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says that the actual number of full and
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30,390
80,880
30,440
30,700
30,610
30,480
80,450
30,440
30,500
30,670
80,510
30,650
30,440
30,420
943,235
10,098
WHIL 157

d in my presence and sworn to this first day of December, A. D. M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public. It's up to the council to shave down the 1902 tax levy to the lowest possible

Net daily average....

(Seal.)

20,101

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

January 29-anniversary of the birth of William McKinley. May his memory never die.

Chleago speculators can easily feel their oats when the price drops 4 cents a bushel in half an hour.

Postmaster Bushnell at Lincoln sught to have secured a "compromise" on the plan of that evolved at Fremont.

In the light of recent accidents, New York tunnels do not seem to match even a Kansas cyclone cellar as a place of

there has been no consolidation or comassimilation.

All the democrats hereabouts will be and for the democratic candidate for congress at the polls.

The east appears to consider itself bound to get up a flood every time the west has a cold snap. Just by way of variety the two sections might swap.

It would certainly have been unfair to extend Prince Henry's visit to Milwankee and leave St. Louis out. No discrimination between rivals can be

Wrestling with the market hous proposition ought to be sport and recreation for the councilmen after their heavy exercise with the equalization of the assessment rolls.

With two police judges, two fire chiefs, two county clerks, two registrars of deeds and doublets in several minor offices, a few duplicate police boards would not come amiss.

For Sale Cheap-Several sprouting ambitions of would-be governor-ap pointed police commissioners. Address simply "Disappointed Office Seeker, care World-Herald, Omaha."

President Roosevelt is to write a 300 word message which is to be used as a test in a telegraph senders' tournament. If the president ever gets down to business he will have trouble to ring off on

A bill is being prepared for introduc tion in congress designed to secure fair lines at a reasonable price. The outelections in the south. This will prob- standing stock issued by the Western ably be the signal for another outbreak | Union and Postal Telegraph companies of denunciation on the "unwarranted interference with the south."

There seems to be a decided division of the Nebraska congressional delegation on the division of the state into two federal judicial districts. In the meantime no need of fighting yet as to the location of the court sittings.

The seedsmen of the country are talking of forming a combine and refusing to furnish the government with its supply for free distribution. How do they expect the congressman to keep in touch with his rural constituents anyhow?

The newspaper correspondents at Washington insist upon telegraphing it out every time Roosevelt, jr., has a little brush at school with one of his fellows. It's too bad a president's son cannot enjoy the pleasures of boyhood without being made so conspicuous.

Our Dave has valiantly taken it upon Transmississippi Exposition.

TAXATION THE PARAMOUNT ISSUE. In every state of the union where a ation is the paramount issue. The rethe principal objects for which the other departments. Texas legislature was called into special session last fall. It is almost the sole convened in special session by the governor of that state thirty days ago. The equalization of tax burdens, and especially the taxation of corporate prop- the government always pays better salerty commensurate with the valuation of other properties, occupied the greater portion of the annual message of Governor Nash of Ohio and will take up the greater part of the time of the Ohio legislature now in session. The message of Governor Odell to the New York legislature was largely devoted to the subject of revenue and taxation and called special attention to the systematic evasion of taxes by the great corporations and the need of more equitable assessment. Governor Cummins of Iowa laid special stress upon the imperative

demand for tax reform, more especially in the manner of the appraisement and equalization of the property of the railroads which, under existing laws and methods, did not bear their due proportion of the burdens of taxation in Iowa. The Minnesota legislature was called together only a few days ago by Governor Van Sant to aid him in his effort to thwart the merger of the Great Northern railroad with the Northern Pacific and Burlington systems, who has been urged to take steps for the enactment of measures for a more efficient distribution of taxes in Minnesota.

The paramount issue before the Colorado legislature, which has just convened under a special call, is railroad taxation. Governor Orman, in his message delivered yesterday, states: "I had no expedient left to provide for the enactment of such laws as will conserve the rights of the people untrammeled by the crushing heel of the great corporations." This is strong language, but it was doubtless warranted by the course which the railroads had pursued in defeating at the regular session a law that would have compelled them to pay a fair and equal share of the taxes imposed on all other property. The defeat of this bill through the railway lobby and the subsequent refusal of the railroads to contribute their share to the revenues of the state so crippled Colorado's state institutions that the governor had no other recourse than to call the legislature to legislate on the sole issue of railroad taxation.

The outcome in Colorado and in other states that are wrestling with tax reform will be watched with great inter-

CONTEMPLATING POSTAL TELEGRAPHY

According to Washington dispatches a bill for the acquisition of all telegraph lines in the country is now being prepared by a subcommittee of the senate According to the railroad magnates postofflee committee to be introduced at an early date. It is confidently asserted bination-simply a case of benevolent in this connection that the Western no opposition to the measure providing that satisfactory compensation is made for Mercer at the republican primaries by the government to these corporations One of the conditions of the purchase that will be insisted upon by the respective syndicates owning a controlling interest in Western Union and Postal Telegraph stock is that the government shall buy in their stock at par and issue in lieu thereof thirty-year 2 per cent it is asserted, would still prove a profit-

able investment to the government. Wall street financiers assert that by taking over the telegraph lines the government could reduce tolls from 10 to 20 per cent, using 3 per cent of the earnings to form a sinking fund with which the bonds can be redeemed and thus pay

for the property out of the earnings. Whether this information has been given out for the purpose of booming telegraph stocks or whether it comes from inside sources with a view to securing an amicable transfer of the telegraph companies' properties to the government is a matter of conjecture. If telegraphy no serious obstacle will be encountered in securing possession of the commercial wires at such figures as

may be deemed reasonable.

Under the act of 1866 the right to pur chase all the telegraph lines that exercise the right of eminent domain under the provisions of the act is reserved to the and Postal Telegraph companies have therefore are bound by its provisions, which permit congress at any time to take steps for the acquisition of their aggregates \$177,000,000, or about \$100,-000,000 more than the properties could be duplicated for. Whether the government would be justified in paying par for this enormously overvalued telegraph property is an open question. The present market value of Western Union stock is 90 to 92 cents, but Western

Union bonds are quoted above par. It is now admitted on all hands that the government has been derelict in its duty to the people and to its own interest in deferring postal telegraphy up to this time. Ten years ago, or even five years ago, the telegraph lines of the country could have been acquired for nearly 50 per cent less than the government will now be obliged to pay should the present congress decide upon

the purchase. That a great saving can be effected by the government in the operation of the postal telegraph, even at considerably lower tolls than are now charged by private companies, is obvious. The himself to invite Prince Henry to visit | Western Union now pays hundreds of Omaha. It will be remembered that thousands of dollars of rental which the our old friend, John L. Webster, per- government could save in most instances formed the same act with an invitation by transferring the telegraph to the fedto the prince of Wales to attend the eral buildings in the various cities, and

fected by utilizing the carrier delivery service for the delivery of telegraph egislature is in session this winter tax messages. The same is true with regard to the saving that can be effected in the vision of the revenue laws was one of clerical force and in the accounting and

As a partial offset to these advantages there would doubtless be an increase in messengers, and a probable increase in the wages of operators and cost of superintendence by reason of the fact that aries than private corporations operated solely for profit.

There is a suspicion abroad, however, that the apparent willingness of the telegraph companies to acquiesce in the postal telegraph springs from the fact that recent inventions in wireless telegraphy and the more general use of the longdistance telephone would eventually materially reduce their income and might even almost destroy the value of their wire and cable systems which constitute the chief element of their investment.

In any event, however, the American people would profit by postal telegraphy and will therefore favor any action on the part of congress that would bring about the acquisition of existing commercial telegraph lines even if the government were compelled to pay an excessive price to their owners.

OUR SPOILED CHILD.

The melodrama of our spoiled child is still on the boards at Washington. For the last week the time of the ways and means committee of the house has been monopolized by the fervent appeals of the Cuban sugar and tobacco planters for an open door that will permit their products to enter the United States free of duty at the expense of the American tobacco raisers and beet sugar growers.

These tearful appeals lay great stress upon the obligation assumed by Uncle Sam toward the spoiled Cuban infant when he set him free and enabled him to start in housekeeping for himself.

In the main the song of the Cubans does not vary from the melodies poured forth by the Sugar trust representatives who are flooding the country with pamphlets that no protection is needed reducing the import duties on sugar and tobacco involve not only the highest instincts of duty and humanity, but also the plain suggestions of political and economical expediency.

Public sentiment regarding the duty of congress toward our Cuban wards is, however, rapidly becoming less sentimental. The Philadelphia Inquirer, for example, hits the nail on the head when it declares: "We have gone to work and we have set the Cubans free: we have told them that they are at liberty to conduct their own governbe a certain sentiment about the argument that having nurtured them in their infancy we must continue to sup port them for all time. But there i not very much business about it. We do not know why Cuba should be regarded in the light of a country that must survive on charity. It may be necessary to enter into a treaty eventually upon the basis of reciprocity, but it is becoming apparent that the whole subject must be handled with a great deal of care." In other words, Cuba, like a wayward child, is crying for more when she has already received all that could reasonably be asked. Charity begins at home, and it is certainly unreasonable to ask the United States to destroy an important home industry in order to enrich the sugar and tobacco planters of Cuba, who will import only commodities from the United States as they can buy cheapest in our

The democratic county attorney of Douglas county is not a new incumbent of the office. The prosecuting machinery of the county was in his hands before the late grand jury was called and before the exposures of Treasurer Stuefer's bond deals were made. But congress is in dead earnest about postal it seems to have remained until after the grand jury indictment of ex-Treasurer Meserve for that vigilant officer to discover that Mr. Stuefer might be liable to prosecution by him. All the facts relating to Mr. Stuefer's bond purchases were as much in the possession of the democratic county attorney before the grand jury as now, yet he has the au-United States. Both the Western Union | dacity to assert that the indictment of Meserve has nothing to do with his sudaccepted the conditions of the act and den awakening to the questionable character of the recent bond deals.

The killing of several people, the wounding of many more and heavy property loss in New York is directly attributable to the violation of law in keeping a larger amount of explosive on hand than permitted. There is probably not a city in the land in which this same law is not violated every day in the year by people who find it more convenient or more profitable to violate the law than to respect it. While the public is clamoring to have railroad men held to a strict accountability for accidents due to carelessness, why not proceed against those whose willful violation of law endangers and in many cases causes actual loss of life.

Senator Bacon of Georgia complains that the newspapers do not devote enough space to the proceedings of congress. If the senators and representatives would devote their talk to subjects of real importance instead of wasting time on pure buncombe the press would probably be more considerate in apportioning space.

Nothing could better illustrate the depth of German resentment toward Great Britain than the coldness of the Berlin populace toward the prince of Wales in the face of the effusive greeting of Emperor William. While the a very considerable saving could be ef. German taxpayer groans under

A Startling Report

Indianapolis Journal (Rep.).

The report which the interstate com- the most startling that has ever been put merce commission has just submitted to into an official report. Indeed, those fees congress is certain to attract the attention of the country, even if it does not subject for serious consideration by the the number of postal carriers at higher move congress to act. The irregularities legislature of Mississippi, which was wages than are now paid to telegraph which railroad managers admitted a few ing traffic officials, men whose names are weeks ago in brief this report presents in detail. Rebates and discrimination in rates agree with each other to destroy youthers is the rule rather than the exception. The extensive producer is able to obtain much better rates for the shipment of his goods than is the small producer. By this injustice the latter is driven to the wall, while the former thrives. There is no scheme by which monopolies can be more successfully built up than by a system of rebates which favors one extensive shipper to the detriment of others in the same business. It explains the success of a few large establishments at the expense of all others, that the officials against whom such seri-The report declares that the practice of this great injustice is general; that it is a fense. Perhaps this falsifying of ledgers wrong that demands prompt remedy no one The shippers are not the only sufferers.

since the system has robbed railroad lines of the profits needed to make them good properties. For years, by "gentlemen's agreements" and by pooling arrangements, railroad managers have endeavored to rights. check the evil; but gentlemen in that business seem not to have impressed traveling agents, and the supreme court has set aside the railroad pools as in violation of the interstate commerce law. The railroads have asked congress for a law to authorize sion to compel the railroads to treat all pooling, but that body has refused. The recent consolidation and merging of lines is said to be an effort of the railroad managers to get into a position where the growing evils of the unlawful rebate can into which the latter declare they are forced be broken off, not because they are con- by conditions. There can be no more imscience stricken because of the wrong in portant matter before congress than this flicted upon the people, but because the rate-cutting policy is ruining railroad prop-

One of the charges of the commission is abuses of the rebate system.

military burden, he is still proud of the army and whoever reviles it must expect resentment. Joseph Chamberlain wounded the German deeper than he knew in his Edinburgh speech. It is out of such comparatively little things that sometimes lead to serious results.

It is in the eternal fitness of things for Congressman Mercer's census supervisor, D. H. Wheeler, who is largely responsible for the black eye given Omaha by the 1900 enumeration, to stand up for the beet sugar industry, but that as sponsor for Chief Redell in his franthe national interest which we have in tic effort to connect again with the city pay roll.

> While Schley is being dined, wined and feted in Chicago Admiral Dewey has been acting as cake-walk judge at Palm Beach, Florida. But Dewey has not yet told the nimble-heeled, cakewalk dancers whether he would be will ing to compete in a presidential cakewalk.

> If a South Omaha bank could pay the late populist state treasurer 3 per cent on deposits of state school money as a funds?

> > Puffing and Pulling Boston Transcript.

The British stockholders seem determined to smoke out the American tobacco trust.

Human Nature in Railroading. Baltimore American. We gather from the remarks of Mr. Hill

that human nature pervades the railroad business with the same freedom it enters into other lines devoted to money-making.

Bring on Your Real Estate. Brooklyn Eagle. we go again! Two more islands Pretty soon it will be a big island, and Canada anything to sell, or

Protecting American Soldiers.

Indianapolis Journal. "When I refuse to vote to protect the life of an American soldier I hope I may be paralyzed." So said Representative Cum mings (democrat), of New York, and voted with the republicans. The other democrats had no such regard for the life of an American soldier.

Placing the Blame.

Chicago Record-Herald. itself is held liable and blamable. The finding is based upon common sense and justice. The mere employes have suffered already severely for criminality clearly belonging to the corporation.

> Powerless to Act. Indianapolis News.

If the decisions of the Interstate Commerce commission are to have any real value in the future some provision should be enacted by congress whereby its verdicts would stand until overruled by the courts thus throwing the burden of reversal on the railroads. As the situation stands at present railroads can virtually annul the decisions of the commission by hanging them up in the courts.

Human Recklessness

Philadelphia Ledger There seems to be no limit to human ecklessness. An explosion of gas in a Pittston colliery, which killed one man and injured four others so severely that they are expected to die, was caused, not by ignorant miners, but by men of an engineer corps, well acquainted with mining conditions and mine regulations, and presumably men of intelligence, yet, in defiance of conditions and regulations, they carried naked light into an abandoned chamber without taking the precaution to test the place for the presence of gas. The gas was there, and these particular men will never commit such an act of folly again, but the history of mining is full of just such in-

Soldier and Civilian Estimates.

Minneapolis Journal. mes General Wheaton and say hat it will require an army of 50,000 men in the Philippines for five years to make them ready for stable government without so much force. As between Governor Taft's estimate of 15,000 men and Ceneral Wheaton's estimate of 50,000, we prefer the latter. It will be the cheaper in the long run. We are convinced that the reduction of the force to 15,000 would mean that the islands would soon be given over to turmoll again and that an army of 75,000 or 100,000 would be temporarily required to undo what had been done, because of the nability of the 15,000 to cope with the situ-If we are to hold the Philippines we should hold them tight. No half way meas ures, with continuous sniping in the backwoods, will do. Resistance must be crushed by overwhelming numbers and force.

RUYING THE DANISH ISLANDS.

of the railroads who have been making

charges against their managers have never

declared, as has the commission, that lead-

known throughout the commercial world,

and to so manipulate bookkeeping as to

obliterate the evidences of their lawless

transactions-that "they teach young men

in their employ to falsify ledgers, state-

ments and reports to prevent detection."

This is a fearful charge for an official com-

mission to make against the management

of the leading railroads and the proprietors

of the great packing houses, who are equal,

if not worse offenders, since they present

the temptation. The public will expect

ous charges are made will make some de-

and this destruction of vouchers may be defended by railroad and packing house

managers on the ground that the United

States has no right to interfere with their

business, and consequently when it does

the managers have a right to resort to any

method to enable them to protect their

With the admission of railroad managers

and the revelations of the Interstate Com-

merce commission before it, congress will

be severely and deservedly censured if it

does not confer power upon the commis-

patrons alike. If the consolidations and

mergers will help in this work of justice,

all the better, but the public and the rail-

roads cannot longer submit to an injustice

evil of rate cutting in the interest of

few. The Isthmian canal is a matter of

minor importance compared with the

Springfield (Mass.) Republican: No insuperable objection to the annexation of these islands is apparent, under the circumstances, provided: 1. That the inhabitants of the islands express a willingness international animosities grow which to come. 2. That the islands be treated ulated on their well-fed and well-groomed on the old-fashioned American plan, which means the extension over them of the American constitution, with American citizenship and free trade.

Kansas City Star: The purchase is what might be called a bargain. Denmark gets more than the islands are worth to it, intrinsically, strategically, or otherwise, but might be worth in case of a big naval war branch of the government. or an enlargement of the United States trade with South America. Naval experts declare that the Island of St. Thomas, with its fine Charlotte Amalia harbor, is worth much more than the price agreed upon for the entire group.

Chicago News: The government in negot ating for the purchase has been guided by wo considerations: First, the advantage which the possession of the islands affords as a means of controlling the Caribbean and the ocean highway to the gulf, and, second, the danger of allowing them to be placed on the open market and purchased by some other power. For years Denmark has desired to dispose of its unprofitable side line for his own private benefit, islands and the United States could hardly ment and their own affairs. There may why cannot the banks pay the county play the role of dog in the manger, refussome interest on its deposits of public ing either to buy or to permit others to do day after he has washed up from his labor

has been auxious to dispose of the islands. and we know that if she did not sell to us she would find another purchaser. This would not have been agreeable so far as measure have discounted the advantages which now accrue to us through the possession of Porto Rico. Conversely, these advantages will be supplemented by the acquisition of territory contiguous to that which we now hold. Taken altogether, the bargain is a good thing for us, for Denmark and for the islands. The price is fair and everybody ought to be satisfied.

New York Tribune: This latest acquisttion will serve to round out our Porto Rican holdings and to rid us of one possibility-however remote-of neighborhood complications. The only other foreign andholder in the Virgin islands is Great Britain, with whom we are not likely ever to have any difficulty. With the acquisition of the Danish islands, all lands this eide of the Anegeda passage will become either American or British, or else independent Only the Lesser Antilles and the Spanish Leeward isles will remain under more mixed ownership. And, indeed, the only other flags upon them are those of France and Holland, lands which are and are likely ever to be our friends. Thus the problems The grand jury properly dismissed the of mixed sovereignties in the West Indies ngineer and fireman under arrest for the are gradually and most amicably being New York tunnel disaster. The company worked out to satisfactory solutions, with the Stars and Stripes becoming steadily more conspicuous in those regions

PERSONAL NOTES.

The Washington Humane society is atempting to put a check on Attorney General Knox, alleging that he checks his horses too high.

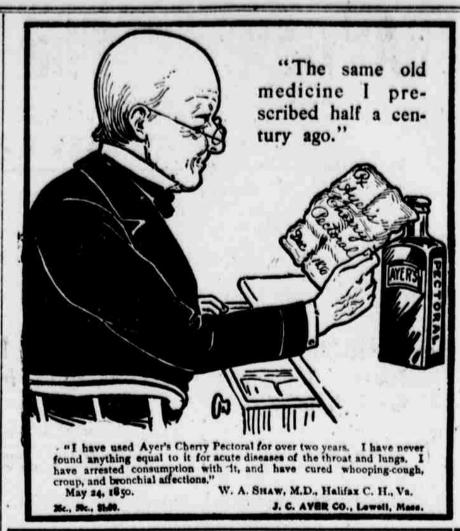
Frank Saxton, a nephew of Mrs. McKir ey, has been dismissed from the position of supervising immigrant inspector at Ellis island. He and two inspectors were accused of dereliction of duty regarding the admission of immigrants who were not en-

The king of Corea has relented sufficiently o pay his son's debts. Prince Euiwha cashed notes aggregating \$30,000 in Washington at various times, with which he gaye the national capital the proper royal tint. The old man evidently appreciates the prince's skill as a town painter.

Charles Edgar Jennings, a cousin of W I. Bryan, is an aspirant to the democratic commination for congress in the Twenty fourth district of Illinois. Governor William Sherman Jennings of Florida is a brother and his law partner at one time was Judge Silas Bryan, a father of the recent presidential candidate.

When Theodore Roosevelt was a membe of the Civil Service commission W. W. Bowers, then a congressman from California, had some trouble with the commission and in an interview referred to Mr Roosevelt as a "fakir." Mr. Bowers was made collector of San Diego by President McKinley and has been reappointed by President Roosevelt, who remarked when reminded of the interview: "I shall reappoint Mr. Bowers. He is a good official. His personal opinions of me twelve years ago have nothing to do with the case. Which is correct—the United States are a nation, or the United States is a nation?

Replying to these questions, asked by Memphis correspondent, Hon. D. J. Brewer justice of the United States supreme court writes: "I use the plural because that is the form employed in the constitution. The last clause, section 9, article I, 'no person holding any office of profit or trust under them; article iii, section 2, 'treaties made or which shall be made under their authority: article iii, section 3, 'in levying war against them;' article xiil, amendments, adopted after the war, 'within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.'



IOWA PROPLE TO THE FRONT.

Bunch of Hawkeyes Talk Down Some Eastern Critics.

Iowa people touring the east are stepping high these days. The great prominence and influence of the Hawkeye state in national affairs justifies their pride and renders pardonable the gaiety of people who are "strictly in it." A bunch of Iowans enjoying themselves in a New York hotel recently were pounced upon by a New York Sun reporter. What followed the Sun tells: The spokesman of the party grasped hands cordially and presented the reporter all around. The Hawkeyes were congrat-

appearance. "Oh, yes," said the spokesman, "we rather felicitate ourselves upon the fact that the average Hawkeye is capable of showing up pretty well. We are on our way to the national capital, simply to show to President Roosevelt our appreciation of his judgment in further honoring the Hawkthe United States is called upon to pay but eye state by his selection of Governor Lessmall part of what the several barbors lie Shaw to be the head of the financial

> "We have been somewhat amused since our arrival in the east at some inquiries hurled at us about Governor Shaw. There was a Boston man in here today who wanted to know if it was true that Governor Shaw was opposed to society according to the Washington standard, and the Boston idea, and if it was true that the governor had accepted office with the understanding that he would not wear a clawhammer coat at the Washington functions. "That's the Boston idea of what consti-

tutes the biggest slice of the United States. Silly as that inquiry was, I could not refrain from telling the Boston chap that there isn't a hayseed in the state who in the cornfield.

"The average Iowa man is not quite so all-fired opinionated as the average Ohio man. There is a growing impression out our way that at the present time Ohio is traveling on the freight. When Speaker fall, he was as much at home in Paris as he is in Madison or Mount Pleasant, Of course be was born on the other side, but he never cut much ice until he matriculated

"It is nothing new, however," interposed mother one, rather modestly he did it, "for the government to call on Iowa when i wants timber that won't warp. When Lincoln first called for troops, old Sam Curtis raised a regiment quicker than a June

oug can eat a cabbage leaf. "There was no finer body of troops than the First Iowa infantry, if I was one of the thousand myself. I remember that our firs order was to go to Missouri. We were stationed at a town that was the hottest se-

esh place in the state. "It had already sent 1,500 of its bee men to join Pap Price. Our regiment stayed in that town until it went to the front. The women called on Sam Curtis as he was about leaving and complimented him on being in command of the only regiment of gentlemen that the government had. The first Iowa never showed the white feather during the war."

'And every Iowa regiment raised there after was like unto it," said the spokesnan. "Mr. Lincoln showed his appreciation of Iowa, brain when he put Sam Miller o the supreme bench.

'Sam was a pillar of cloud by day and pillar of fire by night to Lincoln. And yet when Lincoln called him, some people sked who Sam Miller was. I guess they now new, even in Boston. "Then there was Jim Grimes. He was

hairman of the naval committee during the first years of the civil war. Some people turned up their noses at the idea hat an Iowa man should know anything

about naval affairs. I have heard Sam Miller and Harlan and Allison say that Jim Grimes made the navy of that period the glory of the civil war. What was the result? Lincoln said he wanted more lowa timber and so he called in Harlan, and he didn't call him a minute too soon."

Then the history of the state was opened wide and the newcomer was told how Grant had called Belknap for secretary of war, how Haves had called McCreary for the same portfolio, how Garfield had called S. J. Kirkwood to the Interior department and Kirkwood was continued by Arthur until he quit against Arthur's protest. Arthur then said he couldn't get along

without an Iowa man in his cabinet and he made Frank Hatton postmaster general. If it had not been for Indiana and Ohio, Harrison would have had an Iowa man in his cabinet. McKinley called James Wilson, whom Roosevelt retains. And now Roosevelt calls in Leslie Shaw.

"You will pardon anything," added the spokesman, "that seems like presumption on our part, but that Boston chap rather rumpled the hair the wrong way when he asked that fool question."

SMILING REMARKS.

Chicago Tribune: Mrs. Ferguson (with a shiver)—The fire seems to be about to go Mr. Ferguson (with a yawn)—Well, give it a shakedown.

Somerville Journal: What does it profit a woman to see spring suits marked down from \$120 to only \$18.99 when she has but \$4.37 in her pocketbook? Detroit Free Press: "Whatever my daughter decides upon, sir, I will abide by." "Good! She has decided that she will marry me if you will supply the means."

Philadelphia Press: Hicks-My doctor says I must have some recreation. Wicks-That so? I suppose you'll go off on a fishing trip. Hicks-No; he tells me I must stop drink-

Washington Star: "Human nature never philosopher.
"Or course," answered the reformer.
"That slight circumstance is what assures
me that I have a steady job in life."

Chicago Post: "Do you really sell below cost?" inquired the curious individual.
"Certainly," replied the great merchant, "Below the cost to you?"
"Oh, no. Below the cost to the customer before we marked the goods down."

Detroit Free Press: "You say Miss Pink-rton is accomplished."

THE TOWN O' DREAM

A. B. de Mille in the Independent a beautiful stream lies the Town o' beautiful summer plain.

The road lies straight through a golden gate— Men call it the Port o' Sleep— Where far below dim waters flow Through chambers cool and deep.

O, fair and bright in the broad sunlight, Her streets and her greening bowers, And all day long a sleepy song Murmurs of love and flowers.

Nor trouble to cause annoy.

There rest comes sweet to tolling feet
And weary hearts find joy.

Now would ye know the way to go To the beautiful Town o' Dream? You must seek the God of the 1 Nod. Ruler of things that seem. And drawing near with humple cheer Ye'll speak the Word of Kin, And if your mind is good and kind Ye'll freely enter in.

O, near and far his peoples are, And he rules them, every one, With a Pleasance deep and a Rod of Sleeg At setting of the sun.

By a beautiful stream lies the Town
Dream—
Weary are we and fain;
Come, let us try the portal high,
And win our Town again!



Were so numerous yesterday and today for a continuance of our advance sale of children's summer clothing that we have decided. for the benefit of those who were detained on account of the weather, to continue the sale two days more.

Wednesday and Thursday

Will positively be your last opportunity to choose from this superb collection of children's wearables, as the samples have to be

Browning · King · 5 · 6

Exclusive Clothiers and Furnishers. R. S. Wilcox, Manager.