THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
George B. Tzschuck secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of April, 1903, was as follows:

1	31,770	16	31,600
2	32,500	17	31,540
3	32,000	18	31,530
4	32,220	19	29,150
5	29,580	20	31,560
6	31,810	21	31,480
7	31,550	22	31,710
8	31,650	23	31,620
9	31,530	24	31,640
10	31,670	25	31,530
11	32,630	26	37,170
12	29,410	27	31,970
13	31,920	28	31,610
14	31,580	29	31,550
15	31,660	30	31,130

Total.....950,360
Less unsold and returned copies.... 10,423

Net total sales.....939,937
Net average sales.....31,331

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of May, A. D. 1903.

M. B. HUNGATE,
(Seal.) Notary Public.

On the skirmish line—the strikers take the bakery.

From now on until its end the strike will absorb all the superfluous interest the public has to spare.

Up to date the members of the new water board cannot complain either of being overworked or underpaid.

We still depend upon Kentucky to furnish really exciting election contests in which revolvers and knives play the principal roles.

The near advent of the May Musical festival should quickly restore harmony everywhere and unite all discordant voices in one grand song.

The sale of a street railway franchise in Los Angeles for $110,000 should be an eye opener to cities which have been giving these valuable franchises away for a song.

The reception accorded President Roosevelt in Colorado indicates that notwithstanding the famous secession at St. Louis in 1896 the centennial state has again rejoined the union.

Omaha's Pingree gardens have been rescued from extinction for the coming year and the vacant lots will again blossom with attractive flowers instead of noxious weeds. Score another credit mark for the city improvement committee of the Woman's club.

Omaha's city election was postponed from March until May on the plea that the postponement would give more favorable weather conditions for the campaign. If it were left to a jury to decide whether this expectation has been met the chances are there would be a disagreement and no verdict.

Many of the European railroads that take freight include in the bill of transportation the collection of the goods at the point of shipment and their delivery at the point of destination. If this system were introduced in this country the transfer problem would be one for the railroads to grapple with rather than for the shippers.

If Theodore Roosevelt were governor of Nebraska, it would not take him long to decide what to do with the Omaha Board of Fire and Police Commissioners. He would decapitate the official heads of the members prostituting their powers to politics in violation of their oaths of office on short notice and appoint men to the vacancies thus created who would observe the letter and spirit of the law.

The action of the Philippine commission increasing salary allowances of married members of the constabulary by $15 a month is doubtless intended as a response to President Roosevelt's tributes to the man behind a large family. To conform fully with the idea of putting a premium on population the salaries should rightly be fixed on a sliding scale so as to increase with each increase in the number dependent upon the earnings of the officer. So far as information available goes, however, there is no threatening danger of race suicide in the Philippines.

South Omaha's school board has been reorganized under the new law with six members, who are each to draw a salary of $300 a year. The taxpayers will be interested not so much in the stipends attached to the positions on the board as in the economical and efficient management of school affairs. The six members who hold over have been serving up to this time without pay and whatever their intentions may have been they do not seem to have accomplished much in the direction of reform. It will be up to them to make good if they want the taxpayers to vote the new system a success.

MAKING FOR PEACE.

King Edward has again shown his profound conviction that the greatest British interest is peace and has reinforced his claim to be regarded as one of the most earnest among European rulers in his purpose to promote international good will. He has shown this conviction at every opportunity since his accession, impressing it persistently upon the British ministers. He was the leading influence in hastening the end of the Boer war and it is not to be doubted that the real significance of his visit to Paris, where he was accorded the most cordial and enthusiastic greeting, is that it gives the final touch to the friendly interchanges of the British and French ministries.

This is the view taken by London correspondents and the British press. There has long been a feeling of estrangement between France and England. This has been strongly manifested by the French people. The feeling is believed to have been to a very great extent if not wholly removed by King Edward's visit to Paris. One London paper said of it: "His majesty is setting the seal on the peaceful victories which statesmanship has won in cordial diplomatic intercourse and in reconciling as no minister of state, however distinguished, can do the old jealousies, old distrust and old hate." It is noteworthy, also, that the Paris press referred in most friendly terms to the royal guest of the president of the republic. It is admitted on all hands that the king's management of delicate issues in Rome and Paris was characterized by consummate tact and that his prestige has increased at home and abroad. It is also recognized that the personal authority and influence of the sovereign have been strengthened during the present reign.

American interest in whatever contributes to the preservation of peace among the nations of the old world is not altogether prompted by commercial considerations. As a peace-loving people ourselves, whose traditional policy it is to cultivate international good will, we desire to see all the countries of the earth in peaceable relations. Such influence in this direction as our government could properly exert has been employed within recent years and will again be whenever opportunity offers. It is therefore gratifying to find the ruler of a great English-speaking power earnestly devoting himself to establishing such friendly relations between his own and other countries as serve to insure peace. So far as the United States is concerned, it is known to have no more cordial friend and well wisher among European rulers than King Edward and no American will be disposed to deny to him whatever credit and commendation he may merit for his services in the interest of the world's peace.

COAL BARONS AND THE LAW.

The anthracite coal barons are assuming a defiant attitude. Mr. Baer has refused to furnish the Interstate Commerce commission with the contracts which the trust compels producers of coal to enter into with the coal-carrying roads. It being most important that the commission should have these contracts, the investigation is halted until the United States circuit court passes upon the question of the commission's authority in the matter. President Truesdale of the Lackawanna railroad denies the authority of the commission to investigate the railroad combine and has refused to answer any questions relating to the mining or sale of coal.

The Philadelphia North American remarks that there is but one reason for the refusal of the Coal trust managers to produce evidence demanded by the government and every intelligent citizen who has observed the course of the trust for a few months past knows what that reason is: "The coal-railroad combine is unlawful and its public statements concerning cost of mining, freight rates, prices, profits and division of plunder are not believed by anyone to be within miles of the truth. These gentlemen who defy the law and treat the government with insolence and contempt are the most pertinacious preachers of obedience to law by others. They do not beseech protection when their interests are menaced; they demand it and bitterly denounce the government for the slightest hesitation in calling out the regular army to enforce what they say is the law."

It is perfectly obvious from the position of these coal barons that they know the combine to be unlawful. Their course plainly confesses this. In the event of the court deciding against the commission, it would seem to be clearly the duty of the attorney general of the United States to institute proceedings against the trust under the Sherman act, which there appears to be no question is being violated by the coal-carrying railroads. There should be no cessation of efforts to break up this defiant and dangerous monopoly.

THE POSTAL INVESTIGATION.

The investigation of affairs in the Postoffice department is going on, but there does not appear to be any decided progress. It is quite possible, however, that developments are being made which it is not deemed advisable to let the public know of at present. There is no reason for any lack of confidence in the purpose of the postmaster general to probe the unfortunate scandal to the bottom. He has shown what seems to be a most determined disposition to do this, but he has very properly refrained from making any spectacular exhibition of his purpose. It is safe to say that Postmaster General Payne will do his full duty in the matter and that no one who is shown to have betrayed his trust will be spared from exposure and whatever punishment such betrayal may render him liable to.

Meanwhile it should be understood that the charges and such disclosures as have been made cast no reflection upon the present administration of the department. The alleged wrong-doing dates back some time and involves some men not now in the service. The Brooklyn Eagle suggests that President Roosevelt should return at once to Washington and give the investigation his personal attention. This is unnecessary, since he is understood to have instructed the proper officials to go to the bottom of the matter and he could do no more if he were at the national capital.

A TIME TO KEEP COOL.

The tension in labor and industrial circles growing out of the differences between employer and employe that has precipitated strikes in Omaha in several lines of work admonishes that this is a good time for all parties to the controversy to keep cool. There is no good reason why anybody should become unduly excited over prevailing conditions. With the workingmen organized on one side and the business men organized on the other, whatever negotiations are undertaken between them should proceed through their regular representatives who may be authorized to present opposing demands and to state what possible concessions may be expected. Wage workers and employers are bound to get together eventually on a common ground and settlement can be expedited by orderly behavior, whereas it will only be retarded by resort to arbitrary or high-handed procedure by either party.

The higher the atmospheric temperature gets and the warmer the labor war wages, the greater the necessity for the people engaged in it to keep cool. In the councils of the contending forces it will be well to send the hot-heads to the rear and let the men with sober judgment and even temperament take the lead. Those who talk the loudest and are most profuse with promises and threats as a rule are just the ones whose advice is least trustworthy. It is a time to keep cool and those who observe this injunction will come out far better than those who fly off on a tangent.

The Brooklyn Eagle should revise its cartoon entitled "Picking Up the Pilot," protraying Grover Cleveland mounting a ladder over the sides of a vessel labeled "Democratic Party." When Mr. Cleveland appeared with President Roosevelt at the dedication exercises at the Louisiana Purchase exposition last week the president to make himself heard better climbed up on the table and delivered his address from that position of vantage. Mr. Cleveland, however, declined to follow suit, notwithstanding the persistent evidences that his speech was not audible to even a small fraction of his hearers. If it is to be a climbing match between President Roosevelt and ex-President Cleveland the latter will be outclassed at the start.

Lincoln newspapers seem especially jubilant over the labor troubles besetting Omaha, apparently figuring that in some way Lincoln would profit from losses sustained by business houses in this city. Why they should indulge in such reflections passes comprehension, because neither Lincoln nor any other city in the state has anything to gain from a congestion of business in the metropolis, on which they are all more or less commercially dependent. The differences between employers and employes here in Omaha will have to be adjusted as circumstances may require and the outside towns will share in the benefits resulting from a restoration of the normal status.

Representatives of the Northern Securities company declare that they will do everything in their power to hasten the final decision in the merger suit. Inasmuch as the modification of the court decree permits the distribution of the dividends accumulating, the eagerness of the securities company to perfect the appeal is open to question, except so far as the decision interferes with other merger projects in which the same promoters are interested. As a rule in these cases it devolves upon the attorneys for the government to do all the expediting.

Herbert Booth's plan to teach the gospel through the theater is not a new one. The origin of the modern theater is traced as much to the mummeries produced in the middle ages in conjunction with the church as to the plays of the Greeks. But if the people are to have a choice between going to church and going to the theater, the church may have to strengthen its program to hold its own.

The American Medical association recommends increased preliminary educational requirements from all students entering medical colleges. The lawyers, the engineers and all the other professional men are also working in the same direction. The medical men are bound to have the new crop of practitioners better equipped for business than they were when they started out.

Very Close to Truth.

Chicago Chronicle.

Russia officially denies that there has been any change in its intentions respecting Manchuria, and that probably is true. If now we could find out what Russia's intentions really are the matter would be approaching illumination.

Edit a Breezy Paper.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

If Roosevelt should be nominated for president by the republicans and Grover Cleveland or Colonel Bryan for the same office by the democrats, what in the world would Colonel Watterson do? It would be a startling spectacle to see him supporting the prohibition ticket.

Talking Through His Hat.

Baltimore American.

Baden-Powell says the British cavalry is superior to that of America, which is not a surprising statement, as a similar post-bellum verdict has always been given by the English when comparing the armies of the two countries. Certain little tests to which they have been submitted at various times, however, have brought about astonishing results.

Expanding American Influence.

Brooklyn Eagle.

The law students in Havana destroyed several valuable old paintings, smashed the windows of their university, knocked down the dean with a stone and raised hob, generally because the date for the examination had been changed. Havana is becoming Americanized.

Hopeless Schemes.

New York Tribune.

At every fresh effort on the continent of Europe to arrange a new combination against the products of American agriculture the Yankee farmer smiles more widely. He knows how hopeless these projects are and how certain their failures will be for generations.

Tip for the Bourbons.

St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

The toad periodically divests itself of its hide, rolls it into a ball and swallows it, proceeding to another season's business in a bright new cuticle. If the democracy, hidebound by its Bryanic platforms, would follow the toad's example, it would cut a better figure in the world. No fear of indigestion; the democratic stomach has unbounded powers.

Patriot Well Cared For.

Springfield Republican.

The appearance of General Gomez at the St. Louis dedication exercises as the representative of Cuba shows us what an easy, comfortable and ornamental existence the old bush fighter is now leading. President Palma shows much tact in keeping Gomez in such an amiable frame of mind. The general tells the American people that the new Cuban government is "getting along well." He might even have said "very well."

Forgotten Fact of History.

Philadelphia Ledger.

Mr. Cleveland in his speech at St. Louis touched upon a curious but almost forgotten fact of history; we owe the possession of the vast tract acquired as the Louisiana Purchase to the circumstance that France was at war with Santo Domingo, which it was finding it difficult, and eventually found it impossible to conquer. It is an amazing reflection that 100 years ago Napoleon deemed what is now the despised island of Hayti of more value than the territory of fifteen of our commonwealths.

MERGER APPEAL A MISTAKE.

Remedy for Progressive Condition Not Found in Definite Lines.

Collier's Weekly.

Appeal of the Northern Securities decision seems to be a mistake. The opinion rendered by the circuit court is decisive, unanimous and limited in its scope. It is carefully confined to one precise question of law. Beginning with a point already settled by the supreme court, it draws one exact legal consequence. The highest tribunal has decided that the Sherman law was applicable to railways, although it was strongly argued that the anti-trust law was intended to supplement the interstate commerce act already in existence, and therefore did not cover the same ground. The circuit court now says that, as the Sherman act has already been held to apply to railways, the Northern Securities is clearly a case within it. The trusts ought to be satisfied with an opinion so carefully limited in its scope. Any agitation, any talk like that of Mr. Hill about the danger to many other existing combinations, is harmful and unnecessary. It is a delicate situation which the government and the courts have to handle. The initiative is left to the attorney general, and he will be unlikely to move against any combination not decided by public opinion and by the new cabinet officials to be a menace. That is what we desire—a situation where dangerous combinations may be controlled without upsetting the whole system of industry which has been an element of our prosperity. Now what will happen when this Northern Securities case is carried up to the highest court? Some of the railway magnates said the consequences were so important that the principles should be defined and settled. That is just what ought not to be done. We should meet as they arise the separate combinations which seem to go beyond the bounds of reason. If the supreme court is forced to give a decision, it will be sure to affirm the lower court, and it will probably go much more extensively into general principles. Under these general principles many combinations may clearly fall which otherwise would be left in peace, as there would be no motive power of public opinion to attack them. The decision now rendered has called a halt, it has demanded caution and it has checked speculation without having any deleterious effect on the market. The railways are still there, they can easily work independently, and the business of the country will proceed without a shock. If the railway magnates understood their real interests they would make no appeal.

PERSONAL NOTES.

The Rothschilds can no longer be used as an illustration of prodigious riches. John D. Rockefeller has more than all three of them combined.

Russell Sage has just lost a $150,000 lawsuit in Minnesota. Following only a week after he had invested in a new spring suit, this is a grievous blow.

Mr. Marconi is doing the "ovation" stunt in Italy. He can't disembark from a train without running into a brass band and a fussy reception committee.

James A. Curran, an aged capitalist of Hamilton, Mont., has been sued for $50,000 damages for alienating the affections of the wife of John Hay. Sixty witnesses have been summoned to testify in the case.

In the course of a chatty magazine article on how and where to make a cheap six weeks' tour of Europe Lillian Bell says that if she were asked to mention the most beautiful object in nature she would be obliged to say "An Austrian cavalry officer."

Thomas Taggert, ex-mayor of Indianapolis, is to be president of a new state bank soon to be established at French Lick Springs, where he already controls a leading hotel. The bank is to have a capital of $30,000 and is expected to open its doors by June 15.

Captain Henry Marmaduke, a son of former Governor Marmaduke of Missouri, is now a man without a country. He gave up his United States citizenship to take part in a recent revolution in South America, which failed, so now he is not a citizen of any land. He is in business in St. Louis.

A controversy has been started as to whether Clara Barton's age is 73 or 82. Her defenders, in reply to charges that she is too old to conduct the affairs of the Red Cross, have said that she was only 73. Indeed, books containing biographical sketches of Miss Barton confirm this, as they say she was born in Oxford, Mass., in 1830. The suspended Washington members of the Red Cross, known as the "minority," are reported to have said they have an affidavit from the town clerk of East Oxford, Mass., stating that Miss Barton was born there in 1821 and is thus nine years older than her friends assert.

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Minor Scenes and Incidents Sketched on the Spot.

A story is going the rounds in Washington about a Chicago woman who had been using the mails in an improper way. Postmaster General Payne ordered that her letters be excluded from the mails, whereupon the fair Chicagoan wrote a daintily perfumed letter asking for a personal hearing so that her side of the case could be presented. "I feel sure," she wrote, "that if I could get a chance to look straight into your beautiful brown eyes you would hear my story." Mr. Payne by the way of a joke wrote on a blank leaf of the letter: "Respectfully referred to the secretary of war for advice" and sent it over to Mr. Root. The latter immediately returned it with this indorsement: "Risk one eye. Elihu Root."

It is not often that men go around with

It is not often that men go around with $3,000,000 in dress-suit cases, but that was the amount which two representatives of the government carried into the offices of the Guaranty Trust company in New York one afternoon last week. The gentlemen were messengers of the Insular bureau of the War department and were charged with the delivery of $3,000,000 in Philippine bonds to the trust company, which is fiscal agent of the government for the Philippine islands. Incidentally the government saved something like $600 by having the bonds transported in dress-suit cases instead of by an express company.

The pension office officials are looking anxiously for Boston Corbett, the man who shot John Wilkes Booth and who was thought to be dead. Information has been received, reports the Washington Star, that a man answering the description of Corbett is making his way from Arizona to Kansas with a peddling outfit and the pension agents in that locality have been instructed to look the matter up and determine the man's identity. It is a matter of some importance to Corbett to make himself known, as he has not drawn a pension for a number of years and there remains to his credit in the treasury considerable money.

The records of the pension office show that Corbett enlisted in the Twelfth Regiment of New York Volunteers in April, 1861, but was discharged a few months later. He again enlisted in a New York regiment and was discharged about a year later. Again he enlisted and remained in the service about one month, being mustered out with his company. He enlisted again in the Sixteenth New York cavalry and served to the end of the war. It was while a sergeant in the New York cavalry that Corbett was detailed with the party which pursued the fugitive assassin of President Lincoln after his escape from Washington. Booth was found in a barn and the barn was set afire. The fugitive made a dash for liberty and Sergeant Corbett shot him.

After the war Corbett returned to his home, where he worked at his trade as a hatter, and in 1878 moved to Kansas, taking up a homestead. He divided his time between preaching and farming, and later was placed in an insane asylum. He was discharged from there, however, and that is the last the pension office heard of him.

The question involved is entirely in the identity of the man said to be Corbett. The department is reliably informed that the Arizona peddler is the man they are looking for, but it is desired that the question of identity be established beyond a doubt, and to this end the pension agent in the Kansas district through which the peddler is likely to pass has been requested to look out for him.

A thoughtful young man of Washington was heard to decry the fact the other day that while there is a deluge of don'ts and do's for the bride to follow—how to enter the church, how to behave during the cermony, what to wear, and so on—the bridegroom must shift for himself.

"There is absolutely nothing to guide a man but his own awkward self, and it isn't fair," he said, to a Washington Post man. "From the time a girl is old enough to hear she understands the importance of having things done properly at a wedding, while the prospective groom is something necessary to complete the picture, but a secondary consideration, and nothing short of inspiration can get through a marriage ceremony gracefully.

"In order to impress the bride and spectators that he is enthusiastic about it, he appears with a sort of frozen grin on his face that you expect to melt at any moment and run down his collar. If he is too frightened to respond in a loud voice some of the bride's girl friends will whisper 'that he was unwilling from the first'—again, if he replies in a loud, stern voice, another bunch in another direction of the church will huddle together and express how glad they are that they are not marrying him, while the attitude of many is that they are signing away their life and all worth living for. So I think it about time," concluded the thoughtful young man, "that somebody is writing a few hints on how to behave that we may appear enthusiastic about being married, without being ridiculous and a target for the people to knock at.'"

It pays to be an artist, provided you are the real thing. This statement becomes luminous as one surveys the portrait of Secretary Shaw, just finished by the famous French portrait painter Chartran.

If 1,000 persons were to make a guess as to the length of time consumed by Chartran in painting the portrait, relates a correspondent of the New York Sun, some would say three months, some would put it at a month and probably a few would venture a guess at a week. In truth, the famous Frenchman was precisely eleven hours in finishing the portrait. There were three sittings, or rather standings, two of four hours each and one of three hours. At the end of the last sitting the portrait was finished.

At the beginning of the first sitting Chartran appeared with a fresh canvas and requested the secretary to assume the pose he desired. Mr. Shaw suggested a standing attitude, at the same time straightening up and thrusting his hands half way into his trousers pockets. Chartran did not say a word, but moved his head up or down or to one side, to which Secretary Shaw responded just as silently, until the painter nodded an O. K. and proceeded. Chartran was probably eight feet distant from Secretary Shaw. At no time had he approached nearer. Not a measurement was taken. The head was outlined, then the body, and quickly the figure began to take form and proportion. Chartran worked rapidly, occasionally glancing at the subject. This method continued until the third sitting terminated, and the portrait was pronounced finished.

After the canvas had been handed over to the Treasury department and the artist had departed Private Secretary Edwards proceeded to take some measurements. Before doing this the opinion had been expressed that the head was a trifle larger than natural size and some other assumed slight variations noted. Secretary Shaw submitted to a series of measurements more exacting than are employed in the Bertillon system, and after comparisons had been made with the figure on the canvas it was found that the portrait did not vary from the original a sixteenth part of an inch in any measurement; in fact, the measurements of original and portrait were in almost every instance identical. To the laymen such a degree of visual accuracy is almost inconceivable, but there is no going behind the evidence in this case.

As might be expected, Chartran comes high. His price for a portrait is $6,000. He has been in America several months, painting portraits of noted New Yorkers, and has recently completed portraits of Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Alice, both of which are pronounced gems.

The new portrait of Secretary Shaw is the property of the Treasury department, it being a fixed policy of the government to have a portrait done in oil of each secretary.

PROSPERITY FIGURES.

National Surplus Unchecked by Repealed Taxes.

Buffalo Express.

Notwithstanding the fact that congress abolished all the war taxes in the belief that by so doing the receipts of the government would be so far lessened that the surplus for the year would be materially decreased the indications are that the surplus at the close of the present fiscal year will reach the sum of $45,000,000. Just at present the receipts and expenditures of the government nearly balance. During the month of April the receipts were $43,326,100 and the expenditures $41,763,814, leaving a surplus of $1,562,286. During the ten months of the present fiscal year the total receipts have been $466,419,501 and the expenditures $430,999,855, leaving a surplus of $35,419,646. During the remainder of the year it is thought that the receipts will largely exceed the expenditures, inasmuch as disbursing officers have been drawing for large sums of money, which will in many instances close up the appropriations for the year. Last year for the first ten months the surplus was about $66,000,000.

When congress cut off all war taxes it was feared in some quarters that its action would result, if not in a deficit, then in a surplus so small as to be dangerous. The result of the year so far, with the probabilities of the next two months, has shown that his fear was without foundation. Though the extraordinary expenditures are now met by the ordinary receipts yet there is enough and more than enough to leave a safe balance. This condition has been brought about by the unusual prosperity which the country is enjoying.

GENERAL RISE IN WAGES.

Amicable Settlement of Wage Controversies in Various Trades.

Philadelphia Press.

The advance in wages began last summer and autumn with a 10 per cent increase in the wages of railroad men. The Pennsylvania railroad opened this movement. It was followed by the other trunk lines. The coalers succeeded. The western lines were slower in making the advance and some southern lines have never made it. In the case of the Wabash and New York, New Haven & Hartford strikes were narrowly averted. Strikes took place among railroad machinists in the transcontinental lines, but in general the advance was made. In all, a round 1,000,000 of railroad men received this increase, averaging 10 per cent.

Both anthracite and bituminous miners have received a 10 per cent advance in the past winter, affecting about 500,000 men, for while only a part of this number is organized the rise was general in mines working without an agreement. In the building trades about 50,000 men went on strike a month ago. A large share of these have gone back on a 10 per cent increase, 14,000 in New York alone, and the advance in wages has been general.

There have been many other small trades in which a rise in pay has occurred, but the great manufacturing industries have had no general advance. The strike in woolen mills last year failed. The Lowell cotton strike has not succeeded. In iron and steel the advance occurred two years ago, and there has been none of any serious extent since. But while these extensive trades have shown no change there have been a large number of advances in manufactures of more limited character.

Transportation, coal and building are, however, the chief fields in which a 10 per cent advance has been made. This has been settled in general without collision, upon an amicable consultation—the one great conspicuous exception being the anthracite coal strike. Aside from this there has been a notable change from the past. In many cases the advance in wages has been made without a demand. In all the principle and practice have been conceded of a free consultation through representatives. In the Wabash and in the New York, New Haven & Hartford this only came after a struggle, but this is unusual.

In the past a similar advance would have only come after a bitter struggle. If a settlement and an advance have been amicably reached in all except the anthracite and building strikes it is because as corporations grow larger and the business conditions of a great industry are systematized it becomes constantly easier for all concerned to know when wages can be raised and when they cannot. If this process goes on the rise and fall of wage conditions will be as constant, continuous and visible as the tides.

Fifty Years the Standard

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Awarded
Highest Honors World's Fair
Highest tests U.S. Gov't Chemists

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO

SMILING LINES.

Clarice—Clarence, we must compel those lawyers to settle father's estate.
Clarence—Oh, no; as long as they don't settle it we can imagine there's something left of it.—Detroit Free Press.

Kwater—There's a good deal of common sense in that old saying about "giving the devil his due."
Ascum—How does he get his dew? Do you think there's really any humidity there?—Philadelphia Press.

She—You say your automobile has been acting strangely all day?
He—Yes; it has stopped I don't know how many times.
She—And what are you putting the oil on it for?
He—To stop it stopping.—Yonkers Statesman.

"George is the greatest one you ever saw for gathering mushrooms. Why, he knows more than twenty different kinds."
"I didn't know he was a mycologist."
"He isn't. He's a Presbyterian."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Say," exclaimed the indignant Missourian, "it's time we was puttin' a stop to this graftin' business!"
"What's up now?" asked the other Missourian.
"Some of the republicans, b'gosh, is gittin' a share of the boodle!"—Chicago Tribune.

"So you belong to the Don't Worry club?"
"I do, and I'm glad of it, although my membership compels me to take a few chances."
"In what way?"
"I had to quit looking at the gas meter and weighing my ice."—Washington Star.

WAKENING OF THE FLOWERS.

Boston Transcript.

Down beneath the ground the flowers all
are whispering
Where in cozy trundle beds they've slumbered warm and still;
Crocus blithely called, "Wake up! I feel
the thrill of spring,
Violet and hyacinth and lithesome daffodil.

Gardeners are busy, I can hear their welcome din,
Don't you hear the trowels ting above
your drowsy heads?
They are making pleasant homes for us
to blossom in;
Up, get up and nod to them across the
garden beds.

"Trillium and dandelion, come and take a
peep,
Eager children watch for, so now it's
time to go;
And the sweetest baby came while we were
sound asleep,
She's the Lady Isabel, the fairies told
me so."

Then in every trundle bed the sleepers all
awoke,
Just to hear of Isabel and give her welcoming;
Such a rustling did they make, the gardener's wife upspoke;
"That's the sound of growing things;
we'll have an early spring."

One was sure her eyes of pansy's darkest
blooms were made,
One believed her cheeks were petals off
a jacqueminot;
Cheerful little daisy said: "We'll have a
dress parade,
All for Lady Isabel; oh, let's begin to
grow!

"She will reach her dainty hands to see us
up and dressed,
Clad in yellow, pink and white and blue
as blue can be,
And the one she smiles upon, oh, she will
love the best."
So they all are whispering, "I hope she'll
smile on me."

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