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tions.

(Seal)

General Stoessel is again on Russian soil. When he arrives at the palace of the czar he may learn something about a real slege.

South Omaha seems to have no difficulty with competing paving contractors. South Omaha has no Board of

many imagined.

Missouri and a number of other states

Now that former Attorney General Monett of Ohio has gone to Kansas, the center of the fight on the Standard Oil company can be fixed with greater certainty.

The Nebraska bone-setters and bone shakers have made a truce with the Nebraska saw-bones in the amended medical bill now pending before the legislature.

Now if delegates from the Business in the Central Labor union, all will be peace and harmony on earth as well as in heaven.

If the Filipinos want to keep the afsend few reports of lawn fetes in honor sprouts over here at home.

From now until next winter the "soft track" will have to be taken into consideration by railroad operating departments, but this is easy compared with the snowdrift and the chilled rail.

The report comes from Russia that Musselmen have attacked Armenians within the Russian empire. Under present conditions Russian soil offers free fighting ground for all elements.

If the bill prohibiting the sale of patent medicines that contain more than 10 per cent of alcohol passes the Nebraska legislature another bill creating the office while it would seem that the great southof patent medicine taster will be in

It is too bad that the report on the Smoot case is to go over until the next session of congress. The people are really becoming auxious to know just what the senators learned from the wit-

The Omaha Indian supply depot is safe once more. It has been miraculously saved so many times that its saving at the tail end of every session of congress has become one of the periodic features.

Japanese evidently object to the occasion rather than to the fact that Russians march prisoners of war in parade. evidently thinking that the time is not ripe for triumphal processions in the realm of the czar.

It now transpires that the Department on the "Beef trust" matter while opposition journals have been twitting the administration with inaction. Evidently' recommendation of the department. the "big stick" is not operating with a brass band.

That army officer who has received cumulative sentences of sixty years in in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

to deepen and intensify the enduring shall be the third naval power in the egg of \$75,000. fame of the one figure in all history world when the vessels now authorized whose splendor no hostile criticism has are completed, exceeded only by Great ever for a moment dimmed. The name Britain and France, while in the matter of George Washington is pre-eminent of efficiency we shall perhaps be second. among the most illustrious of mankind. There are some who think that the An emment English historian has written of him that of all the great men in among the naval powers, but it is doubthistory he was the most invariably ju- ful if a majority of the people are ready dicious and there is scarcely a rash word to approve such a policy of expenditure or action or judgment recorded of him. as would be necessary to give us that 'He never acted on the impulse of an position. We should not permit the navy absorbing or uncalculating enthusiasm, and he valued very highly fortune, position and reputation; but at the command of duty he was ready to risk and is no good reason for rushing naval ensacrifice them all. He was in the highest sense of the words a gentleman and a man of honor, and he carried into receive less consideration than is depublic life the severest standard of publie morals.". Tributes to the character of Washington equally as tine as this have been paid by other Europeaus.

Patriotism, in the truest and highest sense, was Washington's most commanding quality and the one which most strongly appeals to the citizens of the republic he founded. His foremost thought was that his country ought to be a nation and not a confederacy and with unselfish devotion he gave all his 27.520 great ability and energy to making it a nation, pausing at no sacrifice required of him. It has been very truly said that above all Washington is our great national example and that in this respect 28,070 he still serves the country he loved more effectively than in any other. No other land, however rich in great men, can moral life of the nation as George Washington. An American orator has said: not repetition of his praise lose for you Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this list day of January, 1906. the true value of the man. He left to us, the heirs of his renown, a record Another striking proof of Roosevelt The unequalled life of an unequalled prosperity-several school house janitors day." On this anniversary of the birthhave voluntarily tendered their resigna- day of that illustrious man it would be well for every American to devote a little time to the contemplation of his lofty character.

TO EXTEND MARKETS FOR COTTON. A committee representing the cotton nterests of the south called on President the foreign markets for cotton products. The president stated that he would take Evidences are accumulating that Ad- the matter up with representatives in dicks only had a lease on those Delaware congress from the cotton belt and do special levy, assessments and tax records. legislators, in place of a vested title, as all he could in the matter. The circumstance is interesting as showing that the From the action of Illinois, Texas, tion and manufacture of the south's great staple are at last seriously deterthe wise policy and the southern planters should have all possible encourage- the charter bill is passed without the ment to pursue this course.

The fields which seem to hold out the best promise are those of China and Men's association are only given seats year this amount was cut down by oneindicated, however, that our exports to China of cotton goods for the current fection of the American people they will fiscal year will be materially larger than proposed merger, which is being indusfor 1902. There is encouragement in of official dignituries until the grass this, but so fluctuating is the trade that be effected because the county treasurer what may be realized this year cannot will be compelled to keep at least one confidently be counted upon to be ac- deputy or clerk in the city hall to collect complished next year. As statistics quite the license taxes, namely, liquor licenses, conclusively show, there is hardly any market less to be depended upon from and owners of dogs. The probabilities year to year than that of China. The South African market, it appears reasonable to assume, will be largely controlled move himself and all his clerks from by the British cotton manufacturers.

President Roosevelt, as shown in his commission to study industrial and commercial conditions in the Chinese empire, but his recommendation of an appropriation for this purpose has not received attention from congress and of course will not at this session. Meanern cotton interest might send a commission to investigate the conditions in foreign markets and report as to the opportunities for enlarging their trade.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION. The bill passed by the house of representatives makes an appropriation for naval expenditures of nearly \$100,000,000 and provides for two battleships. This is a considerable reduction from the department estimates which contemplated three battleships. The adiministration is understood to have been quite insistent upon the program of the Navy department for enlarging the navy, but owing to the prospective treasury deficit and the general sentiment in favor of keeping down expenditures wherever it was practicable to do so without injury to the public service, a good deal of opposition arose among the house republicans to the department's recommenda tions. Whether or not a like feeling of Justice has been for weeks at work exists among the senate republicans is not known, but it is probable that body inquire and ascertain where the lands will not support the three-battleship

The question of naval appropriations has come to be one of commanding interest. The prevailing sentiment in the country is unquestionably in favor of maintaining and gradually enlarging the the penitentiary for faisifying his ac- navy. We cannot safely permit any counts must realize that the weight of weakening of our sea power. But there Uncle Sam's hand loses nothing through is also feeling that we should not build distance, even though he was sentenced up the navy at the expense of other important public interests. In a speech by

Representative Littlefield of Maine be the fiscal year scarcely half gone. The The recurrence of this anniversary, presented figures showing that naval same is true for the item of cartage. which will be celebrated throughout our appropriations for 1898-1905, inclusive, which is similarly overdrawn. Still country and which is not forgotten in amounted to over \$681,000,000, and he there is \$73,563 left to the credit of the any quarter of the globe, serves only pointed out that in point of tonnage we "miscellaneous" account out of a nest

United States ought to take first place

to decline and there is no likelihood that this will be permitted at any time in the future. On the other hand, there largement, especially if in order to do so other interests must be neglected or

manded in the public welfare. The house naval appropriation is sufand it is perhaps safe to say will not be increased by the senate.

GROUNDLESS APPREHENSIONS. OMAHA, Feb. 20 .- To the Editor of The Bee: Will you kindly call the attention of passed with the emergency clause, as contemplated, the city would have to make an other levy in 1905 at the same time the

county levy is made; for this reason, the 1906 personal taxes would become due November 1, 1905, and delinquent December 1 1905. In other words, the personal taxes of two years, that is the year 1905 and 1906. would become due and delinquent in the same year. Would the personal taxpayers be willing to submit to this? Take for instance the Omaha Street Railway com pany; they would be called upon twice it show a man who through the years re- the same year to make a payment of about tains so influential a relation to the \$60,000 of personal taxes. They certainly would have a good cause to enjoin the city from collecting the second levy.

The "Nelson charter" is also silent on "He was the ancestor of a nation. Let very important point. If the 1906 city taxes is consolidated with the 1995 county taxes. how would it be possible to issue one reof unfailing courage, a story of heroic the city taxes and another for the county conduct, an example of life-long duty, taxes there certainly would be very little life. improvement over our present system. In order to make the city and county taxes become due and delinquent at the same time, and for the same year, the charter should give the city government the right to levy on the first Tuesday in February. 1906, the taxes to pay city obligations for six months from January 1 until July 1, 1906. Sald taxes would necessarily have to ing the month of July, 1906, at the same time the county levy is made, the city must make an additional levy for the year 1906, letters to which it is attached. Roosevelt Monday with a request for due November 1, 1906. This tax would have the creation of a commission to extend to cover twelve months, and thus the citizens of Omaha would be compelled to pay the expenses of the city for eighteen months in twelve months' time, and besides that, would have the extra expense of making a Since we are just recovering from a high levy, would the taxpayers be willing to have a levy for 1905 or 1906 of not less than 16 or

men who are interested in the produc- 17 mills? This is what consolidation means: you cannot consolidate different years of taxes, and to overcome this an additional sad record of inefficiency. At this rate, levy of six months would have to be made it will take the commission some 500 years Kansas has apparently found something mined to take some practical steps for for city purposes. CHARLES UNITT. for which many another has been look- extending the foreign markets for their. The objections raised to the proposed any case, the cialmants and many of their products and in this they should have merger of the city and county trees. products and in this they should have merger of the city and county treas- color of their m whatever help from the government that urles are in the main groundless. They with Spain, partly on account of these just can properly be extended. Seeking mar- are manifestly raised under the impres- claims of our citizens, and in the treaty kets for cotton, instead of burning it, is sion that the merger is to take effect immediately, or not later than July 1, if

> emergency clause. As a matter of fact, the proposed merger will not go into effect until May. South Africa, but it is quite possible to 1906, when the terms of the present city overestimate the value of these markets. treasurer and city tax commissioner particularly that of China. We exported shall have expired. There is, therefore, to that empire in 1902 cotton cloth to no ground for apprehension of double the value of \$16,000,000, but the next taxation during this year and there need being built by a private company, seem to be none for the year following. All that half, while in 1904, though there was a needs to be done to prevent cumulative considerable recovery, the figures of two taxation is to insert in the charter such years before were not reached. It is provision as will render impossible the

heaping up of taxes in one year. Another groundless objection to the triously circulated, is that no saving will licenses on peddlers, market bucksters are that instead of keeping a deputy in the city hall the county treasurer will the court house to the city hall and transact all the city revenue collection and disbursement from the city hall building, and the county will have the use of the room vacated for one of the courts or some department that is now

Representative Dodge explains that his bill to permit owners of land used for agricultural purposes within the limits of incorporated towns to have them detached in order to avoid paying municipal taxes applies only to towns of this helps the case is difficult to see, The same idea is engrafted in one of the Omaha charter bills and Mr. Dodge is doubtless ready to apply the same principle to Omaha as to the smaller towns All of this unimproved land was brought into the city limits at the demand of the owners, who were holding it for a spec ulation and expected to sell it shortly for town lots at big prices. They were disappointed in the venture and now want to unload after participating in This is their final resort, the culmination all the benefits of a growing city. The of a series of sneaking, underhanded and original annexation was a two-sided bargain and no segregation should be permitted unless the taxpayers assent equally with the tax shirkers.

Before the legislature authorizes the sale of the penitentiary lands it should are located and what would be gained by the proposed sale. Penitentiary land sale schemes, like the Kennard swamp land claim, have been the subject of many discussions and scandals in former legislatures and there is a natural suspicion that there is a job somewhere whenever the subject is brought up.

The school board apportionment for has already been paid out for rent and unite in saying "Godspest to Kansas."

While the dreamers are dreaming. they might as well dream that their bill to charter another Missouri river bridge at this point has become law and that the dream bridge is already erected and in operation. It's just as easy as to wake up before the dream is half over.

The Board of Education is making steady progress in the direction of retrenchment, judging by the contracts it has let for winding up the clocks that are supposed to keep time and tab upon the opening and closing of schools. Time is money and timekeepers cost money.

There seems to be a division of opinion on the board of inquiry as to the justification of the firing upon the British trawiers, but this can hardly mean that ficiently liberal under existing conditions there are admirals of other nations who would have followed the same course.

Senator Elkins has practically declared that no railroad rate regulation will be enacted by the present congress. Holdyour neaders to the fact that in case the over members may as well make ar-"Nelson charter" would be adopted and rangements to spend part of their usual vacation at the national capital.

Incautious Exposure.

Chicago News. Buffalo Bill's vast experience as a herof Injun stories ought to have warned him to stay under cover while so many hostile witnesses were lurking in the tail grass.

Washington Post Officials of the Standard Oil trust reuse to discuss the proposed congressional investigation of their business. They have all they can conveniently do signing re ceipts for their dividend checks.

The Secret is Out.

Boston Transcript. It seems that the inventor of the cakewalk, who has just died, was employed celpt for the two years of taxes? If the by President Roosevelt's parents in his county treasurer would issue one receipt for youth. May be that's how the chief executive got his taste for the strenuous

Time Fuse for Awkward Letters.

Pittsburg Dispatch. The reappearance of one of those historic letters containing the injunction to burn it, and which did not get burned, calls attention to one case in which science and invention have not come up to the needs of progress. Some inventions are wonderbe paid in the city treasurer's office. Dur- ful; but the paths of statesmanship will never be easy until a time fuse is perfected which will make sure of burning up the

> The Ideal Snall Pace. New York Evening Post.

Our Spanish Claims commission bids fair to rival the almost incredible story of the French claims, on the score both of delay and injustice. Up to date, it has made awards in but three claims, amounting to \$13,000. Meanwhile, the commission itself has cost the government, since its creation in March, 1901, only about \$516,000. in salaries and expenses. This is a pretty to pass upon all the claims before it. Yet we went to war of Paris solemnly undertook to liquidate

Economy in Government Work. Leslie's Weekly.

It has been our belief for a long time that the expense involved in the construction of battleships under private contract was grossly extravagant, if nothing worse and figures recently given out showing the comparative cost to date of the battleships Connecticut and Louisiana, the former unafford a positive confirmation of this belief. The Connecticut, at the date given, had cost \$2,234,937.08; the Louisiana had cost \$3,548.250.66; or more than 50 per cent more for similar work. The apparent saving of cost by direct government construction is thus \$1.213.313.58. As the two ships are practically alike, this enormous margin of expense in favor of government construction is not easily explained away.

KANSAS POINTS THE WAY.

Importance of the Move Against Monopoly in that State. Chicago Record-Herald.

the value of the work that the Kansas legislature is doing, it is certain that the time had come for action of some sort. For the state was put distinctly on the defensive by the wholly unscrupulous and predatory corporation that was bent upon robbing its people. It was dealing with no conflict between the theories of socialism and individualism, but with hard facts. Should it permit the corporation to ruin many of its citizens and exact tribute in perpetuity from all of them that were consumers of oil or should they make an effort to defeat the monopoly and protect the public? That was the general prop osition

There are besides certain interesting questions of detail. Standard Oll was pursuing its usual detestable tactics. It juggling with freight rates so as to kill competition. It was juggling with prices less than 5,000 population and should for the effect on particular localities. And not, therefore, he objectionable. How there was no power to stop it or to try to Through the stop it except the state. plunder it had acquired by similar opera tions elsewhere it was creeping into the control of the ratiroads. Its enormous resources developed all possible business combinations into utter insignificance.

That was the status of affairs when the Kansas people and the Kansas officials showed that they meant to fight, and then came another characteristic move by the gang of pirates who manage these corporation. They sent a delegation of the professional bribe givers whom they keep on their pay rolls to buy off the legislators. criminal methods, and, to the glory of Kansas be it said, it met with dismal failure Its creeping parasites had to leave the capital without a single purchase to com-

nend them to their employers. The issue that is now defined should appeal to American manhood everywhere. Kansas represents the country in a contest to decide whether the creature of the government is to dominate it and pollute and at the same time to practice extortion upon the people unopposed. We have in this case one of the most conspi istances of that anarchy of capital which has stirred the president and which explains the speeches delivered in Chicago by the democratic governor of Minnesota and the republican governor of lows. That it portends great danger we do not believe ecause we have faith in the ability of the people to take care of themselves. They will proceed practically regardless of the rent for the fiscal year is \$250, but \$320 blame or praise that may be given will from precedents as to justify the wildest

MAXIMS OF WASHINGTON.

Rules of Conduct Drafted by the First President When a Boy. (These maxims were writen by Washingon when a boy of 13 and reflect ideals of Social etiquette in vogue in Virginia in June. olonial times.)

Every action in company ought to be with some sign of respect to those present. In presence of others sing not to yourself with a humming noise, nor drum with your fingers or feet. Sleep not when others speak; sit not

when others stand; speak not when you should hold your peace; walk not when others stop. Turn not your back to others, especially

in speaking; jog not the table or desk on which another reads or writes; lean not on any one Be no flatterer; neither play with any

one that delights not to be played with. Read no letters, books or papers in company, but when there is a necessity for loing it, you must ask leave. Come not near the books or writings of any one so as to read them, unless directed, nor give your opinion of them unasked; also, look not nigh when another is writing a letter. When another speaks, be attentive yourself, and disturb not the audience. If any heatate in his words, help him not, nor prompt him, without being desired; interrupt him not, nor answer him, till his speech is ended.

Be not curious to know the affairs of others, neither approach to those that

Make no show of taking great delight

n your victuals; feed not with greediness;

lean not on the table; neither find fault with what you eat. Let your discourse with men of business be short and comprehensive. Be not immoderate in urging your friend

to discover a secret. obstinate in your own opinion; in things indifferent, be of the major side. Speak not in an unknown tongue

as those of quality do, and not as the vulgar; sublime matter treat seriously. In dispute, be not so destrous to over come, as you are to give liberty to each the judgment of the major part, especially if they are judges of the dispute.

In writing or speaking, give to every person his due title, according to his degree and the custom of the place. Strive not with your superiors in argument, but always submit your judgment

to others with modesty. Be not forward, but friendly and courteous; the first to salute, hear and answer; and be not pensive when it is time to con-

When your superiors talk to anybody, hearken not, neither speak, nor laugh. When you speak of God or His attributes. let it be seriously, in reverence. Honor they be poor.

In your apparel be modest and endeavor to accommodate nature rather than to procure admiration; keep to the fashion of your equals, such as are civil and orderly with respect to times and places. Play not the peacock, looking every

where about you to see if you be well decked, if your shoes fit well, if your stockings set neatly and clothes hand-Think before you speak; pronounce not

imperfectly, nor bring out your words too hastily, but orderly and distinctly, Undertake not what you cannot perform, but be careful to keep your promise.

When you deliver a matter, do it without passion, and with discretion, however mean he person may be you do it to. Be not tedious in discourse; make not many digressions, nor repeat often the same manner of discourse.

Use no reproachful language against any ne, neither curse nor revile. Let your countenance be pleasant, but in

serious matters somewhat grave. Being to advise or reprehend any one, consider whether it ought to be in public or private, presently or at some other time, in what terms to do it; and, in reproving, show no signs of choler, but do it with sweetness and mildness.

Mock not nor jest at anything of importance; break no jests that are sharpbiting, and if you deliver anything witty and pleasant abstain from laughing thereat

Be not angry at table, whatever happens, and if you have reason to be, show it not; put on a cheerful countenance, especially if there be strangers, for good humor makes one dish of meat a feast. When you meet with one of greater quality than yourself, stop and retire, es-

pecially if it be at a door or any strait place, to give way to him to pass. They that are in dignity, or in office, have in all places precedency; but, while they are young, they ought to respect those who are their equals in birth, or other qualities, though they have no public

charge. It is good manners to prefer them, to whom we are to speak, before ourselves, especially if they are above us, with whom in no sort we ought to begin. Associate yourself with men of good

quality, if you esteem your own reputation; for it is better to be alone than in bad company. Utter not base and frivolous things among

grave and learned men; nor very difficult

questions or subjects among the ignorant; or things hard to be believed. Speak not of doleful things in time of mirth, nor at the table; speak not of mel-

ancholy things, as death and wounds; and if others mention them, change, if you can the discourse. Tell not your dreams but to your intimate friends. Go not thither where you know whether you shall be welcome or not.

when desired, do it briefly. Treat with men at fit times about busi ness, and whisper not in the company of

Be not hasty to believe flying reports to

Give not advice without being asked, and

Speak not injurious words, neither in nor earnest; scoff at none, although they give occasion. Detract not from others, neither

he disparagement of any.

essive in commanding. Be not apt to relate news if you know not the truth thereof. In discoursing of things you have heard, name not your author always. A secret discover not. Show not yourself glad at the misfortune of another, though he were your

enemy. ucceeds not well, blame not him that

Let your conversation be without malice or envy, for it is a sign of tractable and commendable nature; and, in all causes of passion, admit reason to govern.

> Giving the Snap Away. Philadelphia Press.

The quarrels of corporation magnates for which the common people have to pay in the end are so usual as hardly arouse comment. But the adage that there is nothing new under the sun is contradicted by the quarrel between insurance and financial magnates, as a result of which the policy holder will get an adblame or praise that may be given to any yantage. This is so striking a departure enthusiasm-when the advantage arrives.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Down in Kansas they call him John D.

Robafeller.

William H. Taff will be the orator at the Yale law school commencement next After being jilted three times by the same

trifler an Illinois woman accepted the wretch when he proposed a fourth time during the trial of her suit for \$25,000. Captain P. Lehlond of the United States

coast guard service in the Philippines has reached New York from Russia, on his way to Manila He was unable to get across Siberia by rail on account of the military operations. The New York supreme court has estab-

lished a state record by granting seventeen divorce decrees at the rate of one every twelve minutes. That's about as (as: as folks can be married, even under New York's simple laws. Although District Attorney Jerome be

longs to one of the oldest and most distinguished families in New York and holds membership in five of the most fashlouable clubs, he prefers to live in a little flat over on the east side. At home he leads the simple life and in the office he leads the strenuous life.

Governor Brady of Alaska protests against talk of the "vile, dirty Eskimo, saying those who make such remarks are in ignorance. "I don't know what he may be like in other divisions of the frigid zone, but I do know that the Alaskan Indian is as fine a type of his class as can be found anywhere. Take them as a whole, they are sober and industrious. make homes and adopt civilization readily. They are truthful, honest, hospitable, gentle and kind-hearted."

Colonel "Bill" Sterrett sat in a Washingand miserable weather. "Down in my healthy run for its money. Texas home," he snorted, "the peach trees children are going swimmin'." don't know," said a northern acquaintance. "I have just received a letter from a friend Texans are enjoying a fuel famine, while beating, the woods are frozen up. Garden truck is dead, and ink, whisky and molasses are frozen hard." "Yes, there you are," said one to deliver his opinion; and submit to Sterrett, "the minute I come up to this country they let things go to rack and ruin.

GOOD THING-PUSH IT ALONG.

Significant Enthusiasm for the Rate Regulation Bill.

Brooklyn Eagle Washington Dispatch. A curious situation is presented here in the spectacle of representatives of the pri vate car lines clamoring for the passage of the Townsend-Esch rate bill. This is the measure which its framers claim will wipe out the private car lines, along with other transportation evils. The fact that agents of these independent car companies are no indifferent appetite upon the consumer. longer opposing the Townsend-Esch bill. and obey your natural parents, although | but, in fact, are urging its adoption, raised the suspicion that somewhere in its pro- with its vast accumulated wealth exercisvisions a "joker" Is concealed.

> terests within the past few days. A month legislative prospect, owing to the fact that the president, both branches of congress. railroads and shippers were all demanding that something be done to check the private car evil. It was described as the powerfu right arm of the Beef trust, and one of its nost potent agencies in crushing out competition among shippers of all perishable products. The united howl on the part of all hands against the private car lines led to the belief that if any remedial legislation were adopted in the present session it would be aimed at this monopoly.
>
> Representative Stevens of Minnesota was ever had."—Washington Star. requested by his associates on the house committee on interstate commerce to prepare a measure that would secure governmental regulation of the operation of these lines. That was the first committee meas ure that was drafted, and until the president conferred with Messrs. Esch and Townsend and approved the bill which bears their names, it was thought the Sterens bill might be the only railroad bill to come out of Chairman Hepburn's committee during this session. Hearings or the Stevens measure are now under way Attorneys and officers of the Beef trust are fighting it vigorously and throwing every possible obstacle in its path. The argument is now brought out that if the lownsend-Esch bill is passed by the senate there will be no occasion to enact the Stevens bill. The unique claim is made by the private car men that the former measure provides all the means necessary to give to the government general control over these lines. It is significant, how ever, that this opinion is not shared by leading republicans in congress, and that Chairman Knapp of the Interstate Commerce Commission believes the Townsend-Esch bill is defective, so far as applying s cure to this evil is concerned.

Among those who are here the adoption of the Townsend-Esch measure is A. C. Mather, president of the Mather Private Car line of Chicago. declares that the first section of the bill which was last week adopted by the house confers authority upon the Interstate Commerce Commission to deal with plaints against private cars, on the same basis as complaints against common carriers. The section in question authorizes the commission to fix reasonable rates in complaints against charges "for the transportation of persons or property." Mather professes to believe that the reference to "transportation of persons property" will cover the operation of the private car lines. He therefore is disouraging all talk of passing the Stevens

CREAM BAKING

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

WAR ON THE OIL MONOPOLY.

Boston Transcript: Standard Oll goes right on buying oil properties in Kansas espite the threat of state competition. Why not buy the state outright, as has been done in other instances?

New York Sun: What is the public most likely to get as a result of the expenditure of more than \$100,000 and the revelation of that which is already well and generally ton hotel lobby grumbling about the cold known. Verlly, it may get a good, hard

San Francisco Chronicle: It must be ap-If two contend together take not the are probably blooming, the scent of the parent by this time to the Standard Oil part of either unconstrained, and be not spring grass in the air, and I suppose my grabbers that high-handed methods can-"Oh. 1 not win in this country. The people will consent to be robbed if the robbers go about their work in "gentlemanly" fashion, company, but in your own language, and of mine who is down there. He says the but they won't stand insolence and brow-

St. Louis Republic: Mr. Roosevelt will have the unqualified support of everybody. regardless of politics, if he will throw his whole weight to send the probe down into the vitals of this overgrown power, the originator of corporate monopoly and father and breeder of monopolies. The president has set about the matter in the right spirit-with a zest which quite fulfils the campaign promises of some of his admirers, who whispered it around that he "had it in for the Standard." Let him "go after it" like a strong man and the people will stand by him to the finish.

Philadelphia Record: The president now seems disposed to tackle something of his size. The Standard Oil company is game worth the bringing down. Its history is a history of daring brigandage, preying with producer and refiner of petroleum and upon the great transportation companies; and ing a maleficent sway in the field of There has been a pronounced change of finance. A quarter of a century of rapine front on the part of the private car in should afford a most enticing field of exploration for an investigator armed with ago they were thoroughly alarmed over the power to compel a showing of hands and Impervious to the seductive blandishments of corrupt solicitation.

BRIGHT AND BREEZY.

Perambulating Pete-Tim, don't yer wish yer lived in de tropics, where yer could set under a coccanut tree an' have de ripe nuts fall right at yer feet?

Tie-pass Tim-Naw. Who'd crack de nuts fer me?-Cleveland Leader.

Von Blumer-While I was watching the ticker some stock I bought went up to points in an hour.

Dimpleton-So you made big money.

"No. I came out about even. My wifs was at her dressmaker's at the same time."

-Brooklyn Life.

"What is a retainer, pop?"
"A retainer, my son, is the money people pay us lawyers before we do any work."
"Oh, I see. It's like those pay gas meters.
The people have to pay the money before they get any gas."—Yonkers Statesman.

"Yes," said the Cheerful Idiot, "there is one social chasm that politeness cannot bridge."
"What, for instance?" asked the Tired Citizen, in the hope that the Idiot was Citizen, in the hope that the Idlot was threatened with a lucid interval. "Barcasm," replied the Cheerful Idlot. laughing ghoulishly.—Baltimore American.

"Charles, have you ever considered going into any business?"
"Naw. The governor wanted me to last yeah, but I told him, dontcherknow, it was enough to have one tradesman in the family."—Judge. Hadleigh Mildude-Mister, I'm goin' to ask

Badleigh Mildude-Mister, I'm goin' to ask ye an unusual question—
Fellaire (formerly Rusty Rufus)-Well. I'm going to give you the usual answer. I never give a blamed cent to a man that has no more pride in his calling than to put on the professional whine when he tackles a stranger for the price of a drink. Here's a dollar, though, for old-times' sake. Now get, out of my sight, you abject old vagn-bond, or I'll kick you out of it:-Chicago Tribune.

ODE TO WASHINGTON.

Somerville Journal George Washington was great and good We learned that in our youth.
Of course, he chopped the cherry tree, But then he told the truth.
He was a politician, toe,
Which makes us wonder why The world is willing to believe
He never told a lie.

The Father of His Country, he Would hardly know it now.

He couldn't use the telephone, Unless you told him how. He was a great and noble man, Historians have said. And yet, I do not envy him, For Georgie, he is dead!

We wish you would feel perfectly free to write the Doctor a any time. Ask him anything you wish to know about your hair. You will obtain the best medical advice free, and no one will see your letter but the Doctor Address, Dr. J. C. Ayer,

Lowell, Mass.

Testimonials? We can furnish them by the thousand. Here is one:

For over half a century Ayer's Hair Vigor has been sold in every civilized land on the face of the globe.

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Made by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA-Por the blood. AYER'S PILLS-For constipation.
AYER'S CIBERY PECTORAL For coughs. AYER'S AGUE CURB-For malaria and ague.