THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Bee (without Sunday), One Year. 14.
Bee and Sunday, One Year. 14.
Bee and Sunday, One Year. 15.
Fated Bee, One Year. 15.
Gay Bee, One Year. 15.
Gay Bee, One Year. 15.
Guy Bee, One Year. 15.
Guy Bee, One Year. 15. DELIVERED BY CARRIER. Bee (without Sunday), per copy.... 2 Bee (without Sunday), per week....12 Bee (including Sunday), per week...17

nday Bee, per copy ... se rening Bee (without Sunday), per week. se rening Bee (including Sunday), per week ... 10c OFFICES.

OFFICES.

Omaha—The Bee Building. Bouth Omaha—City Hall Building. Twenty-fifth and M Streets.

Council Blufts—19 Pearl Street.
Chicago—1640 Unity Building.
New York—2328 Park Row Building.
Washington—591 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE. Communications relating to news and edi-torial matter should be addressed: Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

REMITTANCES. Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company. Only 2-cent stamps received in payment of mail accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha or eastern exchanges, not accepted. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, es.:
George B. Taschuck, secretary of The Bee
Publishing Company, being duly sworn,
says that the actual number of full and
complete copies of The Daily, Morning,
Evening and Sunday See printed during the
month of May, 1904, was as follows:20,000

29,910 6.....25,730 .80,35030,680 20,070 29,840 0.....30,150 29,710 12......20,730 ,29,940 27,100 14......29,940 29,830 81.....29,730 ...30,010 Total. ..911,850 Less unsold and returned copies 10,029 Net average sales...... 20,001 GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Omaha never does things by haives, not even a half century celebration.

Is it not about time for those repub lican state headquarters to materialize?

Most of the war correspondents in the east seem to be still pretty well bottled up.

Horror is added to horror. The Phipps' divorce petition has escaped from the judicial pigeonhole in Denver. ,

The tax reformers of the Omaha Real Estate exchange have yet work ahead If the new revenue law is to be started out right.

It is announced at St. Petersburg that Kouropatkin is to be given a free hand -but the Japanese will do their best to keep it empty.

calcitrant miners have no rights which the militiamen are bound to respect.

Indications are that Reginald Vanderbilt holds toward the New York police

Another colony of American negroes is being organized to go to Liberia. If the fate of the last one is any criterion benevolent persons should immediately begin to organize a relief expedition so it will arrive before the entire colony perishes.

Omaha is doing lots of building this season, but the demand for modern rentable dwellings for members of the artisan class still exceeds the visible supply. Here is where investors with an eye to good returns should see tempting profits.

Senator Cockrell has been knocked out by a collision with a wild bicycle rider, but his presidential boom is still unpunctured. It would hardly be safe, however, to issue a guaranty bond to insure its safety from disastrous collision at St. Louis.

Would it not be possible for the High school cadets to get all the benefits of a summer encampment at Florence or Believue as well as at Auburn or Missouri Valley? But, then, visitors' excursions would go by street car at 5 cents fare instead of by railroad at \$1 a head.

If John L. Webster's prophecy that 40,000,000 population will be tributary to Omaha by A. D. 2000 comes true corner lots on the business streets of Omaha will sell like hot cakes at anywhere from \$50,000 to \$100,000 a front foot. We have to wait only ninetyseven years.

The figures compiled by the secretary and the assistant secretary of the State Board of Assessment to represent the value of the tangible property belonging to the railroads in Nebraska furnish pretty good proof that these experts got their training not far from railroad

headquarters. The final bombardment of the State Board of Assessment by the big guns of the raffroad tax-shirking brigade is intended to give members of the board an excuse for doing something for the railroads they would rather not do. The railroads may have the last say before the sessions of the board, but the little taxpayers have the last say at the election.

The World Herald is very much exercised because of the partisan allusions in Henry D. Estabrook's magnificent oration on the Semi-Centennial of Nebraska. The trouble is that Nebraska it if we would,

AMERICAN RESPONSIBLITY.

The views expressed by President Roosevelt in regard to the responsibility of the United States respecting other independent countries in this hemisphere have commanded a good deal of attention and it is quite probable that they will be frequently referred to on the democratic side in the coming campaign as showing that Mr. Roosevelt is "unsafe." This is indicated by the criticism of the president's letter to former Secretary Root read on the occasion of the Cuban anniversary banquet in New York, the democratic leader in the house of representatives, Mr. Williams, being among the critics.

The portion of the letter of the president to which objection is made is as follows: "Any country whose people conduct themselves well can count upon our hearty friendliness. If a nation shows that it knows how to act with decency in industrial and political matters, if it keeps order and pays its obligations, then it need fear no interference from the United States. Brutal wrongdoing, or an impotence which results in general loosening of the ties of civiized society, may finally require intervention by some civilized nation, and in the western hemisphere the United tence in the above "is the most absointely reckless, unsafe utterance that a nation does not pay its obligations market. then it must fear interference from the United States.

Admitting this to be logical, yet it is by no means to be concluded that the president intended that his utterance not a threat, but simply an admonition and why should not this country, as the protector of the independent nations of this hemisphere against possible for-Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this sist day of May, A. D. 1904.

(Seal)

M. B. HUNGATE,
Notary Public. eign aggression, admonish them to be honest and decent, to pay their obligations and to act in good faith respecting all their international relations? The United States has never interfered in the affairs of any of them, except when solicited to do so. There is no probability that it ever will interfere unasked and it is hardly conceivable that President Roosevelt had any thought of a departure from our traditional policy. No one has stated more strongly than he the cordial friendship of this nation for its sister republics in this hemisphere, or more earnestly expressed the determination of the United States to uphold the doctrine under which they are protected from foreign aggression. Perhaps the president's statement of the responsibility of this government under the Monroe doctrine considerably

enlarges the scope of that doctrine, but doctrine be construed broadly or paracross the Atlantic, then the Monroe doctrine becomes a perpetual source of disturbance and possible war." Unquestionably the course pursued since the

TIME TO BAIRE THE BLOCKADE. There is nothing Omaha needs more at this time than the replacing of its worn out asphalt pavements. Several of its principal business thoroughfares, notably North Sixteenth street, are almost impassable. Every effort to have these streets repayed within the last two years has been thwarfed by the paving contractors. Injunctions, counter injunctions, mandamuses and restraining orders have been piled up mountain high in the courts. The Board of Public Works has been set at loggerheads and harges and counter charges of improper manipulation have been freely made Councilmen have been follied and bullyragged in turn and the city attorney provisions until there appears to be no

end to the contention. All attempts to arbitrate the differences and get an amicable understand- feasible title. ing between the rival paving contractors have failed and the announcement is now made that there will be no asphalt pavements laid in Omaha this year. It seems to us that the crisis is now at has seen to it that the state will have an hand. The time for raising the blockade exhibit in St. Louis early in July. has come and decisive action must be

taken as a matter of public necessity. The city must at once proceed to acquire a municipal asphalt paying plant and relieve the contractors and Board tion over specifications and petitions, While it may take several months before annoyance. an asphalt paving plant can be put in active operation, we shall at least have the assurance that the principal asphalt paved thoroughfares will be made passable before cold weather sets in. Furthermore, once a beginning is made, we will be in position to do away with asphalt paving by contract altogether, even if it costs more money than it can

be done for by contract. If there is any impediment to the imposition of taxes on the owners of property abutting the streets that are repaved there should be no trouble securing proper amendments to the charter next winter that will enable was born in partisan politics and owes the city thereafter to do its own reits progress and prosperity largely to the paving and lay new pavements by the policies of a particular party. Partisan- day with its own plant, without anyship is so interwoven with the history body's intervention. If this is a hardof Nebraska that we could not eliminate ship upon the contractors they will have

tainly exhibited more patience and forbearance toward the paving contractors who have obstructed public improvements than any other city in the counry. The time has come for raising the embargo and there is only one way to raise it successfully, and that is by establishing a municipal paving plant.

DEFYING ECONOMIC LAWS: Referring to existing conditions in the ron and steel market, the Philadelphia North American remarks that they furnish abundant proof of the unsoundness of the methods employed in the formation and conduct of the Steel Trust and similar amalgamations of capital. It points out that when the trust began its career, five years ago, its purpose was the absolute control of the iron and steel industry of the country, but instead of making absolute its control over the market the trust is rapidly losing such control as its original absorption of the iron and steel mills gave it. Independent mills have sprung up in every direction, due to the policy of the trust in maintaining prices in excess of those justified by a healthy demand, and these independent mills get business by slightly underselling the trust, which cannot afford to meet the reduction be-States cannot ignore this duty." In the cause of the vast liabilities it assumed opinion of Mr. Williams the second sen- and its millions of watered securities. The trust cannot meet these liabilities if it reduces prices, while so long as has ever been attributed to a president they are maintained the independent of the United States." According to his steel manufacturers will take away a view the necessary inference is that if stendily increasing share of the trust's

"In either case there can be no doubt as to its fate," says the North American. "It is plain that this situation is the fruit of defiance of well-known economic laws. The Steel Trust is based upon should have any such meaning. It is an attempt to make the steel-consuming public pay dividends upon a fictitious May 30, 1854, are exciting as well as valucapitalization. Had it possessed a monopoly of the sources of raw material this scheme of pillage might have prevailed. Unpossessed of such a monopoly, it simply opens the gates to the investment of independent capital in its own field-and guarantees the investment." The Steel Trust is not the only example of a defiance of economic laws. Nearly all the combinations have done this A number have succumbed and it is not to be doubted that others will do so, Trust-building is a thing of the past and the revival of competition is in progress. Economic laws may be defied for a time, but they are certain to eventually assert their power.

The first test of Prof. Davisson's; calculation of Nebraska's wealth is preof all property in York county, exclu-sive of railroads, is returned by the to the heart of every citizen. county assessor at \$22,012,670, which at one-fifth would be equal to \$4,404,167.50. this need cause no apprehension. As This is an increase of about 75 per cent ganized. Since that time part of Colorado, has been well said, whether the Monroe over the assessment returned by York most of Wyoming and Montana and the rowly, its advantage or peril to the York county assessor do not by a long this was done by the people who now live it rains, for no matter how strong the sun no probable relief in sight." The revised version out in Colorado United States depends entirely upon the ways jibe with the estimate of Prof. in eastern Nebraska for fear that they s put in force solely for the purpose of taxable property of York county for maintaining peace and liberty upon the 1903, exclusive of railroads, was \$29,- the best of the original territory was rewestern hemisphere, then it is altogether 310,670, which is \$7,298,000 more than tained and still is glad to keep the name in the interests of the whole world. If the valuation returned by the county Nebraska, It is a name which has a meanit is put in force solely for the purpose assessor. In other words, Davisson's ing in the country. By common consent in department the sentiments attributed to of our national aggrandizement, or in a computation is 33 per cent higher than name still stands for freedom and equality spirit of reckless interference with the the assessor's returns. If the same before the law. It stands for free and unirights and liberties of other countries, ratio of discrepancy keeps up in all the versal education. It stands for a home for other counties Davisson's estimate for every citizen owned by himself. It stands the whole state will be more than \$600,-000,000 out of the way.

Lincoln papers are already beginning doctrine was declared will be adhered to run down the Omaha Auditorium as Fifty years ago its prospects were not to and if so there will be no injustice a convention ball-the evident purpose considered very bright, and even twentyor wrong done to any country in this being to bolster up Lincoln's claims to five years ago it was still looked upon or wrong done to any country in this being to boister up Lincoin's claims to as a vast barren sandhill or colony of the hemisphere or on the other side of the location for meetings of state or sandhills. Today it is one of the great yet for little gatherings, even if its acoustics are not as good as those of the Omaha Auditorium in its present unfinished condition.

If the big daily papers should undertake to argue and comment on a pending case, with a view to influencing the judges, the chances are their editors would be haled into court for contempt on a charge of trying to impede justice. All the little weekly journals, however, can dip in with impunity, safe in the knowledge that nothing they may say will influence anybody.

The United States rifle team has deided to return the Palma trophy to has been wrestling with defective pay- England, which would tend to sustain ing petitions and more defective charter charges of unfairness made by British sportsmen previously denounced as groundless. Winners do not usually give up prizes to which they have an inde-

Compensation for Omission.

Washington Post. Nebraska failed to construct a state building at the World's fair, but Mr. Bryan

Putting it on the Corporation. Philadelphia Press.

The end seat man is within his right in olding his own. It is the railway company which is the "hog" in not allowing ufficient space for late comers to get past of Public Works from further conten- the knees of the end seat man without causing to both parties undue friction and

> Sinkers in Pesceful Waters Baltimore American

When those Japanese divers get through ocating mines in the harbor of Port Arthur they might be brought to this country for the purpose of locating some of the mines that have been drowned out by excessive watering of their marketed stocks.

Unwarranted Fears.

Chicago Post. Before giving ourselves up to apprehension as to the sort of immigrants cheap steerage rates may bring us, it may be well to remember that our immigration laws are still in effect. If the steamships bring us undesirable material they will be

Giving the Old Man a Show,

Cincinnati Enquirer. The Mothers' club of Baltimore has voted o admit fathers to membership on the payment of an initiation fee. The condition significant. The men will, of course,

with the affairs of the organization, but the business instinct of the ladies is vindicated. The "old man" will be permitted to finance the affair.

Fair Obligations to Be Met.

New York Sun. who knows most about the finances of the Louisiana Purchase exposition is the Hon. David R. Francis, the president of the enterprise. Mr. Francis announces that the government lean will be repaid in full and in exact accordance with the sterms of the law under which the advance was made. Mr. Francis is a cool, level-headed, experienced man. He knows his business, and every one will hope that his management of the fair, in general as well as in this detail, will be a distinct and complete success-and most people believe that it will be,

Talons of the "Kitty."

Crete Vidette-Herald. And now comes Mrs. Ross, bringing suit against the principal members of the Jacksonian club of Omaha, charging it with being a gambling outfit, suing to recover \$2,500 which she says her son lost playing poker with Dunn, and Moies and Lee Herdman and James E. Boyd and our own patron saint, Edgar Howard, and several other silk stocking democratic plutes of Orfaha We never knew just why they called it the "Jacksonian club," but now it is all made plain. It is said that O'd Hickory knew the value of two pair, a flush and a full hand, and on one occasion "stood pat" himself on four aces.

NEBRASKA CELEBRATES.

Blue Valley Blade; The fiftieth anniversary of the organization of Nebraska as a territory will be celebrated at Omaha on Dr. George L. Miller, as chairman of the Nebraska semi-centennial committee, has issued invitations for the event, which of the year.

Kearney Hub: The story of Nebraska appearing in The Illustrated Bee of last Sunday, written by A. E. Sheldon, is one of absorbing interest, and the portions dealing with the ante-territorial days leading up to the signing of the Kansas-Nebraska bill able for the information presented. Every Nebraskan will enjoy reading The Bee's splendid semi-centennial anniversary num-

Falls City Journal: Nebraska Is 50 years old. The few men still living who came here during Nebraska's infancy can look with just pride on the work of fifty years. We have grown from a handful of povertystricken settlers along the Missouri river into one of the largest, richest states in the union and the foundation for our growth and prosperity was laid by the men who came here first and fought the wild prairie Indians and grasshoppers.

Fremont Herald: Nebraska is today cele eating its fiftieth anniversary. Half a century ago the territory of Nebraska was instituted. Its lines were laid out nearly as they are today. It is unnecessary to elaborate upon the great things that it has achieved, because every person, young and old, is familiar with the fact that Nebraska is the best state in the union. Its state sented by the assessment of property in song, composed by Will Maupin, is being York county. The complete valuation sung in nearly every school in the state and of all property in York county, exclu- is welcomed wherever it is heard. The

Ainsworth Star-Journal: It is now fifty years since Nebraska territory was orcounty for 1903, but the returns of the loal control. It is strongly suspected that Dakotas have been set off from our politthey have since been able to maintain over the rest of the state. Be this as it may, for a high-grade of morality and patriot-

Pender Times: No state can show greater growth nor a more wonderful development than our own fair Nebraska. ganizations. That is not necessary at agricultural states of the Union and has all. Lincoln's Auditorium is all right not only become rich and powerfu on account of the thrif and findustry of its people, but it has reached the top notch in educational affairs. Its state university cannot be excelled and its public schools and private educational establish ments are the best there are to be found. It leads every state in the Union with the smallest per cent of filiteracy. There are fewer paupers in its almshouses than any of its sister states, and its moral status will compare favorably with any. Within its borders are to be found few of the very rich and few of the very poor, but stretched out over its prairies can be found a happy, contented people comfortably housed and well fed, whose children are brought up in the school house instead of in the mines and factories; whose tomorrow will not be blighted by strikes or lockouts. It is certainly a privilege to claim Nebraska as your

ASSESSMENT OF RAILROADS.

Osceola Record: If the stock and bond basis of value is a fair one on which to compute fair freight rates for railroad companies, then the stock and bond basis is good on which to compute the amount of taxes which the road ought to pay. Friend Telegraph: The ratiroad assess nents have not yet been announced, yet the different corporations in this state

are engaged in showing how utterly worth less, compared with farm lands in , this state, their several corporations are. A valuation of these franchises in accord ance with that placed upon other property will save the different members of the ward and possibly other candidates a great many heart burnings during the present campaign. Grand Island Independent: There is only one thing that can defeat Governor Mickey

and that is rank injustice in the matter of railway taxation, should the board fail to do its duty. And that will, it is pretty safe to predict, not affect him alone. but others on the state ticket, if not the entire state ticket. The republicans of the state want their state officers to do justice to all classes of property owners in this matter and establish a precedent that will be fair to all and will stand the test of time. Loup Valley Queen: Governor Mickey

tion, or at least to a man up a tree it would look that way. If he raises the assessment of the railroads in the state, these corporations are bound to give him a little side swipe during the campaign. at the expense of carrying it back to Eu- On the other hand, if he does not, as rope. maks the railroads pay the same assessnent as the individual Edward Rosewater, in behalf of the common people, will no doubt make his little Bee buzz some before the campaign is over. In other words the governor is in the same position the country editor occupies, viz: Be damned themselves to blame. Omaha has cor- not be permitted to have anything to do if you do, and be damned if you don't.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

The Wall Street Journal prints with ar approving nod these comments of a western visitor: "The city of New York is at once the most metropolitan and the most provincial city in the country. It is at once broad and narrow, deep and superficial. It has the sweep and power of imperial Rome, and the self-centered opinforated ignorance of a Scotch hamlet Cosmopolitan in population, with a commerce that circles the globe, and a financial power that puts it in a class with London, Paris and Berlin, it is neverthe less in most things small, petty and ego tistical. In close touch with the news and thought of the world, enjoying the bert music and some of the best art, filled with theaters, balls and libraries, listen ing to the best orators and preachers, ye it may be said that the average New Yorker reads less and thinks less than th other people of the country. He knows nore about Paris than the United States, and he is more moved by English methods and English criticism than by national influence and patriotism. Its very theaters are supported less by its own people than by visitors to the city. Its libraries and library institutions are thronged chiefly by scholars and students from the outside Its pulpits are filled by imported breachers. Its opera house is filled by imported singers and its commerce and financial power are directed by men, few who are natives of the city and few of whom have any real interest in it; their principal homes and associations being elsewhere."

A professional consumptive, or mendicant, a church and hospital "rounder," is up for trial in New York. It seems that this fellow of many aliases has made a good living for at least twelve years by appeals to the selfish charity givers. He promises to be one of the important events has "operated" upon at least twenty church organizations and societies. To his virtues and vices he has, of course, added larceny. From a woman who had just given him \$20 he had the poor judgment to steal \$5 more, and now his victims are combining against him. His scheme was to join a church, attend its meetings and make acquaintances personally and through the "year book," which generally gives the names and addresses of contributing members. Soon he had a stock in trade of reminiscenses of meetings and personal words to pass around from one person to another, telling that he was sent by such and such a personal friend. The trouble always was that he had consumption and must go to a warmer climate. When one church began to wake up to his plan he flitted to another. Only by the methods of investigation of the charity organization societies, or better, through these societies themselves, can society be ridded of these pests, who are more numerous than is supposed.

> On the very top of the New York Life building, at Broadway and Leonard street, these summer days a flock of attractive girls takes a daily promenade, safe from the intrusion of impertinent man. There is no way of getting at them except by bulloon or flying machine. A pass will admit a male visitor to the tower above them, or he may look on from an adjoining skyscraper, but converse he cannot, except by megaphone.

> Over its ground glass roof restaurant has built a promenade surrounded by an iron railing. It is about half the length around one another's waists. They are tenale from clerks in the windows of tall buildings, but not often.

> Toodlums, before he entered the contest, was a spotless white lapdog. His mistress, who was also attired in spotless white, had been giving him an airing the other after-

> Toodlums and his mistress strolled east on Thirtieth stret from Seventh avenue. Recently the water department has been placing new 12-inch pipes thereabouts preparatory to doing some radical tearing up of the strect.

> The pipes are along the butter the whole enth avenues. Toodlums saw them, and found it no end of good fun to run in at one end and out at the other.

While exploring the pipes Toodlums ran afoul of a large tomcat that had been en- even railways which admit of competition joying a siesta in the cool pipe. Toodlums stopped and barked; Tom sputtered and sneezed. Once more Toodlums barked, and his mistress thought there was a hollow note of despair about the bark. "Come, Toodlums," she cried.

The only sounds that came from the interior of the pipe were the flerce caterwauling of a tomcat, and the frantic yelps of Toodlums. The fight inside of the pipe lasted fully five minutes, much to the joy of a crowd which had gathered. The only one who did not seem to enjoy the racket was the mistress of Toodlums.

Finally there was silence in the pipe. Toodlums' mistress wept coplous tears. "He's dead-he's dead!" she wailed, "Poor

'codlums! I'll sue the city!" But presently there was a low, whining sound, and out of the pipe crept a thing which might at one time have been Toodlums. He now looked like a degenerate ancestor. He was scratched and dusty, and as he walked sections of his once milky coat fell like week-old snow upon the sidewalk.

Inside the pipe Thomas had resumed his broken slumber.

On the 4th day of the coming August Russell Sage will be 88 years old. If he follows his annual custom his birthday celebration will be in nowise distinguishable from any ordinary work day as far as he is concerned. The Wall street reporters usually drop in "to see how the old man is" and he never tires of answering their inevitable question: "Mr. Sage, what do you consider the chief factor in a young man's success?" "Frugality," he always answers; 'frugality and industry. Work never hurts any man-worry and overeating and dissipation do. I work every day in the year except Sunday and I never needed a vaca-

After traveling across the ocean a pretty Del., was certainly frank in its treatment ittle Armenian girl refused to wed the man of the question of prices. He is not at to whom she had been betrothed two years all frightened by increased cost of living. ago. The United States government nows. On the contrary, he holds it as a sign of days insists that when young women come across the Atlantic to marry, they must get married in the immigration station or the bride-to-be must go back home. Everything had been arranged for the ceremony, but when the bridegroom appeared the girl turned to the Armenian priest and said: "He is not the same. He is no longer good to look upon. I will return unto my peohas been placed in a very unpleasant post- ple." She will be sent home by the government.

> How to light a match in a strong wind has just been revealed to an interested public by a New York truck driver. All you have to do is to shave you match toward the head, leaving only enough wood to hold the splotch of sulphus in place while you ignite it by friction.

> The truck driver said he could light a match in a gale at any time. Hundreds of smokers in the city have been trying the experiment, and the general werdict is that the truck driver knew what he was talk

Fifty Years the Standard



Improves the flavor and adds to the healthfulness of the food.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

factor.

harbor here is always an impressive figure | habitations. They desire a degree of comby day, but at night it does not live up to fort to which the foreign working man its reputation for "enlightening the world." At dusk every evening a sickly blue light pay for it. Their aim and purpose in this begins to appear in the great black torch, and when night sets in this light takes its place with the other harbor lights, a little employment to maintain prices at a high higher up, but not a bit more brilliant than level. The millenium which some social the rest. It might easily be mistaken for

a lantern on the masthead of a ship. FRUITLESS MERGER DECISION.

Formidable Forms of Combination Still Exist. Springfield (Mass.) Republican

Commissioner Interstate Commerce Charles A. Prouty, in a North American Review article just published, gives what seems to us an entirely accurate estimate times in connection with a possible nomiof the reach and consequence of the recent nation for the presidency. Northern Securities decision:

"Without attempting to forecast future decisions of the supreme court upon this subject, it is not too much to say that, in group of politicians. all human probability, the Northern Securities decision will not result in the dis- | 117" solution of a single railroad combination now existing, except the Northern Securi- joined. "I said 'Hello!" and he said, for girl employes the New York Life ties company itself, nor seriously interfere 'Hello!' with the formation of other combinations. For fourteen years this government has reticence everybody in the group burst at of a city block and six feet wide. Three been attempting to regulate railway rates typewriter girls can walk abreast com- by enforcing competition. At the end of fortably and lovingly with their arms that period after two epoch-making decisions, we are confronted with increasing monopoly, with advancing rates and with

> ent and the people, in spite of all the talk implying the contrary, have obtained no victory whatever in a broad way against the power of railway monopoly. The majesty of a particularly inadequate taw has been asserted, and that is no doubt salutary. One particular form of railroad combination has been set aside, but that is of no consequence worth mentioning when other forms remain available and widespread combination under them ac-

tually exists. Now the sole purpose of the government in legislating against railroad combination has of course been to protect the people ngth of the block between Sixth and Sev- from unreasonable transportation charges, and it is shown that the legislation not only has been absolutely without any effect for the purpose in hand, but cannot have any adequate effect to this end, since on long-distance traffic are severally monopolistic as to local traffic. The business. in a word, is naturally monopolistic, and it must be dealt with as such. It is folly longer to deal with it as open to the principle and regulative force of competition. That would be agreeable to the roads. The victory is still theirs, notwithstanding the noise they have made over the Northern Securities decision. It is the people who continue to be worsted in this contest.

And the victory will continue to remain on the side of the railroads as long as they are left with unregulated power to fix and enforce rates. Is it not about time that this lesson of fourteen years of experience in federal railroad legislation were heeded and acted upon? As Mr. Prouty says in conclusion:

"There is but one way to regulate railway charges, and that is to regulate them. If a rate is found unreasonable, a reasonable rate must be put in the place of This method is legal, as has been affirmed by courts without number. It is feasible. Every civilized country in the world employs it today, except our own. Even the Dominion of Canada, within the last year, has adopted that system. It is just to all parties, and no other method is."

What ought to be done is to permit the railroads to combine as much as they please, and then confer upon the Interstate Commerce commission, or the commission in conjunction with the courts, power to adjust railroad charges to the standard of reasonableness. Anything short of this in legislating for the projection of the people against rallway monopoly will be of little practical consequence.

PHILOSOPHY OF HIGH PRICES.

Secretary Shaw's Frank Treatment of the Question. Boston Transcript.

Secretary Shaw's speech at Wilmington prosperity. When prices are high, the fact indicates demand, according to Secretary Shaw, and few will be inclined to enter into contention with him on that point. Nor is there room for questioning his accuracy when he asserts that "employment for all our people at a given wage, with living expenses high, is preferable to employment for only one-half our people with living expenses however cheap." This is a truism in fact, for the enforced idleness of half the American people could have no other result than both low prices and low wages. The producer with his products, and the laborer with his labor, would have to meet the purchaser of either considerably more than halfway. Prices would inevitably favor the buyer.

Secretary Shaw gave notice that data would be shortly forthcoming to show that average wages have ben increased in larger proportion than the average articles of household consumption. In calculating the use made of wages by American wage-

ing about, and that he is a public bene- earners, however, it must be borne in mind that they live better than those of Europe, and mean to live better. They aim at hav-The great bronze statue of Liberty in the ing homes that shall be more than mere seldom aspires, and they are willing to respect is one of the conditions that reenforce the natural tendency of general reformers expect to see, when wages shall be always high and commodities always low, remains the dream it has been for centuries.

> He Speaks, He Speaks! Chicago Tribune.

One of the funniest stories heard for many a day is related of Judge Boulevarder, the distinguished New York jurist whose name has been mentioned several

"I succeeded in surprising the judge into saying something the other day," remarked one of his friends, in a conversation with a

"Indeed!" they exclaimed. "What was "I called him up by telephone," he re-

Knowing Judge Boulevarder's proverbial once into boisterous and unrestrained

laughter. PASSING PERASANTRIES.

The revised version out in Colorado is something to the effect that the reis somethi

"Oh, George," exclaimed the joyful mother as she met him at the door, "baby's got a tooth!"
"I am glad you mentioned it," replied the cautious husband and father, "I'll be careful how I handle him."—Boston Post.

"The impudence of that young bnother of mine!" exclaimed Mrs. Nagget, "He just told me I was no chicken when I married you."
"Well," replied her unsympathetic husried you."
"Well," replied her unsympathetic hus-band, "that's true enough. You weren't a chicken, were you?"
"No, I was a goose."—Philadelphia Press.

"Lawd! Lawd!" prayed the old colored "Lawd! Lawd!" prayed the old colored deacon, "don't gimme de wisdem of Solomon! Dat much would set me plumb crazy! Des gimme enough, good Lawd, ter keep my feet steady as de worl' turns 'roun, des dat much, Lawd, en no mo'!"—Atlanta Constitution.

"I dread to think of my thirteenth birthday," began Miss Passay.
"Yes," replied Miss Pert, "something dreadful must have happened to you then, or you wouldn't remember it this long."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Dolly-You say you don't like to see a woman tightly laced? What do you think is the right size for a woman's waist? Tom-Just the length of my arm.—Somerville Journal.

"So he married her to get rid of her?"
"Yes. He explained that divorce suits
are cheaper than those for breach of promise."—Brooklyn Lifte.

"A hero is a man who does something bold and desperate for his country's good, isn't he?" said Senator Sorghum.
"Yes." was the reply.
"Well, I don't see why nobody comes around with medals for me. I once risked \$30,000 getting into a position where I could serve my country."—Washington Star.

CANDIDATES FOR HERO MEDALS.

Philadelphia Record.

There's a medal for the fellow who is told to fire the cook

When his timid wife succumbs before that domestic's savage look.
There's a medal for the hero who gives up his cozy seat

To the weman in the trolley car who
tramples on his feet.
There's a medal for the man who never
gives you free advice;
There's a medal for the iceman who gives full weight in ice.

There's a medal for the man who really loves his mother-in-law;

There's a medal for the actor who admits he doesn't draw.

There's a medal for the poet who refrains from odes to spring; from odes to spring;
There's a medal for the voiceless girl who knows she can not sing.
There's a medal for the father of his papa's pride and joy
Who doesn't stop us on the street to tell about the boy.
In fact, there is a medal free for every hero found,
And I don't see how the street for every And I don't see how there's going to be enough to go around.

Hair - Vain?

Why not? A little vanity is a good thing. Perhaps you can't be hair-vain, your hair is so thin, so short, so gray. Then use Ayer's Hair Vigor. It stops falling of the hair, makes the hair grow, and always restores color to gray hair.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for over 40 years. I am now in my 91st year and have an abundance of soft brown hair, which I attribute to the uso of your preparation." - Mrs. Mary A. Keith, Belleville, Ill. EL.SA. All drucciois. J. C. AYER CO. 1- "Bloss