Saturday Bee, one year. Bee (without Sunday), per week... 12 Bee (including Sunday), per week. 17 Bee (with Sunday), per week.60 Bee (with Sunday), per week.....190 livery to City Circulation Department. OFFICES.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. 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 complets copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of October, 1905, was as fol-lows:

30,700 30,990 31,320 30,920 31,220 31.510 20,970 32,410 30.020 31,086 31,100 50,710 81,960 30,820 31.810 30,450 30,900 26. 30,700 Total. Less unsold copies..... Net total males

C. C. ROSEWATER. Secretary Subscribed in my presence and subscr WHEN OUT OF TOWN.

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

Omaha is forging ahead in spite of its mossbacks and pullbacks.

Andrew Hamilton has been discovered, but he has had plenty of time to fix up a story and arrange for corroborative evidence.

Now that Farley has been employed institutions. to break the teamsters' strike in Gotham, New York police surgeons may prepare to work overtime.

The real thanksgiving time did not foot ball games had been read.

The German government apparently feels that it is equal to controlling the Equitable Life without waiting for a report from any legislative committee.

For a place where all wire communi cation is interrupted St. Petersburg has exhaustive reports from Sebastopol; but perhaps wireless has progressed farther in Russia than in America.

Officers of the commissary depart ment detailed to study the art of army cooking at Fort Riley will probably begin their work by "roasting" the authorities responsible for the order.

ing contempt, but it will hardly change any opinions in the Centennial state.

Americans not to invest in companies at home.

The symposium on real estate values in Omaha that is promised in a Boston court next week by Omaha real estate dealers will make interesting reading and advertise Omaha as a growing and pushing city.

Mr. McCurdy says he resigned office because he found his physical condition unfit to bear the work of the Mutual Life during the present investigation. In other words, his muscles proved too weak for his nerve.

for \$10 during the last campaign. Dem- to provoke aggression. ocratic newspaper publishers should at once apply for the formula.

One first-class hotel at one time is all that Omaha asks for. Whether it is twelve stories or eight stories in height is not material so long as we do not have to wait for it until the Omaha & Lincoln suburban trolley line is in operation. Let us stop building air casties and build a hotel.

The proclamation issued by the chairman of the New York legislative insurance investigating committee to allay the fears of the policy holders threatening to lapse their contracts, translated into plain English, means that policy holders in the big life companies should be thankful the officers left something for them.

to assist the railroads in their fight against the assessment returned by the state board of equalization can have no preciated more by the railroad comdeal" is not an ephemeral tremer in Ne | countries to which it applies will do | 1904 taxes. The only explanation is that braska this time.

DEMOCRATIC TENDENCIES ABROAD. That a popular upheaval analogous to that which is convulsing the Russian to all the American republics if he shall making some sort of a compromise. empire is likely to develop in other be able to give them a better and fuller The chances are, however, that they will European countries recent events make understanding of the Monroe doctrine overshoot the mark and harass the evident. A Vienna dispatch of a few days ago reported that from a window of the royal palace Emperor Francis own country if he shall be able to re- tion, not only in tax matters, but also Joseph watched 200,000 of his subjects bearing red flags march by the parlia- is entertained toward our government would otherwise be a more lenient pubment building, in silent, ominous demand for full and equal suffrage for all Austrians. The demonstration was under the auspices of the social democrats, who have become a very strong organization in Austria and are increas- himself to support a railroad rate bill into effect nearly twenty-five years ago patch, referring to the case, "that all the go to the capital which was furnished. But ing in numbers. The demonstration at in keeping with the president's well Vienna showed how well organized are known views. In taking this position the forces demanding universal suffrage and is probably but the beginning of a movement that will force the government to make the concession called for. A correspondent at the Austrian capital says the signs are abundant that unless it is his paramount duty to represent the government hastens to prepare a

large measure of suffrage reform, Vienna will soon be the scene of a serious popular movement. Hungary is less accessible to outside influence, but there, too, the significance of the popular demand for universal suffrage is unmistakable. The common people of Europe are beginning to understand their power 30,650 and are preparing to exercise it. The Paris correspondent of a London paper states that the revolutionary socialists all over the continent have their eyes fixed on Russia, where what 31,190 has already taken place has materially 30.880 raised their hopes. Such a party exists in France and is particularly active just position side by side with his colleagues, 80,700 now, in view of the general election. Nebraska can maintain cordial relations Thus all the political forces in Europe. which are opposed to the existing order and its congressional delegation should of things are extraordinarily active and be able to command favors that are ac-10.951 It is inevitable that some of the changes corded to the most friendly states rep-

,852,240 they are working for will be effected. Movements of this character are not likely to go backward. They may halt ce and sworn to for a time, but they do not recede. The seed they sow will often develop very slowly, but they are never killed. Once the spirit of freedom and equal rights has taken firm hold upon a people it may be possible to give it a temporary check, but its growth cannot be wholly reflections upon its integrity and dignity. stopped.

The democratic tendency abroad is matter which the American people can regard with entire satisfaction, so long as it does not manifest itself in violent outbreaks and disorderly demonstrations. All present conditions indicate

A PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

The next congress of American rereach many homes in America until be attended by Secretary Root. It is upholding the honor of high courts make its owner a living on the eight-hourafter the roster of the casualties in the stated that the unprecedented step against assaults at the hands of pub- a-day schedule. Hence the resolution her intention to bring suit against them on a diplomatic errand is the first defieign policy so far as the republics of of the federal constitution. this bemisphere are concerned. It is understood that what Mr. Root will engress of republics is to create a better Latin-American republics, as well as The fine which the Colorado supreme | idea is that the obligations are mutual | makers and even to the president. court imposed upon Editor-Senator Pat- between the protecting nation and the terson may scare others from express. nations protected under the Monroe doc-

It is undoubtedly desirable that the southern republics be given a better The consul general to Mexico advises understanding than they now seem generally to have respecting the nature of operating in that country until after that doctrine, as now interpreted. Apclose investigation. The same advice parently most of the republics take the could be safely followed for companies view that while they are assured of protection against foreign aggression, there is no obligation resting upon them to their duties towards foreign nations as to avoid conflicts that may render necessary invoking the Monroe doctrine. There have been numerous instances indicating this to be the view of some of the southern republics. President Roosevelt has on several occasions pointed out that there are mutual obligations; that while the United States assures protection to the sister republics against any foreign aggression that should threaten their territory or the The republican publisher of one maintenance of their political institu-Omaha weekly paper succeeded in tions, it at the same time expects them touching the democratic state committee to so act toward foreign nations as not

It is manifestly of the greatest importance that this should be clearly and fully understood. It will be conducive to better relations between the United States and the other American republics if the latter shall learn that the protection accorded by the Monroe doctrine does not give them license to disregard all international obligations and conduct themselves in a way to incite hostility on the part of foreign nations. They should understand that they owe consideration to the protecting republic and must not willfully and wantonly involve it in trouble with other countries. Our government will steadfastly adhere to the principle declared more than eighty that are ridiculously below the true years ago and which is practically recognized by all the nations. That is a feature of the policy of the United States County officials who come to Omaha at any time since President Monroe and ways. Will these corporation managers nounced it. Its interpretation may have ever know when they are well treated? undergone some change. Perhaps its scope has been somewhat widened. But valid objection if their efforts are ap- its vital nature remains. While thus in enjoining the collection of their 1905 adhering to the doctrine the United panies than by the people. The "square States has a right to expect that those injunction to prevent the collection of

Secretary Root will do a great service and their obligations in respect to it. by nearly all of the Latin-Americans.

A UNITED DELEG ATION. According to Washington dispatches, Senator Miliard has voluntarily pledged Senator Millard will simply voice the overwhelming sentiment of his constituents-the people of Nebraska.

While Senator Millard's friendly relations to the railroads are an open secret, especially the rank and file of the republican party that has unequivocally endorsed President Roosevelt's rate regulation policy. To have antagonized the president would not only have been a fatal political blunder for Senator Millard, but a betrayal of the trust reposed in him by his constituents, and would, moreover, have placed the senator in an , embarrassing position, in view of the fact that all the other members of the Nebraska delegation in congress have publicly declared themselves in favor of

President Roosevelt's policy. Now that the senator has taken his with the administration at all points resented at the national capital.

ROYAL PREROGATIVE IN COLORADO The supreme court of Colorado has posing a fine of \$1,000 upon Senator street. Patterson for constructive contempt, committed by the publication of car toons construed by the court as libelous that enables judges to accuse, try, condemn and punish real or imaginary reflections upon their dignity or integrity committed at long range and out of their immediate presence is a relic of medieval, monarchical absolutism, flawill be in the direction of more liberal emperors and kings do not try and punish men accused of lese majeste.

The fact that there are only twelve road senators into some confusion. such cases of record since the founda tion of this government in all of the publics will meet in the capital of supreme courts of the United States Brazil and it is announced that it will affords striking proof that this mode of which the secretary of state has de- licists is repugnant to the sense of justermined on in leaving the United States | tice of the great, body of jurists whe nite marking of the institution of a for- tribunals in the land since the adoption trift and activity are entitled to encourage-

The arbitrary exercise of the royal deavor to do in connection with the con- the framers of the organic laws of the states, which in every instance include conception of the Monroe doctrine and a bill of rights that guarantees for every a fuller recognition of the obligations man accused of crime the right to be which the doctrine entails upon the tried by a jury of his peers, even where the crime is the most beinous. Judges the protection which it gives them. It are no more entitled to avenge their is said that the secretary of state has own wrongs than the humblest citizen formulated a definite, comprehensive in the land. If they are libeled by any policy to work out which has the full publisher, the courts are open to them support of the president. Its central just as they are to governors, to law-

The exhibit of campaign contributions made by the democratic state committee, as filed in the sworn statement of the treasurer, is also interesting more from the names that are omitted than William Jennings Bryan was not only prevented by his trip around the world from participating in the campaign as elsewhere and conduct their business under usual as rear platform orator, but he a charter conferred by another soyforgot to leave behind him his customo conduct themselves and to so regard ary check to help satisfy the financial demands upon the committee. The only democratic congressman of the last Nebraska delegation also neglected to respond, as did practically all the patriots, with two or three exceptions, who were formerly connected with public salaries grace of the fusion movement. Plainly republics are not the only ones that are proverbially ungrateful.

Attention is called to the table on another page giving the list of county officers chosen throughout Nebraska at the last election for terms commencing with 1906, with the names of the county seats from which county government is administered. This information should prove not only interesting but highly valuable to all classes of readers who may have business to transact with county officers in different parts of the state; to owners of taxable property, to real estate dealers, to lawyers, to insurance men, to business men generally Those who are likely to have use for such a table are advised to cut it out and preserve it for convenient reference.

The municipal governments of Omaha and South Omaha are cramped and roads have refused to pay their taxes for the last two years on assessments corporations are constantly asking Omaha and South Omaha for more dowhich is as firmly adhered to today as nations of the public streets and high-

> The action of the Nebraska railroads taxes is even less excusable than their

tion which the doctrine gives them. starving out the treasuries of the different counties they can harass them into other taxpayers just enough to bring He will also do a great service to his down upon the railroads radical legislamove the suspicion and distrust that in other directions, in which there He sentiment.

in The Bee since the Slocumb law went of the licenses granted have been issued upon publication in The Bee alone, the it. lishers. Liquor dealers and druggists give terror to their pretentions. A good the people of this commonwealth, and be conversant with these facts and gov- he does not, as a rule, fight for money. ern themselves accordingly.

Chicago is clamoring for an underground trolley in the downtown district, which is now being served balf and half-one-half overhead trolley and the other half overground horse power. Chicago has the most abominable street rallway system in all America.

There is something sardonic in the fact that certain of the "graft" payments of New York life insurance companies were charged to the "water" account; and Omaha, looking at Its do-

From Frying Pan to Fire. Chicago Tribun Lawson declares that he has secured con-

trol of most of the big life insurance companies, but the policy holders do not seem to be particularly elated. Punishment Fits the Crime. Philadelphia Record.

on the part of the youth was unmistakable. | steam yacht of six tons' displacement.

A. Dogberry in Nebraska has fined

Lay of the Sage of Tama. Chicago News. Secretary Wilson seizes upon this time when the fickle public is lauding the The exercise of the royal prerogative turkey to direct attention to the fact that the American hen is the real bulwark of

our institutions.

Snuffed Out. Springfield Republican The president has caused it to be known that all attempts to compromise the railroad rate issue through bills which provide great changes in European political af- grantly at variance with the spirit of for government control only in appearance me about New York!" fairs in the not remote future and they our free institutions. In our day even will not have his approval. This settles the fate of the Foraker bill, and indeed is aimed particularly at this measure. The result is to throw the ranks of the rail-

Farmers Onto Their Job.

Portland Oregonian. know their own business when it comes to working hours. They know that no farm can be made to pay its taxes and Patrons of Huseardry, declaring it is ployment. "every man's 1976 to 2; work as many hours as he wills for pay; that energy, was given ment, and should command rightful comcompensation for services rendered."

Drawing the Long Bow Chicago Chronicle. Concluding his annual report, the secretary of agriculture remarks that "we are still at the threshold of agricultural development and the educational work which has led to such grand results has only been extended as yet to a portion of our agricultural population." It is natural for one to magnify his office, and Secretary Wilson may justly be proud of his official record. But after all we may as well recognize the strong probability that only a small part of our wonderful agricultural development is due to the efforts of the agricultural department in Washington.

NOTABLE DECISION ON TAXATION. Federal Supreme Court Lays Down Rule for Taxing Authorities.

Chicago Record-Herald. Some months ago we directed attention to two decisions of the federal supreme court holding, in effect, that states may tax corporate property within their jurisdiction even if the owners are domiciled

Last week the rame tribunal decided, in a Kentucky case, that states cannot tax corporate property where it is not situated or used, though the owners be subject to their several jurisdictions. Obviously this conclusion is the converse of the former one, but in view of the eurnestness with which the Kentucky supreme court had contended for the proposition that "the situs of personal property is the domicile of the owner," a proposition it alleged to be firmly established in law, the federal court considered the issue with equal ear-

nestness. The question presented, in a few words, was this: Is a corporation organized under the laws of a state subject to triation therein upon that part of its tangible property which is permanently located in other states and used there in the prosecution of its business?

Expressly distinguishing between tangible and intangible personalty, the federal supreme court answers the question in the negative. It holds that the domicile of the owner is not always and necessarily the situs of his or its personal property. The adoption of the sweeping principle upheld by the Kentucky judiciary, it says, "would involve possibilities of an extremely serious character." It continues, by way of illustration:

"Not only would it authorize the taxation of furniture and other property kept at country houses in other states, or even in foreign countries, of stocks of goods and merchandise kept at branch establishments when already taxed at the state of their situs, but of that enormous mass of personal property belonging to rallways and other corporations which might be taxed in the state where they are incorporated, though their charter contemplated the construction and operation of roads wholly outside the state, and sometimes across the continent, and when in no other particular they are subject to its laws and entitled to its protection."

Perhaps the Kentucky idea was to dis courage the practice of incorporating companies in one state for the purpose of doing business elsewhere, but the supreme court, while admitting that this practice is of very doubtful propriety, points out that its lagality has long been recognized and that legislation alone can furnish remedies for the evils growing out of it.

The decision is extremely important nothing to abuse the assurance of protectheir tax bureaucrats believe that by prevent double taxation in many cases.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the

Metropolis. Because a man bears an Irish name i does not follow that he is a son or grand son of the "ould sod." Although the rea article has enough troubles of his own, he is credited with many troubles provoked or perpetrated by persons sailing under false crimes committed at the meeting of the Paul Kelly association in New York. The name Kelly smacks of the turf, yet the of labor. A railroad charge, like the price bearer of it in this instance is an Italian of a watch spring, represents 99 per cent No applicant for a liquor license who born. And nearly all the men concerned has advertised his notices of application in that shooting are Italians, but all give Irish names. "One would think," says has ever been refused a license because thugs of New York were Irishmen, to read

but the general public may not know about It is the same with prize fighters. There is a compliment implied in the general use of Irish names for fighting purposes, but honest Irishmen do not approve

of the practice."

At the Manhatten end of Brooklyn bridge interest on fictitious capitalization. there is a saloon which averages a sale world. The yearly profits are \$75,000. These ployes. thousand guesses that. In hot, dry laughed at. seventy-five barrels of beer are sold, but on a scorching day in August more than 100 barrels float across the bar in schooners, schoppens, seidels, steins, shells, stangels and prominentes. Lashins of whisky, too, are consumed on the premises every day. And at least four cases of champagne are sold every twenty-four hours. exercised the royal prerogative by im- lad \$50 for rolling up a cigarette on the total draught of moist joy sold at Andy The western rank and file will presently

> A visitor from a small town in Michigan paid a visit to the New York city hall. "Where's the elevator?" he asked of an attendant in the main corridor. "Haven't any."

"What! No elevator in the New York city hall?"

"No, str." "Well, you fellows better take in your horns. We have two of them in our city hall, and it ain't half as big as this one Why don't you get a move on? Talk to

In its treatment of Mrs. Molly Combes the Long Island railroad has disproved the old saying that "corporations have no souls." Early in the summer Mrs Combes' husband was killed while employed as a brakeman. Doubting he ability to care for herself, Mrs. Combes made application to the railroad company for employment. She informed the officers of the company that it was not

Though she had had no experience, she was given some to her recent shock, coupled with her inexperience, she soon began to show the strain upon her nerves, and it was at once decided that she was endeavoring to do too much. The railroad officials decided to send a typewriter to her home, and, with the aid of an instruction book and an occasional visit from one of the office typewriters, she soon learned to operate the machine. Now she is employed in the Long Island City office, copying the many deeds for real estate growing out of the company's purchases in Queens borough and Brooklyn. It is proposed after the first of the year to give her a course in stenography. If the proper progress is made, she will be made a member of the

office staff. Ever since she started to work the company has paid her \$40 a month, and she has nothing but praise for the company.

Two elderly country women were sight seeing in New York and found themselves of the public automobiles that take visitso they accosted a young man in an automobile coat about to climb into a large motor car standing at the entrance. They perficial observers they seem to be doing expressed their desire to make the trip deadly harm, that one is tempted almost through the park and proceeded to climb to say that they do no harm at all. To reinto the machine. The young man looked gret that any attempts are made to restrict somewhat surprised, but politely helped his their consumption by law is probably the passengers into the car, got in himself and part of enlightened virtue. took them for a spin. When they asked what was the fare, he replied gravely: "Ten cents each," which they paid. Just then an acquaintance of theirs came up and was informed as to their auto ride. "And do you know who the young man was?" asked he. The old ladies did not of Mark Twain at Delmonico's on Decem "Well, it was young Mr. Vander- ber 5. know. bilt." he said, with a chuckle, "Is that so? Well, he is a very nice young man, said one of the strangers.

RAILROAD ADVERTISING.

Publicity as a Promoter of Business Proves Its Worth. New York Times.

The aunouncement of the Intention of the New York Central railroad manage- guests to drink, ment to appoint George E. Daniels general advertising manager of the New York Central lines, a newly created position, draws attention to the extensive \$25. The modest price is perhaps accounted use of advertising by the railroads as a for by the fact that it wasn't the kind of a means of increasing their business. The New York Central has for a long time used various forms of advertising, and has spent a considerable sum annually in the publication of railroad literature intended to increase the number of railroad patrons. Recently the Southern Pacific made a spe

cial appropriation of \$100,000 for the purpose of drawing the public's attention to the advantages and attractions of the Pa cific coast. Very few of the railroads report separately their expenses for advertising. though the large sums reported by many of the systems as unclassified items under general expenses doubtlessly represent largely the cost of securing the attention of the public through advertising. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, among its general expenses, includes an item headed advertising, etc. Last year the expenditures under this item amounted to \$189.821, compared with \$148.522 the previous year.

and magazines intended as advertising matthat attracts the attention of travelers. the record.

ROOSEVELT'S ISSUE AND RAILROAD WASES

By J. M. Mason

No. IL. A handful of iron ore when converted into a watch spring represents 1 per cent Take, for instance, the recent of material and 29 per cent of labor. The price of a box of wild strawberries represents 99 per cent of material and 1 per cent

of industry and I per cent of capital. An economist may figure out the per centage of railroad revenue which should the correspondent of the Pittsburg Dis- | go to labor and the percentage which should the trouble is that money, collected to pay of defective publication, and four-fifths the names of defendants. This is a race labor, is misappropriated and used to pay libel familiar enough to the knowing ones, interest on capital which was not furnished. The Era Magazine for August pointed out that railroad revenue is at present apporapplicants refusing to come down to the Not half the scrappers who assume Irish tioned approximately as follows: Twentydemands of the holdup newspaper pub. names are really the goods. Even the seven per cent of it goes to pay 12 per cent Jews adopt the 'O's' and the 'Macs' to interest on capital actually furnished, 42 per cent to 1,500,000 employes, 28 per cent solves profess to be helploss in the hands who want to comply with the law should Irishman is always a terror in a fight, but to supplies, material and improvements. and 3 per cent to taxes.

The public is very willing to increase railroad revenue provided the increase goes to labor, supplies, improvements and taxes, but the public is not willing to increase revenue if the increase is to go to increasing

My communication printed yesterday re of ninety barrels of beer a day. It is ferred to the president's reply to a comprobably the greatest suds parlor in the mittee professing to represent railroad em-The president took occasion to facts are stated preliminary to the more make it known that he was not as yet inimportant one that the saloon is soon to timidated by railroad effort to manufacture vanish. The city needs the room for an a spurious and counterfeit public opinion. after hearing on a complaint, to fix a extension to the terminal facilities. Prob- The truth is that the public men, now posably no other saloon in New York does so ing as oracles and opposing railroad regubig a business as Andy Horn's. It is lation, are not only thoroughly mistrusted really a hotel, but not one customer in a by the rank and file, but are universally

weather it is no uncommon thing for 3,000 | The president's popularity is increasing in nothing water board, can appreciate the thirsty souls to cross its threshold during geometrical progression as he demands a the day-parched and anxious going in, square deal and exhibits courage to force The court performs a similar function moist and joyous going out. On a mild, an issue with those demanding a crooked now. It may declare a specific rate unsunshiny, mellow day, with just a hint of deal. It is the duty of every citizen suffi- reasonable, and by a long process of excluautumn coolness in the air, not more than ciently intelligent to appreciate the value of honest government to do all he can to edu- other force a reasonable rate, but it cancate the masses to comprehend that all not affirmatively fix and enforce a reasontrouble grows out of the effort, by the able rate and so make its authority imhenchmen of eastern water holders, to increase dividends on railroad water. The west will presently wake up to the

fact that it is being milked to pay illegal are now subject to the courts, only the The interest on eastern held railroad water, operation of litigation is so slow as to The evidence of wicked design Horn's every day is enough to float a wake up to the fact that many influential newspapers suppress such information as body. It is said that the commission can and that railroad influence induces employes to oppose legislation which would be plea is rather ridiculous. It would tax most beneficial to them. In this connection credulity to declare that these commisit should be carefully remembered that sloners of long experience and of undsmany millions of railroad revenue is ex- puted impartiality were less competent to pended to hire men of extraordinary legal fix a fair rate, even in the first instance talent, who are crafty and resourceful be- than some youth recently out of college

> who betray them. off of railroad politics as it has been taken off of life insurance management.

HARSH WAR ON CIGARETTES

Nebraska Law a Specimen of Illogical Legislation. New York Times. One Patrick Raymond was recently ar-

ested in Lincoln, Neb., while lighting a own solacement. The cigarette was rolled a means to secure promptly decisions which and lighted in the presence of a detective, and Patrick was at once haled to a convenient court. There he was fined \$50 and costs, the lightest penalty prescribed by Nebraska law for "manufacturing cigarettes" in the state. We cannot even tend that we actually believe this story, but it is a pleasant one to toy with, and, by doing so long enough, in exactly the right spirit, one can pump up a very agreeable feeling of indignation over the present possibilities in the way of interference with the natural rights of free-born American citizens. There is, we suppose, a considerable basis of fact for the widely held theory that the excessive use of cigarettes is harmful to adults, and any use at all of them is seriously injurious to boys. That this is a justification, or even an excuse, for the passage of anti-cigarette laws of a very rigorous nature is a conclusion of the most illogical sort, but it is a conclusion of the sort highly popular with a large fraction of our population, and of a fraction. too, that is characterized by the best of intentions, though quite destitute of th ability to see that compulsion is the poorest of arguments, or that reaction is always qual to action, in morals as in mechanics Such are the dear ladies who frightened congress into abolishing the "canteen" at on Fifth avenue. The old ladies had heard army posts, and thereby filled with delight the hearts and with wealth the pockets of ors on sight-seeing trips through the park, several hundred keepers of dive groggeries. As for cigarettes, they are so often a

PERSONAL NOTES.

symptom rather than a cause, when to su

There will be a notable gathering of authors at the dinner to be given by George Harvey to celebrate the seventieth birthday

The cabmen at the railway stations to Chicago may go so far as to offer travelers their cards hereafter, but they must not address strangers any more unless properly introduced. Democratic Governor-elect Pattison of

Ohio and his wife are strict Methodists and will permit no dancing at the inaugural reception in Columbus. Nothing of an alcoholic nature will be furnished for the

A letter from Edward VII. then the merry prince of Wales, to Mrs. Langtry sold recently at a New Yerk auction fo letter that the king would have anxiously taken the trouble to bid in for himself. John G. Clark, cashkeeper of the Bank of California, San Francisco, will retire from

office on the first of next month, after exactly fifty years of honorable service with the institution named. The bank was organized December 1, 1855, but was no known by its present name until the sum mer of 1864. Mr. Clark was born in Delhi N. Y., in 1833, and went with his parents to California eighteen years later.

Mr. Seddon, the premier of New Zealand, announced in a speech recently that Japanese would not be allowed to come to New Zealand and that the colony would refuse to be dictated to in the matter. This is in reference to a circular from the British colonial office addressed to the colonies and demanding the repeal of laws that are repugnant to the feelings of nations with which Great Britain is at peace.

Mayor Franklin P. Stoy, who has just the public prints many of the railroads been re-elected unanimously to serve his throughout the country issue pamphlets fifth term as chief executive of Atlantic City, N. J., holds the world's record, so ter. Railroad time tables are also made far as known, for attending the greatest medium of advertising the special number of banquets and making the greatadvantages claimed by each system. At- est number of public addresses in the tention has frequently been called to the course of a year. During the last twelve different policy in this respect adopted by months he has been either presiding officer raffroads in Europe, which charge for much or chief guest at more than 700 banquets, of the printed information which, in this making speeches at all of them. In the theoretically as well as practically. It will country, is distributed free, and in a form year to come Mayor Stoy expects to beat

RAILROAD EMPLOYES AND RATES

Misapprehension of the President's Policy Foatered by Corporations.

New York Tribune The fears of rate legislation which have been fostered among the railway employed who presented their protest to the president seem to have been founded on an utter misapprehension of what is proposed It is a misapprehension which some of the railroad managers and their prope agents are doing their best to create it is not surprising that the workmen should have fallen into it. The objections of jured up against moderate rate legislation are largely panicky and based on an aggerated notion of the esoteric windof railroad freight agents. Nobody wasto upset the railroad business or hurt the rallroads, and nobody proposes any measurremotely threatening such a result. The evils for which a remedy is sought an not high rates, but unequal rates. To argument that any government regulation must tend toward a lower level of rates is a pure assumption. It may be as pl bly argued that by cutting off discrim tions concerning which the railroads then of rapacious shippers the average level of rates, earning power and wage fund of rallroads would be raised.

The president's views of rate making as recently outlined by Senator Knox in a speech at Pittsburg, contemplate nothing remotely threatening these imaginary dagers. We may pass over possible legislation against private car abuses and secret rebates, which would merely strengthen the machinery for securing equality now required by law. The president, according to Mr. Knox, believes that the Interstate Commerce commission should have power reasonable rate and enforce it unless until reversed by the courts. The rathroads would make their rates as they do now The commission would have no initiative It would not act on its own knowledge but judiciously, after hearing what the cor plainants and the railroad had to say sion of one unreasonable rate after an mediately effective. The plea that the raffroads should be subject to no review in this matter is met by the fact that they amount to a denial of justice to shippers. Prompt relief is needed from a competent rould educate the people on this subject, not be trusted with such a power. But even railroad managers must see that that yond description, to give undivided time to who may be pitchforked into the job of misleading voters into electing politicians rate making by a father or an uncle is ontrol of a road. When it is remembered If the west wakes, the lid will be taken that the commission would only review a controverted rate and, with all the facts marshalled by both sides before it, say whether it was just or not, subject to ultimate correction by the supreme court, the plea becomes absurd. As well say that men of similar capacity on the bench are in competent to determine the merits of an involved and technical account, or try a case turning on scientific matters transcending their original knowledge. Such a cigarette which he had just rolled for his power as is proposed would merely furnish can be obtained now, but only after delays which are oppressive.

SMILING LINES.

"A thirst for liquor," said the moralist, "has made many a man poor."
"Well," replied Jigley, "turn about, you know. Poverty gives many a man a thirst for liquor."—Philadelphia Record.

A little child ate everything she functed antil she took sick of acute indigestion and until she took sick of acute indigestion and died.
"What comfort," exclaimed the bereaved parents, "now that she is gone, to recall that we never denied her anything."—
Brooklyn Life.

"Josiah," asked Mrs. Chugwater. "how do they work these voting machines?"
"They use one of the cranks that are always hanging around the polling place." explained Mr. Chugwater with some irr tation.—Chicago Tribune.

"What! you marry my daughter?" thun-dered old Roxley. "You? a mere clerk-" "No, sir," replied young Hunter, "not a clerk, but a gentleman now. I resigned my job the moment your daughter accepted me."—Philadelphia Press.

"Why are people so eager for fame?"
"Because," answered Senator Sorghum.
"In the majority of instances fame is one
of the most profitable forms of advertis--Washington Star.

Teacher (at night school)-What do we know of the so-called canals on Mars?
Shaggy-Haired Pupil-They're militicanals. Everything on Mars is run by war department.—Chicago Tribune.

"Why," asked the senior partner, "have you marked this mahogany table down?" you marked this mahogany table down?"
"Because," explained the junior member
of the firm, "it is scratched up."—Columbus

"Have you had enough to eat?" said the kind woman, who had invited the tramp into the dining room.

"Yes," relied the hobo, "and I want to add that this is the first time in my life that I ever had a square meal at a round table!"—Detroit Free Press.

DAD AND THE BABY. Houston Post.

I've never been quite too busy
To go for a romp with you
Through the forest of Transformation;
In the Island of Hullabaloo;
Once there I'm a horse to ride on.
I'm a booger-bear to affright,
I'm the whole menagerie, all in one.
Contrived for a baby's delight.

I'm an "eilunt" and a "hippossum,"
And a camel and a zebra, too;
I'm a "s'ake" that twists and wriggles,
And siggles and hollers "Boo!"
I'm a horse and my loose suspenders
Are lines you can drive me by;
I'm a tossing ship on the never m a tossing ship on the ocean. Where the waves lash mountain high

I'm a ship on the tossing ocean And you are my captain bold:
And I toss and roll beneath you.
But my ears they are strong to hold;
And you laugh as the breakers grumble,
And you fear no dire mishap
As your laugh drowns out the tempest,
And your glad voice calls "Diddap."

I'm glad I'm not too busy
At any old time of day
To get on the floor and tumble,
And grumble and growl and play;
To just put aside my paper
And romp when you want me to,
Through the forest of Transformation
To the Island of Hullabaloo.

I'm glad I'm not too busy,

Nor tired, nor glum, you wis.

To stop when you steal beside me
With your lips held up to kiss.

I am glad I am not too busy
To romp till your heart is glad:

I am glad that the Lord picked me out,
Dear baby, to be your dad.

Calumet Baking Powder