THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Bee (without Sunday), on year..$4.00
Daily Bee and Sunday, one year..... 5.00
Illustrated Bee, one year..... 2.50
Sunday Bee, one year..... 2.50
Saturday Bee, one year..... 1.50

DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

Daily Bee (including Sunday) per week..15c
Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week..12c
Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week..6c
Evening Bee (with Sunday), per week...10c
Sunday Bee, per copy..... 5c

Address complaints of irregularities in delivery to City Circulation Department

OFFICES.

Omaha—The Bee Building.
South Omaha—City Hall Building.
Council Bluffs—10 Pearl Street.
Chicago—1640 Unity Building.
New York—1508 Home Life Ins. Building.
Washington—501 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

REMITTANCES.

Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company. Only 2-cent stamps received as payment of mail accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha or eastern exchanges, not accepted.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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 complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of December, 1905, was as follows:

1	31,640	17	30,020
2	32,740	18	31,820
3	30,020	19	31,770
4	31,550	20	32,220
5	31,780	21	32,030
6	31,500	22	32,100
7	32,150	23	32,680
8	31,500	24	30,050
9	32,500	25	31,780
10	30,150	26	32,210
11	31,640	27	32,010
12	31,780	28	32,000
13	31,650	29	31,840
14	31,800	30	32,910
15	31,730	31	30,150
16	32,710		
Total			982,040
Less unsold copies			10,808
Net total sales			971,832
Daily average			31,349

C. C. ROSEWATER,
Secretary.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of December, 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.

Among the irrepressible issues for the coming spring is the market house question.

Binger Herrmann is ill in Washington. A physician's certificate of disability is pleasanter than a mittimus by a federal judge.

The new county board has made a good beginning, as most all new bodies do, but it is to be hoped that it will be untiring of well doing.

The supreme court of Iowa has declared the voting machine legal. Thus is precedent set before the matter reaches the courts in Nebraska.

Precedents set in the insurance hearing at New York may be of value to Missouri, now that H. H. Rogers' refusal to answer has entered the courts.

There can be no doubt of the intensity of the struggle of rival roads for lines in Oregon since the agents of one company have burned the bridge of another.

Secretary Shaw says that Jacob Schiff revealed the contents of a private letter. Did the secretary hope to put his plan into operation without taking the public into his confidence?

With all speculations on the subject the diplomats of Europe know that the real policy of the United States in regard to Morocco can be summed up in the words "square deal."

Governor Pennypacker of Pennsylvania has amended his call for a special session of the legislature; but until that body meets it is difficult to tell what the governor will accomplish.

Count Witte can be excused for showing bitterness, since the men he relied upon for support have destroyed his plans through misdirected zeal in exercising their new-found liberty.

Another "fireproof" hotel has proved to be a fire trap. Perhaps Omaha is really fortunate in having postponed the construction of an adequate hotel until "fireproofing" became true to name.

Mr. Bryan has endorsed the Philippine government as composed of honest and conscientious men. Evidently there will be some issue other than "imperialism" in the next democratic platform.

Now that it is settled that former Marshal Mathews is not a candidate for governor, he will cease to be a subject of discussion by the paper that has become famous for its hair-raising bear stories.

If J. J. Hill is such a firm believer in reciprocity he should reciprocate in Nebraska by making the Burlington pay its taxes in full in return for the large volume of business it receives from the people.

Remember that the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners is strictly nonpartisan and out of politics, but that does not prevent individual members of the board from being in politics up to their necks.

It now transpires that the Jacksonian candidate for mayor of Omaha stole all the thunder of Judge Julius S. Cooley, who delivered the identical speech in a Sixth ward improvement club some weeks ago, but thoughtlessly omitted to apply for a copyright.

DEPARTMENT DEFICITS.

What is known as the urgent deficiency bill, already reported, carries about $11,000,000, a considerable part of this amount representing deficits in the various departments. Representative Tawney, chairman of the committee on appropriations, said in reference to this that one of the most interesting questions is going to be raised in connection with the creation of a deficit by the head of a department. It appears that a law was passed last year making it practically a felony on the part of any head of a department to allow a deficit to be created in his department. Mr. Tawney said that notwithstanding this law the deficiencies are coming in just the same, and the committee will have to place an interpretation on that law, deciding just what is a legal deficiency under its provisions. He thought the question particularly important for the reason that the future acts and attitude of the department heads will be based upon the interpretation which the appropriations committee will give the law. The chairman remarked that there is no misunderstanding the intent of congress in the language of the act, but the intent was not fully set forth in the language, and therein lies the flaw.

It is undoubtedly desirable that some restriction be placed upon the heads of departments in respect to the creation of deficits, but this should not be too rigid, for it is inevitable that unforeseen conditions will arise requiring expenditures in excess of the appropriations. The chairman of the house appropriations committee stated that in the present deficiency bill there is about $5,000,000 which could not be avoided, because it could not be anticipated. Doubtless, the heads of departments desire to avoid deficits, but it is sometimes impossible to do so without injury to the public service.

THE ELASTIC CURRENCY IDEA.

The recent utterance of Mr. Schiff—comment on which has been very generally adverse to the views expressed—has given some impulse to the elastic currency idea, but not with the result of making it more popular than before. What has been said in regard to it has simply made more apparent the divergent plans of its advocates, with the necessary effect of confusing the question in the public mind. Referring to the matter the Wall Street Journal observes that congress has never attempted to provide for a more elastic currency for the reasons that the reality of the need for such a change has never been completely demonstrated, and no advocate of it has ever produced a plan which gave a fair promise of working out in practice safely and surely for the interest of the whole body of the people.

"The currency system we have," says that paper, "has proved its worth, and the man who would amend it ought to be required to supply conclusive demonstration that his amendment will be indeed an improvement." Neither Secretary Shaw nor Mr. Schiff, whose plans for a more elastic currency widely differ, can demonstrate that what they propose would be an improvement. It is interesting to note that Mr. Gage, former secretary of the treasury and an advocate of a more elastic currency, does not wholly approve of Mr. Shaw's plan. The obvious fact is that the country is well satisfied with the currency as it is and is opposed to any change.

AMERICAN INTEREST IN MOROCCO.

While the United States senate very properly refused to call upon the president for an account of his appointment of delegates to the Moroccan conference, the question of American interest in the affairs of Morocco is one of importance as to which the country is entitled to be fully informed. The appearance of representatives of this country in the conference will, it is stated, be the first deliberate intervention of our government in a peculiarly European controversy. Besides being represented in the conference, the United States will have a naval force at Gibraltar during the sessions of the conference, thus making our participation especially conspicuous.

A week ago it was stated on authority that the United States delegates had received instructions with special reference to the attainment of two objects—first, the maintenance of the open door in Morocco, and, second, the exercise of good offices by this country directly in the conference to smooth away asperities and prevent the development of friction between France and Germany that might jeopardize the world's peace. It was said that these objects attained the United States has no particular concern with the political future of Morocco. It was intimated that no such concern will be manifested in the conference by the American delegates if it is possible for them to maintain a position of neutrality. While the trade of this country with Morocco is not at present of very much importance, yet the expediency of exerting our influence for the maintenance of the open door in that country will not be questioned. Even if we had no trade at all there and no prospect of any, our government should do whatever it properly can to have maintained a principle that will give all countries an equal commercial opportunity in Morocco. It may not be found necessary for the American delegates to make any great effort in this respect, since it does not appear that there is any intention to interfere with the open door principle.

Perhaps a more serious and difficult undertaking will be that of smoothing away asperities and preventing the development of friction between France and Germany. The present indications are that there is likely to be a good deal of friction between those countries and this outlook is causing no little anxiety and even apprehension in Europe. A London dispatch of a few days ago said that if Germany persists in what was then understood to be her attitude it was believed a most serious situation will arise, as France is certain to resist and Great Britain will support France. It is understood that Spain and Italy are disposed to assent to the French position in regard to Morocco and these with Great Britain will constitute a majority in the conference. But it appears that nothing can be done except by unanimous consent, so that Germany holds the veto and can compel such terms as the need of her consent is believed to justify, or she can compel an utter failure. It is fear of the latter that is causing European anxiety. It is manifestly a very delicate situation and if American influence shall prove instrumental in bringing about an amicable settlement it will have done a great service to the world, amply justifying such participation as the United States will have in the Moroccan conference.

DO IT RIGHT AND DO IT NOW.

The Bruning resolutions ordering a reduction of the allowance for feeding county prisoners from 45 to 30 cents per day was carried over from the old county board to the new board, where it was referred to a committee for investigation. It should not take an ordinary business man very long to discern the marked difference between the price paid by the city for feeding prisoners or the price paid by the state for feeding convicts and the price paid by the county for jail boarders. The city pays 16 cents a day and the state has been able to supply good square meals to convicts for 11 cents per day, and inasmuch as the county pays for the housing, kitchen utensils, fuel and incidentals, including help, it is a manifest imposition upon the taxpayers of Douglas county to make them pay 45 cents or 30 cents for supplies that can be furnished at a profit for 20 cents a day.

Last Saturday the total number of boarders in the county jail was 140, but if the average number was only 100 per day a net profit of 10 cents per day per capita would create a side graft of $3,650 a year. It requires no expert mathematician to figure out that the proposition to pay 30 cents a day was fully 33 per cent above a fair remuneration.

It should, moreover, be borne in mind that under the statutes the sheriff receives 75 cents per day for feeding prisoners after they have been sentenced to the penitentiary, and as he is allowed to keep them thirty days in jail between the time of sentence and delivery at Lincoln, he usually avails himself of that privilege. There are always also federal prisoners in the Douglas county jail for whose care and board the sheriff is allowed even a higher rate than the state pays, and these perquisites are absorbed by the sheriff in addition to the $2,500 salary. As a matter of fact the plain intent of the law is that all fees and emoluments outside of his salary should be turned into the county treasury. The jail graft has been tolerated for years in spite of periodic remonstrances, but it seems to us the time is ripe for running affairs of the county on business principles.

The election of Paul Morton, Victor Morawetz, Paul D. Cravath and Charles H. Allen as directors of the National Bank of Commerce of New York will naturally attract some attention and cause some comment. These men have taken the places of J. W. Alexander, Chauncey M. Depew, James H. Hyde and Richard A. McCurdy, former autocrats, manipulators and beneficiaries of the Equitable and Mutual Life Insurance companies. When Hyde, McCurdy and Depew were forced to resign involuntarily it was presumed that a permanent divorce had been decreed between life insurance companies and trust and banking companies that were capitalized with life insurance funds for the benefit of life insurance officials.

It is in accord with the eternal fitness of things for the blow hot and blow cold organ of democracy to invite all republicans who desire to emancipate themselves from railroad rule to come into the democratic party, in whose conventions the railroad man never dared to show his head. What, never! Hardly ever, when there was no show for electing a democrat, but whenever the democratic party of Nebraska had the remotest chance of success its conventions have been manipulated by corporation lobbyists and beneficiaries.

If anybody in South Omaha can discover a spot within its corporate limits where another mortgage will stick he will command a high premium in the circle of land speculators and bond speculators. The surveyed map of South Omaha shows that most of the surface of the Magic City is already covered by blanket mortgages contracted for every conceivable purpose.

In organizing a state association for the purpose of securing just railroad rates Kansas has taken a step which may aid the entire west. When just rates are established in Kansas even judges of the United States district court will have difficulty in keeping them out of other states.

Congressman Burke of South Dakota announces that he is willing to succeed himself. So are all the other congressmen west of the Mississippi, and ninety-nine out of a hundred that live east of the Mississippi, unless they have a better thing in sight.

Nebraska congressmen evidently think that they should have been consulted regarding appointments in the state before their services were necessary to preserve senatorial dignity, but they should remember that the precedent once established they may be consulted when their own fence posts are wobbling.

Colonel Evans, one of the members of the governor's staff, has formally announced himself as a candidate for United States senator, and the other colonels on the staff may be expected to emulate the example shortly.

No harm can come to Omaha by the construction of a second road to Salt Lake City. What Omaha jobbers and manufacturers need is competition and an extended trade territory instead of rebates and drawbacks.

J. L. Bristow comes nearly to contempt of court when he intimates that judges render decisions with an eye to possible positions with corporations which pay higher salaries than paid by the people.

An Iowa legislator has discovered a "Grocers' trust" in the state society of retail merchants. Now let the fight begin—and the lobbyists can take a rest while the legislature attacks the man of straw.

Effect of a Hot Job.
Chicago News.

During his inauguration Governor Pattison stood on foot warmers. A democrat who takes up the job of running Ohio is apt to suffer from cold feet.

Other Means of Travel.
St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Depriving the politicians of the railroad passes will not compel them to walk. They will have a chance to get on the water wagon, the band wagon or the anti-graft wagon.

Sour Grapes.
Washington Post.

The steel trust has issued an order prohibiting the acceptance of further rebates from railroads which have officially announced their intention to grant no more rebates. Numerous statesmen are also refusing to accept railway passes under similar conditions.

Trusts Becoming Good.
Philadelphia Record.

The Steel trust has issued an order to its subalterns not to accept further rebates from the railways. Here is Satan rebuking sin with a vengeance. Should the Standard Oil company follow suit we may all catch larks. The corporations are getting so goody-good that the children of the men who are wise in their generation are greatly disturbed. There must be mischief afoot.

Killing Off the Useless.
Chicago Chronicle.

Prof. Charles Eliot Norton of Harvard has publicly announced that he is in the noble company of those who think the death of persons in certain physical and mental conditions should be benevolently hastened. The professor makes plenty of reservations and conditions, but one thing he lacks, like all others who have expressed such views—he does not tell us who is to decide and in what way and under what safeguards who shall and who shall not be made way with. Herein lies one objection to euthanasia which seems to be insuperable.

One Problem of the Day.
Engineering Magazine.

The displacement of really skilled workmen by the almost automatic operations under the "piece work" system; the dependence of the operative upon the machine; the segregation of workers in industrial centers; the constantly growing tendency to work machines and men at their topmost speed—all these things taken together have one inevitable result. The worker is drained of his vitality, and after a day's work not only has no energy left for living during the remainder of the twenty-four hours anything like the intellectual and social life that should be possible to him, but after a few years becomes a worn out relic of this modern industrial system, a burden to society and to himself. There is here a tremendous problem, the satisfactory solution of which is important not only to the worker but to the captain of industry as well.

PICTURESQUE LIFE WANING.

The Real Arizona Gradually Vanishing from the Map.
Chicago Inter Ocean.

Those who fail to hasten out to Arizona before the territory becomes a state, before it shall have fallen into the ways of the more settled and cultured parts of our common country, before things out there that are now fresh, interesting, delightful and instructive, shall come to be like things everywhere else, will have lost one more of the last of their opportunities to see America in the making.

Already Arizona is changing for the worse. There is a manifest disposition out there to wear vests, coats, collars and even neckties. In some of the more pretentious settlements of Arizona today the most conspicuous citizens have discarded the custom of wearing their shooting irons in their belts, and are carrying them, instead, in their hip pockets.

But knowing, as we long have, that a change for the worse was coming over Arizona, and fearful, as we long have been, that some shocking announcement of civilizing advancement would be carried hither unexpectedly over the wires or conveyed to us by one of our esteemed territorial exchanges, we must yet confess that we were hardly prepared for this, from the Tombstone Prospector's review of the Christmas season:

"Every symptom points to a tendency to spread on style in Tombstone. Among other instances in this direction the boys bought a pair of beautiful barber pole suspenders and presented them to the amiable dispenser who shoves the amber extract of cheerfulness over the mahogany of the Parlor saloon. He promptly donned the innovation, but claimed that he felt like he had a fence rail on each shoulder. Then, when they became overburdensome, he would unbutton them and permit them to dangle in front; but he finally got them down fine enough to go to church in."

More disheartening still is this:

"Several old-timers, conspicuously court attendants from the other end of the county, have fallen into the habit of wearing boiled shirts, and it looks as if sky-blue overalls might be discarded as a full dress costume. Getting 'powerful tony' in town nowadays.

Perhaps it would be folly to attempt to stem this tendency. The suspender and the boiled shirt have ever been the inevitable accompaniments of what we are pleased to call progress. As certainly as trade follows the flag do the four-in-hand and link cuff button keep abreast of the march of culture.

But let those of us who have thus far neglected the opportunity secure excursion rates to Arizona before it is entirely in the grip of the uplift.

If we want to see the real Arizona, or what little is left of it, we must see it soon or never.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

With modest patriotism and armorplated statistics the Brooklyn Eagle pounces upon the charge that Greater New York harbors the race suicide theory and demolished the malicious accusation. Records of the Board of Health for 1905 show a total of 103,000 babies born during the year. "Year by year," exclaims the Eagle. "The birthplace of the greater city has been increasing, and year by year the death rate has been decreasing. Here is a vast army of new Americans, numerically strong enough to populate whole states, being brought into the world each year in the metropolis. Here are children born of fathers and mothers who are natives of every country on earth."

One of the current stories springing from the curtailment of railroad pass privileges concerns George H. Daniels, former head of the passenger department of the New York Central, now manager of the company's advertising business. In the course of his duties Mr. Daniels sent an annual pass to Stuyvesant Fish, president of the Illinois Central railroad, in keeping with the custom of railroads in exchanging passes with each other.

Mr. Fish, so it is told, noted very carefully the various restrictions imprinted on the pass. After a careful study of the document, he came to the conclusion that there was just one train upon which the pass would give him the right to travel, and that one leaving New York for the west some time about sunrise.

Having come to this conclusion, Mr. Fish determined to show equal courtesy to the New York Central. He took a blank form for a pass over the Illinois Central railroad, filled it out in Mr. Daniels' name and made it read, "Good for transportation on all hand cars on all the lines of the Illinois Central railroad system." Mr. Fish signed the pass, and in a courteously worded message of appreciation of the favor that had been conferred on him by Mr. Daniels, inclosed the pass over his own line. Mr. Daniels' reception of the communication is left out of the story.

A remarkable increase in the attendance of adults at the night schools, free lectures and other institutions wherein special instruction is provided is reported by the educational authorities. It is estimated that between 200,000 and 300,000 adults are going to school here regularly or are getting an education in some specialized form. The attendance at the night schools alone is 100,000.

In New York there are from 200 to 300 centers of adults' education. In these centers one may obtain instruction from the theories of the deepest philosophers down to the way to add 2 and 2.

Those who attend these schools vary in age from 18 to 75 years. Hundreds of men and women are getting a college education in New York, with full credit for degrees, in the university extension movement. Thousands are attending trade schools. Hundreds of thousands are getting instruction in the evening lectures which the Board of Education offers.

"And be sure to get a copy of the prescription," said the invalid to the young man who was going to the drug store.

"I had better not ask for it tonight," said the young man. "If I do they will tack on 10 or 15 cents to the cost of the medicine. That is a way most New York druggists have. They don't like to go to the trouble of copying a prescription. If you make a point of it they are bound to accommodate you, but they do so under protest, and compensate themselves for the extra trouble by raising the price of the drugs for that particular occasion. By waiting a day or two before asking for the copy you will save that extra money. They are obliged to give it to you at any time, and when that service is rendered singly they haven't the nerve to charge for it."

Apropos of the recent death of Charles T. Yerkes of Bright's disease, Dr. Samuel G. Tracy sounds a warning of the danger attending the excessive use of common table salt. Doctor Tracy says that the reason a person who has nephritis should use but little common salt is because the excessive use of it produces dropsy and retards the activity of the sweat glands by increasing the osmotic pressure of the blood.

It has been demonstrated by well-known physiologists, Dr. Tracy says, that only small amounts of sodium chloride (common salt) are essential for the well being of man. Refraining from a too strenuous life and the avoidance of excesses in diet, alcoholic drinks and common salt, will do much, the physician continued, toward the prevention of diseases of the kidney.

Recent reports from the New York Board of Health show that the mortality from kidney diseases is greatly on the increase.

New York spiritualists and believers in psychic phenomena are keeping their ears pricked high these days in expectation of receiving a message from the other world. It has been promised by the most eminent physic studnet of the times, Dr. Hodgson, who lately "transpired." Before quitting the mortal state he promised to communicate with his friends who still inhabited mortal tenement. When Dr. Hodgson dropped dead in December the news occasioned excitement among his friends, for he had made arrangements whereby he would endeavor to send a communication from beyond the grave after death. This message is now being awaited.

The thousands of residences and office buildings constructed in New York during the past year or now in course of construction have added from $300,000,000 to $400,000,000 to the tax value of real estate. The expectation now is that the tax rate for 1906 will be about the same as that of 1905, the increased assessment value making an advance unnecessary.

The great waste of marsh land known as the Hackensack Meadows, which covers an area of 18,000 acres, right at the door of New York, will be reclaimed for use within the next five years. A syndicate is already at work filling up the lowlands. When the meadows vanish the celebrated Jersey mosquito will also become an extinct monster, like the horned unicorn and the diplodocus. The tale that a great steel plant will be located on this land is denied by those concerned in the work of filling in.

Reform Westward Wends Its Way.
Indianapolis News.

Even Omaha put on the lid Sunday. Thus do the enervating customs of the effete east take their way westward.

Get Dr. Graves' Tooth Powder.

Use it twice-a-day and you will have white teeth, hard gums, clean mouth, pure breath, good digestion and good health. Just ask your dentist about it.

In handy metal cans or bottles, 25c.

Dr. Graves' Tooth Powder Co.

Have You a Friend?

Then tell him about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Tell him how it cured your hard cough. Tell him why you always keep it on hand. Tell him to ask his doctor about it. Doctors know it. They use it a great deal for all forms of throat and lung troubles.

We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines.

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.

Theatrical people are declining to issue passes to railroad men, and the latter are acquiring a thoughtful look.

The fact that Congressman Longworth is an amateur fiddler may temper just a shade the congratulations to Miss Roosevelt.

Sir Alfred Harmsworth, the newspaper proprietor, upon whom a peerage was conferred last month, has taken the title of Baron Northcliffe.

President Roosevelt is to be honorary president of the American Bison society, which has for its object the preservation of the American buffalo.

In his annual address to the Salvation Army, General Booth attributes his robust health to the fact that for the last seven years he has been a strict vegetarian.

Very Rev. Gilbert Francois, a noted French educator, has arrived in America and will in future live at Notre Dame, Ind. For fifteen years he was the head of the University of Neuilly, in Paris, one of the largest French educational institutions.

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell has given $75,000 to the Volta bureau of Washington, D. C., as a memorial to his father, Prof. Alexander Melville Bell. The bureau was established by Dr. Bell with the object of increasing the diffusion of knowledge relating to the deaf and dumb.

Kaiser Wilhelm in his sports uses all the modern improvements. The imperial deer stalking forest is twenty-six miles square and is intersected with a network of telephone wires, forming a connection with the gamekeepers' boxes, which are scattered all over the preserves, and the royal hunting box. Thus the appearance of a stag worthy of the imperial guns is reported by telephone, particulars being given of where the animal was last seen. Within three minutes the imperial motor car starts for the spot.

FUEL FOR SPECULATIVE STEAM.

Boom in Stocks and Bonds and the Total Greatly Increased.
Philadelphia Press.

Whether 1906 continues the speculative advance of 1905, adding $2,000,000,000 in round numbers to the quoted value of railroad shares, there is no possible doubt that neither 1906 nor the year after will equal the issues of new securities which have kept up the steam of speculation and business during the last year.

In the average, ordinary years of large prosperity, such as has been in progress during the last ten years, new securities issued have averaged from $300,000,000 to $400,000,000. Ten years ago, for three years, 1896, 1897 and 1898, from $200,000,000 to $300,000,000 was issued yearly of new securities. The face value then increased to years in which $300,000,000 to $600,000,000 was issued, with an average between.

In 1905, $700,000,000 of new securities calling for new capital were issued, and, taking old securities reissued, the new issues were in all $1,523,000,000 in the year just closed.

When the Steel trust was organized in 1901 there was an enormous issue of its inflated securities, of which Steel trust common has since touched 8, though it was 43 last week. This issue of 1901 was exceptional and in one corporation.

The round billion and a half for old securities and new in 1905 covered the entire range of railroads. The issue made beats the record as to new shares and bonds. Of all, fully half, $700,000,000, was for new capital. These securities have gone into engines, cars, rails, new lines and terminals. They have kept trade busy, lively and profitable. In 1887 it was computed that 1,000,000 men were working on new railroad work. Not less are employed directly and indirectly today on railroad improvements.

When this new work is over somebody has got to find a way to earn the interest and the dividends on these new securities.

FLASHES OF FUN.

"I'd like to borrow a dollar."
"Can't do it. Haven't any 'call' money?"
"What do you mean by 'call' money?"
"The sort I lent you last year and have been calling for ever since."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Did your wife belong to that whist club where the members had to pay a fine of 1 cent for every word spoken?"
"She did, but I made her resign."
"Why?"
"I couldn't afford it."—Cleveland Leader.

"May I ask if I am in the market for a bid for your affections?" asked the youth who did everything in a businesslike way.
"You must go to par before I can take any stock in your offer," answered the dutiful broker's daughter.—Baltimore American.

When you ask a man: "How do you feel today," and he replies: "First-rate!" you don't really know any more about it than you did before you asked the question. But then you don't care.—Somerville Journal.

"Good avenin', sor," said Cassidy; "the dochter towld me fur to git a porish plaster fur me stummick."
"Yes, sir," replied the druggist. "What sort do you wish?"
"Sorro the hair O1 care, so long as 'tis aisily digested."—Philadelphia Press.

"Are you here again?" said the kind-hearted woman.
"Yes, lady," answered Meandering Mike. "I have returned."
"Didn't I give you all the turkey and mincepie you wanted yesterday?"
"You did. An' I'm back with one more request. Have you got any dyspepsia medicine you could spare?"—Washington Star.

THE TARIFF ON ART.

W. J. Lampton in New York Sun.

The cultured statesman of the West
Stands in his place, puffs out his chest,
Wipes off his chin, pulls down his vest,
Then in a manner most immense
Looks round upon his audience
And loosens up his eloquence:
"My voice is still for Art," he cries;
"And for this infant enterprise,
As yet so new upon our soil,
The horny-handed artist's toil
Cannot compete with foreign brands
Turned out in all cheap labor lands.
I'm for a tariff that will give
Our home-made art a chance to live.
This glorious land of ours must not
Be handed over to a lot
Of foreigners that work so cheap
They're satisfied with board and keep,
And run their goods in here so low
Nobody else can get a show.
His patriots fit and bled and died
To help along the other side?
Perish the thought! We've got the stuff
To turn out art that's good enough
In paints and stonework, rich and rare,
In metals and in chinaware,
And other kinds of brickybracs,
And ornamental knickernax.
If we will only see the wrong
And make the tariff good and strong.
The tariff is the thing we need
To choke the foreign artists' greed,
To make America all right
And boom our art plumb out of sight.
What's ancient Greece and Rome and such,
Including Germans, Dagoes, Dutch
And all the rest? They're but a pinch
Compared with our artistic cinch
If we can only get a start
In manufacturing real art.
Old masters and the whole dern bunch,
That just now seem to have the hunch,
Will have to take a back seat and
We'll show 'em that this glorious land,
When she has got her works unfurled,
Can furnish art to all the world.
That's us, and that's our style, by gum.
Now let the foreign vandals come."
The cultured statesman from the west
Wipes off his chin, pulls down his vest,
And lets the tariff do the rest.'

The Angelus-Piano Described

First of all, for hand-playing the Angelus Piano is a high type of upright piano. But, besides being playable by the human fingers, the Angelus-Piano itself contains the 65 pneumatic fingers of the Angelus hidden within the piano case.

These pneumatic fingers relieve the player at will of the manual work of striking the keys. Every shade of expression, every variation of tempo, rests entirely with the performer. Thus, **INSTEAD OF BEING MECHANICAL IN ITS PLAYING IT IS APPARENT THAT THE ANGELUS-PIANO ONLY ELIMINATES THE MECHANICAL PART OF PIANO-PLAYING—THE ARTISTIC COMPLETENESS OF THE PERFORMANCE DEPENDING ENTIRELY UPON THE PRFORMER HIMSELF.**

The Angelus-Piano is an artistic trinity. It embodies the highest type of upright piano, the Angelus, and in addition contains the **PHRASING-LEVER**, an invention of as Great importance as the **ANGELUS** itself. Without the Phrasing-lever all Piano-Players are at once mere mechanism, capable, within themselves, only of mechanically playing the notes and depending upon the performer for the highest order of musical understanding to make possible a truly artistic interpretation. Nothing approximating the Phrasing-lever, nothing that is to be considered as even a substitute for the Phrasing-lever, is to be found in any instruments other than the Angelus and the Angelus-Piano.

The Angelus Player is $250.00, the Angelus Player and Piano is $500.00 to $1,000.000. Time payments if you wish.

A. HOSPE CO.
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