THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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1	29,160	15	29,225
2	30,530	16	31,320
3	30,630	17	31,540
4	30,660	18	31,490
5	30,490	19	31,450
6	30,570	20	31,610
7	30,550	21	31,670
8	29,200	22	29,295
9	30,610	23	31,930
10	30,500	24	31,850
11	30,652	25	31,660
12	30,640	26	31,520
13	30,640	27	31,690
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GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 28th day of February, A. D. 1903.
M. B. HUNGATE,
(Seal.) Notary Public.

The country has survived extra sessions of the senate before.

The legislature cannot fill out its sixty pay days before April 1. That's no joke.

Pope Leo has written another Latin poem. But it is not intended for general circulation.

By the call for an extra session the redoubtable Washington correspondent gets an extension on his assignment.

The last days of congress afford abundant proof that democracy is a party of obstruction rather than construction.

Electric lighting wires will come down in the business center of Omaha before long. But will fire insurance rates come down, too?

And now there is still another new Fowler bill. Points of difference between the first and last Fowler bills are more numerous than points of resemblance.

President Francis of the St. Louis exposition is being overwhelmed with French politeness. That is where the Frenchman always has his long suit.

The tail-end February blizzard has inflated the price of anthracite coal 50 cents a ton, which illustrates once more that it is an ill wind that blows nobody good.

Omaha will soon be in front of an election and a revival. The evangelist and the politician may always be counted on to occupy the stage at the same time.

Allee and Ball are the two United States senators from Delaware. The legislature couldn't get past the first two letters of the alphabet in going down the list of eligibles.

A transmississippi summer school of superintendence is to be held in Omaha next summer. What a long tail our cat has got. Back in the nineteenth century it was called a teachers' institute.

The first peaceful succession to the presidency of Salvador in fifty years has just taken place. Salvador may yet set the example for peace and good will to all the Central and South American republics.

Delaware's senatorial deadlock is broken. But that does not in the least destroy the force of the argument to be drawn from that disgraceful contest in favor of direct popular election of United States senators.

Senator Morgan is said to be willing to accept responsibility for an extra session of the senate to pass on the Panama canal treaty. Senator Morgan is loading a whole lot of responsibility upon the people of Alabama who are responsible for him being in the senate.

Reporting on his visit to America the secretary of the Dublin landlord and tenants' conference refers to President Roosevelt as being "half an Irishman and extremely proud of it." President Roosevelt, however, no matter what nationalities are included in his ancestry, is wholly an American and so proud of it that his Americanism absorbs all his energy and activity.

Omaha's Indian supply warehouse has been saved, but if we do not want to run the risk of losing it at every session of congress, our merchants will have to bestir themselves to see that the government gets more substantial returns from the investment. If the Indian commissioner repeatedly recommends its discontinuance on the ground that the benefits are incommensurate to the expense it will be difficult to hold on to it.

TRYING TO SUBJUGATE NEBRASKA.

During the year 1902 the producers and consumers of Nebraska have paid about $32,000,000 in passenger and freight tolls to the railroads operated in this state. About $18,000,000 of this vast tribute represents operating expenses, maintenance, betterments and taxes and between $13,000,000 and $14,000,000 clean profit distributed in the shape of interest on bonds and dividends to the stockholders.

Capitalized at 4 per cent this surplus is equal to from $325,000,000 to $350,000,000, and that is the present true value of the 5,704 miles of railroad in the state of Nebraska. But the railroad managers and attorneys persist that they will not allow this property to be assessed for taxation for more than $26,500,000, which multiplied by six would be less than $160,000,000. To put it plainer still, the aggregate value of all taxable property in Nebraska, including railroads, is between twelve and thirteen hundred million dollars, of which one-fourth represents the true value of the railroads measured either by the market value of the stocks and bonds or by their net earnings.

But while the railroads own one-fourth of all the taxable property in Nebraska they persist in shifting one-half of the taxes they are by rights obligated to pay upon the shoulders of all the other taxpayers. More flagrant and high-handed even is their attempt to avoid practically all their share of the burdens of municipal taxation, although enjoying all the benefits of municipal protection and traffic facilities at the expense of each of the various traffic centers.

Against this rank injustice the whole state is in revolt and will so continue until it is righted. Will the representatives of the people now convened in legislative session do their duty? Have they the courage and integrity to resist the tremendous pressure being brought to bear by the corporate lobby to thwart the popular demand for equitable taxation? Why should not the railroads be made to pay back to the people a very small fraction of the arbitrary exactions in transportation rates? Why should not the railroads cheerfully contribute their due proportion of the cost of maintaining city, county and state government in Nebraska so long as they are allowed to maintain freight rates from 30 to 50 per cent higher than are charged by the railroads in Iowa and Illinois? And why should the legislature of Nebraska tamely submit to the high-handed attempt of corporations to dictate the revenue laws and obstruct and defeat other legislation demanded by the people for the promotion of the general welfare of the commonwealth?

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.

President Roosevelt has called an extra session of the senate, to begin March 5. It has been apparent for a week or more past that this would be necessary, owing chiefly to failure to ratify the Panama canal and Cuban reciprocity treaties. In regard to the former action has been prevented by the persistent opposition of Senator Morgan of Alabama, who has rejected all overtures and entreaties to allow a vote to be taken. He is almost alone in his opposition to the treaty, but the privilege of unrestricted debate has enabled him to baffle the will of the majority and how much longer he will be able to do this probably depends upon his physical resources.

As to the Cuban reciprocity treaty there has latterly been little interest taken in it by senators, but President Roosevelt undoubtedly feels as earnestly as ever that it should be ratified and will continue to urge that this be done. It is the understanding that with one or two exceptions the republicans are favorable to the treaty, but the attitude of the democrats is not so certain, though Senator Cullom, chairman of the foreign relations committee, has expressed the opinion that it will be ratified whenever a vote is reached. As to how long the extra session will last no confident prediction can be made. If only the two treaties are taken up and the committees are not re-organized, the session may not last longer than three weeks, but if the committees are re-organized a session of from four to six weeks is probable.

SOUTHERN APPOINTMENTS.

All fair-minded men must admire and commend the candor and unreserved frankness with which President Roosevelt explains and defends his policy in regard to federal appointments in the southern states. His characteristic assurance that the course he has consistently pursued will be followed in the future will also be very generally approved. The conspicuous feature of the president's policy in this matter is that it has not been partisan, but has aimed at securing capable men who would improve the public service in the south. He has appointed democrats when he could not find suitable republicans, and as he points out in his letter—a fact not before known to the public—a number of appointments have been made on the recommendation of democrats.

The president states that he has not been unmindful of the feeling of the people, considering this so far as he could without sacrificing principle. This principle is that color is not a bar to office holding, if a colored man is capable and of good character. However distasteful this may be to southern white men, it is none the less a just position, which will have to be accepted unless we are prepared to deny the colored race all rights of citizenship. Equally sound is the view of the president that color does not confer a right to hold office. The simple principle to be observed is that in this matter every citizen is on an equal footing so far as rights are concerned and that the appointing power should be controlled only by considerations of capacity, fitness and character. This is the attitude of President Roosevelt and it is impregnable.

The facts stated by the president in regard to the appointments he has made in the south demonstrate most conclusively the absurdity of the outcry that has been made in that section. He says the proportion of colored men among the new appointees is only about 1 in 100. How utterly ridiculous it is to talk of this as being in the interest of "negro domination" every unprejudiced person will see. What danger can there be to the whites of the south in giving one federal office out of every hundred to a capable and reputable colored man? President Roosevelt expresses the belief that the officials he has appointed in the south are an improvement upon their predecessors and that on the whole there is a higher standard of federal service than has hitherto been attained. Doubtless he has full warrant for this, for the president is solicitous in regard to the character of the public service and is pretty sure to keep himself informed, as far as practicable, regarding the conduct of his appointees. That he should be surprised and pained at the harsh and unwarranted criticism of his course it is easy to understand, but it has not disturbed his faith in the justice of the policy, which he declares in terms not to be misunderstood will be consistently adhered to.

DEMOCRATIC OBSTRUCTIONISTS.

The course of the democrats in the notional house of representatives, in obstructing legislation in the closing days of the session, compelled the majority to adopt extreme measures. Of course this will be vigorously denounced by democratic organs as the tyranny of the majority, but it is justified by the circumstances and republicans will have no difficulty in making a successful defense of their course. As was said by Representative Grosvenor of Ohio in support of the new rule, the pretext of the democrats for their course was a flimsy excuse. They were trying to paralyze the government by obstructing action on the appropriation bills and it was the plain duty of the majority party not to permit the minority to do this.

The democrats in the present congress have done nothing to strengthen the claim of their party to the confidence of the country. They have shown throughout the same old obstruction spirit that has characterized the party for many years, the same old disposition to block whatever the republican party proposed in the interest of material advancement and national progress. They have assailed the foreign policy of the government, denounced the army and done everything they could by speech to bring reproach upon the country. A more unpatriotic course than they have generally pursued has rarely been seen in congress and they have shown in the closing days of the session a spirit which cannot be too strongly condemned. They have given most conclusive proof of the unfitness of the party for the duties and responsibilities of government.

ON THE DANGER LINE.

"We are pleased to announce," declares the Sterling Record, "that if a man owns Johnson county land he is rich and could get richer, but is rich enough to retire from agricultural pursuits."

This is by no means a boomer's boast. On the contrary, it is literally true, but unconsciously the Johnson county paper has sounded an alarm that should awaken thoughtful men to the impending menace of American landlordism.

When the farmer becomes rich enough to retire from agricultural pursuits and removes himself and his family to town, to live on the rent of his farm, he has reached the danger line. What is most to be dreaded for the western states is the degeneration and the demoralization of the farmer. When farming is done by proxy and the sons and daughters of the farmers desert the soil on which they were reared to seek the allurements of the towns and cities, American agriculture will be remanded to an impoverished tenantry, drifting steadily downward to the state of vassalage that has driven away farm workers from Ireland, England, Germany, Austria and other foreign countries, where the owners of the land live in luxury in the great cities while the tollers eke out a wretched existence tilling the soil.

The shifting of populations from the farms to the cities has been increasing from year to year and is rapidly increasing in the great grain belt. Perhaps one-half of all the farms of Illinois and Iowa are already being operated by tenants, and a large portion of the lands of eastern Nebraska are tenanted, while the owners are living in towns and cities on the rent, either paid in cash or in a division of the crops. In some instances this tendency has gone so far as to produce sub-tenants, with the first renter living a life of idleness in town on the advance of rents by reason of the high prices of food products and abundant crops.

Such a condition bodes no good to the west, or the country. It foreshadows a serious problem that will confront the country at no distant day.

Because the tax-shirking railroads maintain an extensive and expensive lobby at Lincoln to manipulate and corrupt lawmakers is no good reason why the taxpayers, who ask only equality and justice, should be represented by a retinue of paid lobbyists. The members of the two houses are chosen and paid to voice the interests of their constituents and they should be made to understand that they will be held responsible for the honest and efficient discharge of duty.

Southern politicians who have been busying themselves for a score of years devising means to circumvent the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the federal constitution prohibiting race discrimination do not take kindly to President Roosevelt's declaration that he cannot treat color as a permanent bar to holding office any more than he could so treat creed or birthplace. President Roosevelt probably never saw the problem in any other light, and if the southern leaders imagine they can persuade him to change his policy for political reasons without convincing him that he is mistaken in principle, they might as well save themselves the effort.

Why don't the legislature extend an invitation to the corporation lobby to appear before an investigating committee empowered to put each member of the gang on the rack and make him tell who is paying his hotel bills and who is footing the bills for liquors, cigars, theater tickets and other incidentals with which members of the legislature are being promiscuously favored? It might also be interesting and instructive to have these hired corruptionists disclose the nature of their business and the extent of their operations since the beginning of this legislature.

One of the constitutional amendments submitted by the present legislature should provide for complete home rule for Nebraska municipalities. Make it unnecessary to go to the legislature for every charter change and the people of both state and city will be relieved of legislative charter tinkering.

The Brooklyn Eagle is storing up trouble for itself. When it succeeds in driving Colonel Bryan out of the democratic party it will be confronted by the problem of finding a man on whom the remnant can unite.

In a Dizzy Whirl.

Philadelphia North American.

Great Britain is still struggling unsuccessfully against the Americanization of its industries. A blizzard blew a train off the track in England the other day.

Contribution to National Gaiety.

Boston Transcript.

Representative DeArmond's resolution providing that Canada be admitted to the United States, the inhabitants in the meantime to enjoy all the privileges and immunities guaranteed by the federal constitution, is a pleasing little joke that even our transatlantic cousins will probably appreciate.

Senator Hoar's Chief Luxury.

Interview in the Pilgrim.

I have been here twenty years as representative and senator, the whole time getting a little poorer, year by year. During all this time I have never been able to hire a house in Washington. My wife and I have experienced the varying fortune of Washington boarding houses, sometimes very comfortable, and a good deal of the time living in a fashion to which no Pittsburg mechanic, earning $2 a day, would subject his household. The chief carnal luxury of my life is in breakfasting every Sunday morning with an orthodox friend, a lady who has a rare gift for making fish-balls and coffee.

A Fighter Without Frills.

National Magazine.

Lincoln's great good sense was shown in his making Dick Gower a lieutenant in the regular army. Dick had shown his bravery and his capacity among the western Indians, but was rejected by the board of military martinets at Washington because he "did not know what an abattis, or echelon, or hollow square was."

"Well," sharply said the dilettante officer with a single eyeglass, "what would you do with your command if the cavalry should charge on you?"

Dick was there.

"I'd give them hell, that's what I'd do, and I'd make a hollow square in every mother's son of them."

Lincoln signed his commission and Dick made a famous soldier.

GIVE BACHELORS A REST.

Futile Attempts to Chase Them Off Their Reservations.

Washington Post.

In the United States bills have at various intervals been introduced and discussed with more or less seriousness in the legislatures of New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, Illinois, Missouri and a few other states providing for the taxation of bachelors, and Baltimore cherishes a tradition that only about 150 years ago a graduated municipal tax was actually levied there on the property of bachelors exceeding certain amounts in value. A few of these projects had special features of interest, like the proviso in Delaware that the fund collected should be applied to the support of dependent unmarried women, and in Illinois the exemption of bachelors who could prove that they had offered themselves in marriage and been refused; but in the main the taxing schemes were aimed broadly at male celibacy and paid no heed to the consideration of its voluntary or involuntary character or the destination of the money derived from them.

Now, in spite of the war thus long waged on non-marriage, what do we find? A steadily decreasing marriage and birth rate in the very places where we should have had most reason to look for an improvement. It is obvious, therefore, that no reform has been wrought by either laws or threats of laws. Why not, then, try another tack and levy a fine or tax on spinsters above a given age—a low one on those who can show that they have never had a chance to marry, but a high one on those who might have married and wouldn't?

Here we get into the realm of clear logic. When a tax is demanded of a bachelor he says: "Take my ten dollars or my fifty or my hundred, as the case may be. Now run away and leave me to my glorious freedom, my club companions, my irresponsible habits." But send the tax collector after a spinster, and she must be a very extraordinary member of her sex if she is willing to pay the low tax and make affidavit that she does so because she has never had an opportunity to marry. If she coyly insists that she could have married, but wouldn't, she must either pay a handsome sum into the coffers of the state or go out and find a husband, and when a woman's mind is set on something she usually fetches it.

In other words, the average man does not bother himself much about his reputation for ability to marry, whereas the average woman would rather make several concessions than one confession. Doubtless many more women than we suspect have had worthy marriage opportunities at one time or another. Some have grown up with fanciful notions of the kind of husbands they must have; some have made wealth rather than sturdy manhood the test. Establish a good stiff tax on voluntary female celibacy and a generation or so would weed a lot of this sort of nonsense out of the sex at large.

Let us give the bachelors a rest and try the effect of a threat at least on the fair ones.

HINTS FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

Stanton Picket: Governor Mickey is right. It will be found no less difficult to carry a proposition for a constitutional convention than it has been or will be to carry constitutional amendments.

Albion News: Bills have been introduced in the legislature redistricting the state both for legislative and judicial purposes. Both schemes would suit Boone county better than the present arrangement.

Hardy Herald: The new revenue measure came before the Nebraska legislature Monday morning of this week. It will probably have a hard struggle, but if a reasonably good measure is the outcome, there will be a general concert of approval all over the state. The present revenue law is condemned by practical people and theorists, so that it might be said that the demand for a change is very general.

Kearney Hub: The expected resolution for the release of the Bartley bondsmen from obligation on payment of cost of litigation up to this time, has turned up in the senate. This is presumably one of the last echoes from the Bartley embezzlement. A failure to compromise will be followed by further litigation, the theory of the sureties being that a bond is a bond only in name and not an obligation to be recovered on. If the theory holds good it will develope that the state is paying a pretty high price for "straw."

Fremont Tribune: The Fairbury Gazette declares that if the state auditor did his whole duty there would be no need for a state accountant to audit the books of the state institutions. But it is doubtful whether the auditor's force could do it in the manner business prudence suggests. The auditor can check up the accounts that come to his office, but it is not possible for him to know whether the expenditures are necessary and honest. We believe the governor's recommendation in favor of a state accountant to be a good one.

Kimball Observer: It has been suggested from many quarters that the legislature investigate the Bartley steals and ex-State Treasurer Meserve's record. The latter is accused by many of pocketing accrued interest from the school fund deposited in banks during his official career. If there is any way of finding out what Bartley did with the money embezzled from the state it should be done. Bartley is said to have enough money to keep his family in luxury the remainder of their days, and it is believed that every cent of it belongs to the state.

Kearney Hub: The standing revenue committee of the house is making a few amendments to the new revenue bill to make it more acceptable to the farmer taxpayers of the state. The farmer members of the legislature were not quite satisfied with it at all and their opposition gave promise of defeating the measure. With some modifications it will be made satisfactory although not wholly acceptable and a majority will doubtless fall in line when it comes to a final vote, for there are few members who care to take the responsibility of contributing to the defeat of a revenue measure.

Benedict News-Herald: There is a bill before the legislature to compel railroads to grant sites for the construction of elevators whenever and wherever anyone wishes to start one. When this question was being discussed last fall and an attempt was made in this county to turn the election on that point, we said that the present legislature might be counted on to do the right thing along this line. While we do not see where such a law is to be helpful in view of the past action of the roads, neither do we believe that it will be harmful, and see no reason why there should not be such a law, if it is desirable.

Holdrege Citizen: The new revenue bill of which we have heard so much is at last before the legislature. The proposed measure makes a number of radical changes. It does away with precinct assessors and provides for a county assessor with power to appoint deputies. It provides that property shall be listed at its full cash value and assessed at one-fifth. An effective man for foreclosing tax liens on real estate is provided. Under the proposed provision of the bill it will be much harder for property to escape taxation. What shape the bill will be in when the legislature gets through with it is hard to tell.

Friend Telegram: The fallacy of attempting to pass laws to protect ducks and geese in this state is apparent when in the south they are slaughtered all winter by the thousands and shipped to the markets by the carloads. In Louisiana the turtle dove is hunted during the winter months as pigeons. In Nebraska we protect them at all seasons of the year, and, like ducks and geese, they are a grain-eating bird. The practice of protecting some classes of birds to be slaughtered by the people of some other state is a foolish notion. If these birds are to be protected at all it is a matter to be taken up by the general government where the protection can be the same everywhere.

Wausa Gazette: A surprise was sprung upon the house last week when the committee on public lands and buildings came in with a report recommending that the Girls' Industrial school at Geneva be closed. No final action has as yet been taken on the report, but it is very doubtful that the house will take well to the recommendation. The impropriety of bringing the inmates of the girls' and boys' industrial schools together in one institution, as suggested by the committee, is apparent, and, though the present legislature stands for economy, it is not at all likely that it will let this become a hobby to the detriment of the state institutions and to defeat the very purpose for which they were established.

North Platte Tribune: A resolution has been introduced in the senate to dismiss the suit against the bondsmen of Joe Bartley, former state treasurer, in consideration of the bondsmen paying all costs in the action. While the case has been tried four times in the district court and three times in the supreme court without advantage to the state, it is to be hoped that the members of the legislature will not adopt the resolution. The bondsmen voluntarily assumed their obligation to Bartley and should be held responsible for his shortage. While perhaps many regret that the bondsmen are in a bad box, sympathy should not be allowed to usurp justice. The adoption of the resolution would also establish a dangerous precedent.

Valentine Republican: Members of our state legislature might do their constituents much good by rearranging, if possible, a more equitable distribution of the school funds for the use of school districts. In the western part of the state many districts lack sufficient taxable property to raise revenue enough to even pay for a term of three months, which they must have in order to draw any of the state school money. In some of these districts are school lands, the lease of which might, it appears, be so arranged that proceeds could be used for benefits of such districts. In some of these districts are children from 7 to 14 years old who have had no schooling and are unable to read or write. Some provision ought to be made to meet these conditions, which are unfortunate and not easily avoided if parents are to remain at their homes. Many of these parents are not able to send their children away to school and are just as anxious they have an education as are those who are more favorably situated. The question is not an easy one to solve, but certainly deserves consideration.

FAVORING THE CORPORATIONS.

Another Federal Judge Sets Aside a State Constitution.

San Francisco Chronicle.

Very few persons who have given the matter attention are unaware of the fact that part of the fourteenth amendment to the federal constitution which relates to the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States was adopted for the specific purpose of securing to the then recently liberated slaves the equal protection of the laws. Throughout the south there was a deliberate purpose manifested to nullify the results of the war for the preservation of the union by making the condition of the negro worse than when he was in servitude, and the disposition was more or less sympathized with in the north. It was solely to meet this condition that the amendment was framed, and when it was up for adoption no one gave any consideration to the status of corporations. Throughout the long and vehement discussion which preceded adoption the corporations were not mentioned in connection with the fourteenth amendment. No one dreamed that the wording of section 1, which is as follows, referred to other than natural persons:

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

It was not until some years after the adoption of the amendment that a judge, whose chief efforts while on the supreme bench seemed to be directed to finding loopholes for the subsidized railroads to crawl out of their obligations to the government, discovered a hidden meaning in the second sentence of the first section, which, by a subtle process of reasoning, he contrived to show applied as much to artificial as to natural persons. His arguments were powerful enough to sway a majority of a court which for a long time seemed disposed to elevate the corporations above the people who created them, and a decision was rendered which has since been availed of by every judge who seeks to earn the gratitude of those who control the destinies of the great concerns which are gradually submerging popular privileges and liberties.

The most flagrant instance of this sort of susceptibility was furnished last week in San Francisco, when Judge Kerrigan rendered the preposterous decision that the Railroad commission of the state of California, in seeking to enforce a plain provision of the state constitution which prohibits a railroad company from restoring rates lowered to meet competition, was in violation of the section of the fourteenth amendment above quoted. The facts in the case were notorious. The Southern Pacific sought to meet the competition of the Valley railroad by reducing its pasenger rates, and when the latter corporation was taken over by the Santa Fe and a pooling arrangement or agreement of some kind was made by the two existing corporations, the Southern Pacific coolly restored them. It could not evade the consequences of disobeying the state constitution except by striking down the constitution itself, which it succeeded in doing through the instrumentality of a judge who invoked a far-fetched analogy to show that any attempt to regulate railroad fares constitutes a discrimination forbidden by the fourteenth amendment to the federal constitution. This decision was in defiance of the fact that there is no such thing in existence in the United States as a privately owned railroad, and that consequently there could be no discrimination in the premises.

It is the duty of the Railroad commission to test the value of this remarkable decision, which assumes an injustice when none can exist. It may be conceded that artificial and natural persons must have the same treatment under the law, but that does not imply that railroads are not subject to regulation. Judge Kerrigan's decision, if affirmed, would render it impossible to regulate a railroad in this state because our laws are all based on the fact that all railroads are corporations and deal with them as such. There is only one mode of operating railroads in the United States, and that is by means of corporations formed for that purpose. There are no private railroads except in the imagination of Judge Kerrigan. He will probably find out some day that it is not wise for a judge to give rein to his fancy and allow it to take the bit; and, above all, that it is decidedly indiscreet to try and make the people believe that the Southern Pacific is being discriminated against by the constitution and laws of California.

WATER POWER AT NIAGARA.

Diversion Has No Perceptible Effect on the Overflow.

Chicago Record-Herald.

In his official report to the State department Harlan W. Brush, United States consul at Niagara Falls, Ont., declares that: "The most important development of the year in this consular district is the enlarged production of electric power at Niagara Falls." The consul prophesies that within ten years 1,000,000 horse power will have been developed about the Falls, which is destined to become one of the largest manufacturing centers in the country.

In addition to the 100,000 horse power already developed on the New York side the same company will have 50,000 horse power ready by August next. A Canadian company began last April the construction of a 50,000 horse power plant, which it now proposes to increase to 150,000 horse power. Still another Canadian company is seeking concession to produce 100,000 horse power, so that before long there will be 400,000 horse power available. When this is placed on the market the demand promises to equal if not exceed it, and the gross revenues of the companies will not be less than $8,000,000 annually. If Consul Brush's prophecy comes true in ten years these companies will be enjoying $20,000,000 annual revenue.

Lovers of the falls will be happy to learn of Consul Brush's assertion that the demand made upon the waters above the falls has not produced a noticeable effect upon the volume passing over them. Recent tests made by experts with the power plants closed proved this.

THE OLD RELIABLE

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

PERSONAL NOTES.

The classic music of the lawn mower would be an agreeable change from the ragtime of the coal shovel.

Armed with her famous hatchet, Carrie Nation celebrated Washington's birthday anniversary by tapping a keg of cherry bounce.

London claims the record, having paid $7,600 for a jug. Wait until the base ball season opens. Then will American pitchers climb.

Horatio C. Pollock, chairman of the executive committee of the League of Roosevelt clubs, has been appointed to a position in the insular government of Manila.

Apostle Smoot admits that he is not the fool certain Salt Lake clergymen charge him with being. One wife is enough for any man, and too much for many a one.

A bill appropriating $9,000 for a life-sized statue of Frances E. Willard was passed by both houses of the Illinois legislature. It is to be placed in Statuary hall in Washington.

One hundred and ten years ago, March 1, 1793, the first issue was made from the United States mint. It consisted of 11,178 cents. Nothing but cents and half cents were coined until 1795.

Webster Davis, at one time assistant secretary of the interior, now owns a fine farm not far from Kansas City and is leading the independent life of a country gentleman. Mr. Davis apparently enjoys his bucolic existence, for a friend who saw him in Kansas City last week says he is rugged and hearty as any Reuben.

One of the many congressional friends of William H. Crane, the actor, sent him a box of cigars. In a few days he received this somewhat equivocal acknowledgment: "My Dear Senator: Your cigars received. We opened the week to bad business, so I took to smoking the cigars to console myself. Now I am turning them away."

LAUGHING REMARKS.

"Is she a new woman?"

"Better than new even. You see, she secured $100,000 alimony from her last husband, and that makes her improved property."—New York Times.

Her Father—I hope you realize that in marrying my daughter you marry a large-hearted, noble girl.

Her Suitor—I do, sir, and I hope she inherits those noble qualities from her father.—Detroit Free Press.

"I see in the morning paper that a New York woman has successfully gone through the bankruptcy court."

"Confound 'em! There goes another of man's exclusive privileges."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Black—White's a terribly quarrelsome fellow. He'd rather fight than eat.

Stout—So'd I, if I had his dyspepsia.—Chicago News.

"I suppose," said the man with the searching eye, "that drink was your downfall."

"It was," answered Meandering Mike, "I took a drink o' water dat had microbes in it, an' dat's what damaged me healt' so I can't work."—Washington Star.

Tourist—My friend Jenkins died here some months ago, you say. What of?

Alkali Ike—Waal, I reckon ye might call it heart trouble.

Tourist—Heart trouble?

Alkali Ike—Yas, it was a royal flush o' hearts that he showed down against Bad Bill's four aces.—Philadelphia Press.

"That grocer of ours speaks the most fragmentary English of anyone I ever heard," said Mr. Precise.

"You mean 'broken English,' my dear," corrected Mrs. Precise. "You know he is a German."

"I mean fragmentary," repeated Mr. Precise. "The man stutters."—Judge.

THE MOTHER.

Mexican Herald.

Great Passions I awake that must
Bow any woman to the dust
With fear lest she should fail to rise
As high as those enamored eyes.

Now for these flying days and sweet
I sit in beauty's mercy seat,
My smiles, my favors, I award,
Since I am beautiful, adored.

They praise my cheeks, my lips, my eyes,
With love's most exquisite flatteries,
Covet my hands that they may kiss
And to their ardent bosoms press.

My foot upon the nursery stair
Makes them a music rich and rare;
My skirt that rustles as I come
For very rapture strikes them dumb.

What jealousies of word and glance!
The light of my poor countenance
Lights up their world that else were drear,
"But you are lovely, mother dear!"

I go not to my grave, but I
Know beauty's full supremacy;
Like Cleopatra's self, I prove
The very heights and depths of love.

So to be loved, so to be wooed,
Oh, more than mortal woman should!
What if she fall or fall behind!
Lord, make me worthy, keep them blind!

B K

In the Several Grades

Of our clothing, as represented by the scale of prices—We make nothing but the best. Every garment is guaranteed, and if a suit or overcoat doesn't fit to your perfect satisfaction before or after you accept it—that is your fault. We are always ready to make it precisely right.

NO CLOTHING FITS LIKE OURS.

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R. S. Wilcox, Manager.