

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: State of Nebraska, Douglas County, George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning Evening Bee (including Sunday) during the month of January, 1905, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Number of copies, Total, and Less unsold copies. Rows include various circulation figures for different days and totals.

Net total sales, 882,772; Daily average, 28,472; Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of January, 1905. (Seal) M. B. HUNGARY, Notary Public.

Local market note: "Eggs have reached the high point." Look out for the fall.

It's a poor politician in the First Nebraska district who can't spring a boom on himself as a candidate for that congressional vacancy.

That New York burglar who confesses that he steals for the fun of it will probably have a paroxysm of delight when he enters the doors of Sing Sing.

Now that Lincoln is having its charter troubles, too, it will hardly be in order for anyone, down there to cast imputations upon Omaha's many charter revisers.

The primary bill got into the legislature early enough to be known as House Roll No. 7, but it seems to have no advantage over House Roll No. 407, which is yet to be introduced.

With both sides taking time to fortify positions on the Shakke river, there is every reason to believe that Oyama and Kouropatkin each realize that they are facing no mean enemy.

The suspension of oyster dredging and open-sea fishing on account of the cold weather off the Atlantic coast gives reason to rejoice that Lent comes later this year than usual.

There should be some developments interesting to railroad men when Governor Cummins and former Governors Van Sant and Larrabee hold their scheduled meeting at Des Moines.

When reading of the effect of the storm in the south the average Nebraskan feels some satisfaction in living in a country where the water freezes in the clouds before it starts to fall.

The alleged ill-feeling between Great Britain and Germany may result in trouble, but from this distance it looks like an effort of the party powers to frame up for the coming general elections.

Judging by the number of claims filed against the estate of Mrs. Chadwick, there are either a number of "good losers" among her victims or the reports of her operations were largely overdrawn.

The latest Servian cabinet to resign did so because of court intrigues against the premier. As long as the premier is alarmed the king may be safe, and it is a wise king who can direct the course of a court intrigue.

From the explanation made by City Attorney Wright of the condition of the suit brought by the railroads to prevent the city from collecting municipal taxes on the assessment made in 1902, the lawyers for the city are hedging for defeat.

Why should Omaha taxpayers be compelled to pay \$10,000 a year for salaries and expenses of a water board before the city acquires a water works plant for the board to manage? That is the question champions of the Howell bill prefer to dodge.

The General Papoc company has filed answer to the suit brought by the United States under the anti-trust laws. As this answer was not filed until after the decision of the Beef trust case it is safe to assume that mistakes have been made by the packers' lawyers have avoided.

The Nebraska commission to the St. Louis fair is to be congratulated on having managed to secure "luncheon" for Nebraska day guests at a trifling cost of \$2 a plate, taking into consideration the general scale of prices enforced by exposition restaurants. But we are disposed to wonder what the bill would have been had it been decided to give a "dinner" instead of a "luncheon."

THE RAILROAD INFLUENCE.

That the influence of the railroads is being strenuously exerted to prevent legislation at the present session of congress for the regulation of rates is well understood. It is true that there are a few prominent railway officials who concur in part with proposed legislation, but no one of them, so far as we know, is in full accord with what the administration seeks to accomplish, so that it can fairly be said that practically all of them are opposed to President Roosevelt's position and intend to do all that is in their power to prevent its being endorsed by congress.

So far as the house of representatives is concerned, it appears probable that their efforts will fail. The result of the conference of the house republicans last Friday seems to warrant this conclusion. The action of the conference was one of instruction to the house committee on rules to make provision for the consideration of a rate bill beginning today and continuing until the afternoon of Thursday when a vote shall be taken. There was some opposition to this, particularly on the part of the Pennsylvania representatives, but the vote in the conference was overwhelmingly in favor of early action. Speaker Cannon especially urging this. It is a reasonable inference from this that when the bill is voted on in the house it will be passed almost unanimously. It is the understanding that no amendments will be allowed to the measure, though the first vote will be taken on what is known as the Davey bill, the democratic substitute for the bill agreed on by the majority party.

The danger to the proposed legislation is in the senate. It is there that the railroads exert their greatest influence and the senators who are in sympathy with the corporations can easily block action at this session upon any measure for the regulation of railway rates. It is already given out that the Swayne impeachment case is likely to occupy so much of the time of the senate that no consideration can be given in the remaining period of the session to anything else except the appropriation bills. In any event the "railroad senators" will have no difficulty in carrying discussion of a bill for regulating railway rates up to the time of adjournment, less than four weeks off.

It is thus apparent that there is no probability of railway rate legislation by the present congress. Will the president call an extra session of the Fifty-ninth congress? This is at present uncertain. Mr. Roosevelt having given no indication of what his intention is in this regard should the legislation he desires not be passed at this session. He has very properly not committed himself, since to have done so would be regarded as an attempt to force congressional action. It is quite generally believed, however, that failure to pass at this session a bill for the regulation of railway rates will result in the calling of an extraordinary session of the next congress, perhaps in the spring. The president regards this matter of rate regulation as of the highest importance and therefore is not likely to allow it to remain in abeyance for another year or possibly for a longer period.

RESTRAINT OF IMMIGRATION.

Representative Adams of Pennsylvania has introduced a bill which provides that not more than 80,000 immigrants from one country shall be permitted to land in the United States within one year and the measure has been reported favorably to the house. This novel proposition for the restriction of immigration is obviously intended to apply to Italy, Russia and Austria-Hungary, from which countries the larger number of immigrants have come during the last few years. How legislation of this kind would be regarded by those countries it is difficult to say.

In referring to the measure the Philadelphia Record remarks that long experience has shown that the tide of migration depends on economic considerations, except in such cases as the escape of Russians and Poles from oppression and military conscription. "Immigration rises and falls with the demand for labor in this country and with the bread supplies of Europe. Yet it is proposed that when the arrivals from certain lands reach a limit of 80,000 persons, no more shall be permitted to land within the year. Those who are thus excluded may constitute the very element that is most needed for performing such labor as native Americans and other immigrants cannot be induced to touch except under the most dire necessity." Very likely this extraordinary bill will have the support of the anti-immigration league and those in sympathy with it, but it is hardly possible that congress will enact it into law.

NO MOVEMENT FOR PEACE.

A report from London a few days ago stated that on the initiative of the German government an interview had taken place between the German chancellor and the British ambassador at Berlin, at which it was proposed that efforts be made by Great Britain and Germany to bring about peace between Russia and Japan. This proves to have been incorrect, the German embassy at Washington having been officially informed that there had not been even so much as an exchange of ideas between the Berlin and London governments regarding the ending of the war in the far east.

It is altogether probable that both Emperor William and King Edward would be very glad to do something to terminate the war between Russia and Japan, but neither can take any step in view of the declaration by the Russian government, made some time ago, that it would regard as an unfriendly act a treaty of good offices on the part of any of the great powers with a view to ending the war. Russia appears to be as firm in this position now as when it was announced and so long as she holds to it no government will propose intervention. It is the understanding that Japan

would not object to mediation if Russia were willing to accept it, but will not take the initiative.

There is consequently no movement at present looking to peace in the far east and there is not likely to be any at least before a decisive battle is fought, if even then. The indications are that a general engagement between the armies of Kouropatkin and Oyama is imminent and the result of it may have a more or less decided influence upon the question of peace. It would seem that should Russia suffer a decisive defeat she would be inclined to consider a proposition of intervention to end the war, since defeat in Manchuria would doubtless intensify the government's internal difficulties. The outlook for Russia in the far east is certainly not at present bright and the government would be wise to accept intervention and make an honorable peace, which would go far to allay the revolutionary spirit among its people, but the military element is too strong to permit of this. Meanwhile the gravity of the situation in Russia continues, with some indications that it will become more serious.

HALF-BAKED LEGISLATION.

The charter committee and the Douglas delegation in the legislature have agreed with practical unanimity upon certain radical changes in the charter on the line of retrenchment by a merger of city and county offices. Among the proposed changes is the abolition of the offices of city tax commissioner and city treasurer, whose functions are to be performed, after the expiration of the terms of the present incumbents, by the county assessor and county treasurer, respectively. Eventually the abolition of the comptroller's office is contemplated, as a natural sequence of the abolition of the treasurer's office, and such functions as do not directly connect with the city treasurer's office are to be performed by the city clerk. It goes without saying that the abolition of the office of city tax commissioner and city treasurer of Omaha will also carry with them the abolition of the same offices in South Omaha, both as measures of retrenchment and for facilitating the public business.

Manifestly, these proposed changes involve also a revision of the laws relating to the county officers upon whom additional responsibilities will be imposed. A revision of the laws relating to county government, and especially to the treasurer and county assessor, must necessarily go hand in hand with the revision of the charter. It is also conceded on all hands that an elective county auditor, a long felt want, will now become an imperative necessity. With these contemplated changes in county government, a change board of charities will become not only desirable, but essential for the economic distribution of relief and efficient government of the county hospital and county reformatories.

From the broad gauge point of view, it seems to us that that proposed charter amendments that do not include legislation to stop leaks and provide safeguards in county government would be a very short-sighted policy.

OSTON, POINTS THE WAY.

A bill is pending in the Massachusetts legislature which provides a penalty of "lashes on the bare back" for any male person who "beats, bruises, or mutilates his wife or any other female unless by accident or in self-defense." Boston is supposed to be the home of refinement and culture, whether it is or not, and the fact that the whipping post is seriously thought of there should encourage the Illinois legislature to give us a similar law. The bill against women and every form of bestiality should be punished by lashes on the bare back.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Two weeks of experimenting with 3-cent fares may be in progress. Cleveland people that they want to change. The equestrian statue of General George B. McClellan at Washington will stand in front of a modern building. Miss Helen Gould offers a generous reward to every man who stays in the navy five years without being tattooed. Where will the next generation find its ideal man-of-warman? People who are throwing rocks in the direction of the case of Belt Lake should pause a minute or two and consider the case of Johann Hoch of Chicago and his record of twenty-nine wives. Isn't Johann a frizht?

A Russian sailor on the New Jersey naval reserve training ship started in to scold Hoboken reds a couple of days since, and matters would have gone hard with him had not the Jap cook of the vessel bailed him out. It is evident from the decision in the Beef trust case that the grave and reverend justice sought onto the lingo of the tribes. English syndicate which proposes to extract gold from sea water is following an American example. A party who was named Juragen did a handsome job in that line in Maine two years ago. That is, he "did" the fellows who played his game.

The sale of the Waggaman art collection was concluded in New York City last Friday and realized \$34,538. At the time of the Waggaman failure in Washington last summer the collection was valued for asset purposes at from \$50,000 to \$100,000, the latter figure being Mr. Waggaman's estimate. O'Donovan Rossa, the Irish patriot, is considering whether to leave this country and spend the rest of his days in Ireland. Edmund O'Neill, a wealthy resident of Kinalea, has offered to give him outright \$100,000, and his wife can live in their remaining days. He can return to the British islands in safety now, the sentence against him of twenty years' banishment having expired last year.

An 11.5-mill tax rate for city purposes is the result of divided authority and responsibility in the makeup of the levy. The only way to get the municipal tax rate down is to center all the taxing authority in the mayor and council and

ARMY GOSSIP IN WASHINGTON.

Matters of Interest Gleaned from the Army and Navy Register. During a month of December 4,504 enlistments were made in the army, 1,173 of which were made in cities and 2,375 at military posts and in the field. The enlistments made for the infantry (white) were 1,962; coast artillery, 650; engineer battalions, 35; cavalry (white), 92; field artillery, 14; United States Military academy detachments, 13; infantry (colored), 37; cavalry (colored), 77; Porto Rico regiment of infantry, 21; Philippine scouts, 1,173.

The question recently came up in the general staff of the army as to the issue of cotton khaki uniform to the organized militia. It has been decided that the militia receive the cotton khaki clothing as long as the regular army is supplied with it under the provisions of general order 112, War department, 1904. It has also been decided that the issue price of cotton khaki in the United States be the same as in the Philippines.

The War department will shortly award a contract for the initial installation of wireless telegraphy in the system of fire control at the artillery stations along the coast. The sets will be portable and will be used in communicating with the artillery craft by hand and off shore. The first contract will be awarded with a view to the full and practical test of the instruments and the method and later there will be further orders placed for the use of the same system. Bids were received from the Marconi company, which offered to furnish fifteen miles of wire for the army signal office, for \$12,750 with a guaranty of communicating fifteen miles over water. The DeForest system was offered at the rate of \$1,800 per set, \$30 for the poles and \$135 for the hand push cart. A third bid was that of the company in charge of the Pasadena system, offering to furnish the apparatus for \$2,500 for each set. The lowest bid was that of the Clark Electrical Engineering company of Detroit, Mich., at the rate of \$300 for each set.

Boards of officers have been directed to meet at Fort Sherman, Ill., Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; Governors Island, N. Y.; Fort McPherson, Ga.; Fort Logan, Colo.; Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and Fort Reno, Okla., March 15, for the purpose of conducting a competition of such applicants for commissions in volunteer forces as may be authorized to appear before them, under section 23 of the act of congress, approved January 21, 1903, in order to determine their qualifications for the command of troops or for the performance of special duty in such volunteer forces. The law provides for the holding of these examinations for the purpose of securing lists of persons specially qualified to hold commissions in any volunteer force which may hereafter be called for and organized under the authority of congress. The list of candidates composed of organized militia. It has been decided not to give out the names of the candidates who are to appear before the boards.

The case of Fredie R. Stubbs, wherein was involved the question as to the right of a military court to try a soldier on charges growing out of the same incident as that made the basis of charges of which he was acquitted by a civil court, has been decided by Judge Hanford sitting in the United States circuit court district of Washington, western division. While in camp at American Lake last summer, at which several thousand soldiers of the regular army and militia were assembled, Stubbs, a soldier of the Nineteenth infantry, killed a fellow soldier of that regiment. Pursuant to the fifty-ninth article of war, the officers of his regiment delivered him to the civil authorities and he was prosecuted under the laws of the state of Washington for the crime of murder and was acquitted. Afterwards he was again taken into military custody and was arraigned and tried before a general court martial under the charge of murder. While in violation of the sixty-second article of war, the aforementioned homicide being made the basis of the charge. He was found guilty as charged and sentenced to the penitentiary at England at the rate of pay and allowances and to be imprisoned for a term of five years. The grounds upon which the petitioner, by writ of habeas corpus, has invoked the jurisdiction of the civil court to restore him to liberty are two: First, that by surrendering the case to the civil authorities, pursuant to the fifty-ninth article of war, and the subsequent proceedings, complete and exclusive jurisdiction attached to the superior court, to finally determine the question of guilt or innocence of the crime of murder of each of the offenses necessarily included within that charge as it was identified by the specifications of time, place and means of accomplishing the alleged murder, and his acquittal was a complete vindication, so that no other court or special tribunal can lawfully assume jurisdiction of the case of the petitioner against a criminal charge based upon the same facts; and, second, that the charge and specification upon which the petitioner was arraigned before the court-martial does not state facts constituting any offense, nor a violation of the sixty-second article of war, and in reviewing the grounds of the petition the court says that the record of the proceedings against the prisoner in the superior court is conclusive in his favor in so far as it shows an adjudication that he is not guilty of any offense, nor a violation of the sixty-second article of war, and that the grounds constituting the offense charged are radically different. In the opinion of the court the surrender of the petitioner to the civil authorities did not have the effect to absolve him from his obligations under the terms of his enlistment, nor to divest his superior military officers of their authority to proceed against him for the military offense. It is also the opinion of the court that the charge and specification of that offense are not defective, and that the court-martial did not exceed its jurisdiction by sentencing him to suffer punishment by imprisonment for a term extending beyond the term of military service for which he enlisted.

A Celebrated Case. Washington Post. The president declares that the divorce problem is more important than any political question. There are indications that the president is expecting to commence divorce proceedings against the senate, naming the railroads as co-defendants.

Missouri Annexed Again. New York Tribune. President Roosevelt has carried Missouri again. The democratic senate of that state has passed unanimously the republican lower house resolution requesting the Missouri delegation in congress to support the president's railway rate regulation program.

Ripe for Action. Philadelphia Press. The "flagrant, willful and continuous violations" of the law charged against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad company by the Interstate Commerce commission do not appear in any way excusable. A clear case of defying the law is charged by the commission and the attorney general will probably take action. If the law is to be observed the road that violates it must be held to account. Fortunately such charges as the Interstate Commerce commission make in this case are rare.

Backnumber Washings. Minneapolis Times. The rapid deterioration of vessels of the navy is shown by the fact that the Massachusetts, Indiana, New York and Oregon, the mainstay of the fighting force in 1898, have to undergo a thorough remodeling in the matter of boilers and guns. One of the leading officials of the Brooklyn navy yard is quoted as saying that "the Oregon is now a back number and will go out of commission before another year." While the officer may be right, it is safe to promise that with Captain Clark in command the good old Oregon would yet be able to "stand off the whole fleet."

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GREAT ISSUE OF OUR TIME.

Supreme Importance of Federal Control of Corporations. Wall Street Journal. Whether there be a 10, a 20 or a 40 per cent reduction in the tariff or not, is a question which concerns the well being of future generations is infinitely little, beside this supreme issue of the control of the corporations. No other issue that has ever confronted the people of this country, except that of civil war, was as momentous in its immediate effect and as far-reaching in its ultimate results as that which has been accepted by President Roosevelt as the one by which the success or failure of his administration shall be judged. If he shall succeed in reaching a solution of the problem he will place his name in the history of the country beside that of Lincoln, the president whose portrait hangs on the wall of his office, as a constant reminder of the noblest ideals in American statecraft, and whose words he has reverently quoted as the basis of his policy. Things are shaping themselves in such a way that it would seem as if his success or failure would be an issue not long delayed. Much history has been made since the president's orders, the suit against the Northern Securities company was begun. Men talk about that suit not having really accomplished anything, and they point to the fact that the decision against the company has not changed existing conditions in the least. Not accomplishing anything? Why, it has actually marked a revolution. It is the expression, in a concrete form, of the purpose of the people to make the power of the corporations subject to the power of the government. The president and the courts are now on the side of the people. The president's recommendation that some such body as the Interstate Commerce commission be given the power to regulate railroad rates, Commissioner Garfield's proposition to license interstate companies, and the supreme court decision against the Beef trust, which defines a wide area for interstate commerce, are all steps toward an inevitable consummation. Unless all signs fail, the principle of government regulation is to be effectively established. The men who control the great corporations by intelligent co-operation have it in their power to make government control a conservative, a constructive force, one which will uphold and safeguard the rights of the people. The president's recommendation that they have it also in the power to create a condition in which the people, enraged beyond measure, will turn to the socialists, and confiscation of property and government ownership will take the place of reasonable government regulation.

Conditions in Argentina. Leaders of Insurrection Desire Terms, but President Demands an Unconditional Surrender. BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 6.—Colonel Calaza has started for Cordoba with 500 government troops. It is stated that Colonel Delacruz, commanding the artillery there, has been killed, and that the leaders of the insurrection at Cordoba have offered to submit on the condition that their lives be spared. President Quintana has replied that their surrender must be unconditional and that the president will decide the fate of the revolutionaries. The transport Santa Cruz has sailed for the outer harbor with political prisoners. Complete calm has been restored at Rosario. It transpires that the troops in the province of Santa Fe were misled by officers, who informed them that they were marching against the rebels. When the troops realized the real facts they refused to go into action. The officers escaped.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Mr. Beaupre, the American minister at Buenos Ayres, in a cablegram received at the State department today, says that tranquility has been restored there, that the government will be able to suppress the uprising without serious military operations and that martial law has been proclaimed in the republic for thirty days. The minister adds that public opinion apparently condemns the revolutionary movement and that business is progressing everywhere in the city as usual.

Admiralty Denies Story of Journey by the Prince of Wales. LONDON, Feb. 6.—No British cruiser squadron is leaving England at the end of February on a cruise around the world under the command of the prince of Wales. The admiralty official, who gave this denial of the story added that no preparation was being made at present for any cruise by the prince of Wales. As King Edward expects to go to the Mediterranean early in March and possibly extend his trip to Egypt it is not at all likely that the prince of Wales will take a long journey at the same time. The second cruiser squadron, commanded by Rear Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg, will be inspected by the king off Portsmouth at the end of the month and it will then start on a cruise of several months with the object of showing the British flag in distant waters. The squadron will visit American ports among others.

Miners of Belgium Are Out Twenty-One Miners Are Affected While Twelve Are Operating. CHARLEROI, Belgium, Feb. 6.—As a result of the decision of the Miners' congress yesterday to declare a strike to begin today, work was completely suspended this morning at eight collieries and there was a partial strike at thirteen others. Work is proceeding as usual at twelve collieries.

Would Bar Obscene Pictures. PARIS, Feb. 6.—Following a complaint of Anthony Comstock of New York concerning demoralizing French pictures being received in America through the French mails, the State department at Washington is seeking co-operation of the French government to prevent the mailing of objectionable photographs or pictures.

Wealth of Nebraska's Soil. American Investments. Much is heard of the mineral production from the various states, but few know that Nebraska produces from the soil annually four times the wealth that is produced from the mines of any one state. In 1904 her record is:

Table with 2 columns: Mineral product and value. Rows include Corn, Wheat, Hogs, Hay, barley and rye, Cattle, and Other farm products.

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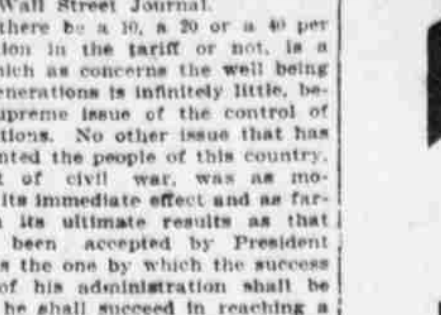
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A MATTER OF HEALTH



ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

SOMETHING NEW IN WAR.

Yankees of the East Overturn Military Standards.

The official statement comes from the headquarters of the Japanese General Oku that in his entire army, since May 4 last, only forty deaths have occurred from disease. During that time General Oku has been in command of more than 160,000 men, and 24,882 have been at some time on the sick list. That only forty should have died is one of the most extraordinary facts in the history of military operations. In the same period General Oku has lost 5,322 men killed and 21,000 wounded, yet only forty succumbed to disease. During the civil war the union forces lost 67,000 killed in action, while 193,750 died of disease. Both American and European armies suffer heavier losses from disease than from actual fighting.

In the civil war 4,000 union soldiers died from wounds, and here again competition with Japanese armies shows an immense margin in their favor. The Japanese surgeons perform few field operations, and after first aid to the wounded, send them to the rear where the chief dependence is on the reparative forces of nature. No statement is given of how General Oku's medical officers treated the 24,882 sick Japanese, but the fact that the mortality was less than two per 1,000 will astonish the most elaborately organized army medical departments. Evidently the Japanese have marvelous constitutions, or their medical officers know some important things not yet mastered elsewhere. Are the Japs quietly and indirectly revising the world in general?

LAUGHING GAS.

"Yes," said the girl from Omaha, "we have been sudden danger out here. I've often seen the thermometer fall more than twenty degrees in an hour." "That is not remarkable, I once saw a thermometer fall thirty feet in less than three seconds," said the Chicago Record-Herald.

The old man grumbled. "I don't like to knock," he said. "But what's a man to do when the door bell rings?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Do you favor the whipping post for wife?" "Goodness, gracious, no," answered the timid and unhappy woman. "My husband has crossed enough from the original attack. It's more to irritate him."—Washington Star.

"My hair is falling out." "Gowan! Look at John D. Rockefeller!"—Cleveland Leader.

Physician—Your bronchitis threatens to become tuberculous. Have you any idea what brought on the original attack? Patient—Yes, sir. Sitting in a strong draft of wind from the open air.

Physician—As I suspected, I shall prescribe the open air cure. You must sleep on your back.—Chicago Tribune.

"It's strange that a woman as stout as Mrs. Peabody should have such a hot temper." "Perhaps that accounts for her stoutness." "In what way?" "Don't they claim that heat expands?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Irate Wife—"That's the fifty-second falsehood you've told me this week." Unhappily Husband—"Well, you can see who's wrong here, the original proposition or a pack of lies."—Pittsburg Post.

SAY SOMETHING GOOD.

Baltimore American. Pick out the folks you like the least and search 'em for a while; They never waste a kindly word, they never frown a smile; They're critical of their fellow-men at every chance they get; Their fancy's a human just to suit their fancy; From them I guess you'd learn some things, if their words pointed out to raise Some things what every one of us should know a lot about; When some one "knocks" a brother, pass around the loving cup; Say something good about him if you have to make it up.

It's safe to say that every man God made holds trace of good; That he would fain exhibit to his fellows some helpful group; The kindly deeds in many a soul are hibernating there, and dare they get encouragement of other souls that dare to show the best that's in them; and a universal love.

Would start the whole world running in a successful helpful group; Say something sweet to paralyze the "knocker" on the spot; Speak kindly of his victim if you know the man or not.

The eyes that peek and peer to find the worst a brother holds; The tongue that speaks in bitterness, that frets and fumes and acids; The hands that bruise the fallen, though their strength was meant to raise; The weaklings who have stumbled at the starting of the race; All these should be forgiven, for they "know not what they do"; Their highest duty is a greater work for wiser ones like you; So, when they scourge a wretched one who's dressed in a bitter cup; Say something good about him if you have to make it up.

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