## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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830,300	24
930,330	2530,44
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Omaha seems to be again inflicted with the malady of too much police

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

It is up to the Board of County Commissioners for the next move for the abolition of pay roll sinecures.

Eleventh hour jobs presented to a body like the county board in its expiring moments will bear watching.

We feel confident Andrew Jackson could prove an alibi if he were alive on many of the doctrines credited to him by present-day democracy.

After all its activity before the Board of Review the Real Estate exchange must not go to sleep when the Board in the values of real or personal property teachers will look elsewhere for employof Equalization gets down to work.

snag and the project will probably have will be found essential for the protection It was thought that the superintendent to be postponed until the flowers bloom in the spring.

with the Nicaragua route in the lead, going around the first turn. People who desire only to see the finish need be in no hurry to buy tickets.

Ohlo is consoling itself that if it has been forced to take a seat back of Iowa at Washington it has a second mortgage on several of Iowa's favorites by virtue of their having been born in the Buck-

That farce comedy in the police court ought to have been good enough to have justified charging admission at the door. the proceeds to be used to fill the hole created by the vanishing fines-under the Gordon era.

A bill has been introduced in the New York legislature making it a misdemeanor for women to firt in public places. What are the parks and boulevards for, anyhow, if flirting is not to be permitted?

A Chicago professor has delivered himself of the opinion that it is impossible to make a physician out of a woman. By the time the women get through with him the professor will need the services of a nerve specialist.

If the tourist committee of the city council could manage to bring home a market house the people would feel grateful for its efforts, but the best that can be hoped for is a bundle of photographs of ideal market houses.

Perry Belmont has discovered that it is one thing to beat the Tammany machine out for the democratic congressional nomination and another to secure about the defeat of men who refuse to knuckle under.

The governor of Kentucky announces in his annual message that peace has been restored in that state. This may be true, but no wise Kentuckian is likely to let his hand stray too far from the vicinity of his hip pocket with or without the governor's assurance.

Oriental correspondents fail to state whether the emperor of China rode on a pass when he took his first trip on a railway in returning to Pekin. If the conductor made him pay fare he will probably know better after he gets a few more lessons from the "foreign

Ratiroad men appear to have turned a trick on the packing house managers who have secured reduced rates from rates have been cut, or, in other words,

and left the packers to hold the sack.

PUBLICITY AND SUPERVISION.

Public sentiment is rapidly crystallizing in favor of the supervision of corporations engaged in interstate commerce. The demand of the hour is for the fullest publicity in corporate management, and especially in the management of colossal corporations, whether organized as trusts or under cooperative control.

The governors of several of the great states in which trusts have been entrenched in power, notably those of New York, Massachusetts and Ohio, advocate extensive publicity and supervision as paramount safeguards against the worst abuses of the trust system. Governor Nash of Ohio not only reiterates the demand embodied in his in-

augural address, delivered two years

ago, in which he calls attention to the

necessity for corporate supervision, but supplements it by the following succinct declaration: The publicity which would be given by annual reports, made through some com petent and responsible officer, could not by any possibility, injure a really worthy and sound corporation, but would protect the public against unworthy and failing

As matters now stand, the secretary of state knows nothing about a corporation after it leaves his office with a charter from the state. He cannot even tell how many of the 40,000 or more corporations chartered by the state during the last fifty years are now dead, nor how many are still living. / The state creates the thing, authorizes it to do business sends it out into the cold, and knows nothing more about it forever. It is high time that a change should be made.

The demand for publicity is no longer confined to the press and public officers holding executive position in the state and nation. It has at last dawned upon the corporation managers and trust attorneys that the well-defined business sentiment against everything resembling a blind pool and in favor of the fullest publicity in corporate management must be respected and complied with. Mr. James B. Dill, is one of the leading trust attorneys of New Jersey. has ventured to make the concession that stockholders are entitled to the Bubscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 21st day of December, A. D. 1901.

(Seal.)

M. B. HUNGATE. Notary Public. fullest confidence of the corporation, which should be required to make periodic reports or exhibits showing first the amount of capital issued, amount paid thereon, distinguishing the amount of capital paid up in money and the amount paid up otherwise than in money, and the arrears, if any, of calls due; the amount of debts due by the company, distinguishing the amount of mortgages and lien charges upon the general assets of the company, the amount of debts due the company after making proper deduction for debts considered to be bad or doubtful; the actual amount of surplus, if any, and the nature and mode in which it is used and principals of the grade schools. It is said invested; lastly, the amount by which on good authority that a large number of the gross value of the assets of the company has been increased since the last balance in consequence of any increase

belonging to the company. This demand for corporate accountatric railroad system have struck another step in the direction of publicity that of them are preparing to accept. . . of the country from the abuses to which of the kindergarten department escaped, corporate overcapitalization - whether her salary has been cut from \$130 to \$120 fictitious or based on estimated future per month.-World-Herald. profits-has exposed investors in corporate and trust securities. Publicity should not merely be required for the benefit in the management of the public schools. of the stockholders, but for the benefit of all people. The inflation of corporate securities is recognized by all prudent financiers as the most eminent danger with which the country is now con-

fronted. In Pennsylvania, for example, the increase of corporate capital during the month of December, 1901, aggregated over \$36,000,000. Many of the corporations of that state have doubled their capital stock, but it is doubtful whether they could make a satisfactory exhibit of increased assets that would justify the apparent excessive issues of stocks and bonds. What is true of Pennsylvania is doubtless also true of almost

every other state in the country. Unless this stupendous inflation of corporate capital is arrested by rigid supervision and publicity the inevitable outcome must be a financial panic more disastrous than any that this country has yet experienced.

ANOTHER ENDLESS CHAIN.

Congressman Overstreet of Indiana is pressing his bill that makes it mandatory upon the secretary of the treasury to exchange gold for silver and the house committee on banking and currency is expected to report this measure favorably within the next ten days. It is confidently predicted that the bill will meet with no serious opposition, inasmuch as the democrats in the house are in such a hopeless minority that the most they can do is to make speeches against it. We apprehend, however, that there will be several speeches made an election. Tammany never worries against this scheme on the republican side of the house before it is forced to final passage.

If we comprehend its purpose and effect, it is nothing more nor less than a new endless chain in which silver dollars are to take the place of greenback currency. While the stock of gold in the treasury at this time doubtless exceeds the stock of silver in active circulation and silver hoarded in the vaults of the banks, the fact that the market value of the silver dollar is less than 50 cents would be a powerful incentive for exchanging silver for gold whenever the balance of trade is against the United States and the difference has to be made good by foreign exchange or its

equivalent in gold. The theory of Mr. Overstreet evi dently is that nobody will want to exchange silver for gold so long as he knows that he can get gold for silver the roads. By freely confessing that at any time. But the same was true of the greenback, yet it did not prevent that special rates have been granted, the holders of greenbacks from drainthe railroad managers have absolved ing the treasury of gold and keeping up

in order to fortify the treasury against absolute failure to redeem outstanding trict into greater debt. currency exchangeable for gold.

As between the greenback endless chain and the silver endless chain there the transportation charges. The menace to financial stability is nearly as great in one case as in the other.

TWO KINDS OF STEADFASTNESS.

Colonel Bryan is holding up as the most notable characteristic of Andrew Jackson his steadfastness of purpose, the manifest impression to be conveyed being that the present day democracy should be equally steadfast in its devotion to the fallacles of the Chicago and Kansas City platforms.

Steadfastness is no doubt a praiseworthy trait necessary to the accomplishment of difficult tasks, but it must not be confounded with mere shortsighted stubbornness that refuses to correct a palpable mistake for fear of be coming tainted with inconsistency. No amount of bourbon steadfastness can move back the hands of time and subject the country again to the conditions that confronted it in 1896. The irresistible logic of events since that time has opened the eyes of the people to the false foundation upon which the whole free silver fabric rested. They have seen the silver and wheat argument burst like a bubble and the predictions of continued hard times so long as the gold standard prevailed proved abso-

lutely false. The same thing is true of the Bryanite position with reference to our new insular possessions. When Mr. Bryan threw up his military commission to go to Washington and turn the votes of enough democratic senators to ratify the treaty with Spain, the question of annexation was settled and the problem made simply one, of the form of civil government to be accorded the inhabitants of Porto Rico and the Philippines. Steadfastness in denouncing the acquisi tion of these islands as imperialism and militarism can avail naught. Steadfastness in holding to false issues cannot contribute to the betterment of the Filipinos or improve the relations of our own people with their new wards in the Orient.

The American people are a people of progress. They admire and applaud steadfastness when it is enlisted for the onward march, but it strikes no sympathetic chord when it is employed solely to obstruct.

LET THE TROUBLE BREW.

There is trouble on the minds of some of the members of the Board of Education who, Monday night, voted to reduce the salaries of High school teachers and school board the democratic organ sets teachers will take concerted action and will urge the majority of the board to reconsider. If this is not done, the same authority states that scores of the of the teachers have received flattering but she goes along with the others and

The great majority of the people of Omaha favor retrenchment and economy They want the pruning knife applied to the fads in the High school and the frills in the kindergarten. They want a stop put to extravagance and favoritism and will shed no tears over the departure of discontented or disgruntled employes. It may be a great outrage to cut down the superintendent of the kindergartens from \$130 to \$120 a month, but we venture to assert that there are at least 500 competent teachers in Nebraska who would be glad to

take the job at \$100 a month. Let the trouble brew and keep on brewing. The men who have inaugurated the reform know that they have the backing of the taxpayers and they will not likely be frightened by the threatened exodus of teachers who can get better places. There certainly is no injustice done to anybody at present employed. Teachers have ample notice and opportunity to better their condition if they are not satisfied with the new salary scale, which does not take effect

until the end of the present school year. Let the trouble brew. Omaha is not the only city in which just such trouble s brewing for school boards that are trying to lop off sinecures and cut their garments according to the cloth. Just such trouble is brewing in Chicago, in Philadelphia and in a dozen other cities snapped in vain. larger than Omaha, and it is brewing with the full approval of the best citizenship and the most pronounced friends of the public school system.

IF BUSINESS WAS GOOD.

In cutting the salaries of High school teachers and principals the majority mem bers have hardly pursued the policy that they would adopt in their own business affairs. Not one member of this majority would think of reducing the salary of an old and trusted employe if business was good and that employe was rendering good service. Instead, undoubtedly, the policy would be to increase the salaries of such employee, with the hope that thereby better service would be given.-World-Herald.

There is no doubt that the hardheaded and close-fisted majority of the new Board of Education would not think of reducing the salary of an old and trusted employe on the public school pay roll if business was good.

But, unfortunately, business is good and has not been good for several years. Last year, for example, business was simply execrable. With an enormous increase in the tax levy and an income that yielded nearly \$100,000 more than the tax levy of the preceding year, business was so bad that the outstanding floating debt was only reduced a fraction over \$3,000 in the past twelve months. With the demands for a lower tax levy and a heavier pay roll staring themselves from liability under the law the process that finally forced the the board in the face, it had only one issue and sale of \$230,000,000 of bonds thing to do, and that was to use the

pruning knife or plunge the school dis-

Business is not good, but even if it was good and a constant stream of gold was pouring into the treasury the policy of is little difference, excepting possibly in dispensing with fads and frills and equalizing salaries in proportion to have commended itself to a great ma- will be 5 mills on the \$100 of the amount jority of the people.

> The grade teachers constitute the backbone of the public school system and the Board of Education has properly ing the grade teachers have been the foot ball for the benefit of the high priced specialists and faddists who never When the salaries of the grade teachers were cut \$5 a month all around a few years ago to make up for the \$600 added to the superintendent's salary they had no alternative but to grin and bear it.

> Washington society is said to be much incensed because Mrs. Roosevelt sees fit to entertain whom she pleases and when she pleases instead of recognizing the social distinctions which society at the capital has drawn. Washington society will probably learn that Mrs. Roosevelt is like her husband in one respect—that she has a decidedly unconventional way of doing things and will not permit any clique of self-constituted factotums to dictate what she shall and shall not do.

> Our amiable democratic contemporary will presently discover that it sadly misconceives the temper of the people who opposed the so-called machine school voting for four democrats these gentlemen did not contemplate their preferment as candidates on the ground that they were expected to oppose retrenchment and favor extravagance in the disbursement of the public school funds.

> The management of the Commercial club will this year increase the number of names on the official ballot for members of the executive committee, so as to give a greater range of choice. Why not confine the membership in the executive committee to men directly identified with the commercial interests of the city and let the lawyers, doctors, at receptions and banquets?

The cat is out of the bag now. All the howl of our democratic friends for reform and retrenchment in local government is a sham and a fraud, begotten for purely political purposes. At the first move for retrenchment by the new up a howl against it. The democrats get and when they get it they don't want it.

If the Interstate Commerce commis-Omaha yellow journal reporters to testify as to what the railroad magnate told them when he passed through here on his way to California a few months

> The Shouting Warrior. Detroit Free Press.

This is how it is, unless we misapprehend: Captain Mahan broke forth in clamorous shouting and mowed down columns of magazine space, but said nothing. The rules for fighting within the navy

A Continuous Performance.

Indianapolis Journal. The monthly reduction of the public debi s now so natural an occurrence that papers forget to mention it. The reduction during December was \$9,000,000. A similar reduc tion the next two months will reduce the \$800,000,000 of this represents treasury notes and gold and silver certificates.

Chasing the Tax Dodgers.

Cleveland Leader. The big corporations in New York are fighting the collection of franchise taxes. They take the position, according to the president, of the state tax commission, that the attendant evils, if any there be." it is cheaper to fight than to pay. That is often the way, but in New York, as in other states, the disposition to make the corporations pay more of the taxes than they have done is growing.

Great Show of Wrath. Baltimore American Thoroughly angered, the railway nate stood glowering at the governor.

"Oppose me and my traffic combination a good notion to buy your blamed little state for a freight yard!" Saying which, he strode from the s ate

house so rapidly that the kedaks were

A Hitch in the Deal.

New York Evening Post, There seems to be a hitch in the ne gotiations between our government and that of Denmark respecting the purchase of the Danish islands. The hitch is fortunate for both ourselves and the island-If we should buy them we should the purchase money and add to our responsibility and expenses for all future time. We should not attend to our responsibilities, or should attend to them only by fits and starts. The islanders have been close observers of our methods of dealing with colonies and have not been favorably impressed. Their original desire for annexation has accordingly cooled. They find themselves much more attached to the nother country than they supposed they wers. They do not want a change until they can better themselves.

Rulers of Alien Races. St. Louis Republic.

British flag is an emblem of sovereignty over nearly 9,000,000 square miles of land inhabited by almost 400,000,000 people. Of these scarcely one-eighth are of British birth or descent and the black and yellow subjects of his majesty, Edward VII. re increasing much faster than are the palefaces. Recognizing this, it is not to be wondered at that the prince of Wales urged the necessity for more Britons in the colonial possessions of the empire. Of the 86,000,000 people under the American flag 20,000,000 are black, brown or yellow and 10,000,000 of the whites are of foreign birth. As there are nearly two native born Americans to every one of the colored or of foreign descent, our situation differs materially from that of the United Kingdom, where the population is eight to one in til he paid.

## Reform in Taxation

Chicago Chronicle. The legislature of New York, now in ses- lects on the average \$5 on the value of imeion, will enact a law for the taxation of mortgages, the tax to be paid when the capacity and character of service would mortgage is offered for record. The tax and monopolies get \$4. By the New York

of the mortgage. Under the present laws of that state mortgages are taxable and are required to be assessed for the amount of the loan for which they stand as security. But the law is evaded in all except a few instances. given the grade teachers first considera- Where a mortgage is caught by the tax coltion. In all previous plans for economiz- lector it is found that the tax eats up half of the interest which the mortgage holder receives.

The plan to tax the mortgage at the recorder's office appears more like a license shed any tears over their troubles. fee than a direct property tax. At one-half of 1 cent on \$100 it is but a small proportion of the tax of 2 per cent, which is about the usual tax rate. It will be a tax for state revenue in lieu of all other mort-

The late policy of New York has been to drift away from methods of direct taxa- be levied by some plan of local option. This tion. Followed a little farther, all the state revenue will be derived from excises and similar sources. Yet these indirect taxes ent from the changes advocated by adwill not be like the government's indirect vanced tax reformers. The progress of the taxation by the tariff. Tariff taxation col- experiment will be watched with interest

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

Among its other distinctions New York is pre-eminently the landlord city of the United States. There are fewer homes in proportion to population, more people crowded into a given space and the per cent of actual home owners is far below the average of other cities. These conditions, usually considered a detriment, seem to please the Gothamites, and they are promoting them, in the form of apartment board ticket in the late election. In houses, more extensively and elaborately than at any time in the city's history. "The year of greatest activity in the build ing of houses for single families," says the New York Times, "was 1890, when plans for 835 were filed. Since then the number has steadily declined, until in the first ten months of 1901 the number of such plans approved was only ninety-seven, and the number for the whole year will not much exceed 100. As the rule, they represent costly dwellings intended for the occupancy of the very wealthy. The middle class three or four-story dwelling, with its monotonous front of brick or brown sandstone, is passing away, for the reason that the rentals which must be charged for such houses, to be compensatory to owners, are higher than people content with that kind prepared, government statistics take an of accommodations are able or willing to easy lead. preachers and educators play their part | pay. Land is worth too much on Manhattan island for that sort of employment. The modern apartment house has taken the place of the second and third class dwelland generally more convenient accommoda-

"What effect this may have upon

social life of New York," continues That people do not entertain as much in apartments as they used to in dwellings the room to do it. This tends to unment next year. . . Parties who are sion is unable to secure the attendance sociableness. Probably the young people on the inside claim that already a number of J. Pierpont Morgan at the present do not have as good a time now as the have the same sort of a good time, although it is safe to assume that young people will manage to extract an average ments 'are suitable for all the purposes of living except dying,' but that they are lo not hire them for that purpose, and when they have to be so employed in emergency, the surviving occupants make which the service was entered into. shift somehow to respect the conventions That life in apartments destroys the true family relation and forbids the development of home ties sounds very much like nonsense to those who have never known homestead attachments, but have moved every year or two to cheapen their rentals and whose children were born wherever it might happen. There is probably no dicted at the time it began that the two privacy so absolute as that of the dweller sets of carriers, urban and rural, marching desire for sociability. Even those who do deesire it are more often disappointed than gratified by the response to overtures of a neighborly character. The home life of our people is not imperiled by the dwelling. It has its advantages as well as its disadvantages, but, having come, we would do well to make the best of it and look for the resulting benefits rather than favored it when the appropriations got up

> One of the most marked outward man festations that the New Yorker gives of or the high nervous tension under which he lives, says the Evening Post, is his habit of talking aloud to himself in the street. This habit is one of the first things that observers of street life in New York notice. It is a form of nervousness that is due not only to the high pressure at which will you?" he thundered. "Why, I've got so many New Yorkers are kept, but to the noise of the street traffic. When the rush and rumble of the streets is so great that a man "cannot hear himself think" he speaks his thoughts aloud. It is only rarely that a woman is observed doing this. Sometimes the man who is talking to himself, if he is happy, will mumble only phrases and half sentences audibly. If he is angry or deeply concerned, he will speak steadily and sometimes make emphatic gestures. But nearly all of the men who talk aloud in the streets have their business affairs uppermost in their minds and the "dollars" is the one that is oftenest word heard. Downtown, in the financial section, this habit of a large number of New Yorkers is particularly noticeable, but one may bserve it in almost any part of the town. Paris is possibly the only other one of the great cities of the world where the habit is so noticeable as it is here. Actors and writers and the many minor poets of the French capital may be seen declaiming their lines or verses, unheeding their ob-

Colonel Partridge, commissioner of poice, announces that he has but one order to give the men under him: Obey orders; inforce the laws. If they do that they are all right; if they don't, all wrong. He assumes that the policemen/know what the aw is and if they don't it is their business to learn it.

He has issued one order that will please the men. He desires to give them assignments as near their homes as possible and has asked all who wish to be transferred to let him know.

blood money could go where he desired. If he refused he would be sent to Staten Island, and when his family had located near him he would be jumped north of the Harlem river. Then when his goods were again moved over to Brooklyn he would go. They kept him on the move un-

Colonel Partridge has stopped all this.

ods of taxation. It will be radically differ

ports, the government getting \$1 as revenue

while the protected manufacturing trusts

system all the money from indirect taxation

except the small cost of collection-say 1

or 2 per cent-will go into the state treas-

The state expenses of New York are

about \$22,000,000 a year. The indirect taxes

now collected or that will be provided

amount in round numbers to a large part of

The question of franchise taxes is yet

in litigation. No doubt in the end a method

will be found to levy a valid tax. When

that is brought about taxes on real prop-

orty for state expenses will be aboltshed

Taxes for local purposes and schools will

will be a great change in American meth-

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

this sum, as follows:

Corporation tax.

Excise (Raines law) tax...
Inheritance tax
Mortgage tax, estimated...
Franchise tax, estimated...

Problem of Adjusting Compensation

a Ticklish One. A Washington letter to the Boston Tran script discusses a phase of rural free delivery which the Postoffice department, unable to solve, has turned over to congress for action. It is a problem of adjudging compensation of carriers to the varying conditions of their respective localities.

The writer says: When the service was started the com pensation of the rural carrier was placed at cutting off small postoffices, etc., were all her honor. made on the \$300 basis. It was glibly announced in congressional debate that farmers, with a barn full of horses, and a house ings. It was pointed out that by prompt dollar in his pocket. work the route could be covered in about four hours a day, and that perhaps the view, at least, and this estimate of cost prevailed during the experimental stage, and the statistical era. Probably it will continue in the statistics, for of all forms of shameless mercenaries, the politically

ing, offering the tenant more comfortable to \$400; pressure began to grow harder and he raised it to \$500. This year the influence tions for less money, and with an important has become so strong that he has asked to incidental economy in servants and general be relieved of the responsibility of fixing expenses other than those devolving on the this salary and will throw that duty upon congress. Some hearings on the subject will be given soon after the recess. Mr. E. J. Hill of Connecticut has had the fiftythree rural carriers of his district prepare always want what they think they can't Times, "is still a matter of speculation. a statement showing the cost of the service to them, such as the feed and care of horse or horses, repairs to vehicles, etc. in which the main floor was devoted to These facts Mr. Hill will submit to the conparlors is due to the fact that they lack grossional committee. He believes the rural carriers' compensation should be made \$750 a year, and he will ask that whatever figure is fixed for the next year young people of the same social grade did be made to apply, through a deficiency bill, tative Foster of Vermont, a new congress man, has been quoted in the Washington Post as in favor of establishing a scale of salaries for rural carriers beginning at \$700. conditions. It has been said that apart- and increasing by \$100 a year till \$1,000 is reached. As carriers would, under the new civil service classification of President Ill-adapted to funerals. However, people Roosevelt, be rather permanent offices, this would practically mean a \$1,000 basis, or at a cost of more than three times that upon Nor are Mr. Hill and Mr. Foster by any

means heading the procession of friends of

the rural messengers. It is a matter of

But the rate of compensation was left at

humorous jest in congress how high up the rural salaries will eventually go. General Harry Bingham of Philadelphia, who opposed the rural delivery experiment, pren apartments who does not manifest a in solid phalanx on the United States treasury, would yet receive \$1,500 a year each for their services. Mr. Loud, who is opposed to raising the present figure higher than \$600, predicts that we shall yet be paying \$1,200 for this service. He is in the habit of making some rather picturesque comments on government operations. He once said that he opposed rural delivery when only \$25,000 a year was asked for, but in the millions, realizing that a thing that cost only a few thousand dollars need have little strength, while one that involved five six millions, with promise of quadrupling, possessed such momentum that resistance was useless. Some amusement was occasioned here a few weeks ago by a letter which he wrote to the Rockland of Independent, a newspaper pubby his sister, Miss H. B. Loud. Dinky Panky Poo.
A little dog from over sea, Pinky Panky Poo.
A little dog with silky hair, And ears to burn and tail to spare, A little dog exceeding rare, Pinky Panky Poo.
A little dog exceeding rare, Pinky Panky Poo.
And you shall wed—Til have it so—My Eeny Meeny Miny Mo. (Mass.) Independent, a newspaper pub-Somebody had inquired in regard to the postal deficit, and Mr. Loud replied, explaining at some length the difference between the real and the nominal deficit in the postal business, concluding with these

who makes a failure of his own business is particularly anxious to run a business for the government.

The trouble with the rural mail pay question is one that affects all forms of government service; the government cannot adapt itself clastically to local conditions. It must select a rate high enough for the most expensive places and apply it to the entire country. Wages in private life follow economic conditions. Street car conductors get \$1.25 in Charleston, S. C., and \$3 a day in Butte, Mont.; at least these were the rates when the writer last inquired in those cities. For the \$500 a year which the government now pays on rural routes in the south and the agricultural west, men could be secured in very great abundance; the pay is already excessive. In the blizzard region of the northwest, in the factory regions of New England and in those points on the Pacific coast where bay and grain are high, the \$500 is not enough, and there is a decided tendency for men "give up their jobs."

## PERSONAL NOTES.

Misfortunes thicken upon Croker; he has now been beaten at golf. Director of Works Taylor is going to use balloon to direct the construction of the

world's fair at St. Louis. The last of Peter Stuyvesant's Bowery farm has just been sold by one of his descendants. It has remained in the family longer than is usually the case with such

Dr. A. Hudlicks started on Thursday last on his fourth expedition among the Indians of southwestern United States and Northern Mexico, to continue his anthropological explorations.

H. H. Kitson, the Boston sculptor, has been commissioned to model a statue of General N. P. Banks, which is to be placed in the state house in the "Hub." The statue will cost \$18,000.

Mrs. Elizabeth Allen Denison, Barbara Frietchie of Texas," died last week. She raised above her home in San Antonio \$300 a year; all the statistics as to cost of the first federal flag that floated in the state. operation, economies in the service through | The town of Denison, Tex., was named in

Herbert C. Hoover, who ten years ago entered the Leland Stanford university a poor boy, is now a mining expert receiving full of boys, would eagerly seize such an a salary of \$33,000 a year. After graduatopportunity to increase their family earn- ing he landed in San Francisco without a

Thomas Wilson of Washington has presented to the Library of Congress a wonderfarmer would himself combine this duty ful manuscript book on archaeology. The with a good deal of actual agriculture. This author of the book was Thomas H. Binkley, an old western farmer, who died in 1900 at the age of 94 years. The book describes and illustrates the common utensils of the

aboriginal inhabitants of this country. Coins to the value of \$38,053,870.13 were struck at the Philadelphia mint last year. All of the 1901 dies have now been destroyed. The new dies bearing the date 1902 have been made and coins for the new year the discretion of the postmaster general; have already been struck off, but they will not be placed in circulation till the supply manufactured last year has been exhausted.

SMILING REMARKS.

Philadelphia Bulletin: "We tried to get the base ball batter to sign the pledge for the new year, but he won't." "Of course not. You can't expect him to swear off on high balls."

Judge: Mrs. Newlywed (weeping)—A villatnous-looking tramp tried to kiss me this afternoon, Jack.

Mr. Newlywed—Heavens! Those wretches will do anything to get into jail for the winter, won't they?

Philadelphia Press: McJigger-Hedley is in a fair way to make a fortune.

Thinkumbob-How?
McJigger-He has invented a toy bank that will not open for the children, but coughs up carfare to their papas without any trouble at all.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: We are told that the Turks take kindly to the American bicycle.

Possibly one reason is that they have the bloomers to go with it.

New York Sun: "Would you," asked the success?"
"I would," replied the second artist,
"I'm ephemeral myself, and I'd be satisfied
with a success that would last as long as
I do."

Somerville Journal: Tom-What a pretty Somerville Journal: Index a place girl that is over there.

Ned—Yes. Wouldn't you like to marry her?

Tom—Well, I don't know. I should like to see her mother first.

Ohio State Journal: "Didn't I tell you I wanted you to run an errand for me?" asked the mother the third time.
"Yes, maw," said Johnnie, laying down his literature.
And as the boy started to the grocery he muttered to himself: "I hope Seven-Fingered Sam won't kill Old Sleuth 'til I get back."

Yonkers Stateman: Bacon—You say he swore over the telephone?
Eghert—Yes; dreadfully.
"Why, I was in his office today, and he hasn't got a telephone in the place.
"No, that's just it; they took it out. That's what made him swear."

A MATRIMONIAL PROPOSITION.

Roswell Field in Chicago Post. would not change thy pretty name, Pinky Panky Poo;
I would not tarnish thy fair fame,
Pinky Panky Poo;
I swear by all the decalog,
Likewise by Magog and by Gog.
Thou art a very perfect dog,
Pinky Panky Poo.
But why desist before you're through?
Why not another Poo or two?



R. S. Wilcox, Managor.

Be sure and read our ad

Thursday Night and in the meantime look at our windows. There are

some things there that may interest you, such as Flannel Night Gowns at .... 40c Underwear at ..... 40c

\$1.50 and \$1 Colored Shirts at ... 50c And every pair of our fancy hose 35c, 50c and 75c qualities while they last-

25 Cents. Browning · King · 5 · 6 Exclusive Clothiers and Furnishers.