THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss:
C. C. Rosewater, general manager 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, 1906, was as follows:

1	31,720	16	32,460
2	32,610	17	30,800
3	30,750	18	31,950
4	31,950	19	31,810
5	31,890	20	32,000
6	32,070	21	31,940
7	32,010	22	31,850
8	31,900	23	32,270
9	32,410	24	30,340
10	30,680	25	31,920
11	32,300	26	31,800
12	31,820	27	31,850
13	31,810	28	31,760
14	31,820	29	31,700
15	31,870	30	32,250

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C. C. ROSEWATER,
General Manager.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 30th day of June, 1906.
(Seal.) M. B. HUNGATE,
Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as required.

Indiana's corporation laws seem to have been drawn with the special object of giving work to lawyers.

When the Russian soldiers undertake to make their new labor union international in character the end of war may be in sight.

With Brazil spending more than $15,000,000 for warships this year, another "world power" may be dawning upon the earth.

When the rice crop is ready for reapers and the cotton is white, Lake Charles may sigh for the negro laborers it has been deporting.

The democratic city council has been in possession of the city hall now for nearly two months, but those platform pledges are still in cold storage.

Harry Thaw intimates that he stands in greater need of a lawyer than of a press censor, and it seems difficult to secure one without the other.

With the United States pressing its claims against Venezuela, President Castro may find more congenial work for those revolutionists recently released from prison.

In the light of the work of Bunau-Varilla in the Dreyfus case he may be forgiven his activity in Panama—even if the big ditch costs more than he estimated.

If Mayor Dahlman receives a few more letters from Colonel Bryan beginning "Dear Dahlman," the anti-Dahlman bunch may refuse to play on the reception committee.

Since the self-incriminating confession of a Russian sailor the women of Russia cannot be accused of the death of Admiral Chouknin, and thus does history destroy romance.

In offering an inducement to new settlers in the form of work on irrigation canals as well as a cheap home, Wyoming has set a pace other "semi-arid" states will do well to follow.

At all events, the Baptists fared better at the hands of the weather man than did the Methodists at their memorable meeting in Omaha, when it rained every day during the month of May.

Spokane gets the Baptist Young People's union with its next convention, to be held in 1908. All that can be wished for Spokane is that it may have as successful a meeting as that just closed in Omaha.

Bourke Cockran may have thrown light on the reason why Mayor McClellan did not visit Mr. Bryan in London when he says some democrat may step from the New York governor's chair to the White House.

When Jamaican negroes die as result of the "sanitary" homes in which they are placed by the Panama Canal commission experts should realize that habit has much to do with longevity—something they failed to take into account while laying down rules for the American Indian.

An attempt is made to explain the opposition of the interstate association of sheriffs to the juvenile court machinery on the ground that it diverts fees from the sheriff's office. That might also explain why the juvenile court officers are its ardent and enthusiastic champions. But why not give credit for some unselfish motives to both sides of the argument?

THE COMPETITION FOR PROXIES.

The approaching election of trustees and officers for the big life insurance companies of New York, subject to the laws passed by the last legislature of that state, has precipitated a lively competition for proxies. The competition promises to outdo anything of that nature that was developed during the house-cleaning period of last year.

Already committees are being formed to represent various interests with a view to organizing policy holders into compact bodies to throw their votes solidly for one slate or another. At the same time the officers who happen to be in the saddle and want to make sure that they are not unhorsed are arranging to have the proxies of their friends and those whom they might influence sent to some acceptable agency or committee so that the votes may be recorded for trustees who may be counted on to uphold the present regime.

All the proxies that were given last year are dead, but those who had them then will doubtless undertake to resurrect them by sending out blanks with appeals for renewal of the confidence formerly bestowed. Tom Lawson has not been heard from very noisily of late, but he will surely get into the thick of the melee before the gong sounds.

What will come out of all this is decidedly problematic. The chances are that the big insurance companies will find a heterogeneous assortment of trustees thrust upon them, imbued with all sorts of ideas as to what their mission should be. A great deal of the reorganization of the boards will be experimental, and incidentally a lot of misfits who are sure to work themselves in will have to be sorted out afterwards or shelved until they can be induced to make way for more useful successors.

To get all the new boards systematized into good working order may take considerable time, but there is consolation in the knowledge that all the big insurance companies that withstood the fire of investigation have proved themselves to be on such a sound basis that no change of official guardianship is likely to affect them seriously.

OUTLOOK FOR NEXT CONGRESS.

Advices from Washington, where the republican campaign managers have been receiving reports from all parts of the country, are of a character to encourage the expectation that the next congress, like the present congress, will have a safe republican majority.

It will be admitted that for a while previous to adjournment, when most of the important measures were being held up in committe or between the two houses, the republican leaders were inclined to be somewhat dubious about the party withstanding democratic assaults during the campaign and coming out successfully at the polls this fall. The fine record made by congress at the windup in coming to agreement upon disputed legislation and even passing some much demanded bills whose enactment had been despaired of has put a new face on the situation. The overconfident talk of the democrats about capturing the next house has largely subsided, although it is still urgent that the republicans be careful to make no mistakes if they are to hold their own in the contested districts.

This does not mean that there will not be a hard fight all along the line, but unless the situation is again materially changed the republicans will have the best of it and the democrats be at a disadvantage. This, at any rate, is the consensus of opinion of those who are in position to observe intelligently and form reasonably unbiased conclusions.

PLIGHT OF SAN FRANCISCO CHILDREN.

One of the most deplorable consequences of the San Francisco earthquake and conflagration is the pitiable plight in which it has left the school children of that city. Thirty-three school houses were burned, and as if that were not bad enough, the children who attended their classes in these school houses were for the most part victims of the fire, losing everything in the nature of clothing, books, toys and conveniences.

One of the school superintendents of San Francisco, writing to a friend in the east, describes the situation by saying that at present 900 children are being taught in Golden Gate Park under his direction, divided into thirty classes, located at intervals of over two miles and a half of territory. Twenty teachers conduct these classes in tents, two in barracks, while eight have no shelter whatever from wind or weather. School text books, story books and literature in general and writing materials are recollections of the past and much complaint is made against the favoritism and carelessness in the distribution of supplies, so that while personal cleanliness is insisted upon by the teacher, "it is under such conditions as one would naturally encounter upon learning that a child possesses no change of underclothing whatever and no outside garment not already in use." A special plea is made for assistance for the school children who, above all others, are unable to help themselves, and who, in the interval, besides suffering bodily discomfort, are in danger of losing their opportunities for education and mental and moral development.

The situation must be indeed menacing to the future usefulness of San Francisco school children, and if the movement for relief is hereafter directed toward supplying the children's needs rather than those of the grown people, it will undoubtedly produce the most beneficial and lasting results.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

In a letter to The Bee J. H. Dumont asks this pertinent question with reference to the recent report of the water works appraisers: "What does the representative of the city say the Omaha plant is worth?"

Mr. Dumont points out that so far as appears the city's representative has made no report, although he has been paid liberally for making an expert study of the works, and if he does not agree with the other two appraisers he should at least give his employers, who in this case are the taxpayers of Omaha, the benefit of the conclusions he has reached.

The valuation of the water works plant is the basic matter for several problems. The city cannot buy out the owners of the water plant except on an agreed valuation, but more than that, it cannot establish a new schedule of rates to private water consumers without some idea as a starting point of the amount of revenue necessary to take care of the fixed charges which of course must bear a proportionate relation to the value of the plant.

If the city is to contest the finding of the majority of the appraisement board it will doubtless have to show wherein that finding is excessive and mistaken, and to do that will have to have the testimony of its own expert as to wherein he disagrees. We surely should have a minority report from the third member of the appraisement board, who has refused to join with the others so as to be able to tell, as Mr. Dumont suggests, whether there is any difference big enough to fight about or whether an adjustment of the two figures could not be reached by further negotiations. If we could once reach such a figure we would be in better position to decide as to the next step.

Why not have a little more energetic enforcement of the ordinance designed to prevent wagons loaded with earth or refuse from spilling their contents on the pavements? In no other city of Omaha's size and pretentions do the authorities tolerate the use for this purpose of wagon boxes that are nothing but sieves. No one wants to put unnecessary obstructions in the way of building improvements, but reasonable precautions that would save the pavements are imperatively demanded.

Any one observing the spasms of the local democratic organ would imagine that it was exceedingly distressed for fear the republicans might name some one for United States senator who was sure to be defeated. In the meantime its interest in the democratic state convention consists in prevailing on the democrats to shut the people out of all voice in the matter by making no senatorial nomination.

Assurance is given that the city has the legal right to abate the weed nuisance and tax the cost of cutting the weeds against the property neglected by the owners. The difficulty comes in collecting the tax in case all the legal forms are not strictly observed. What is needed is quick action with certainty of reimbursement without too much red tape.

Every legislative nominee who expects to be elected as a republican should be pledged by the convention that nominates him to support and vote for the candidate for United States senator who shall be endorsed in the republican state convention. The people of Nebraska are in no mood for legislative repudiation of their expressed will.

Some of our Lancaster county friends are inclined to complain because the assessment return for Douglas county does not show a still bigger increase. Perhaps Douglas county was not undervalued so much as the others in the first place.

The action of the British Railway company assuming full responsibility for the Salisbury wreck will make American railway managers wonder whether the legal departments of British companies are on the regular pay roll.

A Neglected Kick.
Washington Post.

So far the republican party's imperialistic policy has not been blamed for the outbreak of cholera in the Philippines. Is it possible that the anti-imperialists have fallen asleep at the bureau of complaints?

Right in His Line.
Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Eugene Zimmerman, the Cincinnati millionaire, has taken his son-in-law, the duke of Manchester, into partnership, and it is announced that they will spend many thousands of dollars in the exploitation of Ireland's railroad opportunities. Spending money is a job the duke can hold.

What a Spectacle!
New York Sun.

The spectacle of the chairman of the democratic national committee refusing on the witness stand to answer questions in a suit brought by the state of Indiana to close a gambling place for which he, as lessor of the premises unlawfully used, protests that he was not responsible, would be a national scandal if the witness were the chairman of the republican committee.

The Nation's Life Current.
Louisville Courier-Journal.

The outlook is for the biggest winter wheat crop on record. Splendid news, indeed. Wheat is, after all, king. It is America's staple article of food. It gives brain, brawn, muscle, strength, endurance and flexibility. With corn, as a good second, it is a race builder and every harvest of both is godsend, veritable and everlasting, to mankind. The abundant crops of wheat and corn now promised put us all in good humor. The farmer is pleased. It means to him a home well supplied with food, the best to be had on earth, an enlarged bank account or a deliverance from debt. It will to many mean improved home surroundings, added improvements and increased comforts. It will send many deserving boys and girls to good schools and colleges. It will spread books and newspapers, learning and culture broadcast in the land.

Dog as a Life Saver.
Chicago Chronicle.

The man who said the more he saw of men the better he thought of dogs must have been greatly pleased to read the story about the Newfoundland dog that swam out to where two boys were drowning a day or two ago and, letting each of them take hold of his collar on one side, swam with them to shore, nearly perishing himself before he accomplished it.

"Crankiness" that Counts.
Philadelphia Record.

Because Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock has tracked down about 600 land robbers in about twenty different states he is called a "childish crank" by the land thieves of Oregon and their political friends. It would be money in the pockets of the people if all other high officials of government were smitten with the same disease.

Physical and Sartorial.
New York Tribune.

The expert English sartorial opinion that the American soldier is the best looking in the world will be accepted with complacency, as judicious, accurate and conclusive. It may be possible, of course, to improve the fit of his clothes in some microscopic details, but after all it is not the clothes, but the man insides the clothes that really counts, in looks as well as in efficiency.

Hysteria Takes New Turn.
Chicago Chronicle.

It was a Frenchman himself who said that the French people surpassed all other nations in esprit and fell below all others in the matter of common sense. The dictum is emphasized by the attitude of the French people toward Dreyfus. Ten years ago they execrated him, today they make a hero of him. Yet Dreyfus was just as innocent then as he is now. It is only the hysteria of the French nation that has taken a new turn.

Primed for All Occasions.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

One of Mr. Bryan's close friends at Lincoln, Neb., says the speeches of Bryan on his return "will be opposed to extreme and radical ideas like those of Mr. LaFollette, and he will be moderate in his expressions as compared with Mr. Roosevelt." That depends on his audience. Mr. Bryan will roar as gently as a sucking dove when talking to conservatives, and tear passion to tatters when a delegation of radicals lines up on his lawn.

Wanted—A Reapportionment.
Wayne Herald (rep.).

How long will this part of Nebraska be flimflammed out of the representation it deserves in the state legislature? The last apportionment took place in 1885, more than twenty years ago, and since then northern Nebraska has done most of its growing. Southern Nebraska was favored by earlier settlement, but has grown less in recent years. As a consequence the South Platte country gets about the representation it deserves, while it indifferently ignores the merits of a greatly increased population in this part of the state. For ten years Wayne county has been entitled to a representative, whereas it is compelled to share with Stanton county, which latter also deserves more consideration than it receives. Worse yet, Knox, Boyd, Cedar and Pierce counties must be content with one representative. In the senate we also fall short of sufficient numbers. Nine populous and prosperous counties—Wayne, Madison, Pierce, Stanton, Dixon, Cedar, Dakota, Knox and Thurston—wiggle along with only two members in the senate. As a result, this section of the state exercises less strength in the matter of appropriations, passage of laws and creation of United States senators than properly belongs to it. We should like to see north Nebraska representatives unite in a determined effort to secure a reapportionment and shall hope and pray that the south Platte country will get out of the public trough long enough to give fair consideration and yield to a just demand.

LIBERTY'S SPIRIT IN MEXICO.

Ambassador Thompson and President Diaz Exchange Greetings.
Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The Americans in the City of Mexico engineered a Fourth of July celebration of a high order. There were no firecrackers discharged, but there was much open-air merry making, with dignified, formal exercises, which included speeches and the reading of the Declaration of Independence. The American colony gathered at Tivoli park and were complimented by the presence of President Diaz, members of his cabinet, the representatives of foreign governments and leading citizens of the city. The address was delivered by United States Ambassador Thompson, who embodied in his talk much gracious compliment to Mexico and its president, saying among other thinks:

"In extolling the greatness of our native country, let us not forget the kindly consideration and the privileges accorded us by the government of Mexico, on whose soil we have assembled, and whose illustrious president and wise counselors of state graciously honor us by their presence. Two flags greet us today; both are emblems of liberty; under each, by the blessing of heaven, the hopes and aspirations of a free people have been realized. It may be doubted if any land in the world, outside of our own country, contains so many prosperous Americans as does this beautiful Mexico. While great rewards for industry are offered at home, the industrial development and enterprise of our sister republic have tempted here many thousands of active, talented Americans. The activities of these colonists are adding to the national wealth of Mexico, and prosperity and plenty reward the efforts of all earnest, honest, working Americans in this republic. Let us make due acknowledgment to the country offering us so much and to the administration and government that has brought about such happy conditions and made such prosperity of the American colonists possible."

Luncheon was served, at which President Diaz was the guest of honor. There will be interesting reading what he said in response to the very complimentary toast:

"The entrance of your country into the concert of free peoples marked an event of universal importance, an event worthy of undying commemoration among the brightest and most solemn anniversaries of human annuals, not only for you, but for us Mexicans and all nations which cultivate with yours relations of friendship and commerce. This is why we take part in your festivities today and offer you our congratulations in the absence of any other way of evincing to you more tangibly how fully we share in your rejoicings. This is why we drink to the prosperity of the land of Washington and to the health of Mr. Roosevelt, who now worthily guides its destinies. I cannot conclude without thanking most sincerely the chairman of the executive committee for the extreme kindness with which he has been pleased to characterize as beneficial my work as a ruler. But in truth what I have been able to accomplish is simply due to the industry, the patriotism and good sense of the Mexican people."

It will be seen that the president of Mexico is not wanting in tact, as his closing words of tribute to the Mexican people demonstrate.

NEBRASKA SENATORIAL CAMPAIGN

Admire a Fighter.
Kearney Democrat (ind.).

Mr. Rosewater won a magnificent victory in Omaha and Douglas county at the primary elections last week. While everybody in Buffalo county is for Norris Brown, yet they admire a man who can lick his adversaries at home where everybody ought to be loyal to a home candidate.

Not Much After All.
Humboldt Leader (rep.).

The Fontanelle club did not do much to Edward Rosewater after all.

No Moonshine Business.
Center Register (rep.).

The republican county convention in this county has not yet been called, but a movement is now under way in the committee to have it called in the near future. It seems to be the general sentiment of leaders of the party that the convention should send the delegates to Lincoln instructed to vote for Edward Rosewater for United States senator and this will undoubtedly be done. Mr. Rosewater should have been in the senate years ago and the people at large will fix it this year so the legislature will be monkeying with a swiftly running buzzaw if it attempts any of the moonshine business incident to previous sessions.

As It Looks to an Observer.
Sutherland Free Lance (rep.).

This, evidently, is Rosewater's year.

No Apprenticeship Required.
Plattsmouth Journal (dem.).

If Edward Rosewater was elected to the senate he would need no introduction to those with whom he would be associated. He would not have to stand around for six years, as Brown would, to get acquainted. He is known, and knows. He would drop right into the bringing about of the measures that he has advocated for years, while Brown would be hanging about the committee rooms trying to get appointments for some of his friends. If the next senator is to be a republican, these are reasons why the Journal wants to see Edward Rosewater elected.

Looks Like a Sure Winner.
Butte Gazette (rep.).

Rosewater will go to the state convention with numerous pledged delegates and he will undoubtedly have the newspaper fraternity backing him; these facts, together with his ability as a fighter, makes him a sure winner. Senator Rosewater sounds O. K.

Senatorship or Nothing.
Lincoln Politician (rep.).

The Douglas county delegation to the state convention has declared that it is first, last and all of the time for Edward Rosewater for United States senator. The claims of no other candidate for state office in Douglas will be listened to by the members of the delegation and any candidate outside of Douglas desiring the support of the delegation will be expected to deliver what support they have to the editor. The action of the delegation is entirely proper and one which the home county delegations of other candidates should emulate.

Reading the Signs.
Blue Springs Sentinel (rep.).

It begins to look as though the entire northeast corner of the state would be solid for Rosewater for United States senator at the coming state convention.

First in This Field.
York Times (rep.).

The telegram sent by Mr. Rosewater to the Times has provoked considerable comment. No one challenges his claim to being the original anti-railroad man in Nebraska. He was first in the field, as everybody knows, and has stayed there regardless of all opposition. His claim that it was his efforts and the activity of The Bee Bee that influenced the state board to put the railroad assessment so high that they would not submit to it is disputed by some. If it was his efforts that induced the board to make the high assessment the rest of the proposition stands unchallenged. Had the high assessment not been made there would have been no appeal to the courts and consequently no occasion for the testimony of Charles Weston and the prosecution by Norris Brown. How far Mr. Rosewater influenced the state board it is of course impossible to state, but he was the only one, so far as we know, who took up the fight and virtually constituted himself plaintiff in the case. Members of the board have told us frankly that his efforts did have effect, though of course none of them would be expected to say the result was materially changed by it. There is no doubt in our mind that the assessment of the railroads is higher than it would have been had Mr. Rosewater been as indifferent as every other citizen of the state seemed to be. His arguments and the showing made by him could not fail to have some influence with intelligent, fair men, who were seeking facts and reasons. He is at least entitled to credit for doing much more in that direction than any other man in the state and that without any special obligation or duty except that of good citizenship. While public officers did their duty honestly and fairly how many of them would have butted in on behalf of the people, as Edward Rosewater did, without any official obligation?

PERSONAL NOTES.

Mr. Rockefeller does not see any particular reason for visiting Ohio, anyhow.

A portrait of the late Thomas B. Reed has been hung in the rotunda of the state house, Augusta, Me., presented to the state by Mrs. Reed.

Senator Tillman has abandoned the pitchfork and the trusts and for the next few months will give his attention to the peaceful pursuits of the farm. At his home in South Carolina Tillman is famous as a gardener.

In commemoration of Prof. Charles E. Garman's twenty-fifth year as teacher of philosophy at Amherst thirteen of his former students presented him a volume of essays they have written called "Studies in Philosophy and Psychology."

Dr. Hugh de Vries of the University of Amsterdam, who is giving a course of lectures at the University of California on the "Biological Principles of Selection in Plants," has become a close friend of Luther Burbank and spends much time at the latter's plant breeding farm.

General Luis Terrazas, whose wealth is conservatively estimated at $500,000,000, celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of his birth at home in Chihuahua, Mexico, a few days ago. Terrazas is said to be the largest individual land owner in the world, his estates in western Mexico approximating more than 15,000,000 acres. He owns several hundred thousand head of cattle, horses, sheep and goats.

The French philosopher, M. Le Bon, commenting on the motto of the revolution, "Liberty, equality and fraternity," declared that the real difference between the French and the British lay in the fact that the French were enamored of equality and cared little for liberty, while the British insisted on liberty and never gave a thought to equality. And when some one quoted this to Rudyard Kipling he instantly added his own comment to the effect that what the American really preferred was fraternity. "He is a good fellow himself and he expects you to be one."

ARMY GOSSIP IN WASHINGTON.

Current Events Gleaned from the Army and Navy Register.

There are now fifty-four applications with the surgeon general of the army from young men, graduates of medical colleges, who are anxious to be examined on July 31 for appointment as first lieutenant and assistant surgeon in the army. There will probably be ten or fifteen more during the rest of the present month and it is expected that at least sixty candidates will be permitted to appear before the examining experts, which will meet on July 31 in different parts of the country at places convenient to those who wish to be examined.

Arrangements have been made to send out 1,170 emergency rations for special trial by infantry of a device designed by the ordnance department for carrying the ration on the belt of the soldier. An effort was made to have the fixtures applied by a firm under contract, but the expense involved was so great that the special attachment has been made at the Rock Island arsenal. These rations will be shipped at once to Forts Porter, Sheridan, McPherson, Missoula, Leavenworth, Bliss and Douglas, Vancouver Barracks and the Presidio of San Francisco, at each of which garrisons two companies of infantry will be equipped with the device, which will be worn by the troops in the field. The officers in command of the companies will take special means of observing the value of these attachments and report, as well, the merits of this type of personal transportation of the ration.

The status of bandsmen, musicians and similar enlisted men of the army as to target practice has been the subject of consideration at the War department. A question arose as to the construction of various paragraphs of the small arms firing regulations in regard to these classes of enlisted men, as to whether a band is to have an individual figure of merit; whether trumpeters and musicians are to be included in making up the individual figure of merit of their organizations; whether the band should be reported as an organization for pistol practice; and whether the post noncommissioned staff is to be included in making up the individual figure of merit of a post. The affirmative was decided upon in the first three points, and on the fourth point it was decided that only such members should be included as actually fire.

The session of the Army Signal Corps school at Fort Leavenworth closed on June 30 with seven graduates—Major Charles McK. Saltzman, Signal corps, honor graduate; Lieutenant G. A. Wieczorek, Seventeenth infantry, distinguished graduate; Lieutenant Olney Place, Sixth cavalry, distinguished graduate; Lieutenant G. C. Lewis, First infantry, distinguished graduate; Lieutenant P. W. Beck, Fifth infantry, distinguished graduate; Lieutenant C. L. Willard, Twenty-ninth infantry, distinguished graduate, and Lieutenant E. D. Warfield, Thirtieth infantry, graduate. The next session of the school will begin about September 1, with Major G. O. Squier, Signal corps, as assistant commandant. The student officers of the Signal corps who will attend include Captain William Mitchell, Lieutenant E. E. Jeunet and Lieutenant John E. Hemphill, who will return from Alaska by that time. There will also be in attendance Company A of the Signal corps, under Captain L. D. Wildman and Lieutenant George E. Kumpe. It is also proposed to send to the school a larger number of line officers than were present in the session just ended.

A very unusual case in regard to post exchanges, which, although presenting some difficulties, will probably rarely occur, has been brought to the attention of the War department. A hospital corps detachment at an army post brought into the post exchange at that post on a basis of twelve men to the detachment. The number of men has now been reduced to six, and the dividends of the exchange are distributed to the detachment on the basis of that number. The post surgeon asked what the remedy is for that condition. The War department replied that the post exchange regulations provide that the amount to be paid by an incoming organization shall be determined by the per capita membership of the organization, and therefore in the case in question the purchase price was properly fixed on the basis of a detachment of twelve men. It is clearly the intent of the regulations that, while membership in an exchange shall be by organization, the size of the organization shall be considered, and the same rule applies to the distribution of dividends, except that the size of the organization at joining is taken from the number of men present at the time of joining, whereas the proportion of dividends due to an organization is calculated on the basis of the whole number of men who have been present with the organization during the period covered by the distribution. This method of determining the amount of a dividend seems entirely equitable and fairly meets the ordinary variation in strength which organizations may undergo from day to day. It does not, however, contemplate the permanent reduction or an organization to the half of its original size.

FULL NATIONAL BASKET.

Unrivalled Record of Material Development.
New York Sun.

All present signs indicate that there will be a good increase in the contents of the national basket this year. Wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco, all promise abundant yield. There is activity in all lines of industry. Wages are high and show a tendency to rise rather than fall. The sun of prosperity continues to shine with unlessened radiance. Out of this abundance many will get much and all will get something.

Unless supply and production be curtailed by some unforeseen disaster, the United States will raise more foodstuffs than it can consume and more raw materials than it can manufacture, and turn out of its mills and factories more wares than it needs. In addition to what will be required for the enormous home demand, there is now every reason to expect a surplus output, the value of which for the fiscal year just beginning will be not far short of $2,000,000,000.

No longer ago than 1870 the total value of the farm products of the country for the year was a trifle less than $2,000,000,000. For this year it will probably be not far from $7,000,000,000. The value of manufactured products in 1870 is given by the census return as $4,232,325,442. For the present year it will be about $15,000,000,000. The cotton crop of 1870 was 3,114,592 bales. The crop of this year is reported as promising a yield in excess of 11,000,000 bales. The corn crop of 1870 a little exceeded 1,000,000,000 bushels. The indicated crop for this year is 2,700,000,000 bushels. The wheat crop of 1870 was 236,000,000 bushels. The indicated crop for this year exceeds 700,000,000 bushels. Since 1870 imports have been multiplied by three and exports by four. The export of manufactures has increased from $68,000,000 to $600,000,000.

This is an astounding record of material development within a single generation. Along with this material growth has gone a parallel gain in physical comfort and convenience not to be estimated in figures, either actual or comparative. What is somewhat loosely called the "standard of living" has been raised for wage earner, farmer, clerk and millionaire. By wage earner as well as by millionaire many of the luxuries of 1870 are regarded as necessities today.

PASSING PLEASANTRIES.

Stilicus—Do you believe the good die young?

Cynicus—Well, it's a problem to know whether they die young or outgrow it.—Philadelphia Record.

"You admit you were at fault in that investigation?"

"Greatly at fault," answered the trust magnate. "I see now where I could have taken far better precautions for concealment."—Washington Star.

Mamma—No, dear, the Atlantic ocean never freezes over.

Elsie—Oh, but it must! I heard papa telling Mr. Gayley that when he was coming across from Europe the last time he had his skates on all the time.—Philadelphia Ledger.

"That young Jenks is a useful fellow to meet in a sudden shower, for he always carries an umbrella."

"Yes; the girls all call him their rain beau."—Baltimore American.

Lawyer—My wife bought this rug in my office at an auction sale.

Client—She paid a big price for it, too.

Lawyer—How do you know?

Client—I sold it to her.—Detroit Free Press.

"Look out foh pride," said Uncle Eben. "It's generally when a man is braggin' to hisself 'bout what a good card player he is dat he gets ketched off his guard and loses all de mos' important tricks."—Washington Star.

"Isn't it awful," remarked Growells, looking over his gas bill for the last quarter, "isn't it surprising how gas bills run up?"

"Not so surprising," replied Kidder, "considering how many thousand feet they have."—Philadelphia Press.

WOMAN'S WAYS.

Dwight Anderson in the Bohemian.

The young man kissed the maiden fair
And she did not resist,
Nor any protest offer as
She twice—and thrice—was kissed.
But when he smacked her once again
With a resounding pop,
She stamped her pretty foot and cried,
"Don't!" "Stop!"

The young man was chagrined to be
So frigidly repelled;
He mutely drew his head away
And freed the hand he held.
Deep silence reigned—one might have heard
A tiny hairpin drop—
Until at last the maiden lisped,
"Don't stop!"