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When it comes to flerce factional fights Douglas county democrats yield nothing to Douglas county republicans.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

State Treasurer Mortensen is making the commendable record as a member of the State Board of Railroad Assess

All ports are now free, both in Russia and Japan to the ships which bring the proper kind of merchandise-gun cotton and rapid fire guns preferred.

Perhaps Funston did not swim the Bagbag after all. There are many officers in the regular army who still think he might have jumped it.

Congressman Hull's seat may be in ried to three women at the same time.

Russians are not foolish in thinking that something must be taking place when they get no news, because when there is really nothing but rumors St. Petersburg operators are working over-

woman's federation has done what was expected. Women have not been in politics long enough to realize the satisfaction which may be found in breaking a slate, even though the slate may be the proper thing.

For an army which has met so many everses the Japanese force seems to be effective. Japanese scouts are now north of Mukden. If the correspondents had not killed those 15,000 men they might bave been at Harbin.

It has been announced with due solemnity and decorum that the last finfishing touch has been put on the Omaha Federal building, which was begun more than fifteen years ago. Praise the Lord from whom all blessings flow.

With a municipal paving plant at the disposal of the Board of Public Works there will be no further excuse for keeping asphalt paved streets out of repair under any pretext except a shortage of funds to pay for material and

The republican state convention nomi nated a candidate for United States senator. The first step to make good with the nomination is to nominate strong men for the legislature who will have a good chance of being elected. It takes a legislative majority to make a sena-

The World-Herald refers contemptu ously to Mr. Burkett as the twin candidate because he is running simultaneously for two offices on one platform. Still that is no worse than the fix our fusion friends found themselves running for one office on two conflicting

Another patriot whose conversion to democracy is now heralded as complete is Hon. E. P. Roggen, at see time held with the preparation of his case, with up by the democratic press as the em- full knowledge of the revelations likely bodiment of all that was most odious in republicanism. Mr. Roggen should merce commission. He has given his paving contracts that require the mainmake just as good an office-holding deny personal attention to the preparation of ocrat as he did an office-holding republican.

Russia takes umbrage at the report that neutral powers desire to know what part of the Asiatic coast has been mined and intimates that there is some thing unfriendly in the proposed luquiry because it was not made until Japan had lost a number of ships. As long an Russia destroyed Russian ships in Russian harbors it was largely a domestic affair, but when destruction threatens. neutral ships the entire world becomes interested and no more so at St. Petersburg than at Teklo.

THE CAMPAIGN AND BUSINESS.

business and there is some ground for campaign of eight years ago business was certainly very bad, but that was the culmination of an extended period of depression and was not wholly due to the political contest, though unquestionably it was much intensified by the fear that the democratic candidate meant a revolutionary change in the nation's financial policy and therefore in its business affairs. Four years ago business conditions were not unfavorably affected by the political campaign, the year 1900 being one of the most prosperous since the return of the republican party to power.

It is the opinion of careful observers engaged in financial and commental affairs that this year's presidential campaign will not be disturbing to business and certainly there is no apparent reason why it should be. As the situation now looks the election of a republican president is assured, whether the demcrats nominate a conservative or a radical for president. This means that the policies which have given the country a sound financial system and promoted its industries and its commerce will be maintained. The election of Theodore Roosevett, which even intelligent democrats do not seriously doubt, will insure the country against any radical interference with its financial and industrial affairs and this is what a majority of our people want. It is because they desire this that they will vote to continue at the head of the goverument a man who is most earnestly in faver of the policies which are essential to the maintenance of business activity and prosperity.

It is not expected that 1904 will be for the entire country as good a business year as the best of recent years. Net total sales..... 886,194 The reasons for this are practical rather than political. There has been a moderate and entirely natural reaction from the unprecedented industrial and commercial activity of the last five or six years and this will continue for a time, quite regardless of any political condi-

NEW WAR ON BRIBERY.

The Massachusetts legislature has just passed a novel measure and one which may well command the attention of legislators in other states. It is a bill for the purpose of stopping the corruption of employes by the giving and receiving of bribes. It is stated that the practice is general throughout New England and is regarded by manufacturers particularly as a great evil. As a matter of fact this form of corruption undoubtedly exists to a greater or less extent in all parts of the country and is practiced in every large center of industry and business. It is altogether anger when the Mothers' Congress gets probable that very many corporations into action again. One of his constit- bribe employes of other corporations for uents has been found to have been mar- the obtaining of information regarding while it is not to be doubted that some mercantile establishments take this means of ascertaining certain facts accessible to employes of business rivals. who practice it is obvious. It is no worse, however, if so bad, as the wholesale system of bribing public officials by the railroad and other corporations out.

which exists everywhere, for this corruption strikes at the public interests. result in partting an end to the bribery of employes, but it will doubtless reduce the evil and it is an example that ought to be generally followed.

THE COAL COMBINE INQUIRY. Inquiry regarding the anthracite coal combine having been resumed by the Interstate Commerce commission, which under the decision of the supreme court of the United States has authority to require the railroads to produce contracts and other documentary evidence which the commission shall deem necessary to the investigation, it is to be expected that a great deal of interesting information will be elicited bearing upon the charge that there is a combination of coal-carrying railroads and operators which is in distinct violation of the antitrust law. There is no obstacle now in the way of the commission making its inquiry thorough. Under the decision of the court of last resort it is given access to every source of information and there is no reason to doubt that the commission will probe to the bottom.

Meanwhile it is announced that Attor ney General Knox will probably begin proceedings against the Coal trust some time next month. It is understood to be the purpose of the Department of Justice to file a bill in the federal circuit court at Philadelphia against the coal-carrying railroads, charging them with violation of the anti-trust law. It is stated that the attorney general's plans are based upon the anticipated result of the hearing by the Interstate the contracts between the railroads and operators is known to the attorney general and he has been able to go ahead to be made before the Interstate Comthe case and according to reports from Washington it is now virtually completed. His only reason for delaying proceedings at all is that he wishes to permit the commission to conclude its tavestigation before he brings suit on behalf of the government, when he will have in addition to the information the department has already obtained that

vestigation in progress. There is reason to believe that a strong case can be made against the coal combine; one which will win in the courts and break up that rapacious and oppressive monopoly. The fact that Mr with each other and warring with the sufficient as Ohio.

which will be secured through the in-

Knox is preparing to institute proceed- city by an endless chain of injunctions It is the common impression that a ings is ample assurance that he has and mandamuses and have kept impresidential campaign is unfavorable to what he deems to be sufficient evidence of a violation of the anti-trust law, for this in past experience. During the the attorney general is careful not to take action until well satisfied that he is on safe ground. Of course the Coal trust will fight hard, so that it may be a year or more before there is a final settlement of the case. Whether or not it will in the meantime modify its exactions is a question. There is no presmight be elected, which would have ent indication of an intention to do this and with the certainty before it of prosecution in any event there is small likelihood of any change from its rapacious there was no such apprehension and and oppressive policy. The existing contracts will probably be adhered to and the public be compelled to pay the existing extortionate price for anthracite coal. This is the inference to be drawn from the latest testimony before the Interstate Commerce commission.

WRY NOT PREPARE FOR THE IN-

Forty resident taxpayers of South Omaha assembled in mass meeting have tried to persuade themselves that it would be prudent and advantageous to plaster another big mortgage on South Omaha before it is absorbed into Greater Omaha by annexation. The keynote of the mass meeting was sounded by David Anderson, who dwelt at length upon the menace of annexation, and declared that "annexation would come sooner or later and the people of South Omaha might just as well get some improvements while they have the chance."

they already have without cost to the have nominated. town, and for a city hall which they will not need after the governments of Omaha and South Omaha are merged? Why should they want to buy Syndicate park, which was laid out and dedicated for a public park by its owners who obligated themselves when they sold lots adjacent to it to keep up the park? Would any sane man in Omaha want to vote bonds for the purchase of Hanscom park in the face of the known fact that these grounds were dedicated as a park by the owner and the adjapark would remain there forever?

Why should South Omaha want to bond itself for the erection of a city hall forting. building that could not be ready for occupancy for a year and would probably not remain in use as a city hall for more than two or three years at the very

South Omaha was laid out by Omaha capitalists and four-fifths of the property of South Omaha is owned by Omaha men. The two towns are now in every respect one city excepting as regards municipal government and the boundaries that separate Omaha from South Omaha are visible on the map rather than on the ground.

police commissions and two police and fire departments? South Omaha gets its water, its gas and electric lights and its telephone facilities from Omaha. The street railroads of South Omaha are That this method of corruption is an operated from Omaha and managed evil and wholly discreditable to those from Omaha. South Omaha banks are simply branches of Omaha banking houses. In case of a big fire South Omaha depends upon Omaha to put it

If South Omaha is annexed, which it

should be and will be in the near future The Massachusetts measure may not in spite of short-sighted real estate speculators, office-holders and politicians, it will have its full and fair part of the government of Greater Omaha. It will have its representation in the city council, Board of Public Works and in all the departments of municipal government. If public improvements are needed in South Omaha they will be put there in more substantial shape and for less money. Omaha can borrow money at 31/2 per cent on its bonds and Somh Omaha is compelled to pay from 41/2 to 5 per cent. The same divergence also exists with regard to South Omaha loans on mortgaged property. If Omaha should buy the water works or acquire municipal lighting plant, it would supply South Omaha for lower rates than they could possibly be secured

> for from private corporations. There is no danger that South Omaha would lose either its postoffice or its postmaster by annexation, the only possible change annexation would cause would be that the Omaha postoffice would be the clearing house for the South Omaha postoffice. Instead of being a menace, annexation would be blessing to South Omaha. When a South Omaha man goes abroad, east or west, he hails from Omaha and registers his name as coming from Omaha, and prides himself on being a citizen of Omaha. Why should he not be a citizen in fact as well as in name? Why not prepare for the inevitable?

proper step to restore the asphalt paved Commerce commission. The character of streets of Omaha to a passable condition by setting apart \$10,000 for the purchase of a municipal asphalt paving plant. The wretched condition of asphalt pavements on many of our principal thoroughfares has been largely due, first, to the lax enforcement of the tenance of asphalt pavements for a fixed number of years at the expense of forcement of the ordinances that require public utility corporations that enjoy privileges upon and under our streets and alleys viz: The street railway company and the gas, water and electric lighting and telephone companies, to replace the pavements they tear up in as good condition as they were before they were disturbed. Lastly, the lack of a municipal plant that would enable the city to repair worn out asphalt pavements without the aid or consent of the paving contractors, who are warring

provements at a standstill by manipulating the city council and members of the Board of Public Works.

The acquisition of a municipal asphalt paving plant is by no means designed to relieve property owners on North Sixteenth street and other streets that have become almost impassable because the asphalt pavements have become completely worn out after being repaired and re-repaired, from taking the proper steps for repaying at the expense of the abutting property. The for streets that can be made passable for a year or two without being entirely resurfaced.

It would be interesting to see an exhibit of those "fundamental democratic truths" said to be held in common by Bryan and the reorganizers. It is probable that neither side could formulate one fundamental statement to which the other would give unqualified assent, unless it be "Put the republicans out."

We note that City Comptroller Lobeck has finally gotten clear over on the democratic side of the fence, his name appearing on one of the democratic primary ballots. A year ago be was disporting in populist conventions. Such is the persuasive power of lucra-

The Third district democratic convention has been called to meet at Fremont Why should South Omaha property also to meet on the same day to go owners plaster their town over with through the motions and pretend to mortgages for the purchase of parks nominate the man whom the democrats

Brooklyn Eagle. Mr. Bryan's Commoner, which is becoming commoner every day, says "Grover Cleveland, the Brooklyn Eagle, David B. Hill and Joseph Pulitzer know where Mr. Parker stands," and then it hints that that number is not enough. Nothing will satisfy

Helping the Common People.

Kansas City Journal. If Mr. Hearst fails to secure the nomina tion he will at least have the consolation of knowing that he has distributed a concent lots were sold on condition that the siderable amount of money and thus added to the prosperity of the masses. To a man so deeply devoted to the welfare of the common people this should be quite com-

> Force of Habit. Philadelphia Press.

Some of our democratic contemporaries are now stirring up their passions because steps are being taken by the administration to protect American citizens in Morocco. They would have made just as much fuss if nothing had been done. When a party has nothing to do but find fault there isn't anything it can't find fault with

Vice Presidential Booms.

Boston Transcript. The Hitt vice presidential boom does no overawe the others of the prominently mentioned. The New Hampshire republicans What sense is there in keeping up two brasks is for Webster, who quadriennially governments and levying taxes for two is the favorite son, and now comes the retax commissioners, two treasurers, two port that Senator Spooner is booming exman for the vice presidency.

The week now ended was the last one for holding republican state conventions for national convention. Of 926 delegates chosen up to Thursday night 706 had been instructed to vote for Mr. Roosevelt. The Chicago convention, it is proper to say, without qualification, will be a Roosevelt rally. The president is as happy as a tom tit in the springtime.

Expanding Mail Service.

Springfield Republican. It is estimated by the postmaster general that postal receipts this fiscal year will approximate \$144,000,000, which is nearly double the figure of less than ten years ago This great expansion of the revenue-and the postal expense as well, which is even greater-is largely due of course to the extension of the rural free delivery service. Within five years the number routes has increased from 200 to about 25,000.

The United States-The Orient. Success.

Japan contains 162,655 square miles, hence t is a little larger than California, and more than three times as large as New York. If the southwestern part of Japan proper were placed on the Mexican border near San Antonia, Tex., the country of the mikado would stretch northeastward till Yezo would almost touch the Strait of Mackinac, and the Kurile islands would project into Hudson bay, the latitudes corresponding very nearly. Formosa would then lie off the southern part of lower California. Corea, with an area of 82,000 square miles, is almost exactly of the same size as Kansas, and in latitude it would extend as far as from Fort Towson, in the south ern part of Indian Territory, to Decatur, in eastern Nebraska. Manchuria, with an area of 362,310 square miles, lacks only 20,000 square miles of being as large as Nebrasks, North and South Dakots, and Man-itobs, with which it corresponds in latitude. It is more than twice as large as Japan, and almost as large as Texas, Louisiana and Alabama combined.

HAVE A MIND AND KNOW IT.

A Dig at the Reactionary Tendencies of Bourbon Protectionists. Philadelphia Press (rep.). The republican party must not have

equivocal or evasive or hegitant counsels at this hour. It must have a mind and must know it. It is no time for uncertainty or for retrogression.

The party stands squarely and unreservedly for the protective principle. It will say so in distinct and emphatic terms. That does not mean that it will maintain all the existing rates for an indefinite time, and will stand against any revision under any circumstances. It has sevised the tariff before and will revise it again when conditions render it necessary or expedient That is its position and it ought to say so It cannot shut its eyes or close its ears.

like the Iowa platform. The party believes in the reciprocity of McKinley and Blaine. It does not believe in the reciprocity which is made a cover for free trade. But because it is opposed to a perverted reciprocity is no reason why it should not declare itself for a sensible reciprocity. The new lows platform is silent. There is neither justification nor wisdom in silence. The party knows that the reasonable reciprocity for which President McKinley declared at Buffalo is right, and its fight for protection will be all the

stronger for saying so. The national policy defined in the national declaration should be clear and it should not be as reactionary as Iowa or as inGOSSIP ABOUT THE WAR.

Features of the Science of Killing De-

veloped as Campaign Progresses. Students of the science of war who absorb the news from the firing line from day to day occasionally encounter facts which tend to shatter precedents. Almost at the outset of the war, the activity of Japan's torpedo fleet about Port Arthur gave a severe jolt to the common belief that battleships were the strong right arm of sea power. "Build more battleships," was the cry until the monster floating forts of Russia were sent to the bottom of to the rocks. Then public ideas swung sharply to the torpedo boats. In like manner the cavalry arm of the service has been shorn of the glory shed by song and story on mounted warriors, whose swift asphalt repair plant will only be used dash and saber cut oft carried confusion and death to the enemy. The Japs turned the trick, so Tokio dispatches state, and no loyal admirer of the Oriental Yanks will doubt the few scraps of news filtered through the mikado's capital. The gist of the dispatch is that the Jap infantry annihilated a squadron of Cossacks. Only few lived to tell the tale, and those es caped by dismounting and running for their lives. This is the greatest blow struck to the horse in war since Captain Jenks of the Horse Marines disappeared from juvenile literature. If the Russian staff is as wise as its whiskers indicate, it should turn the Cossack horse out to grass and mount the Rough Riders on automobiles before it is everlastingly too late.

Wanting a military system, Japan did not wait to develop it, but quietly took possession of the military system of France Later on it went to school to Germany, and the resultant army is part German and part French, says the Boston Transcript. The mixed origin is reflected in the army garb. The emperor's body guard serves in the full uniform of the French lancers, and the emperor himself wears the scarlet kepl and trousers of a French But all other arms of the service go clad like the Germans, in dark blue with distinguishing bands of red, or black or yellow on their flat German forage caps The Japanese drill is German, the gymnas tics are German, the discipline is German. Henry Norman says that the foot soldiers look like nothing so much as south German recruities.

Yet it is far from commonplace. all a system is not an army; there is the common soldiers to be accounted for. Drill him, dress him, discipline him how you will he remains a Japanese under his skin. And like a Japanese only he fights. Mobility one would expect of him, and that he has it was proved in the war with China. Says Henry Norman, "As rapidly as Germany when Von Moltke telegraphed 'Krieg mobil' the army was ready. Force after force was dispatched with a secrecy, a simplicity, a celerity, and a completeness which fev European nations could equal: the reserves came to the colors with mechanical precision; and this time literally not a gaiter button, in Marshal Leboeuf's famous phrase, was lacking from their equipment. The Jap has good marching legs and makes the most of them. Light, well knit, active, he gets over the ground at an amazing race. Moreover, he starts. When the allies were marching to the relief of the legation it was always the Japanese who got up early in the morning and were well under way before the British had opened an eye.

As the Jap marches so he fights. Says George Lynch, who watched him with the allies in China. "It is simply wonderful how quickly they move. They seem to do everything at the double." It is the speed not of nervousness, but of downright eagerness. They fight for fighting's sake. When patient trot, chanting in steptime, 'Itchinih, itchi-nih," "one-two, one-two," to balance them for the final run, which they deliver, shouting with a great, glad alacrity. Lynch: "My goodness, how they did enjoy

Birds of "The Corean is omnivorous the air, beasts of the field and fish from the sea-nothing comes amiss to his palate," says Leslie's Weekly. "Dog meat is in great request at certain seasons; pork and beef with the blood undrained from the carcass; fowls and game-birds cooked with the lights, giblets, head and claw, intactfish, sundried and highly malodorous all are acceptable to him. Cooking is not always necessary; a species of small fish is preferred raw, dipped into some piquant sauce. Other dainties are dried seaweed. shrimps, vermicelli, pine seeds, lily bulbs and all vegetables and cereals. Their excesses make the Coreans martyrs to in-

The Japanese infantryman shoulders a very small caliber rifle carrying a light ball to a great distance, says the New York The Russian gun shoots a much larger and heavier ball with a considerably smaller range. But in actual warfare it may be doubted whether a gun that shoots five miles is any more effective than one that shoots two miles and a half, since t is hardly practicable to do any effective firing at the greater distance.

The czar's soldiers are armed with a of the model of 1891. The caliber is 7.62 millimeters or about the same as that of nearly all the guns used in European armies up to 1890. Since that time the tendency has been toward a smaller caliber, but Russia has resisted this innovation as well as many others in gunmaking. It would be a mistake to suppose that this conservatism means unprogressiveness; it is due simply to the fact that the Russian military authorities believe that the new style rifles, carrying small, light balls to great distances, have no "stopping" powers. Japan's coldlers carry a variety of weapons, but the gun with which the most efficient part of the army is provided was invented by Colonel Arisaka in 1897. It is of the Mauser type and is supposed to embody the latest advances in ballistics and gun making. The Japanese are extremely proud of it, although it is merely the result of the combination of the best features of the Mauser and the Italian Mannlichr-Carcano, and is not at all what the Japanese government set out to find-a high power gun that would be comparatively light. The Arisaka, in fact, weighs ating staff of the New York, New Haven just the same as the Russian gun, while the men who must carry it are not nearly so well able as the Russians to manage a service of the Southern railway, with rifle fifty-five inches long and nearly ten headquarters at Washington. Before his pounds in weight.

The callber of the Japanese rifle is millimeters, as compared with the 7.62 millimeter guns carried by the Russian infantrymen, and the carriage weighs only 22.5 grammes, against a weight of grammes for the Russian ammunition. The initial velocity of the Japanese guns is 2,356 feet a second, or more than 300 feet a second faster than the Russian gun.

McClellan's Boom Started. Washington Dispatch to Chicago Inter Ocean. There are evidences of a strong boom

looming up for McClellan of New York for the democratic nomination for the presidency, and it has been timed well, according to politicians here. There are many men in the party, among them Representative Jones of Virginia, who declare that no better man could be found for the democratic nomination than McClellan He would be loyally and enthusiastically supported by Tammany, and by the element of silk stocking democrats in New York state, who make powerful factors in presidential campaigns. It is likewise urged in united support of the soldier vote of the country, because of his father's reputation with the veterans of the federal army.

## DR.PRICE'S Gream Baking Powder

Good Health depends upon the food vou eat.

Adds to the healthfulness of all risen flour-foods, while it makes the food lighter, sweeter, finerflavored, more delicious.

Exercise care in purchasing baking powder to see that you get Dr. Price's, which makes the food more wholesome and at the same time more palatable.

BRIGE BAKING POWDER OO.

Note.—There are many mixtures, made is imitation of baking powder, which the prudent will avoid. They are lower in price than cream of tartar pow-ders, but they are made from alum, and are dangerous to use in feed

TO MAKE THE DESERT BLOSSOM.

structive Legislation Fashioned by the Republican Party. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

In 1902 the republican congress, on the argent recommendation of President Roosevelt, passed the national irrigation act. Secretary Hitchcock has now made public a scheme for putting that act in extensive operation. In all, something over \$27,000,000 is to be expended for the projects now for mulated. These will cover work in Colorado, North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming Oregon, Utah, Idaho, Nevada, California Arizona and New Mexico. There are comprised in the work which has been allotted about 1,000,000 acres. It is figured that this represents a tract that will be capable of supporting at least 500,000 persons.

When the republican congress of 1863 passed and the republican president signed the homestead law they started an immigration to the west which has added as many people to the region on the Alleghenies' sunset side in the last forty years as were in the thirteen states at the time of the inauguration of Washington as president. But the eligible land was exhausted, or nearly so, a few years ago, and then the republicans came to the front with another act for the peopling of the This is the national irrigation law, which has not yet been quite two years on the statute book.

Lincoln's free homes law of 1862 is being supplemented by Roosevelt's irrigation act of 1902. Vast acres of land incapable of supporting anybody except through irrigation, private or public, will be made fit for the homes of a great, intelligent and progressive population. Tens of thousands of farmers emigrated from the United States to Canada in the last two or three years on account of the cheap and fertile lands to be had in that locality. The national irrigation law will divert this stream of Americans to the present arid regions of tion system now about to be inaugurated gets fairly to work, lands better than can be had in Canada, and in a more congenial climate, can be had west of the 100th meridian in the United States. The irrigntion law of 1902 will begin at once to perform its beneficent work. Incidentally, too, it will have important political quences in the election of 1904. This land reclamation law is one of the things for which the west loves President Roosevelt.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Sienkiewicz, the author of "Quo Vadis, is at present in Vienna, spending his honey moon with his third wife.

Boston refused to entertain the visiting Filipines. Boston is not inhospitable, but the stock of ple is not equal to the home

Rear Admiral Casey, who has just been placed on the retired list of the navy, has seen forty-seven years of active service. He has ever been noted for his bluff exterior and imperturbable good nature and was a universal favorite with his subordinates.

One cannot but wonder what Mr. David R. Francis, president of the Louisiana Purchase exposition, will have left to say after he has been welcoming parliaments and conventions for a whole year, though of course these are generally affairs at which the man who can say nothing gracefully for ten minutes is the greatest suc-

The portraits of more than 150 American women are contained in the newly compiled "American Beauty Book," which is said to be one of the most luxurious volumes yet produced in America. The most expensive edition (limited to twenty-fly copies) sells for \$500 and the cheapest at \$25. A jury of six prominent artists selected the pictures. Owen Wister, the novelist, who under-

went an operation for appendicitis in the Pennsylvania hospital several weeks ago, has recovered. It was said at the hospital yesterday that he would be able to leave early next week. His recovery has been unusually rapid. When Mr. Wister leaves the hospital he will go to his home in Germantown. Samuel Higgins, formerly superintendent

of motive power and machinery on the Union Pacific ratiroad, has joined the oper-& Hartford road. On leaving Omaha little over two years ago he entered the departure from Washington the machinists presented him with a handsome silver and cut glass table service, valued at \$1,000.

THE WICKEDEST CITY.

Peinted Remarks on "Rash Statements as Indisputable Evidence. Boston Herald.

There is an anxious rivalry today among

American cities over the claim of supreme wickedness. There are clergymen as well as newspaper men and professional sports who after rash statements as indisputable No doubt centuries ago there evidence. was like dispute over the cities of the plain. Books of English proverbs and sayings preserve the evil reputation of certain towns and villages; a bitter epigram still characterizes Genoa; the wickedness of the sunken city of Ys is legendary and operatic. Was Babylon as a plague sore? The zeal of the Hebrew prophets was tribal, no more seriously to be considered than Carlyle's remark that eternity was not visible at Paris. Human nature and human wickedness are about the same in all cities of so-called civilization. Where there is unwise restrictive legislation there are sneaking vices, and there is the inevitable fret that leads to covert indulgence. De Goncourt, who knew the seamy side of Paris, was shocked by the low immorality of French villages, but he was constantly on the watch for exhibitions of vice and indefatigable in discovery. Wherever men are herded together there will be vice and crime, and wherever they watch their herds there will be passionate outbreaks, the lack of interest and amuscnents will be supplied by coarse or immoral pleasures. There is exaggeration in

given over to absinthe and the pursuit of his neighbor's wife. As a matter of fact, the average Parisian is a man of uncom mon industry and frugal habit. A Bostonian does not necessarily take his life in his hand when he visits New York. Chicago or Providence. We know who cross the common at midnight without arms and without inward uneasiness Nor do we believe that New England villages are so many sinks of abomination There should be moderation, gentlemen.

all the statements concerning prevailing

wickedness. The Parisian is not wholly

BRIGHT AND BREEZY.

there should be sweet reasonableness even

in denunciation of evildoing. There is no

wickedest city; there is no wickedest vil-

The missing "h" from Tibet has been found.

The English invaders dropped it and then chucked it into Lhassa.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Young man, this elevator is out of order. The mirrors are soiled and dingy, sir."-

"He's too honest to use money on an election."
"Well," said Senator Sorghum, "I don't know. Maybe he's too honest and then again maybe he's too economical."—Washington Star.

"Young Roxley is learning to be a ma-"Ah, very commendable; wants to have a an, very commendants; wants to have a trade so that if anything should happen to his fortune he can—"Nonsense! No, he simply wants to be able to keep his automobile going."—Philadelphia Press.

"I haven't seen any speeches of yours in the Congressional Record." answered Senator Sorghum, "I don't make many speeches. It's easy enough to make a good speech in the first place. The trouble comes when you want to take it back a few years later."—Wash-

Chicago Youth-I was introduced to a Boston girl at the Shakespeare readings College Professor—I congratulate you. Chicago Youth—Yes. By the way, pro-fessor, what is the Latin for "Wouldn't that far you?"—Somerville Journal.

> THANATOS ATHANATOS. (Deathless Death.)

John Hay in the June Century. eve when the brief wintry day is spec. I muse beside my fire's faint-flickering Conscious of wrinkling face and whiten

of those wh f those who, dying young, inherited immortal youthfulness of the ear I think of Raphael's grand-seigneurial

of Shelley and Keats, with laurels fresh and fair
Shining unwithered on each sacred head; and soldier boys who snatched death's starry prize.
With sweet life radiant in their feardreams of love upon their beardless The

lips,
Bartering dull age for immortality:
Their memories hold in death's unyielding fee
The youth that thrilled them to the

The youth finger tips. Cherry Pectoral

Auers "I contracted a severe cold on my lungs which continued spite of all I could do. I then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral hings which consinued spite of all I could do. I then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and was quickly relieved."— Miss EMMA MILLES, Fort Snelling, Minn.

No medicine like it for stopping coughs, healing sore lungs, quieting inflammation in the bronchial tubes, and preventing serious lung troubles. Ask your doctor about this. If he has betteradvice, followit. Doctors have known this standard cough medicine for 60 years.

J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.