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. E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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A second "coming out" is due the Easter bonnet.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to sefore me this 1st day of April, A. D., 1904.

(Seal)

M. B. HUNGATE,
Notary Public.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

The fag end of March evidently fell as an inheritance to April.

Omaha is on the eve of a building boom. Keep your eye open.

Since Dr. Jameson has been rewarded Colonel Younghusband may develop designs upon the premiership of Thibet.

People will have little fear of another uprising in the Balkans until Boris Sarafoff has experienced his annual

Retired cabinet officers seem to be in tions. Retired congressmen are not in the same class.

Kansas democrats are for Hearst. The boys are getting hungry and the to stand close to the barrel.

The mandamus granted by the su preme court against the Diamond pool rooms scores a "glorious victory" for Walter Moise and his lawyers.

If James J. Hill only knew how valuable the anti-merger laws of the northwestern states would be to him he might not have fought them so hard

Since Utah Mormons have formally declared against polygamy President Smith is doubtless willing to declare the first 250 hydrants and \$60 for additional Smoot investigation a closed incident.

The earthquake shock reported from Berlin may possibly have been caused by the spirit of Bismarck when it to Germany.

Since the desert land act is to remain on the statute books there is every reason to believe that Colonel Mosby and his fellow ferrets will not find their occupation gone for several years.

After all the expositions which have been projected at this time are provided for it is to be hoped that congress will to have a long and well earned rest.

true bills are all handed in whether the returns are commensurate with the expense bill.

If Harriman should fasten his grip on the Burlington-what then? Would be take that tall iron fence down that separates the Union station from the Burlington passenger depot?

Blizzards and base ball may be alliterstive, but they are far from congental. One or the other should retire, and under the circumstances the average citizen is an ardent fan.

King Christian of Denmark, who has just celebrated his eighty-sixth birthday, has more descendants on thrones than any other ruler. As a royal fatherin-law he is a pronounced success.

A party of New York promoters will make another inspection of the topography of the proposed Fremont power, causi-lest we forget that there is such a thing as a power canal projected.

We take it that if there is to be any Auditorium fund this time.

John D. Rockefeller has just donated pired franchise. \$500,600 to the Johns Hopkins hospital at Baltimore, and the gift of the Stand-Habed in Baltimore,

CLEVELAND ON PARKER.

eratic national convention for president mately acquainted with the judge, but from what he knows of him he regards it now is-in a deep mudhole. Parker as "an able, serious-minded and admirable man, and a very good demowill it be viewed by that very considpreferences of the "sage of Princeton?"

fieldy opposed to Judge Parker. While Howell-Gilbert bill. Mr. Bryan, as the recognized leader of that element, has not definitely declared that he is against Parker, it is pretty well understood that he does not regard the New York jurist with favor and it will not be at all surhas spoken in a friendly way for Parker, make an unqualified announcement hostile to David Bennett Hill's candidate. In short, it is very doubtful if the complimentary remarks regarding Parker by still regard the ex-president as the greatest living exponent of democratic principles and also a statesman worthy to be named with the foremost men in the history of democracy. The Parker boom be benefited by the Cleveland endorsement. On the contrary there is reason to believe that that will prove a handlcap. The Cleveland idea of "a good democrat" differs very greatly from that of a great many men who will have something to say in the national convention.

EXPEDITING THE WATER WORKS PURCHASE.

More dense ignorance prevails in Omaha about the water works purchase problem than any other subject of general public interest. Ninety-nine people out of a hundred do not seem to be familiar with the history of the water works, and fall to comprehend the relations that subsist between the city and the owners of the water works plant. Possibly a brief retrospective sketch may dispel some of the delusions and The obvious effect of the decision is illusions about the movement to acquire to affirm the constitutionality of the the water works.

who represented an association of authority and power which justifies its Omaha business men, including Henry W. Yates, W. V. Morse, Milton Rogers and others.

ervoir pressure works with capacity of than it has shown in the past. 4,000,000 gallons per day, a system that would cover the business and residence portion of the city and furnish 250 fire hydrants distributed under direction of itself to pay \$84 per hydrant for the vate consumers was made part of the date of completion of the works. Under the tangible property through three arbi-

chosen by the two. It should be remembered that in 1880, when this contract was made, Omaha covered about nine square miles, while peared to be reasonable. Now the hyexcessive

par and when the whole question of utilizing the Missouri river for water supply was an untried experiment is

by purchase. to take the works under the original con- into the booth at 6:59 p. m. and by 7 p. there is no dispute that this right could registered his vote on the machine and of that state, was born in Rockingham rake-off in the shape of a commission given the subject consideration, agreed voting will be abolished in Chicago on the engagement of the band for the that the appraisement by the three arbi- within the next twelve months. The Auditorium opening the committee in trators was liable to be more costly than charge will see to it that it goes into the appraisement of the works under emi-

The three appraisers' plan binds the city to purchase the works at the figard Oil plutocrat has been accepted by ures agreed upon by the arbitrators, the board of trustees of that institution whereas the eminent domain plan would with thanks. Just imagine what the have given the city the right to reject providence" can prevent the completion World-Herald would say if it were publishe appraisement in case it appeared to of the Omaha Auditorium within the

* litical demagogues, who professed to be In an interview a few days ago Mr. anxious to wipe out the water monopoly to the most probable nominee, as the sit- were grinding their own political axes smiling goddess. uation is now presented, of the demo- and taking advantage of the popular sentiment in favor of public ownership. Judge Parker of New York. The ex- railroaded a bill through the legislature president confessed that he is not inti- for the compulsory purchase of the water works plant and put the city just where

Instead of expediting the purchase they have retarded it and put it off for crat." This is an endorsement which an indefinite period. Instead of leaving those who believe in Mr. Cleveland will the city in position to dictate terms to perhaps deem quite sufficient, but now the water company they have put the water company in position to dictate erable element of the democracy which the terms of purchase or extension of takes no stock in the opinions or the their contract, and neither the water board, city council nor the legislature The radical wing of the democratic can extricate the city from the tangle party is understood to be unquali- into which it has been pushed by the

STRENGTHENS THE COMMISSION. All comment on the decision of the supreme court of the United States in the anthracite coal case takes the view that it very materially increases the authorprising if he shall, now that Cleveland ity and powers of the Interstate Commerce commission and will enable that body to do much more effective service in the interest of the public than bitherto. The opinion of the court that the railroads involved in the investigation Mr. Cleveland will be of any service to by the commission could be compelled the former beyond the lines of those who to produce their coal purchase contracts is very generally understood to mean that in all future proceedings of this nature before the commission it will not have to resort to the methods of the detective and obtain information as to the has undoubtedly been growing, but it is nature of contracts affecting interstate somewhat questionable whether it will commerce as best it may, but that it can compel the roads themselves to submit all contracts, books and records bearing on the question at issue. This does not apply solely to the railroads immediately affected by the decision, but reaches all that have entered into arrangements or contracts with any other corporations or individuals engaged in any kind of business by which preferences are given in interstate com-

It is thus far-reaching in its effect and must greatly aid the commission in correcting abuses and remedying conditions which contravene the law. The New York Times remarks that the decision enables the Interstate Commerce commission to compel corporations engaged in commerce among the states to produce the contracts and agreements under which they are doing business. legislation of 1903 extending the powers The original water works contract was of the commission. It furthermore emmade in 1880 after an exciting contest phasizes the authority of the national with a syndicate of speculators who, government over all interstate comsought to procure through the profuse merce. The great importance of the dedistribution of boodle a perpetual mo- cision is therefore plain. A long series nopoly franchise for a high-pressure of judicial opinions had nearly shorn the demand as attorneys for large corpora- and high-priced system. The scheme commission of all the powers which the was frustrated by prominent taxpayers, law of its creation was commonly sunwho invoked the power of the courts for posed to have invested it with. It had self-protection. An ordinance requiring become little more than a body to take competitive bids was finally passed by testimony and pass an opinion thereon. the council and a contract was awarded The decision in the coal roads case has

existence and will enable it to do something toward correcting evils that hitherto have seemed beyond its reach. The Under this contract the water works public will now expect the commission company was required to establish rest to exert in its behalf greater diligence

The bulletin just issued by the national census bureau credits Omaha with a population of 113,361 and South the council. In return the city obligated Omaha with 31,383, or an aggregate of 144,744 for Greater Omaha, which is an increase of 121/2 per cent over the hydrants. A schedule of prices for pri- national census returns of 1900. As a matter of fact, the census figures for contract to be maintained during the Omaha in 1900 were about 3,000 below, period of twenty-five years from the and those for South Omaha at least 7.000 above the actual population. learned that the pope is to send a nuncio this contract the city reserved the right Taking as a basis the school census and to purchase the works at the expiration the registered vote of the two cities, the of twenty years by an appraisement of population of Omaha at this time is about 110,000 and that of South Omaha trators, one to be appointed by the city, about 25,000, or an aggregate of 135,000. one by the company and the third to be A much more glaring discrepancy between the census bulletin figures and the unvarnished truth is shown by the comparative voting population of St. had a population of 36,000 and its area Joseph, Omaha and Des Moines. While St. Joseph was credited with a populapermit the overworked exposition craze at present its population is 110,000, the tion of 102,979 as against Omaha's 102. area covered twenty-four square miles, 555 and Des Moines' 62,139 in the census and the capacity of the works 20,000,000 of 1900, the total vote polled in Omaha The grand jury has been drawn. It gallons per day. Under conditions ex- for McKinley and Bryan in 1900 was remains, however, to be seen after the isting in 1880 the hydrant rental and 21,474, in Des Moines 14,480 and in St. water rates to private consumers ap. Joseph 13,058. This gave Omaha a ratio of voting population to its census popudrant rental is regarded as exorbitant lation of 4.87. Des Moines 4.31 and St. and the private consumers' schedule as Joseph 7.88. While the latest census bureau bulletin credits St. Joseph with Whether the city could have done bet- a population of 110,479 and Des Moines ter by building its own works when its with 65,574, it is exceedingly doubtful redit was so low that its bonds bearing whether St. Joseph can muster more 10 per cent interest were not salable at than 70,000 people, all told, at this time

Practical tests made with voting ma chines at Chicago, Milwaukee and problematical. Suffice it to say that the Springfield, Ill., last Tuesday have been city made the best bargain it could up- pronounced very satisfactory and the der the then existing conditions and is advent of the voting machine and abolibound by its own bargain until the term tion of the paper ballot at all elections for which the contract was made has ex- in towns of over 5,000 population is depired, or until the works are taken over clared to be only a question of a short time. In the voting machine contest at While there was a controversy as to Chicago twenty ballots were recorded the exact date when the city had a right in 100 seconds. The last voter rushed tract without paying for the franchise, m. he had established his right to vote, have been exercised on and since Sep- left the polling booth, and within three tember 4, 1903, without intervention by and a quarter minutes after the polls the legislature or the creation of a water closed complete returns were announced. board. Eminent attorneys, who had It is confidently predicted that paper voting machine will not be merely a nent domain, even if the city were purchase of the machine involves a very obliged to pay for the value of the unex- large outlay, but it should do away with expensive election confests and make fraudulent returns almost impossible.

We are now assured that nothing but the intervention of "an unfortunate be excessive. But the intrusion of po- next sixty days. "An unfortunate provi- once more.

dence" has stood in the way altogether FEARS CHINESE IMMICRATION too long and notice is hereby served on Cleveland expressed himself in regard at one fell swoop, while in reality they him to move off and make way for a

A fool can ask questions that will puzzle a wise man to answer. If Sec retary Cortelyou can answer all the questions that have been propounded to him by the house committee on labor as to the effect of the passage of the eight-hour bill, he will prove himself a veritable Solomon.

Immunity in Exercise. St. Louis Republic. If appendicitis is impossible in those who do much walking, then the Russians are safe from attack.

Type of Virile People.

Indianapolis Journal, President Roosevelt may have some obectionable personal qualities, but none that will interfere seriously with his reelection. The fact that he is not an angel in boots gives him certain elements of strength among people who happen to be only mortals themselves.

Russia Ensily Outclassed.

Springfield Republican. It would require a moral philosopher to determine the difference in ethical values between Russia's aggression in Manchuria and Great Britain's in Thibet. And the philosopher himself would need to be the subject of a neutral power. The Thibet massacre certainly makes England's virtuous indignation at Russia's recent performances rather cheap.

Great Opening for Genius,

Boston Globe. Comebody with inventive genius should devote his energy to devising some means of cleaning office windows without making it necessary for the window cleaner to risk his life on the narrow ledge outside. Almost every week in some large city a window cleaner falls. And the strain on those who watch window cleaners engaged in their dissy work, fearing momentarily that they are going to fall, is something dreadful.

Popular Contempt.

New York Globe, What is the reason for this collapse Why, simply that the Hearst candidacy was a deliberate, insolent, audacious affront to the moral sense of the American people. It could continue only so long as it was not taken seriously. The moment it became of enough consequence to be a menace its doom was certain. Every delegate who was announced as pledged to it stood before the American public in the unenviable light of a man who had been bought for cash. There was no escape for him from this pillory. If by any possibility he were a Hearst man from conviction nobody would believe him to be so. The contempt and derision of the whole American people is not an easy burden to

LIFE OF A BATTLESHIP.

First Class Fighting Vessel Costs \$8,000,000 and Lasts but 12 Years. The Pathfinder.

A modern navy is not one of the cheap luxuries. Senator Hale stated that the Navy department proposed to retire the battleships Oregon, Indiana, Massachusetts and Texas to the purposes of coast defense in 1908. The Oregon was launched only in 1896, so that its life as h first-class fighting ship will be only twelve years.

The Oregon cost \$5,909,000, but the battleships now are costing \$8,000,000. Any wardozen or fifteen years, and we must figure on practically replacing our navy at the end of that period. A merchant steamer lasts on the average twenty years.

It is well known that the big naval guns are also very short-lived. The biggest ones are worthless after 100 shots. The metal becomes crystalized by the shock of the thus making it dangerous. Hence a bombardment costs not only in the ammunition used, but even more in the wear and tear on the gun itself. Naval authorities speak of these things lightly, for it is not their own money that is being spent, but as a matter of fact a warship is the most expensive thing imaginable to run.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

Alas, poor Richard! Dick Oiney is no longer mentioned. Theodore Roosevelt is in his forty-seventh year and Alton B. Parker will be 52 on

Mayor-elect Neff of Kansas City managed to get there despite the parental handleap of Jay. Now he is classed as a

A voting machine tested in one of the polling districts of Chicago turned in the result in four minutes after the polis

Governor Pennyphcker is wiser than his opponents imagined. He knows a bird in the hand is better than a flock on the supreme bench. Milwaukee's floral mayor has been given

a fourth term. David S. Rose is giving lager a close run for the popular championship in the Cream city. Here is a happy family. A citizen of

Kentucky has named his four children for Grover Cleveland, William J. Bryan, Mark Hanna and Theodore Roosevelt Strange things happen in politics.

business at the old stand without a word of encouragement from Dick Croker The New York World outclasses the Brooklyn Eagle in screaming for Parker. A few moons ago both exhausted the vo-

cabulary of pathos begging Cleveland to "save the country." The proposition that ex-Governor Hogg of Texas shall be the candidate for vice president on the Hearst ticket seems harmonious enough. Hearst and Hogg would

make a giad hurrah. The Hearst boom may not be as large as a barn or as deep as a well, but it has cinch on hotel accommodations at St. Louis. Whole floors of hotels have been engaged for the benefit of the Weary Willies.

Supreme Court Justice A. L. Fitzgerald of Nevada, who is a candidate to succeed United States Senator William M. Stewart county, North Carolina, and is a brother of Bishop O. P. Fitzgerald of the Methodist Episcopal church, south.

Archbishop Messmer of Milwaukee he just issued a letter to the clergy in his archdiocese in which he forbids them taking an active part in party politica. No only are they forbidden to attend political meetings, but they must abstain from expressing their preferences as to candidates either publicly or privately. It is expected that when the national re-

publican convention assembles in Chicago ex-Senator Warner Miller of New York will be among the delegates. Mr. Miller has not been heard of in politics muc since 1888, when he and Platt quarreled Now that the latter has been ousted from his leadership in the Empire state Mr. Miller is making an effort to come forward

Senator Patterson of Colorado Speaks on Subject of Exclusion Laws.

WANTS ADDITIONAL LEGISLATION SOON

Insists that All Laws Against Admission of Chinese Will Fail with Abrogation of Present

Trenty.

WASHINGTON, April 8 .- When the sen ite convened today a bill was passed relieving the Alaska Construction company from the payment for the next five years of the license fee of \$100 per mile. Mr. Patterson then addressed the senate on the denunciation of the Chinese exclusion treaty of 1894 by the Chinese government He appounced his conviction "that unless additional legislation is had before congress adjourns every barrier against Chinese im migration that has been built will be removed on the 7th of December next and the ports of the country thrown open to the mrestricted coming of the Chinese hordes, whose invasion of the United States was arrested twenty-two years ago." This opinion was based upon China's denunciation of the treaty of 1894, making it of no effect from December 7 next. He traced the prospective trouble to the failure of congres in its vote of 1902 to duplicate the act of 1892, continuing in force for ten years the exclusion act of 1882. "Had China not denounced the treaty," he said, "there would be no trouble now with the exclusion laws, for the act of 1902 would have kept them all in force, but with the 1894 treaty in the way, under the act of 1902, our exclusion laws will all fall to the ground on the coming of the 7th of December. The cause of this is the usual wording of the 1902 act. For the first time in this Chinese legislation the validity of exclusion laws was made to depend upon the terms of treatles with China."

He said that the treaty of 1894 was the mly treaty that absolutely prohibited the coming of the Chinese to this country. He admitted that the treaty of 1880 provided for the fact that under that agreement the sonal intimacy with them, during United States could only suspend, regulate he is reputed to have won their after and limit Chinese immigration. Quoting further from the language of that treaty. he said: "It is by this treaty that all existing legislation must be measured and whenever its provisions are found to be inconsistent with the treaty's provision, that legislation is a nullity."

In conclusion Mr. Patterson said: "The legislation that must be compare with this treaty of 1880 is the act of 1902. The acts of 1882 and 1892 each suspended immigration for ten years, but the act of 1902 absolutely prohibits it, and is therefore not in conformity with the treaty of 1880, and necessarily falls to the ground." The postoffice appropriation bill was next

OREGON BILL PASSES THE HOUSE Mesars. Livernash and Bartlett In

Culge in Pointed Sarcasms. WASHINGTON, April 8.-The house to day passed a large number of bills, including the Philippine shipping bill and the bill appropriating \$475,000 in aid of the Lewis and Clark centental exposition to be held in Portland, Ore., in 1905. The only amendment made to the Philippine bill was one extending until July 1, 1906, the time when the law shall become operative. After Mr. Grosvenor (Ohlo) had spoken in favor of postponing to July 1, 1906, the date when the bill shall go into effect. Mr. Birdsall (Ia.) offered an amendment fixing July 1, 1905, as the time when the bill shall ment the yeas and nays were ordered. The amendment was lost.

Mr. Livernash (Cal.), in favoring the Lewis and Clark exposition bill, said it have been asking the house to appropriate with greater liberality for the southern explosions and loses its tensile strength, exposition to raise their voices against so moderate an appropriation as the pending bill calls for

Mr. Bartlett inquired of Mr. Livernash

who it was that supported any southern exposition appropriation who was now opposed to the bill. With some warmth Mr. Livernash answered that the gentleman regard him as the only gentleman on this side of the chamber.' This report nettled Mr. Bartist, who, amid murmurs of disapproval from the democratic side, remarked that the gentle-

'assumes a great deal if he assumes that he is a gentleman at all." "There are some comments," Mr. Livernash replied, "that call for no answer." Without division the bill was passed amid

applause. The house then began consideration of pension bills. One hundred and stxty-nine bills were passed. Among them were the following:

Providing for holding federal court at Grand Island, Neb.

Validating certain conveyances to the Northern Pacific railroad and the Northern Pacific railroad and the Northern Pacific Railway company.

A house joint resolution was agreed to providing for the acceptance of a statue of General Thaddeus Kosiuske, presented to the United States by Polish-American citizens.

Mr. Bowers made a comparison of the criminal statistics of Massachusetts and Mississippi and said these showed that the negro in the latter state was six times better than those of Massachusetts. In the state of Mississippi, he said, every avenue of labor was opened to the negro and every opportunity given to improve his condition by industry and toil. pointed with pride, he said, to the fact that in his state the ratio of mulattons to the colored population and to the whole population was less today than it had been at any time since the war.

UTAH REPUBLICANS MEETING All for Roosevelt, but There Be a Contest Over Delegutos.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, April 8-The republican state convention, called to nominate six delegates at large to the rational a growing trade between our ports and convention at Chicago, met in Sait Lake theirs. This might be greatly increased by theater here today. It was conceded that the passage of the Hay-Bond convention. the delegates selected would be instructed for Roosevelt. A sharp fight was looked for, however, over the personnel of the delegation between the so-called Kearns and anti-Kearns factions, in which a certain amount of church feeling has been manifest.

Mayor Glassmann of Ogden was named as temporary chairman. Resolutions were adopted unanimously indorsing President Roosevelt and instructing the delegates to be chosen to work and

vote for his nomination. MISSISSIPPI RIVER IS HIGH Streets in North Memphis Plooded, but No Damage is Re-

ported. MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 8 .- The Missis sippi is 4.8 feet above the danger line. number of streets in North Memphis have been overflowed, delaying traffic to some extent, but no damage has occurred. It will take a forty-foot stage of water interfere with the railways,

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR



IT IS A MATTER OF HEALTH

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The king of England is peculiarly situated with reference to the rulers of Europe. He is the uncle by marriage of the caar of Russia, Nicholas II.; he is the brother of the dowager empress of Germany and the uncle of the emperor. William II.; he is the son-in-law of the king of Denmark, whose family is so closely connected with both Russia and Germany, and his queen is as beloved in the wide circle of her relatives as she is in England. While his age-he is 63-gives him a natural prestige with his pephews, the two emperors, he is still in the full possession of his physical and mental powers, and he Chinese exclusion, but called attention to has the advantage of long years of per

and respect, a fact that may well force his position as the sovereign of mighty and world-wide dominion. And that position in itself, while differing and even contrasting with the position of each of his nephews, gives him, with less direct authority, greater freedom of a certain kind. He cannot direct the policy of his government, but he can influence it indirectly, and he can very effectually co-operate in it. He has a broader and mere intimate knowledge of the affairs of all the nations with which he is connected than any living statesman of any one of them Austria "should cement this inciplent uncan be supposed to possess. He has the derstanding between races which are apreputation, probably well founded, of being a man of calm judgment and of peace-lov- Prussian helmet and the 'Wacht am Rhein' ing temperament, with no suspicion of are essential to their welfare." weakness in his attachment to the honor or the interests of his own people. What such a man in such a position may feel and think and do may well have a gub stantial, even a decisive, influence on the course of events.

The Indian government is at present engaged upon important and far-reaching reforms in the existing methods of education in India. For some years Lord Cur zon, in his address at the Calcutta university, has been preparing the Indian publie for drastic changes; but few believed that he would have the courage to carry out his views. The published accounts of these reforms lay especial stress upon the become operative. To this amendment Mr. abolition of competitive examination for Spight (Miss.) offered one extending the the public services, and the future selection abolition of competitive examination for time to July 1, 1909. On this latter amend- of candidates on probation. The inevitable controversy is expected to rage around this one change, and any impetus which Lord Curson may be giving to primary education and his generous assistance to the cause came with poor grace from democrats who of education generally will probably be for-While Thibet is bare and mountainou

and its inhabitants are but little above the plane of savages, the country would serve, under British influence or in Brit ish possession, as a protection to India. It lies directly north of India and is sep arated from Asiatio Russia only by eastern Turkestan. Now that Russia is at "assumes too much if he assumes that I loggerheads with Japan, the British government apparently regards it to be an opportune time to push its demands on Thibet. The latter is actually a dependency of China, so far as external relations are concerned, and the indications are that the British expedition has been undertaken with the assent of the Mon golian empire. Very likely Great Britain will be able eventually to accomplish her purpose in Thibet. General MacDonald's forces, which are largely made up of Sikhs are fully armed with modern weapons while the Thibetans are equipped only with old-fashioned matchiocks and bows and arrows. The natives, however, have a vast advantage in the way of numbers, they are inured to the rigorous climate of the country and they are dogged and fearless fighters. Moreover, they are Buddhist fanatics, and they believe that in registing the British forces they are battling for the preservation of their religious faith So superstitious are they on this score no European is ever permitted to enter Lhassa, the sacred capital, and with only two or three exceptions, none has ever been able to do so and live to tell the

Premier Bond's statement that no corespondence respecting the consolidation of Newfoundland with Canada has passed has presumably more than personal weight. For the first time in her existence as a colony. Newfoundland is assured of the ex tinction of the vexatious French rights. It is natural, then, that she should wish to and herself in her new liberated estate be fore sinking her political identity in that of the Dominion. For the present, the annexation scheme will probably halt, though it seems inevitable that it should finally be effected. Meanwhile it should not be forgotten that the relations of Newfoundland with the European countries and with the United States are really closer than those with the Dominion. In particular, there is

a measure which deserves to be approved for its own sake and for its value as an entering wedge whenever the union between Newfoundland and the Dominion shall be accomplished.

A correspondent of the London Times.

written from Vienna, says that if the Austrian government expected to appeare the Italian members of the Reichstag by promising to create an Italian faculty of jurisprudence at Roveredo, it must have realized its mistake by this time. Not only have the Italians chown small gratitude, he says, for the promise, but they have actually joined the ranks of the Casch obstructionists, whose main object is the overthrow of the Korber administration. Although the Italians have not as yet coucluded any formal alliance with the Crechs their general attitude indicates that they are animated by the same influences which led the Italian students to make common cause with the Slav students during the recent disorders at the Vienna university and which led to the establishment of a truce between Italians and Croatians in Istria and Dalmatta. The Italians, says the correspondent, are inclining gradually to the belief that Pan-Germeniam is a greater danger than Pan-Slavism for the Italian language and culture, and it would not be surprising, he thinks, if the present outbreak of militant Pan-Germanian in parently unable to comprehend that the

HERE'S A LAUGH OR TWO.

"Where did you tear your frock, my "At Mrs. Van Crashem's reception."
"Have a good time?"
"Yes: a ripping good time."—Cleveland
Plain Dealer.

Miss Hamcake—A penny for your thoughts, Mr. Stockbond.

Mrs. Hamcake (whispers to daughter)—Offer him a dollar, Gertle; we've got money and it's just as well to let people know it.—Brooklyn Lafe.

"He was such a kind man-always so houghtful and considerate of his friends." thoughtful and considerate of bis friends."
"Indeed?"
"Yes. Why, he even died in the summer time, when flowers were cheapest."—New York "Times."

Mrs. Winters—A young man called to see you this afternoon.

Mr. Winters—Did he leave his name?

Mrs. Winters—No, but he had lovely cark brown eyes.—Somerville Journal.

"The trouble with him is that he apes the swell people."
"That's not the trouble. He night ape
the swell people all he pleased if he didn't
afterward monkey with the plain people."
—Chicago Tribune.

"Don't you sometimes regret your lost opportunities?"
"No." answered Senator Sorghum. "To tell you the honest touth, in looking over my ledger I don't discover very many lost opportunities."—Washington Star.

"I find," said the philosopher, "that if a man wishes and wishes for a thing he's almost certain to get it if he'll only per-"All he has to do is to keep on wishing for it, ch?" "Oh, no. Keep on wishing and perse-vere in wishing for it,"—Philadelphia Press.

BALLAD OF THE BAD COLD. W. D. Nesbit in Chicago Tribune. Now, there was a man with a red, red nose and a weak and watery eye; He stood in the street, with a patient pose While the cars went hurrying by, and he read a paper and starped his toes And softly kerchiefed his crimson nose.

A friend soon joined him in waiting there,
And asked: V.hat's the latest row?
And what has been taken, and when and
where?'
And the men said: "Kooche-ah-chew!"
And the friend said: "Jiminy! You don't Now what do you think will be done to-

The man turned then, and he sighed: "I think That the next is Oc-chooly-choo! I mean-Ah-chool"—and a quivering blink I mean—Ah-choo!"—and a quivering blink Closed his eyes as the tears came through. Perhaps, but it seems quite a hefty plan; I don't think they will," said the other

"It lan't-Ah-chee!" cried the red-nosed man, "But it's Oco-chy-co-akkety-wow!" That's just what I said when the war That's just what I said when the war began," Said the friend. "They're doing it now!" But the other answered; "O, can't you see t is Woo! Ooo! Yoosh-wishy-oof-ka-whee!"

"No, no. You're wrong," said the friend at that.
"Why, the place is too far away from the seat of war, and I'll bet my but it will not be attacked today."
And the man with a nose that was ruby Just gurgled and grouned and shook his

"I don't mean the war," were the words he "I thought you were asking of me What I took for this cold that is in my head, And I told you-Whhoo! You! Chawee!" And the friend then snickered and said, "You sneeze like a class in geography!"

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