THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
George B. Tzschuck, 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 Bee printed during the month of December, 1904, was as follows:

1	29,300	17	32,715
2	29,300	18	30,260
3	32,550	19	28,880
4	31,220	20	28,630
5	29,300	21	28,310
6	30,020	22	28,220
7	29,150	23	28,620
8	29,280	24	31,000
9	29,550	25	30,220
10	32,000	26	28,500
11	34,350	27	28,350
12	29,100	28	28,470
13	28,780	29	28,220
14	28,780	30	28,330
15	28,780	31	31,470
16	28,720		
Total			921,785
Less unsold copies			10,139
Net total sales			911,646
Daily average			29,408

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of December, 1904.
(Seal) M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

To judge from the remarks of the Filipinos someone is discovering that "the foreigner pays the tariff tax."

Russian officials only talk of peace to deny that they desire it, but it is possible that even the czar would thank someone for helping him to **let go**.

Those Russian soldiers who are going as prisoners to Japan will have an opportunity to take the rest cure they would hardly find anywhere else.

With the preliminary meetings of the league and associations the time is almost ripe for base ball forecasts telling how Omaha is to hold that pennant.

Young Kingdon Gould seems to have imbibed the Texan's opinion that no one should pull a gun unless he intends to shoot, even though he intends to hit no one.

When it comes to settling the coal bill it will be found that the weather man has not been allowing any of us to pass through a winter season without knowing it.

Indiana's new governor wants a railroad commission created for that state. A discarded law on the statute books of Nebraska will show him how it should not be done.

General Wood is of the opinion that the Moros will be quiet in the future, but as the remark is not limited, it may be that he refers particularly to those he met after long pursuit.

The constitution of Nebraska calls for a state census in the year 1905. If the legislature does not observe the mandate of the constitution how can it expect other people to respect and obey it?

With no material increase in public school enrollment and the long, lingering deficit about extinguished the second board ought to give us this year the lowest school levy we have had in Omaha for a long time.

The munificent sum of $300 was appropriated by the last legislature to defray the expenses of the presidential electors chosen to cast Nebraska's vote in the electoral college. Not much room for side lines and junkets here.

Japanese citizens will give a public reception to those Russian officers who cast their lot with the soldiers who are prisoners of war, evidently admiring that judgment which prefers the climate of the islands to that of St. Petersburg.

Governor Folk of Missouri shows his devotion to the democratic party by suggesting that all persons who fail to vote should be disfranchised, he evidently being of the opinion that the "stay-at-home" vote gave Missouri to the republicans.

Holt county citizens must be more anxious to get their coin than to see heretofore prominent citizens behind the bars, regardless of what effect such action would have on other custodians of their savings. A premium on bank embezzlement is a bad thing.

When the wool growers and cattle men meet at Denver to discuss the question of combining the conventional shooting which generally follows meetings of these parties in the west will probably be avoided, but each member of the committee should take the usual precautions.

The rough draft of the proposed bill for direct primary nominations adopts and incorporates into it almost every feature of the recent direct primaries conducted in this county under direction of the republican county committee. This is pretty good tribute to the fairness of the direct primary as worked out by the so-called machine politicians without any compulsion by law.

THE JAPANESE POLICY.

A few weeks ago the Japanese minister to Great Britain, who is the special mouthpiece of his government abroad, said that Japan would be found ready to make peace whenever her enemy was willing to negotiate and she would make no unreasonable demands. She went to war for self-preservation and not for territorial aggrandizement and while herself prepared to get out of Manchuria and hand the country over to its rightful sovereign, China, she should insist that Russia also leave that territory.

At a meeting of Japanese in New York Sunday, the consul general of Japan, doubtless speaking with authority, declared that Japan is willing to make peace if Russia is willing, but otherwise the war must go on. It is not for Japan to ask for peace, at least under present conditions, and if these were different it would be utterly useless for her to seek peace. She is thus far the victor and the attitude she presents to the world is in the highest degree commendable. It cannot fail to strengthen the respect which the world feels for her. In his address at the New York meeting General Woodford said: "In all the conduct of this great siege Japan has set an example to the nations and soldiers of the civilized world by the humane conduct of its armies. You have been as generous in victory as you were brave in battle." The praise was fully merited.

The announcement that Japan will establish a naval station at Port Arthur will cause no surprise. She is entitled to that and it implies no purpose to absorb territory. Indeed, it is perhaps absolutely necessary as a barrier to future Russian aggression should that power lose in the war. China could not be depended upon to safeguard Port Arthur, but in Japanese hands it would be quite secure and it would not be closed to other nations in the matter of commerce. Japan says to the world that she must fight on because her enemy so wills it, but she holds out the assurance that if finally victorious she will make no demands that the fair judgment of civilized mankind will not approve. What belongs to China will be restored to her, conditioned upon her making ample provision for its security, and the rights and interests of other countries in Manchuria will be respected. This is manifestly the policy of Japan and it will have universal commendation.

PURE FOOD LEGISLATION.

Whether or not there will be pure food legislation at the present session of congress appears to depend to a considerable extent upon what shall be done with the statehood bill. It is announced that the pure food bill is to be kept in the background for the present, its friends thinking that its chances will be improved by not pressing for immediate consideration. Unquestionably there is a strong popular demand for such legislation. It is well known that nearly everything in the way of food is adulterated and while this adulteration is not in all cases injurious to health, yet it is a fraud upon the consumer.

In his annual report the secretary of agriculture announced the establishment of inspection for food products. A statement published a short time ago said that spices, the ordinary condiments, the cheaper kinds of sauces, even so familiar an article as red pepper, are counterfeited in such fashion that the housekeeper often has no idea what she is purchasing. Sauces and washes and other medicines are often put up with wood alcohol, which has recently been found to be one of the most insidious poisons. Here is a great field for inspection by the Department of Agriculture and there can be no doubt that it will be carefully cultivated. The department can inspect everything that crosses state lines or passes over an interstate railroad. This embraces pretty much everything which enters into general consumption. The rigid enforcement of the law will furnish such an example to the states that they will soon conclude to deal with their own local shams and place their citizens on a healthy basis, so far as foods and drinks are concerned.

It is not creditable that the United States should be so tardy in caring for the health and comfort of the public. The only excuse that can be suggested is the hesitancy of congress in undertaking a reform that belongs primarily to the states. It is only when an article enters into interstate commerce that it falls under the supervision of the general government. In the enlightened countries of Europe these adulterations and imitations were long ago taken in hand and the public given some assurance that it could get what it actually wanted and not a mixture or an imitation. The proposed legislation has been very carefully considered and it is believed would give the public the needed protection.

PAVING AND REPAVING.

Among the problems which appeal for solution to the charter revision committee none will affect the property owners and all the people of Omaha more vitally than that of paving and repaving. The experience of the past decade has taught us that much needed public improvements, and especially the repaving of business thoroughfares, can be easily obstructed, if not thwarted, by combinations of contractors and obstreperous property owners.

While equity and justice may be subserved by requiring the consent of real estate owners for street improvements adjacent to their lands and lots, it is questionable whether they should be allowed to stand in the way of improvements that have become a public necessity, especially when streets have become impassable by reason of cheap pavements laid at the instance of real estate owners who lack public spirit and purposely sign for inferior and cheap paving material to evade the increased cost of paving with durable material.

Under existing conditions, after an expenditure of millions of dollars for paving and repaving, it seems to us only right and proper that all repaving should be done without the consent of property owners whenever two-thirds of the council declare it necessary, one-half of the cost of repaving to be charged to the owners of adjacent property on the repaved streets and the other half to be borne by the city at large.

On streets that are to be paved for the first time, however, the plan endorsed by the revision committee may be satisfactory, namely, that whenever the council declares it necessary that a street or a part of a street shall be paved, the owners of abutting property shall have forty days to enter a protest and, failing to do so, or if 40 per cent of those interested do protest and 60 per cent petition for the pavement, then the council shall be authorized to have the pavement laid at the expense of the adjacent property, the city bearing the expense of paving the intersections. In any event, no street should be ordered paved unless it abuts upon streets already paved.

RULE OUT THE LOBBY.

Governor Mickey struck the keynote of legislative reform when he declared in his message that "the bane of every legislative body is the subsidized lobby. Vicious legislation is not the result of ignorance, but is rather the result of prejudicial influence, which ought not to exist and which certainly ought not to be tolerated within the halls, cloak rooms or offices of any deliberative body which has powers over the destiny of a people."

Everybody familiar with the prejudicial influence that surrounds our legislatures knows that the most vicious lobbyists are not always the horde of paid retainers, whose sole mission it is to debauch the members of the legislature in the interest of questionable enactments or against wholesome measures in the interest of the people, but the lobbyists who manage to get themselves foisted on the legislative pay roll. This class of lobbyists are constantly in touch with the members and naturally become their intimates, and their opportunities for corrupting members are much greater than those of men whose movements are subject constantly to exposure by publicity. The only way to make this class of lobbyists harmless is by the adoption of rules that will prohibit all persons on the pay roll of the legislature from acting as lobbyists, or cappers for corporations, claimants and claim brokers under penalty of summary dismissal.

With the professional lobbyist banished from the legislative halls and corridors and a restraining order on employes who are inclined to pernicious activity in order to earn perquisites, the lawmakers will be in position to live up to their obligations and enact laws in the interest of the people.

CONTINUANCE OF TARIFF TALK.

The talk at Washington of tariff revision continues and the correspondents are persistent in asserting that President Roosevelt is favorable to revision, though what authority they have for this does not appear. According to one of these the president's view of revision has now come to be with reference to more revenue and not to make concessions to industries that complain of too heavy burdens of taxation. Some of the president's advisers are said to have urged that in order to meet the situation in a business-like way there should be an extra session of the Fifty-ninth congress in the spring and if this should be decided upon it is thought probable that the extra session will be called to meet in April. It is pointed out that in view of the expected deficit there are strong considerations in favor of a spring session, which if called for the specific purpose of revising the tariff could complete the work before the time for the meeting of the regular session in December.

The president had a conference with leaders of the senate and house a few days ago, but the public has not yet been informed as to what was discussed, though very likely tariff revision was one of the matters considered. If so, Mr. Roosevelt doubtless found that the opposition to it is strong and determined, but of course it remains with him to say whether there shall be an extra session to consider the tariff, or it be allowed to go over to the regular session. Of course the question of revenue is important, but the expected deficit of a few millions ought not to cause the administration any anxiety or alarm, in view of the present sound condition of the treasury and it can be prevented if congress will exercise a reasonable degree of economy in appropriations.

No matter what charter changes may be in contemplation the new law cannot possibly go into effect for two months even if enacted with an emergency clause attached. The municipal tax levy for the year 1905 therefore will have to conform to the requirements of the charter as it now stands and come below the limits fixed for all the different funds respectively. In making estimates and plans for the coming year the heads of the various city departments will do well to keep this in mind and to cease building aircastles on extra money supposed to be forthcoming after the revised charter becomes effective.

One of the big railroads doing business in Nebraska has issued an order to emphasize the importance of compelling train crews to take the minimum rest between runs. Even from the selfish standpoint of avoiding wrecks and damage suits this is an advance over the driving methods previously pursued on most of our railroads. Some of the roads may yet reach the point of adopting new mechanical safety devices without being forced to do so by penalties of the law.

The proposition to reduce the price of electric street lamps in consideration of a five-year extension of the contract with the electric lighting company as a guaranty of undisturbed monopoly has evidently lapsed with the expiration of the year. After the defeat of municipal ownership the strenuous efforts to force a reduction on the city suddenly ceased. It is barely possible that the extension proposition was promulgated for campaign purposes only.

The first steps toward establishing Omaha as a live stock market were far less promising of success than the first steps toward the establishment of Omaha as a grain market. The same energy and enterprise exerted for the grain market that was put forward for the live stock market will be sure to win out with signal triumph.

Russian workmen in the oil fields who are on strike for a nine-hour day and wages of $10 per month would probably consider the Standard Oil company's rates and hours something beyond hope, although that concern can compete with the Russians on their own soil and pay the American scale.

Irresistible Temptation.
Philadelphia Record.

It is not the fault of the cartoonists that Governor Pennypacker lends himself so readily to caricature. The temptation to use him is hard to resist.

Blood Doesn't Count.
Washington Post.

The war is costing Russia and Japan about $1,000,000 each a day, exclusive of the red blood of the brave men, which is about the only thing upon which a financial value has not been placed.

The Spider and the Fly.
Indianapolis News.

The Steel trust announces that it will repeat its offer permitting employes to subscribe for stock. The necessity of going early to avoid the rush, however, will not, it is thought, develop.

A Jolt for Indolence.
Chicago News.

Probably it will surprise some of the Panama commissioners to learn that the prime object of canal legislation was to dig the waterway and not merely to provide lucrative commissionerships.

Dangerous Freedom.
Chicago Record-Herald.

Over in Russia the people are beginning to stone the palaces of the grand dukes. The Russian aristocracy can never hope to enjoy complete safety as long as the free use of stones is granted to the peasantry.

A Change of Sentiment.
Baltimore American.

The trusts have long owned the people. It is now proposed that the people shall own the trusts, and the latter are complaining more in sorrow than in anger on the evil development of the popular greed.

Barometer of Prosperity.
Philadelphia Record.

It is predicted in Wall street that the railroads will issue $1,000,000,000 of bonds in the near future. This gives evidence of the belief in continued and increased prosperity. It is also an assurance that the great money interests of the country will do all in their power to maintain favorable financial conditions, so that they can market their bonds.

Money Fit to Burn.
Philadelphia Press.

There is no other great nation which allows the circulation of dirty paper money as is the case in the United States. The trouble here is due to a lack of law to compel banks to have their soiled bills redeemed. It is only necessary to send them to a subtreasury, and the government then pays the remainder of the expense. There are a sufficient number of subtreasuries to enable the banks to comply with the law without much expense. Disease is conveyed by dirty bills. But congress does nothing to stop the evil.

Get Busy and Dig.
New York World.

President Roosevelt's plan to legislate the Isthmian Canal commission out of existence and put the work in charge of Secretary Taft, as his own representative, is characteristically Rooseveltian. But change in some form seems desirable.

The commission is composed of able and eminent men, but some of them are so fully employed elsewhere that they can have little active connection with the canal. Others are so well advanced in years that, valuable as they may be in counsel, they are not fitted for active field work in a tropic climate. The commission has in fact been in Panama only six weeks in the last ten months.

What President Roosevelt wants in the Canal zone is precisely what the people want—construction. They do not care whether the canal is dug by a commission or by John Doe, if it is only dug. They are surfeited with delay.

WHY POOLING IS OBJECTIONABLE.

Popular Distrust is Not Blind or Unreasoning.
Chicago Tribune.

Many railroad officials say they will have no serious objection to the regulation of rates by the national government if in return congress will repeal the section of the interstate commerce act which prohibits the pooling of freights by different and competing railroads or dividing between them the aggregate or net proceeds of the earnings of the roads. Railroad men assert that if pooling is legalized the payment of rebates will stop automatically. Probably it would for the traffic manager of a road could listen with indifference to the threat of a large shipper that he would send his goods by some other line if concessions were not made to him.

Nobody seems to listen favorably to the trade in legislation suggested by railroad men. The general public has been educated for twenty years in the belief that pooling was injurious to its interests and cannot at a moment's notice unlearn all that it has learned and admit that pooling can be good under some circumstances.

The popular distrust of pooling is not blind and unreasoning. It is founded on the belief that if it were permitted the community would suffer even if the power to regulate rates were exercised whenever the need arose. The roads have ceased to compete with one another in rates—except by stealth—but they do compete in excellence of service. They strive constantly to provide better facilities for doing business. They are continually spending money for that purpose.

The pooling of earnings would take away one great incentive to better the service. There would be an end to all efforts to cultivate the shipper by giving him improved facilities. That is the way in which most roads would be apt to economize. Such economies would be at the expense of the community.

The pooling plan would help the feebler roads, which do business at a disadvantage. They would like to have stronger roads take care of them by guaranteeing them a percentage of the total net earnings. That would appeal to them as it has appealed to many weaker manufacturers who have gone into combines. It should not appeal to the wealthy and powerful roads, which can take care of themselves. They ought to see that general pooling would be detrimental to the efficiency of the American railroad systems. That would be hurtful to them as well as to the country.

ARMY GOSSIP AT WASHINGTON.

Matters of Interest Gleaned from the Army and Navy Register.

The War department is in receipt of replies from retired officers of the army who have been asked whether they desire assignment to duty with the full pay of their respective grades. General Chaffee went carefully over the list and selected those officers who were deemed able to perform the duty contemplated. The officers were informed that they would be expected to accept the assignment without condition as to the locality where they might be ordered. The letter also stated that while recruiting duty was that to which most of them might be assigned, it was possible that the retired officers might be assigned to other duties mentioned in the law authorizing the detail of retired officers to active duty. Later on the replies will be tabulated, and from the list will be selected those officers who will be assigned to duty.

The need of good cooking in the army has been the subject of numerous reports from officers who have seen service in the field and who realize that dietetics have a direct and intimate influence upon military efficiency. A general order issued from the War department establishes a training school for bakers at Fort Riley, Kan., at which successive classes will be instructed for periods of four months. Each class will be composed of eighteen recruits selected so as to have four from the cavalry, four from the artillery and ten from the infantry, the men selected to be of good character and willing to learn the baker's trade.

No decision has been reached by the general staff on the question of re-arranging the proportions of cavalry, infantry and artillery of the army, in accordance with the theory of Secretary Taft, that the artillery corps should be increased by the transfer to that branch of some of the cavalry. It is thought that no specific recommendation along that or any other line of readjustment will be made by the general staff. It is known that General Chaffee does not favor the plan, mainly on account of the numerous difficulties which would attend the transfer. In the first place there would be some trouble about converting cavalrymen into artillerymen under the existing exactions of qualification governing appointments and transfers to the artillery and promotions within that corps. A more important consideration is the effect upon congress; the impression is likely to be imparted to that body by the admission from the War department that there is a superfluity of cavalry. There is very apt, in the present temperament of congress, to have such a proposition met with the reply that if the cavalry is too large it may be better be reduced and the enlisted force of artillery accomplished simply by the increase in authorized enlisted strength. Conservative observers do not let that possibility escape them in their estimate of the situation and it is a factor which may in the end prevail to gain nothing on the subject from the general staff in the way of radical readjustment. Everyone admits that the question is one which requires much thought and an appreciation of the elements, political as well as military.

The judge advocate general of the army has been considering an interesting question relating to an enlisted man who had on deposit with an army paymaster a sum of money intended to be applied to the soldier's purchase of discharge. The soldier was tried and convicted on the charge of desertion and, of course, forfeited the money on deposit with the government. The question was whether such a sum was of a character which could be taken from the depositor. The judge advocate general says:

"It has been held in a similar case by this office that 'where a soldier deposited $50 under the act of May 15, 1872, presumably in expectation of his application for purchase of discharge and subsequently, while such application was pending, deserted, held that said deposit was necessarily unconditional, and, like any other deposit, was forfeited by desertion.' There would appear no reason for changing the above opinion. The amount deposited by Private Mitchell with the paymaster, whatever its derivation or purpose, can only have been expended by the latter under the statute permitting an enlisted man to deposit his savings and to draw 4 per cent interest on the deposit, the whole to be paid to him on his discharge. One of the stipulations under which the government consents to receive these deposits and to pay interest on them is that both the deposit and interest shall be forfeited by desertion. It must therefore be held that the request to have the amount of deposit refunded must be denied. Whether Private Mitchell intended to desert appears on the statement given of his case to be very doubtful, and it would seem unfortunate for him that he was allowed to admit desertion and accept a restoration to duty. From the letter of Captain Hervey, Private Mitchell absented himself from the post while drunk and returned as soon as he was sober. These facts do not indicate that the animus non revertendi was present. However, it has been held that the desertion and restoration to duty 'as such' produced to require the forfeiture, and the question of Private Mitchell's desertion it not before this office for consideration."

The judge advocate general's office will take up in another form the question of the soldier's culpability.

During the month of November 1,721 enlistments were made for the army in cities and 1,545 at military posts and in the field, making a total of 3,266. For the infantry (white) 451 enlistments were made; coast artillery, 964; engineer battalions, 25; cavalry (white), 117; field artillery, 499; U. S. Military Academy detachments, 4; infantry (colored), 31; cavalry (colored), 60; Indian scouts, 3; Porto Rico regiment, 7, and Philippine scouts, 1,105.

PERSONAL NOTES.

The Kansas man who hugs the delusion that he is a toad is probably a hop fiend.

J. P. Morgan's greatest charity is keeping young boys off the street by getting them work.

John Sparks, governor of Nevada, is the largest owner of range cattle in the United States.

George B. Cortelyou and Mrs. Cortelyou have gone for a seven weeks' trip to southern Europe. He will return in time for the inauguration of President Roosevelt.

Dr. William G. Anderson, director of the Yale gymnasium, will start next week for an inspection of some of the leading school and college gymnasiums in the north and middle west.

Herman H. Knippenberg, said to have been the oldest postmaster in point of continuous service in the United States, has just died in Femma Osage, Mo. He was appointed by President Fillmore.

Rumor comes from London that Mrs. Leiter's two titled sons-in-law hate each other like poison. This mutual dislike flourishes, in spite of the fact that the earl of Suffolk is aide-de-camp to Lord Curzon, viceroy of India.

The joint wedding gift of 100 cities of Prussia to the Crown Prince Frederick William and the Duchess Cecilia on the occasion of their approaching marriage will represent about 1½ cent apiece from each Prussian city dweller. It will be a silver table service for fifty persons to cost $125,000.

STATE PRESS COMMENT.

Papillion Times: Omaha took care of the 2,000 school teachers in a manner very satisfactory to all. The business men and various organizations made a special effort to entertain their guests and succeeded in a way that will be a strong inducement for the association again meeting in Omaha.

Norfolk Press: In no better way can the legislature show a disposition for economy than by lopping off its own useless employes. Thousands of dollars are squandered at every session by putting men on the pay roll who do not earn a dollar of the money paid them, and this species of grafting should be wiped out not only for this session, but for all time to come.

Tekamah Journal: Governor Mickey has ordered certain ex-brigadier generals to walk up and plank down various sums for which examinations of their office show they are delinquent. This, with the disclosure of Judge Sears as to the past manipulations of state moneys, shows that there are some citizens of this state in high positions with nerve enough to call a halt on horse play with state money bags.

Table Rock Argus: Fifty years ago on Christmas Edward Rosewater, editor and founder of The Omaha Bee, arrived in this country, a poor emigrant boy from Bohemia, and took his first lessons in the English language in trying to read the big signs over the stores in New York City. Edward has had a stormy and somewhat exciting career during the intervening years, but he has achieved the success of power, influence and wealth by indomitable courage and perseverance.

York Republican: Mockett, in his reply to Sears, who charged that the Stueffer investigation was a whitewash, makes a funny falldown in the end of his letter. He characterizes as a malicious falsehood Sears' statement that Ager, the special agent of the Burlington, was in the office every morning during the session, and then apologizes for Ager's presence there in these words: "Mr. Ager, or any citizen of Nebraska, was welcome at the speaker's office any time during the session."

Kearney Hub: Omaha bankers gave State Treasurer Mortensen the icy mitt, so it is said, when he asked some of them to go on his bond as state treasurer, after the surety bond law had been declared n. g. That was not very nice of the Omaha bankers. But as soon as the news got out through the state the treasurer was bombarded with telegrams from country bankers offering to make his bond good and no questions asked. It is sometimes very satisfying to find out where your friends are.

Blair Pilot: Reports from Lincoln would indicate that State Superintendent Fowler will land the soft snap of the presidency of the State Normal school at Kearney. This will not be news to those who had given the presidency any thought. It was Fowler who worked the school through the legislature and why shouldn't he land it? Who else, in the hundreds of good school men in the state, has so good a right to the position as Fowler? Weren't the rest of 'em in favor of one school centrally located and twice as large, with ten times the capacity for good? And didn't Fowler's idea for cutting up the school carry? Then why shouldn't Fowler fall into the soft snap at Kearney? He should and the Pilot hopes that the soft snap at Kearney will stay with Fowler the rest of Fowler's natural life and then permit Fowler to name his successor. Who cares for the rest of the school men of the state?

Blair Pilot: Governor Mickey says that Dr. Green of the insane hospital is "all right." Green is all right—he's usually the kind of a man usually found to be right. It may be that mixup between two insane patients should have been made public, but since the close relatives of the dead victim desired that the matter be kept quiet the Pilot sees no reason for the public making a yelp. Dr. Green is criticised by some of the cheap state officials for offering to pay half the cost of an investigation, providing the World-Herald pays the other half, and then proposes to let the World-Herald pick the committee. Green is right again. Nothing like calling a bluff, and, coming from a man like Dr. Green, it tastes pretty good to the public generally. Dr. Green is the kind of a man who doesn't need advice from the statehouse in the proper performance of his duty, and the Pilot feels just a little proud to know that he has been hitting straight from the shoulder.

Tekamah Journal: The Bancroft News thinks the white man should reform some before he kicks up such a muss about the marriage relations of the Winnebago Indians. An investigation by the federal grand jury shows that it is a common practice among the Indians to live with one woman until they get tired of her and then take another one. The News thinks if the jury had looked into the product of Douglas county's divorce mill they would have discovered that the noble red man is following very closely in the steps of his pale-face brother, and while differing in style the results are the same. The white man pays a lawyer $5 and about $10 court costs and is free to marry again, as the motto of the Douglas county divorce is "Ask and ye shall receive." The Winnebago saves this $15 to blow in on the new squaw by calling a witness, breaking a stick in two pieces in his presence and he is then free to marry again. There is no denying that the Winnebago method should be stopped, but is it any more demoralizing than the Douglas county method? Some time ago the clerk of the district court of that county completed a report of the litigation for twelve months, which showed that of the immense business handled by that court with its seven judges, 20 per cent were divorce cases. About a year ago Judge Day, who had been appointed to fill a vacancy, announced that he had granted 126 divorces in a year, and there were five other judges of the same court doing the same kind of business at the same time. The best way to reform the Winnebago is to set a good example for him to follow.

POSTAL BANKS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

How the Government Fosters Savings Among the Poor.

J. H. Heaton, M. P., in The Arena.

One thousand million pounds, or $5,000,000,000, is the estimated amount of money to the credit of the thrifty poor and the working classes in Europe, which invested fund is backed up by the security as the government of each country. Of this sum no less than £200,000,000, or $1,000,000,000, represents the amount invested in the postoffice savings banks of Great Britain and Ireland, and savings banks with almost equally good security.

There are about half a dozen names associated in English history with the establishment of savings banks. Daniel Defoe is said to have proposed them in 1697, and exactly 100 years afterward, on May 2, 1797, a clergyman in Wendhover, Buckinghamshire, started the first savings bank in England.

Charles William Sikes, a cashier in the Huddersfield Banking company, was said to be the originator of the idea of a system of savings banks under the control of the government.

Fortunately for Mr. Sikes, the scheme found a champion in Mr. George Chetwynd, one of the ablest officials in the money order office of the general postoffice, London, and this gentleman's plan for carrying it out was backed up by the postmaster general, Lord Stanley of Alderly, and by Mr. Scudamore, one of the most brilliant official heads at St. Martins-le-Grand.

Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone introduced the postoffice savings bank bill in the House of Commons on February 9, 1861.

The postoffice savings bank bill passed the House of Commons in March and the House of Lords on May 17 following.

Mr. Charles William Sikes afterward received the honor of knighthood from the queen for his efforts in the promotion of the great and benevolent scheme.

On September 16, 1861, four months exactly after her majesty gave her assent to the measure, the postoffice savings bank act came into operation in Great Britain.

Three hundred postoffice savings banks were opened at as many postoffice money order offices, and the sum of nearly £1,000 was lodged by 435 poor people on the first day.

Taking the population of Great Britain and Ireland at slightly over 40,000,000, we find that one person in every four and one-half has deposits in the postoffice savings banks.

Of the 500,000 of depositors in 1865 it was found that 285,000 were females, children under age or trustees of small amounts, that 140,000 were mechanics, artisans, porters, domestic and farm servants, policemen, laborers, boatmen, fishermen and seamen, and that 53,000 were tradesmen, their assistants, farmers and clerks.

LAUGHING GAS.

"Have you congratulated our hostess on her birthday?"
"No," answered Miss Cayenne, "I have condoled with her."—Washington Star.

"What's the mater with Jonesby?"
"Nervous prostration. After he moved in from the suburbs the strain of trying to keep from sprinting toward the corner whenever he heard a car coming was too much for him."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"Here," cried the low comedian, when the footpads held him up, "it strikes me you're mighty familiar."
"Indeed? Well, here's something that will be more familiar," replied one of them, stuffing an old handkerchief into the victim's mouth. "It's an old gag."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"You've burned fifteen tons of anthracite already this winter?" exclaimed the visitor. "Why on earth have you had to use so much?"
"To reduce the visible supply, I suppose," said the victim of the Coal trust's greed, grinding his teeth in impotent rage.—Chicago Tribune.

The itinerant preacher was looking over the morning's collection.
"No wonder," he mused, "that the congregation didn't get the power today, for I see that this is indeed a short circuit."
His sermon that evening electrified his audience.—Cleveland Leader.

"That politician speaks very flatteringly of you."
"Well," answered Senator Sorghum, "it must be for one of two reasons. He wants a favor or else he wants to lull my suspicions and catch me off my guard about something."—Washington Star.

"He would never have become so addicted to drink if it hadn't been for the trouble he had."
"Why, what trouble did he have?"
"He had trouble keeping away from it."—Philadelphia Press.

RESOLUTIONS.

S. E. Kiser in the Record-Herald.

Ten little resolutions all in line,
Good man burns his thumb, then there are but nine.

Nine little resolutions wondering at fate,
Ten dollars comes in sight, then there are but eight.

Eight little resolutions point the way to heaven,
Long comes a poker game, then there are but seven.

Seven little resolutions in a sorry fix,
Pretty woman comes along, then there are but six.

Six little resolutions trying hard to thrive,
Long comes a horse race, then there are but five.

Five little resolutions, only five, no more.
Keyhole can't be found at all, then there are but four.

Four little resolutions still must pay a fee.
Wife makes some inquiry, then there are but three.

Three little resolutions, looking very blue,
Some unheard-of circumstance brings them down to two.

Two little resolutions pondering what's to be done,
Preacher's sermon hurts the man, then there is but one.

One little resolution leaves a month before,
Never mind; next New Year's day you can make some more.

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