THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of June, 1903, was as follows:

1	30,620	16	31,120
2	30,970	17	30,970
3	30,650	18	30,970
4	30,800	19	30,990
5	30,810	20	30,930
6	30,830	21	27,700
7	27,960	22	30,630
8	30,720	23	30,660
9	30,510	24	30,680
10	31,000	25	30,630
11	30,530	26	31,210
12	30,840	27	31,310
13	30,730	28	27,260
14	27,810	29	30,690
15	30,770	30	30,630
Total			912,050
Less unsold and returned copies			9,786
Net total sales			902,264
Net average sales			30,075

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 30th day of June, A. D. 1903.

M. B. HUNGATE,
(Seal) Notary Public.

PARTIES LEAVING FOR SUMMER.

Parties leaving the city for the summer may have The Bee sent to them regularly by notifying The Bee Business office, in person or by mail.

The address will be changed as often as desired.

Omaha will lead all the Western league base ball teams if the list is only read backwards.

Just to shine by contrast as a stream of good behavior, the Missouri has even cut out its customary June rise.

That Missouri state senator who sold his vote on one occasion for $49.75 will go down on the boodlers' blacklist for cutting prices.

The next thing we know the Nebraska National Guard will have to be called out to put down trouble between its own officers.

Of the million dollars in taxes collected within the past week by City Treasurer Hennings, precious few dollars come out of the coffers of the railroad corporations.

The National Educational association has gone to the Hub to see whether "the schoolma'am from Boston" is as edifying at home as she is on the comic opera stage.

For some inexplicable reason, Secretary Edgerton's call for a national conference of populist reformers does not seem to have created any noticeable commotion among the faithful.

It is a mighty small hole in the law that the corporation attorney cannot crawl through when he sees a chance to unload the taxes of his corporate client upon the defenseless small property owner.

While the new cable to Manila may be in working order, and soon ready for commercial business, the word rate tariff will be a reminder that in transpacific communication speech is silver but silence is gold.

The principal result of the Bar association's effort to cover the district bench with a mantle of alleged nonpartisanship seems to have been to inject a little more life into the competition for the regular party nominations.

Who says that woman is not steadily becoming a more and more valuable member of society? Here is a woman suing for $250,000 damages for breach of promise when only a few years back a breach of promise suit for $50,000 would have been considered striking a high notch.

Eastern newspapers that at long distance have got Governor Cummins of Iowa unhorsed and routed will do well to watch the state pile up the usual majority for his re-election and keep an eye on political developments in the Hawkeye state as they unfold during the next few years.

The State Bar association has not yet moved to follow in the lead of the Douglas county bar and take upon itself the selection of a candidate for supreme judge for ratification by the party conventions. It would find the same justification for bar nominations for the supreme bench as for bar nominations for the district bench.

Omaha will welcome all the implement houses and farm machinery warehouses that can be induced to locate here irrespective of where they come from. But it would also like to welcome a few new mills and factories that would use up raw material produced in this section and give employment to wage workers who in turn would enlarge the trade of our retail merchants.

DISHONESTY IN PUBLIC LIFE.

In his Fourth of July address President Roosevelt said that "the worst crime against this nation which can be committed by any man is the crime of dishonesty" and he declared that "we are not to be excused as a people if we ever condone such dishonesty, no matter what qualities it may be associated with." Secretary of the Navy Moody, in an address at Washington, also spoke of dishonesty in public life, saying that there is no disease of the body politic so subtle, powerful, dangerous and fatal as the corrupt betrayal of a public trust, whether the trust be great or small. While he believed that in the main those who do the people's work are honest, he urged that "when the malignant ulcer of corruption appears it is no time for surface treatment. The knife must reach under the very poisonous roots, that each may be cut out and cast away." These utterances give renewed assurance of the earnest determination of the national administration to deal vigorously with any who are shown to have betrayed their trust as public officials, however otherwise meritorious their services may have been. There will be no condoning by this administration of proved dishonesty, no matter who is shown to be guilty of it. When the president directed that the postal investigation must go to the bottom, no matter who might be hurt, he meant it in the broadest and fullest sense. If dishonesty shall be found elsewhere in the public service the guilty will not be permitted to escape if it be in the power of the administration to hold them to an accountability.

While it is not to be doubted that most men in public life are honest, it is unfortunately true that corrupt betrayals of public trust are numerous and seem to have been increasing within recent years. The disclosures at Washington, in Missouri and elsewhere indicate a decided decline among public officials from the standard of integrity that formerly prevailed. An explanation is to be found in the greater temptations which are now presented. Corporations that want favors of legislators or of others in public life offer inducements that some, not well armed in honesty or with a vulnerable conscience, find irresistible. It is hardly possible to prevent such persons getting into the public service, but those who betray their trust and are found to be guilty of corrupt practices can be so punished as to exert a deterrent effect. If existing laws do not prescribe sufficiently severe penalties for this class of crime they should be made stronger and more drastic. There should also be created a public sentiment against ever allowing a man who had been dishonest and corrupt in the public service to again enter that service. President Roosevelt was not at all extravagant in characterizing dishonesty in public life as the worst crime that can be committed against this nation and the wide prevalence of this crime is an alarming fact that ought to command the most serious consideration of the American people. Such dishonesty must be made especially odious.

BRITAIN'S FISCAL QUESTION.

Those who thought that Mr. Chamberlain would relinquish his plan for a change in British fiscal policy, after the adverse vote in the House of Commons, were not familiar with the character of the colonial secretary for persistence and determination. No British statesman of today has these qualities more strongly developed and it is safe to say that Mr. Chamberlain will pursue the course he has marked out until the people of the United Kingdom have had an opportunity to pass upon it, which it is now expected will be given them at the autumn recess of Parliament.

According to the latest advices the cabinet is now being held together through the influence of the king, who is very anxious that the Irish land bill shall be passed. But for this it appears probable that the division in the ministry in regard to the fiscal question would cause a breakup. The liberals stand together practically without an exception in entire opposition to Mr. Chamberlain's ideas and the ministry's policy of an open mind. In a public address a few days ago the former liberal leader, Lord Rosebery, ridiculed the position of the colonial secretary and other prominent members of the liberal party are actively exerting themselves in opposition to Mr. Chamberlain. Yet he appears to be making some progress, it being stated that he has succeeded in capturing the political machine in many places, making it necessary for the free trade unionists to start an independent election organization. This pretty conclusively shows that the movement for a change in fiscal policy is getting a stronger hold upon the English people.

The most potent argument of the opponents of Chamberlain is that his policy would make food dearer, but he insists that this is a mere bogey and is quite prepared to argue it out and prove to the working classes that higher wages and other benefits will more than outweigh any possible increase in the prices of bread and meat. He declares that the taxation of these two food products alone will suffice to induce the colonies to make the necessary concessions in their tariffs in favor of British manufactures. The Chamberlain idea is receiving the active support of many manufacturers whose home, colonial and foreign markets have been spoiled by German and American competition, while there is no doubt that the colonies are with him, though there is a division of sentiment in Canada. There is said to be a quite general belief in England that the Chamberlain proposition will ultimately win, but it will not be this year.

While the railroad excursion business is booming, the railroads should not forget that they owe their passengers, whether traveling on regular or tourist tickets, decent accommodations on their trains. There is no good excuse for the overcrowding of passenger coaches, compelling men, women and children to stand in the aisles when they are entitled to seats for which they have paid, yet this condition is common today on roads all around us. If the railroads do not see it to their interest of themselves, some steps should be taken to limit the tickets to the seating capacity of the trains with heavy penalties for disregarding it.

LEGISLATIVE BOODLING.

The latest St. Louis boodle developments are almost as sensational as was the discovery of the $120,000 safety vault deposit for the St. Louis city council combine. "A legislative agent," the name given in Missouri to oil room lobbyists acting for a St. Louis street railway company, is said to have carried $60,000 in a satchel to Jefferson City and an armed guard watched the satchel at the hotel until the boodle could be distributed among the purchasable legislators.

This discovery is by no means unique. An eminent Nebraskan once carried $22,000 of currency in a satchel from Omaha to Lincoln and the contents bought a seat in the United States senate for a man whom the people had never thought of exalting. In the trial of the Pacific Express embezzlement cases it transpired that more than half a million dollars had been abstracted from the express company's treasury and distributed by the accredited legislative agent among purchasable Nebraska lawmakers, or burnt up in the oil rooms and resorts that furnish amusement for sporty lobbyists. How much treasure has been carried to Lincoln by other legislative agents representing the various corporations, exclusive of express companies, is simply a matter of conjecture. That it will run into the hundreds of thousands of dollars is by no means an extravagant estimate.

If an honest grand jury could ever be empanelled at the state capital and a fearless prosecuting attorney were to probe the legislative cancer with which Nebraska has been afflicted, the disclosures would be fully as startling, if not more so, than have been those brought to light through the St. Louis and Jefferson City grand juries, seconded by that terror of boodlers, Prosecuting Attorney Folk. And this reminds us.

Disappointment is expressed in some quarters that the new railroad construction in this country so far this year has not kept up to the record of the same period of a year ago and various reasons are given in explanation. The chief reason, however, is that the cost of construction while existing prices rule, is so much higher than it used to be that the railroads are building only such extensions as are actually needed for the traffic. But when the prices of materials go down the business will also contract and the pressure for improvements slacken.

A St. Louis hotel advertised a special Independence day dinner for which the principal features of the menu included "white fish a la 1776," "tenderloin of beef larded Bunker Hill style," "fresh peaches a la Lafayette," "roast lamb a la Yorktown," "cherry pie" and "Washington pudding." The bill of fare would probably look more familiar to survivors of the revolution if it had a few reminiscent dishes scattered in such as "Valley Forge gruel," "Continental currency sauce," and "Count de Grasse salad" washed down with a chaser of "eau de Delaware."

Nebraska populists and Nebraska democrats continue the farce of apportioning the representation in their state conventions according to the combined vote of both of them. In neither case therefore does a populist or democratic convention in this state give fair voice to the membership of those parties nor are they likely to be in position to have a representative party organization until they support separate sets of candidates whose vote will show their respective strength separately.

The Columbus Power Canal company has filed an application at the state house for an extension of its water basin territory, but where and how the relocated reservoirs are to connect with the Fremont canal or whether the reconsidered and reconstructed Columbus project is designed to absorb or annex the Fremont project is still a profound mystery.

A school of domestic science is about to be established in Omaha with a cook shop as the cornerstone of the domestic science edifice. The inspiration for this enterprise has doubtless germinated with the time-tried conviction that the short cut to a man's heart is through his stomach.

A New York electrical power construction company has signified its willingness to build and equip the Columbus power canal, but that does not mean that the construction company is ready to furnish the capital needed to build and equip the canal.

The financial exhibit made by Mayor Moores shows that Omaha has done very well for the flood sufferers of Kansas—in fact, much better than the people of Kansas have done for themselves.

Think of Blizzard Past.
Chicago Inter Ocean.

Advice regarding the best method of keeping cool will now be in order. One way is to let the mind dwell calmly on January.

Can't Stop Them.
Baltimore American.

Women of the day are putting no limit to the scope of their possibilities. The lady sandbagger and the lady ambulance surgeon have both arrived, and both, doubtless, will do as good work in their respective specialties as the men.

Varied Uses of the Injunction.
Chicago Chronicle.

An injunction to restrain a man from running away from his wife is the latest legal wrinkle, but as the enjoined individual has loudly welcomed jail in preference to further domestic happiness the experiment is not likely to become popular.

Lest We Forget.
Washington Post.

It is generally admitted now that there will be no anthracite coal strike this summer, but the price will be increased a little each month just to keep the consumers from forgetting that there was a strike last fall.

Not in the Losing Class.
Indianapolis News.

Coincident with the news that the Dutch have taken Holland comes the intelligence that anthracite coal will be higher this winter. Did anyone suppose that Brother Baer and his pious associates were really going to stand a losing on the award of the strike commission?

Good Cause for Madness.
Philadelphia Press.

Latest reports tell of a bad defeat for the Mad Mullah in which he lost 1,000 spearmen and nearly all of his cattle and sheep and 1,000 camels. Ordinarily such a defeat would practically end all chance of further opposition from the Mullah, but he has undergone so many defeats, and has then come up stronger than ever, that it is not safe to make predictions. But with the Abyssinian and British forces both after him it will be amazing if he regains his strength.

An Ideal Salvation Officer.
Philadelphia Record.

Senator Hanna would have made a hustling recruit for the Salvation Army. The army undertakes to put in operation a practical religion—and the senator is nothing if not practical. He has borne a notable part in the management of public affairs for the past ten years, but for the good he has done it may be doubted whether the sum of it would not have been vastly enlarged if he had given the Salvation Army in like degree the benefit of his strenuous labor.

Enjoying the Fat of the Land.
Philadelphia Record.

Admiral Cotton's squadron is evidently in high favor in Europe. The receptions at Kiel and Portsmouth are to be succeeded by a fete at Lisbon, whither the squadron will sail on the invitation of the king of Portugal. There are rumors of a possible junket to the Russian naval fortress of Cronstadt. If the competition among the crowned heads of Europe for the privilege of entertaining the naval representatives of the United States should continue as actively as it has begun some of the young fellows who went out as midshipmen would be veterans before they should see these shores again.

Carelessness and Disaster.
Philadelphia Press.

The explosion in the Hanna coal mine in Wyoming, with a consequent loss of some 200 lives, appears to have been without any excuse. A man entered a condemned and unused entrance to the mine, lighted his lamp where the gas was thick and the explosion followed. It was the business of the mine owners to prevent that entrance from being used, which would have been an easy thing to do. It might have caused a small expenditure of money, but it would have been great economy, to say nothing of the enormous sacrifice of human life. There should be punishment adequate to the circumstances for the managers, whose neglect was responsible for this great explosion.

Exposure of Postal Crookedness.
Harper's Weekly.

Mistaken and short-sighted are those republicans who imagine that the interests of their party and of their party's candidate in 1904 will be damaged by the disclosure of frauds in the Washington city postoffice, and who, consequently, seem inclined to limit the scope of the investigation, lest equally shocking exposures should be made in the postoffice of New York and Chicago and in many branches of the postal service. It is not the resolute unmasking and punishing of official evil-doers that will injure the republican administration, but the growth of a belief that an opposite course is favored in high or influential quarters. If Mr. Roosevelt follows his own upright instincts, the inquiry prosecuted by Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow will be so wide-reaching and drastic that there will be nothing left for congress to investigate when it meets in extra session on November 9.

THE REVISED IOWA IDEA.

Kansas City Star (Ind.): The "Iowa idea" was put to sleep in Des Moines with such conspicuous success that the republican national committee should lay in a large supply of Dr. Allison's brand of political chloroform.

Philadelphia Ledger (ind.): The "Iowa idea" has been officially laid upon the shelf by the republican convention of that state—at least for the present campaign. The only trace of it which Senator Allison has allowed to remain in the platform is a mild acknowledgment that tariff rates may "from time to time be changed to meet the varying conditions of our industries," but he is careful to insert the modification that the changes may be to higher rates as well as to lower.

New York Sun (rep.): It is to be noticed that the republicans of Iowa, while first of all denouncing the trusts for being the seeds and promoters of monopoly, adopted no plank that could in any way disturb the monopoly of the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt as the republican candidate for president. Joined unrebelliously by Governor Cummins, the father of the tariff revision program known as the "Iowa idea," they took the best of care that, so far as they have power, in the next national republican convention there should be no room or ground for competition with Mr. Roosevelt.

Pittsburg Dispatch (ind.): Senator Allison's tariff plank for the Iowa convention is such a production as might have been expected. Like the Hanna plank in Ohio it appeals to both "stand patters" and revisionists. The "shelter to monopoly" clause in the original Iowa idea has been transformed into a declaration that "tariff rates must be equally opposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly." There is a repetition of the avowal that reciprocity is the complement of protection and that the schedules should be changed as conditions require. Duties that are too low should be raised and those that are too high should be lowered. The republican who can find fault with that platform will be hard to please.

Chicago News (ind.): With the action taken by the Iowa republicans in the state convention at Des Moines the policy which the party may be expected to follow next year becomes still more firmly defined. Iowa, like Ohio, "stands pat." In the phrase of Senator Hanna, it will "keep on letting well enough alone." The tariff plank which the delegates adopted contains no hint of radical action on the tariff, either as a general policy or for the specific purpose of protected monopoly. The platform declares for the principle of protection with the qualifying phrase that tariff rates "must be changed from time to time to meet the varying conditions incident to the progress of our industries." Reciprocity is indorsed as "the natural complement of protection" and on the principle that in trade between nations it is mutually advantageous that both sides give and take certain favors. The paragraph relating to trusts calls for proper measures of regulation and supervision to prevent monopoly and promote competition.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

The conviction and sentence to four years at Sing Sing of Lawyer Ammon, the sharper who plucked Five-Hundred-and-Twenty-Per-Cent Miller after Miller plucked a crowd of get-rich-quick dupes, caused a great scattering among the lesser "gold brick" crowd in New York. Most of them have fled to Jersey and nearby seaside resorts. The pluggers argue that when such slick rogues as Miller and Ammon fall out and swear against each other it is time to shake a locality "disgraced by traitorous squealers." More dangerous still is the habit developed by the police of backing a patrol wagon up to their offices and seizing their books. This always creates talk about "high-handed proceedings," but the result is always good. One day it is West Virginia oil or Missouri lead, the next Arizona gold; this time the Golconda was further off, and all the more fascinating for the distance—the African diamond fields. The customary "limited amount" of stock was for sale at $5 a share, and, according to the company's books, many persons had subscribed. The directorate contained high-sounding names of mythical "noblemen," and promoting appliances and devices of the recognized superior kind had been made use of. There were millions in it, but the rude hand of the law clutched it too soon.

These are melancholy days for New York boarding house keepers, for garden truck prices have gone up alarmingly, as a consequence of the long drouth and the succeeding heavy rains. The distressing report from Washington market is that potatoes have increased in price from $1.25 and $1.75 a barrel to $3.50 to $4.50; cabbages, from 5 to 8 and 15 cents a head; peas, from 15 cents to 30 and 40 cents per half peck; lettuce, from three heads for 10 cents to 7 and 8 cents a head; cauliflower, from 10 cents to 40 cents a head. Inconsiderate boarders, who are paying no more, demand just as much at these prices. Think of what this means to the women who must get their support out of boarding houses? Most unkindly has nature been of late to all such.

Not only needlelike in appearance, as are many of the city's skyscrapers, needlelike in actual proportions will be the structure called the Daylight building which William F. Havemeyer has planned to erect on the plot, 26x46 feet, at the northeast corner of New street and Exchange place. It will cost $300,000.

Towering eighteen stories, the building will have its small offices flooded with light from its two open sides. There will not be more than one office on each floor, it is said.

Of French renaissance type of architecture, the entire treatment of the building will be as free and open as possible. There will be two stories under ground. The first story above the curb level will be of granite, with a column portico on the New street side, where the entrance to the building is to be stituated. One of the construction features will be a French mansard roof of copper which will surmount the edifice.

"Tony" Aste, the king of New York bootblacks, attended the Rancho del Paso sale of yearlings at Sheepshead Bay recently and secured the star of the sale. A black colt by Watercress—Inquisitive was knocked down to him for $7,100 after spirited bidding, in which some men of money took part. When Tony landed the prize the auctioneer said: "Mr. Aste, I hope you have another Nasturtium in this horse." It will be remembered that Aste sold this horse for $60,000. Aste is the Napoleon of the shining profession. He formerly manipulated a brush in the Equitable building and now owns an extensive string of "parlors" all over the city. He has over 800 men in his employ, all Italians. He has been in this country only fourteen years, but in that time he has distanced ninety-nine and nine-tenths of the natives in the race for wealth.

People who have made the matter a study, says the Tribune, contend that when the get-rich-quick microbe attacks women it is not easily exterminated or made harmless. The phantom pictures which rise and fall with the click of the ticker fascinate them, and they play the game of chance with the recklessness of veteran gamblers. Hundreds of women give their orders, clandestinely, and the fact that they have an interest in the stock market, that their daily examination of the market reports is prompted by anything beyond a desire to be informed is not known to any one save their brokers. These are good customers for brokers. A sigh over a statement showing a balance on the wrong side, a vow "never to do so any more," or an order given "just to get even" is the usual sequence.

There is another class of women stock gamblers in which the bad loser is largely represented. This class supports bucketshops in the residence parts of the city, like the one which was raided a few days ago. When these women win they are happy, but when fortune frowns on them ahey are "horrid." They want their money back from the bucketshop proprietors. They cry, scold and finally threaten to "tell on the mean things" who took their margins. In order to shield themselves the threat is not often carried into execution, and the bucketshop continues to do business at the old stand, taking money from the women who succumb to the temptations of the tape. It is refreshing to know that once in a while a woman gets so thoroughly angry because of her losses that she does her share toward breaking up the bucketshop business. She would never do such a thing if her speculations were successful—hence all good citizens should rejoice when she loses.

SOLID PROSPERITY.

Remarkable Growth of the Consuming Power of the Country.
Pittsburg Dispatch.

The report of the treasury bureau of statistics upon the foreign trade for the eleven months ending May 31 is an amazing revelation of the growth of the consuming power of the country. Notwithstanding the great increases in productive capacity which have been made by the manufacturers, notwithstanding the titanic efforts of the transportation systems to cope with the demand of freight movement, the manufacturers have imported $66,000,000 worth of material, practically all of which has been absorbed by the American market in addition to the greatly enlarged production of material at home. This is shown by the fact that the exports of manufactures during the period covered revealed only a gain of $2,000,000 over the preceding year.

Compared with 1890 the importations of manufacturers' materials have doubled. They show an increase of $88,000,000 over the year of our highest exports, 1900, and a decrease of $19,000,000 in shipments. Yet within the same time the production of pig iron at home has increased more than 30 per cent, cotton production has been enlarged by 1,000,000 bales and wool by 30,000,000 pounds. It is evident that American production, increased though it has been, has not yet caught up with American consumption. We are our own best customers and at the same time are buying heavily abroad. Prosperity, in view of this statement, seems solidly established.

TALK OF THE STATE PRESS.

Norfolk Press: The enemy's country is getting too pesky close to Nebraska to suit Mr. Bryan.

Chappell Register: Ten Omaha milkmen were fined last week for putting formaldehyde in the milk to keep it from souring. This does not particularly interest people from this part of the state, as few of them drink milk when in Omaha.

Schuyler Free Lance: Some of our state papers are wondering how a man like ex-Governor Savage can suddenly from a poor man become a wealthy land owner out on the Pacific coast. That's easy. Wasn't he governor and didn't he have the pardoning power?

Fremont Tribune: The Bee is right in opposing any plan to invest $10,000 in a state building for the St. Louis fair. Nebraska has appropriated only $35,000, and $10,000 out of that would leave only a drop for an exhibit. Besides, $10,000 would erect only a dinky little building.

Kearney Hub: The land commissioner of Nebraska is getting ready to clear up about 2,000 delinquent school land leases throughout the state. This class of school land holders should be promptly dispossessed, for Nebraska land is becoming too valuable to be permitted to remain in the hands of non-producers.

Blair Pilot: One of the most important offices to be filled this coming year is that of the county assessor. Thousands of dollars' worth of property in Washington county escapes assessment and is owned by people able to pay. People who own but little property pay taxes on all of it at a stiff rate, while people of wealth pay but little taxes on anything except real estate.

Norfolk Press: Norfolk people cannot be blamed if they feel that the members of the State Board of Public Lands and Buildings are opposed to having the Norfolk hospital for insane rebuilt. Although the appropriation for that purpose was made available more than three months ago, there has as yet been no tangible move made by the board toward rebuilding the institution. It is about time the board should hear something drop.

Tekamah Journal: Burt county, in being given the right to name one of the judges of the district court in this district, receives no more recognition than is her due. But she can lay a claim to this recognition on a still higher ground. Her contributions to the bench have always proven their ability and become known as among the best judges of the state. Burt will ask recognition again this year and receive it in the nomination of W. G. Sears.

Norfolk News: There are a number of new laws that went into effect in Nebraska with the first of the month that people should familiarize themselves with, as ignorance excuses no one. One law that may trip up a good many if enforced provides a heavy fine for "any person, firm, association or corporation in this state that shall sell, give or furnish in any way any tobacco in any form whatsoever or any cigarettes or cigarette papers to any minor under 18 years of age."

Ord Journal: The fellows who are continually roaring about what the legislature did or didn't do should get together and compare notes. One paper declares that a law was passed raising the assessment of the state more than double, while another says there was no raise at all. No one can tell just how it will be yet. However, there is one thing sure—the valuation put on the property will be an index of what it is worth; the assessment will be made on a fraction of this.

Springfield Monitor: The bar association of this district met in Omaha Tuesday and named seven candidates for judges of the district court. It was supposed to be a non-partisan meeting, yet only one democrat was named. How this came about the Monitor is unable to say. It surely seems that the democrats have plenty of good available timber for judges in the party and they should have been given at least three candidates. Some forty attorneys, however, bolted the meeting, but as to their politics we are unable to say. The conventions will have the nominating of candidates, and it remains to be seen whether the choice of the bar will be indorsed. But as about the same outfit runs the bar association as manipulated the bar association meeting, we are liable to have the same candidates.

Tilden Citizen: While the state law of Nebraska does not explicitly prohibit the playing of base ball on Sunday, the supreme court has twice decided that the game is included in "sports," and consequently that all engaging in the game on the Sabbath are guilty of violation of the law. Without desiring to enter into a controversy on the subject the Citizen respectfully submits to church-goers that, while a violation of the Sunday law is a misdemeanor punishable by fine, perjury to avoid the paying of taxes is a felony punishable by a term in the penitentiary. Christ demonstrates both by precept and example, that so-called Sabbath breakers are not always guilty of an infraction of the divine law, but Ananias and Sapphira were struck dead for merely lying—and they were not under oath either when the offense was committed. If Sunday base ball players are to be condemned from Tilden pulpits, let the greater offender also get his deserved denunciation from the same source. Tote fair, reverend preachers.

St. Paul Republican: The Republican cheerfully confesses that it is somewhat dense in affairs political. We fail to comprehend many things that are taken for granted by the old stagers. We do not understand why an endorsement from the Lancaster county convention should sign, seal and deliver the republican nomination for supreme judge to a certain candidate three months in advance of the state convention with any more authority than the resolution of commendation for President Roosevelt by the state central committee should bind that body to similar action. We yield to no one in our admiration for Mr. Roosevelt and we have no doubt that his administration will be endorsed with unanimity and enthusiasm. We have no protest to offer against Lancaster county's choice for supreme judge, who is doubtless a capable and upright man. But we maintain that there are certain prerogatives which of right belong to the state convention and should under no circumstances be assigned to subdivisions of the party. For Lancaster county to express her choice is all well and good. For Lancaster county papers to declare that such expression decides beyond question the action of the state convention is, to say the least, somewhat startling.

CLEVELAND'S NOMINATION.

Prophecy of Congressman Grosvenor Tested in the Light of History.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Congressman Grosvenor says that Cleveland will be nominated in 1904, but of course he does not say he will be elected. The chances are, however, that the republican arithmetic man is mistaken about the nomination. Grosvenor made something of a reputation for second sight in 1896 by predicting, early in that year, that McKinley would have a large majority in the national convention in St. Louis. He even figured out, with a rather close approach to precision, the lead that McKinley would get. On the strength of that forecast, the Ohio man built up something of a name for clairvoyance.

But Grosvenor is undoubtedly astray in his prophecy that the democrats will put up Cleveland next year. The democratic party has done many insane things in its long career. But it is not going to commit any such act of folly next year as the nomination of Cleveland would be. The talk about the nomination, it will be noticed, has almost subsided. A few republican papers, for selfish reasons, keep up the mention of the ex-president in connection with the nomination, but the number of democratic papers which say anything about him is very small. There are reasons why the republicans talk about Cleveland. He would be an exceedingly easy man to beat, and they know it.

Cleveland's candidacy, in fact, would injure the party for a much longer time than during the canvass of 1904. A party which would proclaim, as the democracy would do if it should nominate him, that it had only one man in its ranks fit for the presidency, would furnish a very good reason for its own extinction. There would be no credit for anybody to belong to such a party. Men of self-respect would make haste to get out of it. Jefferson was a bigger man than Cleveland, but the democrats, after electing him twice, took up somebody else. Jackson was a pretty large personage, too, yet his party showed that it was not restricted to him, and when he served out his second term it hit upon somebody else for the presidency. If the democrtic party of today is so impoverished that it has only one person among its 5,000,000 voters whom it dares name for the presidency the time has come when it ought to be sent to the potter's field. Cleveland's nomination in 1904 would give it a big push in that direction.

LAUGHING REMARKS.

"Didn't you advertise all the comforts of home?" asked the summer boarder.

"Certainly," answered Farmer Corntossel, "but then you know some homes ain't so powerful comfortable."—Washington Star.

"Alas!" moaned the poet, "I put my most soulful thoughts on paper, by my messages fall before the eyes of the unthinking canaille. They laugh at everything I write."

"Alas!" moaned the humorous poet, "I wish I had your luck!"—Judge.

"My husband doesn't gamble now, as he used to."

"Reformed, has he?"

"Yes; he doesn't go to the race track at all any more. His worst dissipation now is swimming, I think. At any rate he says he only goes to the pool rooms."—Philadelphia Press.

"No," said Jackson Trays, "I never make any money at poker."

"Nonsense! Why, only the other night you left the club with at least $100 worth of winnings in your pocket."

"Well, but my wife got up next morning before I did."—Detroit Free Press.

"Aren't you afraid that retribution will one day overtake you for all these broken promises?"

"No," answered Senator Sorghum, "people would rather be disappointed now and then than do business with a man who won't even promise."—Washington Star.

"Didn't they start at once on their wedding journey?"

"No. There was a mistake about the railway tickets."

"What sort of a mistake?"

"Why, it seems that her father didn't understand that the bridegroom expected him to pay for them."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

She—Of course he bored me awfully, but I don't think I showed it. Every time I yawned I just hid it with my hand.

He (trying to be gallant)—Really, I don't see how a hand so small could—er—hide—er—that is—beastly weather we're having, isn't it?"—Philadelphia Press.

BRANCHES OF THE SEAS.

William Hale in Outing.

Luff an' reef my bloomin' lan'sman,
Here's a shot acrost your bows,
Whilst I stan's an' tells ye civil
O' the properest things in scows.

Ye may jaw, ye loony lubber,
'Bout your bronze yachts trig an' tight,
An' your little tomfool raters
As what give a chump delight.

But heave to, my poor lan'lubber!
It's God's truth, 'twixt you an' me,
Ye knows nothin' about vessels,
An' still less about the sea.

Take your very stiffest sea-bo'ts
That blue water ever finned.
They ain't in it with a dory
In a living gale o' wind;

An' the gamest, narviest hosses
That is raised upon the land
Can't compare with untamed dories
Full o' mettle, sarse an' sand.

Honest, when it comes to business,
An' the combers 'round ye flow,
There ain't nothin' like a dory,
Ridin' out a 'tarnal blow.

If so be ye pulls to wind'ard
With a blizzard 'gin your back,
An' a hundred thousan' hell dogs
Frothin', growlin' in your track,

It's the dev'lish, duckin' dory
Buried in the flyin' foam
As what fills a man with ginger,
An' what makes him feel to home.

So the properest bo't, you lubber—
If ye're pleased, or if ye ain't—
Is the one that saves a sinner
From becommin' of a saint.

An' I 'lows the ablest critter
In a screechin', slewin' breeze
Is the bouncin', duckin' dory,
Tricky broncho of the seas!