THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
George B. Tzschuck, treasurer of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of December, 1908, was as follows:

1	37,790	17	37,370
2	37,310	18	38,800
3	37,370	19	38,790
4	37,090	20	37,250
5	37,630	21	38,860
6	37,350	22	37,010
7	37,240	23	37,020
8	37,040	24	37,000
9	36,910	25	38,450
10	36,790	26	38,930
11	42,220	27	37,150
12	36,660	28	38,630
13	37,100	29	40,730
14	36,710	30	42,900
15	37,460	31	42,850
16	37,170		
Total			1,171,470
Less unsold and returned copies			9,245
Net total			1,162,225
Daily average			37,491

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK,
Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of December, 1908.
ROBERT HUNTER,
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.

It is still 1909.

Things are not supposed to look the same in the cold gray dawn of the morning after.

Extremes of temperature are a good deal more comfortable than exposure to earthquakes.

Philadelphia is clamoring for stable schools. Presumably for the training of educated equines.

Instead of giving away more libraries, Mr. Carnegie seems determined to give away the Steel trust.

"Honest John" Steel is a candidate for mayor of Pittsburg. His last name must have a familiar ring in Pittsburg.

Tommy Burns, it appears, received most of his punishment around his mouth, where most prize fighters need it.

The Cuban army of pacification is on its way home. It might be assigned to duty in Kentucky and Tennessee.

A Pennsylvania poet has been arrested for stealing chickens. The average poet has to make his living with some side line.

"Laying on of hands may cure some ills," says a well-known physician. President Roosevelt is trying the experiment on congress.

"Should actresses marry?" asks a Paris paper. Perhaps, but they should break themselves of the habit of marrying Nat Goodwin.

Washington dispatches announce the invention of a noiseless fan. Do not expect, however, to meet him at the ball park next summer.

Mr. Bryan is quoted as saying that he would not trade positions with Mr. Taft. That's a safe assertion. It takes two to make a trade.

Mr. Hearst now claims that Mr. Taft has adopted the Hearst policies. The assertion can, of course, be proved by Mr. Hearst's word for it.

If those Pittsburg councilmen have not resolved to quit the graft game during the new year, they should at least resolve to raise the ante.

The democrats in congress can not agree upon any plan of tariff revision except to agree to denounce any measure framed by the republicans.

In his quest for the house clerkship of the coming Nebraska legislature Candidate Cope has discovered that there is a Richmond in the field.

Colonel George Harvey wants Mr. Harriman made head of the Panama Canal commission. Colonel Harvey must have been reading about the Lane cut-off.

The government must be trying out the endurance of the American soldiers by sending those who have been in Cuba for two years direct to Fort Snelling, Minn.

When that new automobile is installed for use of the police department provision should be made to prevent it becoming too much of a temptation for police court offenders who would like a free auto ride.

DISGUISED REBATES.

In one of the most important and far-reaching decisions growing out of a Philadelphia case, the Interstate Commerce commission orders the big railroads that center in New York to cease showing favoritism to that city as against Philadelphia in the matter of shipments of sugar, cement and a number of other commodities. The case is particularly interesting, as the decision is aimed at a practice which has long obtained on the part of the railroads in making concessions to one city to the detriment of another.

The case was taken before the commission by a commercial organization of Philadelphia and the showing made that while Philadelphia had better rates to many points, by reason of its location and water connections, New York received nearly all the sugar shipments by virtue of an arrangement between the railroads and the Sugar trust by which two-thirds of the refining was to be done around New York, and the shipments were to be divided among the railroads in equitable proportions. The railroads evened the matter up by allowing lighterage, cartage and other expenses, known as "accessorial allowances," running from 2 to 5 cents per hundred, thus offsetting Philadelphia's other advantages.

After a full hearing the commission made short shrift of the case by declaring that the "accessorial allowances" were simply rebates, in violation of the law. "It is not a part of the carriers' duty," reads the commission's decision, "to bear the expense of the transfer of goods from the shipper to the carrier and for carriers to compensate shippers for performing duties which the shippers are legally bound to do for themselves is for the carriers to violate the law."

It is encouraging to find the Interstate Commerce commission so prompt in detecting and stopping the "accessorial allowance" dodge. The result will be to spur shippers everywhere to be on their guard and to insist on the equal treatment which the law provides for them.

MILITARY TRAINING IN SCHOOLS.

The general staff of the army has just received the final reports of inspectors detailed in the last year to examine the work of the students in colleges and universities that receive aid from the government to advance the work of military training among the students. About 100 institutions of learning have attached to them army officers from either the active or retired list and the government makes appropriations for supplies and ammunition for these cadet corps. The reports of the inspectors will not be made public for some time, if at all, but the statement is made that the general staff is very much disappointed at the lack of progress shown in the military departments of the schools receiving this federal aid.

According to the inspectors, the faculties in many instances fail to show any keen appreciation of the work of the military branch and take little or no pains to enforce the discipline required for the creation of a student body well drilled in primary military tactics. In most of the schools no provision is made for rifle range practice, on which the department is growing more insistent. As a result of the investigations it is predicted that many institutions will have difficulty in securing the assignment of officers for their military departments next year and may have the federal allowance cut off entirely.

PUTTING CUBA TO THE TEST.

The United States troops have begun leaving Cuba, preparatory to the final evacuation of the island and the surrender of all Cuban affairs to the newly-elected Cuban officials. It will take several months to withdraw all the troops, but after the formal transfer of control, on January 28, the military occupation by the United States will come to an end and the pledges made when the troops were sent to the island about two years ago will have been kept.

When the United States withdrew its troops from Cuba, about two years after the close of the war with Spain, our conduct was approved throughout the world, indicating, as it did, an unselfish desire on our part to aid the new republic without thought of colonial extension in that direction. With marked foresight, Senator Platt of Connecticut succeeded, before the withdrawal of our troops, in forcing the Cubans to adopt an amendment to their constitution giving the United States the right, and making it its duty, to intervene whenever the local government might prove unable to maintain order. Accordingly when the Palma government collapsed some two years ago owing to an insurgent uprising, it was under this authority that the United States again took charge of the affairs of the island.

There has been a sentiment in Cuba for many years in favor of annexation to the United States. The annexation advocates pressed their case when the Palma government fallied, but President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft refused to listen to their overtures. They made it plain, however, that if it should again become necessary for us to intervene, Cuban independence would become a memory and annexation would be inevitable. The withdrawal of the American troops, now in progress, therefore puts Cuba to the test, the result of which will decide the island's future.

If the Cubans have learned their lesson and prove themselves capable of maintaining a stable self-government the United States will be well out and everybody will be glad of it, as there is no strong sentiment in this country for adding Cuban troubles to our own. Unfortunately, the Cuban character is such that the outlook for long continued maintenance of a stable and enlightened government is not encouraging. The Cuban's idea of patriotism is holding an office, and when the outs are deprived for any length of time from connection with the government payroll they are very prone to take to the woods and start a revolution.

The newly-elected president of the republic, General Gomez, undoubtedly represents a majority of the people, but it remains to be seen whether he can long resist the revolutionists, always active. The situation is complicated by the fact that most of the foreigners, who control the sugar and tobacco plantations, prefer annexation, even to the extent, it is charged, of encouraging effort to break down the local governments as rapidly as they are established. Under such circumstances our people will have more hope than confidence in Cuban success.

JAIL FEEDING IN IOWA.

In a report to the Iowa State Board of Control the warden of the Fort Madison penitentiary has directed attention to the bad conditions generally prevailing in county jails throughout the state, and particularly the vicious system of jail feeding under which the sheriff collects a fat per diem for every prisoner boarded. So long as the sheriff makes money out of every prisoner in his custody the temptation to hold him as long as possible and to underfeed him is almost irresistible. Instead of conducting the jail for the benefit of the community and the reformation or punishment of criminals, it becomes a money-making industry for the benefit of the sheriff.

The objectionable features of the Iowa system of county jail feeding have been removed here in Omaha and Douglas county by the law enacted by the last legislature, requiring the furnishing of meals to prisoners to be let on contract with stipulated specifications as to quantity and quality of food. This reform has worked not only a saving in money, but also a salutary change in the practice of withholding prisoners after conviction from delivery at the penitentiary.

The reform accomplished in Omaha and Douglas county can be and should be extended to other counties in Nebraska, and likewise furnishes the effective argument of a successful object lesson to re-enforce what the Iowa warden has recommended to the Iowa State Board of Control. It is gratifying to know that Nebraska has made the start in this direction first, but other states will have to follow soon, because the old system is fast becoming more and more discredited and discreditable and cannot be defended.

Justice Crane has performed a lasting service in barring the details of Thornton J. Hains' marital troubles from the evidence offered in the case charging Hains with murder. The question is whether the Hains brothers are morally and legally guilty of killing Annis, regardless of whether Hains and his wife lived amicably or otherwise.

The Omaha Real Estate exchange has been discussing the demand for cheaper rents. The rent proposition is strictly a question of supply and demand. So long as there is a demand for more houses and dwellings than are to be had in desirable localities the rents will not come down.

The courts have held the fire insurance companies are not liable on policies they held on buildings burned by the night riders in Kentucky. The Kentucky planter, apparently, has no protection from the insurance companies and none from the state authorities.

The authoritative statement is made by the State department that J. Ham Lewis is not going to Japan on any mission for the government. Let it pass. It is good news enough to know that J. Ham is going to the far east and will be away for some months.

Mr. Roosevelt will have much spare time after he returns from Africa to become associate editor of the Outlook. He might even find time to deliver a course of lectures at the Pulitzer school of journalism.

They are still quarreling in Washington over the question whether John Paul Jones or Commodore John Barry was "the father of the American navy." The fight should be dropped. There's glory enough for all.

The original purpose of the Red Cross society was to relieve suffering in war, but it is doing equally praiseworthy work in succoring the victims of great nature catastrophes of more than national import.

Whether the legislative committees are chosen in caucus or appointed by the speaker, they will be chosen to fit the desires of the corporate interests that helped give Nebraska a democratic legislature.

Omaha's telephone rate war is to be one-sided for the present. Presumably neither telephone company wants the war tariff to be conclusive as to what constitutes reasonable rates in the hereafter.

An experienced traveler states that when Mr. Roosevelt goes to Africa he will be attacked by insects. That will not disturb him. He has been through several political campaigns.

Those city hall glasticutuses will have an action for slander against the councilmen who have officially referred to them as "cats, dogs and other tame animals."

Raw Material Omitted.
Washington Star.

In estimating the cost of the Panama canal no consideration is given to the enormous expenditures for typesetting and paper for which it is responsible.

They Hit the Tank Hard.
Boston Transcript.

The finding against the Standard Oil companies in Missouri is a triumph not only for Attorney General and Governor-elect Hadley, but indirectly for Miss Ida Tarbell, whose history of that industry supplied considerable of the ammunition.

In Reversed Order.
Cleveland Plain Dealer.

According to a Pullman official, the upper berth is a better traveling proposition than the lower one. Possibly he has in mind the reversed order of things when the car goes in the ditch and turns upside down.

Giver and Taker Execrated.
Philadelphia Record.

The most encouraging feature of the exposure and prosecution of grafters in Pittsburg is that both the bribe-givers and the bribe-takers are held up in common execration. The men who buy unfair advantages from the city officials are equally guilty with the men who sell. It usually happens, however, that the purchasers in such cases are themselves hirelings who are used as cat'spaws by individuals or corporations too cunning to take the direct risks involved.

A Novelty in Courts.
Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Governor-elect Lilley of Connecticut, who won some passing fame by spending $32,000 to win an office paying $4,000, this week faces an election court, said to be the first ever assembled in the United States. Mr. Lilley and a friend associated with him in the recent campaign, are accused of violating the corrupt practices act. The special election court, provided for by this law of 1905, is now called to consider the question whether the governor-elect made an improper use of money.

Pathetic Plaints of the Poor.
Kansas City Times.

The Santa Fe railway's net earnings for the month of November were 1½ million dollars greater than for the same month of a year earlier. But be not deceived into assuming that this helps at all to prove that the railways can make money at the 2-cent passenger rate or at reduced freight rates. Wait till the railway expert witnesses get their minds and pencils to work on those figures and see if they don't prove beyond the "peradventure of a doubt" that this increase of profits means that the railways are going into bankruptcy and that the widows and orphans who own railway stocks are getting ready to move into a home for the friendless.

Waste of Coal.
Philadelphia Record.

The most important result attained by the mining congress at Pittsburg was in obtaining the assurance of a more general co-operation on the part of federal and state governments and mining corporations to prevent loss of life and waste of material. Coal is wasted both in the mining and in the burning. The establishment of a bureau of mines and mining appears to be certain. This is deemed to be the best means of co-ordinating future effort and experience in ascertaining the causes of mine fatalities, of insuring the adoption of suitable and scientific measures of waste prevention, and of procuring the non-conflicting, necessary state and federal legislation.

BEST NEW YEAR RESOLUTION.

The Golden Rule as a Beacon on Life's Highway.

Edward Markham in Success.

The noblest resolution that any citizen could make for the New Year would be the resolution to live more faithfully by the Golden Rule, that sublime principle of conduct for this world and for all worlds. Failure to live by this law causes the chief sorrows and collisions among men.

Let each earnest man search into his words and ways, determined to find the special manner in which he breaks the Golden law—his special habit that works injustice or unhappiness in his shop, his office, his home, his city. He will find, perhaps, that in the shop he is in the habit of misplacing tools, and this hinders the work of his comrades; that in the office he is in the habit of being late in keeping appointments, and thus steals other people's time; that in the club he is in the habit of belittling worthy competitors, and thus joins the gang of thieves who steal reputations; that in the home he is in the habit of monopolizing the conversation, and thus fails to draw out the powers of others; that in the city he is in the habit of spitting on the sidewalk, and thus spoils the comfort of his townsmen; that in business he is in the habit of misrepresenting his goods, and thus robs under the cover of custom.

These are the problems in the Golden Rule; and here are ample space and verge for New Year resolutions—space and verge for building character, character which is the greatest thing in man.

MISSOURI AS A BOUNCER.

Showmes Show Their Neighbors How to Do It.
Pittsburg Dispatch.

Missouri's supreme court by unanimous decision has ousted the Standard Oil Company of Indiana and the Republic Oil Company of Ohio from doing business in that state and given the Waters-Pierce company until January 15 to signify its consent to operate independently. This latter leniency to a company so closely involved in Texas litigation smirching the reputation of a United States senator was explicitly stated to be evoked by the justice in preserving the rights of minority stockholders, who had voted against the affiliation with the Standard company, pere.

What the practical effect of this ouster may be remains problematical, so devious and numerous are the ways of evasion, but the upholding of the state's control by this most effective method of dealing with monopoly is something gained in the struggle to restrain illegal corporate practices. However, Governor-elect Hadley, who, as attorney general, is entitled to the full meed of praise for his success in fighting the suit to victory, in his public comment seems to forget that Ohio dissolved the parent organization several years ago and the obtaining of a New Jersey charter followed. Perhaps his statement that his was the first case against the trust means only that it antedated federal prosecution.

The Standard Oil Company of Indiana thus ousted is the same subsidiary company involved in the famous $29,000,000 fine imposed by Judge Landis now pending before the supreme court of the United States upon the government's application for a writ of certiorari to bring the whole record before it. The Missouri proceeding did not indulge in the scholastic debate over whether a series of 1,460 rebate grants made as many offenses, or constituted an entire violation punishable only once, but with the accredited directness of the Missourian the whole institution was summarily ejected from the state.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Emperor William is reported to be much depressed these days. The royal tired feeling is generally ascribed to the jolt given the "divine right" by the Reichstag in the recent controversy over the emperor's loquacity in foreign relations. In itself this would be a reasonable explanation, but there are other causes no less irritating. The royal purse is depleted and bills are piling up against the royal household with the same regularity and persistence noted by managers of ordinary domestic establishments. The emperor's expenses are on so gorgeous a scale that the outgo exceeds an income conservatively estimated at $10,000,000 a year. Last summer hints were conveyed to the proper quarters that an advance of salary would be welcome and very much appreciated, but they did not produce the required effect. Intimations are now made that unless a raise is forthcoming presently the emperor will economize by selling a few of his castles, cut out his racing yachts and other sporting pastimes, bounce the cook and make his personal staff work for a living. Should the Reichstag bear unmoved the probability of these changes, or fail to respond to the cry of distress, it will justly be classed as an unpatriotic and phlegmatic body. The chief interest in the situation, however, lies in the prospect it affords Americans from the fatherland of purchasing a castle reeking with the odors of royalty.

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Ever since the British penetrated the hallowed precincts of Tibet and threw aside the curtains of that mysterious region, the Dalai Lama, grand mogul of the people, has been a wanderer in China, a man without a country, seeking support and sympathy from the Chinese. Though repeatedly advised, in diplomatic phrases, to go back home and stay there, he persisted in his pious pilgrimage and struck Peking in time to participate in the royal obsequies. The new regime, having charge of the funeral arrangements, did not desire a Tibetian division in the procession, and said so. When the Lama sought to argue the question he was shown one of the gates in the great wall and told to go. The incident is instructive in showing Chinese indifference to the pretensions and troubles of a shattered idol. China has troubles of its own and the new administration wisely refuses to borrow others. The crestfallen Lama and his retinue is in full retreat, headed for Tibet, exuding odors of sanctity along the westward highway.

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By all accounts the women of Turkey were conspicuous above the male population of Constantinople in public manifestations of joy over the inauguration of Parliament. It is admitted that they were a powerful element of the forces which overthrew the Ottoman oligarchy and instituted constitutional government. The women were the greatest sufferers under the old regime. Their position was little better than gilded and pampered slavery. They reasoned that a change could not make their situation worse. The light of civilization, which penetrated the screens of their prison homes, in spite of all efforts to shut it out, could not fail to bring hope to the inmates and awaken a desire for the freedom and capacity of their western sisters.

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There is one section of east Africa where Theodore Roosevelt and his companion hunters will be heartily welcomed. In the Kilimatinde district of the Usambra mountains lions are raiding the cattle ranches of white men and leopards are fattening off their sheep. These beasts of prey are under government ban and liberal rewards are paid for their hides and heads. Other animals protected by law, such as antelopes, zebras, giraffes and ostriches, are almost equally voracious in consuming domestic animals and fowl, and in destroying grain fields and garden truck. No fences yet constructed can keep them out. Settlers supplement the government bounty with head money for lions and leopards, and hunting these animals has been greatly stimulated. Should the Roosevelt expedition visit Kilimatinde it will receive a cordial reception and every assistance in filling its bag. If some of the law-protected animals should accidentially or otherwise receive a dum bullet the legal penalty will be cherfully remitted.

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Political trade unionism in Great Britian was dealt a blow of some severity in the judicial decision that the unions could not use their funds to pay salaries to members of Parliament. The practice of paying such salaries arose because no member is paid out of the government treasury, and members chosen to the house through trade union influence have been too poor to devote their time to parliamentary service without a fund for their support. The grounds for the decision are, in effect, that trade unions are not given a special position, with exceptional immunities, under the law, in order that they might develop into political organizations supporting a particular party. It seems that the trade union members thus supported by salaries were bound by a pledge, before election, to support the labor party in the House of Commons and obey its parliamentary whip. Inasmuch as the minority of the trade unions were politically opposed to this practice, it was held that they were oppressed in being assessed for the support of political parties which they disapproved, while the principle of paying a member a salary, under a pledge to vote always a certain way, violated the principle which is at the basis of the law forbidding bribery at elections and in Parliament.

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It is a bit astonishing to learn from an official source that the most famous extensive and beautiful municipal park in the world yields a larger revenue in money to the city in which it is located than the cost of maintaining it. It cost the city of Paris $142,000 to care for the Bois de Boulogne last year, and the revenue from the rental of the numerous pavilions in the park, where all Paris takes tea and dines in summer, was $154,000. The expediency of thus making a great public park yield a large net revenue from private concessions may be open to question, but so long as they add to the attractions of the park they are quite permissible from the public viewpoint. The particularly notable thing about this showing is that the total expense of maintaining this beautiful park, which contains 2,250 acres, is only $142,000 a year.

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Mrs. Carrie Nation should turn her attention to the Belgians. Two years ago M. Vandervelde, leader of the socialist party, founded a teetotalers' association in Brussels under the name of the Good Templars league. He was anxious to make the league a branch of the socialist federation, but owing to the regulations in force this could not be done until the league numbered at least twenty-seven members. It is now announced as a great achievement that the total of twenty-seven down-right teetotalers has been reached after twenty-four months efforts in a city of over 600,000 inhabitants.

Extending the Boundaries.
Boston Herald.

The present indication that the territory included within the scope of the movement for the conservation of our national resources will in due course be bounded on the north by the Aurora Borealis, on the east by the Rising Sun, on the south by the Procession of the Equinoxes and on the west by the Day of Judgment.

NEARING A DRUGLESS AGE.

A Future Possibility that Would Make Life "a Perfect Dream."
Washington Post.

It is the plaint of the druggists of Chicago and Boston that America is rapidly approaching the drugless age. Their evidence is worth while, because it is based upon the testimony of the pocket nerve, which tells them that their sales of drugs have decreased from one-third to one-half, as compared with sales a decade ago. But it will not do to jump to the conclusion that Americans are becoming preternaturally healthy; they are simply cutting out the dope and submitting their ills to saner and safer remedies. The glories of the old days of jalap and ipecac, blue mass and colocynth have departed, leaving few, if any, mourners.

Naturally there are many claimants for the honor of this victory over drugs. The various mind-cure schools, physical culturists, and those who have warred on patent medicine, alike strenuously protest that the credit is theirs, but, as a matter of fact, the past decade particularly has witnessed a great change in the practice of legitimate medicine, well illustrated by Dr. Osler's statement that he could get along in his practice without any drugs except occasionally nux vomica. This statement aroused a storm of protest at the time it was made, but it voiced in an epigram the creed of the new school of drugless treatment.

German and French physicians have made the greatest progress in this direction of giving nature an opportunity to effect its own cures, but the effect of their teachings is felt more and more every year in the more advanced American hospitals. At the Massachusetts General hospital, for instance, drugs have been eliminated in the treatment of about one patient in seven. In European centers of medical learning the proportion of drugless treatment is even greater, it is said. In addition to this, a certain amount of credit for the lessened sales of drugs must be given to the more healthful out-of-door life which increasing numbers of Americans have been living for a decade past. The love of free-air sport is making a stronger, healthier race at the expense of the druggist and the doctor.

Another significant factor in the situation that hits the druggist's bank account is the greatly reduced sales of patent medicines. They have suffered with the other drugs, and the day seems past when even the most militant and audacious advertising of these wares can make millionaires, as has been the case up to within a few years. However, the spread of prohibition leaves a wide and profitable field for stimulating elixirs.

AN INDUSTRIAL PHENOMENON.

Peculiarities of the Ebb and Flow of the Human Tide.
Philadelphia Record.

In his annual report, of which the data on migration have already been given in these columns, Secretary Straus, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, says that never before has there been such a multitude of returning aliens. This enormous emigration is partially due to the competition of the great steamship companies in cheapening ocean transportation during a portion of the year, but it was caused in much greater degree by the business depression and accompanying loss of employment for industrious hands. In the untoward business condition that prevailed the outflow of more people by upward of 6,000 than the inflow is anything but a calamity. So far from it, this reflux movement has operated as a safety valve. Instead of folding their hands and complaining of the misery more than 700,000 aliens have taken steamships in search of employment elsewhere, or in visiting their old homes, expecting to return under better auspices and leaving better opportunities of employment for those who remain behind.

It is to be hoped that such an industrial and social phenomenon as the departure of more emigrants than arrive will never again be witnessed in this land. The outflow of more than 700,000 industrious working people is one of the most striking indications of the severity of the late crisis. In a period of great industrial activity it would be as disastrous in its effects as a general strike. On the other hand, there is no question that the ocean movement to and fro promoted by cheap transportation constitutes one of the most potent factors in modern progress. In making people of different nationalities better acquainted with each other it tends to lessen and finally expel the antipathies of race that have contributed almost as much as animosity of religious sects did formerly to wars among men. By affording opportunities of employment or business in one country when they fail in another it mitigates the feelings of discontent with the conditions of life and thus keeps down the recruitments to the ranks of socialism and anarchy. In former ages when men were stirred by the migratory impluse they moved slowly in immense masses to take forcible possession of a new habitat. Now they have only to purchase a cheap steamship to be wafted in a few days to any desirable quarter of the globe.

BENEFACTIONS OF 1908.

Munificent Gifts Running Well Into the Millions.
Chicago Tribune.

The figures of the year's benefactions run into the millions. More than ninety of these millions, either by gift or bequest, have been devoted to the betterment of men and women and children during 1908. In round numbers the colleges and educational institutions have received $40,000,000; charitable enterprises of all kinds another $40,000,000; religious organizations (regular contributions not included), $5,000,000; museums, art galleries and municipal improvements, $5,000,000; and libraries about $1,000,000. In the latter direction the amount shows a decided falling off over previous years. This, of course, is due to Mr. Carnegie's change in his library policy. He has planted library buildings all over the country and put in conditional leases under them until there is no further need of his help, but in all other directions the stream of philanthropy runs bank full in all its old channels.

In this connection Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller and Mrs. Russell Sage, as usual, head the list of the philanthropists. Mr. Carnegie has given away $5,429,650, and there is an implied promise on his part also that an additional ten millions will be forthcoming ere long for the benefit of the Carnegie Technical school endowment. Mr. Rockefeller's gifts amount to $2,924,000, and might have been much larger had it not been a hard, uncertain year for the Standard Oil benefactor and beneficiary. Mrs. Russell Sage has given away $1,242,700 of the accumulations which her late husband so wisely left to her philanthropic disposition.

So, thinking these things over, "behold how a good deed shines in a naughty world!" and reflect "This world's not half so bad a world as some would like to make it."

Striving for Effect.
Pittsburg Dispatch.

Whatever may be said of Gompers and his associates it may be remarked of the judge who sentenced them that he was rather too Rooseveltian in his languauge. "Error of misguided leaders swollen by pigmy power" savors of imitation.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Young Hargis of Kentucky is likely to escape punishment after all. He only killed his father, and his father was a "bad man."

It is said there were eighty-eight members of the Pittsburg city council whom you did not have to handcuff or whose feet you did not have to tie before forcing it into their pockets.

Mr. Burns, pugilist, says he will never fight again. He has made $300,000 in the ring and the income will keep him from want. It appears that a young man still has a chance if he's built right and isn't yellow.

Mrs. Mary Weaver has been appointed in one of the neighborhoods of Chicago to take the place of the policeman, as she has a very great influence over the boys of streets included. She has ten children of her own, and is very highly regarded by the boys, who are perfectly willing to obey her, although they made life miserable for the policemen.

A Boston jewelry store has a reflector so placed that a clerk behind a screen can see all that goes on at the diamond display counter. Last week a man was arrested while trying to substitute one ring for another having the same tag. The police found that the thief had a penitentiary record and that a number of stolen diamonds were in his pockets.

Gifford Pinchot, chief of the forestry bureau, and chairman of the national conservation committee, left Washington yesterday for Canada and later Mexico, bearing invitations from President Roosevelt to President Diaz of Mexico, and Premier Laurier and Lord Gray of Canada, to appoint delegates to the national conservation conference here February 18, next.

SMILING REMARKS.

"It's funny all autos have the tobacco habit isn't it?"
"The tobacco habit?"
"Yes, I understand that the gasoline cars smoke, while an electric won't start without a plug."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Isabel—Auntie, pray tell me why you never married.
Wasabel—Child, I waited too long for a prince, when I might have had a duke.—Chicago Tribune.

"Ol hear they do be sindin' messages now widout woires or poles. Faith, it's wondherful toimes we're living in, Dennis."
"It is, Moike. Shure, th' way things is goin' we'll be able to thravel widout lavin' home wan av thim days."—Judge.

"I suppose you have asked that titled suitor about his pedigree?"
"No," answered Mr. Cumrox. "We were both too tactful to let anything happen. He gave me a book in genealogy that covers his case and I presented him with a marked copy of a commercial agency's report."—Washington Star.

"Only a business letter," explained the blushing daughter as she saw curious looks cast at her mail.
"Yes," said her father, sarcastically, "it does look remarkably like a sealed proposal."—Baltimore American.

"I forgot something," said the husband.
"Yes," pouted the wife, "you forgot to kiss me."
"That may be, but what I came back for was my overshoes."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

WOMAN'S SPHERE OVERTURNED

Lurana W. Sheldon, in New York Times.

In a few brief words or so
I propose to fully show
That emancipated woman is the handiwork of man.
And I further rise to state
That her status at this date
Proves that she has been constructed on an economic plan.

When man first observed her kind,
This one thought ran through his mind,
"She's a mighty pretty creature, but she ought to have some clothes!"
So he thumped her on the back,
Said, "Stay home and mind the shack!"
Then he started out and bought her kilts or bloomers and some hose.

Now this poor chap did not guess
Woman's instincts turned toward dress,
So he couldn't gauge the outcome of his really tender care;
But she showed him right away
That her clothes had come to stay,
And she kept him on the hustle for still other things to wear.

Now, no primal man was built
Like a Gould or Vanderbilt.
He could earn his homespun jumpers and her modest togs, perhaps.
But she hankered now for frills,
And she made him pay the bills,
Till she drove him to his corner with the price of boots and caps.

Now of course you plainly see
Man was noble as could be,
But his foresight was myopic where a woman was concerned;
And because "have clothes they would"
Wives got work where'er they could,
And right here the sphere for woman was completely overturned.