THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of February, 1905, was as follows:

1	27,650	15	27,920
2	27,500	16	27,880
3	28,000	17	28,[illegible]00
4	30,300	18	30,[illegible]50
5	30,100	19	30,[illegible]00
6	27,710	20	27,[illegible]50
7	27,630	21	27,[illegible]50
8	27,800	22	27,540
9	29,470	23	27,540
10	27,730	24	28,180
11	30,310	25	30,130
12	30,430	26	30,150
13	27,600	27	27,740
14	27,850	28	27,720

Total	799,530
Less unsold copies	10,461
Net total sales	789,069
Daily average	28,181

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of March, 1905.
(Seal) M. B. HUNGATE,
Notary Public.

Colonel Bryan does not need that $50,000 of the Bennett estate anyway.

This is carnival week in Russia, but the real celebration is taking place in Tokio.

In the interval the firemen's two-shift bill appears to have been lost in the shuffle.

Kentucky is now complaining of too much water. Evidently the mint beds are flooded.

South Omaha's success with its petition in boots will probably lead it to send its next petition on horseback.

Perhaps another reason for almost universal sympathy with Japan is because the grippe is supposed to have originated in Russia.

That vacancy in the city council still continues unfilled, but the city government goes right on doing business at the old stand.

Neither Adams nor Peabody takes to the idea of making a third person governor of Colorado. Nothing strange about this, though.

Honolulu has decided that Mrs. Stanford was the victim of murder, but it will remain for California to place the guilt and prosecute the culprit.

When he hears that he is to be recalled General Kouropatkin may wonder whether he is required to take the Russian army back with him.

In deciding that there should be no limit to the arguments in the Chadwick hearing the judge pays a fine tribute to the feminine quantity in the case.

The prowess of civilization has again been vindicated. A company of Indian girls has been bested at basket ball by a Young Woman's Christian association group.

Kansas objects to the report of Commissioner Garfield on the Beef trust, but its heartfelt expression will come when Mr. Rockefeller shows how little he is making on each gallon of oil.

With 25 per cent of the fusionists in the legislature voting with the railroads on the terminal taxation question, the public will have a hard time swallowing the assurance that the fusionists are the only simon pure anti-railroad bunch in existence.

Connecticut is now talking of political grafters. It has always been thought that residents of that state were too busy selling wooden nutmegs and similar devices to unwary residents of other commonwealths to engage in questionable deals at home.

The new Omaha charter bill makes only ninety-two pages of printed matter. Even at that it is an improvement in point of bulk over several that have gone before it, but people will be satisfied only if it proves to be an improvement in quality also.

There are still several short strips of streets within the 3,000-foot radius of the court house, which the city council has a right to order paved without waiting for the abutting property owners to present petitions. This year ought to see all the gaps in the paved area of the business center of town completely closed.

The fact that the people of Omaha voted down a proposed bond issue for a municipal electric light plant last fall is no proof that they will be opposed to a municipal lighting plant for all time to come. Whatever contracts for street lighting may be entered into by the city, it should keep in mind the possibility of the city making and furnishing its own street illumination in the not distant future.

EAENTS IN THE FAR EAST.

News from the war arena of the mighty movements of massive armies contending for the mastery of Manchuria has aroused the whole civilized world to a realization that a turning point of the Russo-Japanese conflict has been reached.

Ever since the fall of Port Arthur the eyes of war spectators have been riveted on the hill country to the north, awaiting the yielding of the weather to the point that would permit of field operations, sure that the contest would be renewed there between the opposing land forces, and at the same time expecting further Japanese victories.

The results seem to have been quite in keeping with expectations. The Japanese generals have again proved their unquestioned superiority in stratagem and manouver, and the Japanese soldiery has proved itself again invincible in combat and incomparable in military spirit and discipline. On the other hand, the Russians have again demonstrated that their leaders are unequal to their task and the rank and file wanting in the inspiration that is necessary to success.

The occupation of Mukden and the rout of the Kouropatkin column points to the early expulsion of the Russians altogether from Manchuria—an achievement that would doubtless satisfy the Japanese could they have guaranties for the future against Russian attempts at reoccupation.

Under ordinary conditions of war, the events of the past few days in the far east would be the certain forerunners of negotiations for peace, but Russia is confronted with no ordinary conditions. Humiliating peace with Japan might be only a choice of evils—in fact continuing the war and suing for peace must appear to be almost equally hazardous to the czar and his advisers.

The constant succession of reverses before the Japanese, however, cannot fail to have their natural effect. They are at once fuel for the war fever in Japan and a damper upon the ardor of the Russians. Above all they strengthen the Japanese still further in the estimation of the other nations, from whom the pressure for peace must grow stronger.

The latest exploits of Japan have won the admiration of the world and should lead to speedy peace. That, at any rate, is the wish and prayer of one and all.

AS TO FOREIGN RELATIONS.

There is no more important question affecting the future welfare of the United States than that which has reference to our foreign relations, particularly in a commercial way. The problem of what we are going to do with our foreign trade interests is unquestionably the most important question that confronts the country today and upon its wise answer will depend to a large extent our future success as an industrial and commercial nation. It is one of the most serious problems with which we have to deal and we must not for a moment flatter ourselves that it can be dealt with carelessly or upon any other than a sound and sensible business basis.

There are certain well-established trade principles that we must recognize and unless we do this we shall certainly as a consequence lose some of the trade we now enjoy. One of these essential principles was pointed out by Mr. McKinley in his last great admonition to the American people and it ought to be remembered and carefully considered by his countrymen. He said: "We must not repose in fancied security that we can forever sell and buy little or nothing. If such a thing were possible it would not be best for us or for those with whom we deal. We should take from our customers such of their products that we can use without harm to our industries and labor. * * * What we produce beyond our domestic consumption must have a vent abroad. The excess must be relieved through a foreign outlet and we should sell everywhere we can and buy wherever the buying will enlarge our sales and productions and thereby make a greater demand for home labor."

That was the view of one of the greatest advocates of protection to American industries and labor that this country has ever had and his counsel, uttered only a few years ago, ought to be still remembered and honored by the American people. So far as our foreign relations are concerned they are in a political way most satisfactory, but commercially they can be very materially improved and this can be done by following out the McKinley idea, the wisdom of which is universally recognized.

THE HOME RULE AMENDMENTS.

Two resolutions for constitutional amendments providing for home rule for Nebraska municipalities are pending in the legislature.

One introduced in the house by Representative Foster simply confers upon the legislature authority by appropriate legislation to vest the inhabitants of cities with the power to frame and adopt their own system of local government, the only condition being that such charters, or amendments of charters already adopted, shall not go into effect until they have been ratified by the voters of the city.

The other amendment, which has been fathered by Representative McMullen in the house and by Senator Thomas in the senate, goes into greater detail as to the method by which the right of municipal home rule shall be exercised. It provides for a charter commission of twenty-one freeholders to prepare and formulate the charter, which is to be submitted then to the qualified electors at a general or special election, and if ratified, to supersede any existing charter. Charter amendments on this plan are to be proposed by petition of 10 per cent of the voters, requiring the mayor and council to submit them at the next election, while complete charter revision may be had at any time by a new charter commission likewise upon petition of 10 per cent of the voters of the city.

The main difference between these two proposals is that the first would await enabling legislation before any city could take advantage of it, while the second would be self-operative without the intervention of the legislature. There is something to be said in favor of each, but the divergence of the two plans should not be allowed to stand in the way of agreement upon one of them by those lawmakers who are friendly to municipal home rule.

The detachment of municipal charter making from the duties of the legislature ought to appeal as much to the representatives of districts which contain no cities of importance as to the city representatives because it will remove from the successive sessions of the legislature a subject of purely local concern to which the members have always given scant and grudging attention. The recognition of the principle of municipal home rule, however, should be the determining factor. The people of the cities should be allowed to frame and adopt their own charters not only to make the will of the majority effective, but to prevent them from having their charters periodically torn to pieces by legislative enactment without their consent and often against their wishes.

PUBLICITY WILL NOT HURT.

One point the Beef trust report of Commissioner Garfield most emphasizes and one point that seems to have evoked little or no comment, is that publicity is not necessarily harmful to big business corporations. In the case of the great packing houses, the report of the government investigation far from discrediting the packers with the public, is actually being used by them to rebut evidence upon which public prejudice has been built, and while the report is not being accepted unequivocally on all sides, it still serves rather to allay rather than incite popular antagonism to the alleged trust.

Is this not a practical answer to the objections that have been raised against publicity as part of the program of trust regulation? If a corporation is being conducted legitimately and according to law, without fraud either upon its shareholders its employes, its patrons, or the public generally, what has it to lose by having the truth known? Would not an assurance of its sound financial condition and an endorsement of its business methods in reporting to the government and withstanding its tests of inspection be a valuable asset of such a corporation? Would not the necessity of passing muster with the government inspector bring those corporations whose managers were inclined to depart from the path of conservatism back to stable methods? Would not the only corporations to suffer by publicity be those of questionable solvency or lawless operations—corporations that ought to be restricted for the protection of the public?

The apprehension of bad effects from corporate publicity is surely not well founded. Such publicity has been the saving clause of our national bank system for more than forty years and publicity as proposed would likewise be of inestimable benefit to other corporate concerns inviting investment of the general public in its stock and transacting business in which the public has an interest.

Governor Mickey has exercised his privilege of introducing a bill into the legislature after the forty-day limit has expired. The governor will also reserve the right to have the last say on bills that come to him for action after the sixty-day limit has expired and the lawmakers have shut up shop and gone home.

The president is said to be dissatisfied with his Panama canal commissioners. It must be admitted that the recent investigation by congress showed that some of the members had begun to realize their opportunities rather early without even the excuse of precedent to fall back upon.

Members of the lower house of the Nebraska legislature are trying to repress the orators in that body by a five-minute rule. If the five-minute limit is established the office of speaker will resolve itself into a position of timekeeper and a referee may be needed later.

It is adding insult to the injury of repeated news of Russian defeat for Muscovites at Paris to announce that Kouropatkin's retreat is the result of a settled plan. Should he be forced to surrender we will doubtless be told that that too is part of the prearranged plan.

Striking Primary Lessons.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The statement has frequently been made that war is a great educator. In the course of time it is barely possible that Russia will be able to get out of the primary department.

When Doctors Disagree.
Baltimore American.

As an offset to the osterization of men over 60 comes Dr. Sperry of Ohio, who holds that men can live in health and activity to the age of 150. As theory is one of the few free things besides the atmosphere in which people can indulge to their heart's content, sexagenarians can take their choice of either extreme.

Hatching a New Trust.
Philadelphia Press.

A Pneumatic Tube trust has been projected, with a New Jersey permit to waylay and despoil the government of the United States whenever it shall seriously undertake the installation of an underground service for expediting mail delivery in cities.

The growing restiveness of the people because of the exactions of artificial monopolies does not appear in the least to daunt the effort of promoters. As soon as a new business is developed for the supply of any human want a new trust is hatched in New Jersey to take charge of the infant undertaking, float it upon the sea of speculation and gather an unearned and anticipatory harvest.

Paper Trust's Denial.
New York Herald.

In reply to the suit brought by the government against the Western Paper trust—more than a score of companies doing business through one agent—the defendants admit the main fact of an agreement by which the General Paper company is the exclusive sales agent for all. They deny, however, that this company restricts the output or arbitrarily fixes prices, and, above all, that any power has been conferred on the General Paper company which would enable it to restrain interstate trade or commerce. In view of the admitted facts and of those that are matter of general knowledge, it would seem rather a difficult task to convince the court that this combination is not an oppressive trust.

THE NEW SENATE.

Changes in the Composition of the Present Body.
Baltimore American.

The senate, though a continuous body, undergoes changes in its composition every two years. The session which began yesterday shows some difference in the personnel of the members, though not as much as might be inferred from the fact that a third of them have been recently chosen. Only nine of the senators are absolutely new men in that body, the south especially having returned or reelected its representatives, and the east having largely done the same. While there are two vacancies, both of which, if filled at all, will be filled in all probability by republicans, the present political complexion of the body does not differ from that which prevailed prior to March 4. Montana sends a republican in place of a democrat, which is offset by a democrat in the place of a republican from Maryland. These are the only political changes which have yet occurred.

The charge often made that the senate is a club of millionaires is not strengthened by the latest additions. None of the new members can plead guilty to the charge of vast wealth, and some of those who are supposed to have it have retired. The senate as now composed appears to be stronger in the age and ability of its members, there being more young men, and the latter possessing both youth and general experience of an important nature. This is especially gratifying, for that body has of late been made the target for much severe criticism, much of which has seemed to be justified.

There was a period in American history when the senate overshadowed every other part of the government, when, in fact, it bore an importance in public estimation far beyond the functions actually imposed upon it by the constitution. This was occasioned to some extent by the distinguished galaxy of statesmen who were members of the body, though this would not have given the senate such pre-eminence had not questions arisen of the most profound importance which required for their solution that particular kind of ability and statesmanship. When these questions were no longer at issue the importance of the senate appeared to decline and the public concluded that the quality of the members had declined likewise. This was only a half truth. There have always been great men in the senate, but not as many sometimes as at other times. If such a thing is conceivable, public opinion appears to work automatically and to send a sufficient supply when great men are needed and to relax its efforts when there is no special need of them.

There seems to be a special need at this time. The senate is a very important part of the machinery of government. It has its functions clearly outlined by the constitution, and its action is entitled to the same consideration as the action of any other branch of the government, all deriving their powers from the same instrument. It will have a serious part to play during the next two years, and it behooves the younger members to push to the front and help mould the character of the body.

BEEF TRUST BENEVOLENCE.

A Down East View of Commissioner Garfield's Report.
Boston Transcript.

When Congressman Lorimer of Chicago predicted that Commissioner Garfield would have to report that the Beef trust was making very small profits, not more than 2½ per cent at the outside, the public was disposed to treat his figures with scorn; but the official statement comes to close to them that we may assume that the congressman did not make an overclaim to familiarity with the trust's methods of bookkeeping. It is reasonable to suppose that the packers have reduced their business to the most economical and effective terms. They permit nothing to go to waste. They utilize every ounce of the animal, even the tufts of hair in the ears being made into paint brushes, and the knuckle joints into buttons, and were it not for all these by-products, declared the congressman, there would be little, if any, profit in the business.

The trust now has the great advantage of an official declaration, based upon a doubtless careful investigation, that these representations were substantially correct. For the time being, at least, that combination stands in the position of a public benefactor. It has the power to furnish a great food staple at the lowest possible price, and has apparently employed it for the benefit of the people. True, the report admits that large profits have been made on the private car lines, but it is careful to point out that this has made very little difference with the price of the trust products to the consumer. It is apparent from all this that the government has not taken the part of a prosecuting attorney in this investigation. It has admitted all evidence at its face value. It does not find the business over-capitalized; in short, the report is little less than a vindication upon every point at issue.

With the government acting in such an impartial spirit, the great combinations have little reason to make objections to the tendency to closer supervision of their operations. The packers have not been in so comfortable a position in years as now, and doubtless they would be glad to have the situation remain just as it is. But that is hardly possible. There are some things that still excite popular suspicion. The profits upon the business do not seem to account for the great personal fortunes that have been drawn from it. Congressman Lorimore referred to some of the great merchants who would not be satisfied with less than 10 per cent profit on their operations, and probably made nearer 20 or 30. But how is it that at these high figures in the instances quoted, the acquisition of wealth does not progress faster than in the beef business with its 2 per cent of profit?

The public makes its deductions from broad, general facts, and it will doubtless take more than the commissioner's report to uproot its conclusions. But if that report is substantially correct, what is the government going to do about it? If the Beef trust is really a public benefactor, even though technically a violator of federal law, can national authority afford to embarrass its operations and raise the price of meat to the consumer? It is the burden of living against which the latter inveighs; about details and technicalities he does not concern himself. There is doubtless a general feeling that there is something under or behind all this that has not yet been disclosed. The protest has been too loud and too universal to be thus easily silenced.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The crisis in the political relations between Sweden and Norway is developing with an impressive rapidity, and according to the latest reports there is something more than a possibility that it may result in war. Although the existing trouble is of long standing, it first became acute a few weeks ago, when King Oscar II, upon the plea of failing health, but really, as it is supposed, because he had grown weary of a difficult and thankless task, abdicated in favor of his son.

One of the first acts of the duke of Wermland, thus constituted prince regent, was to send a communication to the committee of the Storthing which had the controverted questions under consideration in which, after urging the members of that committee to keep the welfare of Norway, and that only, under their eyes, he went on to express the opinion that the welfare of Norway depended upon the maintenance of the union with Sweden, and he therefore urged the committee in emphatic terms to take no action by which that union would be imperiled. This advice seems to have been resented as an unwarranted interference on the part of the sovereign with Norwegian affairs, and the resignation of the Norwegian ministry has precipitated a situation whose issue remains in doubt.

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France has not found in its Russian alliance all that it hoped from it, and the weakness abroad and at home developed by that power, when put to the test, has been a surprise and a grave disappointment to it. It is as if in making the alliance the republic had bought a gold brick. But it is hardly so bad as that, and has had numerous advantages. The London Statist says that before France entered into this alliance it was isolated from the world. There was such estrangement between itself and Italy that Italy, through fear of its neighbor beyond the Alps, entered into the triple alliance. At the same time there was much friction between France and England, and the relations between Spain and the republic were far from satisfactory. Now the entente cordiale has been established between England and France, and an exceedingly good understanding has been brought about with Italy. And, lastly, France has apparently satisfied Spain in regard to Morocco. Instead, then, of being isolated from all the world and estranged from all its neighbors, it is now on excellent terms with all of them except Germany. Consequently, the temporary disablement of Russia does not affect it so seriously as at first might appear.

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The Italian railway employes are fertile in expedients to secure concessions which might be procured by a strike, if strikes were lawful on the Italian railroads. In Italy railway strikes are prohibited under heavy penalties, so that dissatisfied employes must resort to other devices to enforce their demands. The Italian railway men decided to nag the traveling public, and thereby force concessions, by obeying the railway regulations too literally. As an employe cannot be punished justly for strictly following rules, it is difficult to discover a way to discipline him. The ticket sellers compel passengers to tender the precise amount of fare, as required by the rules, strictly interpreted. This causes exasperating delays. The offices are closed promptly at five minutes before the time fixed for the departure of the trains, whereas formerly a little grace was allowed. Baggage is scrupulously examined and if it exceeds ever so little the quantity allowed the passenger is held up and probably misses his train. Obsolete rules have suddenly been revived if they delay travel. The freight business is also obstructed by all sorts of perfectly regular but annoying expedients. The tactics resorted to have not been very successful, and the self-imposed duties of the men engaged in the lawful strike have lengthened their hours of labor.

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An occasional Russian correspondent of the London Times, discussing the question whether political or economic causes had most to do with the recent upheaval in St. Petersburg and other large cities, gives an interesting review of the recent growth of political organization in the czar's dominions. The first Russian labor association was formed at St. Petersburg ten or twelve years ago, under the name of "Union of Struggle for the Emancipation of the Working Classes." There were in the early days of the movement only 150 to 200 members; but they were all active agitators. They carried on a vigorous propaganda among the artisans of the capital, from whom they obtained subscriptions. Their annual budget soon rose to some 20,000 rubles. Students and other outsiders became interested in the association and helped to collect funds for it. This had to be done with the greatest circumspection. Balls and other festivals were organized, but even this was dangerous, as the police kept strict watch over the treasurers of students' balls. Sometimes money was collected nominally to help some struggling artist, a starving family, or a poor female student dying of consumption. Branches of the union were established in Moscow, Kieff, Ekaterinoslaff and a few other towns. But the connection between the various groups was very slight as regular intercommunciation was practically impossible.

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A measure of native discontent is apprehended on account of a kind of pan-Ethiopian notion which has spread among the black tribes of South Africa, impelling them to assert their pretensions to independence and nationality. It seems to have been originally an importation from America and to have come in with those who, under the guise of missionaries, have taken it on themselves to preach the doctrine of Africa for the African races. The propaganda has sown and is still sowing seeds of discontent among the native tribes, and serves to perpetuate restless and unsettled notions among them. If a great leader of their race were to arise capable of overcoming the mutual jealousies of the various tribes and uniting them in common action, the movement toward Ethiopianism might assume formidable aspects, but no such tribal or national deliverer has yet appeared. The movement so far signifies merely a spirit of native unrest and vague discontent, which under certain circumstances might become dangerous, but which will probably blow over, as similar moods of black inquietude have done in the past ever since the white colonist appeared.

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Spain is gradually waking up to the consciousness that is is better off than it was before the war, and that to have cut loose from its troublesome and unprofitable colonial possessions was the most prosperous thing that could have happened to it. Its domestic industries are reviving; its factories at Bilboa and Barcelona and other points are more active than they have ever been before, and there are everywhere signs of a genuine industrial awakening, such as Spain has not known for many a generation. It harbors no grudge against us on account of the late war and its territorial losses. On the contrary it has come to regard both not as a calamity, but as a blessing in disguise. It is gratifying that the wounds of war have healed so readily and that the proud and valiant and interesting old nation, set in the front of such a glowing historic background, has accepted its situation with so much good sense and dignity and is turning its various resources to such excellent account.

A Political Definition.
Minneapolis Journal.

A legislative peach, dear reader, is a member who always has a pair on questions that are too ripe to be picked.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

Ex-Senator Pettigrew is spouting loud and long for Roosevelt and his policies.

A bill to abolish open gambling in Nevada has been introduced in the legislature and the author was living at last accounts.

Prohibition was making some headway in the Texas legislature until an indiscreet booster pulled an original package. Trouble started on the spot.

As yet there is no visible evidence of the effect of the deluge of prayer poured out in Philadelphia for the salvation of the mayor. He is doing business in the $20,000,000 city hall and refuses to see the error of his ways.

Kansas City tried to put on a new charter suit one day this week, but the fellows who hate innovations and restrictions rallied at the polls and ripped it up the back. The so-called "good citizens" staid at home.

Governor Hamy of Indiana, refuses to appoint any man to office who drinks intoxicants, even if he does not drink to excess. It is going to be tough for politicians to ask for transfers from the band wagon to the water wagon.

By a vote of 126 to 83 the Massachusetts House of Representatives has refused so to amend the "semicolon" law as to permit licensed innholders to sell liquor until midnight. For the present, 11 o'clock will continue to be the curfew hour for thirst in good old Boston.

The Michigan legislature last week named a baby by concurrent resolution. The father of the child is representative William J. Stannard. The infant will be called Theodore Warner Stannard, in honor of the president of the United States and Governor Warner of Michigan.

Indiana has enacted a cigarette law, to take effect June 1, the result of which will be watched with interest. No person can directly or indirectly manufacture, sell, exchange or give away or keep in his possession a cigarette or cigarette paper or wrappers. The punishment is severe for violating the law and extends to imprisonment.

John Nolan of Brookline Mass., was removed from the mail carrier service for some unmentioned reason. Then Mr. Nolan got busy and touched of a happy thought. A plea for reinstatement, backed by photographs of himself, wife and fifteen little Nolans, was filed with President Roosevelt. Mr. Nolan got his job and the tribe of Nolan is correspondingly jubilant.

The campaign for mayor of Chicago is turning on the question of municipal ownership of the street railways. Democrats favor the proposition; republicans oppose. One of the developments of the campaign is the resignation of Joseph Medill Patterson, as managing editor of the Chicago Tribune to take the stump for Judge Dunne democratic nominee. Meanwhile the Tribune under control of Mr. Patterson senior, is supporting Mr. Harlan, the republican nominee.

ONE NEBRASKA KNOCKER.

Scouts the 99-Cent Profit Claim of the Beef Trust Report.
Washington Post.

"I am engaged in the killing of beef cattle myself in a small way, and so when I read the recent government report on the Beef trust, I didn't know whether to laugh or cuss," said Mr. J. E. Minor of Nebraska.

"This report speaks of average profit per head of cattle handled by the combine as being 99 cents. Here's richness for you. But why not have added the extra cent? It would not have sounded quite so much like a bargain counter mark down. There isn't a small local dealer in the land who buys steers for dressing and selling to retailers that will not admit, if he is honest, that his profits in each carcass will amount to from $5 to $8, and oftentimes more. It will do this even in my section of the country, where we make nothing out of the hair, horns, hoofs, and other by-products that the big Chicago fellows make to balance the expense of handing the cattle.

"The idea of 99 cents per head as in average profit to the combine is so supremely preposterous that it seems strange it could be seriously promulgated as a document fathered by any department of this government. Among western producers of cattle it will awaken lively indignation. If Washington can't give us more reliable statistics than this it would be better not to furnish any."

Fifty Years the Standard

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Made from pure cream of tartar derived from grapes.

FLASHES OF FUN.

Her—Why do you prefer hotel food to my cooking?

Him—At a hotel I can always look at the menu and see what I'm eating.—Cleveland Leader.

"Don't you feel foolish peddling these nonsensical toys?" asked the man of severe ideals.

"Yes," answered the street fakir, "I feel rather foolish. But what do you think of the people who buy 'em?"—Washington Star.

"Say, boss," began the beggar, "I'm outer work an—"

"See here," interrupted Goodart, "I gave you 50 cents last week."

"Well, yer've earned more since, ain't yer?"—Philadelphia Ledger.

Bjones—How did Jackson acquire his reputation for unusual insight and sagacity?

Psmith—He has a habit of saying, "By George, that's so! I never thought of that before!"—Chicago Tribune.

Wifey—John, in your sleep last night you said, "It's after 1 o'clock; try the side door."

John—Well, I meant Jones' auto. You know this year's model has a side entrance.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

"I noticed you grimacing while I was making my after dinner speech. Was that an old story I told?"

"Old story! It will be sixty years next Saturday since that story entered the old jokes' home, and they are going to chloroform it promptly at high noon!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

CHARGE OF THE BARGAIN BRIGADE.

Leslie's Weekly.

Half a league, half a league,
Half a league onward!
Quick to the bargain sale
Rushed the Six Hundred.
"Forward, female brigade!
Charge the dress goods," she said.
To the department store
Surged the Six Hundred.

"Forward, female brigade!"
Was there a soul dismayed?
Hopeful, but yet afraid
Counters were plundered!
Theirs not to make reply,
Theirs but to dress and fly;
Theirs only but to try
To get there first or die!
Quick to that bargain sale
Tore the Six Hundred!

Silks to the right of them,
Ginghams to left of them,
Linens before them,
Floor walkers wondered!
Quizzing the tired clerks,
(You know just how it works),
Pawing with frantic jerks.
Remnants all sundered.
Bravely they rushed and well,
Hither and yon, pell-mell,
Without a breathing spell,
Crazy Six Hundred.

Flashed fingers here and there
Snapping up bargains rare,
Each seeming not to care
That the clerks wondered.
Right down the line they broke,
Grabbed remnants—holy smoke!
Bargain sales are no joke!
Every one blundered.
Fought for the choicest goods,
Frantic Six Hundred!

What a clean-up they made
At that wild bargain raid!
"Will the goods wash or fade?"
Each woman wondered.
Honor the nerve displayed
Over each 9-cent trade,
Whether 'twas charged or paid,
Tired Six Hundred.

COAL WOOD COKE KINDLING

We sell the best Ohio Cooking Coal—clean, hot, lasting. Rock Springs, Hanna, Sheridan, Walnut Block, Steam Coal. Best medium grade is Illinois Nut $6; Egg and Lump $6.25. For heaters and furnaces—Cherokee Nut $5.25; Lump $5.50. A hot burner—Missouri Nut, large size $4.50; Lump $4.75. Scranton—the best Pennsylvania Anthracite mined. Spadra—the hardest and cleanest Arkansas Anthracite. All coal hand-screened and weighed over any city scales desired.

COUTANT & SQUIRES, 1406 FARNAM STREET Telephone 930

B K

Don't Get Left

Recognized as the best made in the world—our clothing is meeting with its just reward in this sweeping sale. Last spring and summer suits and top coats, worth $15, $16.50, $18, $20, $22.50 and $25, are now

$12.50

Style and quality equal this season's productions and now while the chance presents itself prepare for your summer's comfort in advance at a very liberal saving,

Choose while you may, they won't last long.

"NO CLOTHING FITS LIKE OURS."

Browning·King·&·Co

R. S. WILCOX, Mgr.