," declares the Call. It appears probable that an effort will be When Governor Mickey appends his made to bring this exclusion question autograph to the new Omaha charter before the next congress, but in the light the Advisory board will have no more of present conditions and prospects it open door from Japanese success in the advice to give and the Board of Public may reasonably be doubted if the advo- war, but, rather, that it would insure the Works will have no more paving con- cates of Japanese exclusion will obtain maintenance of that principle. The Bee

INVESTIGATING PRIVATE CAR LINES. Japan is not well founded we think a through the open door. The Japanese will It is announced that within a few practical view of the matter will quite weeks the investigation of the private conclusively show. Not only will that car line abuses will be resumed by the country need all her able-bodied men Interstate Commerce commission. In after the war for developing her indus quiry by the commission was begun last tries and commerce, but she will seek to fall, but the results at that time were distribute her citizens in Corea and not altogether satisfactory, though the China and undoubtedly will offer induce information obtained was sufficient to ments to have them go to those countries warrant the belief that the private car rather than to any western nation, where companies are to a great extent respon- they could be of no value in promoting sible for the system of rebates of which Japanese interests and ideas. The policy there is such general complaint and of that government, therefore, will be to which is regarded as perhaps the most keep its people at home. The danger of serious phase of the railroad problem. any considerable number of them com-The private car line abuses are ad- ing to this country is very small and

MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY MERGER-For more than ten years The Bee has roads claim that they are compelled to advocated the consolidation of the city submit to this and necessarily the public and county governments with a view to only with the question of satisfying their the collection and disbursement of pubown greed. These companies take the lic funds. An amendment to the state position that they are not themselves constitution was introduced at the incommon carriers and are not engaged in stance of The Bee in the legislature of rowly watched by the people when the matinterstate commerce, and therefore are 1895, but defeated through the influence not amenable to the law against un- of public utility corporations who were be an improvement of the character of reasonable rates, rebates and discrimi- then enjoying an extremely low rate of the men chosen to the upper house of connation. Thus between the plea of the taxation. The subsequent creation of gress in the future. The corporations railroads that they do not own the cars the office of city tax commissioner and but pay a fixed contract rate for their the decision of the supreme court require the people rise in earnest, for when they do use, and that their own charges are reas- ing the assessment of public utility cor- they can compel legislatures to act in their onable and without discrimination or re- porations on the basis of their capitalibate, and the plea of the private car zation removed the incentive for further

While a complete consolidation that would enable us to create one government for Douglas county and the city day, mark a new era in Japanese finance, of Omaha cannot be affected without an commission last fall did not conclusively amendment of the constitution, the first prove the charges against the private step in that direction has been taken by car lines, a good deal of evidence was the legislature, which has just closed. elicited in support of the allegations and The new charter for cities of the it is presumed the commission is in pos- metropolitan class and the supplesession of more such evidence or knows mental legislation to carry out the scheme for merging the assessment and festly of great importance that the in- tax departments of city and county will vestigation be continued and that all the do away completely with double assess facts ascertainable be brought out, so ments and duplicate treasuries, when the terms of the present city treasurer formed on the subject if it should con- and city tax commissioner shall have

How much of a saving in dollars and cents will be effected by the change will in prosecuting its investigation the com- not be known until after the experiment mission will have the assistance of rail- has had a fair trial. A conservative estimate places the saving at anywhere plain of the exactions and extortion of from \$15,000 to \$20,000 a year. By the time the cogs and wheels of the new machinery have been properly adjusted it may exceed \$25,000 a year. Had the legislature passed the act creating the elective office of county comptroller and abolishing the office of city comptroller, a saving of at least \$5,000 a year more

would have been effected. Now that we have entered upon the inevitable merger of the county and city governments we shall stop nothing short surely each succeeding legislature will follow in the footsteps of its predecessor until the Greater Omaha, covering the towns and villages within a radius of ten miles, shall have been incorporated into the County and City of Omaha, modeled on the lines that have been adopted by other metropolitan cities whose municipal affairs are managed on business principles with the least friction at the lowest expense.

The independent telephone people promise now to carry their fight before fact that is where they ought to have directed their appeals all the time. Why should the legislature give away valuable franchise rights in the streets of Omaha without so much as asking by our leave or allowing us to exact adequate compensation?

The report of the army and navy board says the science of war has advanced to such a point that personal encounters in the dark are to be expected more frequently than formerly and that "cold steel" will return to the position it held a hundred years or more ago. Walt until the portable searchlight is perfected by which soldiers may be able to turn night into day.

After trying its best to hold on to the division headquarters of the rural free delivery, Kansas City says it yields to Omaha because it does not need it. If that's the case, just send us up a few more of the government bureaus located down at Kansas City. Omaha will gladly take care of them all.

Messrs. Gaynor and Greene are still know of any members of the delegation | the Japanese and it is by no means cer- doing their share to point out the defects tain that on the coast the feeling that in the extradition treaty between the this should be done is by any means United States and Great Britain, and if unanimous. The San Francisco Call says the lesson is learned they will be the council ought to be able to weather the that by the terms of the commercial last of their kind to obtain such a long

The president of the latest Ohio bank

The legislature has authorized the use If we want to exclude the Japanese, of voting machines in future elections observes that paper, it will be necessary in Omaha and the arrival of the voting

The address of President Mellen to the Connecticut legislature indicates that the New York, New Haven & Hart-

Japanese and the Open Door.

San Francisco Chronicle The Omaha Bee says it does not believe there would be the least danger to the sion of any extensive immigration from American manufactured goods will go unquestionably the people on his side.

attend to that part of the business in future.

Great Inducements to Diggers. Washington Post. The Panama Canal commissioners want about 50,000 men who are willing to go to the isthmus, take chances with tropical fever and work for \$12 a month less than they can earn at home. Inducements like that make the transcontinental railway lines shudder at the prospect of a speedy

completion of the canal project.

Man Without an Enemy St. Louis Republic.

You have no enemics? Then you have never dared to stand up for the right against wrong, you have never protected mitted to be an injury to the railroads there is no reason for the professed the weak against a builty, you have never even dared to defend your own rights against oppression. Had you done any of these things you would have made enemies Even if you had done none of these things, but simply achieved a little more success In your business than did your neighbor. you would have an enemy, for failure always hates success. The man who has no enemies should be ashamed of it.

Close Watch on Senators.

San Francisco Chronicle. The attitude of United States senators on the subject of railway rates will be narter comes up for discussion in the fall, have had their own way in the senate for a long while, but they cannot retain it if interests and not as slaves of the transportation corporations.

Nothing Succeeds Like Success.

Springfield Republican. The applications in this country for portions of the Japanese loan, which was offerred to investors in New York the other. so far as America is concerned. The rush scattered over the land. The big life insurance companies alone will take \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000 or \$25,000,000 more will probably go to a few large banking houses for distribution among regular clients. total amount to be taken here is \$75,000,000. and there are heavy applications from France for some of that sum, showing that French investors are tired enough of backing the nation that suffers steady de-

Half-Baked Reformers.

William M. Daniels in the Atlantic Of all drawbacks to political reform there is none to compare with the halfbaked reformer. To the intelligent worker for progress he is a scourge, and to the godless spoilsman he is a blessing, a very present help in time of trouble. This type of crude enthusiast always has some Cheap John device to "transmute leaden instincts into golden conduct," some quick remedy that cures all the ills that mortal flesh is heir to, some claptrap notion that is to precipitate the millennium tomorrow. His crotchets repel the hardheaded voter, and confirm the cynic in the belief that evil is a surd in the sum of things that defies elimination. Today it is the referendum or the initiative. Tomorrow it is what is termed the "recall"-an ingenious device whereby, on the petition of a certain number of electors, any public officer, on penalty of forfeiting his office, must immediately stand for re-election. I have no doubt that ostracism in Athens was, trum fakirs, and that they sincerely be-

THE NEW ROOSEVELT.

"A Broader, Stronger, Clearer-Headed and Better Man." Leslie's Weekly.

In the new presidential term there is ; new Roosevelt. A broader, stronger, clearer-headed and better-balanced man was inaugurated on March 4, 1965, than was inducted into office on September 14, He is showing more poise than was predicted for him. His judgment is saner than was expected, and it is usually saner than that of the leaders of his party in the cases in which they disagree with him. He has a firmer grasp on public opinion than they. He is in closer touch with the people than any president since Lincoln, and the hostility aroused against him in his party on any issue has been far less intense than was that which beset Lincoln in several crises. In all his public utterances President Roosevelt's appeals are for the people and to the people.

The new Roosevelt has the people behind him in a far greater measure than did any of his predecessors. His 2,500,000 plurality in November, 1904, would be 3,500,000 or 4,000,000 if the election were to take place in April, 1905. The Roosevelt of 1906-09 is not only a wiser and more sagacious man than was the Roosevelt of 1901-05, but he is likely to live in history as one of the country's clearest-brained and greatest presidents. Some of the papers are attaching too much importance to his differences with congress. His differences, it must be borne in mind, are with the senate only. The house has been on his side almost from the beginning. Every president has had trouble with one or both branches of congress. Even Washington did not es-

Madison, it was charged at the time, was coerced by Clay, Grundy, Crawford and others of his party into an acceptance of the war policy in 1812, as the price of his renomination for president. With senate or house, and sometimes with both simultaneously, Jackson was in almost constant house on the bank issue repudiated Tyler, his cabinet abandoned him and he was the senate in 1858, in which he had Lincoin for an antagonist, "I have two sets of opponents in this battle, the black republican party and the democratic administration at Washington.

Benjamin F. Wade and Henry Winter Davis, the republican leaders, respectively, in the senate and house, denounced Linrepublican party's reconstruction bill. Grant, in the Santo Domingo annexation and other issues, was opposed and baffled by an element in his party. A powerful faction of it joined the democrats in 1872 Not until the last half of against him. Hayes' term did he get the support of the Conkling faction of the republicans, and their favor even then was rather contemptuous. Garfield's fight with Conkling split the republican party for the time, elected Cleveland, broke the spell of republican invincibility, and for the moment changed the current of American history. Neither Harrison nor McKinley had the unanimous support of their party in con-

Mr. Roosevelt has fared better than most of his predecessors in his dealings with congress. The house has been with him on every important issue except Cuhan ences with the senate have been less sigOTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

In spite of the fact, or possibly because of the fact, that the Japanese, so far from being a nation of horsemen, have probably made less use of horses than any other even moderately important race not much below them in intelligence and civilization, they have feit and yielded to an impulse to honor with an elaborate public funeral the not very large number of these animals that have given up their lives in the Japanese service since the war with Russia began. Judging from the brief reports of the ceremony at Yokohama it was of a character distinctively Buddhist and included the bestowal of posthumous names upon these unhappy victims of a struggle ertainly not their own, just as is done for the human dead by the practitioners of that gentle cult, but the affair was evidently much more Japanese than Buddhist, and it is very pleasant to see that the men who are fighting with such desperate and effectual courage against a colossal antagonist can find time for paying grateful honors to numble allies that never received any such where their military assistance has been and common councils. much longer utilized and to a much greater extent.

slate quarrying in Wales, assisted by contributions from labor organizations all over for physical disability after ten years' the country, and intently watched by min- service. ing and industrial interests generally, as its success might revolutionize present methods of conducting large enterprises, its public men great uneasiness. Governor The latest reports forwarded by the consul at Nottingham state that the hands employed at the co-operative quarry have demands for reform. The present debt, acbeen gradually dismissed, till now but cording to the figures quoted by the govthree-fifths of the total number originally ernor, is nearly \$100,000,000, of which \$30,800, engaged are at work. The outlook for the 000 is of the direct debt and \$65,000,000 is indertaking is very gloomy. No Interest the contingent debt. has been paid to the shareholders. The entire capital, amounting to about \$126,000, was subscribed by co-operative societies which has just been signed by the governor and trades unions, and has been exhausted of Texas legislates out of existence the in acquiring and developing the three quarries belonging to the society. There is no election and gives all municipal power to money on hand to proceed further, and, a commission of five, who will proceed to Is notable, it is said, among small investors | worse still, appeals to the trades unions | transact the business of the city as though and co-operative societies for more capital meet with no response. Unless money is forthcoming very soon the undertaking will of the taxpayers and business men of the fall to pieces. As a result, the consul states, co-operation in large industrial enterprises has had a material setback.

A consular report a few months ago re-

Public attention in Great Britain is beginning to be directed toward the improvement of the canal system. In an important paper read the other evening at the Royal United Service institution in London a prominent engineer advocated the nationalgation and electrification of the canals. He said that if the 3,500 miles of the system could be bought at two-thirds of the orignal cost of construction, say £2,300 per mile of length, then the capital required would be £8,225,000. Calculating at £500 per mile for the cost of standardizing the ocks, and £2,000 per mile for the electrification of the canals, then the total amount required would be £16,975,000. Allowing £3,000,000 for working capital, he thought that a round sum of £20,000,000 would secure for the state a splendid transport property. He then proceeded to argue that nasmuch as more that £60,000,000 had been expended in tramway systems in the country and that over £300,000,000 had been ab sorbed in municipal work, the government might surely be permitted to become the owners of an efficient, electrified, navigable nland water service. The electrification of the canal system would provide a cheap supply of electric power for transport service, as well as for pumping, irrigation, plowing, churning, milling and vegetable lieved that the perpetual cyster shell was and flower growth, while the revival of the nland navigable waterway system would go far toward securing a new era of agricultural prosperity. Some of the feeder canals, he suggested, might be converted profitably into motor or car ways. Only state ownership, he maintained, could restore the canals to general usefulness.

The area of Venezuela is 534,000 square miles, after deducting the 60,000 miles awarded to Great Britain by the arbitra- zines. Thirteen states have one-fourth tion proceedings in 1859. This is approximately twice the area of Texas, and con- than New York and New England. siderably more than ten times that of the state of New York. Its population, not accurately known, approximates 2,500,000. its capital. Caracas, is a city of about 75,000 people. Racially, the people of the or about twice the proportion for the whole country are a mixture. The native Indian population exceeds 300,000. Foreigners are one-quarter Spanlards, one-fifth Colombians, one-eighth British, with 2,500 to 4,000 each of Dutch, Italians and French. This misgoverned medley of white, brown, black and Indian occupies one of the richest Postal Advantages Gained by Treaty areas of the earth's surface. It is a land of fertile soil, vast and virgin forests, and, probably, endless mineral wealth. Between 1884 and 1899 the Callao gold mines alone vielded \$23,000,000.

A British firm has just constructed a huge crane, having the largest radius of any built, to be used in extending the harbor at Capetown. Its working load will be forty tons, which is not an unusual power, but its radius extends to 115 feet, and at that distance from the center of its traveling carriage the crane has been tested with load of fifty tons. The height of the generous. crane from the ground level to the house roof is fifty-one feet and to the crab rails thirty-six feet. The lifting speeds are eight feet per minute with the full test load of fifty tons, and fifty feet per minute with ten tons. The full load has to be completely revolved in three minutes, and the whole structure with its maximum load has to travel fifty feet per minute. All these speeds were exceeded at the test. The collision. The whigs in both senate and great power required to work the crane may be gathered from the fact that the weight of the crane itself, exclusive of balread out of the party. Douglas rose in last, is 425 tons, about 300 tons weight being revolt against Buchanan in the Lecompton in the superstructure and the remainder constitution fight in Kansas, and he in the carriage. To this the ballast and claimed, in his contest for re-election to test load added about 180, so that the total weight to be propelled is about 600 tons.

The missionaries in the orient express gratification over the success of Japan in the war with Russia, and that feeling is highly creditable to the Japanese. They have allowed the missionaries to pursue their work without molestation, and there coln violently in a letter to the New York is fair reason to hope that Japan will yet Tribune in 1864 for his pocket veto of the become a Christian nation. General Kureki and General Oku are members of the Presbyterian church, and Field Marshall Oyama's wife is an ardent Christian. There are 50,000 Christians in Japan and they are said to be rapidly increasing in number Japan will see that the missionaries are protected in Corea and will have great influence in securing them just treatment in China. Russia, with her state church, does not tolerate missionaries and is to a large extent against religious freedom. Under the circumstances Japanese control will accelerate missionary work

Private letters received in London report that India has been experiencing a most re markable winter this year. At Allahabad, within three degrees of the tropical line the mercury has several times fallen below the freezing point, and on one night at reciprocity, and on that question it was least in February touched 18 degrees. For quickly won over to his side. His differ- the first time withh living memory ice has been seen in the capital of the Punjab, and nincant than appeared on the surface of at several places in Rajputana and all over things, and have not altered his policy in northern India "lowest on record" temperaany perceptible degree. The senate is dis- tures have been the rule. At Simia, the covering, as the house did two years ago, mear temperature of which is 62 degrees, that where it differs with the president the cold was severe enough to freeze the the president is apt to be right. He has street hydrants-a condition the waterworks officials have never encountered before.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

Tom Lawson is now talked of as a re orm candidate for mayor of Boston. Chicago votes for city officers next Tues day. Both sides are claiming everything Cap. Anson of base ball fame is trying

to make a home run for an alderman's seat in Chicago, A measley reformer in the Maine legis lature had the nerve to introduce a bill prohibiting members of the legislature from ollecting mileage when they travel on passes. Well, they didn't do a thing to

The Philadelphia North American prints the picture of a member of the legislature resting from his labors at a distant santtarium on the day he was recorded as voting on the passage of a bill at Harrisburg.

Fearing lest the prayers of the preachers rould have some effect on Mayor Weaver of Philadelphia, a bright statesman has introduced in the legislature a ripper bill depriving the mayor of appointive power recognition in the occidental countries and placing it in the hands of the select

A bill pending in the New York legislature proposes to give old age pensions all employes of New York City on their own application after twenty-five years ferred to a co-operation experiment in service, or at the discretion of a retiring board after twenty-one years service, or

Massachusetts has been piling up a state debt for years at a rate that has caused Pouglas, like his predecessors, cries for retrenchment, and the figures justify his

Houston, Tex., is about to try the Gal veston experiment government. A bill officials of Houston elected at the last it were a private corporation. The new measure seems to have the general support

THE NEWSPAPER NATION.

America Distances the World Number of Publications. New York World

The number of periodical publications of all classes in the United States is computed by Ayer's Newspaper Annual for 1905 at 22,312. Canada has 1,168.

Nearly 90,000,000 persons in English-speaking America have therefore one periodical for every 3,400 individuals. Scholarly Germany, which publishes more books than we do, has but one periodical for 7,500 persons. All Europe, the center of the world's his toric culture, has for nearly 400,000,000 persons fewer such publications than the United States alone.

The character and the geography of this great press output are interesting. The newspaper press, from the tiny country weekly to the great daily, and the popular magazines are most familiar. Our scholars' magazines and reviews, published usually in connection with universities and liscussing every phase of learning, far surpass those of England and Germany in number and importance. It is in part because of this fact, usually so little appreclated, that Prof. Munsterberg, in his work upon "The Americans." prophesies that it will not be long before Europe will experience a surprise because of American advance in the intellectual sphere similar to that caused by our rapid commercial de

velopment. New York state has nearly one-tenth of the publications of the country. The New England states has one-seventeenth, less than their proportionate share for one-thirteenth of the population. Western states have considerably more than half the publications of all classes from the daily up to the weekly, but less than half of the magamore weeklies, but one-fourth fewer dailies

Hawaii has one periodical for every 4,000 inhabitants, Porto Rico one for every 40,000. the Philippines one for every 250,000. The home territories have one for every 1.720. country. Oklahoma alone has ten times as many papers as the Philippines for a popestimated at a little less than 50,000, about ulation which was at the census period less than one-twentieth as great.

PARCELS POST.

but Denied by Law. New York Tribune.

We are really at last to have a parcels post service between this country and that other country with which we need it most, Great Britain. The arrangement, which should have been made long ago, is at last complete. After this week it will be about as easy to send a small packet of merchanof this city to another. Indeed, it will actually cost a little less in postage fees. while in respect to weight and size and other details the service will be fairly

This is a great gain. But it is a step, and nothing more. It is not a finality There is most need of a parcels post with Great Britain; but there is much need of such a system between this country and every other civilized country under the sun. We shall not be satisfied until there is a parcels post on liberal terms with every member of the international postal There is urgent need that this shall be effected, a need that is growing every

For the importance of such postal facilitles is increasing. Telegraph and telephone have not supplanted the mail bag. They have taken away some of its business, but they have actually developed and created more than they have taken away. If people often use these newer and more rapid methods of communicating their thoughts, they have all the more need of the older methods of interchanging material objects. The more telegraphing and telephoning there is, the more goods will be ordered and the more need there will be of a method of transporting them promptly safely and cheaply. We may talk by light ning, but we cannot thus convey goods, For the latter purpose the parcels post is needed and every step toward the complete satisfaction of that need is cordially

> A Hint Worth Heeding. Indianapolis News.

In indicting a Beef trust representative for endeavoring to influence a witness, the federal grand jury at Chicago evidently takes the position that the law of selfpreservation is not applicable to the pend ing case.

Fifty Years the Standard

Made from pure cream of tartar derived from grapes.

SMILING REMARKS.

Mrs. Peck (contemptuously)-What are ou, anyhow, a man or a mouse?

Henry Peck (bitterly)—A man, my dear,
I were a mouse I'd have you up on that
able yelling for help, right now!—Cleveland

Goodman Gonrong—No use to call at die house? Why not?
Toffold Knutt—I stopped yers wunst an' axed de woman fur a handout. She guy me wot she said was a oyster cocklail. I tuck de oysters out an' trowed 'en away, and den I found it wasn't no cocklail at all.—Chicago Tribune.

"Don't you think the trusts are assuming on much importance."
"A trust," answered Senator Sorghum, doesn't have to assume importance It as importance thrust upon it. "Washing-

Piker-It would be interesting to trace the origin of some of the common remarks of the day. For instance, I wonder who originted the expression: "It never rains it rours." Phila-iseman-Noah, very probably.-Phila-

"Novelist Henry James says that the American girl is attractive, but she lacks elusiveness."
"What does that mean, Henry?"
"Guess it means you can't lose
Cleveland Plain Dealer. you can't lose her

"Mrs. Nagget," said the doctor, "your nusband needs a rest. He must go to Eu-ore for three months."
"Oh, splendid!" she exclaimed, "I'll be she exclaimed, "I'll be delighted to go there."
"Very good! You can go for three months after he comes back. That will give him six months' rest."—Philadelphia. "Does the innocent prattle of children

"No," answered the old-fashioned cli-ten, "Prattle would be a relief. But clidren nowadays correct your grammar and ask you questions about geology."-Washington Star.

"BATTER UP! PLAY BALL!"

James Barton Adams, in Denver Post, Batter up! Play bali!

Now soon will ring the gadsome cry,
And from each cager rooter's eye
Expectant the will hereely flow
in sort of incandescent glow:
The sphere will from the pitcher shoot,
The batter swat it in the Shoot,
And men will pound their hands and yen
Like demons just paroled from (Ahem!)
And faces will fly out of shape
With wild excitement, till an ape

wild excitement, till an apd look around with social grin feel that he was mong his kin. He'd better quit! He couldn't hit A balloon,

That's what I call

Je-ru-sa-lum!
But that throw was bum!
Say, that was a bird!
Got 'im on third!
Whoo-ray!
Yip! Yeouw! That was a play
For yer whiskers! Now,
Bobby, old socks, it's up to you!
Show what you can do!

un!
ou son of a gun!
nother three-bagger! No.
y Jo!
is a homer!! Hoo-ray!!!!
ive me room!!!! Git away!!!! Give me room!!!! Wow!!!! Yip!!!! Yow!

Same old rooters! Same old cranks Holding down the blistered planks, Same old rubbernecking sports

Same old rubbernecking sports
Giving vent to angry snorts
When a play
Don't go their way;
Same old luke-warm soda slop,
Same old crispy corn de pop,
Same old sourdrops, same old gum,
Same old taffy, yummy-yum!
Same old cushions, full of germs
Same old peanuts, full of worms;
Same old write cussers, and
Same old we'uns in the stand.
Batter up! Batter up Play ball!



House of Quality and Right Prices

We don't believe you believe what we say is not so advertised? Yes, some by ourselves. Considerably by our competitors. Splendily by our customers.

We work for required results. Price is a secondary matter. We have got and want quality trade—it pays us, it pays them. Give us your confidence; we will see that you profit by it.

Dunning Hardware Company