

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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1.	32,050	18.	32,250
2.	32,150	19.	32,350
3.	32,250	20.	32,450
4.	32,350	21.	32,550
5.	32,450	22.	32,650
6.	32,550	23.	32,750
7.	32,650	24.	32,850
8.	32,750	25.	32,950
9.	32,850	26.	33,050
10.	32,950	27.	33,150
11.	33,050	28.	33,250
12.	33,150	29.	33,350
13.	33,250	30.	33,450
14.	33,350	31.	33,550
15.	33,450		
16.	33,550		
17.	33,650		
18.	33,750		
19.	33,850		
20.	33,950		
21.	34,050		
22.	34,150		
23.	34,250		
24.	34,350		
25.	34,450		
26.	34,550		
27.	34,650		
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CHARLES C. ROSEWATER, General Manager.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of April, 1907.

(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 requested.

Omaha's new police board will now get busy and shine by contrast.

Gambling, except in copper stocks, has been made a felony in Montana.

The sympathy of the country would be with the Thaw jurors if they were to strike for more pay.

According to the legislative calendar adjournment day is a day made up of an elastic number of hours.

It must be said to Mr. Harriman's credit that he never suggested Harry Lehr for a diplomatic appointment.

Railway and corporation chiefs declare they are afraid of the republican party. The fear is not reciprocated.

The defeat of Mayor Dunne in Chicago threatens to leave J. Han. Lewis and his sunburst whiskers political orphans.

Both Taft and Foraker may find out that the rest of the country does not care very much who is the political boss in Ohio.

No strike of railway trainmen for the present—another indication of good sense on the part of both sides to the controversy.

Colonel Bryan is telling what he would do if he had a million dollars. A lot of people have a grave suspicion that he has a million dollars.

"Railroad men are talking too much," says J. J. Hill. In Mr. Harriman's case, amended by adding "and writing" after the word "talking."

While women do not, as a rule, follow financial news very closely, they are much interested at this season of the year in the clearing house reports.

The muzzle-less dog is about to have his day in court. In selecting his tribunal he should be careful to ascertain first whether the judge owns a pup.

Secretary Taft has decided that any army officer's mother-in-law is not a member of the officer's "immediate family." The officer, however, knows better.

The presentation of a case to Lieutenant Governor Hopewell and of a carving set to Speaker Nettleton must not be taken as having personal significance.

President Roosevelt's sympathies were with Buse in the Chicago mayoralty fight, notwithstanding the fact that Mayor Dunne is the father of ten healthy children.

The World-Herald is going out of its way to boost the anti-brewers' bill. Is this its method of reciprocating for help received in electing Mr. Hitchcock to congress?

Congressman Rainey of Chicago must be grievously disappointed at his failure to achieve notoriety by his alleged discovery of an embalmed beef scandal at Panama.

Naturally, President Roosevelt keeps his correspondence with Harriman, Foraker, Senator Tillman, the Bellamy Storer and others of that school in a "Seras" book.

The public will anxiously await news from Ohio as to how Senator Foraker and the Bellamy Storer stand on that conspiracy proposition against President Roosevelt and his policies.

RAILWAY STRIKE AVERTED.

The adjustment of the differences between the trainmen and the railroads west of Chicago, by which a strike that would have been little short of national calamity, has been averted, is a triumph of the spirit of conciliation and concession and a tribute to the good judgment of both parties to the controversy. As is usually the case where differences are adjusted in this manner, neither side secures the full measure of its demands and possible rights, but both will be gainers in the end by the compromise.

By the terms of the agreement the railway employees secure a substantial increase in compensation which, while it is not large as it relates to the individual workman, will add a large amount to the operating expenses of the railroads involved. This concession is apparently just, as the employees have long felt that they have not been getting their proper share for handling the enormous traffic business which has taxed the railroads beyond their capacity. In turn the employees abandon their claim for a nine-hour day and accept a ten-hour day, with allowance for overtime and an agreement by the railroads that no change of schedules shall be made which will affect the earning ability of the employees.

The settlement is practically the result of arbitration, although formal directions to that end were not employed. Chairman Knapp of the Interstate Commerce commission and United States Commissioner of Labor Charles P. Neill, acting under authority of a federal law, tendered their good offices in the adjustment of the differences and are given the credit for proposing the compromise which employers and employees have accepted. Their part in the affair is significant as a precedent for similar action in case of future disputes between capital and labor employed in interstate commerce and as strength to the hands of the men who, under the direction of President Roosevelt, are planning methods for securing universal industrial peace and making wage-destruction and capital-losing strikes impossible.

THE NEW RAILWAY COMMISSIONER.

By the appointment of Henry T. Clarke, Jr., to be member of the State Railway commission Governor Sheldon has properly recognized the claim of Omaha as the largest commercial center in Nebraska to representation. The State Railway commission will have to decide questions of vital moment to every business interest and it is only reasonable that one member should be thoroughly familiar with the industrial conditions existing in this metropolis. The vacated membership had been accorded to Omaha by the state convention for these very reasons. Realizing the pressure brought upon Governor Sheldon to place the appointment elsewhere, his action must be regarded as a sign of friendly interest to the future of our city as one of the controlling factors in the prosperity of Nebraska.

The selection of Mr. Clarke for this honor is in reward for services performed in the legislature in helping to bring about the redemption of the platform pledges, in consideration of which the people at the last election entrusted the state government to the republicans. Mr. Clarke is a young man educationally equipped for the work and has demonstrated a measure of ability which should be developed by this opportunity. It will rest upon him in conjunction with his associates to make the board a really useful agency for the regulation of common carriers and redress of grievances against them. The fact that his retention of the place will require a popular endorsement at the election next fall should, and doubtless will, stimulate him to conscientious effort as a public officer. To insure re-election he will have to make the railway commission most popular expectation.

A WOMAN ON THE BENCH.

By the votes of her fellow citizens Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCullough has been elected justice of the peace at Evanston, Ill., one of the delightful suburbs of undelighted Chicago, and will enter upon her duties in a few days. The election of a female justice followed a campaign that caused more excitement than the peaceful little city has experienced, and enjoyed since the last church choir fight. The politicians had pooled issues in the campaign and agreed, in the division of the spoils office, to give this judicial toga to a plumber who had some political—and possibly trade—claims on the men who make and unmake office-holders. For reasons not explained, the women of the city were displeased with the plumber and started a movement which resulted in the nomination of Mrs. McCullough, a leader in club circles, to the exalted office of justice of the peace.

The experiment of a woman administering justice will be worth watching. Mrs. McCullough has, beyond question, more ability than is possessed by the average justice of the peace, but it will be interesting to see how the public and the litigants will take to the innovation. The removal of the loafers' room with its collection of cob pipes and other accommodations for the professional jurors and hangers-on is assured, and the next step will be the employment of a janitor who will give more attention to the duties of a charman than to politics. The windows will have to be cleaned, and it is just possible that the old bundle of papers over in the southeast corner will be moved out

to make room for a stand with a jardiniere and a few flowers. Attorneys will be required to keep their feet under instead of on the table during the examination of witnesses, and the card bearing the telephone number of the nearest bidder for the growler trade will be removed from its conspicuous place on the wall. Lawyers will doubtless be asked to refrain from smoking while addressing "Her Honor" or the jury and other innovations along similar lines may be expected.

While Mrs. Justice McCullough's administration may be a shining success, and we hope it will, it is bound to play havoc with the customs and traditions of the typical justice of the peace offices.

BALEKING AT DISARMAMENT.

Trouble is in sight for the delegates to the coming peace parliament at The Hague. Russia has sent a circular note to the other powers to be represented at the conference that Russia, Germany and Austria will observe the right to abstain from the discussion of questions "which in their opinion can not lead to practical results." The only construction to be placed on this note is that these three powers will refuse to take any action on the proposition, favored by Great Britain, France and the United States, looking to a program for checking naval expansion, with a view to final universal disarmament. Great Britain has gone so far in this direction as to withhold work of construction upon one of her Dreadnoughts, pending the action of The Hague conference. Her delegates have been authorized, if the disarmament proposition is to be discussed, to submit a definite and feasible proposition looking to immediate action in the limitation of navy expansion. Russia's circular note dispels any hope that the conference will be allowed to discuss the question.

The attitude assumed by Russia, Germany and Austria makes it plain that the coming peace conference can not be productive of results other than of an educational character. The program will be limited to academic discussions of international law, the rights of neutrals, better definitions of contraband of war and like topics. The failure to include disarmament or limitation of navy expansion in the program will not prevent the delegates from discussing the question informally, and this probably will be done, although no action can be taken on the subject as long as two powers dissent. The discussion, therefore, will be as theoretical as it was at the former conference and parties to it will make pious professions of faith in the universal disarmament plan, while the authorities at home will proceed with estimates for the next navy budget. The international peace conference will have no terrors for the armor plate manufacturers.

The tender of the resignation of Representative Clarke to Speaker Nettleton and his colleagues of the house raises a nice point of constitutional law. The usual custom has been for members of the legislature to file their resignations with the governor, who alone can call for the choice of a successor by issuing proclamation for either special or regular elections. The constitution of Nebraska seems to be ambiguous on this subject, but whether the resignation should go first to the house or not, some way must be found to bring it to official notice of the governor before he issues his next election proclamation.

Police Commissioner Cowell draws the short term of only one year in the present distribution of appointments, but his year will expire during Governor Sheldon's present incumbency, which makes a four-year re-appointment practically certain. This is another case where the last shall be first.

The announcement that Mr. Hearst has joined in a trust conspiracy to defeat President Roosevelt's policies in the next republican convention ought to be reassuring to the president. In view of the proverbial Hearst success in political ventures in New York and Chicago.

Of course, a lot of meritorious measures have met an untimely end in the death throes of the legislature, but so many good bills ran the gauntlet successfully that our people will bear bravely with the loss until the law-makers get together again.

The first requisition for the enforcement of a new child labor law will be for the Board of Education to employ somebody on a comfortable salary to write out certificates for school children who want to earn pocket money by working at side lines.

The resignation of Representative Clarke opens the way for some one looking solely for glory to ask—the voters of this county to give him the prefix of "Hon." at the next election by a commission to fill the vacancy.

Without revealing the identity of the person who has been trying to get money from her, Mrs. Hetty Green declares people would be better off if compelled to depend upon their own resources.

padding estimates and asking for more money than can be reasonably granted is a long-standing one with the university, as with some other state institutions that go constantly on the theory of "nothing asked, nothing gained."

The Vegetarian Test.

Washington Post.
All this talk about the hardness of vegetable eaters comes just at the time when most women are urging their husbands to get busy in the garden.

Security of Food Inspectors.

Baltimore American.
It is said that the government cannot secure enough pure-food inspectors. Naturally, this is a difficult position to fill, as recent revelations have made it very plain that pure food is something very few are able to identify on sight.

Force of Habit.

Pittsburgh Dispatch.
A railroad superintendent in Nevada is in jail for refusing to show the books of his company to the grand jury. This does not prove that the railroads are not going to reform. It simply illustrates the persistence of an old and thoroughly fixed habit.

From Sire to Son.

Chicago Record-Herald.
James J. Hill resigned the presidency of the Great Northern railroad in order to make room for his son. The Great Northern evidently is not one of the roads on which there are good chances for working one's way up from the bottom.

Hypnotic Nonsense.

Chicago Chronicle.
If New York physicians succeed in reforming and regenerating certain disreputable women by means of hypnotic suggestion there seems to be no reason why the whole world may not be rendered moral by the same agency. It is declared by professors of the hypnotic art that all people are susceptible to suggestion. Why not set the hypnotists to work in squads and by "suggesting" morality and honesty to the entire population do away with the necessity for jails, penitentiaries, policemen and burglar-proof safes?

Navigation of the Missouri.

Springfield Republican.
There are difficulties about the navigation of the Missouri river strange to eastern experience. The river season opened Monday, when three steamboats started from St. Louis for Kansas City and Omaha. Uncle Sam has successfully appealed to take the snags and other obstructions out of the muddy Missouri, and three snagsboats are to improve the river between the mouth at St. Louis and north to Fort Benton, Mont. Besides clearing out the thousands of snags, the government engineers in charge of the work will make a new survey of the river between St. Joseph and Kansas City, which has changed its channel several times within the last few years. There is much interest in the cities along the way in this new effort to make a difficult river navigation amount to something.

STANDING BY HIS GUNS.

President's Letter on Ship Subsidy and Western Sentiment.
Boston Transcript.

The president stands manfully to his guns on the ship subsidy question. His letter to Congressmen Pollard of Nebraska expresses the opinion that the difference in standards of living and wages between foreign and American vessels, together with "subsidization," gives the former an advantage that is an obstacle unremovable except by a subsidy. The obstacle the president would clear away "as we would clear away a bar from the mouth of a river." Congressman Pollard voted for subsidy, but most of his colleagues from the west were either unfeeling in their opposition or perfectly in support. The president has chosen the region most in need of missionary effort in addressing the republicans of the west. Whether success will attend his labors is open to doubt. The west hates the word "subsidy," and what is more, is economically indifferent to whether its products so long as they are carried to their destination speedily and cheaply. Even the most consistent advocates of federal aid to shipping find themselves unable to ignore the facts that forty-three of the republicans who voted against the bill will in the next few hours if these continue unavailing in their opposition, the democrats will do the rest.

WORK AND WAGES.

Present Conditions as They Exist in San Francisco.

San Francisco Chronicle.
The California labor commissioner has gathered, largely from the records of the labor unions, some interesting facts as to labor and wages in San Francisco, which go far to account for the prevailing prosperity in the retail trades. In the forty-four building trades there were employed last January 25,442 mechanics, as against 14,496 in January, 1905. These numbers presumably represent the full rosters of the unions, whose members are assumed to be all employed—a very safe assumption, as the number of unemployed is negligible when the weather will permit work to go on. The aggregate daily wages earned, at current rates, were, in January, 1906, \$7,770, and in January, 1907, \$16,678. Approximately double the number of workmen earned two and one-half times the wages. The bricklayers have made the greatest relative gain, jumping from \$2 in 1906 at \$5.50 per day to \$10.00 in 1907 at \$3 a day, the last seeming to be the union scale; but, as all know, many get much more. In fact, it is through the list, which seems to be calculated at the union wage scale, the exorbitant actually paid will more than offset the small amount of idleness. The smallest increase is in the trades employed entirely on the better class of residence work. The greatest absolute gain has been in the carpenters, who jumped from \$2.07 at \$4 a day in 1906 to \$3.92 in 1907 at \$5 a day.

Outside the building trades there are in this city eighty-three unions. In these unions there has been a slight decrease in members, but some increase of aggregate wages. The figures are: January, 1906, 35,418 members, with aggregate wages, when all are employed at current rates, of \$20,760 and January, 1907, 35,659 members, with aggregate wages of \$110,732. In this case 600 less members earn, daily, \$7,902 more money. Probably the figures in the case of those unions are not so reliable as those of the building trades. There are more nonunion men in the outside trades. In some of them the conditions are other than in the building trades. The industry is not so fully re-established as to furnish employment for all. The fact, however, remains that according to the best information of the labor bureau, assisted by the officers of the labor unions, there is no being paid out in wages in this city, to union men only, an aggregate of \$254,000 per day, as against \$151,000 a year ago. While these totals may be subject to criticism, there is no reason to doubt that they are relatively correct and that the present daily wage payments in this city are substantially 50 per cent greater than a year ago and that this ratio is more likely to increase than to diminish for a long time to come. And that accounts for the great activity of local trade.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

When at the inception of the Russo-Japanese war the German emperor gave Europe warning of the "yellow peril" his fears were attributed to envy and mocked at. The remarkable success of Japanese arms in wresting Korea and Manchuria from Russian influence and in blocking Russia's advance to an open port on the yellow sea, inspired a degree of self-confidence in Japan that makes the yellow peril a force to be reckoned with. A succession of recent events furnish significant evidence of Japan's ability to ruin in commercial and industrial lines victories as far-reaching as those achieved on battlefields. Gradually and surely the sunburst empire is monopolizing the carrying trade of the Pacific. Japanese merchantmen are taking business out of the hands of Americans at Pacific coast ports. Its merchant marine is constantly expanding and that of the United States diminishing on the Pacific. Low wages for crews and eagerness to secure traffic at any price gives the Japanese an advantage which Americans cannot contend against profitably. The Japanese are the dominant race in the Hawaiian Islands. They control three-fourths of the business; they represent three-fifths of the population, and render white labor or business a hopeless struggle. To what extent the Japs are entering the Philippines is not known. Evidently the number has not been large enough to provoke comment. But the Dutch island of Celebes, west of the Philippines and adjoining Borneo, is attracting the Japs in such numbers as to excite the fears of the Netherlands government. Celebes is a sprawling island of connected peninsulas, with mines of gold and copper, precious stones, a rich soil, an equatorial climate, varied by earthquakes and monsoons. These events are symptomatic of the future. The marvelous expansion of the empire, the sharp recovery from the effects of war and the activity and enterprise of the people at home and abroad demonstrate a racial virility and aggressiveness which is bound to direct the destinies of the oriental nations.

The United States does not enjoy a monopoly of campaign contributions from corporations friendly to the party cause. Similar instances of "unlighted self-interest" occasionally pass under the eye of light of publicity abroad and with resultant disappointment as here. During the recent municipal elections in London an organization known as the London Municipal society was actively at work on behalf of the "moderate" candidates, who were the opponents of the progressive or municipal government party. The directors of the London and Northwestern Railway company subscribed \$1000 to this society and entered the amount on their books under "audrey expenses not classed," so that it was effectively hidden. Nevertheless, the facts leaked out, together with the further fact that a private bill in behalf of the road was pending in Parliament. Thereupon seven liberals moved in the House of Commons to the effect that "no bill can be satisfactory to this house which confers increased powers on a railway company created by act of Parliament which has been set out of its corporate funds to a party organization." The innocent directors were very much surprised that their money had been used for party purposes, and at once refunded the sum to the company out of their own pockets. The expected party favors vanished at the same time.

Preliminary arrangements for the international peace congress at The Hague advance slowly owing to the difficulty of formulating a program satisfactory to all participating powers. "It is now certain," says the New York Times, "that the British government some days ago officially requested Russia, to which the task of drafting the programme of the next Hague congress was delegated, to include the question of the limitation of expenditures on armaments. Notice of this application has been sent to all the powers invited to participate in the congress, but as yet no reply has been received. It is known that objections either to the form or to the substance of the proposal have been made by the German and Austrian ambassadors at St. Petersburg, but precisely what the objections are, and how they have been received by the czar, remains to be ascertained. There is of course no ground for the notion that Great Britain and the United States will withdraw from the congress if their wish to discuss the reduction of armaments is unheeded, or that, in the opposite event, Germany, Austria, and possibly France, will pursue a similar course. There are many other important matters to be dealt with if the work of the first Hague conference is to have any development. Conspicuous among these are an exact determination of the rights and duties of neutrals, the treatment of the private property of belligerents at sea, and the permissibility of the bombardment of unfortified ports, towns and villages by a naval force. There is no doubt that these phases of warfare deeply affect the interests and well being of mankind."

The German regulation of automobiles, like the German regulation of many other things, is drastic almost to the point of tyranny, from an American point of view; still, many Americans are contemplating automobile trips through Europe the coming season that they should know the conditions to which they must conform when they strike the German highways. The method of identification is very complete. For this purpose Germany is divided into thirty-eight sections, the kingdom of Prussia including thirteen of these. Every automobile must bear the kingdom number, the province number and the individual number, and these must be so placed as to be easily read and not defaced by mud, dust or other causes. This is important because the owner is liable to very heavy damages for injuries caused to persons or property by his car. There have been cases where lives have been sacrificed in which the courts have compelled owners not only to pay large indemnities to widows and children, but in extreme instances to pay annuities to minor children until such time as they should reach a self-supporting age. A natural outgrowth of this practice is a great development of the system of liability insurance.

A Russian journal tells the story of how the murderer of General Lomita, prefect of St. Petersburg, obtained admission to the semi-official party at which the dead was committed. After the crime all the guests were detained and their tickets were examined. There was one ticket the rightful holder of which was not present. It was no other than that of Premier Stolypin himself. The murder had been committed under cover of the invitation ticket of no less a personage than the prime minister. The premier had not been able to go, and his ticket fell into the hands of a member of the secret police named Nakolens. He resold it to the revolutionists for \$15,000.

A Comfortable Surplus.

Springfield Republican.
Over \$10,000,000 was added during March to the government's accumulation of surplus revenue, making a total of over \$2,000,000 for the fiscal year to date. This compares with a surplus of only \$6,700,000 for the same period last year, and a deficit of \$1,800,000 for the like time two years ago. Federal taxes remain unchanged, and government appropriations have been decreasing. The anomaly of an increasing surplus under such conditions is explained by the magic word—prosperity.

The Careful Housewife uses no other.

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POLITICAL DRIFT.

Mayor John Weaver of Philadelphia retired from office last Monday and dropped into the cavern of oblivion with the customary dull thud.

The hypothetical stenographic notes of political letters materially increase the excitement of political life. To avoid them, don't dictate.

For some unaccountable reason the trimmer of Pennsylvania's capital charged double price for the cocks snuffed. The charge of "a thief of time" will not stick.

Frederick A. Buse, mayor-elect of Chicago, is 41, the second native son to reach the dignity of chief executive of the city, and the twelfth to secure election on the republican ticket.

Since going to New York former Secretary of the Treasury Shaw is said to have developed an exquisite taste for sausage, sauerkraut and buckwheat cakes, topped with flacons of sweet cider.

Secretary Taft cannot be seriously troubled about his presidential boom. An order comes from his office declaring that mothers-in-law are not members of army officers' families and are not entitled to free transportation as such on government transports.

A clergyman who was invited by the regular chaplain of the California legislature to offer prayer, with upturned eyes and outstretched arms, said: "We regret, O Lord, that so many members have come here solely to draw pay, draw corks and draw poker."

United States Senator William Pinkney Whyte, who has just won an acquittal for a client in his eightieth homicide case, has been in active practice for the last sixty years. His remarkable success in criminal cases is said to be due to his eloquence in pleading, simplicity of method in dealing with juries, and his keenness in examining witnesses.

While it is doubtless true that the radical ideas of Brand Whitlock, mayor of Toledo, are frowned upon by the great majority of Americans, he has introduced one change which seems to work admirably. A parole officer has been appointed whose business it is to look up situations for the inmates of the workhouse. The inmate who succeeds in obtaining work goes forth with a letter to his employer. No guard goes with him. No one has ever run away—their word of honor was enough to bring them back at the appointed time. In order that his plan might be carried out Mayor Whitlock abolished striped clothing in the workhouse.

Postal Shrewdness in Canada.

Baltimore News.
Canada is not willing to sit down under abuse of second class mail matter privileges as patiently as this country, and stoutly objects to the transmission in that country of matter that would not be allowed to go second class if it originated there. The result is that our government has been forced to make a new postal convention covering that class of matter, and it is now subject to a rate of 1 cent for each four ounces instead of 1 cent a pound as before. The Canadian government shows an ability to protect the public service from imposition that sets a good example to this country.

To Keep Healthy

live simply. Eat reasonably, drink sparingly, breathe deeply, sleep regularly, and keep the stomach, liver and bowels in good condition with that grand old medicine—

Beecham's Pills

Sold everywhere. In boxes 10c and 25c.

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Sun Proof Rain Proof

STYLE and SERVICE

The Mallory Cravenette Hat has qualities of style and material which would make it a leader, even though it had not the added value that comes from the famous Priestly Cravenette (rain-proofing) process. This process, as far as hats are concerned, is exclusive with the Mallory Cravenette Hat.

We have them in all the shades and shapes that have the sanction of careful dressers in the great fashion centers.

Browning, King & Co

R. S. WILCOX, Manager.