

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

R. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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GEORGE B. TSCHUCK, Notary Public.

With Dr. Lorenz back in this country, the hip joints will soon be cracking again by the wholesale.

The corporations or the people—don't let yourself be blinded to the real issue by corporation stool pigeons.

Omaha has carried off the honors of the middle west washes-washes association. Stuck a clothespin there.

The Irish nationalists have decided to take what they can get for the present, but reserving the right to ask for more later.

The World-Herald is trying mightily hard to pull back the bouquets it showered on City Treasurer Hennings during the past three years.

The disclosures in the Missouri legislative bribery investigation have made the star witness sick. They have also made those people of Missouri sick who feel discredited by all this corruption.

The very best men of South Omaha are pressing to the front in double column for places on the new fire and police board. They are attracted not so much by the salary as the political pull and incidentals.

Members of the Douglas County Democracy need not stretch their imaginations to guess which end of the poker they would get if Ed Howell were accidentally to secure lodgment in the mayor's office.

Shamrock III failed to find a charm in selecting St. Patrick's day for its trial initiation. Just one month to a day elapsed to its first serious accident. It should steer clear of the 17th day of the month hereafter.

With the paving laws strengthened by amendment of defective parts, the work of paving for the impending season ought to go forward without interruption and the last remnants of the wooden block era be obliterated before snow flies.

The biggest freight carrier afloat has just been launched from one of the American shipyards, taking the record away from the German shipyards. They cannot keep Uncle Sam from heading the procession whether on land or on sea.

Iowa populists have resurrected themselves sufficiently to hold a meeting to take an inventory for the next year's campaign. If it were not for this the impression might have gained ground that the populists had given up Iowa as a bad job.

Councilman Lobeck made a serious mistake when he accepted the democratic nomination for city comptroller. When a man presents himself as a candidate for local office twice in six months he imposes altogether too much on the sympathy of his friends.

It is intimated that the money power has already picked out a candidate who is to run for the presidency on the democratic ticket. Be this as it may, the candidate who is to run for the presidency on the republican ticket has already been picked out—but he has been picked out by the people without respect to the wishes of the Wall street financiers.

If the merger magnates decided themselves into the idea that Attorney General Knox would not go through with the trust cases, they fooled themselves mightily. Why they should think that the attorney general as the representative of the government should be less vigilant than their own attorneys retained to defend them, is not very clear but after the present object lesson they will not be likely to make the same mistake twice.

A DANGEROUS PRECEDENT. Governor Mickey has allowed himself to be persuaded to attach his signature to a bill appropriating \$10,000 for the erection of a monument to Lincoln at the state capital, notwithstanding the admitted irregularities in its passage. It seems that the bill in question was passed by the house and indefinitely postponed by the senate, to be resurrected by a vote of reconsideration in the closing hours of the session and sent back to the house for engrossing and endorsement. The bill, by mistake, it is asserted, was held by the clerk of the house until after the final adjournment, so that its passage by the senate was never announced in the house, nor was it signed by the speaker in the presence of the house.

Section II of the Constitution of Nebraska, among other provisions relating to the enactment of legislation, includes the following: The presiding officer of each house shall sign, in the presence of the house or which he presides, while the same is in session and capable of transacting business, all the bills and concurrent resolutions passed by the legislature.

The object of this constitutional requirement is to prevent the juggling of bills by employees of the two houses and to make sure that no bill is presented to the governor for his approval without having first gone through every preliminary step and received incontestable attestation by the officers of the legislature. If a different precedent is set, as in the present case, there will be nothing in the future to prevent interested parties from fishing out after adjournment bills lost in the shuffle between the two houses and pretending their failure to receive the necessary endorsement was due to oversight or accident. Such procedure would simply nullify all the safeguards which the framers of the constitution sought to throw around the work of legislation and throw the door open wide to fraud and imposture.

Notwithstanding the legal advice upon which Governor Mickey is said to have acted, we do not believe that this Lincoln monument appropriation bill has any standing in law. On the contrary, we believe it is the duty of the auditor to refuse to certify to any warrant drawn under pretended authority of this appropriation, except by order of the supreme court upholding it as a piece of valid legislation. The auditor would not only be justified in taking this stand, but it is his duty to do so and to place the responsibility in the courts, if they should finally decide against him.

AN AWFUL THREAT. Coming events cast their shadows before. A very dark cloud is hanging over the city of Omaha and the cloud-burst is forecast for some day in the week following May 5. It is in pursuance of a solemn duty that we hoist the signal flag and advise all whom it may concern to possess themselves of mackintoshes and umbrellas. The impending calamity is by no means conjured up by fertile imagination. It is a sad, solemn and melancholy reality, and all this because of the renomination of Frank E. Moores.

It is a profound secret in the inner circles of Gopherdom that notice has been served upon the brewers and dealers in rectified rum that the election of Moores will be immediately followed by the strict enforcement of the Slouch law, which means the enforcement of the midnight closing ordinance and all the other regulations and restrictions embodied in the high license statute.

Coupled with this awful threat is also the assurance that the election of Ed Howell as mayor of Omaha will be accepted by the Broatch-Spratlen police commission as a peace offering, and liquor dealers are admonished that they can avert the wrath to come in no other way. In a nutshell, the saloon keepers and liquor dealers generally may take their choice. They must pool all of their votes on Howell if they want to continue unmolested in their business, or take their medicine. If they want a wide-open town they must help to elect Howell. If they do not want their places closed at midnight and napped up on Sunday they must come in line for Howell. If they dare to run counter to the edict of the police commission they will do it at their own peril.

With this threat hanging over their heads the saloon keepers are "up against it," in slang parlance.

THE FRIENDS OF C. C. WRIGHT. The friends of C. C. Wright are in a poor position to assail City Attorney Connell on the score of home rule or municipal ownership. The right of the city of Omaha to local self-government and municipal ownership has always found in City Attorney Connell a faithful and able advocate. On the other hand, the persistent opponent of home rule or allowing the people to exercise their right of acquiring desired franchises and privileges now exercised by private corporations has been Carl Wright. It was City Attorney Connell who vindicated before the supreme court the right of home rule in the fire and police commission case. It was Carl Wright who overturned this decision in the Re-dell case. It is City Attorney Connell who is now doing valiant service to vindicate again the right of the people of Omaha to select their own fire and police commissioners without interference by the governor. It is Carl Wright who is now endeavoring to sacrifice the rights of the people that he may maintain his place on the fire and police commission board. It was W. J. Connell who advocated and urged the water power franchise and endeavored to have this question submitted to the people at this election. It was Carl Wright who, as the paid attorney of the Thomson-Houston Electric Lighting company, prevented this from being

done. It was W. J. Connell who prepared and urged the passage of the ordinance submitting to the people the proposition to vote bonds for acquiring a municipal electric lighting plant. It was Carl Wright and other paid employees of the electric lighting company who opposed this ordinance and prevented its passage.

THE TRUE POLICY.

We are getting all the time nearer to what is the true policy in connection with the relations between capital and labor. Discussion and inquiry as to the relations between the antagonistic elements tend to bring them nearer together and to produce a more general as well as a more intimate understanding of what is practically in issue between the employer and the employee. The great point to be reached, after all, is that of equity and justice between man and man. It is not in every case the employer who is at fault, nor is it indeed the employe. It is often the case that both are more than willing to come to an understanding and arrange matters satisfactorily to all concerned, but the greatest stumbling block in the way of concord is the refusal of organized capital to meet organized labor on an equal footing.

There is the great issue that is presented at this time and it is one that is by no means so simple as many people suppose. Labor organization we have as a positive force that cannot be ignored or brushed aside. No one doubts for a single moment that trade-unionism is an absolutely permanent condition. Whatever modifications or changes may come about in respect to the relations of labor and capital, it is beyond question that the union of labor will continue and that by reason of that union we must continue to pursue a more or less systematic policy for the promotion of the interests of labor. That being admitted, what is the policy to be pursued by those who are affected by this union labor? Certainly not a course of antagonism, but one of conciliation. The policy on both sides should be one of mutual concession and peace and this should be as carefully observed on the one hand as on the other.

We think this view is gaining ground and that within the next few years we shall see a more general tendency among trades unions to adopt conservative policies in regard to controversies with capital than has hitherto been the case. The better element in organized labor is learning something and there is a growing wisdom which is making for better things. The old systems and methods, which are now condemned by public sentiment, are being abandoned and a new order, more consonant with modern ideas and principles, is being introduced. It is needless to say that the result will be in the highest degree satisfactory and beneficial.

IRELAND'S POSSIBILITIES.

There is a universal feeling of gratification that the British government is showing a disposition to do something for the benefit of Ireland. However great may be the regret that a policy of amelioration has been so long delayed, the fact that at last there is a promise of better things is hailed everywhere with unalloyed satisfaction and the hope that the results will be good alike for Ireland and for the nation of which it is a part.

The mass meeting at Dublin, which approved of the land bill introduced in the British Parliament with a few amendments that are not of very great importance, is a striking evidence of the improved disposition of the Irish people in respect to their relations to the British government. The inevitable inference is that the Irish people are at present better disposed than ever before to look with favor upon the British government, while as to the latter there is manifestly a more kindly and generous purpose than ever before toward Ireland. All this is most pleasing and promising. The land bill will be passed, probably with the amendments which the Irish meeting has suggested, but at any rate so as to relieve and improve the existing conditions in Ireland. Then will come, there is every reason to believe, a new era for the unhappy island which will have benefits not only for its people, but for the whole United Kingdom. In a word, there seems to be dawning for Ireland a new life that will give inestimable benefit to her people and insure peace where hitherto there has been conflict.

Ex-Governor Merriam of Minnesota in a public speech expresses himself as free from all apprehensions of danger to the country from the consolidation and concentration of industry in the hands of men of the highest experience and of great financial strength. Ex-Governor Merriam has just given up his position as head of the Census office to associate himself with a big eastern corporation and his present point of view is naturally favorable to corporate consolidation. The temper of the people of Minnesota, however, if we can judge from the part played by that state in heading off the Northern Securities movement, is hardly in accord with the ideas thus advanced. There is not a state in the union more thoroughly aroused than Minnesota to the dangers of unrestrained trusts and nothing ex-Governor Merriam can now say is likely to change it around.

A well known populist writes The Bee to say it is mistaken in its assertion that the populists adopted no platform for its candidates to run on in the present city campaign, the platform having been adopted at a meeting previous to that at which Benson was named as a populist for mayor. Whether the acceptance of the populist nomination means also the acceptance of the populist platform is the question. Mr. Benson had a special platform made to order for him at the mass meeting of republican bolters, at which his candidacy was launched by petition, but the populist platform is much more far-reaching and comprehensive. Which platform is Benson running on? Is he on the populist platform or the bolters' platform, or trying to straddle both?

The municipal league has appointed a special committee to investigate the records of all candidates nominated for city offices by the republicans, democrats and populists, with a view to recommending to the voters of the city the men who, in their judgment, would most effectively promote good government. What the committee considers most essential for the promotion of good government depends, of course, upon the standpoint from which it views good government. Some very good people think that the paramount issue is the cleaning of the slums, while others regard as infinitely more dangerous the subversion of self-government through the corruption of our municipal officers by corporate boodles.

When Erastus Benson consented to become the candidate of the populists for mayor of Omaha he must have known that he could not with any degree of decency ask for support from republicans. While it is true that Mr. Benson has nothing in common with populists, his appeal for populist support and his willingness to sail under false colors indicates that he has no political convictions that he is not willing to barter away even for the empty bauble of a populist nomination.

Where the Money Will Count.

San Francisco Call. It is to be hoped that when the government has spent as much money in rigging the west as it has expended in trying to keep the Mississippi from overflowing the big valley it will have something better in the way of results to show for the coin.

How to Stop Naval Desertions.

St. Paul Pioneer Press. When all promotions go by merit and when the bright and studious young man from the forecastle has as good a chance in competitive examination as the youth from Annapolis or the ensign on the quarter deck we shall probably hear little of desertions from our navy.

That's What's the Matter.

Detroit Free Press. With Mr. Bryan swatting President Roosevelt and Colonel Waterston swatting Cleveland and Mr. Bryan, and Mr. Bryan swatting Cleveland, Mr. Hill and Colonel Waterston, there is no reason why the political situation should not be able to keep awake during office hours.

Bryan and Jefferson.

Philadelphia Record. The toastmaster at the Jacksonian dinner in Washington was humane. He allowed Mr. Bryan to talk about Jefferson as an advocate of religious liberty. If he had asked Mr. Bryan to talk about Jefferson's views on the coinage of gold and silver the result would have been exciting, but it would have been cruel to the Nebraskans.

Confounding the Grumblers.

Baltimore American. The confirmed pessimists and cynics will doubtless not be overlooked by the reports coming in of this having been a record-breaking Easter in point of attendance at the churches. The "y" that in these times religion is dying out, and the world getting more and more wicked, is too much of a favorite, however, to be abandoned by the churches without a struggle.

Slavery in Substance.

Philadelphia Press. Kentucky has a brutal law under which men are sold into servitude for a definite length of time to satisfy a sentence of vagrancy or other offense. Bruce Marcum, 27 years old, was sold for six months for \$450. He is about a par with a slave under his master for the next six months, as all he gets to live on will be furnished by the man who bought him and who expects him to work according to orders.

The Generous Combiners.

Chicago Chronicle. There is something characteristically modest in the proposal alleged to have been made to Attorney General Knox by the Napoleons of finance. They generously agree not to form any more lawless combinations if Knox will allow those now in existence to do business undisturbed. The generosity of this proposal is heightened by the fact that another bunch of trust stock couldn't be floated now at any price.

Cleveland on the Race Problem.

Indianapolis News. Mr. Cleveland, as might have been expected, takes a rational and hopeful view of the race problem. The rapidly growing belief that the negro must make his own place in the world by his own efforts, and that it is not necessary or desirable that he be continually lifted, except by the ordinary education that all receive, is doing more to end the race problem than all the misguided enthusiasm of the last thirty-five years.

WHAT IS THIS BUT ANARCHY?

Magnate Hill Proposes to Get Around the Merger Decision. Chicago Chronicle. J. J. Hill is reported as saying on the subject of the "merger" decision: "If the final decision shall be as sweeping as the present we will have to adopt other plans for binding together the Northern Pacific, Great Northern and Burlington." It is to be the spirit in which the multi-millionaire trust magnates will regard the decision of the highest court in constraining the latitude of delivery of whether or not that parallel and naturally competing lines of railway shall not be consolidated nor placed under the same management so as to destroy competition, create a monopoly and restrain commerce.

The "merger" decision sustains and intensifies this law. It held that the "merger" of the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern and the Burlington roads was a violation of law, that its intent was in restraint of trade and the "merger" was dissolved. Mr. Hill says that they "will have to adopt other plans," the three roads shall be "bound together" in spite of the law and the rulings of the court. In the case of a labor strike such an impudent defiance of the law and orders of a court is called "anarchy."

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

A London Dispatch reports that Great Britain, France and Germany have mutually arranged to equally control the Smyrna & Bagdad railway, for which Germany obtained important concessions from the sultan of Turkey some years ago. A part of the railroad has already been built, from Smyrna into the interior of Asia Minor, with German capital. The object of the enterprise is to get the trade of Asia Minor and Palestine and to open a short route to India to offset the commercial and territorial aggressions of Russia through the Agency of the Tiflis, Ispahan & Bandar Abbas railway, which is gradually being extended through the Caucasus to the Persian frontier at Juffa. By constructing this road Russia expected ultimately to annex Persia and get a outlet on the Persian Gulf. If the reported agreement has been made, the Russian plans may be considered to have been practically foiled. Inspired organs of the Russian government have, in fact, assumed that the building of the Bagdad railroad will be ruinous to Russian interests in Persia. The new arrangement assumes, however, the commercial supremacy of England and Germany in Asia Minor, Mesopotamia and Persia, and India's northwestern frontier is presumably protected against Russian encroachment as the Indian railway system now terminating at Kandahar will be extended on the north to Herat and Meshed and Teheran, and from Quetta across central Persia, via Ispahan, to Bagdad. Both lines will join the Bagdad main line at Kermanshah, Russia's invasion of Persia and its advance to the Persian gulf will thus be blocked.

One of the signs of the times in France is the appearance in Paris of a new journal called L'Action, which, before all else, is anti-clerical. In its own words: "It proposes to denounce and destroy the enemy of all truth, of all justice, and of all life—namely, the church." It contains a vigorous article by M. Clemenceau, which shows that a considerable number of the government's supporters are resolved to insist upon a thorough execution of the program of the parliamentary majority. M. Clemenceau analyzes epigrammatically previous futile efforts to solve the problem of the religious orders. He censures practically all the ministers who have undertaken the unenviable task, with the exception of M. Combes, whose honesty and purpose and determination he eulogizes. He warns the republican party against a repetition of the policy which noisily reopened to the Jesuits and other orders which had been expelled the doors which have now closed upon them with regard to referring to M. Combes' recent complaint in the Senate as to the difficulty of bringing pressure to bear upon the pope. M. Clemenceau proposes the withdrawal of the French ambassador from the Vatican, and the minister of religion to Leo XIII that the language of Combes in the Senate, threatening a denunciation of the concordat is to be taken seriously.

The statue of Mr. Gladstone, which Parliament ordered to be placed in Westminster Abbey and which has been executed by Mr. Brock, R. A., has been erected in the north transept under the direction of the sculptor. The work was done at night in order that there might be no interference with the regular services. It is the custom in the case of monuments erected by authority of Parliament that there shall be no public ceremony of unveiling, nor, if any may be added, in such cases can any fee be asked for exhibition. Consequently the monument was exposed to public view from the first and attracted a great many people. It is situated in a prominent position on the east side of the north transept in what is known as "the statesman's aisle" and near the pulpit. On either side of it are the statues of Sir Robert Peel and Lord Beaconsfield, and, like those monuments, it is of white marble and is erected upon a marble pedestal. The dead statesman is represented standing, wearing the gown of a D. C. L. of Oxford university and with his face turned slightly to the left toward the choir. The likeness is said to be extremely good and the whole monument worthy of a prominent position. The site was marked out many years ago by Dean Stanley for this particular purpose. It is the last vacant place for a standing figure in the north transept. At present there is no inscription upon the pedestal.

Mr. Balfour's explanation of his acquiescence in Germany's railroad plans in Asia Minor, including the terminal at Kowet on the Persian gulf, gives no satisfaction at home. Englishmen are blinded by their hatred of Germany to the obligations which their government owes to the Kaiser, and on that account they make no allowances for the recent diplomacy of the British Foreign office. The truth is that during the Boer war the Kaiser did England an enormous service by maintaining a correct diplomatic attitude and insisting upon the strictest neutrality in the very teeth of an overwhelming popular sentiment in favor of the Boers. It was a feat that could not have been accomplished probably by a thoroughly democratic government, but the Kaiser was able to do it through the personal control of German foreign policy. The British government knows about that service and it is under obligations to repay the Kaiser in some way. The English people and press, however, entirely ignore the essential facts of the situation.

Undismayed by the demonstrations of the railway employes and the sympathetic strikes in other industries, both branches of the Dutch States General passed Premier Kuypers' restrictive bill, and Queen Wilhelmina has signed them. The new law impose maximum penalties of six months' imprisonment and 100 florins fine on persons convicted of wilfully coercing workmen to strike; the wilful neglect or refusal of government employes to perform their duties is punishable by at least three months in jail and 300 florins fine, and the term of imprisonment is increased to four years if the refusal to work emanate from a collective body of public servants; instigators of strikes in the public service are to be regarded as conspirators against the state and are to be similarly punished; finally, a military brigade is to be organized and drilled in the operation of railways in case of need. The laws are drastic enough, but are subject to amelioration by the courts, which are permitted considerable latitude in determining whether or not a strike has been justified. The industries in the Netherlands are few, and the objects of the laws are to keep strikes in municipal and other public services within bounds and prevent interruptions of the transit trade to and from Germany, which next to agriculture and colonial commerce, is the principal source of the national wealth of Holland.

Another Guess Coming.

Washington Post. The gentleman who thought Postmaster General Payne was opposed to the work of rooting the rascals out of his department are now in a position to amalgamate with those who thought Attorney General Knox was not much of a trust buster.

One More Shattered.

Minneapolis Times. Thus, one by one, our idols fall. First, James Stephen Hogg, then Charles Arnette Jones, and now William Joel Stone! Can you wonder that there are cries in the land who put no faith in politicians?

THE SUBMERGED MERGER.

Washington Star: The drop in the price of stocks has not caused Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan to revise his opinion that good times will continue. Mr. Morgan is enough of a financier to know that the stock ticker seldom tells the whole story.

Indianapolis Journal: If the decision of the United States circuit court in the Northern Securities case should cause a slump or a panic in the stock market it might as well come now as later. The doctrine that the American people are greater than any combination of railroad magnates must be settled on a permanent basis.

Philadelphia Record: Wall street combines wished the country to suppose that to enforce the anti-trust law would be to knock the bottom out of prosperity, but the stocks did not stay down long, and the rest of the business of the country was unaffected. The property of this country does not depend upon illegality, in spite of the timid gentlemen who are telegraphing the president to please stop enforcing the laws that credit the stock market and the "bears" make a raid on Wall street.

Chicago Tribune: The decision of the circuit court of appeals, which it is generally believed will not be reversed by the supreme court, is no revolutionary, destructive decision. It enunciates no novel, startling or a panic in the stock market. It is a simple statement of the law. It is a menace only to those who wish to engage in the illegitimate industry of reckless promotion and mad expansion. They are the persons who should chiefly take the decision to heart. It is a warning that there are legal restrictions they must respect.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

The gubernatorial campaign in Kentucky is wide open. Governor Beckham is spouting several times a day. The municipal election in Baltimore, Md., is to be held on Tuesday, May 5. The number of registered voters is 94,619 voters and 17,998 negroes.

The Pennsylvania legislature paid \$5 a day for prayers for its members. The chaplain of the legislature, who is an employer, but could not guarantee results.

The Hearst boom is bumping up against the Harrison boom in Chicago. As soon as navigation is fairly open both booms will take to water and rock the boat.

Only one citizen of Mutual, O., remembered that a municipal election was due the other day, and he deposited a solitary vote for a friend, who is thereby elected mayor.

Friends of Senator Fairbanks of Indiana are booming him for the nomination for vice president on the republican ticket in 1904. A conference of prominent republicans having that object in view was held at West Baden Springs, Ind., this week.

Senator William Joel Stone of Missouri, better known as "Gumshoe Bill," is in a heap of trouble. Missouri grand juries are probing into his record as a promoter of baking powder legislation at the state capital and there is likelihood of his being tarred with the same hoodlum stick.

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WHAT THE TRAFFIC WILL BEAR.

Policy of the Telephone Company Resected in Its Report. New York Times.

The annual report of the American Telephone and Telegraph company contains some figures which will be read with interest. This is the parent company of the Bell system. In 1902 it had a gross revenue of \$13,277,457 and gross expenses, including interest, taxes and depreciation, of \$10,000,000. The net profit was \$3,277,457. The number of exchange connections made daily in 1902 was estimated at 9,232,951, which would give the number for the year at approximately 3,000,000,000. For purposes of extension of plant the capital was increased during the year from \$150,000,000 to \$250,000,000.

It would be difficult to imagine a business statement making a more satisfactory showing than this. It indicates an enormous and rapid growth of the telephone business, of which the fortunate proprietors are taking full advantage by charging "what the traffic will bear." The independent telephone interests claim a growth nearly as rapid and quite as permanent as that of the American. They are making their competition felt on a legitimate basis of fair charges predicated on the cost of service. The demand for the telephone is growing so rapidly that there appears to be room enough for all systems, and the forecast of business growth for the present year is satisfactory to all in interest. Through competitive charges are being slowly, very slowly, adjusted to the cost of the service. That there is still a considerable margin for reduction may be judged from a comparison of earnings and expenses of the American company. The automatic system, which has successfully met the test in small exchanges, is now to be applied on a much larger scale, promises economies in operating expenses which it is to be hoped will be shared with the subscribers. The telephone service is the one business in which we are confronted with the anomaly that, according to the authorities, it can be done more cheaply on a small than on a large scale.

Five Years the Standard. BAKER'S BAKING POWDER. Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair. Highest tests U.S. Gov't Chemists. BAKER BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO.

PASSING PLEASANTRIES.

"Candidly, Biggus, weren't you a good deal of a lobster when you went to college?" "I don't deny it. Those were my salad days."—Chicago Tribune.

"It is always sorry," said Uncle Eben, "to see a man hoarding his pennies like a miser and squandering his opportunities like a millionaire."—Chicago Star.

"The taxidermist has a paying business." "Yes, the bird he has pinned to his door for fear of being caught and mounted."—Detroit Free Press.

Rollingtons Nomos—Wot would you do if you had Haddock's eyes? "I'd put 'em on Tatterton Tom."—It would be just my luck to wake up.—Philadelphia Record.

"All my achievements," said the great race horse, "are due to the fact that I always put my money back into my best foot backward."—Philadelphia Press.

"You are sure that the combination you mentioned deserves to be classed among the good trusts?" "No, sir, answered Senator Sorghum, "when I see the money that it has worked for."—Washington Star.

"The German carp," indignantly exclaimed Uncle Allen Sparks, detaching another one from his hook and throwing it to the dog, "is the English sparrow of the American waters."—Chicago Tribune.

"You ought to know better," said the oculist, "than to rub your eyes after handling paper money. Unless it is perfectly new it's full of germs." "But this was a thousand-dollar bill a fellow handed me to look at. I rubbed my eyes to see if it was a counterfeit," responded the patient.—Chicago Tribune.

"Have you ever made any effort to distinguish yourself in public debate?" "No, sir, answered Senator Sorghum, "when I see the money that it has worked for, a strictly personal communication."—Washington Star.

Harduppe—Say, old man, I believe I owe you an apology. "Freeman—Well, I've heard it called a V. a favor, but I don't think it's worth it, but never an apology before.—New York Times.

NATURE'S WAYS. Just off the hard and dusty highways. Are babbling brooks and shaded byways. The park, all fresh and verdant, glad. Good wishes and good fortune, glad. Here life in freest forms is springing. Where waters flow and birds are singing. In art and nature joined appear. Good wishes and good fortune, glad. In wooded dells the vines are creeping. To catch the pleasant sunlight gleaming. And winding paths lead through the wood. To bordered seats in quietude.

Beneath broad trees the lawns wait gleaming. For laughing child or lover's dreaming. The spongy turf in glory green. For him who seeks the cool ravine. For sick ones there's no bottle-curing. In Mother Nature's matchless nursing. Broad lawns and rounded hosiery warm. With all the charms of comely form.

Her vital currents freely flowing. Through happy hearts and brains in knowing. The child of beauty and of grace. Lies in her arms and reads her face.

No poison tempts to baneful drinking. No muddy mixture drags his thinking. For him who seeks the cool ravine. From veins that reach the mountain snow.

On him is rich maternal blessing. With hearty kisses and soft caressing. For him who seeks the cool ravine. Are flute of bird, and sighing leaf.

There's sympathy, the heart relieving. There's nurture true and no deceiving. There's tickling sport and tender care. There's healing away the sting of care.

There's sleep amid the dancing shadows. In air that trades with fields and meadows. And gathers by exchange most fair. A freight of floral perfume there.

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