THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR, PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING!

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Dally Bes (without Sunday), One Year. \$4.0)
Dally Bes and Sunday, One Year. 6.0)
Hitustrated Bes. One Year. 2.0
Sunday Bes. One Year. 2.0
Saturday Bes. One Year. 1.0
Twentleth Century Farmer, One Year. 1.0

DELIVERED BY CARRIER. Dally Bee (without Sunday), per copy... 2c
Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week... 12c
Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week... 12c
Sunday Bee, per copy... 5c
Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week 6c
Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week 6c
Evening Bee (including Bunday), per
week ... 10c
Complaints of irregularities in delivery
should be addressed to City Circulation Department.

OFFICES. Omaha—The Bee Building.
South Omaha—City Hall Building, Twenty-nith and M Streets.
Council Buffs—10 Pearl Street.
Chicago 1588 Unity Building. Chicago 1640 Unity Building. New York 1328 Park Row Building Washington 201 Fourteenth Street

CORRESPONDENCE. Communications relating to news and edi-rial matter should be addressed; Omaha

REMITTANCES. 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 Omaha or eastern exchanger, not accepted. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
George B. Taschuck, secretary of the Bee
Publishing Company, being duly sworn,
says that the actual number of full and
complete copies of The Dally, Morning,
Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the
month of March, 1926, was as follows: 31,700 ...29,815 .. 31.510 .. 31,730 31,490 31,920 29,210 .31,600 .81,650 32,250 20,170 31,510 31,740 31,000 .. 31,750 31,750 31.620 29,530 .31,700 16. Total ..31,540 970,095 Less unsold and returned copies... 10,481

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to sefore me this 31st day of March, A. D., 903. M. B. HUNGATE. (Seal.) Notary Public. King Edward will visit the pope. But he will not have to go to Canossa to see

Net total sales.

It is a nonpartisan reform police commission, with Buccaneer Broatch as the whole commission.

The rallroads and privileged corporations against the people-that is to be the issue of our impending city cam-

paign. The sultan is said to be keeping faith with the powers in the enforcement of promised reforms. The sultan must know

he is being closely watched.

President Roosevelt was welcomed at Evanston "to our midst," Too bad Charles A. Dana is not alive to pass pungent comment on this performance.

When it comes to unscrupulous disregard of the rights of the minority, the "anti-machine" machine can give the old machine cords and spades and all

President Roosevelt believes in hammering one nail at a time. His speeches on his western tour will each deal with railway managers in the future of transmistake his position.

A colored student has won one of the principal prizes for oratorical competition at Yale. No wonder the people of the south enter such a protest against giving the colored youth the same educational advantages as the children of white parents.

When it comes to municipal owner ship, the people are quite apt to ask themselves this question: If municipal ownership of the water works is such a good thing, why is not municipal ownership of an electric lighting and power plant just as good?

The opening of the Mexican congress gives President Diaz occasion to remind the Mexican lawmakers that the continuous depreciation of silver constitutes a constant menace to Mexico's prosperity. Silver is a live issue in Mexico, no matter how dead it is everywhere else.

So long as the electric lighting monopoly furnishes free Illumination for the telephone company gives that conto "corporation cormorants" is treated as an old chestnut. 'Twas ever thus.

It will be most gratifying to the friends of the late chairman of the committee on public buildings to know that he is about to file another application with the city building inspector for a which plans were completed on April fool's day.

There seems to be a few small questions of veracity between the great railroad magnates in their litigation for control of the hig properties they have been trying to absorb. As long as they keep within the bounds of politeness in contradicting one another, the balance of peace may be held even.

ways be relied upon to come to the defense of republican crooks and outlaws. It stood in with Charley Mosher and Joe Bartley, and it is not at all surprising that it stands in with Broatch and defends his lawless methods and usurpations.

Omaha now has six members of the sioner drawing salaries out of the city treasury, but no municipal water plant as yet. This is the result of halfbaked legislation. What business man to him?

A GAIN FOR ORGANIZED LABOR.

Wabash case is a gain for organized labor. It is a gain especially in the recedied. The complaint of the railroad company was directed against the ac-Trainmen. It was shown that these offi- of the world's peace. cers acted in pursuance of authority conferred upon them by their respective organizations and the court held that this was ample warrant for what they did. It is also a gain for organized labor in recognizing the right of the employes of the railroad to leave that employment in a body if they elect to do so. It is a further gain in the implied declaration that it is not a conspiracy for men in labor organizations to agree upon a course of action looking to the correction of grievances and the improvement of their condition.

All this is manifestly important. The question of the recognition of organized labor is no longer in controversy. It has been determined by federal and state courts and sanctioned by the highest national authority, executive and legislative. The right of men to unite and organize for mutual protection and betterment has been firmly established and perhaps will never again be seriously disputed. As to the obligations and responsibilities of organized labor there may still be some points to be settled 31,670 judicially, but in regard to these there is a very sound and comprehensive definition in the report of the anthracite strike commission. Organized labor must respect the law and the order of society. It must not interfere with the freedom of unorganized labor. "A labor 30,955 or other organization," said the commission, "whose purpose can only be accomplished by the violation of law and order of society, has no right to exist." Another declaration is equally significant: "Our language is the language of a free people and falls to furnish any form of speech by which the right of a citizen to work when he pleases, for whom he pleases and on what terms he pleases can be successfully denied." So long as organized labor employs only fair, legitimate and honorable methods for strengthening itself and bettering isbor conditions it will have the approval and support of public opinion and will

> grow in influence. There has been a decided advance in popular education during the last few years respecting the rights and privileges, as well as the duties and responsibilities, of organized labor. We are getting nearer to a complete and just understanding of its legal obligations and its relations to public interests. With the growth of this enlightenment there will certainly come a clearer apprehension of what is necessary to se cure and preserve industrial peace.

VAST RAILROAD IMPROVEMENTS.

The improvements that are being made by American railroads are on a vast scale and they denote the confidence of only a single topic, but they will deal portation. One of a party of English with it in such a way that no one can railroad officials who are examining the with all the levity such a fantastic projrailway systems of this country has expressed amazement at the amount of call a majority of the votes were rements, expressing a fear that the time a spirit of hilarity, with confident exwill come when American railroad managements will have trouble in paying returns on the expenditures that are being made. He thought that more conservatism now would prevent many bankruptcles in the future, yet he found tached) it official signature, so that railroad managers here to have unbounded faith in the maintenance of existing conditions.

of much present benefit to the country. The large expenditures make a material contribution to the general prosperity. The confidence in the future that they denote on the part of the shrewd and able men at the head of our railroad systems will probably prove not to be mistaken. It is to be expected, of course that there will come a time, possibly not so great as at present, but the outlook for a continuance of large transportation the Omaha hyphenated and so long as business is certainly favorable. If the shippers of the country, who are paying cern free use of its wires, any allusion for the improvements, shall ultimately get compensatory benefit, the expenditure will have been amply justified.

ENGLAND'S FOOD PROBLEM.

According to reports from American consuls in England great interest continues to be manifested there in the question of a food supply for the United permit to erect a \$25,000 mansion for Kingdom in time of war. About a month ago a deputation of prominent men called upon Premier Balfour and urged the appointment of a special commission to inquire into the question of security of the food supply in the event of war with some naval power. The premier expressed the opinion that the danger which would have to be met was not the exclusion of grain and raw materials necessary for the country's subsistence, but the cost of introducing them. He thought the country could pay the price. These views, however, did not allay solicitude and discussion of the subject is still going on, with apparently increasing public interest.

It is pointed out that so dependent has Great Britain become upon outside sources for her breadstuffs and meat. that war between her and any other great power would menace the whole of the United Kingdom with a possibility of famine. In the five years from 1896 to 1901, which included the Boer war, England imported 75 per cent of her constarting up a new store would hire his sumption of wheat and flour and also a clerks before his goods were consigned very large percentage of meats and other provisions. Special efforts are now

pressed by some of the labor leaders the danger which lies in a possible colsought to stimulate the farmers to devote a larger acreage to wheat and go more ognition it gives of the right of the offi- liberally into the business of cattle-raiscers of labor organizations, when duly lng. No very great improvement in the authorized, to represent such organiza- situation, however, could be made in tions in the statement of grievances and this way, since the productive capacity in efforts to have the grievances rem- of the United Kingdom cannot be very materially increased. Perhaps the danger is not exaggerated and at any rate tion of the officers of the Brotherhoods of it should be a strong incentive to the Locomotive Firemen and Railroad exertion of British influence in behalf

POLICE DEGRADATION. When W. J. Broatch and his side partners on the police board allowed the druggists and liquor dealers of Omaha to be held up by the Omaha fakery to the tune of about \$2,500 last December they had a right to expect that the favor would be reciprocated. This explains why the World-Herald tries to make light of the indefensible course pursued by the commission in the appointment and promotion of police officers who had scandalized the service years ago and should by rights have been barred from ever again being allowed to wear a policeman's uniform.

The fact that the infamous conduct of these men had been committed years ago does not make their reappointment by the present commission less offensive. The malodorous record of Captain say nothing. Haze and former Chief Sigwart was brought to the attention of the commission at the very outset, before they had entered upon the reorganization of the police force, and the board therefore could not plead the baby act as an excuse for reinstating these men in the

The story of the Blair can-can dance may be an old chestnut, but that licentious public exhibition should have been a bar against the reappointment of men their existence has been demanded. who took a conspicuous part in it. The story of the Day and Reichenbach cases may be an old chestnut, but the appointment to a police captaincy of a man who was indirectly responsible for the tragic incident by which a wayward girl lost her life and another wayward girl, who had been sentenced to the reform school, was remanded to a life of shame

cannot be too severely censured. But these are by no means the only striking examples of sham reform in Omaha. The selection of George Stryker, who had been dismissed by the county board from the superintendency of the county poor farm, to be police inspector of pawnshops is equally reprehensible and indefensible.

But you can't expect to make a silk purse out of a sow's ear. Nobody familiar with the methods of W. J. Broatch and his ideals of police government has been in the least surprised at the dismissal or degradation of competent, faithful and clean police officers and the re-employment of men whose records show them to be dishonest, vicious and unclean.

The necessity of taking serious matters seriously is illustrated again by the enrollment on the statute books of Nebrasks of a law providing for the compulsory extermination of prairie dogs. that body resolved itself into a sort of mock court and debated the question ect deserved. When it came to a roll corded in favor of the bill purely out of nectation that the house would promptly tery. Instead of meeting this expectation the house has given the bill its endorsement and the governor has atauthor will now become a joke upon the people. We apprehend, however, that the people will not appreciate the joke ican railroads are making are certainly when they are called upon to pay the bill for the prairie dog extermination.

The plan to refer the beet sugar bounty claims to the courts for adjudication is a good one for the claimants All the beet sugar people are now ask ing is the face of their original certifisue in the courts they will have a right to demand interest from the time the money became due. But why should sugar bounty claims take any different course from other claims against the state? If one claimant is given a remedy in the courts, all should have the same rights, for there are many debts and just now for particular application justly owing by the state which have with us of Indianapolis. Here are a few been similarly passed along from one legislature to another. The state should not have any preferred creditors.

The statement has been ventured that if the Real Estate exchange had begun ago Omaha would today be a city of 200,000 population. But it is not too late to make up for lost time. By keeping up the pace set during the last two years, the Real Estate exchange can, with the co-operation of other commercial bodies and of the people generally. pull the population mark up to 200,000

Germany's meat inspection law almed specially at American meat exports, regardless of its apparent general by it, and when they realize that excluthem to buy higher-priced but poorer home-grown meats the reaction will surely set in.

Chicago Record-Herald. Out of twenty-three mayors elected Iowa Monday the democrats got three, Mr. Brean can find the enemy's country with-

One Sensible Office Seeker

Chicago Chronicle. One white man in the south has commen sense about the color question. A. F. Fox, Its way.

being made to arouse the people, par- a candidate for the governorship of Missla-There is good reason for the view ex- ticularly in the agricultural districts, to sippi and a democrat, says that the prosault upon the constitution of the state. that the decision of Judge Adams in the lisien with a rival naval power. It is Fox asks the voters to let the race question alone and devote their time to the industrial development of the state. Fox ought to be elected governor in the in terest of common sense.

Something New in Court Rulings.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch. A. Kansas court has decided that if railroad company has good modern appliances and careful and competent engineers and firemen damages cannot be collected when a locometive spark burns a planing mill, a lumber vard, a Methodist church and several minor buildings. This is quite important to both railroads and owners of

Crushed by Asphalt Rollers.

Philadelphia Record. now conceded that the stocks he great asphalt combination that gathered so many dupes and victims in Philadelphia are utterly worthless. The question recurs as to how much value, if any, the total of not quite \$30,000,000 of bonds of this swindling combination will be found possess when the concern shall come under the auctioneer's hammer.

A Lesson in Discretion.

New York Times. When an admiral of the United States navy feels an impulse to express an opinion as to the ability of our fleet to wipe the German navy off the face of the seaor at least to do this with such part of that navy as could be sent to American waters-he would do well to seek the se clusion of an inside room, lock the door, stuff the keyhole with cotton, and then-

Facts Worth Remembering.

Baltimore American. The public has not yet entirely recov ered from the dazed condition of mind into which it was thrown by the startlingly novel theory of the coal strike commission that the people have rights which employers and employes are bound to re-The doctrine that the public has nothing to do with labor disputes except to pay the expenses has been too long borne in suffering silence for the great body of consumers to realize that recognition

Doping Race Horses.

New York Tribune. Turf authorities in Europe and America are giving careful study to the need of more rigorous measures to prevent the use of drugs and stimulants for increasing the speed of horses. There never were in any previous time so many wealthy, prominent and honorable owners of race horses, but the amazing expansion of the sport has attracted flocks of vultures who are trying to plunder high-minded turfmen. These birds of prey should have their wings clipped.

WESTERN IRRIGATION PLANS.

Magnificent Projects in Dimension and Probable Cost.

Baltimore American. Secretary Hitchcock is beginning to realize that irrigation of arid lands is a more costly project than was imagined when congress passed the Hansborough bill. The schemes embraced in that bill are a bagatelle compared with the whole project, but they are sufficient to furnish some idea of the stupendous enterprise upon which the government must embark if it continues this policy, When the bill was passed the estimate of the cost per acre was \$5, while now, it is conceded that it cannot be less than \$12, and may be much ore. When the original price of the land is added, it must be obvious that not many purchase.

It is also discovered that irrigation by private corporations and individuals has been done much cheaper than the work under the government. This is accounted for by the fact that private enterprise has been undertaken only where it promises to be profitable, and has secured all the best wisdom of leaving the whole undertaking to private enterprise. The initial scheme of the government contemplates the irrigation of about 1,500,000 acres at points as far apart as the Canadian border and the Desert of Arizona. At the figures quoted above this will cost about \$20,000,000, but this acreage, compared to the vast region drop in a bucket. Some of the plans are magnificent. hivers are to be diverted and made to flow in an opposite direction into another river. The St. Marys river is only what was supposed to be a joke on its to be partially diverted, because it flows through Canada, and its loss might make the Canadian ugly. Huge tunnels are to be bored for six miles through solid rock.

This is undoubtedly a magnificent project thoroughly calculated to excite the imagination and arouse the admiration. Nothing like it has been seen in the world in ancient or modern times, but it will be well for the public not to examine it too

MAKING OF A LOBBY BOSS.

An Eastern Baldwin-Where His Grip Comes In. Indianapolis News.

General Charles E. Brayton, the boss of Rhode Island, publishes what might be called his memoirs in an interview in the New York Evening Post. For bravado, not my wrist is lame, so I can't write; and in to say brazenness, it rather pales the frank and cynical statements of Quay, Croker, Platt and others. It is of general interest,

sentences from Boss Brayton's statement; "I am an attorney for certain clients and look out for their interests before the legislature. I am retained annually by the the other day. New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad company, and am usually spoken of as 'of counsel' for that road. don't have anything to do with damage suits or matters like that, but look after their interests in relation to grade crossings and other questions where legislation is necessary. As everyone knows, I act for the Rhode Island company (street rafiway interests) and I have been retained in certain cases by the Providence Telephone company. In addition to these, I have had connections, not permanent, with various companies desiring franchises, charters and

things of that sort from the legislature." Now, we have an illustration of this sort work in the last legislature, when the track elevation bill was up, and Mr. Cockrum, lawyer for a railroad, was on the floor of the legislature directing legislation and polling votes. How it comes that special interests have more influence with the people's representatives than the peo-

ple have, Boss Brayton tells: Well, you see, in managing the campaign every year, I am in a position to be of service to men all over the state. I help them to get elected, and naturally many warm friendships result; then when they are in a position to repay me they

That is, these special interests procure the election of legislators, who in turn serve their masters. In this "brutally frank" statement is the whole genesis and revelation of bossism. And we have it here feeding on our interests and relying on enap conventions to perpetuate itself so that it can "make good" on this under-

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Minor Scenes and Incidents Sketched on the Spot.

A fascinating story of wealth scooped in from a small investment in a mining claim was syndicated over the country recently by an enterprising California space filler. Senator Dopew was the central figure in the story. His comfortable position Easy street was ascribed to fortunate investments in mining camps, and the impression was clearly conveyed to the reader that the road to wealth was along the Depew route without change of cars and personally conducted. As soon as the story appeared Washington correspondents rushed for the senator's home to tender congratulations and catch the festive interview on the wing. This is what the senator said:

"The idea of investing in western mines and in arid lands which can be irrigated at little cost and made to yield five crops a year has always been attractive to me. the course of my life I have invested in twenty-six mines and in one irrigation farm. With one exception the mines in which I have invested either ran out or were salted, and, in the case of the farm water never reached it. But the Bagdad mine was a good investment, although the story, as telegraphed from the Pacific coast, is not exactly correct. If the sale goes through all right I shall probably recoup all my investments of a lifetime in that sort of property. The mine has not actually been sold, but the parties have an option on it which expires some time next month, and I understand that there is no question about their accepting it."

President Roosevelt has made more post office appointments since he began his term of office than any of his predecessors in the same length of time. The records of the Postoffice department, says the Washington Post, show that during the first session of congress under President Roosevelt's administration he nominated 2,611 presidential postmasters, or considerably more than enough to fill half the presidential offices in the country. Of these named seventeen were withdrawn, two were rejected by the senate, nineteen failed to secure confirmation, leaving 2,573 who were con-That was his record up to the beginning of the second session of the Fifth-seventh congress. During the recent only a few unconfirmed when congress adjourned on March 4.

This unprecedented record has been made regardless of the trouble that is met with in filling the southern offices, where charges and counter charges are made by factional differences that exist. The president has a faculty of settling a postoffice appointment in his own decisive method. which is a solution of the problem of the vast number appointed.

Soon after he became chief executive in 1901 an unusually large number of commissions had expired, which fact made 4t imperative for the reappointment of many or for new appointments; besides, prosperous times in many localities has in creased the number of presidential offices.

Souvenir hunters have made so free with trifles found on tables and stands in the White House that some action became necessary. One party of young women visitors recently made away with about everything movable except the furniture. They carried off pens, peneils, pads of paper, blotters and the tops of every ink then the waiting room has always been kept through.

When Justice Day was sworn in as mem ber of the United States supreme court the other day a newspaper man happened The paragraph imposing administered. strict justice to poor and rich alike struck the reporter as something unusual, and he wrote a nice story about the changed oath that was fixed up to have special application on the cases of suits trought against the trusts. The yarn was dressed up in an interesting fashion and made an entertaining story. It was copied and is now going the rounds among the weekly papers. As a matter of fact, the oath taken by Judge Day is the same that every associate justice takes, and is identical with that subscribed to by Justice John Marshall It was not changed in any respect what-

There was an examination at the weather bureau in Washington the other day for candidates for the position of assistant weather observer, notes the New York World. These are some of the answers: dew-point is a needle-point of steel, and is determined by the rise and fall of a barometer."

"A thunderstorm is the burning up of the carbonaceous matter and surplus of nitrogen of the air." "The arid region of the United States

is a good place for bear and other animals covered with wool; but, on account of numerous icebergs it is not a good place for navigation, for the abode of man or for vegetation. The following is an ertract from a com

petitor's letter "This here letter writing is the worst thing you could give me. In the first place,

the second place, I'm like the sailor's parrot-a hell of a thinker, but a poor talker. PERSONAL NOTES.

The fool season has already opened with eclat up in New York state, where a boat rocker succeeded in drowning four persons

The declaration by an English scientist

o the interior, Mrs. Roosevelt and children

cruising on Mayflower and Alice in

Porto Rico, the White House will be dis-

hat fish is not a brain producing food is regarded in Boston, which assumes to be ntellectual, as a great tribute to the

ressingly quiet. Here is a characteristic expression of riew from Prof. Huxley, the eminent Engalways to erase anything that strikes one

as particularly smart when writing." Some ancedotist tells a story of Washington Irving, who was fond of the theater and who on one occasion went into transports over the acting of a famous woman star, yet when an accommodating friend

volunteered to introduce him he instantly

replied: "Please don't. It would destroy the illusion. Booker T. Washington is coming to be regarded as possessing marked oratorical ability. A combination of rich, sonorous voice, excellent memory and fine sense of humor, added to large and varied intellectual resources, enable him always to fulfill

the expectations of his admirers, but often to surpass that point. President Eliot of Harvard university 69 year of age, but every fine morning takes a spin on his bicycle. Mrs. Eliot, a few years his junior, usually accompanies him, the pair looking fresh, happy and hearty. Dr. Eliot is a splendid example of an ex-athlete who still keeps himself taking, and everything else that may come in good physical trim. He has been president of Harvard for thirty-four years.

Waltham Watches

Chronicles of the time.

e The Perfected American Watch," an illustrated book of interesting information about watches, will be sent free upon request.

> American Waltham Watch Company, Waltham, Mass.

GROWTH OF A WEED.

Manufacture and Consumption of To bacco in the United States.

Boston Transcript. When Sir Walter Raleigh introduced tobacco in his native country he little King James wrote his "Counterblast" he was antagonizing what to him was a disgusting practice, but he had no idea that he noxious weed was some time to become matter of commercial warfare in his own kingdom in which the subjects of a remote pansion by George Buchanan Fife, in the March Century, reads like a romance. The conquest of the tobacco trade of the world by the American trust appears to be complete. Its operations cover every country except those in which the business is government monopoly.

The trust owns 131 factories in nine countries, with actual property valued at \$151,-000,000, while the aggregate capital involved is \$400,0000,000. Thirteen years ago it began its existence with a capitalization of \$25,000,000, only \$10,000,000 of which was paid in. Having conquered America, it sought new fields, the most promising of which seemed to be Great Britain. In September, 1901, it purchased, for \$4,250,000, controlling interest in Orden's, Limited, of Liverpool. It installed a Virginia expert in blending, and its business grew to such proportions as to alarm British interests. session many more were nominated, with English trust was formed to fight the American trust. But it did not understand the subtle methods of its audacious competitor. It agreed to divide among its 34,000 customers during the next four years the sum of \$250,000 a year, distributed pro rata, with other bonuses to be conferred subsequently, on condition that the retailers boycott the Americans.

No sooner had this circular been issued than the American company followed it with 10,000 telegrams, asking a suspension of decision until the retailers heard the counter proposition, which was to distribute entire net profits and \$1,000,000 a year, with no boycott. This was too much for the conservative and cautious Englishmen, and last year they capitulated on the terms of their rivals. Now the trust has undertaken to establish a citadel in Germany, with good prospects of success. It will have a German name, but will be conducted on American methods for the profit of American abareholders

Year by year the tentacles of this colossa concern are reaching out farther and farther. Of the 290,000,000 pounds of manufactured tobacco produced yearly in this bottle in sight. They would have taken country the trust makes 225,000,000, excluthe ink bottles, but they were filled. Since sive of snuff, cigars and cigarettes. It produces 1,350,000,000 cigars, including those prepared for souvenir hunters. One of the made in Cuba, 3,000,000,000 cigarettes and tables on which writing materials were 16,000,000 pounds of snuff. It manufactures kept has been removed and the other has 70 per cent of all the tinfoil and has plannothing on it but an ink bottle and a few tations in Asia Minor for growing licorice. plain cards. When a caller wants to fill It has a controlling interest in a brier out a card he is given a pen by an attend- pipe factory and is figuring upon possess tailers are making loud protests and complaining that the trust is trying to drive them from their business. The trust makes the most plausible disclaimers, as plausible as those of the Standard Oil officials to to hear the reading of the oath as it was similar charges. Yet the former independent dealers find themselves gradually forced to the wall, all the same. To be sure, the basis of this vast industry is a habit. It does not deal with the necessaries of life. like the oil trust or the beef trust, but it involves far reaching vested interests

ALLUREMENTS OF BUSINESS.

Lesson Drawn from the Career of the Late Gustavus F. Swift.

Kansas City Star. When the late Gustavus Franklin Swift was a barefoot boy in the town of Sagamore, Mass., he vowed to his companion that he would become a rich man-that is, that he would amass a fortune of \$75,000. That was his limit. He had little comprehension of any accumulation of greater than this sum, and probably would have been at a loss to know what to do with the income of a larger fortune, if the possibilities of one had been held out to

him in those days.

The career of the great packer was conspicuous example of what can be acomplished in this country by intelligent devotion to a particular purpose. Young Swift determined to make was dependent on his own efforts. saved his pennies, and when he had made them dollars he invested the dollars on a plan that enabled him to save dollars But continuously he sought larger in vestments for his larger earnings. There was nothing "meteoric" about this ca-It was one of gradual and conservative building. From a meat trade: with a distributing cart at Sagamore he went to Boston and opened a butcher Then he formed a partnership and the position of buyer. could not buy satisfactorily in Boston he went to Albany. From Albany he went to Buffalo, and so by degrees found his way to Chicago, and finally to Kansas City, so as to be nearer the source of supplies. After making a large business in shipping live cattle, he became a packer in order to make and distribute meat more cheaply, and he was among the first to utilize to advantage all of parts of the animal, many of which had been a total loss in the small business

he had conducted earlier. At his death he left a fortune at least 100 times greater than the sum fixed in his boyhood days, he gave employment to a large number of people, he made partners of his brothers, and as his sons grew to the age of man hood they were taken into the company, dreamed of the vast commercial enterprise. He leaves a great establishment, capable for which he was making an opening. When of making all its principal stockholders richer by far than he thought he would be when he set out to make money.

The life of the packer is also an illustration of the allurements as well as the possibilities of a business calling in this country. Gustavus Swift must have thought successor would be worsted. The discussion many times of the maximum fortune be of the Consolidated Tobacco company's ex- had prepared himself to make when a boy, but it is doubtful whether he ever again set a limit for himself. He was a very generous giver, but his accumulations show that the passion for money was very great He might have given to the city of Chi cago just as great a benefaction in the way of a great industry, and he might have done as much for his family and his relatives by a less arduous devotion to the accumulative purpose, and he certainly would have done more for himself.

Mr. Swift, like so many men who have established and maintained great industrial or commercial concerns, died before he covered the allotted time of sturdy constitutions. The brief biographies that have appeared showing his intense application to business, make one wonder that he stood the strain as long as he did. The chances are that from a purely personal standpoint he would have enjoyed life more and would have lived longer in that enjoyment if he had stuck to his boyhood resolution. But that would not have been human nature. Whether the purpose be business reputation, artistic or professional distinction or the mere accumulation of money, the way of the ambitious is to overtax the physical and mental machines.

POINTED PLEASANTRIES.

Doolittle—What are you doing nowsdays? Du Less—Doing nothing. Doolittle—Why not? Du Less—Nothing doing.—Puck.

"Do you think that you will live in the annals of history?"
"I'm sure I don't know," answered Senator Sorghum. "But I'll live in first-class hotels so long as I am here below."—Wash-ington Star.

Mrs. Henpeck—The idea! Here's an account of a man who trod on a rusty tack on the bedroom floor and got lockjaw.

Mr. Henpeck—Well, if that isn't the irony of fate. I'll bet his wife trod all around it dozens of times.—Philadelphia Press.

Robert-He who flatters you is your enemy, Richard-Oh, I don't know; he makes you feel good.-Detroit Free Press.

"But," sneers the tattoed lady, "the contortionist is such a piece of vanity!"
"I have never noticed it," argues the wild man. "He always seemed to me to be a perfectly modest, unassuming fellow."
"Unassuming!" exclaimed the tattoed lady. "And half the time he is simply wrapped up in himself."—Judge.

Yes, Borroughs does look worried days."
"Worrying because he can't pay his debts, perhaps."
"Huh! you don't know him. If he's worrying about debts it's because he can't contract more."—Philadelphia Press.

"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Tor-kins, "I am very much grieved at your ignorance of scriptural matters."

"What do you mean?"
"I overheard you telling that man at the races that there was a Jonah somewhere but you couldn't exactly locate him. I really think it is time for you to read up a -Chicago Post.

LONG AGO.

t once knew all the birds that came
And nestled in our orchard trees;
For every flower I had a name—
My friends were woodchucks, toads and Eugene Field. knew where thrived in yonder glen What plants would soothe a bruised toe—

h, I was very learned then— But that was very long ago. I knew the spot upon the hill
Where checkerberries could be found;
I knew the rushes near the mill,
Where plekerel lay that weighed a pound!
I knew the wood—the very tree—
Where lived the poaching, saucy crow,
And all the woods and crows knew me—
But that was very long ago.

And, pining for the joys of youth.
I tread the old familiar spot, Only to learn the solemn truth-I have forgotten, am forgot. Yet here's this youngster at my knee Knows all the things I used to know To think I once was wise as he—

I know it's folly to complain
Of whatsoe'er the Fates decree;
Yet, were not wishes all in vain,
I tell you what my wish should be; d wish to be a boy again, Back with the friends I used to know; or I was, oh! so happy then. But that was very long ago.



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