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GEO, B. TZSCHUCK. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this ist day of March, 1905.

(Seal)

M. B. HUNGATE,
Notary Public,

Among other things of value the Japanese have apparently destroyed is that \$100,000 salary of General Kouropat-

Between granting concessions to the real quandary.

than usual, but the mortality is as numerous as ever.

The capture of Tie Pass seems to have been almost as easy as the capture of Annual Pass, to say nothing of the kidnaping of Trip Pass.

The Omaha charter bill at last appearance was made up chiefly of the material with which a certain warm place is said to be paved.

Nebraska once had a governor who ook his seat, gave it up and was later restored to it. But he didn't resign after he came into his own.

St. Petersburg looks to Admiral Rojestvensky to redeem the glory of Russian arms in the orient, but recognizes the fact that Admiral Togo may exercise fining hostilities to the powers now en-

it clear whether it is lack of material or absence of a master mechanic which the support and assistance of some other is responsible for the failure to build power. a cabinet for Italy.

to hanker after war with the United States. He should hold earnest conference with President Reves of Colombia ing finally victorious Great Britain will before starting the fracas.

The bravery of Russian grand dukes is now beyond question since with unanimity they have decided to face the bombs of their native land rather than face the shrapnel of Japan:

Some of our eminent lawmakers at Lincoln are complaining because the newspapers do not treat them with the respect they think due them. The way to enjoy respect is to command it.

An incensed parent of an outraged public school pupil has secured a rehearing of the famous case of Birch Rod versus Moral Persuasion, with change of venue to an Omaha justice court.

Chinese authorities at Mukden have demonstrated their ability to greet the coming and to speed the parting guestespecially when the guest is strong enough to compel the entertainment.

Chemical experts of Honolulu are apparently more interested in preserving their reputations than in suppressing what some people connected with the late Mrs. Stanford want to keep dark.

In the meanwhile more than \$85,000 is lying idle in the intersection paving fund waiting for the contractors to fix a time when the city will be permitted to start the work of paving and repaving its streets.

that the possession of a sufficient num. pointed out that the progress of Ameriany country, but to be safe the admiral the unfriendly attitude of influential does not tell how many are necessary Spaniards. It appears that there are to make a sufficiency.

more real good to the corn raisers of the to the old country. They own a large state by making freight rates commen- part of the taxable property of the issurate with the service than by running land and therefore constitute an influ-"seed corn" specials. But this would ential portion of the community. While not get free advertising.

Dr. Wiley tells members of the mothers' congress that in their fear of mito death in the manner laid down by the latest scientific health bulletin.

ONLY A MAKESHIFT.

1.00 constitutional limitations, prohibiting but it is not dangerous. We must give is the board consisting of the commis- practicable way promote their progress week the description of public lands and buildings, the and welfare. When we have done this secretary of state, the treasurer and attorney general, who are expressely those possessions to realize the benefits designated by section 19 of article v of and advantages of American rule. the constitution as a board of control, Omaha—The Bee Building.
South Omaha—City Hall building. Twentyfifth and M streets.
Council Bluffs—10 Pearl street.

who shall perform such duties and be
subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by law.

While this provision unfortunately rein connection with the supervision and them and they will with unabated earnstate institutions, the legislature may opposition to the proposed legislation not exceed its jurisdiction in adding to came from certain mixers and sellers of ted. the duties already devolving upon this nostrums, whose business would have railroads contemplated by article xi, requirement that the true character of which directs the legislature "to pass their decoctions should be printed on laws to correct abuses and prevent un- their labels. Honest manufacturers of Bluffs before anything else." Of course, a just discrimination and extortion in all drugs had nothing to fear from the procharges of express, telegraph and rail- visions of the bill, neither would it have road companies and enforce such laws been any hardship to honest manufac-

of officers is simply a makeshift that been cleared and the responsibility must prove a rope of sand. To make it thrown on the manufacturer. Daily average 28,181 plain we simply recite section 4 of article xi of the constitution, entitled "Rail- Dr. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chem-

are hereby declared public highways and shall be free to all persons for the transportation of their persons and property from time to time pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for Japanese and granting concessions to the transportation of passengers and the Russians the czar seems to be in a freight on the different railroads in this state.

Manifestly, it is the duty of the legis-The current session of the Nebraska lature to enact laws to prohibit exceslegislature has had fewer bills before it sive transportation charges and discriminations in favor of or against shippers and localities, with such penalties as would afford reasonable assurance of the observance of the law, coupled with mandatory directions to county attorneys and the attorney general to prosecute violations in the courts.

FUTURE OF A GREAT ALLIANCE. The alliance between Great Britain and Japan was established a little more than three years ago and holds good until the early part of 1907. It was effected in anticipation of possible war between Russia and Japan, even then apprehended by the statesmen of the latter power to be inevitable. Subsequent events have demonstrated its great importance, perhaps nothing else exerting so great an influence in congaged in the terrible struggle in the far east. It is by no means improbable Dispatches from Rome do not make that but for this alliance Russia would be able in her present exigency to secure

Whether or not this alliance will be renewed two years hence is a question President Castro of Venezuela is said of interest not only to the parties to it, but to the world. It is hardly to be doubted that in the event of Japan bebe most anxious to continue the alliance, but will Japan care to do so? There seems to be no good reason why she should not, since it would assure her greater security. Self-interest on the part of both powers led to the establishment of the alliance, and self-interest will be as strong in 1907 as it was in 1902. With Great Britain and Japan thus united the rest of the world may confidently expect fair treatment and a "square deal" in Asia, so far as their treaty rights and commercial interests are concerned.

> DISSATISFIED PORTO RICANS. There appears to be more or less dissatisfaction among the people of Porto Rico, due mainly, it seems, to political conditions. One statement is that the people feel that the government established in the island by congress has not given them that measure of freedom and progress for which they had been induced to hope. It is urged that the Porto Ricans now have less of liberty house when the fusionists were in and of local independence than was ac- power. corded by the autonomic constitution granted by Spain on the eve of the war, under which the governor's cabinet and the provincial legislature were composed of natives of the island. Numerous complaints are cited and the prediction is made that unless there is a change from the present method of governing Porto Rico the native discontent will grow more bitter.

In a special report by the governor Admiral Sir Charles Beresford says of the island to the president it is ber of battleships will insure peace to can ideas there is badly handicapped by between 6,000 and 7,000 subjects of Count Cassini says the war will be prac-Spain living in Porto Rico, none of tically endless. Just a different way of Raliroad companies might possibly do whom has relinquished his allegiance saying the same thing. this element has done well since the will be rewarded for restricting themselves change of sovereignty it has maintained a feeling of unfriendliness toward the United States and this may be expected crobes they may destroy the food value to continue, for it is too deep-seated to of articles, but still that would be noth- be easily changed. The Spaniard is ining if one were only permitted to starve | nately hostile to American ideas and methods and he cannot forget or forgive

this republic. Wherever he is he can be It is an open question whether Sena confidently counted upon as unfriendly tor Cady's proposed railroad commission to this country and this is particularly with limited powers would fare any bet- true of Spaniards residing in territory ter before the supreme court than did taken from Spain. They are likely to the State Board of Transportation, stir up dissension whenever opportunity which that tribunal declared unconsti- offers. We need not, however, give ourtutional. The only commission that selves any very serious concern about stands any show of coming within the this. It may prove a little troublesome, the creation of state executive offices in our insular possessions good, honest govaddition to those therein enumerated, ernment and in every expedient and

THE MOVEMENT FOR PURE FOOD. The failure of the last congress to pass the pure food bill was a great disappointment to the promoters of the lates to duties devolving upon the board movement, but it has not discouraged control of public buildings, grounds and estness press the matter upon the atlands, state prison, asylums and other tention of the Fifty-ninth congress. The constitutional board the supervision over been seriously interfered with by the turers of foodstuffs that the contents of Our past experience with railroad their jars, cans and boxes be true to commissions and boards of transporta- name. The bill also assured protection tion does not warrant the belief that any to the retailer, who, in the nature of material relief can be looked for at the things, could not know whether articles hands of any state board vested with bought in good faith from a seemingly limited powers of regulation. The reliable manufacturer were adulterated framers of our constitution placed that or misbranded. By producing a written

In last week's issue of Public Opinion

road Corporations," which reads as fol- istry in the Department of Agriculture. has an article on fraud in food manu-Railways heretofore constructed or that facture which ought to receive general may hereafter be constructed in this state attention. He points out some of the metkods of deception in food manufacture and specifies a number of articles thereon under such regulations as may be as to which the methods are practiced. prescribed by law, and the legislature may The article says that among the food products which are imitated or substituted by the processes described are butter, honey, cane syrup, maple syrup and sugar, jams, jellies, marmalades, preserves, spices of all kinds and olive oil. Among food products which often contain chemical preservatives are meat, catsup. A number of articles are often artificially colored. Dr. Wiley says it of this kind are tampered with, but they represent those articles of food in general commerce which have often been found so manipulated as to deceive the purchaser, or if we allow that pre servatives and certain coloring matters are injurious, to injure his health. He suggests that there are two remedies for this unfortunate state of affairs, one the character and nature of the deceppunish those who practice deception in this is the assurance that eventually

> According to latest advices from Lincoln, the revised charter for Omaha. which resembles the child that does not know its own father, is ready for passage in the house. It is an open question, however, whether Omaha taxpayers will be the gainers by the revised charter, or whether the city would be better off if the conglomerate charter dies abornin.

the required legislation will be secured.

The state senate has unanimously recommended the submission of a constitutional amendment empowering cities in Nebraska to make their own charters. If this proposed reform meets about 50,000 wounded in the fighting of sevwith equal favor in the house the present legislature will be entitled to at least one credit mark.

So far as the present war is concerned the entire reputation of General Line- 8 per cent of 500,000. vitch is based upon his ability to retreat in good order. Perhaps Russia does not desire an officer who will interfere with grade movement.

It is to be noted that in its review of ence to the retinue of railroad cappers and tools that held the fort at the state

cidedly unique. It might be summed up in these words, "Everything is lovely and the goose hangs high."

Chicago Tribune. Bryan endorses La Follette, and Cleve-

land says Cortelyou is "all right." Stand back, gentlemen. Visitors are not permitted to feed peanuts to the elephant. A Continuous Run. Washington Post. St. Petersburg says the war must go on

> Reward of Merit. Chicago News.

Dr. Wiley's "poison squad" is to be placed on a diet of rich and luscious coaltar dyes. Thus the members of the squad so long to boracic acid and other ascetic

Can't Stop Lealie.

Washington Post. Secretary Shaw has authorized a drawback of duties on "benzoylsulfonic imide,

nate." It's going to be hard to beat a man for the presidency when he knows things like that.

Inauguration Victims.

Pittsburg Dispatch. the favorable inauguration weather the pneumonia record still charges up victims to that day. One United States senator and some half dozen minor lives look like a high cost for an outdoor ceremony in early March.

Now Will the South Be Good?

Chicago Inter Ocean. The south is welcome to its battle flags The south is welcome to almost anything it is possible for the nation to give it, and all that the nation asks in return is that It remember to spell it always with a methods.

> Common Bond of Hate. Baltimore American.

The Chinese and Japanese re fraternizing in joy over the victories of the latter not, perhaps, that the former hate the Japs less, but the Russians more, And a common hate is a bond strong entugh to overcome all lesser enmittes and Abiding faster and surer than a common love.

Colossus of Two States.

Hon. John N. Baldwin was toastmaster the other night at the banquet of the Councli Bluffs, Ia., Commercial club, and, according to the report in a local newspaper. the keynote of the occasion was sounded y Toastmaster Baldwin in an impassioned declaration, that he was a citizen of Council toastmaster is to be given considerable latitude in the way of jollying up those who sit with him, but in this case Toastmaster Baldwin's impassioned declaration is of a character to excite remark in Nebraska. especially when the legislature is in session.

An Unfortunate Mess.

Philadelphia Press. The charge made by a committee of the Utah legislature that St. Louis exposition awards have been offered for sale and some purchased comes from a responsible source and is entirely too serious to be passed power and responsibility directly with guarantee from the manufacturer of the over in silence. Many persons fairly and the legislature and any attempt to dele- purity of his goods the small grocer, in justiy received awards for exhibits and less the exposition authorities can success fully meet the grave charges made it will deprive the meritorious awards of a large part of their value. It is a very unfortunate mess, the effect of which will not be confined to this country, for if the accusations prove in any measure true it will discourage foreign exhibitors at all future expositions in this country.

Primary Reform in South Dakota.

Philadelphia Press. South Dakota has passed a law to carry into effect what is known as the "honest caucus" plan. In Minnesota conventions were abolished, the law providing for direct nominations at state regulated primarles. South Dakota clings to the convention, but provides for primaries to select delegates. All primaries must be held on dates specified by law and are to be conducted under stringent regulations which will enable every voter to express his choice. The convention dates are also canned vegetables, canned fruits and fixed by law, so that "snap" caucuses or conventions will be out of the question. As the primaries for all parties and also the must not be supposed that all articles it will be practically impossible for one man to operate in two parties. It looks like an earnest effort to better the political system and the result will be awaited with

MUKDEN AND THE WILDERNESS. Comparison of Losses in Manchuria

and in the Civil War. Philadelphia Record. Hostilities about Mukden are on a colosis that Oyama had 500,000 and Kouropatkin had 375,000 before the fighting around Muktions, the other the enactment and en- den, but these figures may belong to an forcement of stringent laws which will earlier date and be subject to losses before March 6. We must take them, however, as the best we have, and they show \$75,000 food products in a manner which will troops engaged. The greatest number of eradicate the practice. The education of troops the federal government had at any keeps company with violated faith. the public is making progress and in time in the civil war prior to 1855, present for duty, from the Potomac to the Ric Grande, was 698,802, on January 1, 1863. The largest number of troops, federal and conederate, that faced each other upon any field shrinks into insignificance compared with the hordes put into the field at one point by Japan, which has about double the population of the loyal states forty years ago, and Russia, which is fighting at a distance of 4,000 or 5,000 miles from the ulti-

mate base of supplies. But while the numbers stagger the imagination, and the aggregate of killed and wounded is appalling, the ratio of casualties, so far as we have the means of computing them, does not indicate more terrific fighting than that witnessed on several battlefields of the civil war. The Japanese have counted 26,500 Russian dead about Mukden. The wounded have been roughly estimated at 90,000, but this may be the total casualties; Kouropatkin mentions eral days. Vast numbers of Russians have been taken prisoners, but the available figures indicate that the Russian killed and wounded were not more than one-quarter of the whole force. The Japanese acknowledge casualties of 41,222, a little more than

General Grant entered the Wilderness with less than 120,000 men. In the battle he lost 27,060 killed and wounded, or about 23 per cent of his force, and there were the "previously arranged program" as 10,677 missing, most of whom were killed announced from Paris after each retro- and wounded. His total casualties were army. Lee had not less than 62,000 men, of the Wilderness was almost a continuous railroad-ridden state administrations, battle. Grant's casualties at Spottsylvania and the matter could then be fully reviewed the World-Herald carefully avoids refer- Court House were 28,461, on the North Anna by the courts. The Interstate Commerce nearly 2,000 and at Cold Harbor 14,931. Bemen killed, wounded and missing; in thirty authority is renewed. days he had lost more than two-thirds of the army he started out with, and one- Boston Friday that the traffic managers State Senator Gilligan's report on the third more men than Lee had in the field of one of the leading railroads admitted to condition of the industrial schools for when he met Grant in the Wilderness. Lee's the commisssion that the principle of fixboys and girls is, to say the least, de- casualties in these four engagements in a ing rates was to get what they could to month were 24,100-confederate figures are force he began with.

Of single engagements, the most sanginary to the federal arms after the Wilderness and Spottsylvania was Gettysburg, where the federal casualties, including missing, were 23,186, or close to 30 per cent of Meade's army. Lee lost 31,621, or about 42 per cent of his command. On the eve of the battle of Chancellorsville Hooker had 124,500 men and Lee had half that number. Hooker's casualties, including a large number of missing, were 16,030, and Lee's were 12,281. At Antietam the federal loss was until Russia wins a decisive victory, and 12,469 and the confederate 25,899; at Pittsburg Landing the federal loss was 13.573 and the confederate 10,699; at Stone's River the federal loss was 11,578 and the confederate 25,560, which probably includes prisoners; at Chickamauga the federal loss was 15,851 and the confederate 17,804. In the Seven Days' battle before Richmond the federal loss, again including a large number of missing, was 15,249. In the fighting around Petersburg, including the assault, but not the siege, Grant lost 10,583 men, making his total losses from the Wilderness to Petersburg 91,688, of whom 73,854 were known to have been killed or anahydrous sodium salt of benzoylsulfonic he began with and a number almost 50 appreciate the interest that the "old man" imide, manufactured wholly from ortho- per cent greater than Lee encountered him takes in us. He is supplanting the czar the blow inflicted upon his country by juioisulfamide and potassium permanga- with in the Wilderness.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

The last congress passed 1,842 bills, the largest being appropriation bills. The Kansas legislature managed to kill 1,300 bills, notwithstanding its excitement. Grover Cleveland is recovering from an attack of indigestion. Increasing years makes more difficult the assimilation of ponderous sentences.

About 90 per cent of the 2,000 bills introduced in the California legislature came to grief. Four of these bills were marked and caused intense grief to four senators. It is announced that the insufar legislature of Porto Rico Just closed "a satisfactory session." The islanders evidently have not assimilated American legislative respects inferior to that of the Indian col-

Alaskans continue agitating the air with hibited a fine specimen of blubber.

It is rumored in Washington that John K. Gowdy, soon to retire from his position as consul general in Paris, will go into active politics on his return to his Indiana home. once more.

Efforts of Pennsylvania legislators to away back and sit down" proved quite effective. The muzzlers have been unable to break into print with a crowbar. To be deprived of publicity makes them irritable and apologetic, but the apologies find oblivion in the waste basket.

The New York legislature by a decisive vote ordered an investigation of the Gas trust scandal in New York City. Attempts to defeat the investigation brought out a crop of boodle stories, in which it was charged that senators were offered as high as \$15,000 for votes against it. The passage of the resolution prove the stories ground-

Old soldiers out in Kansas are booming Senator Foraker of Ohio for president. H. E. Richter, ex-lieutenant governor, is an enthusiastic worker for the senator, declaring the veterans of the civil war should be allowed to name one more candidate for the presidency, because after the next campaign for that office civil war veterans will be too old to make the race.

FIRST REQUISITE IN A STRIKE.

Public Sympathy an Essential Force for Success. Washington Post. A successful strike that is entered upon

without public sympathy is next to impossible. A strike inaugurated with the sympathy of the people of the vicinage and the public generally that is conducted in a manner that alienates such sympathy we recall the history of labor troublesleaders of some prominence have urged union men to violate contracts. One of upon the whole in firing as they did. those leaders was a clergyman-a man who had been a preacher of the gospel-but he openly and boldly advised thousands of honest workingmen to repudiate an agreement and go out on a sympathetic strike. But the men, more honest than the leader, refused compliance with his bad counsel. All of the prominent leaders of organized anything like it. When the sand is loose labor today are united and earnest in inconventions will be held on the same days sistence upon fidelity in keeping contracts. This is why the reckless strike on the New York City railways failed so soon and so completely. The most conspicuous of all the labor leaders is Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. kind of service not existing elsewhere. On At a labor meeting in Baltimore last Sunday he said:

"The most important object in the labor ment between employe and employer. The violation of agreements was the main cause of the strike in New York, and if the leadsai scale. The best information obtainable ers of the New York union had considered prevented. I want to impress upon you, to think they are succeeding very well. fellow unionists, the importance of living up to your agreements and contracts."

That is the plain truth fitly spoken. The first requisite of success in a strike is public sympathy, and that requisite never

RAILBOAD RATE QUESTION.

Bunch of Misleading Assertions from a Corporation Megaphone. Philadelphia Press.

Some of the arguments against President Roosevelt's proposition to give the Interstate Commerce commission the power, un der certain conditions, to fix railroad rates are very weak, as shown by the speech of have no legal standing. The strike, if par-Mr. Eckles, former comptroller of the cur- tial in the towns, would, it is believed rency, before the bankers in this city on Saturday night. He said:

rate, and that ought to be proof that inthe public than for the owners themselves." It is not a question of low rates in general, as Mr. Eckles well knows. The railroads have done and are doing a great work for the nation, but that does not prove that there is no need of such regulation as that recommended in congress by the The disclosures made president. of the Atchison, Topeks the case Santa Fe railroad show great injustice was done many shippers by favoritism to one particular corporation. To provide against such a situation as that

is the aim of the president. No remedy for an unjust rate now exists The Interstate Commerce commission car condemn it, but that amounts to nothing \$7,787, or very close to one-third of his It takes years to accomplish anything by means of the courts. and his losses were 11,400. The campaign proposition, if carried into effect, would provide, after a full hearing, a remedy, commission exercised such power for ten fore Grant got to Petersburg, where the years without any harm such as is now field campaign ended, he had lost \$1,102 predicted by interested persons in case its Interstate Commissioner Prouty said in

best advantage. That is in the main the very inexact-or nearly 40 per cent of the leading idea, and there should be some disinterested commisssion with power to review. The authority would rarely be exercised. The mere fact that it existed would be sufficient to prevent injustice. Commissioner Prouty, in referring to the criticism that the commissioners were not always competent to fix a rate, said that while a certain amount of expert knowledge was necessary in the proper regulation of railroad tariffs, the question to be decided, though requiring good judgment, were not difficult of comprehension to one habitually engaged in hearing them. But expert evidence would be heard before a decision was reached, and the certainty that the courts would review the matter would lead to great care in reaching a conclusion The fact that some of the best railroad managers favor such legislation is proof

that it would benefit the public. The President as "Little Father."

Chicago Tribune. Mr. Roosevelt likes to be a statesman. But he likes better to be "the first citizen," the "pater patriae," the head of the na tional family. Hence the paternal lectures which we get at the breakfast table every morning. We don't mind them. They are wounded. Including the missing, he lost all right. We may not follow them out in forty-five days three-fourths of the army every time, but we really and sincerely as the little father.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The results of higher education in India

and in Japan differ widely. The bishop of Madras has lately called attention to its comparative failure in India. Instruction in western science and literature is given in the English language, which the average student has only imperfectly mastered. Tho Indian student has always in mind either a place in the civil service or an oppor tunity to gain an advantage in the world of commerce and finance. He is satisfied to learn by rote that which his instructors are pleased to impart; for the Indian is capable of feats of memory. In Japan, all is different. Though at the Imperial university the curriculum prescribed is in some leges, instruction is given in the vernacu lar. And the Japanese graduate is equipped criticism of congress for failing to give for work in any field to which his taste them a territorial legislature. It is not may direct him. In neither country is the the first time the northern territory ex- education religious; but while in Japan the student is animated with a patriotic zeal to benefit his nation, in India patriotism is rare. The present condition of affairs India, in spite of the universities act 1904, is another of the examples afforded It has been suggested that he might en- by history of the fallure of education when deavor to secure the state chairmanship divorced from some living and dominant sentiment. Alexandria, with its cosmopoli tan life and interests and its scholarly atmuzzle the press by making reporters "go mosphere, studied the past, but made no substantial progress. It furnished a museum with literary monuments; its phil osophy was eclecticism without originality And now it is seen that not even the in telligence, wealth and political power of England have made the Indian colleges successful; while the young men in Japan find in university education an opportunity for the advancement of themselves and their country.

marine, has imparted to a newspaper correspondent his settled conviction that the Dogger Bank torpedo boats were fictions of lively Russian imagination. That any such boats could have been sunk without leaving any trace behind them is, he says an absurd proposition. If not sunk, whither did they go? What was there nationality? Had they belonged to England, France Germany, Denmark or any European power their absence would have been observed immediately. The only possible remaining theory is that they belonged to Japan. But in that case they could only have been bought in Europe, and he cannot believe that any of the great firms who alone construct such vessels would have kept slient, and incurred the risks involved in case England or Ruscia should discover the truth. Moreover, if the alleged vessels had been Japanese the Tokio government would thave gladly avowed the fact. They would thave gladly avowed the fact. They would shave gladly avowed the fact. They would never by their silence have allowed their ally to run the risk of war with Russia. rarely escapes disastrous failure. In a few Therefore he is convinced that the torinstances-a very small number, so far as pedo boats were not existent; but he thinks, nevertheless, that the Russians, acting under genuine misapprehension, were justified

M. de Lanessan, French ex-minister of

Egypt continues experiments with motors assisted by British enthusiasts on the Cairo staff, and is trying to conquer the desert with them. When the sand is reasonably firm good progress is made, but the wilderness is not all that way, nor and shifting difficulties are experienced and the occupants of the machines have to get out and sush till they come to firmer ground. A particular type of motor is made for these experiments, having broad tires and being otherwise adjusted to a the whole, the results so far obtained are satisfactory, with a good prospect of others to follow. Hill climbing experiments near organizations today is the honor of agree- | Cairo recently turned out prosperously, a wagon carrying a load of several tons mounting the great citadel hill in fourteen minutes without a stop. The principal aim so far is to adjust the vehicles to army the agreement the strike could have been service, and the military authorities seem

A correspondent of a Brussels newspaper, writing from Athens, sends information of a new revolutionary movement in Crete by which the party in favor of annexation to Greece hopes to achieve its object. He says that the various committees are about to ssue an appeal to the candidates at the forthcoming elections to withdraw in a body and another to the voters asking then to abstain from going to the polls. As the majority of the voters are in favor of annexation this electoral strike would paralyze the government, while a chambe constituted under such conditions would be pretty nearly complete in most of the country districts, and would in any case "You merchants here in Philadelphia can help to develop the revolutionary spirit. It ship your freight direct from this city to is remarked that many of those who hith-San Francisco without change at a low erto have approved Prince George, because of his professed sympathy with their asplstead of grinding the people, destroying rations, have now declared open war against property and doing injustice these railroad him. Pending the hoped-for union with him. Pending the hoped-for union with men are conducting their roads more for Greece, the committees have formulated the following demands: Complete liberty of the press; the election, as opposed to the comination, of mayors the right of meeting the public highway; retrenchment by reducing public salaries the reversal of the sentence passed on soldiers in the late struggle, and the nomination of Cretan and not foreign officers to the gendarmerie.

> Hachette's Almanach du Crapeau gives the statistics of the smallest armies in the world. The smallest of them all is that of Monaco, with 75 guards, 75 carbineers and 20 firemen. Next comes that of Luxemburg. with 35 gendarmes, 170 volunteers and 39

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

musicians. In case of war, say the laws, "the number of volunteers may be temporarily raised to 250." In the Republic of San Marino they have universal compulsory service, with the result that they can put in the field nine companies, comprising 960 men and 38 officers, commanded by a marshal. This, however, is the war strength of the forces. On a peace footing the republic can only put one company of 60 men on the parade ground. In the case of the republic of Liberia, the most striking feature is the proportion of officers to privates. There are 800 of the former and only 700 of the latter. None the less the republic issues proclamations of neutrality when wars break out between the great powers of Europe.

LINES TO A LAUGH.

Mrs. Chugwater-Josiah, who is this John Doe I see mentioned in the papers sometimes?
Mr. Chugwater—That's short for John D.
Rockefeller. His middle name is Dough.
I supposed everybody knew that.—Chicago

"Poets, sir," said one of the bunch, "are

"'Of course they are," rejoined the unsympathetic wielder of the blue pencil. "If they came in the form of eggs they would never be allowed to hatch out."—Detroit Journal. The following dialogue was overheard in

a drug store:
Druggist (to little girl customer)—Did you say pills, miss?
Little Girl—Yes, sir, please.
Druggist—Antibilious?
Little Girl—No, sir, but uncle is.—Harper's Weckly.

Inquisitive Stranger-Do your senators' salaries run on just the same when they are absent from their post of duty for months at a time?

Washington Man-Why not? Where did you get the idea that a senator is under any obligation to earn his salary?—Chicago

"You know," said the man who loves quotations, "that history repeats itself."
"No," answered the irascible person. "I don't know it. If history repeats itself I'd get rich winning election bets. The great advantage a man has in making proverbs is that nobody ever expects him to go before a jury and prove 'em."—Washington Star.

"Seems too bad, doesn't it, that the great Italian tenor should have the mumps?"
"I s'pose so. Still he isn't the first tenor to have a swelled head."—Cleveland Plain

SONG OF RETREATING RUSSIANS.

Boston Transcript.

We're marching on to freedom, in the dark before the dawning:
The shells are bursting round us, and the shrapnel shrieks on high.
We're marching on to freedom, through the black and bloody morning;
A crimson thread is in the east and creeps across the sky.

We're hopelessly defeated; let the joyous news be shouted.
Our armies are in full retreat and soon we shall be free.
Outfought and outmaneuvered, outflanked and raked and routed.

singing like the sea. Our forces fill the valleys full; the plain is overflowing;
Our bayonets clothe the trampled earth like fields of sloping corn.
Above the distant mountain tops the light is slowly growing.
A scarlet cord is in the east and soon it will be morn.

O grave, where is thy victory? O death, where is thy stinging? We die that Russia may be free; we lose that she may gain.

There's blood upon the road we take; but still we take it singing.

Our triumph is in our defeat, our glory in our pain.

We're marching on to freedom through the blood-red light of morning; The cannon roar behind us and the dead are falling fast.

are falling fast.

You can see our patient faces, in the crimson of the dawning:

We've suffered through the weary night, but day has come at last.

For we're beaten-beaten beaten! Let the joyous news be shouted;
We've lost the tyrant's battle now, and soon we shall be free.
Wronged, robbed, oppressed, tormented, imprisoned, exiled, knouted.
A hundred million Russian Slavs are rising like the sea.

Browning, King & Co

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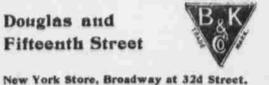
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Brummel.



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