THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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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	29,200	18	30,200
3	32,550	19	28,880
4	31,220	20	28,630
5	29,800	21	28,310
6	30,020	22	28,220
7	29,150	23	28,620
8	29,380	24	31,900
9	29,550	25	30,220
10	32,600	26	28,500
11	34,250	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	28,730		

Total	921,785
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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.

Walking is good, healthful exercise. It wouldn't hurt many of us if we had more of it.

Cavite seems to be struggling to show that Samar is not the worst division of the Philippine islands.

At last Denver newspapers are happy. In St. Petersburg they have found a city to draw attention away from their own.

The recent storm in the east seems to have been as hard on schooners as though it had originated in Milwaukee.

Russia owes a vote of thanks to Japan for keeping out of battle until peace is declared at St. Petersburg and Moscow.

Several recommendations in Governor Mickey's message appear to have been overlooked by legislative members. Read it over once more.

It is probable that the Stoessel court-martial at St. Petersburg will now be postponed long enough to permit army officers to recover their nerve.

The public resolution to decrease the acreage of cotton may cause several "cannie" planters to plant an extra field in order to meet the threatened shortage.

There is an apparent demand in Omaha and Nebraska for the voting machine, but absolutely no call for the ice machine—at least during the present season.

The imputation that Great Britain is in any way responsible for the Russian riots has in it more potentialities for war than any number of Dogger bank incidents.

Troops have been called out to preserve order at the Hungarian elections, but until it is known who the soldiers favor it may be difficult to predict the result of the contest.

Japanese have set the educated prisoners of war to teaching their more ignorant fellows to read and write. Their hatred of Russian institutions is proved now beyond question.

The Philadelphia Ledger suggests that after President Roosevelt has straightened out the political complications in Santo Domingo he may be sufficiently experienced to win in a similar struggle at Philadelphia.

The city of Lincoln is erecting a municipal electric lighting plant. Why not a governor-appointed board of salaried electric lighting commissioners independent of and paramount to the mayor and council and every other city official?

The only hope Nebraska demo-pops have of ever getting back into political power is through division in republican ranks. That explains why the local demo-pop organization is so anxious to project the local option issue to the forefront.

German mine owners have indicated their willingness to abide by the result of a parliamentary inquiry into the cause of the present strike. It looks as if the example of President Roosevelt in Pennsylvania were not to be lost upon the world.

The presence of yellow fever on an American man-of-war stationed at the canal zone will probably cause renewed activity in effort to eradicate the disease in that territory, and with the experiences gained in Cuba success is probably only a question of time.

The only wonder is that the cold weather does not produce more loss of property from fire, considering the usual disregard of ordinary precautions in the management of stoves, furnaces and other heating apparatus. A periodic inspection of the source of heat supply is better than a fire insurance policy.

THE HEPBURN RATE BILL.

The measure framed by Representative Hepburn for the regulation of railway rates will not have the approval of all who want additional legislation to protect the public against unfair and unreasonable rates, but it recognizes the existence of certain abuses that need to be remedied and is a step toward the attainment of what the public demands in the way of relief.

The measure provides for doing away with the present commission and the appointment of a larger one whose members shall draw more salary than the present commissioners. It is assumed that this increase in compensation will secure as members of the commission men of expert knowledge in regard to railway rates and that the findings of such a commission would rarely be objected to by the railroads. As a matter of fact the experience of the present commissioners has given them expert knowledge in regard to rates, so that probably nothing would be gained by replacing them with new men. However, that does not constitute a serious objection to this provision of the bill. The measure further provides for a court of commerce, to be made up each year by assignment of five of the circuit judges by the chief justice of the United States supreme court. It is provided that the proposed new court shall hold four regular sessions each year in Washington city, for reviewing the action of the Interstate commission. The decrees of this court are not to be final, but an appeal from them may be taken to the supreme court. In this respect the Hepburn bill is less satisfactory than that of Representative Townsend of Michigan, which creates a special court to take exclusive jurisdiction of cases arising under the interstate commerce law and makes its decisions final. Under the operation of the Townsend bill there would be quick decrees, whereas the Hepburn measure, allowing appeal from the special court, would defer final decisions for perhaps several years. This is a manifest defect in the latter bill, which in some other particulars is commendable.

It is said that the Hepburn bill has received the approval of Attorney General Moody, who is presumed to reflect the views of President Roosevelt, but for this there is no warrant. Manifestly the Hepburn bill is a compromise measure. As to the prospect for the enactment of the proposed legislation, the consensus of opinion appears to be that nothing will be done at the present session. The Hepburn bill may pass the house, but there is no probability of that or any like measure getting through the senate, where the influence of the railroads is being strongly and no doubt effectively exerted to prevent any legislation by this congress for railway rate regulation.

CAN OMAHA TRUST OMAHA?

The city of Omaha is a corporation owning tangible property valued at more than $120,000,000. The right of the owners of this property to manage the affairs of the corporation has been established by precedent, usage and law and up to the time has never been questioned, denied or abridged. To make it plain, the city of Omaha ever since it secured its first charter has enjoyed the same rights that are conceded to semi-public or private corporations, namely, the right of its owners or stockholders to control the affairs of the corporation through directors, trustees or managers of their own choosing and responsible to them for the efficient and honest administration of corporate affairs.

In other words, all the charters ever enacted for Omaha by succeeding legislatures have recognized primarily that the taxpayers, who are stockholders in the corporation, had a right to designate through the ballot box the men who were to conduct the affairs of the corporation.

And now it is proposed by a man who is not known to be the owner of a foot of real estate in Omaha and has not paid a dollar of personal taxes in Omaha to invoke the charter-making power to constitute another man, who is not a stockholder in the corporation of Omaha, to appoint for Omaha a board of directors with exclusive power to negotiate, acquire and supervise and manage property of the corporation of millions of dollars in value.

It is proposed further that this irresponsible board appointed by an outsider shall have the right to appoint a general manager for this property at such salary as it may see fit to fix for any length of time without the consent of the stockholders or the officers of the corporation. Now, suppose that anybody should propose to the legislature to enact a law that would authorize the governor to appoint a board of directors or trustees for any other corporation whether its property was assessed at only $1,000 or $1,000,000. Who would dare stand up and justify such a measure under pretext that the stockholders of the corporation could not be trusted to select honest and capable men to manage its affairs? What would be thought of a proposition that the directors appointed by the governor to manage the affairs of the corporation should be clothed with the right to appoint their own successors without the consent of the governor or of anybody else, and should moreover have the right to appoint a high-salaried general manager for the corporation before it had acquired any plant or property to manage? Surely, such a proposition would not be countenanced by any legislature and would not receive endorsement by any body of business men or property owners, whatever its promise of advantage might be. And yet, this is precisely what is proposed by the water works bill. Is there any other city in America that would not protect its right to self-government? Has any other city in America ever been placed in such a humiliating position as to stand self-confessed of dishonesty, imbecility and moral cowardice that it would not resent the attempt to take from it its inherent right of self-government?

Grant that municipal ownership of the water works has become a paramount necessity, why should not the people of Omaha have the right to elect the water commission and why should they be compelled to pay a high-salaried commissioner before they have purchased the works?

Cannot Omaha trust Omaha?

The above editorial on the compulsory water works purchase bill is reproduced from the editorial page of The Bee of January 24, 1903. The views then expressed apply more forcibly to water works bill No. 2, now pending in both houses of the legislature, than to the original water bill. Not only does the revised water bill attempt to legalize the appointment of the existing water board, which is of questionable constitutionality, but its powers would be enormously enlarged thereby, and the right of the people to self-government correspondingly abridged.

The new water bill creates a corporation within the corporation and divests the citizens of Omaha of every vestige of authority in dealing with the water works purchase problem. Not only is the water board given exclusive power to accept or reject the findings of the appraisers appointed under the original contract with the water company, but it is also given exclusive power to modify or extend the present contract with the water company on any terms, however onerous they may be. In other words, the water board is empowered under this bill to make a new contract for 50, 100 or even 500 years, on any terms it chooses to accept, without let or hindrance and without saying "by your leave" to the people of Omaha.

But this is not all. Under the new water bill the board is empowered to call elections, issue bonds and levy taxes irrespective of the mayor and council. It is empowered to impose a tax upon the property owners of Omaha aggregating up to $100,000 for hydrant rental after the city has acquired the water works, although the interest upon the water bonds will have to be paid by the taxpayers the same as the interest on any other bonded municipal debt.

Are the citizens of Omaha prepared to abdicate all their rights of self-government to an irresponsible board no matter how prominent its members may be commercially, socially or politically? Are the people of Omaha to have nothing to say about the most momentous public utility question with which they have ever been confronted, or are ever again likely to be confronted?

A POLICY OF CONCILIATION.

In discussing the Russian situation a few days ago we said that the wise policy for the government would be one of conciliation. That policy has been adopted and there is reason to believe will be adhered to. The proclamations issued to the workmen of St. Petersburg and Moscow, assuring them of protection if they return to work and promising to relieve the conditions of which they complain, have already had a good effect. A number of workmen have returned to the employments they abandoned and it is expected that more will do so at the beginning of next week. There is naturally more or less want of confidence in the government's promise of relief but it is probable that the authorities, fully realizing as they must the gravity of the situation, will take prompt steps for the fulfillment of the assurances they have given. If they do this a complete restoration of quiet and order will follow, so far as the labor element is concerned.

Agitation for political reforms, however, will not be discontinued. That has taken so firm a hold upon a large portion of the people, including many belonging to the better and more intelligent classes, that it is certain to go on until the government institutes the reforms that are demanded. The declarations of the Zemstvos have been made with profound earnestness and they will not be withdrawn or materially modified. They are fair and reasonable, they are in accord with the spirit of the age and they appeal with great force to all Russians who have the intelligence to comprehend them.

Russia's internal troubles are not yet ended. The government has checked what seemed to be incipient revolution, but its method of doing this was so severe and relentless as to incite among a large portion of the people a stronger hostility to the rule of the bureaucracy and a firmer determination to seek relief from that rule. Thus while the indications are that the workmen of St. Petersburg and Moscow have been so far reassured that no further serious disturbance on their part is to be apprehended, the spirit of revolt against oppressive and despotic political conditions is still active and may be confidently expected to assert itself whenever the opportunity shall offer. No one can foresee when this may happen, but everybody realizes, perhaps no one more clearly than the czar himself, that millions of the people of Russia, particularly among the conquered races, are bitterly antagonistic to the government and are prepared to make any sacrifice for its overthrow. Even in the army this feeling prevails to a greater or less extent, so that the government is not confident that in a vital emergency all of the army could be depended upon to support it against the people.

There is a quite general impression that the czar himself is not unwilling to respond to the popular demand for reforms, but does not possess the force and firmness to override the will of the grand dukes and the other reactionaries who surround him. He now has an opportunity to demonstrate that his professed love for his people is sincere and if he shall fail to do this he will invite further trouble and ultimate disaster to the Romanoff rule.

One of the Douglas delegation who has introduced a bill to abolish governor-appointed police boards in South Omaha justifies the measure with the assertion that he is a believer in municipal home rule. Municipal home rule is a good slogan to stick to and the law makers will be called on to apply the principle to several bills now pending that deprive Omaha of its rights of local self-government.

It was eminently proper for the new county board to make haste slowly in the selection of men to manage and supervise county institutions and public buildings, but there is no good reason why a board four-fifths republican should deadlock indefinitely and stall promised reforms in the administration of county affairs.

It was to have been expected that the water board, which has already drawn $10,000 out of the city treasury for doing nothing, would petition the legislature to continue it in power, but it is simply amazing that its members, who are responsible to nobody and removable by nobody, would ask the legislature for exclusive power to extend the water works contract without even submitting the question to the mayor and council or the people of Omaha, as well as the people of South Omaha, who are also concerned in the new law.

If any member of the Douglas delegation had announced during the campaign that he would favor or support a revision of the water works bill on the lines embodied in the Dodge water bill he would have been snowed under so deep that the trumpet of Gabriel could not have resurrected him.

A New Point of View.

Chicago News.

For once the Russian authorities are disposed to underestimate the losses inflicted by their troops.

Second the Motion.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

So far his testimony warrants the belief that any time he would like to have an "h" placed after the last letter of his name, Senator Smoot's request will be cheerfully granted.

Tip for Speculators.

Cleveland Leader.

Henry Clews is earnest and grave in his advice to the speculating public at large to be very cautious in its stock investments in these days of unrest abroad and of prospective anti-railroad, anti-trust and anti-tariff legislation. Mr. Clews' advice should be heeded, as he has all the logic on his side.

One Way to Economize.

Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

According to former Senator Manderson, now an active railway magnate, it costs the railways of the country $450,000,000 every ten years to refit their tracks with ties. If the railways will urge wise forestry legislation they will aid themselves in reduction of expenses and cause a kindlier feeling for them everywhere.

The Crime of the Century.

Frederic Harrison in Fortnightly Review.

We are, in fact, in the backwash of a most wanton, costly, inglorious war (with the Boers), in which we have made ourselves a laughing stock and an approbrium to the civilized world, disorganized our finances, our trade and our political institutions. And for what? Twenty thousand British lives, 220,000,000 of sterling money sunk in turning a fine land into a howling wilderness, in making a chaos in South Africa, in ruining English labor and handing over gangs of Chinese slaves to cosmopolitan gold hunters.

The Cry for Delay.

Springfield Republican.

The railroads are putting forth great effort all around to prevent rate-control legislation at Washington. The Erie company, for example, is sending out appeals broadcast to business organizations and other interests, that pressure be brought to bear on congressmen to secure delay, if not defeat, for any such measures. Of course, the cry for delay has for its ultimate purpose the prevention of all effective legislation whatsoever. It begins to look as though the roads were willing to admit their charges will not stand investigation on the score of reasonableness.

LAFOLLETTE IN THE SENATE.

Inspiring Record of Wisconsin's New Senator.

Kansas City Star.

As colleague to Mr. Spooner, Governor LaFollette would be an interesting addition to the United States senate. Though he is represented by his opponents in Wisconsin as a demagogue without convictions, the governor evidently has the confidence of the people to an extraordinary degree and his election to the senate would be an emphatic declaration from his state in favor of more direct popular control of the upper house.

The career of Mr. LaFollete has been watched with interest by the whole country. The fact that single-handed, without money or influence, he was able to defeat a powerful political dynasty has revealed his ability as a fighter. The nation will be curious to observe whether the same qualities that made him strong in the state will make him a factor in that exclusive body at Washington which regards itself as the guardian of the country's destinies.

Whatever may be Mr. LaFollette's success as senator, the nation has become so accustomed to seeing great corporate interests control the election of representatives to the upper house that it will be disposed to welcome the choice of a man pre-eminently of the people.

BRYAN AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

"Wrinkled Front of Political Asperity Smoothed Strangely."

New York Sun.

Apt parallels and differences might be found between the Monroe era of good feeling and the Roosevelt era of feeling good. The relation between the "sections" is kindlier than it has been within living memory. The wrinkled front of political asperity has been smoothed strangely. The republicans and the democrats are as brothers. It is a time of truce and sweetness, a love feast.

The only hate, aside from the universal conventional hatred of the trusts—which hate themselves, doubtless—must be between the democratic "reorganizers" and the great Bryanized bulk of the democracy. Perhaps it is exaggeration to call this a hate. The "reorganizers" have disappeared. The Bryan democrats are so glad because Roosevelt was elected that they can afford to forgive the builders of the house of bunco at St. Louis. Can a man be ungrateful to those who have given him the chance to say, for four years at least, "I told you so?"

So it was pleasant for Mr. Bryan to call at the White House. He likes the architecture and situation of that building. He has no objection to being there himself. And it is pleasant for everybody to see Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan hobnobbing. Mr. Roosevelt's rod seems to have swallowed Mr. Bryan's, but the latter doesn't complain. They are both genuine popular leaders, in their way. Each may be said not only to be "greater than his party," but to be his party. Mr. Roosevelt, however, has won much or most of his popular support and displayed his original and consummate political talent while doing the work, usually so fruitful in enmities, of an administration. Will Mr. Bryan, the man of eloquence, ever get a chance to figure as a man of action and would he be successful in that role? Even Jefferson's executive talent has been attacked, and the Nebraska Jefferson was hardly brilliant in his military campaigns.

Certain traveling sociologists hold that fraternity is the great American trait. Are you a "good fellow?" That is the supreme question. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan are thoroughly good fellows. A people of good fellows appreciates this and like to see its favorites, politics apart, shaking hands with each other, for a change. The finest old popular print, so to speak, of the senate of the last thirty years shows the bandanna'd Old Roman with his inseparable Mr. Edmunds. A gentle gurgling is heard from the cloak room and the sternest dry feels that the sound has an innocence as of a brook or sylvan spring.

The meeting of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan is part of the general political good nature now on view.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

"Is there a married man in all Greater New York who is perfectly contented with his lot?"

This is the question hurled by a local bachelor at the great tribe of race savers in Gotham and vicinity and he supplements the conundrum with an offer of $1,000 for an affirmative demonstration.

Behind the cynical offer of a prize in cold cash there is evidently a comprehensive knowledge of existing conditions. Bachelors are not overgenerous with their money, and this one's pile is reasonably safe. Married men as a rule are obliged to shovel the snow off their respective sidewalks. New York has had a dozen large, husky snowfalls this winter. It follows that mighty few married men are perfectly contented with the lot they shovel on. What lends poignant grief to the situation is that it costs good money to get away from their afflictions.

A remarkable ending of a damage suit came in New York when a jury gave Mrs. Cary W. Hart a verdict of $20,000 against the Metropolitan Street railway. She sued to recover $25,000 for injuries sustained in a collision. When the case had been given to the jury the lawyers got together to try to agree on a settlement. On behalf of the railroad company, it was argued that $3,000 was a fair amount of damages. But Mrs. Hart's attorney declared that she should have at least $5,000. Again the lawyers hurriedly discussed a settlement, and as a compromise, the company's representative offered to pay $4,750. This was the company's high water mark, it was explained, but counsel for Mrs. Hart would not accept less than $5,000. As the last call was being made, the foreman announced that the jury had found in favor of Mrs. Hart to the extent of $20,000.

"A grosser or more inexcusable abuse of police power has not occurred within our knowledge than the arrest and imprisonment of an aged couple in New York a few days ago on a charge of theft," says Leslie's Weekly. "When the case came up for trial in the police court it appeared that the old couple were honest, industrious and worthy people, wholly innocent of crime or of anything that should have provoked a suspicion of wrongdoing. The wife, over 70 years of age, had a harmless mania for buying trifles at bargain counters, and when these were brought to her little flat she stored the packages away. A spiteful neighbor who had missed some article accused the old couple of theft, and acting on this information the police haled the man and wife to the station and locked them up in separate cells and carted off a wagon load of packages found in the room under the belief that they had made "a great haul" of stolen goods. When detectives were summoned to trace the goods it was found that they had all been paid for. This investigation consumed five days, the old couple remaining in jail meanwhile. After their discharge in court the aged wife was told that she and her husband had been accused of theft, and the poor creature was so overcome with grief that she fainted."

There are over 800 second-hand stores on the Bowery. Most of them are pawn shops and pawn brokers' salesrooms. Between Park Row and Cooper Union there is one great mart for second-hand revolvers and guns. In every other window they are hung in festoons, and only those who do not appreciate the fact that there are about 200,000 shady characters constantly in New York are apt to wonder where the market for these weapons comes from. The foreigners of southern Europe carry pistols or knives almost to a man. Whenever they become hard up the first thing they part with is the gun. Dead game sports will pawn their revolvers first, then their pins, then their watches; but the shooting iron always goes first. Probably a thousand purchases and sales of revolvers of all patterns are made daily in the Bowery. They range in price from 25 cents to $10.

There was a little Portia at the bar in the criminal court the other day, and she won her case as easily as Shakespeare's heroine confounded the wily Shylock. Mary Horness was her name and her age 11 years. Her mother had had a neighbor, a Mrs. Hosko, arrested for assault and battery. Mary told her school teacher about the affair, and asked to be excused for the day as her mother was too poor to employ a lawyer, and, besides, she could not speak English. The little girl said that she must be her mother's lawyer. When the case was called, the youthful advocate walked to the judge's desk, and, standing on tiptoe, began her statement.

"If you please, Mr. Judge," she said. "I'm just a little girl, but I'm the only lawyer my mother's got. I have everything written down here," and she unrolled a paper, revealing six pages of legible writing, a brief which, the judge said later, was a masterpiece. It was a simple story, detailing an intertenement warfare, in which Mrs. Hosko was pictured as the aggressor and Mrs. Horness as the victim. Mrs. Hosko's lawyer made a strong plea for his client, but the judge decided against him and placed the woman under bond to keep the peace. Mary thanked the court and walked proudly out of the room.

"New York at first glance is ugly," says a writer in Harper's Magazine, "and it is not until you become intimate with her moods and ways that you begin to discern a subtle beauty lurking somewhere in this ugliness—a beauty suddenly coming to life for one short hour in the day, and vanishing as quietly. The more one loiters through the side streets of the city the more one begins to feel the elusive character of this picturesque element, and the longer he will avoid coming to hasty conclusions regarding the latent significance of certain street corners, which under ordinary conditions seem commonplace enough; corners that one might pass a dozen times a day without a suggestion of an artistic motive, until some happy incident brings you face to face with your subject—perhaps in the early morning or on a late autumn afternoon, at its "heure magique," when your battered tenement or disreputable junk-shop is transformed, and you are confident that it compares favorably with the best that Paris or London can offer."

An absorbed-in-each-other young couple and a quick-witted truck driver made a momentary bright spot in the dull routine of prosaic Park Row. The couple, earnestly engaged in conversation, narrowly escaped walking into the truck crossing their path. A shout of warning halted them with a bewildered expression, which the driver heightened by remarking loudly, but in a confidential manner: "Hey! Youse had better talk that over at home Sunday. See!"

Reckless Speed.

Chicago Post.

One of the extraordinary results of automobile development is found in the reckless readiness with which many men undertake the guidance of machines in which the power of the motor is equal to that of a high-class locomotive. They would hesitate to take the throttle of an express train engine running on rails; but they feel entirely capable of the task of handling a mechanism of even greater power on a country road. Thence result such deaths as that of young Croker and his chauffeur recently in Florida. Not alone for the safety of the public, but in the interest of the automobilists themselves a limit should be put upon the speed with which the racing cars may be run.

PERSONAL NOTES.

The ethical culture lecturer of New York who wants the virtuous to ostracize the wicked is the kind of a man who would expect to see the tail wag the dog.

Dr. Wiley's poison squad has been seeing pink elephants and blue sheep as a result of talking formaldehyde. Thus science is constantly improving old-fashioned methods.

A Chicago man who raised nineteen children on $9 a week now says they are filled with ingratitude. Well, they couldn't have been filled with much else at the present price of eatables.

The government has now paid out $185,000 to reimburse confederates for horses and pistols taken after the Appomattox surrender. We hope this will be used to buy mules and plowshares, not more horses and pistols.

President Roosevelt has departed from the social usages of many years in becoming a dinner guest at the house of the vice president elect. For thirty years it has been the custom for the president to do no dining out.

A number of Texas business men have formed a stock company to drain Collins lake, down in the Lone Star state, in hope of finding $100,000 in Mexican coins supposed to have been dumped there in the early days. With that nice little nest egg these enterprising spirits may feel encouraged to try squeezing gold from the waters of the gulf.

Colonel Percival C. Pope, who will be retired next month with the rank of brigadier general, was born in the Charlestown navy yard, where his mother's father was marine commandant. Oddly enough Colonel Pope has been ordered to Charlestown navy yard to await his retirement, which will take place February 28. He entered the marine corps at the outbreak of the civil war and has served on a number of war vessels in many parts of the world.

PUSHING A GOOD THING.

New Jersey Laughs and Grows Fat on Trust Taxes.

Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

The inaugural address of Governor Stokes of New Jersey is very much in the nature of a "view with alarm" on the question of the trusts, the ease with which New Jersey has manufactured them and the comfortable revenues it has derived from the industry—now seriously threatened with control, that would control in fact as well as in name, if New Jersey corporations, with powers not possessed by corporations nor by citizens of other states, had confined their field of operation to New Jersey there would be little interest taken in the address of Governor Stokes.

But it has turned out corporations while the applicant waited, vested in them extraordinary powers, capitalized them at any amount, provided convenient stock-issuing clauses and sent them into other states practically to work their will and ask the authorities what they proposed to do about it. As they proposed to do nothing about it, or as they did nothing about it, the subject was taken up in the report of Commissioner Garfield, and Governor Stokes advises New Jersey to take to the heaviest foliage before the storm breaks. He is wise.

New Jersey derives 75 per cent of its income from corporation fees and licenses and no direct tax is levied by the state. New Jersey is growing fat on the proceeds of the infant industry of corporation making, and has no desire to give up that which is good. Nevertheless, Governor Stokes strongly advises careful revision of the corporation laws of the state in order that objectionable features may be removed and that the corporation made in New Jersey may rest assured that the warranty of being immune from federal legislation will be all sufficient.

He urges that "New Jersey should lead the way along the path of an enlightened public sentiment upon this important subject, anticipating the action of the federal government in establishing a high standard of corporate enactments." All of which shows that the old sinner, New Jersey, is scared and that the popular feeling on the trust question is stronger than the trusts would be willing to admit.

POINTED PLEASANTRIES.

Tommy—Pa, I smoked your pipe today.
Pa—What?
Tommy—You said it would make me sick, but it didn't.
Pa—You misunderstood me, my son, I said I'd make you sick. Hand me that strap.—Philadelphia Press.

Knicker—Do you think it will be hard for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven?
Bocker—Not if they judge him by the taxes he pays.—New York Sun.

Violet—Isn't your father generous to give you such a big allowance?
Clarissa—Oh, I don't know; he's pretty shrewd, you know. I heard him tell mother that it was a good deal cheaper than giving me money whenever I asked for it.—Detroit Free Press.

"I suppose the czar was thankful for one thing, at least, when those bullets whistled over his head."
"What was that?"
"Thankful that he wasn't any taller."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Orpheus was leading Proserpina from Erebus when he forgot his orders and looked back to see if she was following. Instantly she vanished, and as the singer was thrust out again into the cold world one mocking echo shivered his very soul:
"Rub-ber!"—New York Times.

Mahomet's coffin had just been suspended in the air.
"It was his own idea," they said; "you see he used to live in a Harlem flat."
Thus did the prophet save space.—New York Sun.

"What do you think ought to be done about the tariff?"
"This," answered the statesman, "is not the stage of the proceedings at which I do my thinking. I am one of the people who sit back until it is all over and then tell what was done wrong."—Washington Star.

D' ANGELO-SAXONA RACE.

T. A. Daly in Philadelphia Standard.

You theenka baycause I no speaka
Da Inglaise so gooda like you
I gatta da playnta "beeg checka"
For try be American too.
You theenka Italia no gooda,
You sneeza at Naple an' Rome,
An' say: "Deesa foreigners shoulda
Be maka for stayin' at home.
Dees countra ees ours an' we notta
Want peopla like datt in dees place,
No room for nobodda we gotta
But Angelo-Saxona race."

Great Angelo-Saxona place!
I kneela, I keesa da groun'!
Ah! I am not wan o' dees race,
An' so I jus' hida my face
An' gona way backa seet down.

Wan time, so da heestories wrota,
Great Angelo-Saxona man
Gat Angelo-Saxona boata
An' com' for deescover dees lan'.
Cristof'ro Colombo hees name;
For Angelo-Saxona crown
From Genoa ceety he cama—
Great Angelo-Saxona town!
How mooch you mus' thanka da Lorda
He taka da notion to roam,
An' nobodda geevin' heem order
For maka heem stayin' at home.

Great Angelo-Saxona place!
I kneela, I keesa da groun'!
Ah! I am not wan o' dees race,
An' so I jus' hida my face
An' gona way backa seet down.