## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Bee (without Sunday), one year \$4.00
Bee and Sunday, one year \$.00
rated Bee, one year \$.00
ay Bee, one year \$.00
day Bee, one year \$.00
tileth Century Farmer, one year \$.00 DELIVERED BY CARRIER. Dally Bee (without Sunday), per copy.
Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week. It
Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week. It
Sunday Bee, per copy.
Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week
Evening Bee (including Sunday), per
week

Complaints of irregularities in delivery hould be addressed to City Circulation De-OFFICES.

OFFICES.

Omaha—The Bee Building.

South Omaha—City Hall building, Twentyfifth and M streets.

Gouncil Bluffs—16 Pearl street.

Chicago—1640 Unity building.

New York—2228 Park Row building.

Washington—601 Fourteenth street. CORRESPONDENCE.

nications relating to news and edi-atter should be addressed; Omaha torial matter should be ad Bee, Editorial Department

REMITTANCES. Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company, Only 2-cent stamps received in payment of mail accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha or eastern expenses. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska. Douglas County, st.:
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 January, 1905, was as follows:

1. 30.220 .. 27,710 ...30,220 28,470 .27,350 27.970 30,080 27,980 .30,420 .30,140 27.820 27,680 27,840 27.870 30,500 27,980 Total. Less unsold copies.....

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of January. 1906.

(Seal)

M. B. HUNGATE,
Notary Public. Between pipe lines and pipe dreams these are piping times in Kansas.

28,476

Net total sales.....

Perhaps George Washington could not tell a lie, but, if so, be seems to have been the last one of the species.

The legislature will have to pick its bills.

the indemnity.

Grand Duke Paul has arrived at Moscow. It is only fair that he be given an opportunity to outline his policy before the bomb explodes.

With 4,000 men at work on the Panama canal General Yellow Fever sees an opportunity for a long and desperate engagement next summer.

That Polish political organization whose slogan is "no revolt" may be but waiting for a unanimous agreement first as to the distribution of offices.

Doubtless it was because of his name that Representative Ananias Baker brought the boodle fund into the Indiana for some time been contending against a house instead of telling about it.

Anyone who desires to see the reputed effect of the fabled upas tree he should watch a freight rate bill when it approaches the United States senate.

In spending Washington's birthday at work on the evidence in the "Beef trust" case Commissioner Garfield has demonstrated his willingness to show his faith by his works.

Perhaps the inactivity of General Kouropatkin on the Shakhe is due to a this tribunal would decide in favor of revenue is recouped. If a railroad has a desire to know before the battle begins if he is fighting for the czar or for a ship is as complete over that as over sees fit, it would have the same right revolutionary junta.

Those revolutionists who would liberate the czar might recall the Sabines hands of a receiver or administrator, tions and rebates. who tried to rescue their daughters from to be held by him until the claims the hands of the Romans. Some prisoners prefer not to be freed.

From the nature of the discussion one unfamiliar with American affairs might imagine General Miles to be occupying in the house a position similar to that of Judge Swayne in the senate.

If Lewis Nixon's trip to Constantinople is successful the United States may be as anxious as are the European coun tries to perpetuate the rule of the sultan in a part of Europe long enough at least till claims of its citizens are paid.

Judges may never be influenced by reasons outside of the case at bar, but if the president said that our consular systhis is so, it is rather difficult to account tem needs improvement and he sug gathering at least once a month and it anti-trust laws, while remembering the tuted for fees and the proper classifica. pushed. treatment similar laws received a few tion, grading and transfer of consular years ago.

Omaha is the natural point for division headquarters of the rural free delivery service in Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota and adjacent states. The department will not have to look for pretexts a division headquarters.

In the double shuffle in the city attorney's office it is barely possible that the taxpayers may save part of the fee which the new city attorney was to have earned as special counsel in the railroad tax cases. One man can hardly represent the city as its regular law officer and as its special counsel at the same

The city council is asking for information as to the cost of installing an electric lighting plant to illuminate the city hall. The lighting bills for the city hall the lighting bills for the city streets.

CONDITIONS MAKING FOR PEACE. there are conditions of great force makperor Nicholas is in a state of mind recent years and that generally it is now favor the termination of hostilities, on ful aid to the extension of our foreign is by no means incredible. If he is not been reached shall be maintained and aware of all that is taking place in his further improved wherever there is opempire he doubtless knows enough to portunity for improvement, to which end power of the government will be re- politics and place it upon a merit basis. quired to preserve order at home and | The views already expressed by Presirepress the revolutionary agitation which dent Roosevelt in regard to what he every day spreads and grows stronger. deems necessary to the improvement of To carry on a foreign war against a for- the consular system will undoubtedly be midable enemy, thus far successful, and carried out during his next administrahold in check a rising tide of revolution, tion, so that it may be confidently asis a task greater than Russia has ever sumed there will be no decline in the before had to meet and which she is not character and efficiency of that service now in a condition to successfully cope during the next four years. Meanwhile with. That power has had many severe there may be secured legislation that tests of its prowess and resources, but will free the system from political innever under circumstances quite like fluence and place it upon a basis satisthose which now exist, when millions of factory to the interests concerned in our her own people are arrayed in deter- growing foreign trade. mined opposition to the government and this hostility is steadily growing more general and more fierce.

revolution would die out.

the government. It is suggested that the position. there can be no peace until the armies The bad feature about this transfer of Kouropatkin and Oyama have fought of the city attorneyship from the old to a decisive battle. This may come soon the new is the manner in which it seems way carefully to avoid getting tangled and if it should result in a Russian vic- to have been done. The resignation of the trust fears exposure. up in the threads of those binding twine fory that would not put an end to the Mr. Wright and the selection of his sucdisturbances within the empire, while cessor is clearly the result of an agree-Russian defeat, to be expected from past ment by which the new city attorney is An Explanation of the Methods The Russian peasant will have a much experience, would aggravate the internal to retain in office during the remainder better understanding of the scope of the troubles and stimulate the revolutionary of the term the legal and clerical assistpresent war when the time comes to pay spirit. Nicholas should be able to see that ants appointed by Mr. Wright. In a the security of his empire and his throne word, the action has been taken as if with Japan.

THE VENEZUELAN SITUATION. of Venezuela, presumably under orders to the merits or claims of the subordifrom the president of that country, di- nates in the city attorney's office, this the registration law, though it appears pany, but it is understood that the mat- upon the other authorities of the city. Asphalt company, which owns extensive and taxpayers. and valuable property in Venezuela, has

against it shall have been finally adjusted. It appears extremely probable that an injustice has been done in this matter, from which American citizens will suffer, but it is a question whether our government will be disposed to call in question the decree of the Venezuelan court. That might lead to trouble which we would find it difficult to justify.

NO CONSULAR REFORM YET

cates of reform in the consular service, began, that something would be done for the number of courts now upholding gested that salaries should be substiofficers should be provided. He was not prepared to say that a competitive system of examinations for appointment would work well, "but by law it should be provided that consuls should be familiar, according to places for which they apply, with the French, German or to justify the restoration of Omaha as Spanish languages, and should possess acquaintance with the resources of the in congress for several sessions which provide in whole or in part for these requirements, but they must wait for future consideration and action. The ap-

be essential. The business interests of the country which for years have been urging legislation to reform the consular service will be disappointed at the persistent neglect of this matter by congress. They should not, however, be entirely discourare but a bagatelle in comparison with aged and abandon efforts to secure the in Nebraska have taken no steps whatdesired legislation. The administration ever toward direct primary nominations If the city is to go into the lighting is committed in favor of it and can con, when the republicans have, through

mitted on all hands that our consular It is not necessary to give credence to system needs improvement, it is not conconceded that the service has on the ing for peace in the orient. That Em- whole been very greatly improved within the primary bills at Lincoln? which inclines him to listen to those who doing good work and proving a very useterms honorable to Russia, or which at trade. What the advocates of reform least would not be utterly humiliating, urge is that the standard which has enable him to realize that nearly all the it is necessary to take the service out of

THE CITY ATTORNEYSHIP.

The vacancy created by the resigna-Were the czar a man who did his own tion of City Attorney Wright to accept thinking, instead of being largely under a more lucrative position with another the influence and direction of the grand corporation has properly been filled by dukes and bureaucrats. he would the council by the election of a repubhardly hesitate in this crisis to bring lican to fill the place. The people of the war in the far east to an end and Omaha can hardly expect their officers promptly institute such reforms as to sacrifice their personal interests for would restore internal peace and order. the public benefit and the rule has never At the great meeting of students in St. been established that accepting an elec-Petersburg a few days ago the emperor | tion at the hands of the people carries was characterized as a dupe and the with it any obligation to serve out the would release himself from the corrupt chosen. That a great railroad corporaand cowardly coterie that control him- | tion has seen fit to take away from the the men who are now trembling with city the head of its legal department is apprehension in their palaces-and give simply complimentary to the legal abilithe people such assurances of relief as ties of that officer. The incoming city he alone can give, the menace to his attorney, John P. Breen, stands well throne would disappear and the fires of among his associates at the bar and is in But the first important step is to ter- been actively identified with various imminate the war. Until that is done there portant movements, public and political. les that threaten the very existence of to meet the exacting requirements of

outgoing city attorney for the three years for which he was elected, and Nothing new has been disclosed for that the patronage of the office should taken against itself. several days in regard to the question continue in his control even after he has raised by the action of the supreme court left the city's service. Without respect not be recognized as in any way binding of election would have perverted almost ter is receiving attention at Washington The new city attorney should be city and that sooner or later our government attorney in fact as well as in name. may take some action regarding it. The Nothing else will satisfy our citizens permanent. In this way the lists have

The suggestion advanced in the disdemand of President Castro for a sum of cussion of the anti-pass bill, that a railmoney as compensation for damages al. road pass is the private property of the leged to have been sustained by him at railway, to be disposed of as it sees fit, the hands of revolutionists whose cam- will hardly hold water. The railroad paign the company is alleged to have is a public carrier, under obligations to serve the public without discrimination. The company appealed to the govern- and it cannot carry part of its passenment of the United States and the mat- gers free without exacting an excess ter became a subject of diplomatic corre- rate from those who pay. The object of spondence, with the result of an under, pass distribution by the railroads is not standing that it be referred to the Vene- to give something away without return. zuelan supreme court. It was regarded, but to use such favors to secure valuable however, as a foregone conclusion that privileges, through which the loss of the demand of Castro, whose dictator- moral right to give passes away as it other departments of the government, to pass freight traffic free or at reduced As the matter stands, the property of rates-but that is the essence of the the American company goes into the whole outcry against rate discrimina-

The Commercial club's special committee on conventions should immediately get busy in conjunction with the systematic campaign for securing a constant succession of big meetings here of associations and organizations of state and national importance. The use of shows entering to local patronage is all right in a way, but we will not get the It was the expectation of the advo- full benefit of that structure unless it when the present session of congress will bring large numbers of outsiders to Omaha and through them help to looking to reform. In his annual message spread the city's name and fame. Omaha ought to entertain a big national can do so if its claims are only properly

The effort to use the Kansas oil fight as a wedge to reopen a controversy over the Rockefeller donation to the Nebraska State university will hardly succeed at this late day. The Rockefeller donation has been made and accepted and steps are under way to erect the building for which it was intended. Referring to it now as a "degrading" gift worn as a "badge of servility" will not alter the case, nor has the acceptance of the donation by the university regents estopped the legislature from co-operating with Kansas in the fight against oil monopoly and discrimination. It is too much, howpointing power, however, can apply the ever, to expect the popocratic organs to conditions thought by Mr. Roosevelt to let pass any opportunity to make political capital out of this episode.

The World-Herald has gone back into the ditch again as champion of direct primary legislation, just as predicted by The Bee, but it has not yet answered The Bee's questions why the democrats business it should go the whole length | fidently be relied upon to urge the matter | their committee rules, worked out a

without waiting for the compulsion of law Will the World-Herald advocate the reports from abroad in regard to tended, of course, that the service is and insist upon direct primaries to nompeace movements in order to believe that radically bad or inefficient. The fact is inste the candidates on the next democratic ticket, irrespective of the fate of

Efficacy of Legislative Bombs.

Chicago News. Some of the Standard Oil bureaucrats are reluctantly coming to the view that it may be necessary to grant the people a larger measure of representative government.

When the Chinese crusade against small

feet becomes effective and big feet are once more the fashion in far Cathay, perhaps China will then be able to put her foot down effectively upon such aggressions as those which led to the present war. Pass the Medals, Please.

Washington Post

Congress has passed a bill providing medals for men who perform heroic deeds in the railway service. Some of the senators who have bravely saved the railway rate bill from running into the White House will probably feel they are entitled to the medals.

> Can't Lose a Humbug. Philadelphia Record.

Senator Lodge has declared once more n the debate on the agricultural apportionment bill that the sending of seeds by members of congress is a humbur. Most members of congress tacitly agree with the distinguished senator in this respect, and still the humbug is as lively as ever.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

What business men and people interested n the canal project want is a singleheaded control of the enterprise. The commission thus far has done little save to foster jealousies among its members. The recent disclosures concerning the relations between members and the Panama railway, while not of great moment, will tend furterm is undoubtedly deserved. If he term for which the officer has been ther to discredit the commission in the eyes of the country.

Secrecy of the Trusts.

Philadelphia Record. Recently the domestic affairs of a couple who possessed a large amount of Steel corporation stock were very much in the public eye, and it was said that the uncle of the husband had insisted upon his touch with municipal affairs, having nephew coming to some arrangement with his wife because if the case went to the courts there might be more disclosures than the managers of the trust cared to have. will be no cessation of the internal troub. He may be depended upon to do his best The other day one of the founders of the Standard Oil died and left an estate worth a great deal more than a hundred million doilars. One daughter was practically disinherited, but it is reported that she will get one-fifth of the estate, not so much because the family fear litigation as because

HOW THE TRICK, IS TURNED.

Colorado Stuffers. Minneapolis Tribune.

Every body is interested to know how the monstrous election frauds in Colorado were managed under a ballot law that depends upon making an honorable peace the city attorneyship were a piece of professes to be modeled upon that of property placed at the disposal of the Massachusetts. This is not mere idle curiosity, because every reflecting community wishes to know how to anticipate and deal with similar frauds, should they be under-

A certain Judge Lindsey of Denver has been talking pretty frankly to the City club of Chicago about the methods of the Colorado frauds. He puts the blame upon any law. There are no safeguards to registration in Colorado.. Any citizen can register at any time under any name with cuts a lot of ice with some constituents. only two vouchers and the registration is judges of election packed the boxes with fraudulent ballots.

There are three judges of election at pass, as I don't want to be bothered by polling place, appointed by the party in power in the county, two of its own party and one from the opposition. In Denver the two knock down and drag | much cast down. out the third; or if he is a husky person, put their watches forward, meet half an hour before the legal time and elect a dummy in his place in his absence. Then lots for their party corresponding to the fictitious registration.

This is easy under the modifications of which a man may vote a straight party ticket by merely writing in a party name. Finally, to make these proceedings en tirely safe, there is no law in Colorado for punishment of election frauds. The men imprisoned by the supreme court can be punished only for contempt.

A POLITICAL TRAGEDY.

Pension Bill Recalls Impeachment of President Johnson. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The bill before congress to increase Ed-

mund G. Ross' civil war pension from \$12 month to \$30 will recall a name, now joining with the democrats, saved Presicharges presented against him by the after their welfare. They didn't find him. house. The house impeached Johnson, and appointed Stevens of Pennsylvania. Butler and Boutwell of Massachusetts, Logan of Illinois and a few others as mancan be turned to account for affairs that agers of the prosecution in the trial before the senate. Both house and senate were overwhelmingly republican. As the republicans had forty-two votes in

the senate to the democrats twelve, the impeachers expected to secure a prompt conviction under the two-thirds vote requirement. They believed that they would ose one or two votes on the division in the senate, but they could give up more than that and still win. The defection when the crisis came, however, was much greater than they looked for. The vote stood thirty-five "guilty" and nineteen "not guilty" of the charge presented. One vote transferred from the smaller to the larger side would have given that side the necessary two-thirds and would have resulted in conviction and removal. The thirty-five votes were all republicans. The nineteen consisted of twelve democrats and seven republicans. The latter were Fessenden of Maine, Fowler of Tennessee, Grimes of Iowa, Trumbull of Illinois, Van Winkle of West Virginia, Ross of Kansas

and Henderson of Missouri. Every one of these seven, some of whom -Fessenden and Trumbull-were men of he first rank in ability, were killed politically, and two or three of them socially, by this act. None of them received any further favors from the republicans. fate was the most parhetic of all. He was stracked in his state, burned in effigy, became an extle in New Mexico, was forced into the democratic party, was governor of that territory four years under appointby Cleveland, did some editorial work, drifted back to his riginal trade as a typesetter, and now, 79 cears of age and incapacitated for work, s in abject poverty. Not often do such striking vicissitudes of fortune come to any person as have come to Kansas' oldROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

How Solons of the State Scence Rail-

road Courtesles.

Reports from the \$20,000,600 capitol buildng of the Empire state lend local color and force to the Clevelandesque saying, "A public office is a private snap." For the moment serious questions of state are overshadowed by the more important one of how to use their railroad passes and avoid prosecution by District Attorney Jerome. "I tell you," said one agitated statesman, quoted by the New York Sun, "If this thing of paying as you go keeps up another week or two there will be the biggest kind of a deficiency in the pocketbooks of many members of the legislature. It costs me \$6.30 to go to and from New York, and that is a lot of money for me. It may result poses, threatening, in the language of the in many members coming to the conclusion that they have more urgent business in

get even with the railroads." While it is known that there is such a thing as a provision in the state constitution which prohibits a member of the legislature or a public official from using a pass, still somehow or other members of the legislature have been seen on railroad trains with pieces of paper which looked much like railroad passes. The pass question has been one of great importance every year.

A few years ago a member from New York city who was known as a straightforward and honest man-at least, he was always telling his friends that he was and took every occasion to have that fact conveyed to the other members of the legis lature-received a Pullman pass. One day the question of Pullman passes came up and this honest member resented the imputation that he had one.

"No, sir; I received, a pass from the Pull man people, but I never used it." he said. "What'd you do with it? Send it back? asked a member who had no scruples about accepting such emoluments.

"No, not exactly that; I handed it over to my clerk and he is using it. I don't propose to let any corporation say that it has ever granted me a favor," was the

When the Pullman company wanted to get a bill through the legislature authorizing it to sell liquors on its cars there was apparently no opposition to it until it came up on the order of final passage in the assembly. The chairman of the assembly excise committee was dumfounded at the display of opposition that thereupon oc-

"What reason is there that this hould not pass?" he demanded. There are 150 reasons why this bill should not pass," spoke up Hon. Paddy

Roche, then a member of the lower house, The bill was laid over. A couple of days later envelopes bearing the imprint of the Pullman company were laid on the different desks. The bill went through that day without a murmur of opposition to it. Two years ago Assemblyman Landon of

Dutchess county, whom President Roosevelt has appointed to a Berlin consulship, stirred up a hornet's nest by asking the attorney general if he had a right to accept a Pullman pass. Mr. Landon found later that it was a very inexpedient thing to do. Every one of his pet bills was defeated or permitted to die in committee. That same year a New York member received a Pullman pass and traveled from New York to Albany on it. When he reached Albany his conscience troubled him pass to the company with a check for the trip from New York to Albany. That man his check in addition to the pass,

It is a fact that while there are many members of the legislature who, while they recting the sequestration of property be theory is entirely untenable and should from his relation that the Colorado judges will not accept passes for themselves per- upon the commission judicial power, and stituents and secure passes for hungry people who don't want to pay fare. A pass One well known senator who had long refused to do anything in this respect finally seen filled year after year with thousands yielded to the persistent and pitiful appeals cause; they are paid from \$5,000 to \$10,000 of fictitious names, through which the of a constituent and secured a pass for him. When he handed it to him he said:

'Now, be sure, don't let any one see that other constituents." The man promised to do as directed, bu when he met the senator again he was

"Senator," said he, "I had to let one man see that pass. I got on the train and when the conductor came along he asked for my ticket. I told him I didn't have a ticket, they stuft the boxes with fraudulent bal- that I was riding on a pass. He asked to see it, and I refused, as I said I had been told not to let any one see it. He got mad at me and said. Show me that pass or the Australian ballot law in Colorado, by you'll pay your fare or get off the train. and, senator, I had to let him see it. But he was the only one who did see it."

Thursday is the most important day in the week for members of the legislature. Every second Thursday is pay day, and furthermore every Thursday a trusted messenger goes about delivering little envelopes. But those envelopes didn't make their appearance a week ago until late in few, and there was much woe over that

When the time to go away came and the usual number of envelopes were not in sight there were a number of members who forgotten, which was once familiar to wanted to go home who became almost every person in the United States. Ross frantic over the thought of having to pay was one of the republican senators who, railroad fare. Summoning messengers about them as quickly as possible, they beat up dent Johnson from conviction on the the town looking for the man who looked Some waited here until Friday, expecting to find him, but they didn't. They even telegraphed him-at his expense-shout it, but t didn't do any good.

And nowthere are some members who are sking if it is really a permanent anti-pass crusade on the part of District Attorney Jerome.

"Jerome will want some legislation, and then maybe he'll not be so active in meddling with things that don't concern him." ruefully remarked a member of the lower

PERSONAL NOTES

The United States is going to make San Domingo get along on 45 per cent of its income. The United States is a good deal more expert in preaching this sort of economy than in practicing it. David Wark, member of the Canadian

senate from Fredericton, N. B., was 10 years old on Sunday. This venerable legislator, oldest in the world beyond doubt, is enjoying good health, but has not yet attended the present session of the senate. Captain George W. Byron of Washington is inventing an airship which, he says, will discount that of Santos-Dumont. He will shortly make an ascent in Washington. He will employ nine separate gas bags to make the aerial ship for long-distance traffic

On Lieutenant General Chaffee's staff at the inauguration parade in Washington will be four cadete from West Point and four midshipmen from Annapolis. Among these are sons of Generals Miles and Chaffee Roar Admiral Davis and General Jubal A. Early, a descendant of Commodore Decatur and a grandson of General Beauregard.

Winthrop Murray Crane, the new senator from Massachusetts, has been attending to his duties in Washington only a couple of months, but already he receives more begging letters than any of his colleagues. The "panhandlers" of the capital found him to fidently be relied upon to urge the matter their committee rules, worked out a time editor, constitution framer and reputation for generosity which preceded upon the next congress. While it is ad- practical plan of direct nominations United States senator, Edmund G. Ross. SAVING NIAGARA.

Efforts to Check the Paws of Greed on the Haunt of Grandeur.

Philadelphia Ledger, The effort to secure international control of Niagara Falls has been renewed in the New York legislature, in the form of a resolution memorializing the president and ongress of the United States for the negotiation of a treaty with Great Britain contemplating joint action for the preservation of the falls from further waste of its waters for manufacturing or other purposes. The resolution is practically the same as one passed by both houses last The power companies are again scheming to take large quantities of water from above the falls for commercial purresolution, "not alone to despoil this natural scenic wonder of its beauty and Albany than at home, and thereby they will grandeur, but to imperil the very existence of the Americal falls." Protests against the artificial exhaustion

> of the water supply of the falls are again oming from all parts of the country. This great work of nature is regarded as a national possession which should not be despolled by state legislation in the interest of power companies, to which no sentimental appeal can be successfully made. That the danger which imperils the falls by commercial projects is real was shown very convincingly by the report made in 1908 by the commissioners of the New York state reservation at Niagara. The com- of such lines by other companies; super dission declared that the construction of ommercial and drainage canals at the falls threatens to diminish the overflow to a serious extent. The danger was characterized as messurable and substantial. The Amercan companies now take from Niagura river 6 per cent of the total flow over the cataract. The commissioners reported that the company cannot get the consent of the the diversion of the waters from their natural outlet, the St. Lawrence system, by the Chicago drainage canal, by the tween railways and municipalities projected canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, across Wisconstn and by certain Canadian water power projects, must contribute very materially to the im-

> pairment of the falls. The commissioners reported that the New York legislature and the Canadian govern ment have granted rights to take a great volume of water from the falls. It is too freight or passenger rates. The board is late to restrain companies whose rights have become vested, but something should be done to preserve the falls from further spoliation. The commissioners said that the smalgamation and traffic agreements." Niagara reservation has been a profitable investment for New York, and has demonstrated a principle "long acknowledged in European countries, that the preservation of the beautiful, the picturesque and the historic pays." Niagara Falls may also be regarded as a national asset and a proper bject of national control.

WHERE RATE MAKING GOES.

Government Control of Railroad Busluess in Canada. Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Government control of railroad rates is being referred to in the present discussion as if it were a novel and dangerously radical undertaking-peculiar to a democracy in which private property is subject to predatory popular assaults. It is therefore worth nothing that in England and England's American colony "rate-fixing" by the government is an accepted public The Boston Transcript prints a full ac-

ount by E. W. Thomson of the Canadian to such an extent that he sent back the railway law and commission created in 1903 to regulate the operations and charges of these public service corporations. This is now in an institution for the care of the law was framed after close study of the insane. One member said he showed his English practice and the interstate comfirst symptom of brain disorder in sending merce law of the United States, together with the workings of this law through the federal commission. The defects which Dominion statesmen found in United States practice are principally a failure to confer failure to make the tenure in office of the commissioners sufficiently secure. Accordingly a commission was created composed of only three members; their term of office is made ten years, instead of six; they are removable by the ministry for a year each; they are prohibited from holding any interest in the railroads; and they are constituted a court of record, having all the powers of a superior or trial court here in the states, whose findings of fact are final and binding on the courts of law, whose judgments are subject to review only on appeal to the supreme court, and whose acts may be passed upon by the ministry The scope of the powers of this railroad court are best described by the Canadian minister of justice, as follows:

"They control all the rallways in Canada with the exception of government railways. They control the incorporation and organization of the company, the location of the line, the construction, the management after operation begins. They have supervision over all plans, profiles and books of reference; responsibility for the location and construction being in accordance with the special act. They are called on to deal with questions of expropriation of land, with the construction of branch lines, the control of crossings and junctions, interference with navigable waters, or other erossings or junctions; construction and operation of telegraph and telephone lines. drainage, farm crossings, gates, cattleguards, bridges, tunnels, stations and in-

"Their supervision of telegraphs and telephones extends so far as those appliances run along railways; they have supervision A MATTER OF HEALTH HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

over the rates and charges to be made for the transmission of messages by such lines, and supervision of agreements for the use vision over the placing of wires across rat ways, over the construction, operation and maintenance of telegraph and telephone lines, over the construction of light, heat and power appliances along, upon under or over highways or other public places through power granted by Parliament, if municipality in that regard. That is to say the board has power to act in disputes be

"In respect of the operation of railways the board has a duty to be familiar with all apparatus, equipment and appliances with the accommodation and operation of trains, with the causes and prevention of accidents, fires, etc. It is obligatory on all rallways to submit their tolls to the board for approval before they can collect either entitled and bound to see to the enforcement of all penalties charged. It has charge of the supervision and approval of all The commission, adds the minister of fustice, is clothed with the largest authority known to any similar tribunal in the

WHITTLED TO A POINT.

"Sometimes," said Uncie Eben, "wat passes fur a philosopher is simply a man dat kin stand bein' hurt without hollerin'." -Washington Star,

"Say, old man," began Bracer, preparing or a touch, "you know that fiver I borfor a touch, "you know that fiver I bor-rowed of you last summer—"
"I'm afraid not," interrupted Welser;
"suppose you introduce me to it again"—
Philadelphia Ledger.

Did you ever throw away an old pocket-book without saying to somebody. 'I wish I had all the money that has passed through that?"-Somerville Journal.

Mrs. Ascum—What makes you think your husband is seriously ill? He doesn't complain, does he?
Mrs. Wise—No, that's why I think he must be sick.—Philadelphia Press.

Willie-Pa, is politics a profession or a usinoss?
Pa—Well, that depends upon circum-tances. If you're on the winning side it's business.—Philadelphia Press.

"So you want to marry my daughter, do you, young man?" asked the grouty father. "Ye-s, s-i-r," stammered the young man. "Well. can you support a family?" "How many are there of you, sir?"—Yonkers Statesman. "Why do so many planists wear long

hair?"
"I suppose," answered Miss Cayenne,
"that some of them let their hair hang
over their ears so as not to be so much
disturbed by the surrounding conversation."—Washington Star.

Mrs. Ascum-I see you're advertising for a greenhorn servant girl.

Mrs. Newman—Yes, I thought I'd get one and train her up in the way she should go.

Mrs. Ascum—Yes, and when you get her trained she'll go.—Philadelphia Press.

THE WESTERN MUSE.

Eugene Geary in New York Sun. floats around us merrily, tricked out in dainty trope,
And the crop increases daily from Chicago
to the slope.
By friendly breezes wafted to the east in
steady flow.
There's good nature in its style and ring-There's good nature in its style and ring-ing laughter in its glow.

Sometimes in paragraphs and then in poetry 'tis dressed,
Then rare, delicious humor floating east-ward from the west.

The jokes—they're rich and racy and they circle far and wide.

To understand them there's no need of surgery applied.

They frolic round the fashions and the foibles of today.

And the youngsters who indite them certainly deserve their pay:

The kids and laureled veterans are putting forth their best.

In that easy, breezy humor floating eastward from the west.

We glory in its beauties as it daily comes This gay, luxuriant daisy from the field of Western song. Tis quoted, illustrated, in the newspapers galore. Till one long, never-ending laugh resounds

from shore to shore.

Long may it reign—ours is the gain to read with growing zest, That lightsome. Iliting humor flowing eastward from the west.

## Jap Rose Soap

is exquisite and delightful.

These qualities are the result of simple purity and extreme care in manufacture. It has the delicate odor of spring-time flowers.

Soothing to an irritated skin; it makes bathing a pleasure.

JAMES S. KIRK & COMPANY