E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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Total......889,420

29,000

The State Board of Equalization has made a good beginning by holding opendoor sessions.

In reporting snow in May, the Black Hills may only be preparing to qualify as a summer resort.

The constitutionality of the hiennial election law should be tested at the earliest possible moment.

With strike breakers striking and employers "scabbing," the Chicago strike is presenting some new features.

How many members of the late legislature carry Pullman passes in their pockets? Don't all speak at once.

A Young Men's Christian association is to be organized in St. Petersburg, but no demand for an instructor in jiu jitsu is likely for some time.

If the Japanese will only continue to watch French waters close enough Admiral Rojestvensky may be able to come upon them from the other side.

The coal dealers demur against jughandle demurrage charges, but the traffic manager of the Burlington demurs to the soft and hard coal impeachment.

The Des Moines Register asks if college student is worthless. The opinion is growing that it depends as much upon the student as upon the college.

With the National Society of Insur ance Commissioners at work on the Equitable case, the officials may soon be serry that they did not stand closer together.

What a rumpus those paving specifications make in the city council every season. Can't somebody improvise paving specifications that would hold good for at least two years in succession.

British merchants are complaining the imperial government will doubtless ask what port Great Britain desires this

President Shonts' remark that the Panama canal will be built as a railroad cluding the right-of-way agent and the tions.

In denying that President Bigelow's shortage was due to speculation in wheat one Milwankee citizen seems to friend.

Pennsylvania representatives in congress are expected to look with greater favor upon the bill to admit Oklahoma to statebood since the territory has reached the dignity of a fatal mine explosion.

The State Board of Agriculture contemplates the erection of a new administration building at the state fair grounds. About the time the new buildwill probably be installed.

Georgia says it needs more brains in the cotton fields. Perhaps brains will exterminate the boll weevil, but a number of people at Washington will attempt to convince congress that a federal appropriation is necessary.

Secretary Morton is undoubtedly right as to the low freight rates in America compared with other countries: but it is not fair to the shipper to compare rates in this country with those of other countries, where the distances are shorter. Suppose we compare the Nebraska rates with those of Massachusetts.

Kity Blift was to

THE AMERICAN PART.

in the final settlement of the far easttant role when the terms of peace are negotiations since the war began will ex- him. ist with the ending of that engagement. It is pointed out that war has cost both belligerents enormously in lives and money and defeat of Russia's last fleet, would, it is thought, give the Russian peace party renewed power, while even a partial victory for the Russian fleet would have the effect of scaling Japan's peace terms to what Russia would regard as a reasonable basis.

Early in the war the Russian gov

ernment declared that in the final settlement no third power would be consulted or permitted to interfere, that the terms of peace would be arranged entirely by the beiligerents. Then Russian expectation of ultimate victory was high. That power had experienced no serious defeat and apprehended none. Talk of mediation or intervention was vigorously resented. The situation has been greatly changed and today the hope of Russia is wholly in the fleet now in the eastern seas. Unless that shall win a decisive victory the situation for her will be hopeless. In that event it is altogether probable that she would welcome intervention for peace and to save her from the possible heavy demands on the part of Japan. As to Japan, there is reason to believe that should she defeat the Russian fleet and thus be absolutely assured of command of the sea, she would not be dis posed to reject suggestions from other powers, and particularly from the United States, in regard to terms of peace. Japan knows that she has no more sincere friend among the nations than is this country and that whatever advice she might get from here would be with reference to her best interests and welfare. There is here no sympathy with the European "yellow peril" fear, but a practically universal confidence that Japan intends, in the event of her final success, to deal fairly and justly with

all nations, doing nothing that will close to the commerce of the world any door in Asia. No western nation, with perhaps the exception of Great Britain, has a greater concern in the terms of peace that will be made between Russia and Japan than the United States. Our possession of the Philippines has given us a very vital interest in far eastern affairs. is reasonable to expect, therefore,

ferent regarding the character of settlement when the war is ended. WISCONSIN'S ANTI-GRAFT LAW. The law just enacted in Wisconsin against graft and tipping is certain to command a great deal of attention and if it shall result as its promoters believe it will doubtless the example will be foiislature the intention was simply to wipe out the petty grafting which has grown up through small commissions paid buying agents and employes to induce them to favor some firm or corporation in making their purchases a practice by no with such a view that the bill was

passed by both houses, but it is construed to apply also to the giving of tips. It provides that "whoever corruptly gives or offers any agent, servant or employe any gratuity whatever, with intention to influence his actions in relation to his employer's business, or any emthat China is ignoring its treaty obliga- ploye who requests or accepts such a tions. When the news reaches Peking gift" shall be liable to fine and impris-

onment. It is a good law and would be better if it had been made more specific in regard to tipping, but whether or not it can be enforced is a question. Doubtless it will have the effect to put a stop is built will have to be modified by ex- to or greatly reduce the grafting at which it is distinctly nimed, but so far man who "boosts" county bond proposi- as tipping is concerned it will perhaps not be very effective. Persons who wish to tip porters and waiters will hardly be deterred by the law, which applies only when the intention is to corrupt, something obviously very difficult to prove. be more solicitous for the reputation of However, those who deprecate the tipthe board of trade than for that of his ping practice, and there are few who do not, will find protection against it under the law and undoubtedly will avail themselves of it.

PENSION BUREAU REFORMS.

Pension Commissioner Warner is instiat least two good results are expectedmore and better work on the part of the employes and some saving in expenses It appears that under the administration of the preceding commissioner the laws and regulations relating to the pening is completed a new administration sion bureau were very strictly enforced, to the great irritation of the cliques and combinations of employes who for some years had been able to run things pretty nearly as they desired. Consequently there was a great deal of friction and Commissioner Ware became very much disliked by clerks who believed in giving the least service for the most money.

It is stated that when the present commissioner came in the employes of the bureau expected a return to the old free and easy regime that they had been able to mangurate and carry on for separately or thrown into the railroad years. In this they have been disap-dump and distributed like the Omaha pointed. poses to administer the affairs of his tors, coal yards and lumber yards that

much will depend upon which of the that the government shall receive adbelligerents is finally successful. It equate service for the salaries it pays. seems to be very generally recognized There are 2,000 clerks or more in the ning on regular time or expedited by that this country will play no unimport pension bureau and if laxity in the work fast freight trains running wild. were permitted not only would there be arranged and already it is understood delay, but a wrong committed against that the president is taking a very the government. There is no part of the active interest in proposed efforts to public service in which there is greater bring about peace after the result of necessity for faithful and efficient work the impending naval battle. As here on the part of employes than in the pentofore noted, the opinion obtains in sion bureau, and in enforcing this Comdiplomatic circles that whatever the out- missioner Warner will have the comcome of the meeting of the fleets of mendation of the public, though he may Russia and Japan, the first real opportu- incur, as did his predecessor in the nity for the successful initiation of peace office, the displeasure of those under

ESTABLISH THE CONSTITUTIONAL

STANDARD. Under the revenue laws of Nebrasks all taxable property and franchises are to be assessed at their true value and returned for taxation at one-fifth of their assessed value. From this rule the law admits of no variation, whether the assessment is made by the county assessor or the state board charged with the assessment of railroads, telegraphs 'and

other public carriers. In view of the fact that the State Board of Rallroad Assessment, which also performs the function of a state board of equalization, is made up of state executive officers, it is in duty bound to set the example of law enforcement. In other words, it is incumbent upon the board to assess the railroad property in conformity with the letter of the law, at its true value, as near as it can be ascertained from the returns of their tangible property, the market value of their stocks and bonds and the capitalized value of their earnings at a reasonable rate.

Having established the standard for the assessment of railroad property, the compliance with the law in the assessment of other taxable property for state and county purposes. If upon full investigation the board shall ascertain that the assessed valuation of real and personal property is below the par value standard, the assessments on this class of property can be raised to correspond with the assessments of the railroads.

In this work of equalization the board will be in position to separate the various classes of property and raise or lower any class of property to correspond as near as possible with the standard established for the railroads. In enforcing this principle the board will upon the railroads. On the contrary, !t will place all classes of taxable property within its power.

SHOULD HAVE BEEN DATED. The following anecdote is going the rounds of the theatrical columns of the

press: Lew Fields, head of the "It Happe Nordland" company, has a young relative who is very clever in his line, and who, that our government will not be indifa few days ago, received a telegram ask ing if he would play a week's engagement in a certain city in Nebraska.

"I want \$300 for the week," wired Mr. Fields' young relative. Twelve hours later this answer came

"Stop kidding. I can get the governo of Nebraska to play a week for \$300." The only trouble with this story is that it falls to disclose the date mark. It must lowed in other states. It appears that be intended to refer back to the immediwhen the bill was introduced in the leg- ate predecessor of the present governor of Nebraska.

The State Board of Assessment seems to labor under the delusion that the Pullman Palace Car company cannot be assessed for the value of its franchise in ing. means confined to Wisconsin. It was addition to its tangible property, because the legislature, for reasons unexplained, falled to insert in the revenue law a provision authorizing the assessment of sleeping car franchises. The constitution expressly provides that "taxes shall be levied by valuation so his, her or its property and franchises." The failure of the legislature to include sleeping car companies should not make the constitutional provision that requires their taxation a dead letter. The franchises of the Puliman company are its most valuable asset, and the successful manipulation of succeeding legislatures by its paid lobbyists to avoid paying taxes on its franchises should not exempt that corporation from its equitable proportion of taxes, as contemplated by the constitution. If the state board will only nerve up to the situation, its right to assess franchises, whether the legislature has intentionally or inadvertently omitted to include them with the tangible property of sleeping car companies, can be tested in the supreme court. If the court declares the tax valid the board will be vindicated in enforcing the spirit and letter of the constitution. If it declares it invalid, the next legistuting reforms in his bureau from which lature will be compelled to correct the omission of sleeping car franchises in

the revenue law. The unexpected does not often happen. The railroad tax commissioners announce their intention to appeal to the State Board of Railroad Assessment for a reduction for their respective railroads from the assessment of last year. The rallroad tax agent must earn his salary, and the only time he can earn it is in the months of May, June and July, when the equalization boards are wrestling with the railroad assessments. After that they are privileged to take annual vacations for the balance of the year.

The State Board of Equalization is vate car companies should be assessed Commissioner Warner, pro- terminals. Why should not the elevabureau on strictly business principles, as have trackage along the railroads be should be done. Recently he dismissed thrown into the dump. The private car 1938; Funston November 9, 1832-

ten high-salaried pension examiners for lines are notoriously the most profitable Just what part the United States gov- carelessness and direct violation of the side graft that travels on wheels. They ernment may feel called upon to take law and he has given all the employes are bombproof against the interstate of the bureau to understand that they law. They get rebates and give reern war will be determined by events will be required to faithfully and dil- bates, and are paid whether they are which cannot now be foreseen. Very igently perform their duties, to the end propelled with a full cargo or running empty over the railroads, whether they are attached to a passenger train run-

Chicago Record-Herald. The czar kindly refrains from offering advice to Chicago, although he has had a good deal of experience in the art of putting down rlots.

Doing Good with Money. Brooklyn Eagle. As an example the widow's mite is ex-

cellent; but the \$130,000,000 that Andrew

Carnegie has given to education and pensions represents a tangible good that one cannot help respecting. By Accident in Usual Way. Springfield Republican

With King Edward in Paris for three days, the courting between England and France is getting ardent and lively. These things do not happen by chance, any more than did the kaiser's visit to Morocco

Talking for His Salary. Washington Post.

George R. Peck, a railroad attorney, says it would be dangerous to give the In terstate Commerce commission power to fix railroad rates. Not if the railroads are successful, as they have been, in preventing the commission from getting power to enforce its orders.

One of the Lucky Few. Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It may be remarked that there are com paratively few newspaper men who pay \$50,000 for house rent in a lifetime, yet that is the sum Ambassador Whitelaw Reid is asked to pay for a single year's occupancy of the ambassadorial home in

True Symbols of Prosperity. Cincinnati Chronicle

Usually people who are filled with gloom because some stocks have declined 10 or 15 points should calm themselves. Undoubtedly we shall have periods of business quiet and even of depression from time to time, but they will not be due to stock market manipulation. Not the stock ticker board will be in position to enforce a but the mower and reaper is the symbol of national prosperity.

Department of Clerkships.

Washington Post. The way to Washington is one which ar innumerable throng is willing to tread. It does seem, though, as if some one ought to tell these good people that it is better to be a porter in a country store than a clerk in one of the departments. Porters have risen to be millionaire proprietors of large establishments. A clerk in a government department is likely to remain a clerk for-

Now, Boys, Get a Move On. New York Tribune.

Statistics show that the messenger boy service graduates a large proportion successful men, Every messenger boy carimpose no unjust or unequal burden ries in his knapsack the baton of a field marshal of industry, and he ought to feel a lively pride in his business. The roads which he trots up and down in his apon an equal footing, so far as it may lay prenticeship all lead to Rome, if he did but know it, with his individual chance of getting there as good as anybody's.

Writing Its Own Autobiography.

Baltimore American. Frenzied finance is writing its own autobiography even more dramatically and graphically than Mr. Lawson is describthe business men of the country, the captains of industry, are more responsible even than the practical politicians for the amount of public corruption, made possible by their bribing methods.

Amusing Assertions.

Pittsburg Despatch. The general freight agent of the Misouri Pacific testifies that government rate-making will never do, because would destroy competition. The anxiety of a general freight agent to preserve competition after twenty-eight years of railroad combinations to prevent it is very touching. But it may provoke the popular retort that this shows why the railroads are opposed to the Townsend bill, since it does not establish government rate-mak-

Presidential Possibilities for 1908. Leslie's Weekly. According to the present outlook, Presi dent Roosevelt will be out of the list of possibilities for 1908. This is the biggest fact in connection with the campaign four years hence that has developed thus far. With President Roosevelt out of considthat every person and corporation shall eration, many persons-Vice President Fairpay a tax in proportion to the value of banks, Secretary Shaw, Secretary Taft and his her or its property and franchises." Senator Knox-will suggest themselves in connection with the candidacy. Of course Secretary Hay would stand in the front franchises with the taxable assets of rank among the aspirants were it not for his age. He will be 70 before the election four years, hence, or more than two years older than William Henry Harrison, most aged of the presidents, was at his inauguration, and he lived only a month after taking office. There is a chance-a very remote chance—that some of the radical element of the party-Governor La Foliette of Wisconsin, Governor Cummins of lowa, or some of the other young and aggressive members of the party, with advanced ideas on social and other reformsmay go to the front in the next three Possibly congress may develop years. somebody in that time who will be figure in the convention.

NEXT LIEUTENANT GENERAL.

hanges to Follow the Retirement of General Chaffee.

Army and Navy Journal. From the highest authority we learn and are permitted to announce that Major General John C. Bates has been selected to suc ceed Lieutenant General A. R. Chaffee when the latter retires for age on April 14, 1996, as Heutenant general and chief of staff. General Bates will serve in this ca pacity until his statutory retirement. August 26, 1906, and will then be succeeded by Major General Henry C. Corbin, who wil serve as liquitenant general and chief of staff until his retirement, September 15, 1906. It is the present purpose to appoint Major General Arthur MacArthur as tenant general and chief of staff when Gen eral Corbin retires. General MacArthur will not retire until June 2, 1909. As we have already announced, Major General Bates will come to Washington as assistant chief of staff upon the retirement on June 15 of Major General George L. Gillespie and the consequent promotion of Brigadier General George M. Randall. The northern division will probably be placed under the command of General Randall. It may be as well to state that the above in the first official intimation that has been given of wrestling with the question whether pri- the proposed promotion in turn of Generals Bates, Corbin and MacArthur to be cers retiro for age subsequent to the retire-General MacArthur and at the dates named: Grant, May 30, 1914; Carter. November 19, 1915; Bliss, December 31, 1917. Mille, May 7, 1918; Barry, October 13, 1919; Bell, January 9, 1930; Wood, October 9,

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the

Metropolis. The greatest wonder in the show line i New York City is the Hippodrome, built and managed by Skip Dundy of Omaha and his partner, Thompson. The building s immense in proportions and its success is correspondingly immense. It is located on Sixth avenue, and runs from the corner of Forty-third street to that of Forty-It stands where the car barns of the Sixth Avenue Street Railroad company once stood.

The range of amusement to be provided an be understood from the following state ment of fact: On the opening night the spectators witnessed a comic opera, a circus, a spectacular drama and a ballet of There are 40,000 electric lights required

to illuminate the building. The back curarch is the largest ever built in a theater, and has a total width of ninety-six feet and a clear height of forty feet. From the thus throwing upon their associates more of the stage is 110 feet.

The stage weight is 460,000 pounds without anything on it. It can be flooded, raised lowered and divided with the utmost ease. It will easily hold 600 people and 150 horses. Some of the pieces of scenery weigh ten tons each.

In the rigging galleries, on both sides of the stage, there are a series of electrically operated winding drums for lowering or raising the scenery, the asbestos curtain and other curtains. Each of these drums has a lifting power of one ton eighty feet per minute, and can be operated in either direction.

There are thirty-five new spring lambs in the Central park flock, and their very white wool makes them conspicuous these bright, warm days as they romp over the pasture alloted to them. Artists in plenty go out there to sketch and children find delight in watching the little lambs at play.

"Wouldn't it be fine to be Mary and have one of them to take to school!" said a little girl to her grandfather, with whom she was strolling. "Yes," replied the old gentleman, "but

one of them would go better with French peas. The wonderful growth of Greater New

York is indicated by a conservative estimate that the census of this year will show that the city has 4,000,000 persons living within its borders. This is one-half of the total population of the state.

London, with its immense territory and population, is not keping pace with the American metropolis. It is estimated that n five years New York's population will far exceed 5,000,000, and that in fifteen years it is likely to reach a grand total of nearly 8,000,000. One of the professors of the New York university makes the forecast that in seventy-five years there will be 40,000,000 persons in the metropolitan district.

There was a lively fight late Saturday afternoon between a cat and a mad dog in the building at Thirtieth street and Second avenue, which resulted in a victory for the cat, which-drove the dog to the fire escape and forced it to jump three stories to the street. The dog was afterward shot by a policeman.

The dog was first noticed in Thirtieth street, barking and frothing at the mouth He dashed into a four-story tenement house on the corner of Second avenue and ran to the top floor, which is occupied by Mrs. Mary Albert. The door was open and the dog ran through the rooms. Mrs. Albert finally managed to drive it into the hall, and then her large black cat "Nigger" appeared.

"Nigger" immediately jumped on the log's back. Down the comment on the and into the rooms of Mrs. Theodore current situation is the direct charge by a Brucker. The dog jumped on the dining speaker before a municipal league that room table and nearly every dish was room table and nearly every dish was thrown to the floor.

The cat pursued him and more dishes were smashed. The chase continued through the rooms to the fire escape, where the dog jumped to the street, landing on its back. The cat remained on the railing, glaring at its opponent. The dog then ran through Thirtieth street, where a grocery clerk threw a bag

over its head. A maritime exposition at New York two years hence in celebration of the first steamboat, Robert Fulton's Clermont, which made the first trip to Albany on August 11, 1807, has been proposed to Mayor McClellan by the maritime affairs committee of the Board of Trade and Transpor-

tation. The committee proposed to assemble the Hudson vessels of every type, from the most ancient craft to the modern ocean liners and battleships. It is proposed to invite the governments of the world to send representatives from their navies participate.

An official in the comptroller's office is authority for the statement that the janitors of the public buildings in the city enjoy a large slice of the public pie. They are paid according to the floor space of the buildings placed in their charge, and their annual bills, with extras for annexes and night schools, sometimes amount to \$10,000. In other departments janitors who do the same class of work are paid \$2 a day. Of course the school janitors are compelled to pay something out of their own pockets for help, but it is safe to say that they always manage to retain the larger part of

There are scores of janitors in the five boroughs of Greater New York whose salaries range from \$2,000 to \$4,000, and a number of others who get more than \$5,000 Fred Meyer, janitor of the Wadleigh High school, receives \$7,000 a year, and his extras amount to considerably more.

Mrs. Catherine Higgins, janitress of the Board of Education building, receives \$4,930. Daniel Riordan, janitor of the High School of Commerce, draws \$5,256 from the city treasury, and William Murphy, who keeps public school 179 clean, gets \$5,000. Nearly the same amount is paid to William Mur phy, janitor of public school 177. John Dowling, ruler of the dust brushes and ash pans of the girls' high school in Brooklyn, is paid \$5,028, and there is a long

list of others who enjoy similar liberality

from the Board of Education. One of the eleverest advertisements that New York has seen for some time and one that is attracting an unusual amount of attention, is a huge sign painted on the side of a building on Broadway next to a vacant lot. The sign is an enormous picture of a parrot, and over its head are the words: "What will the parrot say?" Presumably the parrot will say "Polly wants a cracker," and of course the picture is meant to advertise a well known brand of crackers. Pedestrians who pass the picture daily look at it frequently to see if the answer has appeared.

"If people would eat plenty of rice they would not need drugs to make them sleep, said a New York drug clerk, pausing for a moment in putting up a sleeping potion for a woman. "There is much said just now about rice as a strengthening food. but few Americans know that it has sochief of staff. The following general offi- porific powers. If properly cooked it has Rice should be washed many times, until the water no longer appears milky. It should then be sosked a few hours, salted and bolled rapidly about thirty When cooked in this way it can be eater each day with relish, and the person who eats it siespe and dreams not at all."

NO LIFE TENURE FOR JUDGES.

Objections to the Present System in the Federal Courts. Chicago Tribune. Recent experiences in the United States

ourts have convinced many people that the life tenure of office for judges has unlesirable features. The inflexible life tenure, without any provision for compulsory retirement, means that judges in many instances will remain on the bench after their period of usefulness has expired. Their activity and health may have been impaired and their mental faculties weakened, but it is in their power

to insist upon discharging, or attempting to discharge, the duties of federal judges. There have been instances when United States supreme court judges should have been retired long before they saw fit to leave the bench. Some of them have clung to their positions when they were altotain is 85x200 feet in size. The proscenium gether incapacitated for duty. Others have remained on the bench when they were only half fit physically to do their work, extreme front to the back wall the depth than their just proportion of the labor of the court.

The constitution of the United States makes no provision for compulsory retire ment. Congress has enacted a law under which a judge may resign on full pay after he shall have served ten years and have reached the age of 70 years, but there is no power which can make a judge retire whether he is mentally and physically fit or not to discharge his duties. Manifestly the constitution in this respect is imperfect.

Formerly we were taught that the English system of life tenure for judges was admirable. Experience has demonstrated its defects. The "judicial humorist" in England is a monumental nuisance celebrated in song and story. Some of the English judges are harsh, and arbitrary, and disregardful of the rights of persons brought before them for trial. There is no protection in England against the arbitrary judge, and the right of appeal is so limited as to make his harshness all the more intolerable. There have been some cases of manifest injustice committed by English judges whose mental faculties were impaired, or seemed to be. In other cases the justice of judicial decisions has been open to serious question.

The New York system seems to be a easonable compromise between the short term of office and life tenure. A term of fourteen years, with an ample salary, gives a judge sufficient opportunity to demonstrate the stuff he is made of. If he is a good judge, in perfect health, and reasonably responsive to the demands of his office and of the law, he need not fear at the expiration of his term to submit his claims for re-election to the people. he shall not be re-elected it probably will be because he does not deserve to be

There has been a revision of text books in regard to the life tenure for judges. Formerly young men were taught in college that it was an altogether admirable thing. Now they are being taught in the school of experience, if not in college, that a judicious compromise between the short term and life tenure for judges is most expedient.

PERSONAL NOTES.

The Emperor of Germany takes his meals with his whole family, even the children being allowed at the table. Bradley Pratt, a prominent citizen Rutland. Vt., has just died in that city at the age of 94. His father lived to be 102 years of age, and four surviving brothers' and sisters' ages aggregate 333 years.

John Pearce, who now employs 1,500 per ons in his eighty-one London restaurants began life on a capital of 62 cents and started his first restaurant with a pushcart, a tin urn and a little crockery. Among the reforms that Wu Tingfang.

States, has brought about in his country, is abelishing the punishment of slicing to death, substituting immediate decapitation. Miss Jane Germon, cousin of Joseph Jefferson, who lives in Baltimore, is the last of the old line of Jeffersons and one of the old school of actors and actresses. She made her debut when she was 7 years old as Little Albert to Edwin Forrest's Tell. Through its ambassador in Washington the German government has notified Secretary Taft that, at his request, it has designated Mr. Tincanza as the German member of the board of consulting engineers of the | Isthmian Canal commission. He is one of the leading civil engineers of Germany. Jules Verne did not write his memoirs and disliked having his personality brought for-

ward in the newspapers. When his son was asked the other day by a visitor from Paris whether a monument would be erected to the novelist he replied, with a smile: "Now that he's dead, very likely, as he cannot prevent it or be annoyed by it." The sovereign who reigns over the

smallest monarchy in the world is the king of the Cocos, a group of islands near Sumatra. These islands were discovered about 300 years ago, but were comparatively little known until 1825, when Mr. Ross, an Englishman, visited them, was struck by their beauty and took up his abode there. It is his grandson, George Reiss, who now holds sway over the Cocos.

An examination of William R. Harper, president of the Chicago university, made n New York last Monday, disclosed the fact that the area of cancerous growth had decreased one-half as a result of luorescent treatment. It is predicted that the next examination two weeks hence will show the growth entirely banished. The fluorescent treatment which Dr. Harper is taking, has sometimes been described as 'liquid sunshine." It consists of administering internally a certain medicine which become radiactive when the X-rays are applied from without.



MR. CARNEGIE'S EXAMPLE.

Unequalled Record of Contributions to Public Institutions. St. Louis Republic.

Generosity is not exceptional among men of concrous wealth, but Mr. Carnegie's systematic liberality is a distinction for the time, Since his retirement from active bustness he has contributed more than \$130,000,-000 to educational, social and charitable endowments. This act alone marks him as being a man of self-confidence and strong

character. What to do with surplus money is not a problem with him. He has found good use for the equivalent of 12,000 fortunes, and probably perceives how to dispose well of much more money. Nor does he seem to suffer pangs of dread, incertitude and parsimony upon considering the partition of his wealth. Resolving to relinquish a certain amount he calmly announces his intention, as calmly arranges the necessary business features, and as calmly departs to

spend his vacation abroad. The donations show careful advisement. They include \$28,000,000 for libraries in the United States and \$5,000,000 for libraries in foreign countries, \$7,800,000 for the Pittsburg Carnegie institute, \$2,000,000 for the Pittsburg Polytechnic school, \$10,000,000 for the Carnegie National university, \$15,000,000 for Scotch universities and \$17,000,000 to small colleges. Here are about \$80,000,000 for educational purposes proper, to which might be added the \$10,000,000 pension fund for college professors. Then, there are the pension fund of \$4,000,000 for his employes, the \$1,000,000 fund for the allied engineers' societies, the Dumfermline endowment of \$2,-500,000, the \$1,000,000 fund for a temple of peace at The Hague and miscellaneous benefactions amounting to many millions.

Mr. Carnegie is criticised. But that is unfair. The fact stands that he has divided his wealth, and in so doing has distributed it for the public welfare. No other man of wealth has displayed such high spirit. None has acted with such wisdom, and none has been so generous. Mr. Carnegle has justified a reputation for magnanimity.

PASSING PLEASANTRIES.

"Is there quartz in the mine in which your husband bought shares?"
"Charley says there is," said young Mrs.
Torkens, "but I don't believe there are even pints."—Washington Star.

"Perhaps this nickel will pass," said the tobacconist, as the customer paid for the cisar, "but I'm not sure."
"What's the matter with "to "commended the customer, puffing at the weed.
"Well, it isn't as good as it might be."
"Well, neither is this cignr."—Philadelphia. Well, neither is this cigar. - Philadelphi .edger.

Her Husband-Now, there's Mrs. Meeker, know that she makes all her own clothes, t you never hear he say a word about it. Mrs. Marter—Humph! It isn't necessary.

"Say," growled the first hobe, "why lidn't yer go up ter dat big house an' git handout?" "Why, I started ter," replied the other, "but a minister-lookin guy gimme a tip not ter. He sez: "Turn from yer present path; ye're goin ter de dogs."—Philadelphia Press.

Blanche-Didn't Mr. Smith have an exensive funeral?

Grace—Yes; his wife probably thought the 'end justified the means."—Princeton Tiger. Stewardess-Madame is unreasonable. I know she is seasick, but she wants too much-she asks for impossible things. The Sufferer-It's not true-all I want is the earth.—Cleveland Leader.

You may be reasonably sure that a man is kind-hearted if his neighbor's cat ap-proaches him with her tail up when he passes by the gate instead of dropping her tail and running for dear life.—Somerville

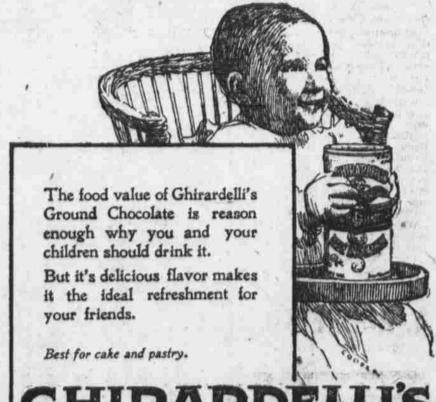
First Russian-Had a terrible nightman giant. Second Russian—How big was he? First Russian—Big as a Jap.—Brooklyn

THE AWAKENING.

Shall the human voice be silent now, In all this grand awakening? To the buds and birds and breeze soft Shall there be no joyous answering?

Shall the human heart be dumb and cold When life springs round us everywhere, As if we still were in winter's hold, When warmth and music are in the air? Has the earth grown old and dull to us?
Heed we not the promise of years.
The faithful return of gladsome spring.
With her long-loved smiles and tears?

Shall all the charms of the living green,
Of breathing fields and bubbling streams,
Awaken in us no smile or song.
No thoughts of love and no happy dreams?
Omaha. BERIAH F. COCHRAN.



CHIRARDEMIS GROUND CHOCOLATE