

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss: Charles 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 November, 1906, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Number, Circulation, Total. Rows include various circulation figures for different days and totals.

Total 281,810. Less unsold copies 5,678. Net total sales 276,132. Daily average 21,401.

CHARLES C. ROSEWATER, General Manager.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of December, 1906. 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 requested.

By the time the yellow journals have finished their work Bellamy Storor will be sorry that he didn't suffer in silence.

It is fortunate for the late nuncio at Paris that the present French cabinet is pledged against the "secret dossier."

President Roosevelt is evidently of the opinion that Porto Rico's prosperity depends upon the boy behind the school book.

The "Iowa situation" may now be studied anew in the light of the president's commendation of the administration of Secretary Shaw.

If generals are as easily made in the Philippines as in Cuba, the loss of all but one leader will be of little moment to the Pulajanes of Leyte.

Seven and a half millions of invested money in Nebraska's permanent school fund is a splendid tribute to the wisdom of the founders of the state.

An increase of \$60,000,000 in the preferred stock of the Great Northern proves that railroads are no longer built in the northwest on county and township subsidies.

If it be desirable for railroads to issue passes to army officers and their wives, the law should so declare. The exceptions should not be left to the will of the railroad manager.

As long as dressed meat is no higher in France than in the United States the "reciprocity" idea will not be as popular in Paris as in Berlin, where meat sells for practically twice as much.

With fines of \$150,000 for receiving rebates stockholders of the American Sugar company and Brooklyn Cooperage company may feel impelled to insist upon the dancers paying the fiddler.

With railroad managers asking to be placed on a rate-making equality with managers of steamship lines it would seem that something has at last been done to aid "the merchant marine."

Now that a Kansas congressman has declared the tariff question to be one of business rather than politics, a new political upheaval may be expected in that state, where everything has heretofore been considered a part of "politics."

Bill Paxton's cow is to give way to an eight-story modern apartment house. The picturesque sight of the family bovine munching green grass grown on land worth \$300 a front foot has always been inspiring, and yet it will be cheerfully exchanged for the aspect of such a building as Colonel Paxton proposes to erect.

The difficulty being experienced by the electric lighting company just at present is another indication of the growth of the city. The company's plant has proved inadequate to the task but upon it and the effort to drive machinery in excess of its capacity has resulted in a series of accidents that have materially interfered with the service. In providing for the needs of a city like Omaha it is well to take into consideration the future rather than the present.

AMERICAN MEATS AND GERMAN CONSUMERS.

That the exclusive policy of Germany toward the animal foods of other countries is producing cumulative hardship upon the mass of its own population and thus forcing a domestic issue on the question of relief, is once more forcibly demonstrated by the facts spread before the national legislature. They show how the aim of that policy, dictated by the land owners and farmers, is being reached by the constantly increasing price of meat, since consumers are so largely restricted to the German supply. The increase of town population on account of industrialism has been enormous at the same time that the foreign meat supply has been cut off. The result, forcing the wholesale price of meats in Germany to almost double what it is in France, Belgium, England and Spain, amounts to an intolerable oppression of consumers as well as a grave economic disadvantage in international competition.

The hardship of the German consumers is of special import to our western farmers, who are in position to supply, with profit to themselves, abundant meat at half the cost the Germans are now paying. The latter might, indeed, submit to temporarily higher prices if thereby agricultural industry could be stimulated to produce meat in greater abundance and ultimately at lower prices, but there is absolutely no such possibility. On the contrary, the rise of price has within three years driven the per capita meat consumption down from forty to thirty-six pounds a year and made horse and dog flesh an established commodity in German butcher shops. The effect of the agrarian policy, by excluding American meats, is simply to put the working man and the mass of consumers at the mercy of the German landlords.

Certainly we are interested selfishly in access to so vast a market, but our interest therein is infinitely less than that of the German meat consumers themselves. It would seem even upon the German official showing that their deprivation has now reached a point at which popular appeal for relief could hardly be much longer disregarded or refused by the government, in spite of the influence of the landlords and their political confederates.

SECRETARY SHAW'S PLAN.

Insofar as there is need in the legitimate business field for currency the release of \$20,000,000 from the treasury under Secretary Shaw's announcement will tend to relieve it. By permitting approved securities other than government bonds to be hypothecated for deposits of treasury funds, and by apportioning them to the various sections, a general distribution to the points of greatest business need will be insured so far as is possible under the circumstances. But the plan will not appease the Wall street manipulators who have been clamoring for treasury aid. Their excuse was, of course, the familiar one of business requirement, but their aim was speculative. No doubt part of the treasury deposits with interior banks may find its way to New York, but the bulk will lodge in accommodations for the cotton and grain regions, and the fraction that may reach New York will travel by a circuitous route, requiring time. In short, stock speculators who have been gambling on the chance of a substantial lift from the treasury have missed their play.

The simple truth is that the call interest rate which has been made to play such fantastic antics in the eastern speculative centers has been in large part a gambling rate, and the quotation record does not at all represent the real rate paid for money for mercantile and other legitimate uses. The latter, although much higher than usual, has all the time been by no means ominous or disastrous.

Since actual business thus so far disregards the sensational call rate of the stock gamblers, the secretary of the treasury also has been in refusing to be started by it, especially as there is ground to suspect that it has been manipulated for the express purpose of controlling his distribution of treasury deposits.

TWO TRUST SURRENDERS.

A new era in law enforcement has come when two great corporations appear in a federal court on the same day to plead guilty to indictments and submit to fines aggregating \$150,000 for violations of the anti-trust law. The policy of powerful trusts and trade conspiracies for a generation has been, when the attempt was made to punish their unlawful acts, to fatigue the authorities by technicalities and the law's delays if they could be baffled in no other way. The change whereby within a few years such tactics has been rendered comparatively futile marks a genuine and salutary revolution, directed by the irresistible force of public opinion upon courts as well as legislatures and the whole executive machinery of our government. For the surrender of so formidable and arrogant a combination as the Sugar trust under such circumstances has been brought about only by the powerlessness of the old methods of resistance or evasion. Since Theodore Roosevelt assumed leadership of the movement to vindicate the law every inch of the way has been desperately fought by the great corporations. The Sugar trust itself did not yield in these indictments until it had been overborne and subjected to severe punishment for like offenses in previous prosecutions. The trust's share of \$50,000 in the

penalty for accepting rebates, in addition to the heavy costs of litigation, will at least tend to make its violations of the law a losing game. Reform has gone farther than may be generally appreciated when it has become good policy, from a purely financial standpoint, to obey rather than violate the law forbidding acceptance of rebate discriminations.

No more signal vindication could be had of the wisdom and efficiency of the Roosevelt movement, however captious critics and partisan detractors may have sought during the progress of the contest to belittle and misrepresent it. Much, indeed, remains to be done to confirm and complete the reform, but the substantial character of its results is already too obvious to be gainsaid.

BETTER BUILDINGS.

The destruction by fire of a large warehouse at Council Bluffs with its contents again directs the attention of our business men to the need of better buildings. The construction that has been under way in Omaha during the last three years has for the most part been of a type very much improved over that of the earlier structures. Some of the buildings are of absolutely fireproof materials, while some of the others, notably the large warehouses, have been built along the approved plans for "slow burning."

This advance in the substantial character of the constructive methods is encouraging, but it is not enough. Omaha's building ordinance is still defective in many regards and fails to secure the full advantage that should be enjoyed by a city of Omaha's importance. Successive building inspectors have frequently pointed out the deficiencies in the law, but as yet no serious effort has been made to remedy the defects. A new building ordinance is one of Omaha's immediate needs, and if the present city council can only divert its attention from street car transfers long enough to give consideration to the needs of the city along this line, it will perform at least one appreciated service to the people who elected it.

ON TO THE COAST.

Significant Development of the West and Northwest. Chicago Chronicle. When the Union Pacific railroad was completed with government assistance, it was almost universally held that the enterprise would not be duplicated within the memory of living men. The barrenness of the country between the Missouri river and the Pacific coast, it was said, was a barrier to further railroads. The conquest of the Rocky mountains a second time was declared to be all but impossible. There was no other pass through which another road could cross the mountains. Today there are six transcontinental lines. The enterprise is already assured of successful completion. The lands which were pronounced barren forty years ago have blossomed as the rose. The passes of the mountains have been won. Through the routes of the St. Paul extension rich and developed country awaits the advent of the locomotive. Engineering difficulties have been met and overcome. The road is certain to be on a paying basis from the first. The significance of the development of the great northwest that the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul extension parallels the Northern Pacific—sometimes to the north and sometimes to the south of it—for almost its whole length. It signifies that the vast business and population for both roads for three decades, since the Great Northern is no great distance to the north of the St. Paul extension. The enterprise means much for the Pacific coast, more for the Puget sound region and most for Chicago. A direct trade north will undoubtedly develop with the west and the Pacific coast, but with the known energy, activity and progressiveness of the St. Paul management, which will undoubtedly extend to the Pacific coast the policy of enlightenment enterprise which has placed it among the first of America's great railroad systems. The new line to the coast signifies progress for the whole middle west.

Troubles of the Oil Senator.

Philadelphia Press. Senator Bailey is making all kinds of explanations to his constituents in Texas, but the explanations do not go with those who have started out to do up the senator. Though Texas is a big state, it is pretty well filled with disturbance at this time.

The Prize Peace-maker.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. It was not in his least moment that President Roosevelt heard he had been awarded the Norwegian peace prize of \$50,000 for services to the cause of peace. But a war between Russia and Japan is different from a personal row in the immediate neighborhood.

Copyrighted Platforms.

Chicago News. Mr. Bryan's charge that Mr. Roosevelt has appropriated some of the good things in the democratic platform should cause democrats to get their platforms copyrighted. Then when the country felt that it had to have reform it would be compelled to apply to the owners of the copyright.

Don't Think Go Wrong.

Baltimore American. The depravity of inanimate things was shown recently in the examination of a voting machine which registered votes on one side only and threw all the others out. When even dumb, senseless matter can thus be reached by "influence," what can the optimists hold forth as any hope of the real regeneration of mankind?

Recruit for the "Plain People."

Springfield Republican. Straggling Plain's identification of himself with the "great middle class" which is being ground under the heel of predatory wealth—the "anarchistic rich"—is something worth noting. It comes only since his expulsion from the presidency of the Illinois Central road by high financiers, "who through the use of trust funds and the power incident thereto" seek to monopolize the control of wealth, but he will be welcome. The middle class will receive him with open arms. It may yet be that other parts of Fifth avenue will be enrolled among the "plain people" in the contest against that very archism of wealth which it has done so much to create.

SAN FRANCISCO'S REASON.

Why the Japanese Are Considered Objectionable to the Coast. San Francisco Chronicle. It is unfortunate that the eastern people cannot, or will not, understand the attitude of the people of this coast toward Japan. During their recent war the sympathy of our people with Japan was universal and outspoken, being based on the fact that the eastern people were by Russia in robbing Japan of the fruits of its victory in 1904 and then brazenly appropriating them to themselves. This friendly international feeling has never abated, although we here recognize Japan as a really commercial competitor which will rapidly supersede us in Asiatic commerce. We admire and respect Japan as the most vigorous exponent of oriental civilization.

The objection of our people is simply to the establishment of oriental forms of civilization in the United States. We particularly object to a Japanese invasion, because, as the Japanese are most virile of oriental peoples, their lodgment on our shores is by so much the more dangerous. We recognize that Asiatic peoples are entitled to maintain such forms of civilization and much standard of life as they prefer in their own country and to exclude, if they so desire, and as they certainly did once desire, the people of western countries. So far as we are concerned they are quite welcome, as they have the right, under existing treaties, to employ our American manual workers from Japan. We claim the same right, and demand that it be exercised. Nothing can create an unfriendly feeling among us toward Japan except an effort to push its people into our country against our wish, just as our Commodore Perry a half century ago forced an entrance into Japan against the resistance of the Japanese. There was no justification for that except the conduct of Japanese pirates toward the crews of wrecked American ships. Any nation has a right to demand of either nation lawfully within the jurisdiction of the other, the Japanese in San Francisco are protected by the authorities and by public opinion quite as sacredly as the rest of us. But we desire no more of them. There are too many here now. It is not right that they should come here if they are coming, public opinion in time will change and it will be impossible to prevent trouble. We are convinced that Japanese statesmen will see the reasonableness of all this. The only trouble is in the sordid character of each party and in the unwillingness of either party to give up its position. We should be delighted to sit down and talk it over in a friendly way with representative Japanese not concerned with ocean transportation nor with contracts for coolies.

JOY OF TIBBLES OVER THE "CONVERSION OF ROOSEVELT."

New York World. Mr. Bryan reads President Roosevelt's message with mixed emotions. He presses here and he condemns there. But if Mr. Bryan had his way he would see a federal law requiring the date to be stamped on every can of Bryanism, with penalties for Rooseveltian tampering with the label. There is nothing half-hearted, however, about Thomas Tibbles, leader of the "Populist" party. He has just been elected date for vice president in 1904. He welcomes Mr. Roosevelt with open arms as "a splendid populist," and his joy overflows in paroxysms.

Does Mr. Roosevelt favor placing all the trade tax on the employer and protest against "that judge-made law known as the negligence of a fellow-servant?"

Populists have always denounced it, says the happy Tibbles.

Does Mr. Roosevelt protest against the present abuses of the injunction business, especially in labor troubles? The first movement against government by injunction, Tibbles points out, "was taken in a Nebraska populist state convention when Wood and Sawyer, preacher, introduced a resolution denouncing it a few days after the first injunction of the kind was issued."

Does Mr. Roosevelt hold that the judges and courts are not to have criticism? Tibbles rejoins in his populist state. Does the president pronounce in favor of an income and inheritance tax? He stands squarely on the first national populist platform, cries Tibbles ceaselessly. Not a word of reproach for the president's tardy conversion drops from the delighted Tibbles' lips. "His true-blooded populism" satisfies even Nebraska.

The reconciliation is complete.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

The limit of aldermanic pride and patience has been reached in Greater New York and an edict is about to issue commanding mule power street cars to get off the earth in that locality. Some sections of the big town are so impervious to modern ways as the community is to political reform, and an antique mule power street car system resists all persuasion. Only about 115 miles of horse car lines now remain in the country, and ninety-two miles of the total are in Manhattan, the remainder divided between Chicago, San Francisco and Nebraska City. New York aldermen are determined to moderate this eyesore, even if it is necessary to shoot the inoffensive mules.

The water dearth in Brooklyn is to be met by tapping the water that underlies the city and Long Island in vast quantities, at depths ranging from 175 to 1,900 feet. The availability of this underground supply has been demonstrated by Blaik W. Titus, who has been able to yield a daily yield of 6,000,000 gallons. The Brooklyn water department was loth to admit the possibility of such a solution of the pressing local problem, but its officials were finally persuaded into authorizing the experiment. They finally agreed to pay Mr. Titus \$40 a million gallons for the production in excess of 5,000,000 gallons a day. The officials were of the opinion that he could not get over 4,000,000 a day, and the terms he asked for the city could obtain a little water free. The Brooklyn Eagle, which was an early advocate of the Titus project, declares that water has been produced in such quantities as to insure a happy solution of the problem. The water is pure and absolutely free from the possibility of contamination. The agreement with Mr. Titus is that he shall receive \$40 for every million gallons over 5,000,000 for four months, and \$30 per million for two years thereafter. After that he agrees to turn his entire plant, consisting of pumps, compressed air pipes, houses and utensils, over to the city without asking a dollar for it. It is believed that during the two years Mr. Titus will get a water supply of from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 gallons per day, which means an increase of more than 200 per cent. His plant is at Jameco, in the South Jamaica, and his theory is that the underground stream comes from the hills of Connecticut and finds its outlet at Barren island, where there is a geyser of fresh water in the salt water of the bay.

The subway train left city hall with every car packed to the doors. One of the seated passengers was a young man wearing a high silk hat and clothes of the latest style. At Fulton street a fashionable woman squeezed her way into the car and stood in front of the young man. He promptly arose and offered his seat to the woman, who in her anxiety to get it nearly knocked off the young man's hat and trod on his pet corner. She asked him to get up and stand in the aisle. "I beg pardon, madam, did you speak to me?" he asked. The woman raised her eyes from her novel and gave him a black stare. "Oh," said the young man, apologetically, "I thought, perhaps, you said 'thank you.'"

"I hear a great deal about the wickedness of New York men, their infidelity and their recklessness in general," said the woman, who was in the rear of the car. "I see a bit of contradictory evidence here that I never saw anywhere else, and I have done business in nearly every large city in this country and some in Europe. It is necessary for me to visit a great many offices, wherever I go I see some man who has a photograph of his wife and baby in a little frame or case on his desk. Nearly always it is a handsome little oval gilt frame, with two wings, one for the baby and one for mamma. I have seen many of these in his domestic relations he appears to be proud of them and to flaunt them."

Charges have been referred to District Attorney Jerome and Controller Metz involving the purchase by New York City of the property of the triangle bounded by Broadway, Hamilton place and One hundred and thirty-eight street, for \$147,500, when the property could have been bought for not more than \$60,000. It is not unlikely criminal proceedings will follow.

The adjoining neighbors including William Lawson brought the matter up at a meeting of the West End association as an illustration of the notoriously inefficient system of condemnation proceedings in force.

"The city was saddled a few days ago," said Mr. Lawson, "with a small piece of property containing four vacant city lots on Washington Heights at a price double its value." "A" bought a piece of property for speculative purposes, paying \$60,000 for it. The adjoining neighbors including William Lawson, believed the city should take this piece of property for a park. The official board having those matters in charge, recommended the purchase of this piece of property for a park. "A" asked to set a price, which he did, at \$60,000.

"A short time after that 'B' appeared and wanted to represent 'A' at the proceedings to get the city to take over his property. 'A' refused on the ground that he had his price and he did not care whether the city bought it or not. 'B' returned again in a few days, and asked 'A' if he would sell his property to 'B.' 'A' replied: 'My property is for sale, I care not who buys it.' 'B' bought the property at \$60,000, and it has just been turned over to the city for \$147,500."

"Times must be mighty hard for second hand book dealers these days," said the business man, quoted by the New York Sun. "I never thought about it until a short time ago, when I had occasion to add a lot of books to my library. I do not like sharing new bindings so I thought I should buy as many of my new stock as possible second-hand, but I found that many of them would cost me more than I would have to pay for the same author's works fresh from the publishers. Books are cheaper than dirt. I can buy a bushel of good soil from a florist. There are so many 'Popular Editions,' 'Home Libraries,' 'Pleasure Editions,' 'People's Libraries' and sets of that kind offered for sale at absurdly low prices, especially at holiday times, that the humblest flat dweller can have his own Carnegie library at his own risk and side. In kind as a bright and gay they will keep him awake nights."

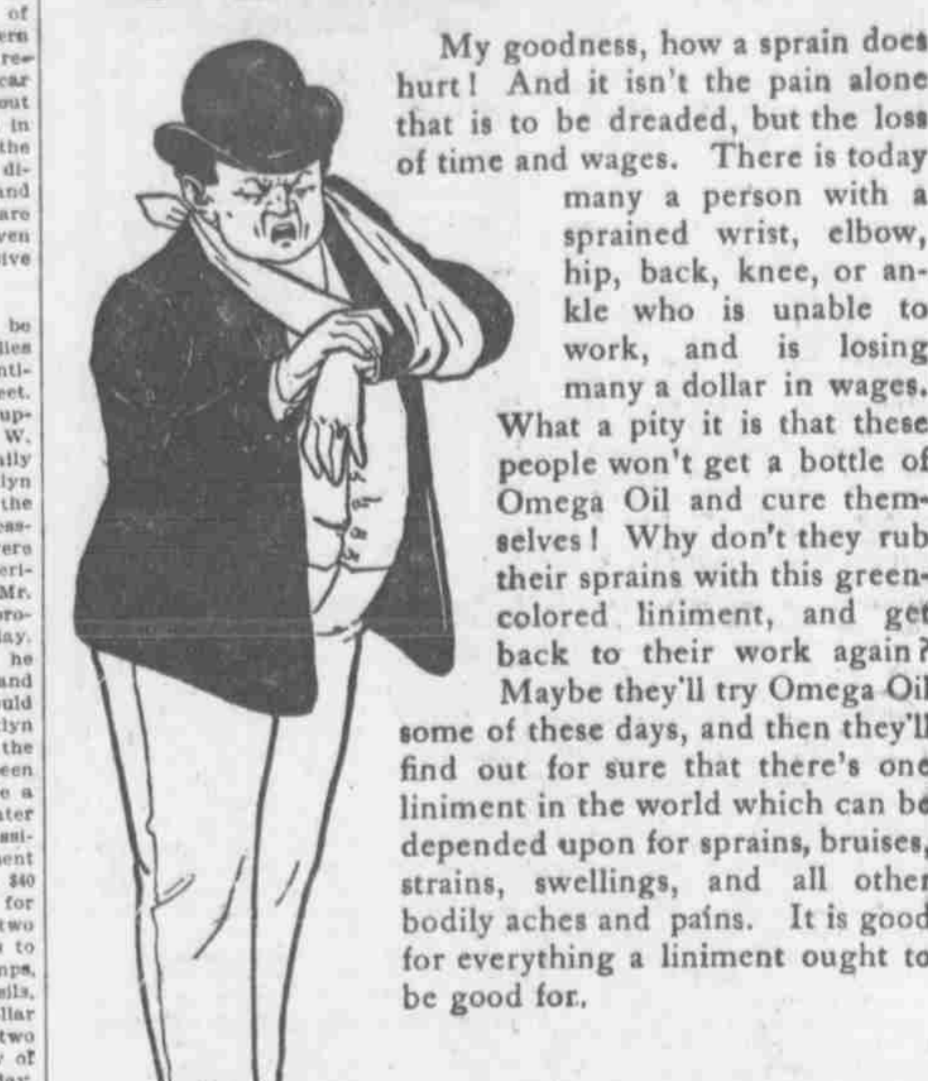
A Straight Issue.

Chicago News. That test case beaten over the San Francisco school situation concerns a Japanese child, not a grown-up pupil, so there will be no side-stepping the main issue.

Taking a Breathtaking Spell.

Washington Post. James J. Hill is showing a great deal of consideration by shutting off his flow of advice until the effect of the president's message has worn off.

Omega Oil



My goodness, how a sprain does hurt! And it isn't the pain alone that is to be dreaded, but the loss of time and wages. There is today many a person with a sprained wrist, elbow, hip, back, knee, or ankle who is unable to work, and is losing many a dollar in wages. What a pity it is that these people won't get a bottle of Omega Oil and cure themselves! Why don't they rub their sprains with this green-colored liniment, and get back to their work again? Maybe they'll try Omega Oil some of these days, and then they'll find out for sure that there's one liniment in the world which can be depended upon for sprains, bruises, strains, swellings, and all other bodily aches and pains. It is good for everything a liniment ought to be good for.

THREE SIZES: 10c., 25c., 50c.

PERSONAL NOTES.

The pure food commission opened a session in Louisville with the question, "What is whisky?"

San Francisco grafters are grateful for small favors. President Roosevelt's remarks on race feuds turned the searchlight in another direction and gave the Rueffies a chance to breathe naturally.

When Speaker Cannon was swearing in some new members, Congressman J. Adam Bede remarked: "Uncle Joe makes 'em hold up their right hands when taking the oath to see that they haven't anything but their undershirts up their sleeves."

Boston culture is expanding by leaps and bounds and the muse is working overtime. Quirists in a local paper seek the whereabouts of the following inspired points: "Put Those Little Shoes Away," "The Pardons Came Too Late," "Where Willie Got 'be Supper,'" "Down by the Tanyard's Side," "Life's a Funny Proposition," "Cannooding on Back Bay."

Jeff Davis, the new senator from Arkansas, is a shining social light, yet he has never worn a swallowtail coat and he vows he never will. Senator Joe Bailey had the prejudice against society's conventional garb when he came to Washington fresh from the plains of Texas some fifteen years ago. It wasn't long, however, before Bailey fell in line and ordered an evening suit.

William E. Sanderson, boss of a gang in the yards of a car manufacturing company, has been elected mayor of Springfield, Mass. He is a republican, but was elected by the "dinner pail brigade" of local democrats, among whom he is immensely popular. His opponent was Edward Lathrop, one of the foremost lawyers in Springfield. Sanderson has worked for day wages all his life.

N. O. Nelson, a St. Louis philanthropist and millionaire manufacturer, will establish a free club for poor men in New Orleans. Rules and regulations will not be known in the club. Everybody who enters will feel that he is in a "neighborhood" home. "Decent living and decent thinking," says Mr. Nelson, "will be the only two requirements. The club will be open every hour of the day and night."

Winston Churchill, the novelist, described at a dinner in New York the difference between realism and romanticism in fiction: "To make my meaning clearer," Mr. Churchill concluded, "I will take the case of a young man and a girl—sweethearts. The young man, romanticist, said 'passionately to his girl: 'Darling, it shall be my life's one purpose to surround you with comfort and to anticipate and gratify your every wish.' The girl, a realist, smiled faintly as she answered, 'Oh, Jack, how good you are, and all on \$9 a week, too.'"

CONTROL OF CORPORATIONS.

State Supervision Should Supplement the Nation's Record. Philadelphia Record.

There should be no misapprehension as to the character of the president's attack upon the very existence of the states in undertaking to make control of corporations a prerogative of the federal government. The mere fact that a great corporation does business beyond the limits of the state to which it owes its chartered privileges is no reason why it should be withdrawn from state supervision. If the federal government exercised supervision over the corporations more wisely and more effectively than the states there might be some plausibility in the pleas for this centralization of power. But the truth is that Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Kansas, Texas and many other states enforce their drastic anti-trust laws much more efficiently than the anti-trust laws of congress are enforced by the federal government.

In this fact lies the incentive of the great corporations to substitute the control of the federal government for that of the states to which they owe their existence and where they have their domicile. It should be well understood that it is not the great corporations that are seeking to prevent state control as it is the vast and federal government is capable of exercising over them. Oh, no! The vigilant exercise of state power is what is dreaded the most by these corporate creatures of the state.

EVIDENCE SHOWING NEWSPAPER RATE IS LESLIE'S WORK.

The charge that the government's handling of magazines and newspapers at the present second-class rate was responsible for a great share of the annual postal deficit was completely overthrown in the course of the hearings recently held in this city. Additional evidence in support of the publishers' contention is found in the fact, recently made public through an official report of the postmaster general, that the deficit for 1906 is less by more than \$1,000,000 than that of 1905 and this in the face of the steady growth of the publishing industry. It would be exceedingly unwise, from an educational point of view, for non-union, for congress to increase the tax upon legitimate and high-class publications enjoying the present second-class privileges. What is needed in any revision to be made is an intelligent discrimination between the legitimate and the "fake" publications. While the government extends its aid to rural free delivery of mail, which is confessedly a money losing branch of the postal business, and to the many expensive projects of the Agricultural department, such as seed distribution and the maintenance of experimental stations and farms, the talk of economizing by cutting down the postal privileges of the great publishing industry is deserving of no serious consideration by congress.

MIRTHFUL REMARKS.

"Father doesn't like us girls to carry out watches in our belts."

"Why not?"

"He says it's time wasted."—New York Times.

"Do you believe in the faith cure?"

"I don't disparage the principle," answered the man who never argues. "But I doubt the ability of any human being to have faith enough to make it effective."—Washington Star.

"Is your son doing well in college?"

"Yes, he's doing nicely. He's almost recovered from the Franksgiving gains and next month he will take up his studies again."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"How is this, Mr. Gettether? Your predecessor says that you are mismanaging the affairs of the city."

"Surely, sir, you are not going to pay attention to such ex-party statements," Baltimore American.

"There's a lot of men," said Uncle Jerry Peckles, "who are so blamed keentful of their reputations that they don't never have time to look after their souls."—Chicago Tribune.

"They never wear any but short dresses now in the streets, do they?"

"No; but the skirts of 'em will never give up trains."—Philadelphia Press.

"A great many of your predictions are inaccurate," said the critical person.

"My predictions are always accurate," answered the weather prophet. "But the climate is so variable that the weather some times changes just before it arrives."—Washington Star.

DRILL, YE TERRIERS, DRILL.

Western Publisher.

After January 1 editors will not be given railway transportation in exchange for advertising.—New York Times.

When now the editor would go to distant city, to and fro, He walks!

Ah, happy days, when near and far He traveled in a cushioned car, He walks!

He signed his name with easy pride And scurried o'er the countryside, At will!

But now—ah, sad the truthful tale, Through mud and slush and roaring gale, He walks!

The folks at home looked on in awe When forth his mienage he would draw, And smile!

They wished they owned a paper, too, That they might ride the country through, At will!

They listened to the tales he told— City life! And wished!

That they might go and see the sights— The tugs and electric lights— At will!

But now they pass him with a smile; He has to pay the toll— Or walk!

Rickets.

Simply the visible sign that baby's tiny bones are not forming rapidly enough.

Lack of nourishment is the cause.

Scott's Emulsion nourishes baby's entire system. Stimulates and makes bone. Exactly what baby needs.

ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c. AND \$1.00.