PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DELIVERED BY CARRIER. Bee (without Sunday), per copy... 2 Bee (without Sunday), per week... 2 Bee (including Sunday), per week... 2

OFFICES. Omaha—The Bee Building, Bouth Omaha—City Hall Building, Twenty-fifth and Mestreets.
Council Buffs—19 Pearl Street.
Chicago—180 Unity Building.
New York—Temple Court.
Washington—301 Fourteenth Street.

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

Business letters and remittances should be addressed: The Bee Publishing Com-pany, Omaha. REMITTANCES. REMITTANUES.

Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company. Only 2-cent stamps accepted in payment of mail accounts. Personal checks, except on a statem exchange, not accepted.

maha or eastern exchange, not accepted THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY. STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

Biate of Nebraska, Douglas County, as.t George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bes 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, 1992, was as follows: 17......29,530 1.....29,970 18......20,430 .29,420 20,530 .29,770 20.....29,590 21.....29,510 29,590 20,560 23......29,650 29,450 24 29,590 26......29,560 11......20,800 29.580 12..... 29,640 29......29,540 14......20,620 ...20,000 31.....29,640 ******** .29,600 Total917,420 Less unsold and returned copies 9,907

.....907,513 Net daily average 29,277 GEO. B. TZSCHUCK. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of March, A. D. 1962.

GEORGE RASMUSSEN, (Seal.)

Output

GEORGE RASMUSSEN, Notary Public.

Net total sales.....

April is the tree planting month in this climatic zone. Plant trees,

them where they are at.

With a large section of the east snowanother chance to prate about the superiority of the west.

Every patriotic householder in Omaha should have a Pingree posy garden in his own front yard without depending on anyone else to furnish it for him.

With a de facto market place at the Capitol avenue, the market master is out of business and the city is out of

One thing Cecil Rhodes' will has already accomplished. It has given Editor Stead a topic of discussion to keep his pen busy for some time to come.

The new South Omaha council has made a good start. With a deadlock on organization, it keeps itself from doing some money.

The king of Denmark has celebrated monarchs, who will contend that wearing a crown is a premature death producer?

It is to be hoped the supreme cour: will not be bashful about setting limits to the flow of legal oratory sure to be again set in motion when the report of the referee in the Omaha tax case comes up for final disposition.

Western stove makers have agreed through their combine to screw prices up 5 per cent. Inasmuch as this is the time stovepipes usually come down, the protest will probably be deferred until consumers feel the raise.

County Commissioner O'Keeffe is eminently correct when he proposes to dispense with the druggist at the county poor farm. What its inmates need most is fresh meat, fresh milk, fresh vegetables and fresh air. Throw physic to the

Instead of accepting British hospital ity tendered him as special ambassador to the coronation, Whitelaw Reld will pay his own bills. This will be another the republicans in the senate are disbitter disappointment to the political posed to favor the proposed concession, demagogues who delight to rall at royalty and howl about imperialism.

his annual message to the council about straitened municipal finances in words senate is to be expected. Meanwhile is by no means one way even among that sound most familiar. If there is a city in the United States that is not hampered by short funds in its treasury it has been hiding its light under a bushel.

For the recent city election in South Omaha the total vote polled proves to be nearly as large as the total vote polled at the city election held in Lincoln the same day. In the census tables Lincoln is credited with a population of 40,000, as against 26,000 for South Omaha, but the election figures do not bear out the proportion.

is positively all right. There never was keep himself before his constituents ployment. It is natural to apprehend side by side, but ignoring the populists with a few grandstand plays.

THE PRESIDENT AT CHARLESTON.

The reception of President Roosevelt at Charleston has been cordial and enthusiastic, as it was expected to be. The people of the south respect the great office of chief magistrate of the nation and know how to honor its incumbent. They showed this when President Mc-Kinley visited that section and Mr. Roosevelt has a personal as well as an official claim to their regard and hospitality, his mother's people having come out of the difficulty between the South dent's day," but they were not missed, known and there have been some notable ones.

The address of President Roosevelt yesterday was appropriate and characteristically earnest and sincere. The people of the south will see in it the hearty assurance of his desire to strengthen the sentiment of unity and fraternity and they may confidently accept it as volcing the feeling of the people of the north and the west insofar as it speaks for patriotic devotion to the union. That portion of the address which relates to the West Indies, particularly Cuba, will command general interest. The president reiterated his conviction that the Cubans having assumed a peculiar relationship to our policy they must stand in a peculiar relationship to our economic system. He urged that having insisted upon Cuba adopting toward us an attitude differing politically from that which it adopts toward any other power, as a matter of right we must give a differentand better-position to Cuba economically in its relations with us than wea spirit of large generosity. Thus Mr. Roosevelt has again stated, with sufficient explicitness, his position on the Cuban question. He outlines no specific policy, but simply urges that Cuba shall be generously dealt with.

Another matter of interest in the address is the reference to problems conthey can be solved only if we approach the violation may assume." This is the state can afford to meet. spirit that prompted the president to In whetting the appetite for normal same old stand and a defuncto place on trust and interstate commerce laws and contention that has absorbed so much party from Canada engaged in defining the it gives assurance that the administration will not falter in its duty to seek

the enforcement of these laws. President Roosevelt's visit to Charleston has perhaps its chief value in the bills have afforded trading material for opportunity it gave him to speak to the schemers and Jobbers and some of the country on matters of general importance.

THE CUBAN CONCESSION.

The indications are that the bill granting a tariff concession of 20 per cent mischief and may save the taxpayers on Cuban products will pass the house, a considerable number of democrats cause of any interest in Cuba, but for his 84th birthday anniversary. With the reason, as given by Representative the examples we have of long-lived McClellan of New York, that the contection." A few of the democrats, it is but it is not to be doubted that most of them who support the bill thus reabreach cannot be made larger, as some

Assuming that the bill will pass the house, the probable attitude of the senate becomes a question of interest. Opinion in Washington is divided regarding it. Some predict that there will measure in the senate, while others exthe reduction increased and perhaps cratic senators will seek to have a is the understanding that a majority of fragrance on the desert air. though there will be a strenuous opposi-

confidence in the result.

MEXICU'S PRESIDENT. It is reported that President Diaz of Mexico contemplates resigning and may do so before the end of the present year. The retirement of that distinguished statesman, whose administration of the government of Mexico for public domain by which alone the westmany years has placed him in the front rank of great constructive statesmen, would command interest far beyond the boundaries of his country and partieularly in the United States, where the name of Diaz is familiar and respected. Our Dave has kept the wires hot for This country has had no warmer friend syndicates, to the exclusion of all others. the last two weeks with assurances to than Mexico's chief executive, who has the Commercial club that the Omaha not only been solicitous to maintain and supply depot section of the Indian bill strengthen good will between the two cratic congressional committee that is countries, but has given encouragement any serious apprehension that it was all to the investment of American capital stituted national organizations is to recwrong, but as the re-election campaign in Mexico, many millions of which have ognize all factions in its makeup, placis about to open. Our Dave is bound to gone there and found profitable eming silver democrats and gold democrats

statesman and therefore less favorable to foreign investors.

Should President Diaz resign he would probably be succeeded by Senor Limantour, the present secretary of the treasury, who is regarded as one of the world's great financiers. He has been exceedingly successful, under adverse conditions, in his administration of the Mexican treasury, having sustained the credit of the government in the face of from the south. The incident growing the attempts of European bankers to depress the values of Mexican securi-Carolina senators probably kept some ties. Since he took the treasury portpeople away from Charleston on "Presi- folio every obligation of the government has been paid when due and the for the demonstration is said to have treasury has now many millions of surbeen the greatest the city has ever plus, largely from import duties. Senor Limantour is in the prime of life and is of course in full sympathy with the policy through which Mexico has in recent years realized remarkable development and prosperity.

THE DEMAND FOR NORMAL SCHOOLS. State Superintendent Fowler has reached the conclusion that one of the imperative needs of Nebraska is the establishment of one or more new normal schools. Prof. Fowler points to the fact that Nebraska's only normal school at Peru is by reason of its location almost inaccessible to students from the central and western portions of the state and its facilities are inadequate to supply the demand for trained teachers.

Conceding all that Prof. Fowler has said on this subject, we doubt exceedingly the wisdom of any increase in the number of state institutions before the financial difficulties with which the state is constantly compelled to grapple have been overcome. It is doubtful even whether it would be prudent for the coming legislature to attempt the give to other powers. We should deal location and establishment of additional with Cuba, declared the president, in normal schools in parts of the state that are ambitious to obtain such institutions.

Would it not be more economical and more practical to enlarge the sphere of the State university by the creation of a normal department? The university sense to kill the goose that lays the golden already possesses ample equipment in the shape of libraries, laboratories, gymnected with our industrial system. nasium and so forth and comparatively These, he said, are not insoluble, "but small additional outlay would be necessary for extending these facilities to them in a spirit of resolute fearlessness, meet all the requirements of a normal of common sense and of honest intention | department. The faculty of the univerto do fair and equal justice to all men sity could moreover be utilized in con-Democrats in congress might do well alike." Failure must result from junction with a limited number of to offer a prize for information telling adopting the policy of the demagogue, teachers who would make normal train- man is a good fellow and is appreciated nor can we afford to follow those who ing their specialty. The State university fear to recognize injustice and apply a would offer other advantages to students remedy. We must have wise and just that could not be had in any other Nebound in April, people hereabouts have laws and they must be fairly and braska town. In point of railway facilihonestly enforced-not in the interest of ties Lincoln is within easy reach of the poor man or in the interest of the every section of the state and a normal rich man, but "In the interest of each school at the state capital would for man, be he rich or be he poor, giving many years satisfy all legitimate deimmunity to no violator, whatever form mands for normal education which the

> order proceedings against the corpora- schools Prof. Fowler unwittingly opens tions charged with violating the anti- the way for repetition of the abortive time and energy of every legislature within the past twenty years. During every session since the first normal school was established normal school most pernicious legislation has been engineered through by tie-ups with representatives of every community with an eye on a normal school.

> The tendency of the time is to concen trate rather than to scatter educational work, and this idea should be constantly kept in view both by lawmakers and being favorable to the measure-not be- by educators in planning changes and

> Omaha has always felt justly proud cession "is a breach in the wall of pro- of its uniform hospitality, but hospitality may sometimes be overdone. The but fair to say, are not thus actuated, proposed entertainment of the so-called "National Editorial association" belongs to that category. That association is son, at the same time regretting that the simply an aggregation of junketeers organized for the purpose of working the railroads for free rides and working the various communities for free banquets and lunches. The National Editorial association is not in any sense a body representing American journalism. Out of over 20,000 publications in the United be no very serious opposition to the States the roster at its last annual convention at the Buffalo exposition was press the opinion that the democrats less than 400. Nebraska was represented will make a determined effort to have by seven weekly publications from six towns, the largest of which is West will also bring forward an annexation Point. In other words, out of the 608 scheme. It is very probable that demo- publications in Nebraska just six participated last year in the National Edilarger breach made in the protection torial association. Out of more than 700 wall, but if they find this cannot be newspapers in Kansas only nineteen accomplished it is not likely they will weeklies were on the roster of 1901. undertake to defeat the bill, since they For the Commercial club and city counwill regard a 20 per cent breach as cil to extend an invitation to a body of very much better than none at all. It newspaper nondescripts is like wasting

When it takes an all-night's work with hammer and tongs at the hands tion to it on the part of some of the of imported boosters to push a resolurepublicans, but how many of them is tion through the South Dakota cattle-Mayor Harrison of Chicago talks in yet to be disclosed. At all events a men's convention favoring the landprolonged struggle over the bill in the leasing bill, it is plain that sentiment the advocates of concession profess full those directly affected. The interests of the small cattle grower and the big cattle syndicate are not the same and cannot be made to appear so by the most plausible argument. But were the cattlemen all united, that would not make the land-leasing scheme appear any less objectionable as a measure to shut down on the settlement of the ern country can be built up and strengthened. The west wants every available acre productively employed at its greatest capacity and this object would be frustrated by turning the land over in huge tracts to the cattle

> It is announced that the new demoto usurp the power of the regularly conthat the successor of Diaz would be a completely. Populist senators and con-

less broad-minded and progressive gressmen who have entered democratic caucuses must be gratified at this cordial treatment, in which goldbugs whe fought Bryan are preferred over fusion populists who supported him.

> Having agreed on the site with exceptional unanimity, Andrew Carnegie's gift of a library building to South Omaha ought to take tangible form during the coming season and be ready for business within a year. The only way to realize on a library is by opening it up to the use of the public.

The German government is said to have bought the patent rights for an American device of an automatic switchboard for its postal telephone system. The Germans will have to pay tribute to American genius every time they want to talk to each other at long range.

A Time for Sobs.

Detroit Free Press. Mrs. Carrie Nation promptly cut Nebraska off the list of her prospective batchet soirees.

Bargain Rush of Royalty,

Portland Oregonian. As a summer resort for crowned heads the United States is looking up. Prospective visitors should come early and avoid the rush.

> Salary No Object. Indianapolis News.

According to the report of the St. Louis grand jury, one official has made \$25,000 a year out of his position, which was supposed to pay but \$300. Salary was no object with that man.

Three of a Kind.

Philadelphia Press. It isn't every party that can present three minority reports on a given public question, but the democrats are quite equal o it in the Cuban issue, while on the Philippines some leaders change their views over night.

> Cause of High Prices. Indianapolis Journal.

The reports gathered from all parts of the cattle country show that scarcity, not the packing combinations, has made prices high. Combinations may not have conscience, but many of them have too much egg, which, in this case, is to put prices so high that the mass of people must purchase sparingly.

> Sees Trouble Afer. Minneapolis Journal.

The only objection to Cecil Rhodes' provision for 250 American scholarships at Oxford is that it means that we shall soon have 250 collegiate Anglo-maniacs let loose among us yearly. The genuine Englishbetter in America than in any other part of the world, but the Anglo-maniae can cause a riot almost any time. The man just out of college is not always the most lovable creature in the world. What a combination, then, will we have in 250 Oxonian Anglo-maniacs descending upon us annually.

A Fake or a Fact?

Indianapolis Journal, The reported destruction or removal of Alaskan boundary monuments by British authority is emphatically denied by Canadian ministers. The minister of the interior dary and he is sure no cover employe has done such an act as that charged. The Canadian minister of public works pronounces the story "a huge farce." So before getting warm over the matter we had better await the result of an investigation.

COMMISSIONER PROUTY'S POINTS.

Competition a Vanishing Quantity in the Railroad Service.

Minneapolis Times.

Commissioner Interstate Commerce Charles A. Prouty, in his address before the manufacturers last Wednesday Illinois evening, made two especially forcible points.

First: The profit of operating a railway ncreases rapidly with the increase of traffic: actual expenses of moving decrease in proportion as traffic increases; fixed charges are much the same whether the amount of the traffic be great or little. In other words: The greater the traffic the smaller should be the rates unless it is the intent of the owners of the railway to milk the

Second: No reduction of rates has ever been brought about except as a result of competitions; no advance in published or actual rates in recent years has been effected except by the elimination of compe-

Mr. Prouty recognizes that competition is fast becoming a vanishing quantity. He does not believe that it can be restored so long as a few men practically own the transportation systems of the country, but he does believe that a rate once published should be subject to supervision and change. If shown to be unjust, by a properly constituted commission appointed by the federal government.

It is distinctly gratifying to be able to ommend the Interstate Commerce commission or any of its members for, until within the last few months, the body has been ornamental merely, if, indeed, it was that, and of benefit to the public there was not a vestige.

LIVENING THE "RECORD."

Spasmodic Attempts to Modernize the Organ of Congress. Chicago News.

A public which has long felt that the

Congressional Record was lacking in certain indispensible features of an up-todate publication will welcome the evident purpose of the publishers to start a humorous department with wood-cut illustrations. The solid columns of reading matter in the issue of April 1 are enlivened by the draft of a treaty brought to light by Representative Patterson of Tennessee. It is the treaty entered into between the sultan of Sulu and General John C. Bates and sets forth among other things the salary which the United States is to pay the sultan and his chief lieutenants. The sultan, it is noted, is to receive \$250 a month in Mexican dollars, the Dato Rajah getting \$75, the Dato Attik \$60 and Datos Joaka nain and Calbi \$75 each, while Habib Mura and Serif Saguar are to receive much smaller sums, Saguar's pay being a paltry \$15 a month. The enterprise of the Congressional Record, however, shows itself not merely in the publication of the treaty but in the reproduction of the signatures of the sultan and his followers. The sultan's signature, it appears, is a startling arabesque, with a small pretzel as the center of the design and huge ornamental loops at either end. The Dato Rajah's signature looks like a bit of rapidly written shorthand, while the joint signatures of the Dates Calbi and Joakanain look like the photograph of a set of microbe "cultures." It is only fair to presume that Mr. Patterson, the contributor, and the accomplished editors of the Record introduced this novel feature solely to please and enlighten their readers, who otherwise could have had only a faint impression of Moro chirography. | United States has its contingent of apring

Great Stretch of Power

Chicago Tribune.

most odious and offensive example of the a dangerous abuse of the true functions of ulators for generations. No such corner practice of using the national taxing power the national government. to prohibit a domestic industry. The tax- A few years ago the practice sprang up ing power has long been used to prevent the of mixing wheat flour with corn flour and such a corner in beef, although that indusimportation of the products of foreign in- selling the product as wheat flour. The try, like other industries, has fallen into dustries in order to give protection to the American manufacturers or growers of similar products. Its use to "regulate" out of existence one domestic industry for which they said injured trade in many the benefit of another industry or for the alleged protection of public health or morals is of later origin.

There is a tax of 10 per cent on the circulation of state banks. That tax was not imposed as a revenue measure, but to destroy state bank notes and leave a free field for the national bank issues. That tax seemed an essential part of the system which gave the country a safe bank note currency. But the practical illustration of the axiom that "the power to tax is the power to destroy" has served as a precedent for a similar use of the taxing power where its expediency may be ques-

The war revenue act of 1898 contained a provision for the taxation of bucket shops which aimed at their extinction. A brief controversy between the house and senate as to whether that provision shall be repealed with the war taxes or left in force has been determined in favor of repeal. The tax on bucket shops is to go with the other war taxes. The bucket shop bustness is objectionable from many points of view. It should be regulated, controlled or prohibited. The bucket shop itself is objectionable from the point of view of the poralist who sees in tolerated gambling an intolerable evil. But it is open to question whether it properly comes within the purview of the national authority to control bucket shops, policy shops or any other bucket shop tax retained, but it cannot help government.

The oleomargarine bill is the latest and seeing in this and all similar legislation

millers took exception to it. They appealed a few hands. for congress to use the taxing power for their protection against a new industry ways. Congress granted the prayer. A special tax was imposed on the manufacturers of mixed flour and a tax was put on their product. These taxes produced \$6,600 during the last fiscal year. The tax ing power has about destroyed the mixed flour industry, whose product was not an unhealthful one. Should the power to tax in order to destroy be used in any such

Sixteen years ago a small tax was levied on oleomargarine at the instance of the dairymen. The ostensible object was to 'regulate" the business and obtain revenue The hope of the dairymen was that the business would be destroyed. The hope was frustrated. Therefore they have asked congress for and are on the eve of obtaining legislation which will practically put an end to the manufacture of a food product which is not injurious to health, which a great many Americans have been buying because it was cheap and enjoying because it was an acceptable substitute for butter.

The practice of using the taxing powe at the instance of one domestic industry to destroy another domestic industry is dangerous. It has been carried too far. If it is to become a settled rule of action that an industry which can command the necessary votes in congress may use the taxing power to crush out home rivals the kind of shops which are subject to the abuse of power may in time become intolpolice powers of the several states. On the erable. It is time to put a limit to this whole, the Tribune would like to see the perversion of the functions of the national

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Scenes and Incidents Sketched on the Spot.

Congressman Shafroth of Colorado thinks there is room for improvement in ing after the number had reached seventy-Old Glory, and proposes a new arrangement of the stars in the field of blue, so as to accommodate stars for all states, territories and insular possessions. At present the stars are not symmetrical and are not arranged alike in all flags. Mr. Shafroth's scheme for a new arrangement is set forth in a bill introduced in congress. It provides that thirteen stars, to represent the original thirteen states, shall be formed in the shape of a large circle. The balance of the states are to be represented within this circle by a series of smaller stars, arranged in the shape of a five-pointed star.

The form of the star is to be fixed and each star will represent a distinct state. For instance, the star forming the uppermost point of the inside star will be named for the state which was the first after the thirteen original states to enter the union. The other stars will be named after the other states in the order of their admission to the union. Space will be left in the four corners of the blue field for stars to represent New Mexico, Arizona and the other territories as they are admitted to statebood. In addition to giving a fixed and definite arrangement for the stars in the flag, this scheme will stimulate state An Eastern View of a Recent Eastpride in the emblem, for each state will know just which star represents it in the

pages in the senate happy the other day by presenting each of them with a halfgallon can of pure Vermont maple syrup. The senator owns several large groves of maple trees, which are drained every spring firms. They are not consolidated in any of their sweet juice. The other day he legal form. There seems to have been an noticed that one of the pages was listening agreement among these five not to underintently while he was describing his augar camp to a friend, so he decided to send Herald says the firms maintained an arbieach of them a good supply of the sweet trator in New York to adjust the business stuff. The pages were well smeared with of the various firms and to prevent compethe syrup five minutes after it came into tition. The firms say they did not. The their possession and there has been unusual sweetness to all the bills and public documents which have been handled by the pages since the presentation.

Oscar Fish of Valdez, Alaska, who was recently awarded for another period of four years the contract for carrying the United States mails from Valdez to Eagle, is the best paid mail carrier in the world. In accordance with his contract with the government he receives \$35,000 a year for making two trips a month between the points named, a distance of about 413 miles, or nearly \$1,500 for each trip.

The mail carried is limited to 300 pounds and consists generally of letters only, newspapers and the more bulky articles being carried, however, when the mail is unusually light.

Postoffice department officials say, however, that the sum paid to Fish is very reasonable when it is considered that Fish makes his trips by dog sledge and that he has the most dangerous route of any mail carrier in the world.

His twenty-four trips a year keep him busy most of the time, and he practically takes his life in his hands every time he starts out on his solitary journey. Fish has the finest team of dogs in that

far northern country, and some of his trips are made in record time. He has been given up for dead many times by residents of Valdez and Eagle, but so far has always managed to reach the end of his journey, although sometimes overdue and occasion ally very much battered up. He has fallen over precipices, got mixed

up in avalances, has been starved, frost bitten, frozen and injured, but is still drawing his \$35,000 a year from the government and says he expects to continue making his adventurous trips until "snowed under."

President Roosevelt and "Uncle Joe" Cannon are engaged in a tug of war over the name which shall be used when reference is made to the building occupted by the president. Mr. Roosevelt, early in his administration, decided that it should be called "White House," because that name was more distinctive than "executive mansion," inasmuch as the residence of the governor of every state in the union is known as an executive mansion. When the committee on appropriations was considering the sundry civil bill-which contains the appropriation for the maintenance of the White House or executive mansion-Mr. Moody, who had just been appointed a member of the cabinet, reminded Mr. Cannon that President Roosevelt prefers the term "White House.

"He does, eh?" asked Cannon, peering at Moody over his spectacles. "Well, I have been putting 'executive mansion' in this bill for a good many years and I am too old to change my habits. If the prestdent objects to the wording of this bill let

Mr. Cannon had his way. He says he is not afraid that the president will veto the bill, because then the president's pantry might become empty. Washington is the Mecca of the newly-

grooms, but, of course, the latter are not considered. Every train from all four corners of the

made brides and, necessarily, the bride-

brides. At the White House and the botels the number of newly married couples has been so large that it has become a matter of general comment. The doorkeepers at the White House attempted to keep count of the brides one day, but lost their reckon-"Deed, mister," said one of them "we see nothing but brides, brides, brides." All of those counted wore white veils and light gowns or had other earmarks of the newly wedded. These experts never fail to spot a newly married couple. When people are under suspicion, but are not demonstrative enough to make it certain that they are on their honeymoon they are led into the blue room and put to the

doubt. "Brides and grooms always come to the White House when they are in Washington," remarked one of the employes. "It is usually possible to spot them by the great interest which they seem to take in the furnishings. They all have furniture on the brain and examine the carpets and upholstery with great care. And then they always sit on the sofas. They haven't recovered from the habit of sitting on a seat which is just large enough for two."

crucial test. When the guide announces

This is the room in which Mr. and Mrs

Cleveland were married," there is always

an exchange of glances which settles all

THE BEEF "TRUST." ern Ronr.

Brooklyn Eagle One should be careful to separate the facts from the yellow dye in the New York Senator Redfield Proctor made all the Herald's exposures of the beef trust. First, it is clear that there is no "trust," in any such sense as there is a steel trust, a augar trust or a merger of the northwestern railroads. There are five large beef sell each other and to maintain prices. The Herald said it found the arbitrator and then that it lost him again. But undoubtedly these firms did not propose to sell their beef at a loss and undoubtedly they kept the price as high as they could. That is the very first principle of business.

But that they had any such monopoly as

would enable them to raise prices to a prohibitive point has not been proved. The negative is pretty nearly established by the fact that the prices have not been raised to any such extent. They have been raised from 1 to 4 cents a pound on various grades of meat. Part of that is due, according to Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and other experts to a rise in the price of beef on the hoof in western markets and to the cost of corn, which is fed to the beef during February and March. It is also partly due to a general rise of prices, beginning with wages, due to general prosperity. The cost of production in all industries has risen, as well as the cost of corn for beef. A chief feature of this is the cost of labor involved, due to the shortening of hours of work. If a man gets the same pay for eight hours which he formerly got for ten, the manufacturer who sells the goods must put this extra cost for product into his prices. The increased cost of labor does not enter so directly into the raising of beet as it does into some other lines of business, but the cost of corn does, and the increase in both is a part of a general increase due to the good times. More men have money to pay high prices for beef at present than

had it two or three years ago and the rise is no such hardship as it would have been then. The prices of labor and of products tend constantly to equalize each other. The only thing which successfully interferes with that process is a "corner," such as has been the dream of spec has been successfully maintained in food products here and there is no chance of

LAUGHING GAS.

Somerville Journal :Hicks-Poor old Bjen-kins died Sunday. Will you ge with me to his funeral tomorrow? Wicks-With pleasure!

Cieveland Plain Dealer: "I see that the Canadian customs officials have seized \$15,-000 worth of artificial teeth."
"I'll bet there'll be a lot of international jawing over that outrage."

Philadelphia Press: City Editor-Why do you insist that the colonel is a candidate? Didn't he tell all you fellows that he Political Reporter—Yes, but the very next inute he invited us to have a drink.

Atlanta Constitution: "I have a feeling that the devil is present in this meeting today," said the minister.
"Amen!" cried an old brother from a far corner. "You've got him in close quarters. Lock the doors and give him where he came from!"

Chicago Tribune: "If I only had an ambashful swain.
"A minister would be good enough for me," replied the demure malden.
"Arabella!"
"Herbert!"

Philadelphia Press: Mamma-I told you to tell Mr. Softleigh he must say "good-night" to you at 10 o'clock. Daughter-Yes, ma, and he started in last night.

Mamma—Nonsense! It was after 12—
Daughter—Yes. but he started to say
"goodnight" at 9:30.

Washington Star: "The members of your Washington Star: "The members of your legislature stand by you loyally."
"Of course they do," answered Senator Sorghum. "It's another evidence that honesty is the best policy. I never promised a member one cent for going back on somebody else that I didn't pay him."

New York Sun: Madge-The one thing that seems to please her most about her marriage is that it enables her to keep a carriage.

Marjorie—No wonder she's pleased. That girl never could get a seat in a street car.

Chicago Post: "Is he rich?"

"Not very."
"How do you know?"
"He wasn't particularly courteous to the assessor who called upon him, which is a clear indication that he hasn't much on which he ought to pay taxes."

Brooklyn Life: He—Do you mean to say the plumber has not been here yet? She—No; isn't it shameful? And we are such good customers; our plumbing is nearly always out of order!" Philadelphia Catholic Standard: Willie-Pa, what does "trust" mean, anyway?
Pa, what does "trust" mean, anyway?
Pa-Well, trust means "confidence," for one thing, and—
Willie-Oh! then a trust magnate is a confidence man, isn't he?

Washington Star: "We are continually washington Star: "We are continually being misrepresented by the newspapers," said the trate statesman, "Well," answered Senator Sorghum, "if the press was successful in its efforts to be absolutely accurate, some of the absolutely accurate, some of us never get into office.

SONG OF THE EDITOR.

J. J. Montague in the Oregonian. With spirits weary and worn,
With eyelids heavy and red,
Sat a newspaper man, and jumped an inch
At each throb of his aching head.
Pore, pore, pore,
O'er the paper every day,
And as he read, in a voice full sore,
He sang this painful lay:

Read, read, read, With attention merciless; Read, read, read, Till the old sheet's on the press. Column and stick and head, Head and column and stick, Till the brain is numb, and the soul is dead,

And the heart is faint and sick And what do I find but beats And wrong-font editor's views And what do I and but beats
And wrong-font editor's views,
And sermons long, and speeches weak,
Played up in the place of news?
And captions gone astray,
And headlines out of gear.
And the picture of Roosevelt run above
The name of some ploneer?

"Read, read, read,
Of Sampson, Miles and Schley,
Read, read, read.
As the weary days drag by,
That the king of Spain has a new spring crown,
Prince Henry's hat blown off;
That a Russian force of a hundred horse
Is quartered at Letsgetoff.

"And the same old rumors of war,
And the same old rows at home,
And the same old strikes in the rolling
mills
And the same old strikes at Nome,
It is oh, for Mary Jane Holmes,
And the duchess, and Gunter, too.
The Congressional Record's massive tome;
Would even look good to you.

Through the window comes floating in Through the window comes hoating in The perfume of springtime, bland; You can hear the beat in the busy street Of the drum of the German band. But column and head and stick, And stick and column and head, Are looking at you, in cold, cold print, And simply must be read.

"Oh, for a taste of the joys
Of a Mother Goose nursery rhyme;
Oh, for a glance at the wondrous tales
That began: "Once on a time—"
But there is no time for love,
And there is no time for joy,
No time at all, but what's beaten above
By the buck-dancing galley boy.

"Oh, foremen who wildly shout
For copy the whole day through,
You little know as you slice up 'takes'
What a lot of harm you do.
For your minion and nonparell,
Your agate and bold black face
Are the cruelest things this side of—well,
We trust that you'll see the place."

With spirits weary and worn,
With eyelids heavy and red,
Sat a newspaper man and pored and pored
Over single and double lead.
Read, read, read,
Till his brain refused to think,
And before his brain danced a whirling
mass

Of type and turned rules and ink.



THE PROPER STYLE

There is just the right style about our suits this season -a something that distinguishes them from the ordinary sort-and they are beautifully tailored and there are several prices between

\$10.00 and \$25.00

and a wide selection of patterns at each price.

WEAR, UMBRELLAS, HATS AND CAPS, RAINCOATS. No Clothing Fits Like Ours.

SPRING UNDERWEAR, SHIRTS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, NECK-

Browning · King · 5 · 6

Exclusive Clothiers and Furnishers. R. S. Wilcox, Manager.