

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.: George B. Teschek, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily Bee printed during the month of March, 1904, was as follows:

Net total sales, 919,887. Net average sales, 29,672.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of April, 1904. (Seal) M. E. HUNTER, Notary Public.

Johnny Maher's typewriter must be suffering from a stroke of temporary paralysis.

That grand jury is less than a month off, and then we shall see what we shall see.

The fate of Major Dennis of the Blaino Grain company, shows that caution is better than remorse.

Corvans make ideal allies. They not only submit to all Japan demands, but insist that they like it.

In their reports regarding the loss of the Petropavlovsk the war correspondents at Port Arthur show what they could do if given half a chance.

Omaha can better afford to be in darkness for a few days than to allow its ordinances to be defiantly disregarded for a few years longer by the electric light monopoly.

Perhaps if the abutting property owners will first put their sidewalks in good repair the city authorities may be spurred on to fix up the roadway pavements a little more promptly.

South Omaha policemen are, in arms because they have to pay fare on the street cars while Omaha policemen get free rides. This is another powerful argument in favor of annexation.

Unengaged war correspondents should move to Washington, where the Daughters of the American Revolution are in session. The press censorship will probably be as rigid as that in the Orient.

The monotony of Russian reverses on the sea is relieved every few days by the story of a Japanese failure on land, but the land stories have so far lacked the sensational features of the sea wars.

Colorado would extend a more cordial welcome to the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor if it were sure the members brought with them a solution of the mine strike problem.

As a proof of the copybook axiom, that "evil communication corrupts good manners," it may be mentioned that the clerk of the court of criminal correction at St. Louis has been arrested for grand larceny.

Numerous accidents to the warships of the leading navies show that while machinery has reached a high degree of efficiency the human equation must still be considered in the operation of ships and guns.

One of the surprises of the present democratic struggle is that David Bennett Hill has at last adopted a decisive adjective which may be incorporated into his rather ambiguous statement: "I am a democrat."

The local popocratic organ is willing to admit that Omaha is not the wickedest city in the world, but it still sticks to it that all its municipal officers who were elected as republicans are as bad as they could be. If they were only democrats or populists they would be paragons of virtue.

It did not take Iowa miners and operators long to decide that a compromise is better than a strike and the lesson was so strongly impressed upon both sides that each was willing to make an agreement for two years—the first biennial agreement in the history of the district.

One can but wonder why such a strong effort is made to resuscitate a man who attempts to commit suicide while under sentence of death. It would save the state and the officers an unpleasant duty, while death is just as much a consequence of the crime as the legal execution would be.

THE "USURPATION" CHARGE.

The democrats in congress have brought the charge of usurpation against President Roosevelt and this is very likely to be more or less dwelt upon in the coming campaign. It is a charge which republicans will have no difficulty in refuting, for as was recently said by a distinguished republican senator, whatever else the president has demonstrated—and he has demonstrated many good qualities—he has demonstrated, above all else, his unflinching devotion to law.

The democrats criticize the president's action in the anthracite coal strike as a usurpation of power, but this is not the view of intelligent public opinion. On the contrary this opinion is that the course of Mr. Roosevelt was most wise and was fully justified by the result. There was a situation of great gravity and danger. It was with the utmost difficulty that peace and order was preserved in the anthracite coal region. Not only were the striking miners and their families suffering, but hundreds of thousands of people throughout the country were experiencing hardship from the reduced supply and the high price of coal. In these circumstances, so full of peril, the president was appealed to and brought about the arbitration that settled the conflict. In this he committed no usurpation, for he plainly informed the representatives of the operators and the miners that he had no power as president. What he proposed was not in his character as the chief executive of the nation, but as a citizen who realized the peril and believed it to be his duty to endeavor to avert it. It was averted, to the great gratification of the entire American people. Had it not been, as was said by Senator Spooner in a recent speech, "there would have been millions of socialists made in a week and mobs, made up of men whose wives and families were dying of cold and exposure, would have thronged the streets of our cities and torn down buildings to burn them for fuel."

The pension ruling, which prescribes that 62 years of age should be regarded hereafter as prima facie evidence of partial disability on the part of a civil war veteran who applied for a pension, has also been attacked by the opponents of the administration as a usurpation of executive authority. In this they have been confounded by the fact that in this matter democratic precedent was followed. It was the commissioner of pensions under the last Cleveland administration who made an order fixing an age at which a minimum or a maximum of disability in any applicant for a pension could be assumed without formal legal proof. That order of Commissioner Loehren in 1893 established 75 years as a maximum and 65 years as a minimum of disability in applicants. The reason for its modification after eleven years is that it was found to work unjustly. In reference to the new order Secretary Hitchcock has explained that it "merely lays down a convenient ruling of decision and presumption of fact," and that its only aim is to secure uniformity and expedition in decisions.

Such pitiable attempts as these to discredit the administration serve to show the destitution of the democratic party in issues and the lamentable decline in character of that once powerful political organization.

WHY IT IS RIDICULOUS.

Exception is taken by two Sarpy county newspapers to the following comment made by The Bee relative to the action of the republican convention of Sarpy county:

Sarpy county republicans have made themselves supremely ridiculous by endorsing as their choice for representative in congress a man whom they would not think of choosing to represent them in the legislature, or for that matter in the Papillon town council.

"From the tone of the above editorial," declares the Papillon Times, "it would seem to the astute politicians of Omaha that it is ridiculous for anyone outside of Omaha to aspire to an office," and the question is asked, "When did Omaha get a corner on the brains of the Second District? Is it impossible for a man simply because he lives outside of the corporate limits to have any sense?"

There are none so blind as those who will not see. Nobody in Omaha is foolish enough to assume that all the brains of the Second District must be located within its corporate limits. There are over 18,500 republican voters in the Second congressional district of which not more than 800 are in Sarpy county, while Omaha alone musters 11,000 republican voters. All things being equal, it would be but natural that the representative from the Second District should be identified with the 11,000 rather than with the 800. Yet Sarpy and Washington counties are not barred from presenting candidates providing they are known to be qualified to fill the position. Omaha republicans had within their ranks brainy and worthy men when they instructed their delegation to support Lorenzo Crouse, a resident of Washington county, for governor, and in the selection of district judge they have regularly conceded representation on the bench to the outside counties in the judicial district in which they have positive predominance.

If the candidate whom Sarpy county proposes to present to the congressional convention had ever occupied any public position outside of the postmaster's office of the village of Gretna the action might not seem supremely ridiculous, but it is an open secret that the endorsement is not made in good faith or with any expectation that it will result in anything except to sidetrack Sarpy county's votes or make them an article of barter. There would have been just as much consistency and propriety in presenting the Gretna candidate to the state convention for nomination as attorney general or as superintendent of public instruction, although he never was inside a law office except as client

or Inside a school house except as a pupil.

Sarpy county republicans, and republicans in other parts as well, should endeavor to raise the standard of public office instead of to lower it. Because every crossroads politician imagines himself fit to be judge, congressman or senator is no reason why the republican rank and file should deman the party by encouraging such aspirations.

CANADA MUST WAIT.

The republicans of Massachusetts are friendly to the principle of reciprocity, as shown in the platform adopted a few days ago, but they are not eager to apply the principle to trade with Canada, as was also shown in the action of their state convention. A resolution was submitted urging reciprocity with Canada and that early action be taken to bring it about. This was earnestly advocated by its author and opposed with equal earnestness by Senator Lodge, with the result that it was rejected by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Lodge pointed out the one-sided character of the reciprocity treaty with Canada some years ago and said he did not believe that the condition of New England industries is so perilous that New England and Massachusetts want to put the United States in a false position before any other country.

The action of the Bay state republican convention would seem to show that the sentiment in that section for reciprocity with the Dominion is by no means so strong as it has been represented to be. The resolution adopted declares: "Reciprocity with Canada is a mere phrase until the concessions offered on one side and demanded on the other are stated in detail. Those who demand reciprocity with Canada should furnish details if they desire action, always remembering that no trade can be a good trade unless both parties are benefited thereby." Canadians who are hoping for reciprocity will find nothing encouraging in this, which it is safe to say expresses the judgment of a large majority of the American people who are interested in the question.

FOR PEAC AND AMITY.

That was a very important statement which was made by Chancellor von Buelow at the opening of the German Reichstag last week, defining the foreign policy of the empire. There has been some anxiety respecting the position of Germany in regard to affairs in the far east as well as conditions in Europe, particularly the relations between England and France, which have been rendered more friendly by the recent treaty relating to certain colonial matters of the two countries that had long exerted a more or less disturbing influence. It has been thought that this Anglo-French arrangement might cause some resentment at Berlin, but it appears from what was said by the German chancellor that there is no such feeling. On the contrary the improvement of the relations between France and England is viewed by the German government as a matter for congratulation, since it makes for peace, the preservation of which, said the chancellor, is of all things what the government has most closely at heart.

Equally reassuring was his statement regarding the far eastern conflict. Germany has no desire to acquire more Chinese territory than she now controls and the government has from the first exerted itself to restrict the war to the original combatants and especially to maintain the territorial integrity of the Chinese empire. Whether or not the note of Secretary Hay was suggested from Berlin, as has been said, there is no longer any doubt that the German government is in full accord with the position of the United States as expressed in that note and this fact is exceedingly gratifying. With Germany committed to a policy which looks to the preservation of European peace and favorable to the maintenance of Chinese territorial integrity there is very good reason for a feeling of confidence that the area of the far eastern war will not be extended and that it will be confined to Russia and Japan.

Comptroller Lobeck and Building Inspector Withnell have issued another manifesto, in which they declare that they are saving money for the taxpayers by overriding the paving specifications of the city engineer and ignoring the opinion of the city attorney and orders of the council. This may be true, but the question is whether they have a right to be a law unto themselves, even if a saving is effected in the price of paving, and, furthermore, whether there is really any saving effected for the taxpayers by cheaper pavement unless it is as durable as the dearer pavement.

The chiefs of the Fontanelle tribe want it understood that the club was organized expressly for harmonizing the party, but their professions are flatly contradicted by the factional spirit manifested from the outset. Otherwise, why were all the governors selected when they instructed their delegation to support Lorenzo Crouse, a resident of Washington county, for governor, and in the selection of district judge they have regularly conceded representation on the bench to the outside counties in the judicial district in which they have positive predominance.

While the dominant majority of the Board of Public Works are trying to explain away their arbitrary course in the matter of paving contracts they maintain discreet silence with regard to their inexcusable interference with the city electrician for the special benefit and protection of the electric light company and the perpetuation of the wooden pole nuisance in the very heart of the city.

The momentous problem which Superintendent Davidson is called upon to solve at the very outset of his career in Omaha is whether the sweet girl graduates of the High school shall all wear high-heeled gaiters, lily white gowns and

bicycle wheel hats when they appear on the stage in front of a mountain of beribboned bouquets.

Porto Rico wants reciprocity with Spain to enlarge its coffee market, while the rest of the United States feels as if it would be willing to buy coffee raised on American soil. Would not intelligent advertising of the American berry in this country be better for the Porto Rican coffee trade than reciprocity with Spain?

The Family Limit.

Chicago Tribune. It is Prof. E. Benjamin Andrews' opinion that shortly after the war, when the ten children. Presumably it is his idea that the population problem can be worked out more easily in decimals.

Another Fall for T. Jeff.

Washington Post. A bust of Thomas Jefferson at St. Louis was destroyed by high winds. After listening to the campaign orators for a dozen years one would think that Thomas Jefferson would be immune from attacks of high or hot winds.

An Expanding Institution.

Philadelphia Press. The rural free delivery service is rapidly spreading over the country. Up to February 1 there were 2,800 routes in operation and several hundred more had been favorably reported upon. There were 5,217 petitions on hand asking for the establishment of other routes. This branch of the postal service has already become one of its most important features, and is helping greatly to make rural life more comfortable.

Mr Henry Speaks Again.

Louisville Courier-Journal. Our impression is that the democratic nominee will come from somewhere east of the Mississippi. He will be a man of high character and good antecedents, and that he will win the election. The upper and nether millstones of Cleveland and Bryan, which have been grinding democratic interests to powder, will be rolled away. The party will be united on a sound platform and candidate who are hopeless cranks or pseudo-republicans can reject.

Cool-headed Heroism.

Philadelphia Record. One thing stands out clear: After the horrible blizzard or accident, on the battleship Missouri, quick as a flash came the instant effort to do the thing needed to be done for repair or remedy. There was no wait for orders. The seamen were as swift as the officers, and even more heroic. In the face of actual peril to match cool-headed heroism, quick as a flash came the instant effort to do the thing needed to be done for repair or remedy. There was no wait for orders. The seamen were as swift as the officers, and even more heroic.

Carnegie's Heroes of Peace.

Chicago Record-Herald. Mr. Carnegie, having no liking for war, is the more enthusiastic over the heroes of peace, to whom he now dedicates his fund of \$500,000, saying that it will apply whenever human life is saved. He refers to the cases of doctors and nurses who volunteer their service during epidemics, to the acts of railroad employees. Examples might be multiplied indefinitely, and fortunately their number does not depend upon any fund. But the fund has a value far beyond the \$500,000 of which it is composed for the effect it will have on the idea of heroism.

Gurley's Expanding Ambitions.

Omaha Correspondence St. Louis Republic. Mr. Gurley's friends are sorely disappointed at his failure to get the district attorneyship, but they are consoling themselves with the thought that his defeat may be the means of sending him to congress, where, they declare, his abilities would make him a conspicuous figure.

Mr. Gurley is an orator of great eloquence, as well as a lawyer of fine attainments, and has long aspired to represent the Second Nebraska district in congress. Some of his friends wish him to come out as a candidate for Mr. Dietrich's seat in the senate, and he may be persuaded to do so, though most of them are in favor of his making the fight for re-election in his own district for the senatorship later. It is now practically a foregone conclusion that he will stand for the congressional nomination, and if he does it is generally conceded that he will get it.

He will be bitterly opposed by Mr. Rosewater and the machine faction of the republican party in his fight for the nomination, and possibly they will carry their opposition to the polls if he should be nominated. In that event, the result cannot be foreseen with accuracy, though Mr. Gurley's friends declare that he could be elected despite the opposition of Mr. Rosewater and his friends.

SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER.

Importance of the Decision of the Supreme Court. Philadelphia Ledger. The decision of the supreme court concerning "second-class matter" is simply an affirmation of the reasonable view that the law means what they say, and that a loose interpretation, though long maintained, establishes no contrary presumption. A dissenting opinion suggests that the practice of the Postoffice department in admitting books as periodicals has proceeded from a different ruling in the absence of appropriate legislation. This might be true if the original practice were in accordance with the plain intent of the law. It is particularly important at this time to insist that the departments are in accord with legislative powers. But when congress enacted that periodicals should be carried in the mails at one rate of postage and books at another rate, the error of carrying books at the rate prescribed for periodicals was one which required no legislation to correct it, and an executive order, to be corrected by executive act.

Congress might direct that books and periodicals be carried at the same rate, but it did not. It provided that newspapers and periodicals should be carried at the unrestricted rate of one cent a pound, while books and all other printed matter should pay 1 cent for two ounces. The distinction was clear until some publishers conceived the idea that by issuing books at stated intervals and numbering them they could get the advantage of the lower rate. This idea was at first admitted; but it led to such abuse and to such an inordinate charge upon the postal service that congress was appealed to for relief, but in vain. At length the postmaster general found courage to make the obvious ruling that a book was a book and not a periodical, and this is what the supreme court has sustained.

There are other abuses of classification that may require legislation for their correction, but a natural interpretation of the statutes, having been sustained in one case, will presumably be sustained in others, and a very large benefit may thus be avoided without injustice or inequality. Whether the present rates of book postage are excessive is another question which belongs to congress and not to the executive.

ARMY GOSSIP IN WASHINGTON.

Items of Interest Gleaned from the Army and Navy Register.

The quartermaster general has adopted for the army a new type of shoe, a great improvement on the article hitherto issued to the service. There are three varieties of the shoes, one of stuffed russet leather for marching purposes, one of black leather to be known as a garrison shoe and the third identical in design of russet leather. The marching shoe is of the hiker style, fitted with a bellows tongue, double soles and high box toe. The garrison shoe is of blucher style with a box toe and is made in all commercial sizes. The new shoe will contribute to the comfort of the wearer and will present a neater appearance than the old shoe, which was made on what is known as the army last, awkward in shape with a square toe without a cap and impossible to keep in shape.

On April 19 examinations will begin in all parts of the country under the auspices of the Civil Service Commission for candidates, senatorial and congressional, for admission to the Naval Academy as midshipmen. It is expected that about 400 candidates will present themselves.

There will be before the examining board in Washington three classes of candidates for appointment as assistant surgeon in the army. There are twenty vacancies and there will be one more on April 26 on the retirement under operation of law of Colonel T. E. Wilcox, on duty at Vancouver Barracks, chief surgeon of the Department of the Columbia. It is hoped that these twenty-one vacancies will be filled from among the candidates, of whom there are forty to be examined in Washington and a few more in San Francisco. The board to meet in San Francisco will convene on May 2. The board to meet in Washington will convene on April 19, May 2 and June 20. The first two sessions in Washington will be devoted to the examination of classes of twenty each and it is expected that the same number of candidates will present themselves for the examination of June 20.

The new infantry drill regulations of the army will probably not be ready for issue in the service for two or three months. The remains much work to be done in the final revision of the text and there are illustrations to provide. Suggestions continue to be received by the special committee of the general staff engaged on this work and possibly additional information will come from West Point, where the cadet corps is being drilled according to the new system.

The general order relating to the examination of army officers preliminary to promotion will be issued to the service in the form of a circular. The order was recently referred to the third division of the general staff for final revision and on the suggestion, it is understood, of Colonel A. L. Wagner a change was made in the provisions of the order so as to add the subject of military hygiene to the studies in which the officer will be examined and will be required to demonstrate his knowledge before he is reported as qualified for advancement. The experience of the army, regular and volunteer, during the Spanish war at home and abroad showed the importance of an officer's familiarity with the subject and it is now placed among those matters which are deemed essential in the professional acquirement of the officer in order to gain advancement in rank.

There will be important changes in army regulations on the suggestion of the quartermaster general of the army, who has pointed out the defective provision of paragraph 325 and 326 in reference to fuel for bakers. The provision for fuel for bakers' soldiers' bread is found in cases to be inadequate, as demonstrated by communications received at the quartermaster general's office. The quartermaster has accordingly recommended that these items be annulled and that suitable provision be made in the table of fuel allowance in paragraph 119 to authorize a regular and uniform issue to all post bakers by the quartermaster's department and that it be fixed by each post a certain quantity of fuel as the quartermaster of the post may certify to be necessary and approved by the post commander.

The paymaster general of the army is determined that every resource of the War Department will be employed to discourage the duration of the accounts. About a year ago the government amended the army regulations and issued special instructions which were intended to prevent this practice which at the time seemed to be on the increase. It is now found that the situation is not very much improved. There are no less than seven officers now under trial in this country and the Philippines in which cases the charges include the offense of duplication of pay accounts and recently there have been a number of such cases brought to the attention of the president, resulting in the dismissal of army officers who were guilty of the same infraction. If the influence of the army paymasters counts for anything in Washington, officers who caused so much trouble in this respect will obtain no lenient disposition of their cases where culpability is established.

FARMING EAST AND WEST.

Former Locality Resents the Installation of Linnæus. Boston Transcript. An Iowa farmer who went "out west" from Maine many years ago and has returned a well-to-do man, writes to the Springfield Republican that the New England farmer would have more "cash money" if he would labor on his land at least one-third of each twenty-four hours nine months in the year, and during the other three months "fit up" the straw wood for the coming year. We hardly think this implication of laziness on the part of the New England farmer is merited, or that it accounts for a smaller measure of general prosperity than he formerly enjoyed. The Iowa man says the New England farmer can make more dollars from an acre of corn than can be made in his state, but out there they make up the difference by having more acres. But if it requires more labor to plough the land and to raise the crop for that one acre here than it does for ten acres in Iowa, this comparison has little weight and in the majority of cases that would not be an exaggerated difference. The farms of this section are not adapted to the use of machinery as they are in the west. The mowing machine, the tedder, the horse rake and the loader can be used in the hayfield here, but the employment of the reaper is not general, and for the reason that too much labor is involved in preparing the ground for large grain crops. The gangplows and sulky cultivators which make farming on free prairie land almost a pastime cannot be operated here, except in exceptional cases, and where they are there is rarely any call for an expenditure of sympathy. Our agriculturists are to a considerable extent inevitably held back to old methods and the scarcity of help makes such methods even more uncertain than they were in the old days. It might not be wise of the mark to charge the New England farmer with lack of enterprise or an absence of advanced ideas concerning his business, but to insist that he does not work hard enough is an indictment which we do not believe well placed.

ROMA BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure IT IS A MATTER OF HEALTH

HARRY LINDSAY.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Kimball Observer: The services Harry Lindsay has rendered the republican cause in the state deserve substantial recognition, and this paper would be pleased to see him appointed clerk of the supreme court.

Kearney Hub: The republican newspapers of the state are talking right out pluck on the subject of the supreme court clerkship of Harry Lindsay in the naming of a new clerk of that body, and they are all for him with a hurrah.

Gering Courier: If it isn't too late when this reaches Judges Sedgwick and Barnes, we want to record our vote in favor of Chairman H. C. Lindsay for the clerkship of the supreme court. Lindsay deserves it, and more, for his capable work at the head of the republican state committee.

Syracuse Journal: If the two republican supreme judges do not anticipate the wish of the party and appoint Harry Lindsay clerk of the supreme court before the date set for the election, it is a pity that it is not a good plan for that body to endorse his candidacy and request his appointment by the judges?

North Platte Tribune: The republican papers of the state seem to be a unit in asking that Harry Lindsay be appointed clerk of the supreme court. To say nothing about his fitness for the place, the party owes Mr. Lindsay this recognition for his excellent work as chairman of the state central committee.

Crete Vidette-Herald: Inasmuch as Judge Sedgwick and Barnes have a "favorite son" of the supreme court clerkship, how nice it would be for them to write on Chairman Lindsay, and thus reward a very deserving man, besides aligning themselves with a great majority of the party throughout the state.

Loup Valley Queen: It appears to us there has been strife enough in the republican ranks of late. Lindsay, who is the two republican supreme court judges causing more by "hanging fire" on the appointment of a supreme court clerk. Every obstacle should be pushed aside, and every prejudice and partiality dropped, and Harry Lindsay named for the place. To say nothing about his fitness for the place, the party owes Mr. Lindsay this recognition for his excellent work as chairman of the state central committee.

Geneva Signal: It would gratify Nebraska republicans if the supreme court judges would agree on Harry Lindsay for clerk of that court. The republicans of the state don't know much about the personal reasons the judges have for each having a friend as first choice, or why the place should go to some personal friend at all. They do know all about Harry Lindsay, and they are for Lindsay. Of course the judges should select a competent man for this important place, but if Harry Lindsay isn't a competent executive officer we'd like to have one pointed out.

Sidney Telegraph: Harry Lindsay, chairman of the republican state committee, is being warmly supported by his host of friends throughout the state, as a fit person to be selected as clerk of the supreme court. Mr. Lindsay is not a republican for revenue only, but believes in the principles of the party and is not afraid to advocate them. As state chairman he has fulfilled his trust with marked ability and faithfulness, and these services, with those of many other years in which he has borne aloft the banners of the party, entitle him to more than huzzas as his hire. The Telegraph believes that it is but just and right that Harry Lindsay be made clerk of the supreme court.

Teunesh Chieftain: The republican judges of the supreme court will make a very serious mistake if they fail to embrace the present opportunity to appoint Harry Lindsay to the court clerkship. Through the misrepresentation of Senator Millard the appointment of the United States district attorney was denied to Mr. Lindsay. The party will settle with Mr. Millard later, but Lindsay ought to be taken care of immediately. By all the rules of political ethics he has earned, a dozen times over, any honor within the gift of the republicans of this state. The only suitable position now in sight for him is clerk of the supreme court, to which he can be appointed if Judges Sedgwick and Barnes will get together. They owe it to the party to appoint Lindsay and any other choice will meet with a storm of protest.

Right in the Sandwagon.

Baltimore American. Good crops are promised in the great agricultural regions of the Mississippi and Missouri valleys, which means a republican year. The seasons when crops are bad something invariably gets "the matter with Kansas," but Iowa and Nebraska cannot be dragged out of line by any chain of circumstances, yet discovered.

"I suppose," said Miss Bitter, with the suspicion of a sneer, "you prefer the male species but in on me I can swear and relieve my feelings."—Philadelphia Press.

"Wealth," said the putative young plutocrat, "is not worth striving for." "How do you know?" fiercely demanded the proletarian. "You don't have to strive for yours!"

"That only shows, gentlemen," he rejoined sadly, "that you don't know how lucrantly the governor loosens up."—Chicago Tribune.

"I see they're advertising a new breakfast food," said the passenger. "That sort of food is the stranger who shared his seat. 'I'll have to look it up.' 'Send of these things!'"

"Oh, no, but it's a very good thing," said the man. "I'm a theatrical manager."—Philadelphia Press.

"But you didn't win the case," protested the client, "so why should I pay you such a fee?" "Why, you got some experience in the annals of litigation, didn't you?" asked the lawyer. "And men have to pay for experience, don't they?"—Chicago Post.

North—You never seem to be impatient when somebody recommends something for your color. "I'll have to look it up." "Send of these things!"

With pad and pencil she has planned the little garden out. "What where the magnonetta will go and where the roses will be planted, and what sort of border we must have, and when the flowers will be in bloom until it's time to pick chrysanthemums." * * * As for me I'd like to ask her if I may—and yet I do not dare. "I've naught to do but just agree."

O'er catalogues we pore each night, selecting what we feel. "Will you grow the best and what the neighbor's children will not steal?" And every morning out we go into the old back yard.

To choose a spot where digging soil would be so useful. "For Doris' sake—bleeder her heart! A fee!" She knows that I will do my part.

But there's a thought that worries me through all these preparations, 'tis for raising blooms and having them from youthful depositions; I'd like to ask her if I may—and yet I do not dare. "Plant something that is good to eat out in our garden fair." Will she permit me an extra spot for raising onions? I fear not.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor off and on, for twenty years. I know it will do all that is claimed for it, and even more."—Rev. P. C. HUNT, Houston, Texas.

Makes the hair grow because it is a hair-food. It feeds the hair and the hair grows, that's all there is to it. It stops falling of the hair, also, and keeps the scalp clean and healthy. And it always restores color to gray hair, always, all the rich, healthy color of early life.