THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
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1	29,630	16	29,890
2	29,800	17	32,180
3	31,140	18	29,500
4	29,250	19	29,950
5	29,500	20	29,780
6	29,630	21	29,650
7	31,880	22	29,600
8	29,900	23	30,490
9	30,150	24	31,200
10	33,310	25	30,200
11	29,500	26	29,730
12	29,710	27	29,730
13	29,700	28	29,750
14	29,700	29	29,750
15	29,980	30	29,700

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C. C. ROSEWATER,
Secretary.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me th's 7th day of July, 1905.
(Seal) M. B. HUNGATE,
Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. It is better than a daily letter from home. Address will be changed as often as requested.

The boating season in and around Omaha has reached its climax.

The reigning King Ak-Sar-Ben is always the greatest of the dynasty.

Those clocks that go at the rate of $1,000 a tick ought to be in great demand.

It is to be noted that Bristow's report on the Panama railroad contained no names.

Kentucky insists on maintaining its right to the name of "dark and bloody ground."

Lord Roberts says the British army is not fit for war. This should make Russia feel better, if misery still loves company.

Traffic on the interurban between Omaha and Homer, Omaha and Beatrice and Omaha and Hastings is still in suspense.

Not to be out of fashion, the State Board of Health is in a deadlock. Won't some sympathetic doctor prescribe for the ailment?

"Tom" Lawson is getting about as much pleasure out of "frenzied oratory" as he did out of "Frenzied Finance" until he started to write.

That national school for hotel cooks may be all right, but it will never be fully appreciated until it has graduates in every household kitchen.

Whether the so-called "elevator trust" suits bring relief to the farmers, they are sure to bring a measure of relief to the lawyers who have gotten next.

Russian revolutionists are demonstrating that they can kill officers easier than they can operate warships—another evidence that practice makes perfect.

Prof. Mills would have the public understand that higher education works no physical hardship upon women who are physically able to stand the strain.

The only advantage South Omaha possesses over Omaha is that it can order fire hydrants "to beat the band" without the risk of colliding with an injunction.

Wool thieves are said to be operating in Wyoming. If the "rustlers" have turned their attention to the sheepmen the cowboys will probably lose interest in the fight.

Who says Omaha is not a most salubrious summer resort? While the people are boiling in New England and around Oyster Bay, Omaha is enjoying May weather in July.

King Edward has settled the Astor family dispute while President Roosevelt was arranging for peace between Russia and Japan, and who can say which mediator had the hardest job?

If the good people of Omaha experience any atmospheric disturbances about this time, they may rest assured in the explanation that Tom Lawson of Boston is at large at no great distance.

The sultan of Morocco is to be permitted to outline the objects of the proposed conference of the powers on the subject of his country, but the powers will reserve the right to fill in the outline to suit themselves.

FEDERAL SUPERVISION AND PUBLICITY

The wide-spread distrust and misapprehension among policy holders of American life insurance companies by reason of the recent disclosures of speculation and peculation in the Equitable of New York emphasizes the imperative necessity of efficient government supervision of insurance companies, both state and national.

More people are vitally interested in the safe and honest management of life and fire insurance companies than of any other institutions, not excepting the national, state and savings banks. More than 10,000,000 policy holders are contributing more than $400,000,000 annually toward the fund that is held in trust for their families by the life insurance companies. More than 12,000,000 home owners are contributing constantly toward the fund held in trust by fire insurance companies to protect them and their families from loss by fire.

To surround these institutions by all the safeguards that can be devised is the undoubted function of government. While all the states that have granted charters to insurance companies exercise more or less supervision over them, public sentiment is rapidly crystallizing in favor of national regulation and supervision. In the language of Walter Wellman:

> It is not alone in Equitable that the "inside crowd" have run things to suit themselves, took their rakeoff and perpetrated their reign through the proxy system. It is not alone in Equitable that men have sat as directors upstairs and voted to deposit company funds in this or that trust company and then gone downstairs and sat as directors in the trust company and voted to lend the money which came from upstairs to outside corporations or speculators in which they are shareholders.

Mr. Wellman might have added truthfully that it is not alone in Equitable that directors have made millions out of purchase and sales of bonds and other securities.

These impositions of insurance trustees upon policy holders could not have been perpetrated had there been publicity exacted by law in all investments of life insurance funds. Even voluntary publicity would go far toward preventing further insurance scandals and restoring popular confidence in insurance management. Reorganization alone will not do it. What every life and fire insurance company should be required to do is to take the public into its confidence on broad lines.

1. Each company should be required at least twice a year to publish in newspapers of general circulation statements covering every item of their assets and liabilities.

2. Every insurance company contemplating investing insurance funds should be required before making the investment to invite proposals a reasonable time prior to their purchase for securities that would be acceptable to its managers and after making the award to publish to whom it was made and at what rate the securities were purchased.

The same course should be pursued in the sale of securities and an equal measure of publicity should be given to investments in real estate and loans upon real estate so that policy holders and the public generally should be constantly kept informed concerning the financial transactions and financial condition of each company.

When such publicity is supplemented by governmental regulations similar to those now in force in Germany and other European countries with regard to investments of insurance funds and periodic inspections of the books and securities of each insurance company by experts are enforced the American people will feel secure in investing their savings and earnings with insurance companies and not until then.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORTS.

It is manifestly important that the crop reports of the government should be as nearly accurate as possible. For several years these reports have been subjected to more or less criticism and their trustworthiness questioned. A movement has been started by New York grain and cotton brokers and other business men interested, the purpose of which is to create sentiment throughout the country favorable to the discontinuance of all crop reports by the government. It is stated that the strongest opponents of the present system are in the ranks of the cotton men, who assert that at best the government reports are only estimates and that they are of no real benefit to the farmers of the country. One of the persons engaged in organizing the movement looking to the discontinuance of government crop reports expressed the opinion that the cost of these reports is out of all proportion to any possible benefits which they confer upon the public. He declared that these reports of the condition of the growing crops and of their yield at the close of the season are frequently so very erroneous as to be greatly misleading. When the reports are very different from the consensus of the best public opinion they cause wild fluctuations in prices—not because intelligent people believe them, but on account of the influences which they think they may exert on other people and in other markets.

Unquestionably there is some justification for this view and it may be strengthened by the disclosures as to the leakage of cotton crop information, which has quite naturally directed attention to the whole matter of crop reporting by the government. One Washington dispatch says that these disclosures complete the destruction of public confidence in the government's crop reports, that in the opinion of many persons the Department of Agriculture might just as well "shut up shop," and that the elaborate plan of the secretary to safeguard information in future will do little toward restoring confidence. While the tendency of the cotton statistics scandal will certainly be to discredit the bureau involved in the opinion of a great many, it is doubtful if the movement for a discontinuance of crop reports will meet with general approval. These reports are not wholly valueless and the means to be adopted by the secretary of agriculture to safeguard them in future should do much toward restoring confidence in this branch of the department's work. That it is by no means an easy matter to obtain accurate crop statistics is well understood, but we believe it can be confidently asserted that the efforts of the department in this direction have for the most part been wisely directed and that there should not be sweeping condemnation because of occasional errors in the statistics, absolute accuracy being hardly possible.

As to the leakage of cotton crop statistics, of course the matter should be most thoroughly investigated and doubtless this will be done. We give no credence to reports that Secretary Wilson is disposed to adopt a course of concealment, lest other officials than the dismissed assistant statistician should be implicated. Even if the secretary of agriculture were disposed to let investigation stop it is not likely that the president would be satisfied to have this done. The bureau of statistics must be thoroughly investigated and we do not doubt will be.

AN IMPORTANT CONQUEST.

The Japanese have undoubtedly got a firm hold upon the island of Sakhalin and will retain it. They are reported to have landed a large force there, which has met with no resistance, and there is not the slightest probability that Russia will make any effort to regain control of the island. It is an important conquest for Japan, not only from a military point of view, but as well for its valuable resources. A Russian newspaper said of Sakhalin that it is another Alaska and estimated the value of its resources at thousands of millions of dollars. Allowing for some exaggeration it is still certain that in taking the island Japan has made one of the most important moves of the war, the effect of which upon peace negotiations will be very great.

Geographically the island is one of the Japanese group and Japan regarded the southern part of it as hers until 1875, when it was acquired by Russia in an exchange that was really forced upon Japan against her will. It is described as a rather inhospitable region, the weather there even in summer being severely cold, but the island is said to be perhaps the finest fishing ground in the world and also exceedingly rich in coal, while gold and other metals are believed to exist there. Only a small portion of the country is suited for agriculture, though the interior is filled with forest-covered mountains. Nothing has been done by Russia for the development of the island, the population of which is only about 20,000. The enterprising Japanese will doubtless make the best use of its resources and improve its advantages for military purposes.

AN INADEQUATE PENALTY.

Referring to the dismissal of Holmes, assistant statistician of the Department of Agriculture, and the exposure of certain brokers with whom he worked in collusion, an eastern paper remarks that exposure and disgrace, after the game has been played with profit, are an inadequate penalty. There will be very general concurrence in this view. It is stated that Holmes made a fortune of at least half a million dollars by selling advance information on cotton and other crop statistics to brokers and speculators, while the men who paid for the information made millions.

So flagrant a conspiracy as this deserves severe punishment and if it shall be decided by the legal department of the government that there is no law to which Holmes and his fellow conspirators are amenable it will be the duty of congress to enact a law which will apply to such a case. Not only would it be entirely just to deprive Holmes of his ill-gotten wealth, but he ought also to serve a term in prison, so that his disgrace would be made complete. As the New York Tribune says, offenses of this sort deserve the severest punishment. "The spirit which prompts such breaches of trust—either in public or in private life—cannot be compromised with. It is the most destructive force against which our present political and social order has to war, and we should make an example of each and every offender who turns a trust to private gain." It will indeed be unfortunate if Holmes cannot be adequately punished for his flagrant offense.

The Water board has now been in existence two years and the nearest we have got to rate reduction and the acquisition of the water works is that the affidavits of the Water board and the affidavits of the water company have been spread at large on the records of the federal court. In the meantime the lawyers on both sides are milking the cow, while the poor taxpayer is tugging away at the tail end and the horns.

When the state assessment board was in session the railroad tax agents insisted that the railroad taxes in Nebraska were excessive in comparison with railroad taxes in Iowa. When the railroad assessment board is in session in Iowa some of the same tax agents are making frantic efforts to get a reduction because assessments in Iowa are much higher than they are in Nebraska.

The people of Ashland need not harbor any ill will toward Omaha because of ex-Postmaster Crowe's frenzied effort to make a stake, or even a beefsteak out of his franchise for a moonshine electric railroad across the Winnebago reservation.

The prosecution of the automobile scorcher is contrary to the bill of rights. All men have an inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, even when they risk their necks in the pursuit.

A Chicago broker complains that the government wheat statistics cannot be relied upon, but a careful perusal of his statement would show that it is unreliable chiefly because it does not bear out his predictions. The case is not unusual and Secretary Wilson will probably wind up the cotton affair before taking cognizance of the Chicago complaint.

And now we are told that Mayor Brown was the spontaneous and unanimous choice of the democracy of the First district as its candidate for congress. What of Will Maupin? Was not he induced to present himself spontaneously also, and was he not just as capable and deserving as the only spontaneous Brown.

People working for an improvement in teaching the "three R's" in the public schools might succeed better if they could show how the teachers could thereby increase their salaries or lessen their labor.

South Omaha will have a city tax rate of only 8 mills for the coming year. But this is exclusive of the school levy. And then, too, South Omaha has no Water board drawing salaries for doing nothing.

The story that C. M. Schwab is to construct a number of modern wharves for Russia would indicate that the czar does not intend to go out of business as a naval power despite recent disappointments.

Stretch to the Limit.
Baltimore American.

The youth who has been enabled to enter the Naval academy by the assistance of a mechanical stretching machine has introduced a new feature into prospective war. It may happen that in future the greatest naval victory may be due to the greatest stretching machine.

A Familiar Story.
Springfield Republican.

"Loaning too largely to one borrower"—such is the explanation of the large Kansas bank failure. It is quite a familiar story. The national bank law has undertaken to prevent insolvencies from this cause. There is some reason for believing the law has been violated in this case.

Truth Without Trimmings.
Brooklyn Eagle.

It will take some of the Kansans who listened to Jerome a long time to forget some of the things he said. For instance:

"Despicable a man as is John D. Rockefeller, you have only to look at your own country crossroads to find men in a smaller way doing exactly as he has done. This is business and business is war. This is commerce, this is competition, it is war and strife. I do not say that this is moral; it is immoral. But don't tell me that if the men at the crossroads had more power they would not use it to their own advantage, or that they would use it any more gently than Rockefeller uses it."

Powder Trust Gets Busy.
Philadelphia Press.

The cartridge companies have just put the price up on the army a full half over a fair profit. The ordnance department finds itself paying $42.50 for what should cost about $30 on uniform bids by all the companies. The powder companies, including the DuPont, entered a trust a little over a year ago, destroyed competition and are selling the navy cordite for the navy's big guns at a profit out of proportion to the risk and cost of manufacture. Each branch of the service is plundered; but while those who sell to the government combine nothing can induce army and navy officers to act together in securing lower prices.

A Day of Rest.
Leslie's Weekly.

It has taken two alleged "soulless" corporations, and railroad corporations at that, to set shining examples before the country recently of insistence on high moral standards in business, regardless of the question of profit. One of these was the Wabash road, which has excluded liquor selling from its eating houses, and the other, and still more recent instance, is that of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul system, which has decided that Sunday shall be made a day of rest for all its employes, so far as that is possible without interfering with the absolute necessities of traffic. Sunday excursion trains have been discontinued and freight crews have been instructed to reach headquarters, so far as possible, on Saturday night, so that they may have Sunday for rest. One practical result of the action of both these companies will be to lessen the liability to accidents on their lines—a result that will be appreciated by their patrons, no matter what their individual views on the subject of liquor selling and Sunday desecration may be.

PARKER ON BRYAN'S SPECIALTY.

Latest Public Utterance of the Worst Defeated.
Washington Post.

The prominent and unquestionably influential part borne by Mr. Bryan in the presidential campaign of 1904, his strenuous effort prior to the assembling of the national convention to prevent the nomination of Judge Parker, or, failing in that, to insure his defeat by the electors; his great and successful labors as a member of the convention to give the candidate and party a fatal handicap—all this seems to afford a strong assurance that the twice defeated will be profoundly interested in the latest public utterances of the once and worst defeated candidate. There were several points in Judge Parker's Fourth of July address to Tammany that were as squarely opposed to Bryanism as the gold standard is to 16 to 1, but in the following paragraph the hit at Bryan is so palpable, so obviously and refreshingly pat that the reader will scarcely be able to repress a suspicion that it was, with deliberate intent, constructed for and accurately aimed at the proposition which, from present indications, Mr. Bryan intends to "paramount" in the platform that he is preparing for 1906:

"Because greed, left to run riot, has produced some bad conditions in cities and in great corporations, we are advised to run headlong into municipal or government ownership and operation. This policy is advocated in spite of the fact that, in other countries and in surroundings far more favorable for these experiments than our own, they have uniformly interfered with development and curbed initiative. In other words, the only alternative thus presented for the curbing of greed is that of rushing wildly into all the perils of over-government."

That comes much nearer being a communication to Mr. Bryan than anything else that has emanated from Judge Parker since, at the close of the Nebraska statesman's stumping tour in Indiana, the judge wired him a graceful and grateful acknowledgment of his eminent services. As to the real value of those services, it is logically, eloquently, and convincingly set forth in the official returns of the voting in Indiana, which shows that the disciples of Mr. Bryan concluded that loyalty to him and his ambition required them either to stay away from the polls or vote for Roosevelt.

ARMY GOSSIP IN WASHINGTON.

Matters of Interest Gleaned from the Army and Navy Register.

Colonel E. H. Crowder, judge advocate, and member of the general staff of the army, has been appointed chief of the first division of the general staff, a position he occupied before he went to Manchuria as the senior military attache representing this government with the Japanese army in the field. An order has been issued from the office of chief of staff announcing the composition of the chief of staff and the special committees thereof. Attached to the office of the chief of staff will be Captain Hutcheson and Captain Michie, the latter the secretary of the general staff, succeeding Lieutenant Colonel Alvord. In the first division will be Colonel Crowder, Lieutenant Colonels Kerr and Miller, Majors Mallory and Kernan and Captains McRae, G. W. Read, Ninth cavalry, recently assigned to the general staff, and March. With the second division will be Major Beach and Captains Hale, Muir, Menoher, Rhodes and Nolan, the present composition of the military information division. With the third division will be Lieutenant Colonel Wotherspoon, Majors Goethals, Mann, Macomb, Harrison, Reber and Gaillard and Captains Lynch, Dickman, Thompson (who is now the disbursing officer on duty with the Taft party en route to the Philippines, Wright, Ramsey and Cloman. On the special committees Major General J. C. Bates, Major Mann, Major Mallory, Major Kernan, Captain Hale and Captain Ramsey will look after infantry affairs; Lieutenant Colonel Kerr, Major Beach, Captain Dickman, Captain Hutcheson, Captain Michie and Captain Rhodes will have to do with cavalry affairs, while the artillery subjects will be referred to the chief of artillery, Major Macomb, Major Harrison, Captain Weaver and Captain March.

An important work which has been undertaken by the general staff of the army is that of preparing a manual of the saber and a manual of the bayonet. This is rendered necessary by the adoption, on the advice of the general staff, of a practical saber and a bayonet of similar merit. Hitherto the manuals relating to the saber and bayonet have been very exacting and required a large amount of practice, which no one could hope to undertake without the aid of a fencing master. There was too much of the fancy work in the manipulation of both instruments, and it has now been decided that in the revised manuals there shall be nothing that is not practical and at the same time of the most simple character. It is realized by the experts that the saber and bayonet are instruments of utility which will have a very practical value on the field of battle. It has been decided, therefore, that the provisions of the new manuals shall be limited to work which will be acquired by a reasonable amount of soldierly skill under officers of practical ability in the use of the weapon. This is an important step, and it is in the line of the policy which the general staff has very properly committed itself to by the adoption of a saber and bayonet of use. The new manuals will be unhampered by technical rules which do not in any sense improve the efficiency of the weapons.

The annual reports of the inspectors general of the army will touch with some particularity on the subject of desertions in the army. There is a reviving interest in the subject, not because there is any increase worth mentioning in the percentage of desertions, so much as the possibility, which now exists, that the department is on the right track of keeping these illegal separations from the service in check. There is no problem which is so vexatious in every way as this one of desertions, and it is all the more exasperating because it has engaged the attention of many alert and penetrative and ingenious minds for many years—without much result one way or another. The numerous propositions to help the situation have proved of little or no avail. Men have gone on deserting in sublime indifference to the many advantages which have been given them to leave the service in a lawful manner and with equal contempt for the provision for entertainment made by an indulgent government. Not even the restoration of the post canteen effected the change for the better and that is saying a good deal. It is believed that, under the system of recruiting at the general depots, there will be an improvement in the situation and if such proves to be the result after a thorough trial of the plan, it is destined to be even more faithfully applied by the establishment of a depot or two on the Pacific coast. Lieutenant General Chaffee takes a special and personal interest in the matter and has given instructions, which have been carried out by Inspector General Burton in his regular inspections of the depots, for the guidance of the commissioned officers and of the members of the non-commissioned force stationed at the depots. General Chaffee requires that a certain amount of kindness of tone, without any indication of softness or lack of discipline, shall be employed whenever possible. It remains to be seen whether this fine graduation of bearing can be effected by all of the people in authority. But General Chaffee believes it can be done to the end that the recruits may not become tired of the service before they have really become accustomed to its rules and regulations and know fully its benefits. It is believed that much can be accomplished as a means of stopping desertion by taking initial steps in the early days of a man's enlistment.

The War department will take occasion on the first opportunity after the convening of congress to suggest that provision be made for giving officers and men of the regular establishment one month's pay in advance prior to their departure for the Philippines, on the occasions when they are under orders to the islands. There has been nothing in the way of a decision which will give more individual embarrassment than this ruling of the comptroller that the law under which army paymasters have been giving a month's pay to soldiers and officers when they went through San Francisco, in advance of the date when it was due, did not apply to the regulars but only to volunteers, of which there is, of course, none in the service now. Altogether, the decision operates as a veritable hardship, which will not be removed by the notice which has been sent out to those most directly interested. It will compel many people to get money where and how they can, because nearly every one about to go to the islands is found without the ready funds to meet the demands on account of the trip. Of course, there is no appeal from the comptroller's ruling. It must remain with all its blighting effect, and the only remedy will be in getting congress to change the law and extend the privileges of the old statute to those of the regular establishment. There is just as much reason to do the favor of advancement in one case as in the other, and there can be no political reason advanced for the discrimination. The question of restoration of the privilege will be touched upon in the annual report of the paymaster general of the army and will probably be the subject of a special communication to the military committees from the secretary of war.

A Distinguished Group.
Chicago Record-Herald.

Taken all in all, President Roosevelt's cabinet is truly a cabinet of service, and one the nation may well be proud to acknowledge.

You walk with her, you rock her, you give her sugar, you try all kinds of things!

But she coughs all through the long night, just the same!

No need spending another night this way. Just a dose or two of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will soothe the throat, quiet the cough, insure a good night's rest.

Ask your doctor about the wisdom of your keeping this remedy in the house, ready for these night coughs of the children. Doctors have the formula. They know all about this medicine.

Made by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufacturers of
AYER'S HAIR VIGOR—For the hair. AYER'S PILLS—For constipation.
AYER'S SARSAPARILLA—For the blood. AYER'S AGUE CURE—For malaria and ague.

PERSONAL NOTES.

After President Roosevelt has stopped the slaughter in Manchuria, he may find time to again take up the great American railroad wreck question and stop the slaughter there.

The gentlemen on the shady side of life are fully avenged. On the landing of Dr. Osler in England a London paper referred to him as "Prof. Osler, late of the Chicago university."

Tom Lawson puts out the bluff that he is willing to be hanged if the Standard Oil company disproves any of his statements. Surely the Standard would not imperil Tommy's wind while it shares in the wool he brings to market.

There was a time when Senator Elkins of West Virginia was a hustling young freight agent in New Mexico. His office was a boxcar and his principal troubles were in making his receipts of freight tally with his bills of lading.

There must be big profits in the food business, and yet the wholesale adulteration is shown by the fact that the New York Health department, during a recent week confiscated 1,691,291 pounds of more or less poisoned foodstuffs.

President Loubet has finished his sixth year in the French presidency and declares he will not seek re-election. He prefers to pass his time in agricultural pursuits at Drome or in retirement in Paris, where his son, Paul, is already looking for an apartment for him. The presidential election takes place next January.

Charlie Barr, captain of cup defenders on this side of the Atlantic for years and winner of the international race across the Atlantic with the Atlantic, has just returned to Yankeedom. He is $5,000 richer than when he started on the record-breaking race from Sandy Hook.

In rewarding a poor girl of the Black mountains of North Carolina for her bravery and presence of mind in saving a heavy train from terrible disaster, the Southern railway has chosen a college education and other benefits of good living as an expression of gratitude. Some corporations have a head and an intellect.

"Big Tim" Sullivan, the New York congressman, sailed for Europe the other day and his popularity was shown by the fact that 500 of his followers assembled at the dock to see him off. When he reached his stateroom he found it half filled with flowers. He ordered that the entire lot be taken ashore and distributed among the hospitals. Mr. Sullivan was in rather a bad humor because of a report that he was to travel with a valet. "They call me 'Big Tim,'" he growled. "Don't they think I'm big enough to dress myself?" It was Tim who said on occasion that "a common congressman don't cut no more ice in Washington than a cigar sign."

EVILS OF IMMIGRATION.

Restricted Naturalization One of the Proposed Remedies.
Leslie's Weekly.

No system, however effectively administered, can perfectly sift and separate at the gateways of the country all of the defectives from the good. Therefore, the examination and inspection should continue beyond the immigration station. The laws should be amended so as to empower the immigration authorities to compulsorily deport any alien immigrant to the port from whence he came whenever he becomes a public charge, and, in the discretions of the courts, before or after serving sentence, when he becomes a criminal, this period of probation to continue until he becomes a full-fledged citizen of the United States. Existing laws now authorize such deportation, but limit the time of its exercise to one or two years after arrival. Nearly all European countries exercise this right, and there is no moral or treaty obligation which will prevent us from doing the same.

The absurdity of bestowing citizenship indiscriminately after five years' residence is now painfully evident, for it is only in exceptional instances that judges seemingly appreciate the responsibility of making citizens. Every immigrant, on landing, should be furnished with a descriptive statement corresponding to the registry entries of the inspection clerks, which should be required as necessary documentary evidence in the naturalization proceeding. This statement could be recorded in the office of the clerk of the district court in which the immigrant takes up his residence, and the original records at the immigration station could be drawn upon for verification should loss of document or other cause make this necessary. This process would involve additional clerical machinery and cause some trouble, but the end in view, the guarding of the gate at vital and essential feature of our citizenship—the purification of naturalization and the ballot-box—is worth the expense and labor involved.

WHITTLED TO A POINT.

"The trouble is that we eat too fast," said the man who worries about health.

"That's right," observed the man who worries about money. "Some of us eat so fast that our income can't keep up with our grocery bills."—Washington Star.

"He's got a good deal on his hands."

"I thought he devoted all of his time to his automobile."

"So he does, and you ought to see his hands since he's been taking care of it."—Cleveland Transcript.

"Did he really tell you you ought to get $50 out of that horse?"

"Well, I suppose that's what he meant; he's rather slangy, you know."

"Why, what did he say?"

"He said I ought to be able to get fifty bones out of it."—Philadelphia Press.

"The wasp is a disputatious creature, to be sure," observed the professor, "but it always carries its point."—Chicago Tribune.

Friend—Was that African potentate you met very severe upon the criminals in his jurisdiction?

Explorer—Oh, yes; sometimes he would cut off a hand, sometimes a head and in particularly aggravated cases he would make them wear the clothes the missionary societies send them.—Brooklyn Life.

"I've been here almost a week, and you haven't called upon me," she chided, as they met on the avenue. "Don't you realize that time flies?"

"I hadn't noticed it lately," he replied; "I've spent all of this week in a dentist's chair."—Detroit Free Press.

What Meredith Might Have Said.

He may live without books—what is knowledge but grieving?
He may live without hope—what is hope but deceiving?
He may live without love—that is passion disguising;
But man cannot live without some advertising.

We may live without poetry, music and art;
We may live without conscience, and live without heart;
We may live without friends; we may live without fads,
But civilized man cannot live without ads.
—Solomon Such.

TUCKERED.

St. Louis Republic.

Derned if I ain't good an' tired,
Shoes all full o' sand,
Neck is redder 'n a beet,
Neck an' wrists all tanned.
Never walked so dad blamed much
Since Mandy was a kid.
If you don't think I'm daffy
Jes' listen what I did.
Had a whole day off to loaf,
Not a lick to do,
An' I felt so kind o' frisky-like
I went crazy through an' through.
Sneaked out good an' early
While the dew wuz on the grass,
A-thinkin', "Dern my buttons,
I'm going to ketch some bass,
An' like as not some crappie, too,
An' silver perch an' such;
What I leave in that pesky slough
Won't be so crackin' much."
Well, here I am, back agin,
Red as Simpson's barn,
An' I kin tell you how I feel
With jes' one word—that's "Darn."
What did I catch? Well, say,
You're a nosey guy, you are;
If you look in the kitchen there you'll find
A catfish an' a gar.

Conviction Follows Trial

When buying loose coffee or anything your grocer happens to have in his bin, **how do you know what you are getting?** Some queer stories about coffee that is sold in bulk, could be told, if the people who handle it (grocers), cared to speak out.

Could any amount of mere talk have persuaded millions of housekeepers to use

Lion Coffee,

the leader of all package coffees for over a quarter of a century, if they had not found it superior to all other brands in

Purity, Strength, Flavor and Uniformity?

This popular success of LION COFFEE can be due only to inherent merit. There is no stronger proof of merit than continued and increasing popularity.

If the verdict of MILLIONS OF HOUSEKEEPERS does not convince you of the merits of LION COFFEE, it costs you but a trifle to buy a package. It is the easiest way to convince yourself, and to make you a PERMANENT PURCHASER.

LION COFFEE is sold only in 1 lb. sealed packages, and reaches you as pure and clean as when it left our factory.
Lion-head on every package.
Save these Lion-heads for valuable premiums

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE

WOOLSON SPICE CO., Toledo, Ohio.