THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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

1	29,650	16	29,899
2	29,800	17	32,183
3	31,140	18	29,560
4	29,250	19	29,950
5	29,560	20	29,780
6	29,630	21	29,650
7	31,880	22	29,660
8	29,990	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
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15	29,690	30	29,700
Total			904,050
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Daily average			29,803

C. C. ROSEWATER, Secretary.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 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.

King Corn still holds undisputed sway over the corn belt.

Tom Lawson's contribution seems to have been lost in the shuffle in spite of the tow line.

The Nebraska wheat crop is safe and the weather man is doing his best to insure a corn crop to match.

It is "up to" the First district to choose a man bound to Roosevelt's program from principle rather than for temporary advantage.

The Fontanelle club braves are willing to have voting machines installed in Omaha and Douglas county. Anything for a change of luck.

Omaha is showing up well in the comparative exhibit of weekly bank clearings—in fact, Omaha is showing up well in all directions just now.

Developments in Oregon demonstrate that crooked congressmen should have none but silent partners—especially when the grand juries meet.

The statement that M. Witte "will be reasonable" is of little importance compared to a fine on the probable course of the commissioners who represent the mikado.

From present weather prospects it is probable that New Hampshire will see the work although Washington will have the honor of the name of the peace negotiations.

If the discussion of railroad "rebates" continues long enough it may result in a rearrangement of contracts for carrying the mails—a place where no rebates are recorded.

City Attorney Breen refers to the Dodge primary law as the "worst bailed-up piece of legislation ever turned out of Lincoln." And we have had some pretty badly botched laws that have come out of Lincoln.

In the light of the decision of the courtmartial in the case of Commander Scott naval officers will no doubt see to it that their ships are not too near a shoal before offering libations to Bacchus.

If Wu Ting Fang is really to come to Washington to watch the peace negotiations for China, Russia and Japan will save time by appointing an official who will devote his time to answering questions.

Perhaps the easiest way to satisfy all the lawyers who are finding flaws in the legislation enacted by the last Nebraska legislature would be to knock out the whole batch on the ground that the volume of session laws is not well printed.

The successful bidders for the big Pathfinder irrigation dam are said to have forfeited their $5,000 guaranty check and passed up the contract. They may be depended on to come forward at the proper time, however, to ask congress to give the money back to them.

Government land seems to be the only thing exempt from the lottery laws of the country, and there will be no objection offered by Uncle Sam to the widest publicity for the national gamble to take place in Utah next month. It is estimated that those who registered for Rosebud lands spent enough money to buy the ground at present prices and pay for all necessary improvements—while the speculators took the prizes.

MOVE FOR CIVIL PENSIONS.

Periodically there is a movement started for the creation by congress of a civil pension system and it is noted that the agitation for this is again becoming active, doubtless inspired by the fact that there is a new congress which may be more susceptible to the arguments for civil service pensions than have been preceding congresses. A recent report states that influential clerks in the various departments are being approached by organizers and a meeting of all the department clerks has been called for this week to consider the matter. Those in charge of the enterprise, the report says, have gone so far as to draft a bill setting forth their desires in great detail. They do not expect their measure to receive congressional sanction, but they purpose to go to the lawmakers with definite proposals and it is needless to say will be prepared to support these with all the arguments that can be brought to bear.

The proposition of a civil pension policy has never been favorably regarded in this country and there is no reason to think that the present movement will receive any countenance from the Fifty-ninth congress. It is quite natural that it should have hearty support at the national capital, where the army of government employes exerts a great influence, but to the country at large the proposition never has been and probably never will be acceptable. It is true, as urged, that there are many persons in the service of the departments who have spent the best part of a lifetime in this work and have become practically worthless for any other employment. Not a few of them are so old as to be no longer capable of efficiently performing the duties they now have. They are kept in the service because it is felt that to turn them out would be to subject them to hardships and that they are entitled to consideration by reason of the long and faithful services they have given. No objection to magnanimity of this kind will be made, even though it be a fact that the business of the government to some extent suffers from it, but if such persons have failed to prepare for old age and the ending of their days of usefulness the very general sentiment is that the government should not be called upon to take care of them when their retirement from the public service becomes necessary.

The government of the United States is at least as liberal as any other government toward the great majority of its employes. Some other governments are more generous as to certain high officials, but as a whole the salaries paid by the United States to those who work for it will be found to be somewhat in excess of what is paid by any other country. If, therefore, those employed in the public service do not have the thrift and prudence to make preparations for the future, for the time when disability overtakes them they cannot reasonably expect that the government will assume responsibility for their care. A civil pension policy, however moderate the basis, would add tens of millions to the annual expenses of the government and of course would grow from year to year. The taxpayers of the country may safely be counted upon to vigorously oppose such a proposition.

BANK EXAMINATIONS.

Treasury officials are considering the question of methods to be applied in the examination of national banks, with a view to strengthening the present system, which it seems evident is in need of improvement. It is a fact which bank failures have very conclusively demonstrated that not much reliance can be placed upon examinations as now conducted. The truth seems to be that these are to a very large extent perfunctory and inadequate and perhaps nothing better is to be expected in view of the number of examiners—only about seventy-five—employed by the treasury. The work required of most of these examiners is greater than they can carefully perform and necessarily their work is done hurriedly and without that care and thoroughness which they should give to it. Unquestionably they are very generally capable and honest men, but they are expected to do more than can be ordinarily accomplished in a given time. Hence they must to a considerable extent accept the figures and statements of bank officials without spending the time necessary to verify them.

It is manifestly important, in view of the rapid increase in the number of national banks, that something be done to improve the system of examinations. It is an undeniable fact that at present there is very little confidence in bank examinations and the reason for this is found in the circumstance that in most of the instances of bank failures examiners failed to discover the conditions which brought about the failures. The number of examiners should be increased, they should receive salaries commensurate with the work required of them and they should not be given more to do than they can properly accomplish. They should be required to make every examination with the greatest care and thoroughness, reporting nothing in regard to a bank's condition that they are not able to attest from personal inspection. The additional expense which this would involve need not be seriously considered. The demand is that bank examiners shall examine and not merely accept the statements of the officials of an institution, as is too commonly the case, as to its condition.

The local popocratic organ seems to be distressed because Secretary of State Galusha is reported to be in a quandry what disposition to make of the money coming into his office as fees for the registration of trade marks and labels required by a new law, and its distress seems to be particularly harrowing because the secretary of state is a republican. It is evidently laboring very hard to distract people's memory from the fee money pocketed by the last fusion secretary of state, the interest on public funds absorbed by the last fusion state treasurer, and the coin sweated out of eastern insurance companies by the last fusion state auditor.

THE FIRST DISTRICT ELECTION.

Although the special election to choose a congressman to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Senator Burkett from the lower house to the upper house of the national legislature is to be held next Tuesday, the voters of the First district have refused to work themselves up into a frenzy over the relative claims of the two opposing candidates. The First district went republican at the last election by nearly 8,000 plurality, and while the exceptional size of this republican preponderance is, doubtless, due in a large part to the presidential campaign and the popularity of President Roosevelt, for whom the people gave their vote of confidence, there is nothing to indicate any change of sentiment that would take the First district out of the republican column and put it into the democratic column, especially when the republican nominee is outspokenly pledged to support President Roosevelt in his administrative and legislative program.

We have no doubt that the general apathy that surrounds a special election in which only one place is at stake, and that with no very sharply-defined issue, will produce a tremendous falling off in the total vote, with corresponding shrinkage of the republican plurality. Should the democrats cut the figures in half, as it is quite possible for them to do, they will then try to make out that there has been a tremendous revulsion among republican voters when, as a matter of fact, were the polls to be reopened today for a new expression of preference between President Roosevelt and Judge Parker, as the candidates of the respective parties, the republicans would have it almost unanimous. In other words, whatever party strength the democrats may be able to develop in the First district special election will be due entirely to their efforts to travel in the Roosevelt band wagon and to persuade the people that the democratic nominee is a better friend of President Roosevelt than the republican nominee.

We feel sure, however, the republicans of the First districts quite understand the situation and that they will be out at the polls in sufficient numbers to retain their prestige as the banner republican district of Nebraska.

An Omaha minister has returned from Denver impressed with the fact that Denver is worse afflicted with yellow newspapers than is Omaha. There is no good reason why any city should be disgraced by yellow journalism. Yellow journals could not keep up a month without the support of people who condemn yellow journalism and who realize its pernicious effects. The strangest part of it is that here in Omaha, if not elsewhere, we frequently see the clergy who are expected to set high examples to the community in close alliance with the yellowest of yellow journals who find nothing too debasing to turn to their own sordid ends.

Two Wisconsin railroads have just been mulcted for $10,000 each in penalties for making false reports to the state assessing authorities for the purpose of evading their taxes. There are some penalty clauses attached to the Nebraska revenue law for railroads that fail to furnish the state board with correct figures of valuation on which to base their assessment and it is just barely possible that some penalty money might be coming from several of our Nebraska railroads.

The republican convention in Lancaster county has kindly consented to let the state convention decide who shall be chairman of the next state committee. This exhibition of modesty and self-sacrifice on the part of the Lancaster countyites ought to be rewarded with a leather medal.

How to Be Remembered.
Florida Times-Union.

Jolly a man and he will forget it the next day; criticise him and he'll remember it as long as he lives.

"Cold Feet" Unwarranted.
Pittsburg Dispatch.

Now some obnoxious person is raising the question whether we did not acquire our Panama white elephant from France at bigger cost than our Philippine white elephant from Spain. A full balance sheet about the year 1975 may settle this question accurately; that is, if that generation cares to know.

Tribute of the Heart.
Philadelphia Record.

No more sincere tribute has been paid to the memory of John Hay than that of the Jews, both in this country and Europe. They mourn for him as a statesman who thoroughly sympathized with their distress and made his sympathy manifest by direct intervention on their behalf.

Tragically Overdone.
Harper's Weekly.

It appears that a recent wholesale raid of the Philadelphia police on all sorts of disorderly houses brought an army of women into court, and among them many of previously good reputation, who were not, and never had been, women of the street. It is an extremely ill office of the police of any city to destroy the reputation of any woman who has still a reputation to lose. A woman not publicly known to be disreputable can mend her ways—and often does—far easier than her sister of worse repute. The Philadelphia raid seems to have been tragically overdone.

Good Old Cure for Evil Impulse.
Minneapolis Tribune.

A Council Bluffs boy who was arrested the other day, attributed his numerous thefts to impulses which he can not control. He says that he has to do everything that suggests itself to him no matter what it is. We have seen boys like that. Swimming suggested itself and lo, they were off; they chanced to catch sight of a cherry pie in the pantry and they were impelled by an irresistible impulse to eat it, and though psychologists did not look into their cases and take mysterious notes after feeling of their heads we venture to assert that the same cure, if applied to the Iowa boy, would be as effective in his case as it was in theirs, a strong, pliable switch from the orchard. Treatment should begin early and be continued until marked improvement is noted.

VINDICATING THE MARINER.

Aurora Republican: Once more Colonel Rosewater has emerged from a libel suit unscathed. The doughty editor is getting so used to these little annoyances that they do not keep him awake at night any more.

Table Rock Argus: E. Rosewater, editor of the Omaha Bee, was tried last week on a charge of criminal libel, preferred by Senator Howell. The jury found him not guilty, and Mr. Howell will have to seek some other way of getting even with the versatile editor.

Norfolk News: Editor Rosewater has again been cleared of libel, this time in the Howell case. It is being demonstrated by the Nebraska courts that a person bringing a libel suit must have a very clear case of malicious and damaging statement unsupported by fact. Editors of Nebraska papers will be gratified to know that they should not fear a case of libel every time a person's name appears in print in a connection that he does not like. Editors usually have troubles enough of their own without defending themselves in every foolish charge of libel that may be brought by an angry reader.

Hastings Observer: Mr. Rosewater has been acquitted in Omaha on a charge of criminal libel, which seems to indicate that when an editor has reason to believe that it is for the public good to criticise a man who aspires to public life, he is not going to be made to suffer for it. One of the greatest misfortunes that could befall any community would be to have it placed within the power of designing men to muzzle the press and keep it from directing attention to their shortcomings and schemes. No reputable newspaper man has any desire to injure a good man. It would be well for the law to allow the bad man to take care of himself somewhat.

Waterloo Gazette: Editor Rosewater was acquitted of the charge of criminal libel preferred against him by Senator Howell and the tension is doubtless relieved around the inner sanctum of The Bee office. Naturally our sympathies were with the editor, and though in common with all editors we find it necessary to sometimes maintain a reputation for being the meanest man in the community, we draw the line when charged with criminal intent. However, we personally admire the genial senator and must confess to a belief that he is far from being a venal vampire, and feel quite sure a man with no property subject to taxation, no family on his hands and no expensive habits, would ever need to filch the corporation cormorants out of anything worse that a little water. And doubtless Rosewater and Howell will meet on common ground some day, for neither of them appears to take kindly to water in their stock—really, gentlemen, we hope to see you "make up."

WHERE PEACEMAKERS WILL MEET

Something About Portsmouth and Its Historic Background.
Philadelphia Inquirer.

Although Portsmouth, New Hampshire, is said to be the meeting place of the plenipotentiaries of Russia and Japan the actual sessions will be held in Maine, as the island on which the navy yard is located belongs to the Pine Tree state. It is only a fiction that makes the place known as the Portsmouth navy yard when it is located in Kittery, Maine. Still, the fiction has long usage back of it and must not be disturbed.

Portsmouth is much more deserving of public attention than it generally receives. It has probably the finest harbor on the whole Atlantic coast, seventy feet of water being generally available at the mouth, while the roadstead is ample for more than all American shipping. It early gained fame as a building yard for ships, and some of the fastest clippers and staunchest frigates were constructed there. It was in Portsmouth that "The Ranger"—was built over which the American flag was first unfuried by John Paul Jones. It is even an older city than Boston, having been founded in 1623, when Plymouth was in its third year. Then it was known as Strawberry Bank.

It was in this port that some of the hardiest of American captains were cooped up during the second war with Great Britain, and in one case a notable escape of a frigate was made, to the subsequent disaster of many British merchant ships. In recent years the place had some notoriety because the prisoners taken from Cervera's fleet off Santiago were held there until paroled.

But the real glory of Portsmouth comes from the three great literary men who were born there. Thomas Bailey Aldrich has immortalized the town under the pseudonym of Rivermouth in his "Story of a Bad Boy," one of the juvenile classics. From the same city came James T. Fields, whose services to literature have exceeded those of any American in our entire history. As author, publisher, editor and counsellor his career is one of the most singular and most valuable that this country has produced. The third in the list, though ranking below the others, is the best known to the masses. B. P. Shillaber does not mean anything to most persons, but "Mrs. Partington's" fame is fixed forever.

The ambassadors of peace will gather in one of the oldest settlements in the country and will be surrounded by many historical traditions which seem appropriate to the solemnity of the occasion and the immensity of the task.

A GOLDEN AVALANCHE—HARDLY?

Will Lawson Respond to Gov. Mickey's Invitation to Put It Back.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

When Governor Mickey of Nebraska told Tom Lawson to sell what he has and give to the poor, or, to be more literal, advised him to give away as large a percentage of his personal fortune as Rockefeller is giving, he may have spoken words of a greater import than he knew. For Mr. Lawson is giving evidence of having taken the case under advisement. Mr. Lawson is reported to have said in an address at a banquet given by the Commercial club of Minneapolis "I have several millions myself, and wronged the American people in getting it. But I did not know it at the time. When the time comes I will give the money back to them."

This, of course, is rather indefinite. It leaves too much option in the hands of Lawson as to determining "when the time comes." Governor Mickey might again quote Scripture to Lawson and advise that "now is the accepted time;" but the governor may congratulate himself upon being the first to wring a public avowal from Lawson that he considers it necessary to trump the Rockefeller trick of giving away money. There are many men of large wealth in the country who are joining in the hue and cry against Rockefeller who have never given the least evidence of his desire to make restitution. If they wage any war with the money lust, it is the lust which is always victor, since they never give the least evidence of having prevailed. Mr. Lawson is one of this class. He has for many years been accumulating wealth in speculations, his lines being sometimes those of the Standard Oil company and sometimes opposite ones, but always and everywhere parallel with the interest of Lawson and expressing the idea of "the public be damned."

Governor Mickey may have provoked a golden avalanche, but there are as yet no signs of educational or eleemosynary institutions getting ready to stand from under.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

"A shipload of bright wits" heads the New York Sun's account of the tour of the harbor made by 1,500 school teachers from other states, chaperoned by the natives of both sexes, last Saturday. The Sun says there were exhibits on the boat from every nook and corner of the country. There were teachers from Oklahoma, teachers from Georgia, teachers from Mississippi, teachers from California and Oregon and a bunch of teachers from Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota and the two Dakotas.

It was all new ground for most of them, and there was a deal of overhauling of geography and maps to get the lay of the two rivers and of Manhattan island and Jersey on the west as the boat swung into the stream and headed north.

"But that isn't the way to Coney Island," said an evident principal who believed in exactness in all things. "Now, the North river is the mouth of the Hudson river, and Coney Island bears east by south. We're going due north!"

"But we'll turn around pretty soon and then we'll have New Jersey on our west and New York on our east and the boat will be aimed south," explained a spirited young woman teacher from Oklahoma.

"It is not academical, but it may be mentioned in passing," says the Sun, "that a surprisingly large number of the young women teachers, especially those from the west, were handsome teachers—so uncommonly handsome teachers, in fact, that how the big boys in the schools out there ever kept their eyes on their books is a mystery.

"And, another thing, spectacles and eyeglasses are evidently no longer considered as an essential equipment of the young woman teacher. Probably you could not have mustered two dozen pairs of spectacles or eyeglasses on all the 1,500 noses. The shipload did not look in the least like the conventional teacher, in a word. They looked like 1,500 exceedingly good specimens of American manhood and womanhood engaged in having a good time."

"To present to the mind an easily conjured picture of New York harbor," says a writer in Harper's Magazine, "one might make the comparison of the upturned right hand, with the long straight forefinger for the lower stretch of the Hudson, with the thumb, joint turned out, standing for the bent East river, and the palm of the hand representing upper New York bay. The three together make up the harbor of New York. As Hudson river shelters most of the North Atlantic liners while in port, so does East river harbor those that go to make up the truly foreign fleets. Here they are, pier after pier of them—the steamers that go to the far countries. Mind the roll—Brazil, Argentina, Chili, Peru, West Coast of Africa, Australia, India, China, Japan! And hark again to the call of the ports—Rio Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, Valparaiso, St. Paul de Loanda, Cape Town, Tamatave, Sydney, Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama! And the strange stuff of their cargoes! Rubber from the Amazon swamps—see the naked Indians tapping the trees, and the slimy reptiles in the shadowy ooze; horn and tallow from the pampas—mark the centaurlike vaquero and his whirling riata; gold dust, ivory, palm oil from the west coast. Dreams for you there! Palm oil and gold dust and ivory; elephants and sacrificial fires and trains of captive slaves; hemp, tea, silks and smuggled opium—and do not believe that opium is not smuggled into New York harbor to this day. You think of all that and your imagination flames.

"The gentlemen in the pilot houses are not always in placid moods. Wild-eyed men glare out from pilot houses aloft, like eagles from their eyries, and pass the time of day. Says one: 'Where d' y' think you're going? Back, will you?'

"And the other: 'Back? Me back? Me?'

"'You? Yes, you, you slop-eyed, slack-mouthed, spine-twisted fresh-water goob—you square-headed, fatherless'—and so on, detailing irremediable flaws in the genealogy—after which both back down and avert the impending collision."

No wonder the Interborough officials predict 2,000,000 passengers a day for this system within five years. That would mean $100,000 a day in 5-cent fares. There is nothing in the world to compare with this in passenger business. It is dazzling to the transportation men to contemplate that within five years after getting subway lines Brooklyn will have a larger population than Manhattan, and that the bulk of this population will continue to have its business in Manhattan and will travel to and from the city proper six days a week. It is dazzling to them, too, to contemplate the immense growth that Queens is certain to take on and that the Bronx will take on, and that ultimately Richmond borough will take on, for it is logical that the subway line to Fort Hamilton will be continued under the Narrows to open up Staten Island.

Ten downtown streets are to be paved with wood blocks. As soon as subway construction work is finished, Lower Broadway, from Vesey street to Bowling Green, will have wood pavement.

Borough President Ahearn is convinced that in thus returning to a paving material already once somewhat extensively used in New York and rejected because of its failure, the city is making no mistake. A petition signed by some 5,000 business men and property owners was presented to Mr. Ahearn urging the selection of wood instead of asphalt. The Truck Owners' association, it appears, gives its endorsement to wood blocks in preference to asphalt. The cost of asphalt is $1.60 a square yard, while wood blocks cost $2.30.

The most remarkable feature of the laying of the new wood block pavement is the premium that the city and citizens are willing to pay to do away with noise. Accustomed as New Yorkers have been to disturbing and nerve-racking sounds for years, there has set in a tendency to seek out quietness.

The best tables in the big restaurants, one is obsequiously told, are "in the quietest part of the room." The houses in the peacefulness of somewhat secluded residential districts are those that command the highest rental. Even Wall street seeks to be delivered from the din of traffic and the stentorian tones of the curb brokers.

Included in the city budget of $110,000,000 to be raised by direct taxation on the real and personal property within its limits this year is a sum exceeding $16,000,000, which was appropriated almost entirely for the entertainment and education of its residents and the strangers within its gates. This amount includes direct appropriations for the maintenance of the Botanical and Zoological gardens in the Bronx, the menagerie in Central park, the Museum of Art, American Museum of Natural History, Aquarium, Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, libraries, free lectures in the public schools, free public baths, playgrounds and recreation centers for the children in the crowded tenement districts and other similar enterprises carried on by the city.

Among the more important direct appropriations are $50,000 for music in the parks, $210,000 for the Museum of Art and Natural History, $41,000 for the Aquarium, $70,000 for the Botanical Gardens and $165,800 for the Zoos in Central and Bronx parks; $213,300 for the College of the City of New York and $220,000 for the Normal college, $534,293 for the New York public library and $175,000 for the maintenance of free public baths.

ON THE DEFENSIVE.

Effect of Leaks in Crop Reports on Department of Agriculture.
Chicago Tribune.

"Once bit, twice shy." It has been proved that advance information of government reports on the prospects of the cotton crop was furnished to brokers in order to enable them to play with the market. The secretary of agriculture says that under the new plan of preparing monthly reports of speculative crops there will be no more opportunity for obtaining advance information. The faith of the operators in the fidelity and secrecy of government officials has been rudely shaken. They may not be prepared to put absolute confidence in the assurance that future leaks are impossible.

It has been shown that advance information enables its possessors to enrich themselves. Unscrupulous operators will be untiring in their efforts to get that information and will at times be suspected of having obtained it. Whenever a report is made public, the men who have been making their trades in such a way as to be benefited by it will be looked on with distrust by those who are on the other side of the market. It will be broadly hinted that the leaks have not all been stopped.

It is an unsettled question whether the monthly surmises or estimates of the condition and prospects of the cotton crop are of value. It is argued that when the public has accurate information at stated intervals the market is steadied and the interests of producers and consumers are subserved thereby. Absolute accuracy is not claimed for the government reports, but it is alleged that they are fairer than any private reports can be—that such reports would be likely to be manipulated for stock jobbing purposes.

It is said on the other side that the gathering of crop statistics before harvest time should be left to private enterprise, which is more likely to get correct information. It is asserted that as a rule the private estimates turn out to have been more trustworthy than those put forth by the government.

The crop reporting system of the Department of Agriculture has been put on the defensive. The department should prove to the satisfaction of congress that its work in that direction is of real value, or there should be no more appropriations to carry it on. The work of making estimates is expensive. If the results are valuable only to speculators who can get advance information by bribing government employes the system should be given up and the men interested in the cotton market be allowed to make their own estimates.

AREA OF PUBLIC LAND.

Hundreds of Millions of Acres Mapped Out by a Commission.
New York Sun.

The preliminary report of the Public Lands commission, appointed by the president in 1903, brings out facts which will astonish people who imagine that the area of our public lands has been reduced to comparatively insignificant proportions.

In truth, the public lands of the United States still "embrace in area nearly one-third of the entire extent of the union and are widely scattered, extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific, and from Canada to Mexico, including every variety of topography and climate." Excluding Alaska, there are twenty-three states and three territories containing public land, of which a total area of 473,836,402 acres still remained on June 30, 1904.

It is true that of these vacant lands the great bulk throughout the west are unsuitable for cultivation under present known conditions of agriculture; they are so situated that they cannot be reclaimed by irrigation.

It is estimated that more than 300,000,000 acres are public grazing land, an area approximately equal to one-fifth of the extent of the United States proper. The agricultural possibilities of great areas of the public lands are almost unknown, but "lands which a generation or even a decade ago were supposed to be valueless are now producing large crops either with or without irrigation." The forest lands are among the most valuable of the lands remaining in public ownership.

CALUMET
Baking Powder

complies with the pure food laws of all states. Food prepared with it is free from Rochelle salts, lime, alum and ammonia.

Trust Baking Powders sell for 45 or 50 cents per pound and may be identified by this exorbitant price. They are a menace to public health, as food prepared from them contains large quantities of Rochelle salts, a dangerous cathartic drug.

THE RAILROADS AND THE PEOPLE.

Osceola Record: Same old story. Just two classes of people roaring about the valuation on the railroads this year—the railroads themselves and the fusion press.

Norfolk Press: Senator Millard has not as yet stated his position on the question of government regulation of freight rates, and he may put off a declaration too long if he really has any intention of getting on the side of the people.

Beatrice Sun: If it takes $100,000,000 of an investment to build a railroad, the people who patronize that road pay the interest upon that investment, which is all right. If the same road is capitalized for $200,000,000 and the people are required to pay interest upon that valuation, that is all wrong. It is the latter condition that disturbs the people.

Beatrice Express: The fact that Peter Jansen was able to ship sheep all the way from New Mexico at a freight rate of 13 cents per 100 pounds, when it cost more than that for a farmer to ship a car of hogs from Beatrice to the Omaha or Kansas City market, about one-eighth as far, may partially explain why some people think the freight rates are all right.

POINTED REMARKS.

"It's a shame, Aunt Singleton, the way you took up the time of the salesmen when you went shopping today."

"There wasn't any harm in that. It's no trouble to show goods."

"You wouldn't say that if you were the mother of half a dozen unmarried daughters."—Chicago Tribune.

"You can't judge of de importance of what people does by de noise dey makes," said Uncle Eben. "A goose-egg is mo' dan twice as big as a hen-egg an' is laid without no cacklin' whatsomever."—Washington Star.

Mrs. X.—My husband has been out very late every night this week attending important board meetings at the club.

Mrs. Y.—So has mine—they are both members, you know.

Mrs. X.—How funny! My husband says he hasn't seen your husband for a week!—Brooklyn Life.

"Why did you refuse him?"

"He has a past."

"But he can blot it out."

"Perhaps; but he can't use me as the blotter."—Judge.

"Did th' doctor find out what it is that's ailin' yez?"

"No. He said th't nawthin' but a post-mortem examination wud iver reveal ut. An' I haven't enough curiosity about ut to have ut done."—Cleveland Leader.

New Boarder—Look here! Why can't I have a full cup of tea?

Waiter Girl—That was a full cup when I took it outer the kitchen, but, ye see, this here tea's so weak it jest lays down in the bottom of the cup.—Philadelphia Ledger.

"There's one class of heroes that never get medals for life saving."

"Who are they?"

"Doctors."—Detroit Free Press.

SCYTHE SONG.

Andrew Lang.

Mowers, weary and brown and blithe,
What is the word methinks ye know,
Endless over-word that the Scythe
Sings to the blades of the grass below?
Scythes that swing in the grass and clover,
Something, still, they say as they pass;
What is the word that, over and over,
Sings the Scythe to the flowers and grass?

Hush, ah hush, the Scythes are saying,
Hush, and heed not, and fall asleep;
Hush, they say to the grasses swaying;
Hush, they sing to the clover deep!
Hush—'tis the lullaby Time is singing—
Hush, and heed not, for all things pass;
Hush, ah hush! and the Scythes are swinging
Over the clover, over the grass!

AN OLD-TIME GARDEN.

John Russell Young.

O for a garden of the olden time,
Where none but long-familiar flowers grow,
Where pebbled paths go winding to and fro,
And honeysuckles over arbors climb!
There would I have sweet mignonettes and thyme,
With hollyhocks and dahlias all a-row,
The hyacinth inscribed with words of woe,
The small bluebell that beats a dainty chime
For elfin ears—and daffodillies, too—
The sleepy poppy—and the marigold—
The peony, with petals manifold—
And ragged-robins, pink and white and blue,
All these and more I'd have, and back of all
A thousand roses on a mossy wall!

You cannot wipe off the blur!

And the reason is there is nothing the matter with your glasses. The trouble is with you; you, yourself. Your head is congested, you are dizzy, you cannot see clearly, and you are all out of sorts.

Wake up your sleepy liver! Get rid of a lot of bile. Take one of Ayer's Pills each night, for a few nights. These pills are liver pills, all vegetable, sugar-coated. They act directly on the liver, curing biliousness, constipation, dizziness.

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AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL—For coughs.
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