THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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Net total sales ...

Net average sales...... 31,881 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. April showers in May are the latest

Styles in neckwear during the laundry strike in Omaha will favor the widespreading puff.

novelty of the calendar.

If there were nothing to arbitrate, there would be nothing in disagreement between employers and employes.

The final verdict on the interview of General Baldwin is that he never said it. But he is admonished not to do it

Omaha's reputation as an appreciative music loving community is losing nothing through the May musical festival now in progress.

one thing if they accomplish, nothing unless it starts out right, or in other else—they are setting the courts at work words, unless it is organized right. grinding out injunctions.

Every one of the members of the new city council was elected on distinct platform pledges as to certain corporation questions. We shall soon see what we shall see.

these appeals for discordant democrats to get together and prepare to put up an undivided front in the next campaign should be a pointer for local republicans.

On the morning after the election, The Bee's compilation of the returns gave Mayor Moores a plurality of 943 votes. The official canvass makes the plurality 932. We invite attention to this feat in newspaper accuracy.

Indianapolis is also making preparations to project itself into the competition for the location of the big national nominating conventions of next year. If Indianapolis is not careful it will make a lifelong enemy of St. Louis.

To avoid complications of the Allgood variety, future civil service examinations in the south would have to include a question as to whether the applicant's skin is white or black. That would be civil service with a vengeance.

Bryan democrats of Iowa are at work lining up their forces with a view to capturing the machinery of the party them, but the observance of these comby controlling the next state convention. In Iowa there is nothing else but the machinery of the party for the democrats to capture.

The democratic reorganizers are said to have picked out already the man so organized as to uphold the rights of they will put forward to be the chairman of the next democratic national committee. Mr. Bryan's comment is sure to be that the reorganizers are a triffe premature.

By entertaining in succession President Roosevelt and Congressman Cannon, who is to be the next speaker of the house, Nebraska has had as its guests within two weeks the two men in the nation who wield the greatest political power.

Tacoma and Scattle are engaged in an acrimonious quarrel over the ar rangements for the entertainment of President Roosevelt and party on their visit to Puget Sound points. If the contention is not ended by the time the president arrives, President Roosevelt is just the man to take the reins into his own hands and cut the knot with a single slash.

The railroad tax agents are camping down at Lincoln. They draw fat salaries out of the money they save the ratiroads by unloading on to private property owners the taxes properly assessable against the fallroads. The people have no paid agents to represent them except the state officers, who constitute the members of the state assessing board.

President Roosevelt on his western tour there is no abatement of enthusiasm in the greetings extended to him by the people of the various states he is traversing. If anything, the reports would indicate that the receptions accorded the president in the far west are as cordial and as genial as those which awaited him in the more central states and which are sure to be extended again when he makes his return trip through this section. In a word, the enthusiasm aroused by the president among the great mass of the people throughout the entire western half of the continent has involves two requisites-first the means never had a counterpart in the history

of the republic.

of this remarkable demonstration is due Both of these prerequisites must come to the exalted character of the position as the result of an educational camof chief magistrate, which always by paign and it is in this educational campopularity of Theodore Roosevelt, who to their opportunities. has added to the respect due to the office popular confidence in his intentions and that have endeared them to the public and won for them the popular plaudits, but none of them have appealed with the same combination of personal elements to the esteem of their countrymen and to the feelings of our whole citizenship. Especially in the west, where the democratic spirit prevails to a greater degree than in the east, the common every-day people are thoroughly satisfied that President Roosevelt is not only one of them, but pretends to be no different from what he is, and that he is in fact the people's president as against the claims of special interests, no matter how powerful they may be. It is realized that the office of president of the United States is the greatest among governments of human kind, but to the enthusiasm for the office is added the enthusiasm for the man.

That President Roosevelt should meet with such warm welcomes in constant succession through the west must be gratifying to patriotic citizens everywhere. It affords new evidence of the unifying forces at work in the nation and must impress the president with a sense of the firm loyalty of the western people to the interests of the country as a whole. It is moreover easy to predict that this enthusiasm for the president will continue to be manifested to the very end of his sojourn in the western states.

SHOULD START RIGHT.

Although the new city council will not enter upon its duties for two weeks, a word of caution to its members at this time may not be out of place. A legislative body, whether municipal, state or national, cannot hope to make a credit-

meet popular expectations was chiefly due to the fact that it was organized idential nomination-not that Mr. Clevethe house and senate were both organized by the corporations, for the corpora- the time comes no one will be surprised tions and against the people. It was a matter of notoriety that every committee in which the railroad corporations and their allies, the telephone, telegraph and insurance companies and other powerful combinations were interested, was packed to obstruct and defeat legislation demanded by the people and to expedite legislation demanded by the

corporation combine. It goes without saying that the same results will follow in the new city council if its committees are packed in the interests of the corporations and against the taxpayers. This does not necessarily imply that the taxpayers of Omaha are hostile to the railroads and franchised corporations as such, nor is there any popular demand that the new council should be arrayed against the corporations. What the rank and file of the taxpaying citizens of Omaha demand and expect of the new council is that it shall be so organized as to protect the interests of all classes without favor to any special interest. The corporations are entitled to fair treatment and the city should scrupulously observe every compact it has made with pacts should not be a jug-handled affair. The corporations are always able to protect themselves against any breach of contract with the city, but the new board of directors of the corporation known as the City of Omaha should be

the city in its dealings with the corporasubserviency of the outgoing council majority of corporate influence has been so pronounced and flagrant that public sentiment was overwhelmingly against their renomina-If the new councilmen heed the lesson taught by the recent campaign they will endeavor to avoid the breakers on which the old council combine

was stranded and set ashore.

BOOKER WASHINGTON'S SOLUTION. That great negro educator, Booker T. Washington, is untiring in his advocacy of industrial education as the solution of the race. He has been making a series of addresses in Chicago, explaining in even more lucid language than he usually employs the plan in which he has put all his faith for the uplifting of his own race. Whether we agree that all the negro needs is education or that he must be safeguarded in his rights in other directions also, what Mr. Washington says is to be commended as impressing upon the negro the imperative necessity of helping himself rather than of depending upon tion was not interlined by General Wood, others to work out his salvation for We accordingly withdraw the charge unhlm. To quote a few pithy sentences: qualifiedly, with sincere apologies to Gen-

NO ARATEMENT OF ENTHURISM. (compete with white men, who now, by It is plain that with the progress of reason of better brain work, have taken

away from him many of his trudes. A mistake was made, when after the civil war all attention to the education of the negro was directed along intellectual and religious lines. These were and are important, but what the negro needed most was industrial training. The real solution of the race problem is to be made on an industrial and economic basis.

There is little race prejudice shown the buying of corn, for instance. No one cares whether the corn was raised by a white man or a black man. What we need to do is to train the negro so that he can raise as good corn and raise it as cheaply as the white man. Then he will become valuable member of society.

To carry out this program, of course and facilities for providing the educational work, and, second, the hearty While no one will gainsay that much co-operation of the negroes themselves. itself commands respect, yet the in paign that Booker Washington is extensity of the enthusiasm displayed on erting his most useful efforts by openthe occasion of the present tour cannot ing the eyes of the white people to be explained except by the personal their duty and waking up the negroes

His own institution at Tuskegee undoubtedly conferring invaluable beneadmiration for his abilities. Many pre- fits upon the negro students who share vious presidents have exhibited traits in the advantages of its instruction, but is doing still more useful work as the and the model for other similar institutions sure to be developed in various parts of the black belt in the south.

Commenting on the Omaha city elecand surest way to beat a man is to knock him out of the nomination and thus prevent him running at all." The offense, overtaken in his guilt. fact is, however, that the man who was put up as an independent candidate had previously been knocked out of the republican nomination after a fair and square primary fight, but that did not prevent him from accepting a nomination from the populists and heading the movement of the bolting republicans. The best way to beat a man may be to knock him out of a nomination, but under the peculiar political ethics of the bolters' brigade here, it is no assurance that he will not run anyway.

Court injunctions against scalpers prohibiting them from dealing in railroad excursion tickets issued for particular occasions promise to become the regular of this method of achieving their end they would not have wasted so much time trying to force anti-scalping laws

In a transaction that involves millions to the taxpayers of the city, it is well to go slow and make sure of every step. In the appraisement of the water works under the purchase clause of the contract, the city's interests must be as we may be sure the water company All these strikes are accomplishing able record for itself and its members will be amply able to look after itself.

gt men per production 1 A The failure of the late legislature to self to say that Grover Cleveland is not a candidate for the democratic preswrong. It was an open secret at the land has expressly deglared himself, but to see Mr. Vilas himself in the lists.

Whenever Omaha is redistricted into wards, the division must be made in conformity with the intent and letter of the charter making each of them as nearly equal in population as may be. Arbitrary gerrymandering with a view to subserving personal interests would not be a compliance with the law.

A Bold Defi.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The packers are a desperate lot of men They have started in to convince the coun try that meat prices can be advanced right in the face of the vegetable season.

An Awful Prospect. Chicago Chronicle If the Cleveland boom continues to grow and take up space Colonel Bryan will

shortly be called for an enforcement of the law against blockading the sidewalk. In a Smiling Mood, Tekamah Journal.

Nebraska, when she smiles as she has

been doing the past few days, makes us all in love with her and causes us to forget such ugly moods as she showed last week An Inch at a Time,

New York World.

Ten cents increase each month in the

onth, but as a settled policy of the coal onepolists it resembles cutting off a dog's tail an inch at a time so that it may not hurt the dog so much.

Far-Fetched Distinctions. Springfield Republ The attempt to draw a distinction between three continuous presidential terms and three terms not continuous is rather weak. Better repudiate the third-term tradition outright than try to pretend that it could be preserved with a president serving his third term under any circumstances.

Evidently He's All Right.

Chicago Chronicle. man Folk of St. Louis continues to justify the opinion that he carries more ommon sense and discretion to the square inch than any other figure prominent in the public eye just now. His refusal of the tender of a house and lot from his admirers on the ground that he receives a salary fo doing his duty is a reinforcement of this

Apologies for a Slander.

New York Evening Post. On May 1 the Evening Post stated that General Leonard Wood had inspired an article in the North American Review for 1900, written by Lieutenant James E. Runcie, and attacking Wood's predecessor, General Brooks. It was added that there were in the manuscript interlinein the handwriting of General Wood. In making this assertion, we depended not alone upon our Havana correspondent, whom we had every reason to think trustworthy, but also upon an explicit statement made to us by one in au thority in the office of the Review. misinformed, and that the article in ques-What we want to do for the negro is to eral Wood. It is not necessary to add that oring him up to such a standard of in our Havana correspondent ceases to be bring him up to such a standard of in-telligence and skill in labor that he can such with this date.

THE CONVICTION OF AMES.

Minneapolis Tribune: The verdict of guilty for Dr. Ames is a verdict of acquittal for Minneapolis. The shame under which the city has writhed for a year is wiped out. It could have been wiped out in no other way. The conviction of lesser tools was necessary, but inconclusive. Only the punishment of the contriver and chief executive of the corrupt graft could vindicate our good name.

Chicago Record-Herald: While there are eight other indictments against Ames, involving bribery and conspiracy, the trial just closed has elicited testimony which appears to be conclusive proof that his venality was continuous and systematic and had wide ramifications. Whatever decision may be rendered under these indictments, the political career of the exmayor is closed and he stands convicted of looting and betraying the city that conferred upon him its highest honor and ommitted to him its most important

Chicago Tribune: It is something of a novelty to see a mayor convicted of a penitentiary offense. Usually a subordinate suffers for the offense in which they both shared and the world cynically despairs of reform at the top. Minneapolis has set the country an example and given other mayors warning. Its shame is a mark of its municipal progress, and, although perfection is a long way off, it can now say with Chicago, "I am myself indifferent

Minneapolis Journal: When we speak pioneer in negro industrial education, of it without a feeling of pity for the wretched old man who stands before his spectacle without a feeling of pity, but sympathy is another proposition. tion, the Norfolk Press rises to remark pathy palliates and excuses. There is no committed, no matter how genuine and sincere a pity for the perpetrator of this

PERSONAL NOTES.

Another Spanish gunboat has beraised from the bottom of Manila bay bearing the autograph George Dewey. James H. Wolff, a colored man, has been elected junior vice commander of the Grand Army of the Republic of Massachusetts, the first time a negro has been so henored in that state.

Dr. Lorenz has been requested to confine his operations to his own country. There is not enough leg-pulling in America to keep home doctors busy.

Vice President Thomas A. Hendricks of at Madison, in that state, and his widow has given \$25,000 for the erection of a library in his memory there.

Frank D. Underwood, president of the order. If the railroads had only thought Eric Railroad company, began his career as a deckhand on a ferry-boat on the Potomac river, where he received a salary of \$40 a month.

Counsel for former Mayor Ames, through congress and state legislatures. Minneapolis, convicted of bribery, offered of the president and his wife-Theodore the defense that he suffered from incipient and Annic-and thirteen letters also paresis. This is supported by the fact that when first accused he said he was being hounded by the newspapers. Ex-Governor Johnson of the Chickasaw

nation is a man of good address, polished and courtly and so well up in the civilization of the white man that no one would carefully guarded by our public officers think him of aborigine stock except for his coal-black hair and the suggestion of copper hue. Mrs. Ella Renahaw, widow of Captain

F. T. Renshaw, was buried on Thursday besides the grave of her husband, by special permit from the government. She was the first woman in fifty years to be buried there with a naval parade and salute The sultan is said to be a wonder with a opening of the legislative session that as a political mind reader Mr. Vilas has revolver and is one of the finest shots in

supreme confidence in himself. When the world. He always has a few in his clothes and is usually looking for an assassin. Recently he dropped a gardener in the palace gardens who came from behind a tree suddenly. The sultan is quick man, and, as they say in the west, "some sudden with his artillery. The court has decided that A. J. Patter

son, the defaulting city treasurer of Clyde, Kan., must go to the penitentiary for three Mr. Patterson is the ingen tleman who advanced the plea that inasmuch as the city obtained its money illegally by licensing "joints," he had a right to appropriate it for his own use. The district court could not be induced to regard this plea as admissible, so the defaulter goes to jail.

MUST SERVE ALL ALIKE.

Meaning of the Decision in the Rail rond Cut Rate Case. Chicago Inter Ocean.

The decision of Federal Judges Grosscup and Philips in making permanent injunctions issued in March, 1902, forbidding fourteen western railways to discriminate between shippers, sweepingly affirms the right of congress to regulate the conduct common carriers and to compel them to serve all citizens alike.

Complaints were made that these railways discriminated between shippers in charges made for carrying packing house products and grain. It was alleged, and would appear to have been proved, that in a given grain-growing district the rallways price of coal is not very serious in any one gave rates so much lower to favored buyers and shippers that others were driven out

"There is no question," observes court, "but that such conduct is contrary to law. The interstate commerce act confers upon each citizen the right to have his products transported by common carriers at rates equal to those of his competitor."

There was a further question before action to enforce this right, the railways contending that the shippers who claimed to be injured must individually bring suit. This contention the court swept aside with the remark:

"The alleged violation of rights is by common carriers, servants of the government, which the government may regulate. The injured persons are so numerous, and the injury to each so infinitesimal, that it is the duty of the government to assert such rights for the injured parties.'

It is really remarkable that the railways counsel should have made such a contention. If a man place a locked gate across a public street and attempt to make those who pass pay him for opening it, it is not necessary for each man so held up to bring suit to recover what he has paid. It is the duty of the local government to remove the obstruction.

Really the most remarkable fact in modern economic history is that rallway managers should still cling to the power to discriminate between purchasers-that they should still insist that Smith's dollar is not as good as Jones' dollar when it comes to buying transportation. The fact that railway earnings, both gross and net, business conditions being equal, always increase when discrimination is not practiced. clearly proves that discrimination is not to the interest of those who have invested their money in the railways.

Discrimination in rates is the practice that has brought to the railways nearly all their troubles. It is an unfair business It is an abuse of power to the injury of all for the benefit of a few. It is a denial of equality. The agitation against it will not cease until it is stopped absolutely

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Minor Scenes and Incidents Sketched

on the Spot. Hundreds of people who are nursing rievances against individuals in the postal advice on how to do things, are deluging the postmaster general with letters. enormous mail from these proline sources are not the least of Mr. Payne's troubles these days. These letters cover every imaginable feature of the mail service One man, who says he has been a lifelong republican objects to the way in which his postmaster hands out letters and demands the offender's removal. Another declared that unless the postoffice is forthwith moved into his store he will never vote the republican ticket. Still another in a small town charges the postmaster with rubbering through postal cards and refusing permit customers to read them. It is s mighty hard task to please all kinds of

A good sized crop of libel suits has grown out of the Postoffice department scandals. The chief of the supply division is seeking to recover \$15,000 or \$20,000 for alleged injury to his character, growing out of the remark of some one that the official in question had been guilty of fraudulent practices. A manufacturer of rubber stamps, who does a large business furnish ing supplies to the Postoffice department, has brought a suit for libel against a brother manufacturer, who charged that the Washington man was selling poor stuff to the government at fancy prices. of it as a happy result we do not think likely that before the last of the postal scandal has been heard of there will be other suits of a similar nature. One reafellow townsmen today numiliated, dis- son that some newspapers have fought shy honored, ruined in reputation and near his of the so-called frauds in the Postoffice deend. No one can view such a miserable partment has been the unreliable character of information that has been spread about concerning certain officials who have been charged with wrong doing. It is posthat "the result proves that the best palliation, no excuse possible in the mind sible to hear almost anything against pracof any right thinking person for the offense | tically every official in the department, but the real facts will not be known until Mr. Bristow makes his report, then it will be up to the president to see that the guilty are punished.

To those who are influenced by the old

superstition of sitting down to table thirteen in number, an invitation from president to dine at the White house the new state service of china, manufactured by the famous firm of Wedgwood, may well be looked at askance. Whether intentionally or by accident, relates Collier's Weekly, the mystic number is curtransaction by which the service was ordered. Any one who visits the St. Louis Exposition may observe the former, as the service is to be placed there on view. To of the future. America's contributions to begin with, there are, of course, thirteen Indiana was a graduate of Hanover college, stars and thirteen bars in the shield, representing the original thirteen states of the union. In one claw the eagle grasps thirteen bolts, and in the other an olive branch upon which there are thirteen leaves and thirteen berries. The pinions of the eagle, too, have thirteen feathers, and it will be found that there are thirteen letters in the motto "E Pluribus Unum." Further, there are thirteen letters in the Christian names Staffordshire, the county in England in which the Wedgewood ware is manufactured, but perhaps the most significant fact of all in this respect is, that the service was delivered on Friday the 13th of February of this year.

Under these circumstances it would seem to require only a party of thirteen to make any one sensitive of such matters search his mind diligently for an excuse to absent himself from the table.

President Roosevelt will have mmissions in the army to dispose of after provision has been made for the members of this year's graduating class at West Point and for the enlisted men who pass the final examinations for promotion. There are now twenty-five vacancles in the cavalry, fourteen in the artillery and eighty-six in the infantry, 125 in all, says the Brooklyn Eagle. There are ninety-three members of the first class at West Point, not counting the one foreigner who, of course, wil not be commissioned There are seventeen vacancies in the corps of engineers which will provide places for ome of the West Pointers. Then there are seventeen vacancies in the pay department and two in the judge advocate general's department, in addition to which there are sleven vacancies to be filled in the signal corps, and if these latter places are re garded as constituting vacancies in the line by reason of transfers of line lieutenants to the signal corps, there will be thirty-five or forty additional commissions available, or in the neighborhood of 150 second lieutenancies. This will assuredly provide some places for civilian candidates of which there are a large number, but, of course, these will not be appointed until after the West Point graduates and the promoted enlisted men have been taken

"Mr. Roosevelt's White House, astounding though it is as a sudden development, writes David Graham Phillips in Collier's. is but the crude beginning of the Washington of tomorrow. But it is a beginninga most audacious move on the part of one of the most audacious men who ever rose to first place in the republic

"This year the White House demand upon congress for running expenses leaped from the customary \$25,000 to \$60,000. Mr. Roosevelt's salary is just under \$1,000 a week and as he evidently believes the people expect the president to spend his salary upon the embellishment of the position, it appears that the new White House the new court is now costing on the average in the neighborhood of \$2,000 a week, half from the pocket of the people, the other half from Mr. Roosevelt's private pocket. As the heavy expense is crowded into five months of the year-December to court whether the government could take action to enforce this right, the railways new White House is costing during the season not far from \$3,000 a week. This means that the new departure has certainly doubled and has perhaps trebled the cost of the White House court-for most presidents have contributed about half their salary toward holding court and have called on congress for a supplement ary appropriation of \$35,000 a year."

DO THEY PAY TOO MUCH!

High Freight Rates and Low Taxes Reflects the Bailroad Policy. Kearney Hub. The railroads of Nebraska ask the State

Board of Equalization to reduce the rate of taxation on their property in this state, insisting that they are paying too much in proportion to the taxation of other prop-It is not probable that the board will erty. grant their request, nor is it probable that the board will make a raise. The question has been pretty well threshed out during the last year, the railroads especially having spent considerable money to educate the people of the state on the question.

Whether railroad property is taxed more heavily than other property is a matter open for debate, with the presumption that is not true, but if indeed it may be true, then it follows that if their taxation is to be lowered the public would have reason to expect a substantial reduction in freight rates by way of compensation.

It is to be expected that the railroad cor porations will stick for all that they can get in the way of favors from legislatures and benefits from executive officers, will oppose higher taxation as well as cheaper

rates, and will in short endeavor to get

all they can and keep everything they can get. That is the corporation theory, and it not a bad one-for the corporation. As a matter of fact, the railroad situation

n Nebraska as regards rates and taxes can service and the thousands ever ready with be overhauled in two directions without deing injustice to the railroad companies. In the first place the rates in certain classes and on certain commodities should un doubtedly be lowered, and in the next place the scheme of taxation should comprehend an equitable eliding scale on franchises de pending on the extent of the net earnings.

WEALTH OF AMERICAN PROPLE.

Computed at One Hundred Thousand Millions by U. S. Treasurer.

Ellis H. Roberts in New York World. Twenty years have added to the inhabi tants of the United States numbers nearly equal to our total population just before the civil war. In the same period the wealth of the American people has more than doubled and has reached a hundred thousand million dollars.

Our stock of money in circulation is greater per capita than that of any other nation, save France and the South American states, while our gold per capita is exceeded only by South Africa, Australia and France, and our growth in both these items is not equalled anywhere else, so that the gross gold in our treasury surpasses the Gray commission has truly said that the volume ever gathered before under single

never matched in the history of the world. This is due to a rextless activity and an on the denial to labor of the right to orefficiency of production which have not yet ganize or the right to strike or the right reached their maximum. Improvements al- to collective bargaining has no moral right ways increasing in communication and to exist. Moreover, it is foredoomed to transportation consolidate our people and disastrous failure. render them more homogeneous.

Perils exist, like over-exploitation in en terprise, the terrible prevalence of crimes of violence and of strikes in many branches f industry. But the expenditure for education in

reased more than 25 per cent per capita in two decades, and the Immense private gifts for colleges, charities, churches and men are meek as a lamb when the head of libraries, :liuminate both the present and a combine tells them they can't have lumthe future. The tendencies to arbitration between capital and labor, and between nations, emphasized by recent examples on a large scale, promise peace within our how much a man pays for labor is noorders and, let us hope, throughout the world

Before two decades pass we shall add as it is the employer's. A o our population more than the present total population of any other country in feudal system survives today in successful the world, save Russia. India and China, business men, who are apt to be intolerant and possibly Germany. Our wealth will in crease in a still larger ratio. Already our lously repeated in the crest, and even in the achievements lift the republic to a fore-

most place in our foreign relations. What has been gained in twenty years past is the seed for the grander harvests civilization, to the amelioration of mankind, to the peace of the world, will grow and not diminish, and her rank among the nations must move forward to primacy in all that is noblest and most worthy.

WHY BE GOOD!

How the Chicago Bad Boy is Trained and Educated. Chicago Tribune

The announcement to the effect that the inmates of the county jail are to be provided with facilities for physical culture brings the reader again to that paradox of modern civilization by which a young man of exemplary character gets fewer advantages and opportunities than the young man who preseveres in a disregard for law. Take two boys in an jurban tenemen district as illustrations. One boy is good. He attends school regularly. He is in a room in which there are twice as many boys as there ought to be and in which the courses of instruction may have practically nothing to do with th life to which he is destined. After a few years of perfunctory study he reaches his industrial majority-14-and he begins to work. He has learned no trade. His 'general culture" is not exactly efforescent. His chances of becoming anything better than an unskilled employe are

slight. How much better would it have been for him if he had been bad! First, he would have been sent to a school for truants. There he would have got much better food than at home and, in general, much better physical conditions. Also, he would have had instruction much more adapted to his wants, because he would have been given a large amount of manual training.

After he was released from the school for truants, if he only had sense enough to keep on being bad, he would escape going to work and he would be sentenced to a school for delinquents where his education would be continued. More games! More discipline! More mapual training! All supervised by experts in the sciences of pedagogy and criminology.

Having become too old for the school for delinquents, our boy now proceeds to a reformatory. The good boy, whom we took leave of some time ago, is explating his plety in a printing establishment in which he tries to develop his faculties by means of shoving several thousand pamphlets a day through the throat of a stapler. Our bad boy, shrewdly sticking to his reformatory, gets lots of physical exercise, plenty of reading in the library, and a final fitting for his trade in the elaborately fitted reformatory tool shop. He steps out into the world at the age of 20 a trained American workman, uninjured by excessive toil as a boy, and prepared to use his skill in some trade in which skill means large wages.

will not submit to compulsion and state

THE OLD RELIABLE

Absolutely Pure THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

intervention in industrial contests. The labor union which depends for success on violence and lawlessness has no right to These are tokens of a material progress exist. It is equally true that the employers' association which depends for success

> Running One's Own Business. Portland Oregonian. It is commendable to a man to want to

un his own business. But it should not escape notice that contractors who fly all to pieces at interference from their work ber or brick. Another weak point in this resolution to run one's own business without regard to others lies in the fallacy that body's business but his own. It is just as much the employe's business deal of the old arrogance of the of the unsuccessful and inferior. There is too much of the disposition to treat the employe as a poor slave who must take what the employer throws him and be

POINTED REFLECTIONS.

"If a fairy should appear to you and offer you three wishes," said the imaginative young woman, "what would you do?" "I'd sign the pledge," answered the matter-of-fact man.—Washington Star:

"I never enjoyed a stroll with my lady friends quite as much as I do now." "Why is that?" "Because it's too late for oysters and too early for ice cream."—Cleveland Plain

"I wonder how to answer this," said the new query editor. "Here's a correspondent who wants to know what's a good thing to take inkstains out of white serge." "That's easy," replied the snake editor. "A pair of scissors."—Philadelphia Press.

Excited Woman-Mr. Policeman, could you tell me if the streets have been swept since I dropped my purse?
Policeman-What time inst year did you drop it, ma'am?—Baltimore American. Harry-Well, I'm glad enough the base all season has reopened. ball season has reopened.
Charley—You are very fond of the game, then?
Harry—No; not particularly; but it gives a fellow something to talk about that he understands, don't you know.—Boston Transcript.

"He doesn't look as if he had energy enough to run a race."

"Well, I don't think he would race with another man, but even a lazy fellow can get up a good deal of energy when his personal safety depends upon beating a bull-dog to the gate."—Chicago Post.

He-That's absurd. Do you think I'm as big a fool as I look? She—I think that if you aren't you have a great deal to be thankful for.—New York

"I notice you begin your letter to him: 'Dr. Sir.' That's very slovenly."
"Why so?"
"It's ridiculous to make 'Dr.' an abbreviation for 'Dear.'"
"Who said anything about 'Dear?' I know what I'm doing. He owes me \$10."—
Philadelphia Press.

WHERE OLD GLORY GOES.

W. D. Nesbit in Chicago Tribune. Up and down in all the lands and all the Up and down in all the lands and all the seas between;
Brave and hold against the sky, and clear and fair and clean;
Winding through the wilderness, or on the beaten track;
Half the way around the world—and more than that, and back.
Whither will Old Glory go? But whither has it gone?
Mark the way of honor that it has not smiled upon.

Snapping from the halyard blocks of argosy and fleet: Fluttering to fife and drum that time the o'er the sands-It has led a starry way-a way through all the lands. Whither will Old Glory go? But whither has it gone? Where the spot it has not held the glory of the dawn?

Men have gone beneath it o'er the hills and o'er the waves.

Wen have gone beneath it o'er the hills and o'er the waves.

Men have gone beneath it o'er the hills and o'er the waves.

Men feel its caresses while they slumber in their graves.

Red and white and blue it glows against the bending sky.

Bringing everywhere it goes new luster to the eye.

Whither will Old Glory go? But whither has it gone?

Tell the miles it has not traced—the way it has not won!



tects. Even after you have the severe cold, or the hard cough of bronchitis, la grippe, or asthma, you may come off conqueror with this standard family cough medicine. More than this:

Consumption itself may be cured. In the first stages, nearly all; later on, not so many. Your doctor will gladly tell you why this medicine has such soothing and healing power.

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