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THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROBEWATER, EDITOR.

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Subscribed in my p	resence and sworn to

before me this list day of January, 1906. M. B. HUNGATE. Notary Public. (Seal)

One ray of hope for Russian officials: Nothing human is eternal.

The bridge contractors' combine in Nebraska seems to have taken the ice gorges into full partnership.

Is the social hour in the high school for the benefit of the poor, overworked jority of the ways and means commitstudents or for the relief of the poor, underpaid teachers?

Judging from the list of bills that have given by the islands to us must be given been introduced, most of the time of the to Spain, and for this reason reciprocal legislature for the next twenty days will free trade is not feasible. We cannot be taken up in killing them.

Fortunately for the cause of international arbitration Russia has more important things to consider than the finding of the North Sea commission.

A Colorado paper declares the penitentiary to be the workshop of the devil. The general impression has been that it is a storehouse for the finished product.

THE PHILIPPINE POLICY. The perplexing problem of commercial relations with the Philippines will we adopt a policy toward Japan such as not be solved by the present congress, we have adopted toward China? Our ful, but it is better not to need them. Indeed it is likely to be a source of dis-San Francisco contemporary implies cussion for an indefinite time. On Mon- that this will have to be done. In that day the chairman of the house commitevent we should lose a strong and sintee on ways and means filed a report in cere friend in the orient and sacrifice a favor of the free entry to the American valuable commerce. Would it be wise market of Philippine products other to do this in order to keep out a few than sugar and tobacco, the duty on thousand Japanese? We do not think a majority of the American people would these to be reduced to 25 per cent of the Dingley rates. The democrats of approve a policy of that kind. It is the committee filed a report favoring more than likely that sooner or later we free trade with the archipelago. This is shall have to modify our course toward what the producers of the Islands, par- the Chinese, or give up the expectation ticularly those engaged in the tobacco of enlarging our trade with that em-

interest, want. They urge that unless pire, whose friendship is being strained Life." they are given free trade the industries by our extreme policy of exclusion. It would manifestly be a grave mistake to of the Philippines cannot make progincur Japanese displeasure and perhaps ress and that it will be only a question enmity by a like policy and we may of time when the tobacco, industry will be sure that Japanese resentment would die out or be restricted to the home denot take the mild form that has marked mand.

American sugar and tobacco interests that of China. We should be made to understand it in no uncertain way. are firmly opposed to encouraging Philppine competition by making further tariff concessions and it is safe to say that It is only a question of time when nothing more will be done in this di-Omaha and South Omaha, so far as the rection, by the present or succeeding government of their local affairs is concongress, than is recommended in the cerned, will be merged into a Greater report of the majority of the ways and Omaha. means committee. Even that is a

The two cities, although up to this greater concession than has been extime organized as separate and distinct pected. It is urged that the present municipal governments, are one to all production of the Philippines either in practical intents and purposes. The sugar or in tobacco and cigars would stranger passing from Omaha to South have no appreciable effect, if admitted Omaha cannot tell where the first ends into this market, at the prices at which and the second begins. Omaha and they would enter under the proposed South Omaha are identified in every intariff reduction. Last year the islands terest. Their people mingle on a comproduced \$3,000 tons of sugar, which is mon level in social intercourse and transa very small fraction of the consump act business as one trade center. The tion of this country, our yearly importasame public service corporations supply tion of that article amounting to 800,000 both communities with rapid transit, tons. It is held that Philippine competition in sugar could not in the least af power. Except for the division created other. fect the price here. In regard to the by legal enactment, there is no visible tobacco production of the islands it is material difference between the two also argued that the amount of this ex-

FOR GREATER OMAHA.

cities. ported, some 19,000,000 pounds, could The only open question is when and not have the slightest influence in reduhow consolidation can best be effected. cing the price of tobacco in the United It could be accomplished forthwith by States, which annually consumes an legislative decree, but that would hardly amount of tobacco many times as great seem advisable under present circumas that exported from the Philippines. stances. It is more than probable that The argument based on these figures before long the people of both cities will certainly appears plausible, but they are see, if they do not see already, the adnot conclusive against the position of the American producers. Moreover, as agree among themselves upon the terms pointed out id the report of the maand conditions of merger. If merger can be brought about by mutual agreement tee, until the treaty stipulation between so much the better, for it will inaugurate the United States and Spain shall ex-Greater Omaha with a spontaneity and pire in 1909, all the tariff advantages a feeling of enthusiasm entirely free from discordant notes or backpulling in

any quarter. That it is of the utmost importance in this respect deal with the Philip that the two cities be at once placed in pines as we have done with Porto Rico position to merge their governments The very general feeling among our through the necessary enabling legislapeople unquestionably is that the tion is altogether obvious. The subject government should do all that is has been presented to the legislature practicable to promote the industrial with a plan that will appeal to every one and commercial development of the as eminently fair and conservative, alarchipelago. This policy is demanded though it may possibly need perfecting. by the responsibility which the United It is in no way compulsory and makes States has assumed in governing those the proposed merger effective only on distant people and advancing them in

condition The explanation given was all the labor of the country. But if it that the faculty had chloroformed and should be otherwise, what then? Shall operated on the wrong woman. The triumphs of modern surgery are wonder-

> An Oll Trust Opening. Chicago Chronicle.

The Standard Oil company enjoys so advantages under the protective tariff in the matter of duties upon its byproducts. How would free trade in all such things be regarded at Washington?

One Solemn Regret.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. When Mr. Roosevelt heads the grand cavalcade on inauguration day, surrounded by nodding plumes, glittering baldrics and braying bands, the only cloud in his sky will be the regret that Mr. Wagner cannot see this great triumph of "The Simple

Where Are the Examples? Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

One of the leading railroad presidents of he country says, in addressing the stockholders, that "the rallay interests are practically a unit in favoring the strict enforcement of existing laws, or the enactment of any others, to prevent the pay ment of rebates or any of the several forms of discrimination which have been more or less prevalent and very fustly condemned." Now that is a statement any one will accept as strictly true. Still we cannot help but notice that the leading railroad managers of the country are, so far as has appeared, doing nothing whatever to assist the prosecution of the flagrant case of robating against the Santa Fe road. They can find abundance of time for going to Washington to secure the defeat of rate control legislation, but how many of them have made any effort to March 4. aid the government in establishing out p this case a great deterring example?

AS TO MEN'S BIGHTS

of Creation Carry Heavy Lords Burdens in Solemn Silence.

Chicago Chronicle Will the day ever come when men shall lamor for their rights and get them as women have clamored for theirs and are now enjoying them in abundance? Chivtelephones, water, gas, electric light and airy is one thing, but imposition is an

A whipping post has been advocated for the man who abuses his wife, but what redress is there for the man who is tortured in a hundred contemptible ways by the woman who promised to love and obey him? It seems to be assured that women belong to a higher order of beings and do not need the same measure of punishment for their misdeeds. There is always the tendency in court to let a woman off lightly because she is a woman. Although our laws are made by men, they are framed in a way to protect and even favor women. In family discords vantages that would be gained and will sympathy is more sure to be given to the woman, if it is possible to do so. A man may need it a hundred times over, but the

woman is the one likely to get it. Will the time ever come when a hus band shall have alimony from the woman who was his wife and refuses to live with him? Why should not the woman with a large fortune be compelled to enable her divorced husband to live in the same ease and luxury he did after he married her and shared her purse? It is a hard thing for a man to be turned out into the cold world and made to earn his living after he has enjoyed the luxuries of life. And why should a woman in a breach of promise case be able to recover damages in court while a man in like circumstances slinks away, hides his diminished head and has no consolation whatever? This process has gone on indefi-

always to continue. fountain furnishes a foundation for a rock-The worm has turned, or, to use plain instead of figurative language, one man ery are many openings, which, when has asserted himself and got his rights lights and half

SUPPLIES FROM THE TROPICS.

Gossip About and Plans for the Com-Our Dependence on the Troples for Many Necessaries. All Washington and adjacent communi New York Sun.

ties are studying the weather signs, hop A bulletin issued by the Department of ing and praying for a fine day for the ommerce and Labor shows our import inaugural festivities on Saturday next from the tropics during 1904 as \$465,671,943, or The inauguration of a president is Washto per cent of our total merchandise im ington's world's fair time, commercially ports from all countries, plus nearly \$50,000. as well as socially, and fine weather is 000 from our insular possessions. the one needful article to make the day

An analysis of Items shows that \$251,238. 51. or 56 per cent of the total, consisted of Generally speaking, inauguration weather eatables and drinkables. Onc-quarter of has become a byword and a reproach, and the whole was sugar and molasses. We fruitless efforts have been made to select bought 18,925,322 gallons of molasses and a later date. Yet the records show that 4,137,357,178 pounds of sugar, of a total value inauguration weather is not so bad. Out of \$114,191,403. Coffee imports stand second of twinty-nine inaugurations since the on the list, with 1.112,703.546 pounds, valued foundation of the republic fourteen have at \$87,942,955. We bought \$16,857,279 worth of been held under sunny skies and spring tea and \$9,730,230 worth of cocoa and choco like breezes. The record for weather late. Fruit and nuts are represented by \$24 meanness is held by Grant's second in 946.633. This includes \$5,195,989 worth of augural, March 4, 1873, when the mercury bananas, one-half of which came from Cen tral America; \$3,481,819 worth of lemons nearly all from Italy, and nearly \$5,000,000 According to present plans 200,000 visitors worth of nuts. Spices were valued at \$4,

will pour into Washington on Saturday 000,000, and the remainder of this group ap-The high-water mark will be reached pears in rice, sago, taploca, etc. about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when the Raw materials represent the next group ! suburbanites will have arrived, and as mportance. The list shows raw slik, \$56

early as 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoo 453,975, one-half of it from Japan and the easily satisfied visitors will begin to quarter from Italy: fibres, \$33,057,354, repretake their departure. The Baltimore con ented by hemp from Manila, sisal from tingent, which is always large, for the Mexico and jute from the East Indies; indimost part comes for the single day, and rubber and gutta percha, \$43,997,339, of which so does not have to grapple with the prob-

60 per cent came from Brazil; and such lem of providing itself with sleeping as items as vegetable oils, gums, cabinet woods ommodations, which is the most seriou ind cork, adding more than \$25,000,000 to the task of the outsider. In spite of the widlist. Other items of smaller valuation are and regular advertisements of the inaugu opium, feathers, lvory, dyewoods, indigo ration ceremony, people who are contem plating a first visit constantly inquire what inchona bark and sponges. The increasing demand for these wares in they must do to see it to the best advan

hown by the following table of imports: \$139.800.086 1900 \$334,590.78 1880 1890 242,383,732 297,716,578 1904

The following schedule has been pre-In value the per capita consumption pared by the committee, which covers the these articles has increased from \$3.50 ceremonies of the day, from 11 o'clock in 1870 to \$5.50 in 1904. The per capita consumpthe morning until mkinight closes the fes tion in quantity would be more difficult to estimate. Prices on nearly all such articles

have fallen greatly. In 1870 sugar was quoted at 9 to 11 cents a pound; coffee was o per cent above its present quotation, and other articles show a marked decline. While comparatively few of these articles

of the Fifth Grenadier regiment.

company the expedition.

PERSONAL NOTES.

W. S. Champ, secretary of William Zieg-

ler, promoter of the expedition of Anthony

in New York to engage two doctors to ac

Senator Platt of Conecticut belongs to

the dime novel reading class of senators

are absolutely indispensable in our domestic or our industrial economy, there would be a vigorous grumble if we had to get along without them.

stand at east front of the capitol, where President Roosevelt takes the oath of office and delivers his inaugural ad-The widow of the Grand Duke Sergius has been appointed by the czar commander

dress dress. p.m.—President returns to White House, escorted by Rough Riders and Squadron A. of New York City. p. m.—Grand parade reviewed by presi-dent in front of White House. 9 p. m.—Illumination of the city and dis-play of fireworks on ellispe south of the White House. play of fireworks on ellispe south of the White House. 30 p. m. -Doors of Pension building opened for the reception of guests to the in-augural ball.

setts, he often seeks mental relaxation in reading the yellow-backed thrillers.

censes will be issued with the stipulation

Leslie's Magazine.

Take all the cocoa and chocolate manu

On Washington's birthday Emperor William invited members of his court, as well as all the ambassadors and naval attaches, to an entertainment in the large carriage hall of the royal stables. A feature was a magic lantern exhibition illustrating life in the German navy. When Percival Landon, author of "The Opening of Thibet," accompanied Colonel

Younghusband to Lhassa, it was in the capacity of the Times correspondent, and it was to Mr. Landon that Colonel Younghsuband entrusted the first batch of dispatches to Lord Curzon in India. Mr. Landon covered the distance of 400 miles in eleven days and three hours.

led Martin W. Littleton, president of the



Fifty Years the Standard

REAM

POINTED REMARKS.

Pompous Waiter-Have you ordered. Timid Little Girl (taking her first mesl t a restaurant)-N-no, sir; but I ve re-uested.-Chicago Tribune.

Paying Teller-We'd better have our de-ective shadow that woman who was just

in here. Assistant Cashler-What makes you think she's a suspicious character? Paying Teller-She endorsed this check at the right end -Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Bjenka-I never have seen Watkyns. What sort of a fellow is he anyway? Bjones-Oh, Watkyns is the sort of man who has pillow shama on his bed from choice.-Somerville Journal.

"I see the legislature passed that law you were advocating.""Yes," answered Farmer Corntossel. "That's a start, anyhow. It's easy enough to pass a law. The next thing is to get people to pay any attention to it."-Wash-ington Star.

The stork came. Said the man: "My salary is no larger." Said the woman: "Now I shall be tied

down." Said the newspaper: "Mr. and Mrs. B-are rejoicing in the birth of a son."-Life.

Pater-My son, I find some grave charges against you in your college bills. Fillus-Ha' ha' That's a good joke dad. Why, there's nothing very expensive ex-cept that gray satin waistcoat I bought. Pater-Yes, that's the gray vest charge against you.-Cleyeland Leader.

WOULDN'T YOU!

Fiala to reach the north pole, has arrived 8 W Gillilan in Baltimore American. If you were living in Russia now-

Just now, e midst of this awful, awful row-In the In the midst of this awful, awful fow-Big row-And some flerce fellow with whiskeroons And eyes the size of a pair of moons Would come and wiggle a bomb at you And call you things till his face was blue. Then flercely tell you that you're

Wouldn't rou have a Fit. And then GIL

If you were one that they've said must die, Oh. my! And you knew pretty precisely why-Don't lie-And some wild man with his coat pulled

tight some object he hid from sight, Would keep his opticals glued on you, And steadily keep your form in view Till you drew near, then cry you're

Wouldn't you have a Fit. And then Flitt?

Representative Brownlow of Tennessee If you were General Mike Trepoffborough of Brooklyn, up to the White And marked for the next grand taking offsome fellow sneak

meat-

cards. 55 a.m.—President Roosevelt enters sen-ate chamber and is scated in front of the desk of the presiding officers. noon—The oath of office administered to vice president. Mr. Fairbanks delivers his inaugural address. 30 p. m.—Entire assemblage proceeds to stand at easy front of the cambial schemes

tivities of the inaugural ball;

Like the late Senator Hoar of Massachu-

A small army of architects and artists is aboring day and night to transform the big workaday pension building into a proper setting for the groat inaugural ball. Under the peaked roof a dozen painters swinging in the air, with only the traditional plank between them and eternity, are painting the ceiling the blue of an Italian sky, so as to give an open-air moonlight effect when the work is finished. On the third balconles big fir trees stand like so many sylvan

sentinels. They are the advance guards of an army of giant palms now on their way from Porto Rico. Another swarm of workmen are as busy as beavers at the big nitely, but there is evidence that it is not

fountain in the middle of the court. The water has been drawn and the base of the ery of weather-beaten stones. In this rock-

11 a. m.-President Roosevent leaves White house for capital, accompanied by conhouse for capital, accompanied by con-gress committee on arrangements and especially designated organizations. a. m. -Doors of senate chamber opened to high government officials, ambassa-dors and ministers to the United States. Senate galleries opened to guests with cards

tage, and, in effect, what there is to see o

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

ing Inauguration.

a success.

almost touched zero.

m.-Inaugural ball opened by President Roosevelt. At midnight all inaugural festivities will conclude.

Just to show that Washington is not the whole thing the Utah legislature will be, said that good progress has been hold a court of inquiry at St. Louis with its World's fair commission as the subject.

Now that Maxim Gorky has been banished to Riga. Russian secret service officers will probably find someone else responsible for the trouble at the capital.

demonstrating that by nature he is a mo- jected to severe punishment as an exnopolist, having recently cautioned the ample, but the government has been young men of the capital city not to satisfied to banish him rather than to talk rashiy.

While coal dealers are hoping for re- in Livonia and a place of considerable lief from railroad exactions they may forgive their customers if they express a desire for relief which may not reach the rosy hue of hope.

The cream of tartar in that speech of Senator Kearns elucidating Utah polltics was so apparent as to leave no doubt that the sour grapes had been through the wine press of politics.

Since the sultan has ordered a number of gunboats to be built in Europe it is apparent that the appearance of the American squadron in Turkish masses as does Gorky and his influence waters created more fear than admiration.

Four California senators have been expelled for alleged "grafting" and this give his views to the people if he should before trial in the criminal courts. How desire to do so, but even in banishment does || at scuate know that the gentlehis influence will not be wholly lost. men were not perfectly protected by a What he has already impressed upon the legal technicality? minds of the Russian masses is inerad-

Umaha is forging ahead in the establishment of educational institutions. A manual training school for dentists is the very latest project, and all that remains to be done is to find the victims conclusion of the war in the far east for the incipient tooth carpenters.

After the tax assessing and tax collecting branches of municipal and county goveruments shall have been of Japanese which, if permitted to conmerged we shall be wondering why we did not have foresight enough to have merged these offices ten years ago.

Some of the Iowa "tariff rippers" are more angry at Congressman Hepburn since he declared himself in harmony with President Roosevelt's railroad rate ideas than they were when they complained that he was in the opposition.

A St. Louis grain merchant says that some form of rebate by railroad companies has been in existence in the grain trade for thirty-five years. This is not surprising as the seed must have been planted long ago to have produced such an abundant crop at this time,

A bill to relieve persons from paying for the work of industrial and commerfor newspapers, ungazines and other cial upbuilding and that the governpublications has been introduced in the ment will take measures to keep its lower house of the Nebraska jegislature. people at home. If successful in the Why not insert the word "afl" into the war Japan will reach out for commerbill and convert the newspaper offices cial conquest and in the development of into benevolent educational institutions? her industries there will be a demand for surprise found her in a perfectly healthy dividual greed.

ing recognition than to pave the way urgent demand now is in regard to the for the merger of these two cities and industrial and commercial interests. thus lay the foundation for the Greater Omaha that is bound to come. THE BANISHED GORK F.

There has been widespread interest in the case of Maxim Gorky, the Russian peasant author, who was thrown into prison on the charge of inciting the workmen of St. Petersburg to revolt. Governor Vardaman of Mississippi is It was expected that he would be sub-

the ways of civilization. It can fairly

made in some directions and the most

claim-a claim that has been rejected by three or four legislatures and thrown them. out by the supreme court-he will be enput him in a dungeon. Riga, to which titled to retirement on full pay. he has been banished, is a Russlan port

Omaha and South Omaha may not be industrial and commercial importance. ready to consolidate forthwith, but they Gorky as a novelist has attained a ought to be in position to do vogue almost unprecedented among Russo whenever the people of both cities sian authors, his portrayals of the life reach of the Russian peasant, as set forth in laws of material his writings, being more striking than pended. Omaha and South Omaha will anything that has preceded them. He surely be under one municipal govern-

is a socialist of the radical class and ment before the next federal census is having sprung from the peasantry he taken in 1910. is regarded throughout Russia as their advocate, champion and guide. No

people had, so to speak, "laid down" in other man except Tolstoy holds so strong their terminal taxation movement. The a place in the heart of the Russian mere presentation of a bill to the legislature does not mean much-several bills with the working classes is unequalled. have been introduced in the past, but Doubtless at Riga he will be under the without accomplishing tangible results. strictest surveillance of the authorities. The only way to make headway in this so that he will have no opportunity to movement is to keep everiastingly at it.

that point.

ratification by a majority of the voters

of each city. The present legislature can

do few things to entitle it to more last-

Tom Kennard's \$10,000 relief bill is

making prodigious progress. In his

prime Tom was reputed to be the slick-

est lobbyist in Lincoln, next to the late

Bill Stout, and if he succeeds in bunco-

ing the legislature into legitimizing his

Unless all

growth are sus-

the

ages.

The solution of the problem of charer making and charter revision lies in the adoption of a constitutional amendment giving cities the right to frame their own charters and adopt and amend

them by vote of their own citizens without waiting for the aid or consent of any legislature whatever.

> Taking Long Green Chances. Brooklyn Eagle.

none. Yet a magnificent courage is shown

Solace for the Left. New York Tribune Congress sometimes shows a delicate

ense of consideration. This year's river and harbor bill contains an appropriation for the improvement of Esopus creek

> The Kansas Way. Philadelphia Press.

to follow Kansas in the establishment of state oil refineries. If properly man aged they can no doubt be made successful. country in general that they should not be made dependent on the Standard Oil trust

Dread of Surgical Operatious.

some things besides blood po oning that are calculated to make people dread a major surgical operation. For nstance, a Chicago surgeon, now dead, operated on a woman and left his forceps n her when he closed the wound, necessituting another operation a year later. Now the news comes from New York that at the Polyclinic hospital a woman's body was opened and the surgeon to his

The man hailed from Arkansas and wooed hidden in magnificent flowers and ferns, an Indiana maiden. After gaining her will be as fairy-like and beautiful as though heart, or, at least, her consent to marry wrought by the wish of an Aladdin. him, the girl decided she would not marry

him. The man from Arkansas was no accustomed to double dealing, and he came ball, for man or woman, costs \$5, and anyfrom a state where men look out for their one may buy them until the morning before rights in one way or another. He went the ball. With each ticket goes a fine instraight to the court, and, to the credit augural souvenir book, containing portraits of the judge, he was awarded \$400 dam and sketches of the president and vice president and a music and dance program. Not every man has the bravado of the and for \$1 extra anyone may purchase a

Arkansan and not every justice is as fair supper ticket. as the one in Indiana, but it is gratifying In addition to the 500 or 600 private carto notice that a good example has been riages which will approach and depart from set and that men as well as women may a specially designated entrance and exit get their rights if once they insist upon no hired vehicle will be permitted near the pension building except those to whose drivers or owners 2,000 special police li-

STATE'S POLICE POWER.

of a \$5 fare for the night, and these hired Broad Principles Laid Down by the carriages, being compelled to approach and Federal Supreme Court. depart from designated doors, will be under New York Tribune. police supervision, designed to prevent ex-

The United States supreme court handed tortion or disorder. down a decision the other day which tends in a measure to confirm and enlarge the The first inaugural ball in Washington police powers of the states. The case was the Madison function, March 4, 1809. ruled on involved the validity th A writer in Century magazine says of it: Massachusetts compulsory vaccination law "Four hundred guests, as all the contem-This law authorized the health authorities poraneous accounts agree, gathered at the in the cities and towns of Massachusetts first Inauguration ball, which took place on to frame and enforce compulsory vaccinathe evening of Saturday, March 4, 1809, at tion regulations. An aggrieved citizen who Mr. Long's hotel on Capitol hill, in celebraheld that the liberty guaranteed him under tion of the accession to the presidency of It looks as if the Real Estate exchange the federal constitution was infringed by James Madison. Each of the three presia summons to appear and have his arm dents who had preceded him in office had scraped brought a suit to have the state been permitted to close the day of his law declared unconstitutional. In disinauguration by going early to bed. Gen. missing the appeal the supreme court. Washington and John Adams had been inthrough Justice Harlan, declared that no augurated at temporary capitols, and rights of life, liberty or property were Thomas Jefferson would have rebelled abridged through the exercise by Massaagainst a ceremony plainly modeled upon chusetts of an undoubted police function the customs of royalty; but when Madivaccination was a measure Compulsory son's inauguration came the new Federal resorted to to safeguard public health City had been a visible fact for nine In enforcing police and sanitary regulayears and was determined to assert a right tions the state had to be presumed to to enjoy itself, even if in doing so it folact in the general interest, and unless some lowed a habit always hitherto associated clear abuse of private rights was shown with the celebration of the coronation of the federal government could not invade kings the domain of local authority. In the

"Royal customs were really the only ones court's view compulsory vaccination was the people knew, for every American in a legitimate police precaution, and the Washington over 32 years of age had been state of Massachusetts violated no constitutional restriction in passing a law inborn a subject of a king, and the new order of things had not given birth to new ideas tended to lessen the dangers of smallpox of how to manifest rejoicing. Moreover, if ontagion. This decision has a special interest for the method chosen seems to some to have been an imitation of monarchical customs. New York in that it bears more or less they should reflect, in extenuation, that if directly on lifigation in progress here to is an instinct of man to co-equal with his ullify the state tenement house law. The feeling the sensation of pleasure to show interests which are seeking to upset that

his joy by dancing. So an official ball law are preparing, it is said, to take an appeal to the federal supreme court on closed the day of Madison's inauguration. the ground that the new tenement house and has closed the inauguration day of regulations constitute an abuse of state every president who has succeeded him." police authority and infringe individual rights guaranteed by the constitution. In Cost of the Dosing Habit.

delivering the compulsory vaccination opinion. Justice Harlan somewhat qualified its application by saying that not be construed as a deit must

factured in this country in a year. Add all the blacking and bluing, the flavoring, eision to grant no relief in cases in which the police powers of a state were abused and extracts and the axle grease. Take next a year's product of that beet sugar o the injury of an individual. But from industry which was important enough to the broad principle laid down that the hold up a great treaty for two years in state has a natural right to protect health the congress of the United States. Throw It is to the interest of the people of the and enforce reasonable sanitary regulations, it seems easy to deduce authority on all the glue, the refined lard, the castor oil, the perfumes and cosmetics, and for the restrictions imposed on tenement nouse construction for the protection of the kindling wood. Finally put on the public health. If the state can compel of the pile the entire output of ink and the individual to submit to vaccination. mucilage. The total value of this ac cumulation will still be less than that of seems equally competent for it to forbid the building or maintenance of tene year's product of what we call "paten ments which serve as a breeding ground modicines. for contamination and disease. value of "patent medicines" produced in 074 menace to public sanitation can be checked. this country annually at \$59,611,335. As the why cannot the other? It is reassuring average profit is about one-third, this to find the supreme court taking a view neans that the sum paid over the retail of the scope of the state's police druggists' counters, taking no account of power under which the community's right to proncreased consumption in the last four tection against sanitary abuses cannot be jeopardized by Individual obstinacy or in-

Each admission ticket to the inaugural

carefully. "Littleton is the person who made the nominating speech for Judge Parker at the St. Louis convention."

borough of Brooklyn, up to the white House and presented him to President Rooseveit. "Mr. President," he said, "I want you to know the man who did more for you in the last campaign than any for you in the last campaign than any for you in the last campaign that any for you here the provide the p asked the president, looking Littleton over Wouldn't you throw a "Why," Brownlow replied,

Fit. And then Gif? Just fairly Flitt? Nit?



Overflow of radiators on the second floor of our store Saturday night forced the water through the ceiling-causing considerable loss-particularly in our hat department-while a great many were utterly ruined. There were others, but slightly wet and these are the hats-we place on sale

Wednesday Morning

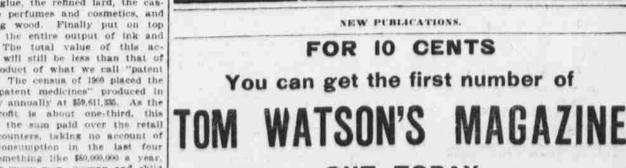
your choice of the entire lot of soft and stiff hats for



these hats sold for \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00.

Not a Poor One Among Them. Browning King & @

R. S. WILCOX, Mgr.



OUT TODAY

years, is something like \$50,000,000 a year about \$1 for every man, woman and child

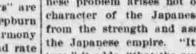
in the country.

Celorado and Oklahoma are in a fair way

for their supply of refined oil.

Chicago Chronicle.

sound reason for fearing a Japanese "invasion." Our judgment is that when the war is ended there will be needed in Japan all the remaining able-bodied men



icable.

true," it adds, "that the number of Japa-

FEAR JAPANESE INVASION.

sion on the Pacific coast that after the

there will be a flood of emigration from

Japan to the United States. The San

Francisco Chronicle expresses this feel-

ing, saying that there is now an inroad

tinue, will prove far more dangerous

than any of our other race problems.

It remarks that the gravity of the Japa-

There appears to be some apprehen-

nese now in America is not sufficiently large to constitute a danger, but it is a most prolific race and if permitted will

nese problem arises not only from the character of the Japanese coolie, but from the strength and assertiveness of the Japanese empire. "It is of course

within a few years have a great representation in the United States."

We do not believe that there is any

The proportion of microbes in our money s this: Paper, 170,000; nickel, 40,000; copper, by most people in accepting paper