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GEO, B. TZSCHUCK. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 3d day of May, A. D. 1904.

(Seal)

M. B. HUNGATE,
Notary Public.

Judge Parker and the southern democracy must have eaten a philopena, and each waiting for the other to speak first.

Turkey is again slaughtering the Armenians. Wars may come and wars must have his annual tribute.

the president has decided to open the Rosebud reservation in August, Gregory county is looking forward with pleasure to the dog days.

The Russians are getting ready to lay their troubles to the rainy season. The last blameworthy weather was the frost, but the Japs have warmed things up

The first Japanese warship to be lost sian mines seem to be more effective than Russian admirals.

Douglas county democrats will have their turn at their primaries a week from next Wednesday, and republicans can then enjoy themselves by watching the democratic fur fly.

When John N. Baldwin makes his next plea before the supreme court be should accompany his argument with the presentation of an unabridged dictionary to each judge on the bench.

now or never.

For all of Canada's defeat in the Alaskan boundary dispute, its representatives on the boundary survey are the first in the field, but there is no reason to believe their intention is to remove any of the landmarks.

Notwithstanding the report that Mrs. Eddy has taken up the cudgels against those secret societies which do not admit men and women equally to membership, it is not hardly likely that the lodges will buy sidesaddles for their goats.

Great Britain had announced an intention to send no warship to New Chwang, but since the United States has sent a ship within easy sailing distance of that port we may expect to most any time.

Governor Mickey finds that his assessment is materially raised by the operation of the new revenue law. This ought to make him more appreciative of the demand that the railroad assessments be also raised to correspond with the true selling value.

The local popocratic organ is amusing Itself by making a slate for the republican state convention. This is harmless amusement, especially since there are no contests over the larger part of the places and the slatemaker cannot possibly slip up except at two or three points.

Rome hears the rumble of the coming Russian revolution, in which it is alleged the people will force the granting of a constitutional form of government as the price of victory in the war with Japan. If this be accomplished the war will not be without its victory for Russis, no matter which side wins,

The apportionment of state school money for the present semi-annual peschool apportionment showed an increase there was a promiscuous shower of bouquets in the fusion press. Since, however, the management of the school fund is now in the hands of the repubRENEWS THE CAMPAIGN.

campaign for a reform in British fiscal policy and it is to be expected will push it vigorously. In his speech at Birmingham Thursday he took a somewhat optimistic view of the situation, asserting his belief that if the question of years, could carry out no republican it to divide, fiscal reform should be at once submitted to a popular vote it would be favored by a large majority of the people. It may well be doubted if Mr. Chamberlain was quite sincere in making this statement, for nothing has occurred to give warrant for it since his absence from England, if indeed the policy he advocates has not lost ground. It is true, as he caustically declared, that the question cannot be disposed of

by "waving old rags or by the clattering those who oppose his policy have not which is retaliation, has recently made cies. any progress in popular acceptance. On the contrary, there is reason to believe that it is not as strong now as when its champion left England to seek restoration to health and he may find it a not altogether easy task to revive public interest in the question, or at any rate to restore it to the point reached before he halted his campaign. Undoubtedly there are a great many Englishmen who are favorable to the policy of retaliation, but it is most improbable that a majority of them are disposed to place the country in such a position, the necessary effect of which would be to involve it in conflicts that might prove exceedingly damaging to its commercial interests. The Chamberlain policy might prove beneficial to the British colonies, though this is by no means certain, but it is not apparent that it would be of any advantage to the people of the United Kingdom and this is the view that very many of them take

THE STEEL INLUSTRY

of it.

Reports regarding the present condition of the steel industry are not encouraging as to the immediate future of this great department of the nation's business, and the most plausible explanation seems to be found in the combinations by which prices are prevented from responding to the law of supply and demand and by which in consemay go, but the Sick Man of Europe quence the relation between supply and demand is violently dislocated. The high prices for steel which have prevailed for several years, under combination control of the industry, have had the natural result of restricting consumption and not until prices are materially reduced is there likely to be a revival of demand.

As the New York Journal of Commerce points out, the demand can be encouraged into new life and activity only by lowering prices and diminishing cost. That remedy being refused, the both capital and labor in the industry itself and in other industries dependent upon it. There does not seem to be any good reason for maintaining prices, as is being done, since such a reduction as would revive the demand would still leave a fair profit to the manufacturers. while manifestly it would be wiser to keep the industry in active operation than to curtail production and thereby subject both capital and labor to idleness and loss. The combination policy appears to be to keep prices steady, but this is practicable without holding them Illinois republicans are suggesting at a point which shuts off the demand Congressman Hitt for second place on and tends to render the industry unthe ticket with President Roosevelt. As profitable. Evidently the men who their candidate is in his seventy-first largely control this great interest will year, it is a case for lightning to hit sooner or later be compelled to change their policy and bring it into harmony with the law of supply and demand.

THE NEXT HOUSE.

The house of representatives to be elected next November will probably be republican, but in order that it shall be republicans everywhere must stand faithfully by the party candidates. Representative Babcock of Wisconsin, chairman of the republican congressional committee, who from long experience in that position is thoroughly familiar with the situation, is confident that the house of the Fifty-ninth congress will have a republican majority, his reliance being placed upon the country districts. In a late interview he said that the conditions now are very similar to those of two years ago. The people in the rural sections are prosperous and consee the union jack waving near at al- tented and want the present conditions to continue. He therefore was of the opinion that the country districts will not change from their republican allegiance.

"Two years ago the democrats won twenty city districts away from us," said Mr. Babcock. "This year I be lieve we shall get some of them back again. When the present house was elected the republicans had thirty majority. That figure is without reference to what the majority may be now. A loss of fifteen votes from what we had then would abolish our majority. But if the democrats, by any chance, elect their candidates in fifteen of the districts that are now republican, they will also lose as many as ten of the districts which they now hold and the control of the house would still be with the republicans." It is pointed out that presidential years are usually favorable to the election of republican candidates for the lower house of congress. Thus in 1876, the republicans gained 35 members, in 1880 they gained 17 members, in 1888 13 members, in 1892 38 members and in 1900 13 members. Doubtless they would have made a gain in riod exceeds all previous records. When 1806 but for the great gain of 120 memthe fusionists were in office and the bers two years before and even as it was they secured a clear majority of

combined.

Mr. Chamberlain has renewed his that President Roosevelt will succeed sits with the driver. himself, his nomination being absolutely assured, probably by acclamation. Without a house of representatives in political accord with the administration the latter, for at least a period of two policies not already provided for and it is easy to understand that this might prove somewhat embarrassing, if not a positive drawback to the country. A democratic house would be simply an obstruction, incapable of accomplishing served. anything beyond blocking legislation deemed necessary by republicans, with possible effects injurious to the inter-

ests and welfare of the nation. Therefore republicans everywhere should be alive to the duty of earnest of wornout cans," and it is a fact that and harmonious action for the election of the congressional candidates of the made the most of their opportunity, yet party, knowing that democratic control there is no evidence that the Chamber- of the house would mean only obstruclain program, the cardinal feature of tion to the progress of republican poli-

PUBLIC SCHOOL COMPARISONS.

A writer in the Lincoln Journal draws some comparisons between the public schools at Lincoln and at Omaha not at all to the discredit of the Omaha schools. While it is admitted that the schools of Lincoln are behind those of Omaha in point of effective instruction it is, however, claimed for Lincoln that it has advantages which should enable it to achieve superiority. The claim is made. for example, that the people of Lincoln show a greater degree of interest in the welfare of the schools than the people of Omaha. The claim is made that the method of selecting teachers in Lincoln, where the superintendent is not hampered in the least in giving positions to the best teachers wherever he finds them, has advantages over the selection of teachers in Omaha, where applicants

have to take a formal and difficult examination and where a committee of the board has more to do in making up the ist than the superintendent. The claim is further made that the small Board of Education in Lincoln dispatches business in a more satisfactory manner than the large board in Omaha. As an explanation of Omaha's handicap over Lincoln in public school service the assertion is ventured that while the progress of the Lincoln schools has been very much retarded during the last ten or twelve years by the frequent changes in the superintendency the Omaha schools have profited by being under the management of one strong superintendent during the same period and therefore "it is no wonder educators have been ranking the Omaha schools shove those of Lin-

It is gratifying to know that Lincoln concedes to Omaha a higher rank for its public school system, but Omaha's public schools ought to be far in advance of Lincoln public schools for many reasons. Omaha devotes proportionately a far it expends ought to have the very best teaching and supervising talent to be a valuable asset in school work not only in the superintendent's office, but in the school room as well, but it all depends acter at previous expositions. upon the character and equipment of

the person enjoying the permanent tenure. The progress made by Omaha schools has been achieved not so much through its late superintendent as in spite of him, and is in fact due to the efficiency and conscientious work of the corps of teachers and principals, who have been attending to business while the superintendent was manipulating politics, building auditoriums, managing the Commercial club and supervising secret society initiations. The large board of education instead of impeding the late superintendent seems to have been easily controlled by him. Had we had all of this time a school superintendent who was really an educator by training and experience Omaha's school system would undoubtedly have shown much more marked improvement. If the new superintendent makes good on all that has been promised for him he can, with the material he has to work on after the dead wood is chopped out, set a pace with which the schools in no other western city can catch up.

The "antis" are trying to explain why they oppose a direct primary now when it is just what they were clamoring for so loudly last fall. Their pretense is that a direct primary cannot reflect the real wish of the party because some democrats may be registered as republicans. There are certainly no more democrats registered as republicans now than there were last fall, when the primary was held under the direction of the "antis" and their machine. Neither would it make any difference, so far as the vote is concerned, whether the primary be direct or indirect, inasmuch as the same people would be entitled to cast their ballots one way or the other. Inasmuch as most of the antis voted against the regularly nominated candidates at the last city election, they themselves might well be classed as democrats registered as republicans.

Those numerous Civic Federation manifestoes might be taken much more seriously if they were not issued so palpal y for political effect to bolster up the fortunes of a faction of piebiting desperadoes anxious only to capture the republican machinery in order to get at the public crib. In fact, the suspicion is abroad that the chief purpose of the federation is political and factional rather than nonpartisan and disinterested.

The return of Congressman Hitchcock from Washington seems to have thrown a mantle of a different hue over his 40 over the democrats and populists paper, which in his absence displayed had addressed about 250,000 people. The election of a republican house of it is manifesting a disposition to get representatives is not less important one foot on the Parker side. It will licans these organs will forget to peep. | than the election of a republican prest | be in the band wagon at all events evening.

dent. There is every reason to believe when the parade starts, no matter who

A Common Pailing. Chicago Record-Herald. People who spend the most time in trying to devise plans for dividing up the wealth of the world generally have very little of

Lightening the First Touch.

Chicago Post. The wealthy Nebraska woman who was fined \$10 for hiring boys to shoot song birds that had the temerity to light on her lawn did not get one-tenth of what she de-

> Sympathy Suffers a Chill. Chicago Record-Herald.

A fear that Japanese success against Russia might disturb the balance of power in Asia is spreading in England. Mr. Bull's sympathy may have a sudden chill if he finds that he is likely to lose in pounds, shillings and pence through the achievements of his brown-skinned ally.

Financier Hooley in Hock.

St. Louis Republic When you read that Ernest Terah Hooley is landed behind the bars you may suppose that disturbing the peace, for instance, is the charge, since the fellow sounds as It he might be a cousin to that rowdy, Terence Mulvaney. But you are wrongthe gentleman with the Kiplingesque name is in for something much more dignified and polite. He is the hero of a colossal bankruptcy which shook the London financial world, he is now charged with "conspiracy to defraud" a lot of financiers, and he had no trouble at all giving a \$40,000 bond. Mr. Hooley, indeed, is very much of a gentleman.

Creatuess on a Shield.

New York Tribune Panama, the new republic, has a coat-ofarms showing a comprehensive design. It consists of a shield, surmounted by an eagle, in whose beak is the ribbon upon which is written the motto of the state, "Paz, Libertad, Union, Progreso" (pence liberty, union, progress). Below, on the upper part of the shield, side by side, are the implements of war and of peaceful occupations. Below this, occupying the central place, is a land and water view, of whatever training and experience the site of the canal; the fruits of the harvest and a rushing train on a track fill up the point of the shield. Flags drape it on either side and stars surmount the eagle.

A FEATURE OF THE FAIR.

Agriculture and Horticulture Dominate the Exhibit.

Chicago Chronicle. The opening of the St. Louis fair finds all the buildings and exhibits in a much more advanced state of completion than was seen at any previous exposition in this ountry or in Europe.

The most striking feature, which can hardly fall to impress the visitor who has followed the growth of previous expositions, is the department of agriculture and horticulture, which covers nearly seventy acres. The agriculture building is the largest on the grounds, covering nearly seventeen acres, and is by far the largest exposition building ever erected and devoted to the exhibit of a particular industry. It has more exhibits than any other department at the fair; it was the most complete of any department on the opening day, and it covers more miles of booths.

To most visitors it will be the marvel of architecture, but in the educational scope | become a helpless mass, but will and completeness of its exhibits. The agin the present war came to its end alternative is inevitable of curtailing greater amount of money to the support riculture and horticulture exhibits alone through a Russian mine at Dainy. Russ production, with idleness and loss for of its public schools, and for the money constitute a great exposition in themselves, cupy the careful attention of the average visitor for days.

They represent the crowning achievement of Frederic W. Taylor's long experience in the installation of exhibits of this char-

POLITICAL DRIFT.

Senator Fairbanks is said to be worth Opponents of Judge Parker deny his con servatism. They say he is red-headed all

Eugene Debs is the first man of the season to have a presidential nomination thrust upon him.

Mayor Collins of Boston, who is now serving his second consecutive term, emto be a candidate for a third. New Jersey republicans talk of sending

four millionaires as delegates-at-large to the national convention. Men of that rating can greet Chicago hotel rates with a

faction and Governor La Follette to control the republican convention of Wisconsin The governor wants a third term and seems to have the best of the race by Ex-Mayor Reed, a lonely pea in the politi cal barrel of Missouri, has retired from the

race for the democratic nomination for

governor. Mr. Reed was running against oseph Folk. At least he thought so until the road roller passed. The talk in Pensylvania is that Senator Quay desires and plans to have his son. Richard R. Quay, succeed him in the senate

of the United States, after the fashion set when Don Cameron followed General Cam eron in the service at Washington. John Brisben Walker imitated the exam ple of his friend, William J. Bryan, and hired a hall in order to relieve himself of an overcharge of political feeling. predicted that if the democratic party

should nominate Judge Parker it would

suffer a defeat from which it would not recover for a score of years. The re-election of Mayor Edward J. Fo garty of South Bend, Ind., this time by an creased majority over his opponent, is taken to mean that he is now a formidable candidate for nomination for governor or he democratic ticket. Normally the city is republican by 1,500, but Mayor Fogarty had a majority of over 600 the other day His businessitke career as mayor, his grit, courage and resourcefulness as a vote getter have drawn general attention in his

direction. Mr. Fogarty is about 45 years

old and by trade a bricklayer. An Omaha democrat writes to the Chicage Chronicle under the nom de plume 'Oneida," drawing a parallel between the coming national convention and which nominated Horatio Seymour in 1868. The writer says that Seymour declined to be a candidate for the nomination is 1868, just as Grover Cleveland does now. concludes: "Horatio Seymour made it plain in 1868 that no man is great enough either to forbid or decline a nomination for president of the United States at the hands

of a national democratic convention. Joseph W. Folk, the St. Louis lawyer who seeks nomination for governor on the democratic ticket, is a campaigner of won derful endurance. A St. Louis paper says that the circuit attorney up to last week had made 125 speeches averaging ninety minutes long; had visited forty had covered 1,000 square miles of territory had ridden 4,000 on the railways, and 300 miles in stages and carriages; had rested an average of but seven hours a day, and decided Hearst leanings, whereas now is not the first exhibition of endurance Mr. Folk has made. When he ran for circuit atttorney he visited every ward in St. Louis and frequently spoke four times in an

GOSSIP ABOUT THE WAR. Happenings in the Far East that Have

Set the World Talking. The achievement of the Japanese navy on the Yellow Sea and about Port Arthur have caused as much astonishment among world powers as did the trlumph of the "Cheese-box" American monitor over the rebel Merrimac at Hampton Roads, some forty-one years ago. In Great British, particularly, the greatest of sea powers feels less confident of its supremacy than before Admiral Togo started on his mission of destruction. This uneasiness is voiced by Henry Labouchere in London Truth. He says: When I read the story of last week's battle off Port Arthur-the story of the laying of the mines at night under a hall of shells from the forts; of the stratagem by which the Russians were lured out to their destruction, while the main Japanese fleet lay in walt below the horizon, to be summoned at the right moment by wireless telegraphy, and to fall upon the Russians if their ships escaped the mines placed in their track-I can only pray that if we are ever to fight for our existence again on sea we may have men with the brain and the nerve to perform such feats as these. If we have, then the enemy is welcome to as big a fleet of Retvizans, Petropaviovsks, and similar marine monsters as any navy leaguer ever saw approaching our shores in his worst nightmare. If we have not, though we have on paper a three-power navy or a thirty-power navy, I shall feel like Balbus when he cried out that it was all up with the republic. What Englishman, with the fate of the Petropavlosk and the gallant Admiral Makaroff before his eyes, can believe today that salvation lies in huge battleships that go to the bottom, like a leaky kettle chucked into a pond, before a well-aimed torpedo or a judiciously planted mine? And remember that the nost insidious of all the weapons sgainst these mamoths, the submarine, has not come into action yet in the present war. If the modern battleship is our first line of defense, heaven help us! The question of

A writter in the Boston Transcript, in an elaborate description of the Russian soldier, his faults virtues, numbers and equipment, says that if the Russian army succeeds in the present war, it will be by

the moment for us is what we are doing

at present to manufacture Togos.

sheer inability to know when it is defeated The Russian foot soldier carry sixty-six pounds. He carries his necessities-"comforts he has none"-on his back, and is to a great extent independent of the baggage train. He is described as thick-set, deep-chested, and enduring, looking like a farm laborer with a rifle instead of a spade. It is recalled that on the march to Peking, while even the Japanese soldiers were falling by the wayside from the effects of the extreme heat, not a single Russian fell out of line. "Russian soldiers have been known to march thirty miles without rest and then go directly into battle."

The Russian troops represent many nationalities, but the army discipline is such that they are united into a harmonious whole. The only branch of the service which does not lose its identity is the Cossack horsemen. From a declaration made in F. V. Greene's "Army Life in Russia," it appears that the Russian are slow in "initiative and self-reliance," and do not show their soldierly quality until they have passed through several battles. One of the characteristics of Russian troops is absolute obedience to orders; but when left to themselves they are likely to get killed "from sheer stupidity and waiting for an order when every one is dead who has the the exposition, not only in its colossal right to give one." Greene says they may retreat in panic. The Russian officers lack the ability to decide quickly, and are prone to error. "It is said that the Russians can- in frontal attacks against intrenchments baggage trains so that they shall not get fammed, and in all matters of executive detail they are far behind the clever Japs."

> We are in debt to Japan for at least three notable, discoveries, two of which have already saved many European lives, says the London Academy. The oldest of these is the discovery of Kitasato, a Japanese bacteriologist, of the bacillus that causes lookjaw, or tetanus, leading to the production of an antitoxin serum which is now regularly used and is by far the most efficient remedy we possess for this terrible disease.

A Japanese observer named Shiga has recently discovered the bacillus which sauses a great many cases of dysentery, and, though that discovery has not yet led to any improvement in prevention or treatment, and will therefore not lower, during this struggle, the death rate from that dire foe of the soldier in war time, no one doubts that this is the first step toward our control of another deadly dis-

The third discovery is really more interesting, because it raises newer problems. There is in the body of each of us a pair of organs known as the adrenal glands yet unknown to the public, though life could, not continue without them. It was a Japanese chemist, Takamine, who isolated from these glands the invaluable subof the rest of the body. It is known as adrenalin, and nearly every sample of it. if prepared by a good firm, bears upon it the name of that distinguished Japanese. It is the most powerful of all chemical agents for stopping hemorrhage. It will arrest bleeding from the nose when everything else has failed; not that that much matters, for the nose is accessible to mechanical means, but adrenalin has already saved many lives that were already oozing away in a thin red stream no surgeon

"Kenzo Umeharl, a second-class engineer was one of the desperate seventy-seven who sallied forth to block the entrance to Port Arthur by sinking their ships," says Japanese newspaper. "He has died of his wounds. His aged father, when he received the news of his son's death, addressed his family as follows: 'Now, boys, your elder brother died an honorable death at the blockade of Port Arthur. His death was for the sake of our country, so we must not weep, but rather it should make us proud. Suppose that he should hear our sorrowful voice, certainly he would not be pleased; therefore, you must not drop tears.' After saying this he lit a small fire and burned incense sticks to commemorate the brave sailor's death, according to the Buddhist custom. All his family followed him without tears."

The following are extracts from the Port Arthur Nogoodski, translated by the New

Several shells fell in our midst yesterday. General Kouropatkin arrived from Harin yesterday. He is regarded as a harbinger of better things. We thought we heard an explosion in the

arsenal this morning, but investigation showed it to be a false report. Admiral Togo paid us a flying visit yeserday. Come again, Tog. The torpedo beat Huchikuchi has not re-

turned from its visit to the outside. It is

feared that its crew has gone to a watery

mesky says this is the worst spring he has known in fifty-three years. predicts shell storms for the next three

nonths. The hall of shells is damaging the crops One swallow doesn't make a spring, bu

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OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Revolutionary demonstrations in Poland

have been very frequent of late, according o a Russian correspondent of a London newspaper. As an offset against these exhibitions of disloyalty, the government announces that the municipalities of Warsaw and other Polish towns have contributed sums of money to the war funds. It does not explain, however, that these mu nicipalities are not elective, but creations of the authorities in St. Petersburg. The councils which administer rural districts have a more representative character, and every rural commune has its special "emergency fund." According to the law, a fund of this kind may be used for local purpose if the rural council is absolutely unantmous in its decision. Until now, says the correspondent, the central government has never encouraged such expenditure. It has either contrived to prevent unanimity of found a pretext for disallowing the decision when it was unanimous. These emergency funds now amount in some districts to very onsiderable sums. The government discerns in them a source of revenue for war purposes, and is encouraging the councils to summon meetings. Patriotic speeches are delivered to induce the peasants to vote in favor of making grants in support of the war. In some districts, however, the pensants have refused unanimously to do anything of the kind, and the authorities have not ventured to proceed further. But wherever the proposal was favored by a few, even though opposed by the majority, the resolution has been declared to be carried, and the money quickly drawn.

No matter how many army corps the crar may command in Europe, his tenure of Manchuria depends upon the number which can be sent there and kept sunplied with arms and provisions by means of a single track railway over 4,000 miles long. At the rate of 700 men per day, which seems to be the limit of the available transport facilities, it would require a whole year to increase General Kouropatkin's army to the desired number of 500,000 men. Even with an army of this strength it would be far from an even fight for the Russians. Ten to one is the proportion which, according to modern strategists, is required to insure success fortify every approach to the coast districts held by them, and, the wings of their armies being protected on either side by their navy, they could not be outfianked. The problem of driving the Japanese into the sea is one that Russia may find it impossible to solve without the cooperation of a fleet; and the loss of Russia's naval base has made this impossible. The flerce attack upon Russia made by

Herr Bebel, the eloquent and resolute socialist leader, in the Reichstag on Monday doubtless reflected the sympathies of many German liberals, who would regard the triumph of Russia in the war with Japan as an event which would impart strength to autocratic government in Europe. This is the tendency which German liberalism is resisting, and, aside from the popular admiration of the prowess of the Japanese which seems to exist in Germany, Russian success presents itself to the social democrats as an obstruction to their purposes This feeling appears to be little affected by the fact that the commercial tie between Germany and Russia is strong. The largest share of the German foreign trade is with Russia. The isolation of Germany from recent negotiations and understandings does not check the aggressiveness of the social democrats, notwithstanding the appeal of the emperor in his speech at Carlsruhe to the political parties to sink their strife in view of the grave outlook outside the empire. It has had no effect, at any rate, upon the free lances in the Reichstag, and party feeling is apparently as intense as ever. Herr Bebel boldly rebuked the emperor for his references to France in the Carlsruhe speech, and flatly repudlated as a reflection of the sentiments of the German people the dispatch to Emperor Nicholas regretting the sinking of the battleship Petropaviovsk.

The British soldiers in Thibet have been having a peculiar experience with the art of war in high altitudes. Thibet is so high above the sea that ordinary rules are often suspended and a little scientific knowledge becomes indispensable to the successful commander. At 15,000 feet above the sea it was found that the rice ration for the men was insufficiently cooked, and the cause of this was that the boiling point of water descends rapidly as the altitude increases. The native Indian soldiers in the expedition have been greatly mystified by the most important difficulty attending the campaign has been the effect of the cold and high altitude upon the Maxim guns and the rifles. The off used as a lubricant became a clog so far above the sea, while the springs in the guns had their slasticity

seriously affected. The officers in command of the expedition seem to have had no conception of these difficulties when they started for Thibet, and their remedies have necessarily been crude, although no harm has come to the force, cwing to the extreme backwardness of the Thibetans in modern warfare.

In Germany in 1874 a statute was passed requiring that every child must be vacclusted before completing the first year of its age and again when 12 years old. This statute has been rigidly enforced and as a result Germany has been kept well-nigh free from the smallpox. In a population of over 50,000,000 the average during the last twelve years has been only fifty cuses. The system of immediately quarantining a smallpox patient, as is done in Baltimore. prevails in Germany and complete isolation is attained. Rigid rules in regard to the disinfection of clothing are observed, and while every effort is made to save the patient's life, the safety of others is also considered. Germany not only believes in thorough vaccination, but can now present facts to prove its inestimable value. Great Britain, on the other hand, has hearkened to the protests of the anti-vaccinationists and has paid dearly for its folly. On account of the opposition to the compulsory law Parliament about six years ago made the statute less rigid, and as a result smallpox has become far more prevalent than formerly. Instead of an average of fifty cases in a population of 50,000,000, as in Germany, Great Britain shows an annual mortality of 900 in a population of 32,500,000. These figures are matters of record and there can be no contradiction of them.

LINES TO A LAUGH.

When Mary fainted why didn't the count catch her before she fell?"
"He has rheumatism in both of his arms."
"Confound the fellow; isn't there any way he can support her?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Skinflint—If anything should happen to me, dearest, you will be all right. I've just insured my life. "But suppose nothing does happen to you!"—Modern Society.

around here?

Weary Wille—I'm a sociologist investigating de homes of de wealthy.—New York Sun. Millionaire-What are you doing hanging

ee Silverite Leader-You concede that I am honest in my views, don't you?
Reorganizer—Certainly.
Free Silverite Leader (in a triumphant tone)—Well, doesn't that prove that all who differ with me are dishonest?—Chicago Tribune.

"Say," remarked the village lawyer, as he entered the general store, "I want a ribbon for my typewriter." responded the new clerk. "All right, sir," responded the new clerk. "Do you want one for her or for it?"—Philadelphia Inquirer.

"My idea of a wise man," said the youth who thought he knew things. "Is one who knows when to stop talking."
"A man who possesses the genuine brand of wisdom," rejoined the venerable philosopher, "knows when not to begin."—Les-

"Boss," began the beggar, "can't you help me? I ain't ate nothin' for three days."
"Oh! I see," interrupated Crabbe, "trying to make a record for fasting, ch? Well, I'll help you all I can. Don't let me stop you. Good-day!"—Philadelphia Press.

"Why don't you shave yourself?"
"Because I can't find that there is any nore satisfaction in cutting myself than in aving a barber cut me."—Chicago Post.

"Here is another example of faulty English," said the teacher of the class in rhetoric. "In this essay you have written, her sight broke upon a landscape of entrancing loveliness. How could any one's sight break upon' a landscape?"

"She might have dropped her eyes," timidly ventured the young woman who had written the essay.—Chicago Tribune.

KITTY ASTRONG.

New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Kitty Asthore, Is the heart of you sleeping? You with the laugh, and the wonderful Faith, if you knew how the dull hours, your face—as the Banshee that Lifting white arms to the moon in the You-even you-would give heed to my weeping, And fling me a thought ere the sound of

Kitty Asthore, Is the heart of you waking? You with the curis and the flower alim hands: is a heart that is yours for the Here is a life to obey your commands— Come to your own from the sun-smitter lands! taking -for the waves of my sorrow are breaking, at your feet, on the alien sands.

Here, at your feet, on the Kitty Asthore, Is the heart of you waking?

Staying Power for TIRED BRAINS

Horsford's Acid Phosphate is a boon to the overworked Officeman, Student and Teacher. It keeps the mind clear, the nerve steady and the body strong.

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