THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

plaints of irregularities in delivery be addressed to City Circulation De-

OFFICES. Omaha—The Bee Building, Twen-South Omaha—City Hall Building, Twen-y-fith and M Streets. Council Bluffs—19 Pearl Street. Chicago—1649 Unity Building. New York—23% Park Row Building. Washington—St Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE. Communications relating to news and edi-oria, matter should be addressed: Umaha toria: matter should be ad Bee, Editorial Department. REMITTANCES.

Remit by draft, express or postal order, ayable to The Bee Publishing Company. Only 2-cent stamps accepted in payment of all accounts. Personal checks, except on make or eastern exchange and accepted. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
George B. Taschuck, secretary of The Bee
Publishing Company, being duly sworn,
says that the actual number of full and
complete copies of The Daily, Morning
Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the
month of April, 1903, was as follows: 16.....31,60031,770 ..31,540 ... 22,500 18......31,530 .. 29,150 20.....31,58029,580

21.....31,48031,55031,53031.670 .87,170 12..... 29,410 ..31,970 13......31,920 . 31.550 ...31,550 30......31,130 15......31,660950,360 Total Less unseld and returned copies ... 10,423

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of May, A. D. 1902.

M. B. HUNGATE,

(Seal.) Notary Public. Ernest Stuht wants to get back into the council by getting Back out of the

Net total sales......939,937

81,331

The county judge would not be happy unless he inherited at least one election contest out of every election held in Omaba.

The first of May was designated as the day for strikes. Why not designate the first of June as the day to celebrate the strike settlements?

It is hard to have confidence in the good intentions of a government like that of Russia when it has forfeited by its actions all claim upon our confidence.

that the strike in Omaha has been costing \$41,000 a day. It takes a prosperous community to afford such luxuries.

No complaint can be made that University of Nebraska students are not advertising department of their alma

The experience of the monitor Arkansas in navigating the Mississtppi will make it necessary to select a flatboat fleet to represent the navy next year at the St. Louis exposition.

The South Omaha Commercial club proposes to reorganize. Why not consolidate the Commercial clubs of South Omaha and Omaha and reorganize both on a progressive, broad-guage basis?

Chicago may be depended on to be careful not to ask Governor Yates to redeem his promise to convene the legislature in extra session to straighten out possible kinks in its new municipal ownership street railway law.

The decision of the federal court that postmasters are liable for the reimbursement of government funds stolen by burglars while in their possession is likely to create a small sized boom in the burglar insurance business.

Tom Patterson's Denver News refers to Editor Norman E. Mack as voicing the demand of the Cleveland democrats. Mr. Mack must have fooled the Bryanites mightily when he made them believe he was voicing the sentiments of the apostle of free silver.

Interior department officials declare that the illegal fencing of public lands has been carried to a greater extent in Nebraska than in any other state in the union. That explains why the pressure for some legislation to permit the refrom Nebraska.

The proposed re-subdivision of Omaha into thirteen wards to make room for four holdover councilmen has fallen through for the present, but the provisions of the charter that permit an addition of four new wards may serve a good purpose in the no distant future when South Omaha shall be annexed to

If the president of the Business Men's not deal with labor unions, but with in- the council. dividual employes. The president of the on their pay roll, have not only recogof their employes.

ROOSEVELTS PRIENDS.

Roosevelt for the nomination by the republican national convention of 1904. This sentiment in favor of the president dict with almost absolute certainty that selves for the four remaining places. the man whom the republicans of the

Theodore Roosevelt. There has been some talk as to what Ohlo will say about the nomination of Roosevelt. It is a question of some importance. The center of republican polithe pivotal republican state of the nathan does the state of Ohio.

Who are the friends of Roosevelt in Ohio? That is a question that will be answered at the coming convention of the Ohio republicans. There is at this time a diversity of opinion as to what ought to be done, but we predict that the republicans of Ohio will indorse Theodore Roosevelt for nomination by the next republican national convention.

MUST HAVE EQUAL TRADE BIGHTS. There is today no greater consideration respecting our foreign relations than that which applies to our interests in the far East. In every other direction there is no doubt or question as to what the possibilities are of this country obtaining its share in the markets of the world. To all intents and purposes it is practically assured that not only what we have obtained but what we will win will be held. In regard to the far East the question is as to what shall be done to promote American progress in that quarter of the world.

A Washington dispatch says that this government is prepared to insist that commercial privileges for American merchants in Manchuria shall be equal to No danger of race suicide for Uncle those enjoyed by the merchants of other Sam-when the immigration complement nations, Russia included. The statement for the year is already a record breaker. is made that the State department will absolutely insist that the Russian government shall conform to certain conditions and promises that have been made and in which there was every reason to have confidence. It is a perfectly proper attitude for our government and will be approved by a majority of the American people. There has been some talk about the ancient friendship of Russia for the United States and nobody will deny that that country has been our friend in the past. Americans remember with gratitude all for this republic in the years gone by the same as the city deposits? Someone has figured it out to a cent and especially its sympathy in the vital struggle for the maintenance of the gov ernment. Neither our government nor our people will ever forget what Russia did for us in that great emergency and American gratitude will ever go out to that nation for that evidence of its doing their best to help along the free friendship. But we cannot be reasonably expected on that account to surrender any of the great rights and privileges which we enjoy in China or elsewhere

> counter to any Russian interests. The simple fact is that at this time. more than ever before, the United States is in a position which compels it to make a declaration in antagonism to any movement on the part of Russia that may prove hostile to the interests of this country in the far East. The question of entangling alliances is a less serious matter than is that of having our commerce properly protected in a part of the world in which we have a great and growing interest. The world knows the American position in regard to China and that position must be maintained.

> > THE REDISTRICTING DECISION.

The decision denying the right of the taxpaying citizen to relief by injunction against the Hascall redistricting ordinance may be supported by law precedents and may be without harmful re- property? sults for the present, but it seems to us to place the people of Omaha completely at the mercy of scheming councilmen without opportunity for appeal to the courts usually supposed to be ready to do equity at all times. Under this decision, not only can no

suit be brought unless some special damage is suffered by the complainant in addition to his interest as a member of the community and as a taxpaying-property owner, but the subject matter of redistricting is entirely within the discretion of the council, irrespective of the charter requirement that the population of the various wards must be as nearly equal tention of the fences has been greatest as may be. The requirement of approximate equality is therefore nullified, and if the Hascall ordinance making one ward contain four times as many voters as another is legally within the power vested in the council, then an ordinance making one ward contain forty times the number of voters in another ward would be equally valid. The outgoing councilmen could, with impunity, construct for themselves wards out of the single block in which they happen to reside, making a district containing a mere handful of voters and barring out association only had his way he would all possible competitors for the place in

A still more complicated contingency Business Men's association has had no outlined by Attorney Weaver for the occasion, so far as can be learned, to complainants is opened up by this pecudeal with unions, but men at the head liar decision. The interpretation put by of extensive business concerns, such as the court upon the new charter amendthe packing bouses and other industrial ment is that the outgoing council can concerns, that carry thousands of men legally obliterate the old ward lines and divide the city into thirteen new wards; nized the existence of the unions, but that for all wards which have sitting have dealt with the representatives of members of the council, those councillabor unions without turning over their men shall hold over for three years; that property or their business into the hands only in wards left without any repre-

you will find that a majority of repub- bunched in the four new wards. There licans will be in favor of Theodore would be eighteen councilmen claiming thirteen seats, but the nine repudinted holdovers would have no one to contest against them, while the nine men with will not only last, but will be strength- fresh commissions from the people ened in the future, so that we may pre- would have to fight it out among them-

We certainly have a right to question nation will have to vote for next year is the soundness of a ruling that makes ing to curb its arrogance. possible such an outcome.

FARMING OUR COUNTY FUNDS.

For more than ten years the city of tics today is in Ohio. The chairman of funds deposited in the various banks by Moy's laundry were receiving \$15 to \$13 the republican national committee is in the city treasurer. During the first few per week and struck for a 100 per cent adthat state. In a certain sense Ohio is years following the enactment of the to impair the labor market to any alarming depository law the county as well as the extent. tion. There is no question that today city was allowed 3 per cent on the balno other state in the union exerts a ances in the city and county depositorgreater influence upon American politics les, but when the rate of interest was reduced to 2 per cent by the banks the county treasurers ceased making any returns of interest on deposits under the plea that the depository law fixed 3 per cent as the minimum rate at which the county funds could be lawfully loaned out.

> For nearly five years not a penny has been turned over by the treasurers of Douglas county on the public funds deposited by them in the banks, but it is an open secret that these deposits have earned interest for somebody. Attento protect the interests of the taxpayers and compel an accounting for interest dian of public funds, have stuffed cotton into their ears and refused to hear anything about this.

The late legislature amended the depository law so as to remove all further excuse for the practice of farming our public funds for private gain by reducing the minimum at which county funds could be loaned out from 3 to 2 per cent. There is, therefore, nothing on the statutes that would bar the county treasurer from following the example of the city treasurer by inviting proposals from the banks for the county funds and requiring them to pay at least 2 per cent on the balances. But although the law was passed with an emergency clause and has been in effect since April 1, no steps have yet been taken to put it into effect.

County Treasurer Elsasser's exhibit of public funds in his custody May 1 shows many individuals in this country. They kets cheaply and promptly. This move-910.55, or a fraction over a quarter of a million dollars, which at 2 per cent fer to the supervision of Fourth Assistant system of education boys were kept at year, or \$423 per month. Is there any servative treatment as far as he is congood reason why the law should not be enforced without further delay? Why that the Russian government has done should not the county deposits be treated fiscal year. After that the policy he adopts depopulation committee of the Central and which now amounts to \$138,000,000 a year, fiscal year. After that the policy he adopts depopulation committee of the Central and or nearly \$400,000 a gay.

The labor strike in Denver was much more extensive than the labor strike in Omaha, but the differences between orwhile in Omaha the trouble has been temporarily smothered without any assurances that a fresh outbreak may not recur any day. The business men of Denver are just as independent and proin the far East, because these may run gressive as the business men of Omaha and are just as anxious to manage their own business as are the merchants and manufacturers of Omaha. But they have dealt with twentieth century troubles on the lines of twentieth century conditions and have succeeded in settling the differences satisfactorily without leaving a bitter taste in anybody's mouth.

Members of the State Board of Railway Assessment may have satisfied themselves that the railroads of Nebraska are worth less for taxation than they were ten years ago, but they have not yet converted the great body of taxpayers throughout the state to that view. With this example of gross undervaluation set by the state board, what improvement is to be expected of the local assessors who list the other taxable

The building season is limited to the nonths that permit of outdoor work and delayed construction work must go over an entire year. It is to be hoped the differences between the building trades men and their employers may be adjusted speedily so that Omaha may not be put behind a whole season in its new buildings projected or under way.

Secretary Hitchcock, after a tour of in spection of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, promises to be an ardent supporter of statehood for them. It is just possible, however, that the secretary's enthusiasm is enhanced by the fact that those territories are the ones most directly tributary, commercially, to Missourl and its trade centers.

Discouraging Experience.

Buffalo Express. The experience of Governor Pennypacker will be somewhat discouraging to future politicians who fancy they can quiet criticism by legislative enactment and executive threat.

Straighten Out the Crooks.

Indianapolis News. Of course, as Postmaster General Payne says, a government official may be guilty of irregularities without being crooked, but it should be remembered that irregularities are not good for the service in general, and that it would probably be better. on the whole, to have employes who are not irregular.

Good in Any Climate.

New York Tribune. man changes his residence from the United States to one of the new tropical cossessions, one of the first bits of advice he receives from people who have been there or who know something about the climatic peculiarities of the country is: "Leave drink alone." The little tipple which may do no harm here cannot be in-

chosen at the next election. Free to act it was an act of wisdom on the part of the It is not a reckless proposition to say arbitrarily, the old council could create Philippine commission to prohibit the sale of liquor at any port or within two miles of that today Theodore Roosevelt has more thirteen wards, so arranged that the nine it. General Davis' order directing the strict friends among the American people than old members should each remain in a enforcement of the act shows that the auany other man. Canvass, if you please, ward otherwise unrepresented and nine thorities are defermined to protect the men any party of a political character and newly elected members find themselves, against themselves, and that the traffic in gration and the steady shrinkage of the liquor will be made difficult and expensive,

even if it cannot be prevented. Hokey Goo-Goos Toward Grover.

Atlanta Journal. The democratic candidate for 1904 ommand the confidence of the sober busiess men of the country as well as the wage-earners. He must be a champion of the people without pandering to their follies and he must be ready to protect the property of the country without fail-

Nothing Cheap About That.

Chicago Chronicle. Common notions of "Chinese cheap labor" are likely to require revising since it is Omaha has received interest on the known that the Mongolian washmen in Lee vance. These Confucians do not seem likely

Growth of Rural Telephony.

Rochester (N. Y.) Express. Almost every day dispatches from suburban villages bring the news that independent telephone companies have been incorporated, or that their circuits are in operation. In a few years the farmer who, no matter how remote may be his dwelling, is without his telephone will be the obscure exception. A flying machine whiszing twenty feet from the ground over western New York would be like a pickerel in a gill net in two minutes.

Flies as Fever Carriers.

American Medicine. The causes of the recent epidemic of ty phoid in Ch' 50, as investigated by resition has been called by The Bee to this work and illustrates the practical co-operaflagrant abuse time and again, but the tion of science and benevolence in a way county commissioners, whose duty it is that deserves all praise. The pamphlet is filled with tables, diagrams and reports, which show that the house-to-house investigation by Misses Gernon and Howe, and as well as principal from every custo- by Dr. Alice Hamilton, was thorough-going. This is the kind of a "union of medicine and morals" which promises and prophesies great things for the future. The demonstration is perfect that the distribution of the disease germs was largely through the agency of flies. The wind could not have been the means of scattering the germ-laden dust, because of the constant rains before the time of the greatest virulence of the outbreak. The actual catching of the files "on the spot" and their bac teriologic investigation brought out the population of the agricultural districts of proof with convincing clearness.

RURAL PREE MAIL DELIVERY.

Effect of the Present Overhauling or the System.

Boston Transcript. The postoffice scandals that have arisen in connection with the free rural mail deand the next year this appropriation was ganized employes and employers have made \$10,000 larger. The results were sufbeen amicably adjusted by arbitration, ficiently and definitely gratifying to warrant an appropriation of \$150,000 in 1899.

The following year \$450,000 was allowed and the routes in operation had increased from 44 to 1,276. In 1901, \$1,750,000 was provided, and in 1902, \$3,993,740, with 8,466 routes laid out. Fon the year beginning next July, \$12,621,700 is available. This record would make the service of large public interest if for no other reason than that of its rapid growth. In six years it has expanded from 44 to over 12,000 routes, the carriers on which travel 275,000 miles daily and deliver mail matter to about 7,000,000 people in the strictly rural districts, serving almost 10 per cent of the entire population of the untry, and a class that was never served before. The area covered by these routes states, with New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia thrown in. The administrative skill and energy which have organized and developed this comprehensive pusiness in that comparatively brief period are admirable, whether the system receives

further extension or not. The advantages claimed for the service have not been fanciful in themselves, but genuine. Many of these routes have been self-supporting through increased postal receipts, which in itself has been a demonstration that the people living along them have received and written more letters, taken more papers and magazines and therefore been in touch with more practical educational forces than they were before. The laying out of these routes has made for better roads and has raised the value of rural real estate, in some sections very appreciably. It is not difficult to prove that the benefits derived have been large and general, and that the portion of our populaion which has been so long sidetracked by the amazing onrush of industrial forces that has characterized the last forty years is being once more brought into touch with the world's life and the world's work, to its own advantage, and in no small degree through the agency of this system.

If the service now falls to fully justify expectation, and thereby makes some considerable contraction necessary, it will not stanchest defenders.

RELIGIOUS.

The new Dominican House of Studies is to be immediately begun in Washington, near the Catholic university. When fin shed it will be the largest Gothic monastery in America.

Rev. Francis R. S. Donovan, S. J., a scholastic in the Jesuit order, who is study ing for the priesthood at Woodsteck, Md. has transferred to the Jesuit fathers his entire fortune of \$150,000. The Congregational Sunday School and

Publishing society since 1883 has organized searly 8,000 schools and gathered into them 350,000 persons, and out of these schools have grown 830 Congregational churches. The Connecticut Bible society has completed its ninety-fourth year. At its late annual meeting it was stated that there was a gain of 60 per cent last year over the year previous in the distribution of

The will of the late Rabbi Gottheil of New York has just been filed and his personal estate, amounting to only \$10,000, has been divided among his four children. His library goes to his eldest son, Richard

It is stated that the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions is hampered in its plans for the coming year more by lack of men than of money. It has appointed sentation are new councilmen to be dulged in there without serious risk. Hence work and means for thirty-four more.

According to the Colonial Review of Reviews the real, if unconfessed, want of the Australian commonwealth is the want of population-due to the total arrest of immibirth rate. It says: "Here is a continent equal in area to the whole of Europe, it Russia in Europe is omitted; it is only a little less than the United States. Whole kingdoms can be packed within the borders of each state in the commonwealth. The natural wealth and the climatic conditions of this great continent are unsurpassed. It could support a population equal to that of Russia or of the United States years of colonization its population is less than 4,000,000, or about equal to that of a couple of London suburbs." There is no the continent of Australia. While immigra- in civil war days. The monument is to of population steadily slackens, and these twin facts the Review calls the "two ugliest features in the political and social land-

A book which has attracted much attention in Europe was published in Fortugal at Fred Williams of Boston may head the the time of King Edward's visit. It is by General Sarmento, formerly minister of war, and deals with the defence of the coasts of Portugal and the Angle-Portuguese alliance. It attracts attention chiefly would stand the remotest chance of the because it is the first note sounded in the nomination." "Of course," he added, "the Who knows? movement which is expected to give Portugal her old place, or something akin to it, among the powers of Europe. His argument is that the English alliance will be useless to Portugal if that country remains as it is now in the position of a semi-protected power. Unless Portugal can stand her share of the responsibilities incurred by such an alliance she can have no hope of preserving her territory from aggression should a war dents of Hu., house, is a grand piece of come on. He points out that conditions will not allow England now as it did in the peninsular war to throw an army into Portugal to protect her from an invader. The mischief would be done by the time an army could be mobilized and taken to Lisbon. All England can do is to lend the help of her navy. On this account General Sar mento argues that it is worse than folly for Portugal to carry out her scheme of spending millions in coast defense. What must be done is to leave the cost to England to protect and to raise and equip a sufficient army to check invasion from the land. The book has created little less than a sensa tion in Lisbon and has been much discussed in the leading continental papers.

How to put a stop to the progressive de-Great Britain is and long has been a most important and difficult problem. It was the subject of a discourse which Mr. Rider Haggard delivered the other day in London the other day before the Royal United Service institution. He advocated the establishment of credit banks under government control, which should advance money at a reasonable rate of interest to enable laborers to erect cottages. Moreover, the livery system, unlike most that spring up functions of the parcels post ought to be in this department or that, possess a enlarged, he said, so as to enable the little definite and concrete interest for a great men to get their products to the big maran aggregate deposit in banks of \$253. have started the question of what the ef- ment of the people to the towns was one fect will probably be on this new and popu- of national significance. Education had lar branch of the postal service. Its trans- something to do with it. Under the town would yield the county over \$5,000 a Bristow means that it will receive con- school until they were too old to become accustomed to work upon the land. But cerned. He has already announced that no the real reason of the exodus to the cities more free delivery routes will be est b- was that the rural population had no prosstances. The history of development for this system has been a history of rapid expansion. It began in 1897 with an appropriation of small holdings they pointed out that co-operation was essential and that ation of \$40,000 on an experimental basis, a leading lawyer of the river, under the hill, and that co-operation was essential and that the party, but in recent years are considered. will probably depend largely upon circum- Associated Chambers of Agriculture had or nearly \$400,000 a cay. granted. He had been asked whether any has not taken an active part in political system could be adopted by which the affairs. He is a native of Kentucky, 57 there was a demand for labor. He sup- the Treasury department at Washington posed something of the sort could be done, for a while under Secretary Benjamin H. would be of no use to send men to the as a candidate for congress. country unless they were physically competent. The problem was to keep the countrymen where they are. One of the greatest inducements, he thought, would be the purchase of large lots of land for subdivision into small individual holdings.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times warns the English that they must accept with much caution the stories of the brutalities committed by the French is equal to the whole of the New England authorities in enforcing the associations act. The fact that the leading journals of Paris, those which are most quoted abroad. are almost without exception against the government in this policy and naturally make the most of every little incident. Moreover, the provocation given to those enforcing the law should be taken into account. Wherever there has been trouble it has been because the people, particularly the women and girls, incited by episcopal declarations and by inflammatory dresses from the pulpit, have resorted to violence, in many instances stoning the police. Another interesting feature of the struggle is that the clergy is by no means unanimous in its opposition to the enforcement of the measure. A considerable portion of it, headed by four cardinals, are doing their best to balk the government. Other prelates, headed by the powerful archbishop of Rouen, have from the enactment of the law counselled obedience, while a third part has assumed an attitude of silence.

Of all those persons recently exiled from Finland by the decree of General Bobrikoff, it is M. Regnel Wolff whose case excites the most sympathy. Unlike his brother and his companions in misfortune, he had taken absolutely no part in politics and had kept himself entirely aloof from opposition to the new government. His brother, M. Eugen Wolff, says: "For my own part I make no secret of the fact that be because of intrinsic defects, but rather I have done all in my power to further the of betrayals by those who should be its policy of 'passive resistance on the basis of absolute legality.' But my brother has never taken any part whatever in our work." Similar testimony is given by many who know him. There is reason believe that false information was given against him by a workman whom he dismissed last December for insubordination. This man, who is now employed in the Viborg police, acted as pilot to the force which raided his house and openly exulted over the misfortunes of his former master. Commenting upon the situation, a correspondent of the London Times says: "The St. Petersburg bureaucracy have now introduced the Oriental system of arbitrary despotism, under which every man's property, liberty and even life are at the mercy the executive government, which is above the law and free from all restraints on its liberty of action. The system has proved a dismal failure in Russia, where the people have never known anything better. It is hard to believe that it can be a success when applied to a nation like the Finns, who have grown up amid the Western traditions of personal liberty and self-government."

> A Wise Precaution. Washington Post.

The governor of Bessarabia, of which Kischineff is the capital, has been summoned to St. Petersburg to see the caar. He will probably take the precaution making his will before starting.

POLITICAL BRIFT.

The states which elect governors this year are Ohio, lowa, Massachusetts, Kentucky and Maryland. Three constitutional amendments will b oted on in New York state and a judge of the court of appeals will be elected this

year. There are forty-three confederate veterans in the Fifty-eighth congress, thirteen in the senate and thirty in the house of representatives.

The attempted bribery of the Massachu

cause the approachable members insisted with case. Yet at the end of nearly 120 upon \$1,000 each, the scale fixed by the Missouri Boodlers' union, and the slush fund was not large enough to stand the strain. In Michigan the state legislature is ar other bit of the planet's surface, we are ranging a junketing trip for members to told, at once so rich, so tempting, and yet | Andersonville, Ga., to dedicate a monument so nearly vacant and so little utilized as is to the 700 Michigan soldiers who died there tion has almost ceased, the natural growth | cost \$6,000, and it is proposed to spend over half as much on the trip. Some opposition to the junket has developed, one senator

declaring in open session that "the plan to

spend \$4,000 in dedicating a \$8,000 monument

is ridiculous." A suggestion from somebody that George democratic presidential ticket next year has prompted that gentleman to say, as reported, that it is "a superb piece of absurdity to suppose that any eastern man them to wait a little while and put in their vice presidency offers a chance for a man from this region. But as far as I myself

am concerned I do not want it." Senator Beveridge of Indiana has punctured the vice presidential boom which somebody started for him recently. In a letter to James P. Ross of Wabash, who had inquired regarding the matter, Mr. Beveridge denies the published report that he is a candidate for the place named, and declares that he never wrote a letter saying he was. He adds: "I am content with my work in the senate, where I expect, by the partiality of the people of Indiana, to remain."

A senatorial boom has been started in the state of Washington on behalf of Congressman Francis W. Cushman, the man "What a pure, serene face Miss Fairwho promised to make a speech in the child has!" child has!" "Yes, she does look as though she had never been to the theater in her life."—

Harper's Bagar. general distribution. Mr. Cushman's friends say that the state needs advertising more than any other thing, and that he is just the man to do the work. The congressman is a picturesque orator and is widely known as "the Abe Lincoln of the far west."

Both houses of the Florida legislature have adopted by a large majority resolutions asking congress to impeach Judge Charles Swayne of the United States district court of the northern district of Florida. It is asserted that he does not reside in his district, as required by law; he is incompetent, and that he is susceptible to corrupt influences and has been corruptly influenced. His friends deny the truth of any of the charges and say that the setting of the legislature recorrection of the legislature recorrection. reside in his district, as required by law; the action of the legislature grows out of old political animosities.

What does it cost to run the government? This year, according to a writer in Success, the expenditures will be about \$651,000,000, including \$132,000,000 for the postal service, which is nearly self-sustaining. The rev enues will amount to about \$694,000,000, leaving a surplus of \$42,000,000. Last year's surplus was \$91,000,000, of which some \$70,000,-000 were used in the redemption of government securities. The heaviest item in our

dwellers in towns suitable for agricultural years of age and president of the Harvard labor could be drafted to places where club of Louisville. He was chief clerk of but it would be expensive. Anyhow, it Bristow. He has been four times defeated

"UNDIGESTED SECURITIES."

No Alarming Rush for the Morgan Output Visible.

Chicago Chronicle The stock conversion scheme of the Steel trust has not proved a roaring success. The plan was to convert \$200,000,000 of preferred stock into 5 per cent bonds and issue \$50,000,000 of new securities in the shape of 5 per cent second mortgage bonds.

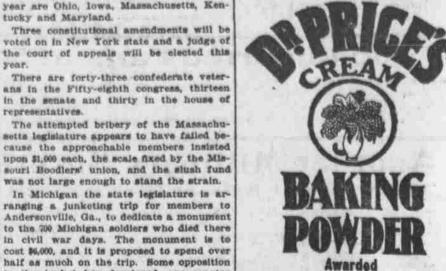
Mr. Morgan's bank formed a syndicate which it guaranteed would supply \$100,-000,000 in subscriptions to carry out this project. According to "reliable informa tion" only \$140,000,000 out of the \$250,000,000 which the project called for has been forthoming, of which Mr. Morgan's syndicate furnished \$100,000,000, while the preferred stockholders subscribed only \$40,000,000.

This means that the Morgan bank has good lot of securities it would like to unload to get the wherewith to meet the obligations of its underwriting syndicate It has been anxious to unload for some ime, and that may be the reason why Mr Morgan was at so much pains a while ago to assure people that the prosperity balloon was still dirigible and that he himself was in charge of the steerage apparatus.

Prosperity may be booming and destined to boom indefinitely, but it is an undeniable fact that people are not reaching after slices as eagerly as they were some time ago. It is a fact that for some reason they are going slower these days. Perhaps they have made up their minds

that since they have Mr. Morgan's assur-

Fiffy Years the Standard



PRIOE BAKING POWDER OO. more prosperous indefinitely it will pay

Mighest Honors World's Fair

Highest tests U.S. Gov't Chemists

POINTED PLEASANTRIES.

Mrs. Newrocks-Why, those are genuine antiques!

Mr. Newrocks—Are they? They look to me like secondhand stuff.—Puck.

"Gents," said the trolley conductor, "you mustn't stand on the back platform. Yer breaking the rules."
"Some of them ain't, conductor," piped the little man; "they're standing on feet."-Philadelphia Press.

"You reckon hell gits too hot for de devil In summer?"
"Dunno. But you kin bet on one thing."
"En what's dat?"
"Hit don't freeze over in de winter time!"
—Atlanta Constitution.

"Have you noticed that Mrs. Higginspike spends a good deal of time at her club these days?"
"Yes, but how can you blame her, when you remember what a poor stick her husband is?"—Harper's Bazar.

She—I do so love the springtime. He—So do I, I adore it. Our medicine sales are always the biggest in the spring.— Boston Transcript.

"Do you know what this railroad cost per mile?"
"No! But I know how much it cost per

Geography Teacher—Name the location of Devil's lake."

Tommy—I don't know just where it is, ma'am, but I know what it's made of, all right."—Chicago Tribune.

THE TWO VILLAGES.

Rose Terry Cook Over the river, on the hill, Lieth a village, white and still; Lieth a viliage, white and still; All around it the forest trees Shiver and whisper in the breeze; Over it sailing shadows go Of soaring hawk and screaming crow, And mountain grasses, low and sweet, Grow in the middle of every street.

In that village on the hill
Never is sound of smithy or mill;
The houses are thatched with grass and
flowers;
Never a clock to toll the hours;
The marble doors are always shut;
You cannot enter in hall or hut;
All the villagers lie asleep;
Never a grain to sow or reap;
Never in dreams to moan and sigh;
Silent and idle and low they lie.

In that village under the hill,
When the night is starry and still,
Many a weary soul in prayer
Looks to the other village there,
And, weeping and sighing, longs to ge
Up to that home from this below;
Longs to sleep in the forest wild,
Whither have vanished wife and child;
And heareth, praying, this answer fall;
"Patience! That village shall hold ye all."

"THE NAME IS EVERYTHING." Esterbrook

on a pen is an absolute guarantee of Counselor's Will please a stub pen. Over 150 other styles every pur pose. All stationers

Accept no

its excellence No. 688. all who like Try it. varieties of to suit have them. substitute.

THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO. Works, Comden, N. J. 26 John Street, N. Y.

TAKE OUR WORD FOR IT

But to appreciate what it means, visit our children's department and see if we haven't the the handsomest warm weather suits for boys' and small children that were ever displayed in this city-we want your opinion. Just now we are making an especially fine offering of Norfolk and Jacket and Pant suits for

\$3.50

this real and regular value, \$5.00.

Norfolk suits 3 to 10 years. Jacket, Pant suits 5 to 16 years. No Clothing Fits Like Ours.

Browning King & @

R. S. WILCOX, Mgr.