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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. George B. Taschock, secretary of The Bee Pub-lishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Dally Morning, Evening and Sanday Bee

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Eworn to before me and subscribed in my pres ence this 2d day of February, 1995. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

The lobby is promptly again at the old stand.

Mr. Sutton got the valentine while the rest drew blanks. The danger is that the second thirty

days will produce ten times six laws. Now is the time for the defenders of

firm against all treasury raiders. Mr. Pullman has gotten out from the

shadow of contempt proceedings, but it was too close a shave for comfort. The Whisky trust is said to have been

conducting a losing business for some time past, but the loss seems to have been rather unevenly distributed. The Municipal league has a duty to

the assessment of property and instruction of assessors as to their responsibilities and duties.

What kind of work would the state relief commission be now doing if it had In the interval the state is paying internot been forced to a reorganization by a est on outstanding registered warrants. powerful public opinion, led by effective newspaper criticism?

The managers of the Whisky trust have been so bold in their attempts to expenditures. The state must do the cheat the public that the public will not feign surprise at the information that legislature must commence with the they have also been busy cheating one state institutions. another.

A law which will compel every county and city official whose duty it is to colwhatsoever to pay over all funds into portunity to secure the convenient, comthe county and city treasuries the day it is received is a crying need in this state

Isn't it pretty near time for the new city council to tackle the wooden sidewalk and billboard nuisance in front of a meeting place for national conventions the executive department would listen the old Farnam Street theater site? Acquiescence in the outrage upon the citizens and property owners will soon be. taken to be approval.

The state might establish a printing mands. office and employ a state printer but constitution precludes the creation of such an office. 2. There is no money material for a printing office.

Republican legislators and republicans tunes of the Churchill-Russell police commission bill. If they are possessed of an iota of human foresight they will not long be blind to their own interests.

South Dakota railroads are opposing all proposed railway legislation with the old story that any state interference will not only prevent future extension of railroad facilities, but also throw all exancient tale, but it may go if substan-2ially reinforced.

Governor Holcomb told the people prior to his election that he would require heads of state institutions to make law as to the condition, finances and good management.

That beautiful theory behind which ex-Oil Inspector Hilton is trying to hide his failure to turn over the fees collected during his term of office has several large sized holes in it. The state authorities will be expected to lose no time in proceeding for an enforced reimbursement of the state. The people will countenance no unnecessary delay in this matter.

The Omaha Street Railway company will in a few days enter upon its contract with Uncle Sam to carry the mails between this city and South Omaha. This move, in the interest of rapid transit, will be a source of satisfaction to the business men of both cities. People will hereafter have greater respect for the motor car, for it will be a serious matter for any one to attempt to obstruct the progress of a motor mail car.

Members of the Woman's club are now openly resenting the resolutions in regulation by state legislative power. which one department of the club tried to convey the impression that the organthe plan to deprive the schools of the license money guaranteed to them by the state constitution. We don't wonder that the great body of women were astonished at the presumption of those

propriations for these institutions two to the channels and instruments of that either event. This year, although the resources of the chandise which is exchanged. The dispopulation of the state is at a standstill, festly the State university for an extra halfmill tax, the total of appropriations than \$1,000,000.

TABLE BENES THEFAX TRUMBERALL TO THE

Under the circumstances the duty of line. There is not one of our state insti- operations of monopolies in tutions which has not indulged in ex- stroying competition and restrainwhile some of them have plainly been manipulated in the interest of contractors' rings. If the legislature should one of them asks there would be no difaccomplished might not be visible. Whatever expenditure, therefore, the down and the estimates submitted by in which they can be successfully dealt the officers carefully revised and re- with. duced to reasonable proportions.

The legislature must bring itself at once to a realization of the financial condition of the state and the people. The inhabitants of a large part of Nethe taxpayers in the legislature to stand pendent upon charitable contributions to tide them over the period of distress caused by the drouth of last summer. The inhabitants of the remainder of the state naturally feel the effects of the blight which has fallen upon their fellow citizens, and under the stress of hard times are in no condition to bear needless burdens of taxation. The state treasury is really in a critical condition. For over four years the outgo has been payment in gold, it was not believed perform and that is with reference to greater than the revenue. Large sums are tied up in the litigation growing out of the Capital National bank failure and other public money is unavailable by reason of a suspended state depository and the ex-oil inspector's shortage. If economy ever was needed in the administration of state institutions this is the time for it. Every business house and every individual has been cutting same. In this work of economy the

A CHANCE FOR AN AUDITORIUM. The erection of the proposed new state fair buildings will offer Omaha an op- no hope of the adoption of the proposimodious and safe auditorium of which secretary of the treasury will at once plans for the largest and most preten- appears that there is a sentiment in the tious of the exposition halls regard can senate in favor of canceling the coneasily be had for its transformation into tract, but it is not at all probable that and all sorts of assemblages that require to any suggestion of this kind. The

All that is necessary at the present for two very serious obstacles: 1. The time is that the architect who may be be very damaging to the credit and engaged to furnish the designs for the standing of the government in the finan state fair buildings be instructed to cial world. Besides, the treasury needs with which to purchase machinery and adapt one of them to the purpose of an the gold, and to reject the opportunity auditorium as well as of an exposition to get it might have very serious consehall. A little attention to accoustics quences. and a proper range of vision from all who nurse ambitions in their manly parts of the building to a well placed throws away more than \$16,000,000, that breasts have a vital interest in the for- stage, and if possible one or two large galleries, will prepare the way for an admirable convention hall. It is true thirty years which the bonds are to that the location of the grounds is not as near the center of the city as would be most desirable, but it will be easily accessible and will be at least a considerable improvement over the accommodations now at the command of the city

The Commercial club and other bodies isting lines into bankruptcy. It is an efforts to secure the state fair for Omaha ought to take this matter in hand with out delay. The State Board of Agriculture has shown every disposition to with the wishes of the local committees and will, without doubt, listen to the be in a position to make a most effective

able to erect one in the city. THE STATES AND MONOPOLY. In the decision of the United States supreme court in the case against the Sugar trust there was a full recognition of the right of the states to deal with monopolistic combinations. It was declared that the relief of the citizens of each state from the burden of monopoly and the evils resulting from the restraint of trade among such citizens was left with the states to deal with, and that the supreme court has recognized their possession of that power even to the extent of holding that an employment or business carried on by private individuals, when it becomes a matter of such public interest and importance as to create a common charge or burden upon the citizen, in other words, when it becomes a practical monopoly, to which the citizen is compelled to resort, and by means of which a tribute can be exacted from the community, is subject to

In view of the fact that this decision not only practically invalidated the fedization had committed itself in favor of eral anti-trust law, but went so far as to render it questionable whether congress has the power to legislate for the suppression or regulation of monopoly, the concession made to the right of the that the transfer switch cases will be states in this matter is of very great who passed and published the ridiculous importance. The court carefully dis- A decision cannot be obtained from the

One of the most important duties oly in the instrumentalities of interstate adjourned without re-enacting the law which the legislature will now be called commerce and held that the suppression with the antiquenest suggested by the upon to perform is the appropriation of of a monopoly in manufacture belongs Judges who have passed on it. So far as the money necessary to support the va- to the police power of a state, while the people whom the law was intended in the south. He is ambitious to be governor rious state charitable, reformatory and the power of the United States to regu- to relieve are concerned, they will be years ago add up over a million dollars. Intercourse, and not at all to the merstate have actually diminished and the tinction thus clearly drawn manileaves little to be exthe officers of every one but two of these pected from national legislation state-supported establishments are ask- for the suppression of trusts and ing for largely increased funds for the combinations, but it is highly significant coming biennium. If the estimates be- as to the power of the states to deal fore the members of the legislature be with monopoly. It is also an important accepted and allowed without question, contribution to the validity of the deincluding the unprecedented demand of cisions of state courts in regard to combinations in unlawful restraint of trade

This being the case, the people of the made this year will be nearer \$2,000,000 states will have only themselves to blame if they fall to enact such legislation as may be necessary to protect the legislature is plain. It must enforce themselves against the extortion of retrenchment and economy all along the trusts and combinations and the travagant and unnecessary outlays, ing trade. The opinion of the supreme court did not declare the anti-trust law of 1890 to be unconstitutional, but under the definition given of the power of double or triple the allowance which any congress the main object of the law cannot be attained. It is, therefore, virficulty in getting rid of every cent of the tually a dead letter. Monopoly is semoney, although the increase in results cure, so far as the general government is concerned, and the suppression of trusts and combinations is only to be legislature authorizes will be made, and effected through the operation of state the only way to keep expenditures laws. The knowledge of this ought within limit is to put appropriations at to stimulate an earnest and vigorous the lowest possible point consistent with popular sentiment in every state for the efficient administration. Every new de- enactment of stringent legislation parture should be emphatically frowned against the trusts. This is the only way

WILL BE COIN BONDS.

By a large majority the house of representatives rejected the resolution reported from the ways and means com braska are practically destitute and de. mittee, providing that the new bonds to be issued by the government should be made payable, principal and interest, in gold. This result was expected for although the consideration of saving the treasury more than haff a million dollars annually in interest was counted upon to exert a good deal of weight even with those who are opposed to an issue of bonds and others who are hos tile to making a specific agreement for that a sufficient number of these could be drawn to the support of the resolution to carry it. The result shows that the predominating sentiment in the house is in sympathy with the views expressed in the report of the minority of the ways and means committee, and makes it absolutely certain that no proposition giving specific recognition to the gold standard can pass the house. This action settles the fact that the

> new bonds will be payable in coin. A similar resolution to the one rejected by the house was introduced in the senate, but obviously it will now be simply a waste of time to consider it. Undoubtedly there is a majority in the senate opposed to it, but at any rate after the decisive vote in the house there is

more space than is afforded by our ordi- arrangement having been made and the nary halls. No present expense will be bankers having taken steps to carry out involved and no future expense beyond their part of it, it would manifestly be that of providing seats as occasion de- discreditable to the government to recede from the contract. The effect of such a proceeding could hardly fail to

The action of the house practically being the amount which the government will have to pay in interest during the run in excess of what the interest charge would be if the bonds were payable in gold. It is a generous sum to give mainly to foreign capitalists, but insignificant in compaison to what the silver fanaticism has already cost the country. Beyond this the action of the which have been so successful in their house will probably result in no serious

The statement sent to the senate by Secretary Carlisle as to how the treasfashion its arrangements in conformity ury gold has been employed shows that the larger proportion of it has been devoted to current expenses. There is quarterly reports to him as provided by suggestion with favor. Omaha will then nothing surprising in this, since the secretary could not do otherwise in meetneeds of such institutions. The gov- bid for one or more of the great national ing the obligations of the government. ernor may be expected to keep his word. political conventions to be held in the but from the figures he gives of the bal-Such reports will inure to economy and spring of 1896. Let us have an audito- ance in the treasury, independent of the rium on the fair grounds until we are gold reserve, it would seem that he will not find it necessary to so freely use in current expenses the gold he will obtain from the new loan. It should probably be understood, however, that of the \$105,000,000 in gold stated to have been devoted directly or indirectly to current expenses a considerable proportion was drawn out in the redemption of legal tender and treasury notes which were used for current expenses. It is not ap parent that this statement of the secre tary of the treasury throws any new or valuable light on the financial situation. It is sufficient to know that the treasury gold reserve is less than half what it ought to be, and the use that has been made of it is of little consequence. The thing to do is to restore it as soon as possible.

The transfer switch law has been de clared unconstitutional for a second time by one of the district courts on the ground that it is amendatory of existing legislation without purporting to be such in its title. The law can be no deader than it has been ever since it went nominally into force, because no serious efforts to compel the roads to comply with its provisions were ever made. There is intimation on the part of the State Board of Transportation carried to the supreme court on appeal. tinguished between the creation of a supreme court for several months. In

monopoly in manufacture and a monop- the meanwhile the legislature will have

The county appointing board has selected Hon. A. L. Sutton to fill the vacancy in the Board of County Commissioners created by the death of the late Major J. W. Paddock. This appointment was foreshadowed in The Bee nearly three weeks ago. It is made in order to satisfy the just claim of South | making valuable presents to Prince Bismarck Omaha to representation on the county board, and, conceding the place to South Omaha, it will be received with general satisfaction. Mr. Sutton is a young man, a lawyer with considerable experience in public offairs, having served a term in the legislature and now serving a second term in that body. The infusion of young blood into the management of the county's business cannot but have a good effect. Commissioner Sutton has an opportunity to further emphasize the good record he has made.

It seems that President Cleveland's former law partner, Francis Lynde Stetson, is the man who engineered the legal features of the recent arrangement for a bond issue. President of 1880, and was United States marshal for Cleveland's law partner must be getting considerable business out of the prestige which his association with Mr. Cleveland gave him. He is the counsel for the Brice reorganization committee of Union Pacific stockholders, having been selected in all probability because of his proximity to the president. That is doubtless also the reason why he was employed by the bankers who condescendingly agreed to float the new loan. Mr. Stetson's legal services will be in brisk demand during the remainder of the present administration.

Several slates seem to have been broken by the election of Captain C. E. Adams of Superior to be department commander of the Nebraska Grand Army of the Republic. Captain Adams has long been prominent in Grand Army circles. He was spoken of in connection with the republican nomination for secretary of state last year, but withdrew early in order to be made chairman of the last republican state convention. He seems to have slipped in between the two factions of the organization without antagonizing either and will doubtless fill the position to which he has been chosen acceptably to the members.

Local dog fanciers, and in fact owners of dogs throughout the whole state of Nebraska, are very much interested in the bill pending before the legislature making the dog personal property. Under court decisions owners of dogs have no remedy when the animals are stolen or injured. If phy legislator should be asked why a dog should not have as good a legal status as a sheep or a cow he would be at a complete loss for an answer. The passage of the bill establishing property rights in dogs will be who have animals of more than nominal

A Kentucky Example. Washington Post. A Kentucky orator wore out his throat talking temperance. A Kentuckian who ruins his throat in this manner is sure to be held up as a horrible example. Turn on the Light.

Has the government been victimized by the foreign bankers in the recent bond transaction? It looks this way. The people will want some light on this matter. Preaching and Practice.

Minneapolis Times.

Western statesmen who are both financiers and politicians talk free silver and hoard gold. They talk as a matter of buncombe and hoard as a matter of business. The Mainris of Office.

M meapolis Journal.

Ex-Governor Shortridge of North Dakota has accepted a clerkship in the Bismarck and office worth just \$1,000 per annum, t is quite evident that he didn't do a land office business! while he iness" while he was in the

> Prohibition in Kansus New York Evening Post.

The Kansas republicans are apparently trying to get rid of prohibition, as their brethren in Iowa have succeeded in doing brethren in lowa have succeeded in doing. Last year for the first time they adopted a platform which not only failed to endorse the system, but avoided all mention of the liquor question. Having carried the election on this platform, the republican governor has now appointed as police commissioners to enforce the prohibitory law in the cities of Wichita and Leavenworth men who are open and bitter enemies of the law. The next move will probably be a resubmission of the prohibitory amendment to the constitution, but this will be a more difficult matter to secure. Confident as the believers in prohibition profess to be that it would carry again if the people could vote upon it, they stoutly oppose giving the voters such a chance. There is good reason for their opposition. The amendment was carried in 1880 by 92,302 yeas to 84,304 nays, and there is every reason to believe the challengt against it far stronger , and there is every reason to believe the sentiment against it is far stronger when it received a majority of

Dishonest Bankers Defeat Justice.

Chicago Tribune.

During the parate of 1893 a private banking firm in this city failed. Two months ago two of its members were tried for receiving funds when they knew the firm was bankingly and were given a year apiece in the penitentiary. An appeal was taken to the supreme court. That body will be quite expeditious if it gives a decision by the close of this year. In the meantime the defendants will go free. But such delays of justice are not urcommon in other states. One is reported from New Hampshire. A year ago this month it was discovered that the president of a bank in Exeter had embezzled some of the funds. Last week he was found guilty and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. But this verdict was followed speethly by the allowance of a writ of error, which will take the case to the supreme pourt, where it will be Chicago Tribune. a writ of error, which will take the case to the supreme pourt, where it will be hung up for nearly a year. In the mean-while the ex-president, whom a jury has decided was guilty of violating his trust, the justice of the verdict being questioned by no one in the state, will be a free man. Delays like this in the administration of justice weaken the popular respect for the Delays like this in the administration of justice weaken the popular respect for the law. They term jo create an impression that there is no criminal law for the punishment of those who steal, providing they have stolen enough to enable them to hire sharp lawyers. No man except a judge or a criminal can be convinced that that method of procedure is a just one which allows a man who has had a jury trial under a system like that of Illinois, where the defendant is favored and the state handicapped, to wangler around at his sweet will while a set of judges take a year's time to hunt up some tenuous technicality which will furnish them an excuse for giving a defendant, whose guilt no one questions except his counsel, the benefit of a new trial.

business and commercial letters which it does not carry, and which are carried laster by the ordinary mail trains?

There is absolutely no use to the public. But it comes mighty handy to the Chicago morning dailles for the government to pay the big bills for their private service.

Kansas City Star.

Great are the mysteries of the deep. La Gascogne crosses almost from shore to shore and never speaks another vessel, although to use to the public. Here is absolutely no use to the public. There is absolutely no use to the public. Here is absolutely no use to the public also private service.

Great are the mysteries of the deep. La Gascogne crosses almost from shore to shore and never speaks another vessel, although the big bill it is a public. Here is absolutely no use to the public also private and public also private and public also private and public also private and publ

SOME NOTED PROPER.

Corea is exactly as large as Kansas, 82,000 square miles, but it possesses no Mrs. Lease. Hoke Smith is said to be the busiest man

Senator Camden of West Virginia says the educational institutions. The total aplate interstate commerce extends merely left at the mercy of the railroads in Lord's Prayer could not pass the senate without amendment. It is not so much the fact that the president has a congress on his hands that worries

him as the kind of congress it is, Skidmore Alston died recently in Roles-ville, N. C., at the age of 85 years, Skid-more was the father of twenty-four children and had so many grandchildren he was never able to recognize all of them.

Many of the most influential persons to fermany have signified their intention of his coming eightieth birthday, on April 1 Almost every jeweler of prominence in Berlin is at work on some souvenir. Representative Stone of Kentucky wears in enormous cream colored ulster that is the

envy of the house and makes him the of all eyes. It is apparently patgraed after the familiar gray surrout worn Robert Louis Stevenson's heroines, how

ever they might have pleased some of his suders, were, according to an English paper the despair of the novelist himself. When a young lady, a great friend of his, once asked him why he did not create some really nice woman he replied: "I have tried my best but they all turn to barmaids on my hands. William S. Tipton, who has been the per onal campaign manager of Governor Evans of Tennessee, is the proprietor and editor of the Cleveland (Tenn.) Herald. He was one of the famous "306" who voted for General Grant in the national republican convention east Tennessee in the Harrison administra

officers holding high rank in the army will go upon the retired list this year. William Smith, brigadier general, now serving as paymaster general, will retire March Major General McCook will retire April Thomas L. Casey, a brigadier general, now serving as chief of engineers, will retire May 10. The date of Schofield's retirement is September 29.

President Faure of France is of an obliging disposition, sees quickly through those with whom he has to deal, is ready and rather liberal in business matters, has an instinc-tive scent for a good market and is the early bird that picks up the worm. He has managed, by rising at 5 o'clock, to keep prosperous as merchant and ship broker, and to attend with remarkable regularity to parliamentary business. His eldest daughter is his confidential secretary. The second is married to a Congo merchant,

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

The editors of northeast Nebraska wil meet at Pender next Monday. Editor J. L. Witters of the Waco World puts in his spare time running a hotel. acter of the plan is that the inhabitants and A branch of the Women's Christian asso has been organized at Wilber with twelve charter members.

An Elk Creek doctor's outfit was sold at basis, represents another type fully described sheriff's saie the other day and brought just \$27. It consisted of a team, buggy, double harness and a bicycle.

old, dilapidated property, put it in good order and rent it to the casual boarders and The farmers and horticulturists of Johnson county will hold a meeting at Tecumseh February 26, 27 and 28, and an interesting program has been prepared for the occasion Wymore claims to have one of the oldest settlers in Nebraska as one of her citizens. Colonel Thomas Elwood settled in this state in 1854 and was the father of a child born at Peru in 1856.

Charles Jones, a Norfolk cook, was accidentally cut by a butcher knife in the hands of a companion and his thumb was nearly severed from his hand. It took seven stitches to close the wound.

Three hundred and fifty sports attended circle hunt in the vicinity of Germantown, Seward county, and succeeded in bagging one coyote and a number of jack rabbits Another hunt will be held February 26.

Charles Ommie of Norfolk had his clothes caught in a shafting and before he could exlishing property rights in dogs will be tricate himself two shirts were torn from an act of simple justice to all persons his back and a large section of skin went with the clothes. Otherwise he was no

The Grant Herald complains about the distribution of state aid, and says: Within the last thirty days there have been four ethical aspects of improved housing. Facts carloads of aid goods received at Grant for of great significance, gleaned from official the Lutherans who reside in this vicinity. Considering there are only a few of them here it would seem that they ought to be pretty well provided for. If this is the work of Mr. Ludden in discriminating against the general public he ought to be taught a severe lesson. Here are about twenty-two Lutherans who have received four carloads, while only two carloads have been sent to the relief committee for general distribution. Stablished on a purely commercial basis on wonder the people who need aid are and earning good commercial returns. The No wonder the pe-kicking against him.

More About Mail Trains. Sioux City Journal.

Sioux City Journal.

The Chicago Tribune has an account filling two columns descriptive of the first fast mail train over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul under the new schedule between Chicago and Minenapolis, shortening the time one hour. As heretofore, however, the train is held in Chicago till 3 o'clock in the morning, in order that it may serve, at public expense, as part of the private carrier system of the Chicago morning dailles, the one hour of time gained being secured one hour of time gained being secured he "run."

the one hour of time gained being secured in the "run."

But this very account, in one of the principal Chicago morning dailies for whose private service the government donates immense sums annually, notwithstanding many suppressions of fact, shows clearly how the fast mail could leave Chicago at least two hours earlier, even without hastening the fast mail from New York, as could easily be done. The Tribune says:

"Mail trains leave Chicago for this place at 6:30 p. m., and at 19:30 p. m. They bring most of the Chicago letter mail and practically all the eastern mail, except that delivered in Chicago and delivered to No. 55.

between 1 and 2 o'clock a. m., occasionally later, now forms the larger quantity of letter mail "worked" on No. 55.

In other words, the commercial mail of Chicago—the business hour closing at 4 e o'clock in the afternoon—is collected and dispatched by the ordinary mail trains which leave Chicago from 6:30 to 10:30 p. m.

Not only so, but the same trains carry out of Chicago all the mail from New York by the fast mail train over the Michigan Southern, which arrives at Chicago at 11:55 p. m.

By the Tribune's own statement, which is true in this respect, the fast mail trains out of Chicago west do not and canont carry commercial and business correspondence. That has all been carried out on the regular commercial and business correspondence. That has all been carried out on the regular mail trains each day, which leave from five and one-half to eight and one-half hours

and one-half to eight and one-half hours earlier than the fast mail, which leaves at 3 o'clock a.m.

There is just one train later from the east, which arrives at Chicago at 11:55 p. m., and the mails could easily be transferred from it to the fast mail out of Chicago west in much less than an hour.

Why, then, are the fast mail trains held in Chicago till 3 o'clock in the morning?

There is just one reason, viz.: To serve as parts of the private carrier system of the Chicago morning dailles. There is absolutely no other reason.

Yet the fast mail is justified by the postal authorities on the ground that it expedites.

Yet the fast mail is justified by the postal authorities on the ground that it expedites the carrying of business and commercial correspondence, which it does not carry at all, and which is carried out of Chicago by the ordinary mail trains leaving six and eight hours earlier.

What's the use of a mail train to carry business and commercial letters which it does not carry, and which are carried faster by the ordinary mail trains?

There is absolutely no use to the bublic. But it comes mighty handy to the Chicago morning dailes for the government to pay the big bills for their private service.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.- Latest U.S. Gov't Report



## HOUSING OF WORKING PEOPLE

Interesting Experiments in that Line Con-

essons that Were Gleaned from a Careful

Study of the Problem in European

Ulties by Dr. E. R.

In Gould.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.-The United

States commissioner of labor, Carroll D.

Wright, has transmitted to congress his

eighth special report. The title of the re-

port is "The Housing of Working People,"

and it has been prepared under the direction

of the commission by Dr. E. R. L. Gould,

formerly a statistical expert of the depart-

ment. Dr. Gould, when recently abroad,

spent considerable time in studying the prob-

lem in the principal centers of Great Britain.

France, Belgium, Germany and Scandinavian

countries. The report covers thirteen chap-

Chapter 7 treats of public intervention in

the housing of working people, giving the

most notable laws which have been passed

and furnishing data showing the encourage-

public institutions. The Belgian law of 1889

permits the general savings banks of that

country to loan money at reducid rates of in-

orest, through joint stock and co-operative

loan or building companies, founded on cer-

insurance of the purchaser's life, so that in case of death the home immediately be

by installments is fixed at fifteen years of

over, the actual cost to the purchaser is less than prevailing rentals during the same time.

Another important feature of the law is the

institution of what may be called semi-official committees of good works, who act

as intermediaries between the general say

ings bank and total loan companies, as well

as between the latter and their clients. Their services are called in requisition in

other ways, notably in assisting local au-

thorities in carrying out sanitary regulations

rent collecting and other agencies for im-proving the living environment of working

people. Special stress is laid upon the plan adopted by Miss Octavia Hill in London as

to dealing successfully with the poorer and less desirable tenant class. It shows how

this element in the population has been man-

aged successfully, both from the economic

their surroundings must be improved simul-

taneously. The Edinburgh Social union

which carries on its work on a commercia

Wealthy people, for the most part belonging

to the organization, become purchasers o

others who find it difficult to procure proper

ecommodation, lady members undertakin

successful financial results have attended both these plans, viz: That adopted by Miss

Hill and her associates, and that by the Edinburgh Social union. Chapters 9, 10 and 11, which comprise

ore than one-half of the volume, deal with

nodel housing under three phases-block

ouildings, small homes and lodging houses

A history of leading agencies and the finan-

cial results attending their operations are

of the facts in these three chapters,"

factory

"The general lesson gleaned from a study

port says. "is encouraging. It shows that

the proper housing of the great masses of working people can be conducted on a satis-

opment of rapid transit, in the electric age

just dawning, possibilities will be greatly in-creased. The potency of real rapid transit

as a factor in relieving congested districts

and extending popular proprietorship of homes, is not yet fully understood." Chapter 12 deals with the economic and ethical aspects of improved housing. Facts

inquiries in several European cities, showing the relation of bad housing to intem-

ments resulting from amelioration in living

tinues, "that the rents paid for inferior ac-

commodations are equal to and often exceed those charged for model tenements

rentpayer is, therefore, in a position to prop

erly reward any effort made to improve his

living surroundings, and capitalists and pub-

in urban populations is an entirely different

question, and must be considered as a sep-

be studied with great profit. More than this,

they are of incalculable benefit in prevent-

overcrowding and immorality.

perance, immorality and crime,

environments, are covered at length.

"It is clearly shown,"

arate phase of the problem."

commercial basis, With the devel-

the administration of the property.

and moral standpoint. The distinctive char-

Chapter 8 furnishes information regarding

ducted in London and Edinburgh.

tion of a difficult social problem wrought out along economical lines. RECENT INTENTIONS.

A screwed rod for preventing sagging of screen doors. SPECIAL REPORT BY CARROLL D. WRIGHT A thimble with a cute little thread cutter

of the present inquiry affords in most re-

spects a certainty, and in others more than responsible probability, that a final solu-ion of a difficult social problem can be

snugly attached. A Golf club head consisting of a steel shell filled with vulcanized rubber. A hundred-a-minute stamp-affixing device for people with heavy correspondence

A bicycle pedal shaped like a stirrup, so that the foot may lift it on the up-stroke, A pneumatic bicycle tire in which the outer covering incloses a large number of smaller

A three-plate horseshoe, the two outer secmaterial.

A screwdriver having a spring arm conwith the point to accommodate it to any sized screw.

A wire torpedo holder for railway use, in the jaws that clamp the rall operate the damping head of the torpedo carrier. A stay-bolt for boilers, made by splitting end of an iron bar to form feet, while the other end is bent and flattened

to the desired angle An envelope provided on its inner flap with sealed pocket containing an analine po the latter staining the envolope should an attempt be made to steam it open.

A wrench, in which one of the shanks, instead of being jointed directly to the other ment accorded by municipalities and various shank, as is usually the case, on an arm which is pivoted to the opposing

shank. A staple for fastening wooden boxes having eyclets in its parallel sides which are adapted to be driven into the lid and side of the box, and a barbed lance, to be driven through

tain conditions, and also provides for the these eyelets. A safety oil can, without lid or cover, which can only be filled and emptied by the spout, comes the property of the family. Under it the acquisition of a home is made so the latter being provided with spirally-wound nozzle that acts as a hydraulio easy that where the period of prepayment closure when put on.

THE COMICAL CONCLAYE.

Galveston News: Man prefers to laugh Philadelphia Inquirer: Wangley-What is the most taking thing in towa? Zangley-The police force.

New Orleans Picayune: When money is tight a young man who has little of it should keep soher.

Texas Siftings: It is not true that Russell Sage, after having kindled his fire, sticks a cork in the end of the belows to save the little wind that is left in them. Buffalo Courier: "I say, doctor, tell me what the difference between the grip and a cold really is."

Dr. Fillem (in a confidential tone)—The doctor's fees. People don't call a physician for a cold.

Indianapolis Journal: "It is astonishing what a poor memory I have," complained the sad faced man with the yellow goatee. the sad faced man with the yellow goater. "Why, I can't even remember a smoking room funny story,"

New York Sun: Smith-The real estate market must always be active, I should think.

Brown-Why so?

Smith-There are so many fellows nowadays who want the earth.

Truth: He-Now, I'm a lover of yours. A lover of twenty years' standing. She-Well, take a seat. You must be

Chicago Inter Ocean: "Is that new cough remedy for Jilson's on the market yet?"
Bink—No, but it's ready now,
"I thought it was ready six months ago."
Bink—It was, but it has taken the six
months to write out the list of ills it will

New York World: "Yes," said woman to another, "she's a very logicl, no doubt. But she isn't used to

"How do you know?"
"She was in a private box at the opera and she didn't make any noise whatever while the performance was going on." IN YOUR MIND. Kansas City Journal.

We hear the bluebirds twitter
In the leafy, branching trees;
We hear the gentle sighing
Of the balmy southern breeze;
We hear the brooklet's gurgie

We hear the bees a-hummin We hear 'em in our minds. BALLADE OF LOST GIRLS.

There are Gladys and Mae and Lenore
And Katharyn (Kathlyn, of late).
But what under heaven's blue floor
Has become of the names out of date?
There may be a Mattie or Mate—
But these one regards with disdain—
What has become of brave Kate?
And where is the wide world is Inne?

And where in the wide world is Jane? At the tea parties Melitas "pour"

And finger the teapots and plate,

And finger the teapots and plate.
You meet Melisands by the score;
With Maries you go out to skate;
In vain do you linger and wait
For a girl with a name short and plain,
Where is Lily or Rose the sedate—
And where in the wide world is Jane? lle spirited citizens can profitably house the bona fide laboring population and provide them with good homes. Dealing with the shiftless, drunken and immoral element

Yseult Smith! Oh, let me implore Yseult Smith! Oh, let me Implore
Will Guinevere Boggs be my fate?
Or Thais, Massie or Honore—
Some unpronounceable wife for a mate?
There are Elyze, Fanchon and Nannetta
And Zoe and Fantine and Elayne—
Have Cora and Nell quit the state?
And where in the wide world is Jane? Model lodging houses everywhere have turned out to be thoroughly renumerative investments. The experience of Glasgow may

Chapter 13 reviews some of the most important conclusions, and closes with the significant observation that the general teaching

Princess! In this tete-a-tete You'll likely refuse to explain—But where the (pardon me) dickens is Kate—And where in the wide world is Jane?

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