THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E ROSEWATER EDITOR

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.: George B. Taschuck, secretary of The Fee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete cories of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of November, 1904, was as fol-lows:

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220,400	1729,3
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640,550	2630.2
637,400	2129,5
740.190	2,29,6
8	329,4
948,190	2420,2
1034,100	3529,7
11	2632,2
1231,030	2730.6
1330,050	28,
1429,300	2929,3
1529,284)	3029,2
Total	956,0
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Net total sales	945.5
Daily average	31,5
GE	O. B. TZSCHUCK
Solumethed in the r	

Judge Sears sends compliments of the season to Pass Distributer Ager.

When the weather man had a look at the attractive faces in attendance upon the State Teachers' convention he re

to prove true to name.

Now that a United States senator has been called to explain himself in its fand fraud cases, Oregon can no longer look with scorn upon Utah.

Farmers in the south who are burning their cotton to enhance the price tenable. For instance a prominent railcertainly have no right to object to the way president is quoted as saying that most arbitrary methods of the trusts.

news may be expected from Hong Kong forced by the government."

Russia has changed its commissioner in the North sea hearing. The czar probably found a man more dependable to vote "right," no matter what the evidence may show.

Morocco has the satisfaction of know ing that in case of war with France its people can retire to the hills and bombardment will destroy little but the property of neutrals.

When Dr. Chadwick arrrives at his destination he will have so many sheriffs to greet him that he will realize that the husband of a capable woman cannot forever remain in obscurity.

According to statisticians of the Agriculture department the corn crop for with. the year is worth \$1,200,000,000. And when the proceeds come to be divided the Nebraska farmer will be pocketing his full share.

but often as deadly as the cannons of any o fthem have substantial value or war, and they promise to be heard with are of a nature to seriously trouble the no uncertain sound if the charges advocates of such regulation. Until the against Bishop Talbot are permitted to railway managers are able to suggest a come to trial.

The Real Estate exchange is eminently with favor the one proposed. correct when it declares in favor of an entirely new city charter, but at the rate at which charter revision is progressing it may take 'steen years to get a new

When the Chinese warships try to stop the movement of the Russian vessels detained in the ports of China the Flowery kingdom.

Premier Koerber of Austria has resigned. He doubtless had no desire to follow in the path of the Hungarian lots outside of Omaha were constitupremier, to whom resignation would be a pleasure if he dared retire in the face of active warfare.

President McGreevy says that Cashier Hagerty was to blame for the O'Neill bank failure and that he is giad he was arrested. If this story is told in court the fleeing cashier may be compelled to return to protect his good name.

General Kouropatkin says he wants good soldiers. Verily, the day of the when the commander-in-chief admits that it requires men without blue blood. in their veins to win victories.

South Omaha is complaining at the cost of feeding city prisoners for which taxpayers of Douglas county to feed the nexation to Omaha? inmates of its county ail?

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATION.

the movement for a reduction in the which have discouraged the negro builot or disfranchised the black man, is nothing more than a threat, puse and strescathern senators and representatives have been giving the matter close at-Platt bill in the senate and have concluded that there is no real intention to push legislation, but that the reduction bills are to be held over the heads of southern democrats to keep them in line and prevent them from organized opposition to certain republican legislative plans, It is not easy to comprehend how such

reasoning has been evolved, since it is known to be a fact that the president has shown more than a passing sympathy with the government for reduction in representation from states which have cut the negro from the ballot privilege, while there is no doubt that the supporters of the movement in the house and senate are in carnest and will strive to secure action. Of course there are republicans in both branches of congress who are not favorable to doing anything and it is there-29.350 fore not probable that there will be action at the present session. The time of the session is too brief and besides there is no necessity for urging the matter at present. It is two years before the next congressional election. But it can be very confidently predicted that the Fifty-ninth congress will take up the question of southern representation and seriously consider what should be done in regard to it in the states which disfranchise colored citizens and yet ask that they be counted in the basis of representation.

If there be, as stated, men in the south who think that the introduction of the Platt bill was nothing more than a threat, they will find in due time that they are deluding themselves. The sentiment in the north respecting the wrong and injustice of the southern policy of negro disfranchisement is very strong and is not likely to diminish. The feeling is that under this policy the south has an unfair advantage in the representation in congress and in the electoral college and the demand for the The cousin of the earl of Craven, who correction of this is much more general was sentenced to jail for assaulting an and carnest than is commonly supposed. inoffensive stranger, evidently wanted That it will very strongly assert itself in the next congress, if not at the present session, is not to be doubted.

UNTENABLE OBJECTIONS. Those who oppose the proposed legislation for federal supervision of rallroad rates can offer endless objectious, but few of these will be found to be "this proposal that the government make our rates, if it be carried into ef-Those Japanese ships in the South feet, means that all competition will be China sea may be simply videttes, but done away with, for there can be no an impression is growing that fresh war competition when uniformity is en-Now everyone who has given intelligent

and careful consideration to the proposed plan must know that it does not contemplate uniformity as among different railroads, but uniformity as among shippers on the same railroad. Obviously this would not in the least interfere with railroad competition. Its purpose is simply to compel all railroads to treat alike all to whom they supply transportation, leaving each road free to make its own rates, so long as these shall not be unreasonable. The alm is to put a stop to rebates and discrimination and to secure equality of treatment to all shippers, great and small. It is absurd to say that this would do away with legitimate competition and any competition that cannot be so described ought to be done away

There has already been offered great variety of objections to the plan for government regulation of railway rates and undoubtedly many more will be presented as discussion of the sub-The canons of the church are queter, ject proceeds. Thus far, however, hardly different plan that would be equally effective the public will continue to regard

CONSISTENT INCONSISTENCY. Consistent inconsistency is forcibly lilustrated by the resolution of the Real lic sentiment in favor of the enforcement Estate exchange, which declares that its members favor the consolidation of the city and county governments as far as possible, but are opposed to the extension of the present city limits for the other hysterical crusade against vice and world will see just how far Japan's ex- purpose of taking in South Omaha. Dunample has affected the fighters of the dee, Benson and Florence until such time ing at the tap root by the prosecution as these suburbs desire to be annexed of the owners and agents of buildings without solicitation on the part of

Suppose the owners of farms and town tionally or out of pure selfishness opposed to the merging of city and county governments or any part thereof. What full membership of the committee will then? Would Omaha and South Omaha taxpayers lie down and wait until they expressed solicitude for a merger, or THE EXONERATION OF CHIEF DONAHUE would they contend that the object of government is to give to the largest num- Police Commissioners in favor of Chief ber of people the largest share of its of Police Donahue on the charges prewho have moved out of Omaha into the suburban towns in order to beat their operation for that officer. After all the city taxes will solicit annexation, while evidence which the parties back of the "common people" is arriving in Russia the property owners within the city lim- complaint were able to scrape up in supits of Omaha are compelled to bear the port of their charges was patiently burdens by which the suburbanites are heard and carefully sifted, the board enabled to secure their water supply, gas unanimously came to the conclusion that priations. In the bureau of forestry alone, supply, electric lights, fire protection and the charges were not sustained. street rallway facilities. It is suppos- The charges have not been sustained able that the population of suburgan either in the court of public opinion.

cago, Greater Cleveland, Greater Buffalo, Greater Detroit, Greater Cincinnati and gress have come to the conclusion that all other American metropolitan cities defer the annexation of suburban towns southern representation in the house, af- until they were solicited by these suburfecting the delegations from those states ban towns to do so? Is not the main object of municipal reformers to extend the tax area so as to make all the people who are benefited by municipal imple. It is said that several leading provements and public utilities share proportionately with the property owners of the metropolis the expense of potention since the introduction of the lice and fire protection, pavements, roadways, bridges, viaducts and all other municipal conveniences?

GRAND JURY IN MINNESOTA.

At the last election in Minnesota there for the abolition of the grand jury system. The amendment was carried by a majority of 121,000 and the terms being pass the laws necessary for the abolishment of the grand jury, action during the coming session of that body is certain. The large vote in favor of doing away with the grand jury is significant of the strong popular sentiment against the system in that state and from what is said of it this can readily be under-

It is stated that in Minnesota the grand jury system has become little more than a farce. Its general inquisi torial powers for the correction of abuses tions surrounding the people have, it is alleged, seldom been exercised. On the other hand grand juries have been most energetic in presenting and indicting for suspected crime. It is said that thousands of indictments have been returned in the last five years and a can vass of the court records when the subject was formally discussed before the people, disclosed the fact that of those indicted fully 70 per cent were never brought to trial. Under the new system for which the amendment provides full responsibility for bringing to trial persons suspected of crime or misdemeanor will be vested in the prosecuting attor nev of each county. It will be his duty to sift the evidence of the guilt or innocence of accused persons, to determine whether or not the evidence warrants a public accusation and the formal lodgment of a charge, and to take all the respensibility for haling the suspect into court. It is pointed out that the new plan opens possibilities in the way of corruption, but it is believed that past ex-

perience warrants giving it a trial. Doubtless there are other states which have had an experience regarding grand they are not likely to follow the example jury have in recent years been enlarged. The grand jury is a venerable institution, founded under the common law and der modern conditions it has been shorn sentative of the people and one of their tion of the new system to be inaugurated in Minnesota will undoubtedly command wide interest.

WHAT WILL THEY DO!

More than a month ago several thousand people frenzied by sensational and explosive appeals of Omaha's yellow press met at the Auditorium to give pubover the explosion during the midnight hours of a dynamite bomb, or can of powder, on the porch of the residence of Elmer E. Thomas. The only person who was permitted to give full play to his pent-up feelings was Cunningham R. Scott. All other persons who were discept the five columbiads that had been merely certified copies. loaded and primed by the promoters of the spectacular demonstration were summarily choked off. These five guns of heavy caliber were directed to organize a committee of safety, to be composed of fifty citizens, whose names have just been promulgated to the outer world.

Now that Omaha has a committee of safety we may prepare ourselves for startling things. Very naturally people will want to know what the committee of safety proposes to do. Will it resolve itself into a vigilance committee, take the law into its own hands and inaugurate a hanging bee and deporting revolution, or will it simply continue the dissemination of well-defined rumors that have no better basis than idle gossip? Will it endeavor to create a healthy pubof the laws upon everybody whether be occupies an office in the city hall, the court house, an office building or a mercantile store? Will it prefer to start anoccupied for immoral and lawless pur. per.

poses? The chances are that, like all spasmodic and explosive reform movements. the Omaha committee of safety will go up in smoke. And it is just possible the never even hold a meeting.

The finding of the Board of Fire and the Civic Federation is a complete ex-

the contract price is 11% cents a meal towns who enjoy metropolitan public which is as exacting and more discrimifor two meals daily. What would South utilities at the same price, and even at a nating than the average court of law or Omaha do if it had to pay at the rate of lower price than Omaha is paying for equity. In the court of public opinion of currentine is affecting an annual saving 45 cents a day, which it is costing the these municipal facilities, will solicit en- the evidence adduced against the chief was found to be based entirely upon the

made in the hope of enlisting the influence of the Civic Federation for their liberation before the expiration of the terms they are serving. Even this untrustworthy evidence when analyzed proved to be contradictory and for the most part mere hearsay and rumor gathered from nameless and unnamable fellow criminals. This, so far as the charges related to the connivance with or protection of professional criminals by the Omaha police under the chief's

So far as the charges related to the strict or liberal enforcement of the laws governing liquor selling and the social evil, no dispute was involved as to the facts, the controversy turning purely on was an overwhelming vote in favor of a question of policy in the administration the constitutional amendment providing of the police department. On this question the board has planted itself with the chief for a reasonable enforcement of these regulations rather than for the mandatory, requiring the legislature to puritanic strictness which the chief's opponents profess to desire.

All through the hearing and the evidence the good faith of the complainants was constantly called in question. Where the charges were not frivolous than ours, and its revenue and army eight they fell completely for lack of proof. The finding and decision of the police board, therefore, will be thoroughly approved and acquiesced in by the great majority of intelligent Omaha people.

And now it has been discovered that the decision of the supreme court that pronounces the law authorizing guaranty company bonds for public officers invalid has vacated nearly every public expressly make the giving of a valid bond part of the qualification of the officer. This is really startling. Will they all quit at once and leave us withon a few days longer and allow them. selves to be rotated out of office by ordinary process of succession? More startling still is the inqury, will the ino good refund the money?

The decision on the validity of the guaranty company bonds for public offiers recalls the fact that there are bonds and bonds. It all depends upon the officer who is bonded. Nebraska has had state treasurers who could not be depended upon to go straight had they been bonded by all the bonding companies in the country and all their friends and relatives to boot, and it has also had treasurers like the present incumbent, although scarce indeed, whom the people would be glad to trust without any bond at all.

According to the newspapers of Clin ton, Ia., the people there are not parof that state and abolish the system. In ticularly delighted at the efforts of Atseveral states the duties of the grand torney Thomas of Omaha to secure the liberation of a man who was convicted in Clinton and sentenced to the peniburglaries committed upon its citizens. They fail to see how the cause of reof many of its former functions, but it form is to be advanced by exchanging convicted criminals.

There is no good reason was Omaha should not entertain every year a large number of big conventions not only of state organizations, but of national organizations as well. With its new Auditorium Omaha is now equipped to take care of the biggest of these meetings, and all it yet needs to put it at the front as a convention city is the successful lie expression to their pent-up feelings completion of the hotel projects now in

It is said that many court records carried from the court house by lawvers, were burned in the Sioux City fire. which requires the records to be held in stuff, now found itself worthless. Thou posed to participate in the outburst ex- public custody and attorneys to take

Run for Their Money.

Chicago News. President Roosevelt is going to make existence as interesting as possible for the rusts. This is a good thing, for the publie has proved almost too easy to provide them with amusement.

Ample Justification, Philadelphia Press.

The increase of 64% per cent in the num dents in 1904, as compared with 1908, cerjustified the Interstate Commerce commission in recommending the compulsory use of the block signal system.

A New Epoch.

Chicago Inter Ocean. New Year's day will mark the beginning a new epoch in the lives of thousands elves to become slaves to the pernicious tobacco habit. The new epoch in many

cases will continue until the day after.

A ton of actual copper will bring jusabout the same price in the actual market, whether Amalgamated stock goes up or goes down in the stock board listing. is, after all, a distinction as well as a difference between copper stocks and cop-

> The Lash as a Reformer. Chicago Chronicle.

People are apt to start a little at the in formation that in consequence of the rec mmendation in the president's message the whipping post may be set up in Washington, but let us wait awhile and see how it will work. Washington has a large ele ment in its population which is addicted to crimes of a bestial pature and which regards a fail sentence as a picnic. fears nothing but the lash, and the lash perhaps is what it ought to get. Let us never forget that the whipping post has benefits? Is it supposable that the men ferred against him by the attorney for driven almost every petty criminal out of the state of Delaware.

Department that Pays Its Way.

St. Paul Pioneer Press No department of the national adminisration pays its way quite as manfully as does the agricultural department. Congress has recognized this fact in liberal appro according to Secretary Wilson's report these appropriations have permitted in six years a sixteenfold increase in the working orce and a twelvefold increase in expenditures. Yet a single discovery made by the bureau and now applied to the production equal to the total expenditure of the buread for six velve. The department is the farmers' Aliadin's lamp. Rub it and its Did Greater New York, Greater Chi- statements of penitentiary convicts genit produces anything called for

One of the Problems Upon Which the Result of War Hinges.

The war correspondent of the Londor Mail discusses in a recent letter the ability of Japan to provide the means and bear the burden which a prolonged war in greater and its present determination to continue the fight to a successful finish resolves the contest into one of endurance 'Can Japan hold out?" therefore is question of present interest, which the Mall correspondent discusses with clearness and candor. He says:

At the beginning of the war many Euro pean traders in the far east declared cor fidently that Japan would repudiate its national bonds within six months. Others who professed to have juside information were equally sure that the governmen had accumulated sufficient secret reserves to meet the cost of the war for at least eighteen months without outside assist

Both were entirely wrong. Japan has so far shown a surprising ability to bear the nonetary burden of the war, yet this bur den is proving itself very heavy. The task indertaken by the country was wel summed up by Count Okuma, the famou-Japanese statesman: "Russia's population. said he, "is two and a half times more the Imperial Bank of Russia possessed a specie reserve of 800,000,000 roubles (£80,000,000), against a note issue of 600,006,000 roubles, while the Bank of Japan possessed 100,0000,000 yen (£5,000,000) of specle reserve, against over 200,000,000 yen of

In the spring the position of Japan was this: It required, roughly, 1.250,000 yen week to carry on the war. It had a very small national debt, and singularly honest office in the state because the statutes public servants; but the home wealth was comparatively small, owing to the simple lives and low standard of living prevailing throughout the country

In most parts of Japan a workingman can live in comfort on a few shillings a month. I have had the salaries of many judges stated to me as £40 a year, and high officials serve the nation for wages which a New York bricklayer would laugh at in scorn. The lives of the people ar unelaborate. Homes are plain and inexsurance companies whose guaranty was pensive; the simple articles of diet in universal use are amazingly cheap; dress generally is simple, and, although the Japanese woman has some very costly articles of attire, those articles are so carefully kept as to last for generations. Ostentaion, extravagance and expensive liv-

ing are thought bad form. All this is admirable from the point of view of building up national character. simple people is a strong people; but simple lives mean low earnings, and a low earning nation goes into the market as a borrower under a handicap. Some optimists, I am aware, attempt to argue that while living simply the Japanese have individually cosiderable savings. There is one ready test for this, however. While savings and spare capital are abundant, the rate of interest earned is low. In Japan, according to official returns, the annual average rate for fixed loans is 10.5 per cent.

The low standard of living in Japan aided the empire in one way, however. It is probably true that Japan can run a great war cheaper than any other nation The Japanese business man has too often the reputation of being a trickster; but the Japanese public servant is his dealings with the nation is honest beyoud reproach. It is impossible for one to conceive a Japanese contractor selling the is still very generally regarded as repre- pardons for affidavits and depositions of army rotten stores or adulterated provisions. Japan can feed its army and navy heaply, and the salary lists of the fighting services are little more than nominal. for economy. On all sides statesmen and public men appealed to the nation to save. to limit all personal expenditure and to prepare for hard times. The people obeyed the advice with great faithfulness. Children starved themselves until they fainted from hunger in school. All purchases of luxuries, silks, furniture and the like

> ceased in a day. their occupation gone.

went to foreign ships. The government cut down, and is cut ting down, every expense at home. Nothing is wasted on the field. Military supplies are good, and the machines of death are the best the nation can secure. But the accessories of the armies are made in the which the troops were clothed in summer was of such poor quality that it washed Delmar, Del. He is already quartermasalmost white by the end of August, mak- ter general on the staff of the present ing the soldiers clear marks for the enemy.

The nation faced the situation cleareyed. While the self-denial months were not wholly wise, other much more sensi ble moves were made. Men brought out their family treasures of art and quietly offered them abroad to raise money for the war loans. The heavy taxation for war expenses is being cheerfully borne. government has taken over the tobacco trade, making it a state monopoly, and in the ordinary course of events is bound to make great profits out of it. The salt mo nopoly is also being cheerfully borne.

The surprising thing in Japan just now is the small evidence of real distress to be seen. The splendid rice and silk crops this autumn have helped many and they are regarded by the common people as a direct interposition of heaven on their behalf. The expenditure of part of the loan money in the country in the purchase of supplies has also helped. Much of the clothing and food of the soldiers can be made and raised in Japan, and wherever possible these are being purchased there. Women, old men and boys are doing the work formerly done by the men now fighting or dead in Manchuris. The absence of the former breadwinner at least makes one

less mouth to feed. Japan is not yet at the end of its finas pire. This will enable the government to



There is a reason, and the best kind of a reason, why Ayer's Hair Vigor makes the hair grow long and heavy.

It is a hair-food. It feeds the hair and makes it healthy and strong.

Healthy hair grows, keeps soft and smooth, does not split at the ends, and never falls out.

Give Ayer's Hair Vigor to your gray hair and restore to it all the deep, rich color of early life.

Made by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL—For coughs. AYER'S PILLS—For constipation.
AYER'S SARSAPARILLA—For the blood. AYER'S AGUE CURE—For malaria and ague.

OPPORTUNITY AND THE MAN.

Western Tribute for Roosevelt-"We Like His Style." Chicago Record-Herald In our untutored, uncouth western way

Roosevelt since he learned unofficially of his election suits the people of the middle west clear to the ground.

His immediate announcement that would not be a candidate for re-election left him free to attend to the welfare of the country with no harassing suspicion of any Still more acceptable was the determina

tion, evidenced in his message, to resolutely grapple with the transportation problems-rebates, extortionate or discriminating rates, industrial "roads" and private

In this he showed himself both brave and sane, for the discontent with existing abuses is so great as to breed disbelief it the evil or distrust in its willingness to

government of the United States is strong enough to enforce justice in this vital matter, he has and will have the enthusiasti support of the central west and of its rep resentatives in congress. Astounding as were the majoritles by which he was elected, they fall far short,

n our judgment, of what a poll taken to day would show. And so, in uncultured fashion, we bid him godspeed-we like his style

THE STAY-AT-HOME VOTE.

Three Million Citizens Failed to Perform Their Duty. New York World.

total vote for president in the late election was 13,568,496. This was 406,078 less than the vote in 1960, notwithstanding an estimated increase of nearly 7,000,000 in population and of 1,400,000 in eligible vot-

What should the total vote have been in November had the interest of citizens in the result been profound and their preferences between the candidates sharply

defined? The fullest vote in proportion to popula tion ever cast in a presidential election was in 1896, when the ratio was 1 to 5. By this ratio the vote in November would have been 16,600,000. The vote actually

polled was 3,092,000 short of this. Just what proportion of these potential but absentee voters were dissatisfied democrats, disgruntled republicans, disqualified negroes, or southern whites who had no ufficient incentive to vote in the absence of a real contest in their states, there is no trustworthy method of ascertaining. But the fact that more than 2,000,000 citizens failed to vote-almost one-quarter of the number who did vote-is a fact that should e a matter of serious reflection to the men who are shaping our national politics and controlling the party organizations.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Joseph Bournier, the oldest resident of Nashua, N. H., smokes at the age of 103 and is spry. He is so healthy that all the anti-tobacco league can say of him is that nothing could have killed that man.

Reginald de Koven, the composer and musician, was presented with a fine comoser's desk last Sautrday by the members of the Wasnington Symphony orchestra, of which he is the conductor. Benjamin Campbell, who has just been

appointed fourth vice president of the

Great Northern railway, has the reputation of being one of the most progressive traffic men in the west. He has risen to his present position from the telegraph desk. Isaac Thomas Parker, who will soon be nducted into office as lieutenant governor cheapost possible way. The khaki with of Delaware, is conductor of a passenger train running between Philadelphia and

> John Jordison, postmarter at Coalville, Ia., has written out his resignation time without number in the last six years, but without avail. No one else will have the office and the incumbent, under the law,

is compelled to remain until a new post-

master may be found. A Washington dispatch says that the State department, at the instance of the British government, has induced Mrs. Maybrick to abandon her lecture tour of this country. All the dates have been cancelled. Mrs. Maybrick had planned a prehensive tour, intending to open at Hartford. Conn., in the middle of January. She had made a lucrative contract with a theatrical agent, and intended to devote her ectures to a discussion of the abuses of British prisons.

SOME RAILROAD FIGURES.

Exhibit of the Increased Producing Capacity of the United States. Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune

The statistics of railways, embodied in the report of the Interstate Commerce munission for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, furnish one of the best possible epitomes of the great progress of the United States along all lines of trade and commerce. The figures embrace returns from 209,002 miles of rallway-a magnificent showing in itself-the gross carnings for the further political ambition, and that pleased fiscal year being \$1,966,638,821, divided as follows: \$1,377,684,976 539,428,374 49,520,471

Freight earnings Passenger earnings Miscellaneous carnings

Total \$1,966,633,821 The average gross earnings per mile. \$9,410, exceed the average gross earnings of the previous fiscal year by \$152 per mile with \$2.5% assignable to passenger and \$6,592 to freight earnings. The operating the power of our government to cope with expenses per mile, \$6,375, exceeded the expenses of the previous year by \$250, with the ratio of operating expenses to earnings being 67.75 per cent, the ratio for the pre-

vious year having been 66.16 per cent. The net carnings of the roads is reported at \$634,250,873. The aggregate of all deductions chargeable against the total inome was \$682,968,616, embracing interest on bonded debt, rentals of leased lines, permanent improvements, taxes and dividends. The roads closed the year with a surplus of \$52,078,947, having paid out in dividends \$151,450,446, an increase of \$23,594 .-139 over the dividends of the previous fiscal

The whole is a showing not alone of increased earning capacity and increased dividends, but of the increased producing capacity of the United States and of increased demands for the product. With all the showing, there are reports of congestions in all parts of the country, and of appropriations of many millions by the great trunk systems for permanent improvements, and especially for trackage and terminal facilities. The end of the story of progress no man can fore-

MIRTHFULR REMARKS.

Humane Person-Why do you clip your horses in the winter time? Livery Stable Man-Better chance to do it then, ma'am. More hair.-Chicago Tri-

orrow trouble.
Pilkingten-Weil, Banker Beckwith would
a good man to apply to just now.-Louisille Courier Journal. "Sometimes," said Cholly, "I cawn't help wondahing what some of us an living for anyway, don't you know." "Jerusalem" exclaimed his rough old un-

Blikington-Sadkins is a great hand to

do you wonder that only se City Editor—You got Mrs. Gassaway's speech to the Woman's Rights club, didn't you? What did she say?

Reporter—Oh. nothing worth printing.
City Editor—Why, she spoke for more

Reporter—I know, but what she said was quite sensible.—Philadelphia Press. "Sir," she said, "you are no gentleman!"
"Great Scott!" he answered, "do I kiss

ke a lady?" And after a further test she admitted that she had been wrong -Cleveland Leade The young woman had refused him "I never could marry a man of your hab-is," she said. "Still, I hope you will do othing desperate on account of this." "I don't know," he said. "I can't promise, ome day I may get drunk enough to come nd propose to you again."—Chicago Tri-une.

"Why do you stand in this one place? ansked the department store attache. "I am watching these people at the bargain counter getting their change. I never hefore realized what frenzied finance meant."—Washington Star.

THE IRISH NATIONAL BIRD.

l'. A. Daly in Philadelphia Catholic Stand-

Good luck to the Aigle, America's bird, That stands for the land o' the free! Faix, I'm not the wan to be sayin' a wor That'd ruffle its feathers. Not me! I'm proud o' the bird as I'm proud o' the land.
An' giad to be under its wing.
But there is another bird alqually grand.
Whose praises I'm wishful to sing.
Now let ye not pucker yer face wid a smile.
'Tis soberest truth that we've got
A national bird in the Emerald Isle
That's aislly king o' the lot!

Ay! "national bird." He is certainly that, Though others may claim him at times, He's busiest most wid the fortunes of Pat

At home an' in far-away climes, An', Faix, 'ils the Irish that love him the An' welcome his favor's the most; The man's not true Irish that has him for

widout feeiln' proud to be host,
He reeks out the Irish raygardiess of
place—
At home or abroad in New York—
So here's to the National Bird of the Race!
Here's 'hip hip hurrah!' for the stork!

FROM THE GRANITE HILLS

of New Hampshire comes

ondonderry

Soft, light, and absolutely pure.

THE RICHARDSON DRUG CO., MM JACKSON STREET. DISTRIBUTING AGENTS. SHERMAN & MCCONNELL DRUC CO., MITH AND DOUGH RETAIL AGENTS.

War came, and with war came a call

The people saved, but their saving had the inevitable economic effect. No one bought new silks, consequently the thousands of silk weavers, save those employed on foreign orders, were thrown out of em ployment. The furniture trade was contracted, and one lumber district that the year before had sold millions' worth o sands of workers all over the land found

Half a million men-the number is greater now-were withdrawn from active employment. At the same time trades which were the mainstay of whole districts ceased Thirty thousand Japanese fishermen usually set out in March from the western coast to drag the Corean waters. Last March the capitalists withdrew their usual offer of loans and the fishermen, when I last heard of them, were staying at home idle The great steam mercantile marine which ber of deaths of passengers in train acci- Japan has built up so rapidly was withdrawn from commerce to serve for war

transport and the cargo business ceased or

cial resources. The law is likely to be alteres in the immediate future to allow foreigners to own real estate within the emraise a lean upon its railways or to self them outright. The new tobacco monopoly, already mentfored, affords another tanglble asset. And the people are willing to hynothecale their last national asset and to sell their last domestic heirlooms before they abandon the fight.