

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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Subscribed in this city of Omaha, O. M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

These Russian reverses must be a tonic to the "sick man of Europe."

Omaha's jubilee year promises to be a record breaker in the building line.

No wonder the Russians were not prepared for war. The first day of February just reached St. Petersburg this morning.

What is the use of having charter limitations upon taxation if they can be overridden by the municipal officials at pleasure?

The Panama spouters have pretty nearly spouted themselves out of breath and the coming week will witness final action on the treaty.

Because they could not agree upon his platform Mr. Bryan evidently thinks the eastern leaders of the democracy cannot agree on anything.

Quartermaster General Test has unlimbered his Quaker guns and Chancellor Andrews might just as well throw up his hands and capitulate.

If these volcanic Americans around the equator do not keep quiet Uncle Sam may not have enough warships in home waters to watch all interesting points.

The Anglo-Saxons may pride themselves upon being the dominant race, but the Slavs are now occupying the center of the stage from Prague to the Yellow sea.

Massachusetts courts may be a little slow, but when they do issue injunctions they cover the entire ground, and the printers who have been forbidden to pay strike benefits now understand.

Nebraskans will not be alarmed at the report that the vault in the secretary of state's office is unsafe for records. That same vault has hitherto proven its inability to preserve funds.

Colonel Bryan offers 500 to 1 silver dollars to five democratic dailies for a platform on which all democrats can stand, or rather straddle, but the proposition is not likely to be taken seriously.

When the ocean cables are out of order and those thousands of miles across the Pacific ocean are not yet spanned by Marconi, reliable war news is not on tap each hour of the day and night.

It might be cheaper to pay Queen Liliuokalani \$200,000 for her questionable interest in Hawaii than to waste the time of congress each year considering the matter and deciding not to pay it.

If the Japanese and Russians meet upon the Yalu, Japan will have to maintain its present reputation on that historic river, for it was there that the most important battle of the war with China was fought and won.

Thirty-six states are represented in the thirty-sixth annual convention of the National American Woman's Suffrage association, now in session at Washington, and thirty-six reasons will be presented to congress in favor of a sexless amendment for the federal constitution, but there is grave doubt whether thirty-six congressmen can be found to vote for the proposed reform.

Senator Morgan was too hoarse to speak yesterday, but would not let a little thing like that interfere with an attack upon the administration, so he wrote his speech and let Senator Carmack read it. It is not believed that the combined attack produced any effect upon the result of the vote to be taken, as the republicans will vote for the measure as a matter of principle, while a number of democrats will vote with them because their constituents will not permit them to do otherwise.

THREATENED BALKAN OUTBREAK.

It was pointed out before the outbreak of hostilities between Russia and Japan that in the event of war between those nations there would very likely be a renewal of disturbances in the Balkan states and this is now threatened. Yesterday's dispatches reported that there was fear in Constantinople of a collision between Turkey and Bulgaria and there are indications that active preparations are being made in the Balkan region for revolt against the rule of Turkey.

Russia seems likely, under existing conditions, to lose her influence in the Balkans as one of the costs of the war with Japan, particularly in the event of the latter gaining a decisive advantage. Last year Russia joined with Austria to put an end to the Balkan revolutionary movement, after exacting from Turkey promises of certain reforms. These reforms have not been carried out and the revolutionary elements have been waiting an opportunity to break out again. Russia and Austria hold the balance of power there and each is interested in maintaining its sphere of influence. The Russian government will be unable to give its attention to the suppression of the expected revolution, so it will devolve upon Austria to maintain peace. Just what course that country would pursue cannot be definitely predicted, but in the opinion of some she might undertake to crowd Russia out of the Balkans and assume entire control there.

At all events, the war in the far east is regarded in Europe as affording an opportunity to the people of the Balkans to make a determined effort to liberate themselves from Turkish rule, under the operation of which they have had a most bitter experience, and there is reason to believe that they will avail themselves of the chance that is now offered. There is thus presented the possibility of a conflict in the very center of Europe that would have an interest for the world hardly less than the war in eastern Asia. If once begun there is no doubt that it would be a protracted and bitter struggle, the outcome of which would doubtless make very important changes in the map of Europe and in the relations of the powers. It is among the possibilities that such a conflict would result in the dismemberment of the Turkish empire and if not that it would certainly very materially reduce the power of Turkey in European affairs. The accomplishment of this would be worth all that a war would cost, since it would be a most important advantage to the cause of civilization and progress in the region now under Turkish domination.

ROOM FOR MORE.

The Wall Street Journal takes a practical and common sense view of the immigration question. It points out that this country, with an area nearly equal to that of Europe, has capacity for a population of 320,000,000. Since 1820 the total number of immigrants who have come to our shores is 21,758,000, an insignificant number compared with the country's capacity. "This country needs men," says that paper. "The time has not yet arrived when it can afford to shut its doors against the immigrant. Those who would like to do so are at heart monopolists. The question of immigration should be considered only from the standpoint of excluding criminals, diseased persons and paupers. Otherwise every measure should be taken to encourage immigration and the laws on the subject should be administered in a broad and catholic spirit."

This is the sound and sensible position and it is not to be doubted that it reflects the views of a large majority of our people. The opposition to immigration is largely due to the spirit of selfishness or to unreasoning prejudice and we are confident that if all those who are thus actuated could be counted they would be found to constitute a very small minority of the people. There is room for many millions more workers in this land and every contribution of able-bodied and industrious men from abroad is a valuable addition to the population in increasing the means for the development of our resources and augmenting the national wealth.

EXCESSIVE BORROWINGS.

The New York Journal of Commerce, in a suggestive article, observes that one of the recognized causes of commercial or industrial crises, to be inevitably followed by periods of depression, is the continuous absorption of capital in providing the means for increased production the returns from which must necessarily be postponed or be liable to sudden diminution. It points out that there have been two tendencies in this country during the last year or two, one of which is certainly continuing, which carry the menace of the kind of overdoing that always results in a more or less sudden and severe reaction.

One of these tendencies, says that paper, has been exhibited in the industrial field and the other in that of internal transportation. "The former is illustrated especially in the iron and steel business and the reaction is already seriously felt. Iron and steel plants and their auxiliaries were increased in number and capacity to meet a greatly enlarged demand from railroads and other sources, which could not be regarded as permanent on anything like the existing scale. During the period of expansion there was an enormous absorption of actual capital, as well as an inflation of securities to over-lead the investment market. High prices, labor troubles and the satisfaction of the pressing demand brought the inevitable reaction and today iron and steel are receiving in a relatively mild form the penalty of overdoing and the financial markets still feel the effect of its draft upon the capital resources of the country."

In regard to the tendency to overdo in the making of extensions and improve-

ments by the railroads, the Journal of Commerce observes that they all seemed to be required to provide for the growing needs of transportation, but the tendency has not ceased to operate and more money to be used in this direction is still being called for by the railroads. The formidable total of more than \$200,000,000 just now confronting the market for funds. Most of the capital thus required must be borrowed and will put increased fixed charges upon immediate earnings at a time when they show a tendency to diminish rather than to continue advancing. "In the sense that these outlays are to provide a future rather than a present or immediate earning power, and the new facilities can only bring returns after long delay, they may be classed in the category of overdoing so far as the financial effect is concerned."

There is no doubt, as the paper quoted says, that there is an element of peril in all this. It is a condition that may well command the serious attention of capital. Yet while it is true that a great strain has been put upon the capital resources of the country in the last few years, there is at present no apparent reason for apprehending unfavorable results. What is plainly suggested, however, is the wisdom and expediency of judicious conservatism and we think this is very generally recognized.

PROGRESSIVE SCHOOL TAX.

The excessive tax burdens which are imposed upon property owners are not altogether chargeable to the overlaps created by the municipal administration. A very large proportion of the heavy draft upon taxpayers is due to the wastefulness and extravagance that characterize the management of our public schools. The following exhibit of the amount of taxes levied for the support of Omaha schools within the past ten years speaks for itself:

Table with 4 columns: Year, Tax Levy, School, and Other. Rows for years 1893-1904.

It is estimated that the amount of taxes levied for the support of schools has nearly trebled within the past ten years without a corresponding increase in school attendance. It should also be borne in mind that the excessive levies of school taxes commenced four years ago, following the enactment of the law rolled through the legislature by Superintendent Pease and his supporters in the board, which empowers the Board of Education to make the levy of taxes for school purposes without check by the city council or any other branch of the city government.

The very first leap in the amount of school taxes was in 1901, when the aggregate amount levied exceeded the preceding year nearly \$4,000, and this gain has been maintained ever since. The excess of 1904 over 1903 is \$211,632 and the excess of the tax of 1904 over the tax of 1903 is \$110,930. And yet the income of the Board of Education from other sources than direct taxation will, if anything, be larger this year than it has been during any of the preceding years. This is a lesson in progressive taxation that should impress the property owners of Omaha with the necessity of mutual self-protection.

W. R. VAUGHN, THE GOLD-HEADED-CANE COLONEL FROM COUNCIL BLUFFS, WASHINGTON AND ST. LOUIS, HAS DECIDED TO ORGANIZE A NEW POLITICAL PARTY, WHOSE MISSION IT WILL BE TO FAVOR THE PUNISHING OF FORMER SLAVES. THE BIRTH OF THE NEW PARTY IS TO TAKE PLACE ON JULY 25, BUT ITS INCEPTION DATES BACK MORE THAN NINE YEARS. BILLS TO PENSION EX-SLAVES HAVE BEEN INTRODUCED IN BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS FROM YEAR TO YEAR BY REQUEST OF COLONEL VAUGHN, AND A GOOD MANY POOR OLD NEGROES IN VIRGINIA AND OTHER SOUTHERN STATES HAVE BEEN DUPED INTO DROPPING THEIR NICKELS INTO THE VAUGHN SLOT MACHINE, BUT THE BILLS NEVER TRAVELED ANY FURTHER THAN THE CONGRESSIONAL PIGEON-HOLE.

Four cattle-feeding experiment stations have been projected—one to be located in New England, one in the south, one in the middle west and one in the west. The location of the western station is to be near Fort Collins, Colo. Why Fort Collins should be made a national cattle feeding experiment station for the west is inexplicable. The most productive industry at Fort Collins is paving stones.

"It is the duty of the school board," declares the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. "to prevent waste in free books and in every other branch of its administration." This suggestion would apply to Omaha with just as much force as it does to the exposition city, but the School Book trust won't let them.

With the eyes of the war correspondents fastened on eastern Asia the public will be spared the rumors of war in the Balkans. When active hostilities begin the news of the war will come as something novel, and not be threshed to tatters before there is any real news.

OPPORTUNITY FOR FAME.

Some day an enterprising jurist will win immortal renown by discovering a technicality on the side of the commonwealth.

OLD FRIENDS DRIFT APART.

If Bryan's silver dollar were as sound a token of value as the real value in three days of a bushel of wheat, he might climb on it as on a wheel of fortune and roll to destinations which, as things are, he has small chance of reaching.

STRIKING UNDER COVER.

The gentleman from Nebraska avers that "the silver question is no more dead now than it was in 1896," and that may be true, but the persons who have been trying to

set into office on the silver issue are a good deal "deader" today than they were eight years ago, whether they know it or not.

TRADING THE DEAD.

In comparing Whitaker Wright with Morgan and Schwab, in a speech in the senate a few days ago, Senator Patterson seemed to forget that dead men cannot defend themselves.

REFORM ROOFING IN IOWA.

Introducing Dr. Daniel of the Iowa house of representatives. He has built a bill for the appointment of a state director of marriage reform instruction. That director is to direct "a course of instruction for candidates for matrimony." If the bill becomes a law you will have to get your shemaskin in order to practice matrimony in Iowa. If this college of matrimony can be married to the course given at the Ruskin university of Glen Kaly, Ill., in "The Psychology of Husbands," all should be well with Iowa.

SCRAPPING RECORD OF A DECADE.

The world's war record for the last decade begins to look extraordinary for an era of advanced civilization. Allow us to tabulate only the more important struggles in arms for ten years:

- 1894—War between Japan and China.
1897—War between Turkey and Greece.
1898—War between the United States and Spain.
1899-1902—War between Great Britain and South African republics.
1900—War between Austria and Japan.
Five important wars between nations within ten years is really an unusual record. There was no such period of belligerency throughout the world in the preceding ten years, nor in the ten years before that.

CURBSTONE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

In the event of a "curbstone" hostilities in the far east the objective of the Japanese was Harbin, the point of junction in Manchuria of the two branches of the Trans-Siberian railway, radiating from there to Vladivostok and Port Arthur. To carry out the design to seize this point, and thus isolate the other countries, without a tedious march through Corea, it would be requisite to transport the Japanese army to the mouth of the Yalu river, but to make the transportation of troops possible the command of the sea would first have to be obtained by Japan. The initial acts of the war drama, therefore, would be to make a landing on the Japanese naval forces of enormous greater offensive and defensive power than have ever met in hostile conflict since the world began.

THE LOGICAL CANDIDATE.

Why the Trusts Dare Not Defeat the Nomination of Roosevelt. Brooklyn Eagle (ind. dem.)

Why taken many republicans go to the White House for its candidate? It is not difficult to explain. The party has practically no alternative. To answer a question with a question, what would be the consequence of turning down the president? It would be charged that the party had surrendered to Wall street, that it had evoked the present hysteria of the knee to the trusts. Nothing is surer than that should Roosevelt be beaten in convention, republicanism everywhere would take offense. It would forget that the president had made mistakes. It would remember nothing but that there never was any question about his devotion to the country's interests. It would look upon him as the victim of the money barons, so called, and would search for its revenge in the very sections in which the party must find compensation for a solid south. Even his mistakes would be exalted into proof of good faith and sincerity, while his past performance would be treated with corresponding leniency. Where he is strongest, the party who supplanted him would be weakest, for there his friends would look for and take revenge. So, the party will not swap horses crossing the presidential stream. It will take the president as its candidate, for better or for worse, and the party will be left with a somewhat startling way of doing things, with his propensity for taking the bit in his teeth and "running away with the whole outfit." However much republicanism might like to return to the type it lost at Buffalo, to fact and caution and conservatism, as distinguished from the impetuosity of the present, it must run Roosevelt.

TWO ASPIRING NEBRASKANS.

W. J. Bryan and G. F. Train as "Men of Destiny." Washington Star.

It is an interesting coincidence that the death of George Francis Train should have occurred about the same time that the Nebraska candidate for the presidency, William Jennings Bryan, was getting ready to ride for either a gigantic victory or a periodical fall. Both were, at the outset of their careers, known as men of destiny. Both lunched rather suddenly into the arena of presidential politics. Both espoused causes with which the bulk of the fellow citizens felt no particular sympathy; and both were gifted in oratory, and depended largely upon this gift to help them through their ordeals. Both were wrapped up in self-confidence and loved to hear their own voices. Both were men of attractive personality, who held the public good in view of a multitude of the selfish citizens who could not follow them in their economic wanderings. Both made a great point of hurling defiance at Great Britain—Train, on the ground of tyranny over the Irish, Bryan, because England assumed to set the financial pace for all the world, and he believed the united States capable of running a civilization without the consent or co-operation of "any other nation on earth." Both believed in the possibility of creating value by fiat, out of nothing.

But Train was a philanthropist at home as well as at conventions. He built in Omaha a number of workmen's dwellings, and he was at the same time a good hotel for commercial travelers. He has left his monuments scattered everywhere in the railroad world, organizing corporations of the very kind against which Bryan has registered a vow of eternal hostility. In these respects he differed from his younger fellow Nebraskan. In many, but in these respects they were apart. After Train got his knockdown blow in the national election of 1872, he retired from the political field and went to cultivating children instead of building up more partisan machinery. Possibly this was the ground on which the courts adjudged the rising spirit of discontent among the Irish troops in South Africa. There are no means provided for the men for recreation; no institutes, no exercise, except one in Pretoria, and, lastly, they have been separated from their wives for over two years and the government refuses to let the wives come out or to provide accommodation for them. One woman, the wife of a sergeant, and one living in a passage in a troopship, and she had to pay her fare in the mail steamer. "An artisan gets 24s to 30s a day, and a black man 43s to 44s a month; poor Tommy gets is a day and no bed," said a colonel the other day.

DOOMED TO FAILURE.

Chicago Chronicle. Among the novelties of twentieth century civilization is a school for matrimony, which is to be established at Des Moines, Ia. Classes of young men and separate classes for young women are to receive instruction in the responsibilities of married life. It is not likely, however, that it will be a success. It has been said that there are two things that one must do without reflection if at all—cross the ocean and get married.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

England has accepted the report of Viscount Escher's commission relative to army reform in a spirit which would seem to preclude a determined effort to put her expensive army upon a proper footing, alike in peace and war. The astonishing unpreparedness of England in the days when she had to face the Russian guns in the Crimea found its repetition when South Africa afforded the theater of war. It is a complaint, saying throughout the service that "Bough Africa is the grave of military reputations and in the light of recent events there seems to be more than an element of truth in the contention. The office of commander-in-chief, now to be abolished, has for many years been a purely ceremonial position. As for the more onlooker it has appeared an absurd anomaly that a civilian should come between the military commander-in-chief and the government, in all consultations involving technical knowledge and executive military skill. Among all the grave scandals attendant upon the conduct of the British army during the South African war it would be difficult to cite a greater than the fact that the military chief and the civil chief, respectively, Lord Wolseley and Lord Lansdowne, were not on speaking terms. Lord Roberts, the present and former commander-in-chief of the army, has done his utmost to get the position, one of real usefulness to the nation, but no one will view the abolition of the office with regret. It is now proposed to appoint an inspector of military forces who shall be as directly responsible to Parliament as the first lord of the admiralty. This is as it should be and the result desired results than can be the case when two men—one a professional and the other an amateur—seek to hold the same pair of reins.

A correspondent of the London Times, writing from Madrid, says that the conservatives nor the liberals are in the least degree anxious to take the chances of a general election. Both parties fear that such an event would benefit nobody except the republicans. He goes on to assert that it is no longer quite the case in Spain as it was in the past. The republicans are merely to present it with a working majority in Congress. Disolution is rapidly beginning to mean something really in the nature of an appeal to the country; and were disolution granted to Senor Villaverde or Senor Montero Rio tomorrow, neither could offer the other party more sure of controlling the election machinery in his own interest than were Senors Silveira and Maura in the elections of a year and a half ago. Conservatives and liberals alike, save the dissident group led by Senor Canalejas, fear the responsibility of offering no certain guarantees to the crown of being able to "make" the elections quietly in the old way. So the life of the Cortes may be prolonged, but in the meanwhile the education of the people will proceed steadily.

An English investigator who has been visiting German factories to find out why they outstrip other countries in the production of various lines of manufacture and commerce, gathers some significant facts from the remarkable success of the Baden Aniline company, the greatest manufacturing concern in its own line in the world. The factory, in the heart of the country, is not specially well situated, and freight is rather high, yet it is regarded as distancing all competitors. The observer finds a simple explanation in the fact that 190 expert chemists are at work in its laboratories, that ninety engineers and specialists are employed on the machinery, and that 502 clerks with Teutonic genius for book-keeping are busy in the office. The factory made its first important conquest with the discovery of artificial alizarine in coal tar, which was immediately fatal to the vegetable color known as dyer's red. Even more important was the discovery of artificial indigo, which in ten years has reduced the acreage of indigo in India by more than half. As a result of these methods, Germany now practically supplies the world with aniline. It is a doubtful gift to be sure, but it illustrates what German thoroughness can do.

Captain Lenfant, the commander of the French mission which set out last summer to travel from the Niger coast to Lake Chad entirely by water, has telegraphed to the French colonial minister that he has brought his journey to a successful conclusion. The result is regarded as of considerable importance, as it will be possible for the French to send goods to their Central African colonies by way of the Niger in much less time and at much cheaper rates than by way of the Congo. Captain Lenfant's mission, though approved by the government, was in reality due to the French Geographical society, which had been much struck by the officer's reports that the natives of Lokoja had often told him of big canoes which descended the Benue from a river which had no banks, and which could be used as a navigable route to the lake, and this he set out to find, starting from Lokoja on August 11. A specially built steel flat-bottom boat, weighing four tons and capable of carrying twenty tons, was sent out from France to Toronodon, and in it the captain and his companions were towed by a British steamer up to Garna, in the upper Cameroons. Then began the unknown part of the journey. While at Garna Captain Lenfant called upon the British officer there, who gave him effective aid.

A Transvaal correspondent writes to explain the rising spirit of discontent among the Irish troops in South Africa. He says that they complain because they are in bell tents, single ply, which are extremely hot in summer and bitterly cold in winter. There are five to eight men in a tent. They have their meals in their tents, and these are taken in on plates instead of every day, and they are not allowed to drink anything but water. They do not mind roughing it in war time, he says, but ask why they should have to do so now? "The government has had eighteen months in that to erect huts, yet not in one military district are these huts ready. There are no means provided for the men for recreation; no institutes, no exercise, except one in Pretoria, and, lastly, they have been separated from their wives for over two years and the government refuses to let the wives come out or to provide accommodation for them. One woman, the wife of a sergeant, and one living in a passage in a troopship, and she had to pay her fare in the mail steamer. "An artisan gets 24s to 30s a day, and a black man 43s to 44s a month; poor Tommy gets is a day and no bed," said a colonel the other day.

FEATURES OF THE NATIONAL FINANCES DEVELOPED IN JANUARY.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. As was expected, there was a falling off in the treasury surplus in January, the government's expenditure in that month exceeding its receipts by \$1,784,163. In January, 1903, the income exceeded the outgo by \$2,364,000. Customs and internal revenue decreased in the month just ended, as compared with a year ago, but the miscellaneous receipts increased. The expenditures for the War department and for the Navy department were higher in the month than they were at the same time last year, the increase in the former being \$2,000,000 and in the latter about \$500,000.

GOVERNMENT BALANCE SHEET.

This showing need not discourage anybody. January is always a month of heavy disbursements by the government. Probably, too, some payments which ought to have been made in December were held back until January. An special attempt, it was said, was made by the treasury in December to make a good showing for that month, but it failed. The result was a surplus of \$1,641,000 in advance of the expenditures. This margin will probably be increased several millions in the present month, and also in March. April is another month of heavy payments by the government.

A DREAM OF SPRINGTIME.

F. L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution. I know it isn't far to spring—though lots of you will doubt it. Because, around the coasts, the birds are talking all about it. The sparrows, in their coats of brown, they keep up such a hummin' You'd think that spring was 'loafin' round,' or on the rose-way comin'!

But yesterday the snow lay white against my window shutter, And the moonlight light set all their wings a-flutter! It seemed to me I almost heard their little hearts a-drummin' And, plain as day, they seemed to say: "The nestin' time is comin'!"

And sure, they know each bird o' them the kindly God gave wings to; The God they hear in rustlin' leaves—the God each songster sings to! Though man may think that wisdom dwells alone in his dominions, The birds—they hear the heavenly bells, and brush the angels' pinions!

Then come, O spring! from valleys dim— from wintry hills and bays, And teach the mockingbird his hymn, and whisper to the daisy! And for these wintry ages that long in grief and gloom have bound us, Give us your birds and blooms, and light that wraps God's love around us!

Advertisement for ROYAL BAKING POWDER. Text: THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR ROYAL BAKING POWDER. Absolutely Pure. IT IS A MATTER OF HEALTH.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

Hearst clubs are multiplying as rapidly as the advance agents advance the money for rents, fuel, etc. Emphasis on et cetera. Hon. Tom Patterson of Colorado, the famous reformer from up the gulch, outclasses all the veterans of the august senate as a hot air pipe. He has a clinch on the record.

While the acquittal of Ed Butler is deplorable, Mr. Polk of Missouri need not be discouraged. With a record of nineteen convictions and only one jury acquittal, his batting average is .350.

Senator Thomas Collier Platt of New York has abandoned the "amen corner" and moved to the Waldorf-Astoria. When a giddy youngster of three scores and ten coos with a bride of 40, there's no telling what will happen.

Thirteen of the bribekeepers of Grand Rapids, Mich., have been soaked by the courts. Indianapolis hotel keepers have promised not to make prohibitory rates for the delegates to the prohibition national convention in that city next June.

Thomas Jefferson was the author of "Few die, none resign," referring to officeholders. His exact words were: "If a due participation of office is a matter of right, how are vacancies to be obtained? Those by death are few; by resignation, none."

A Massachusetts court which takes common sense with its law comes in for another bumper of popular applause. The court holds that the free distribution of cigars by a candidate for office is not bribery. Doubtless the court was prevailed upon to tackle a campaign cigar at some time in its career.

"I am at a loss for a subject," exclaimed W. J. Bryan in a speech at Frankfort, Ky., "but I take 'Money and Morals,' the topic given by a Kentucky editor, who has neither." Thereupon Henry Watterson took up his pen and retorted: "If Mr. Bryan prefers coming to Kentucky to make a speech abusing me, to attending his sister's funeral, I have no defense to make. I leave all his followers to consider the insensibility of his conduct."

Some San Francisco republicans, emulating the Jacksonians of Omaha, tried to get the seal of John P. Irish, naval officer of the port, and whispered several whippers into the ears of the president. The evening following the interview of the knackers President Roosevelt attended a banquet given by the Grand Army of the Republic and heartily applauded, while John P. Irish responded to the toast, "The President," John P. is "a slick up."

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Advertisement for Last Day Saturday is the last day of our 25 per cent discount sale—All Winter Clothing for Men and Boys, Suits, Overcoats, etc. 25% Discount. No Clothing Fits Like Ours. Browning King & Co. R. S. WILCOX, Mgr.