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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this ist day of May, 1905. (Seal) M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN. Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. It is better than a daily letter from home. Address will be changed as often as requested.

All quiet now at the Kearney normal school-at least so far as external ap-

The next cross continent automobile races will do well to pick some other season of the year.

The Omaha ball players are neither the leaders nor the tall-enders. It should be remembered, however, that the game is young yet.

The father of the curfew law takes issue with the police chiefs in national convention because the latter refuse to be its step-father.

The trade excursion as conducted by the Omaha Commercial club is establishing its right to rank near the top as a business booster.

Now that British admirals have begun talking of probable war, Great Britain an assemblage of postmasters in Washneed have little fear, for the British lion lington city and an address was made is happiest when it growls.

Secretary of War Taft has not had any preliminary training as a railway employe, but he has some pretty sound

A few months ago Philadelphia people were praying for Mayor Weaver to listen to the popular voice. They ought now all to be thoroughly convinced of the

efficacy of prayer. Before Texas goes into the business of promoting Japanese colonization it can learn something to its advantage by getting a line on conditions at the Jap colony in South Omaha

The advance agent of Jim Hill's Great Northern extension has reached Omaha by automobile. But if his route has any significance it is to be noted that he came by way of Ashland.

Colonel Bryan wants it understood that he paid but \$50 for that calf. The \$500 story was unkind, since Nebraska assessors are paying closer attention to their work than in former years.

The stock raisers are lifting their voices that America should extend its meat trade abroad. It may be that General Kasson's reciprocity treaties were only premature, not unwise.

The schism of the Maccabees in Nebraska has reached the injunction stage. Plainly the old line insurance companies are not to be allowed a monopoly of litigation as against the fraterns

The Chicago strike is said to have caused a reduction in the price of bituminous coal in that city. This is the first time on record that the heat of battle has had such an effect upon fuel.

Wireless telegraphy has been again vindicated. Were it not for the wireless messages people might have to wait until the international yacht race was won or lost to find out which boat has captured the prize.

Governor Magoon cables from Panama that his administration there starts out with "everything auspicious." It will not be Mr. Magoon's fault, either, if the auspicious circumstances do not continue as long as does his term of

One improvement club has been found which is perfectly satisfied with the territory allotted to it by the proposed new ward division of the city. It will be well, nonetheless, to reserve final declubs are heard from.

HIS POSITION UNCHANGED.

of railway rates. There appears to be ington which may be accepted as authoritative are to the effect that the president will continue to urge legislation on the lines recommended by him in his last annual message to congress.

Why should there be any reason to doubt this? In his notable Denver speech Mr. Roosevelt gave out most plainly and explicitly that he was adhering firmly to the position he had announced in regard to the regulation of rallway rates by the government and had not a single point to take away from what he had said in his annual message. Who that knows the character of the president can doubt for a moment that he means absolutely and unqualifiedly all that he says to the people and that he will adhere to it to the end, whatever the opposition that he may have to en-

A Washington dispatch to the Brooklyn Eagle says that the president has served warning on several of the members of the senate committee on interstate commerce that he will not be satisfied with a "whitewashing" report on rallway rate legislation; that the rebates, private car lines and terminal switching charges are not the only evils in the railway situation and that he proposes to have a law enacted which will strike at what he regards as the heart of the present difficulty-the unjust and excessive transportation charges.

There is no doubt that this correctly represents the position of President Roosevelt. There is not the least reason to believe that he has departed in the slightest degree from the position he took when he first declared himself in favor of regulation by the government of railway rates and that such power should be given to the Interstate Commerce commission, as the representative body of the legislative branch of the

> President Roosevelt is not a man who compromises when he has made up his judgment of what is right. Having decided upon what he believes to be correct and in the interests of the people he can be depended upon to firmly stand by his convictions. Therein exists his strong hold upon the respect and confidence of the American people. The evidence of this is seen in the enormous and unprecedented majority by which Mr. Roosevelt was elected last November. He will, it is not for a moment to be doubted, justify that popular confidence. He is not disposed to injure any interest. It is not his purpose to do harm to the railroads or to any other American interest or industry. But he will do, so far as his authority goes, what he believes to be just and demanded in the public interest. And in doing this he will have the unqualified

support of the American people.

NATURE OF THE POSTAL SERVICE. So intimately connected with the affairs of the people, industrially, comice that everything relating to it has universal interest. Last week there was by the postmaster general, who it may here be remarked is a man of uncommon ability and sound business sense. Not very many years ago occupying an humble position in the public service, ideas on railroad management just the Mr. Cortelyou has by virtue of his exceptional ability attained to a position in the cabinet and is performing its duties so as to justify the confidence which the president has reposed in him. In his address to the assemblage of postmasters Mr. Cortelyou said some things which every man in that branch

of the public service should carefully consider. He pointed out that the postal service should be a business institution and in order to make it so merit must govern in the discipline of its force. Postmasters, he declared, hold a peculiarly important relation to the communities in which they live and therefore they should serve the interests of all the people of their communities, without regard to political, social or bust ness affiliations. "This does not mean that they are divested of their rights as citizens," said the postmaster general. "They would be unfit for their positions if they did not take a proper interest in public affairs, but a proper interest in public affairs, as a matter of course, bars them from participation in factional differences or any other political action that would bring discredit upon the service or show a lack of appreciation of their relation to it." The admonition conveyed in this will undoubtedly be understood by everybody connected with the postal service. Its obvious meaning is that while the fact that a man holds the position of a postmaster does not deprive him of any legitimate political privilege, it does require that he shall not identify himself with any factional party conflicts or make himself active in political conflicts. That seems to be the principle which the present administration has adopted in regard to all public officials and we think it will

be very generally approved. The campaign in the First Nebraska district opens this week, and the strange spectacle will be presented of a democratic candidate asking for votes on the plea that he will support the program of a republican president. It is now the duty of the republicans of that district to name a man whose record will render nugatory such a democratic plea-

It is the most natural thing in the world that the railroad senators should be opposed to an extra session of congress and should urge President Roosevelt to reconsider his determination to issue a call. The railroad senators have been playing for time from the start. cision until all the other improvement with the idea that by holding off long

brought around by the aid of the promo-It has been alleged in some quarters tion and publicity work which the comthat President Roosevelt had modified bined railroads have set in motion. So his position in regard to the regulation far, however, public sentiment in favor of railway rate regulation has become no substantial ground for the statement, steadily stronger, instead of weaker, and but on the contrary reports from Wash- there are no signs yet of any prospective

> THE SEA FIGHT IN THE EAST. It is in the air that something momentous is transpiring in the war area in the orient. For weeks events have been leading to a big naval engagement between the sea forces of Japan and Russia, and the last few days have given indication of the rapid culmination of the preliminary manouvering.

> The first bulletin dispatches are to the effect that the Japanese fleet has had the best of it and inflicted serious damage upon its opponents, to the extent of the loss of at least one battleship and four cruisers. The information is naturally as yet meagre, and it is possible, and highly probable, that the fighting is either still in progress or will be followed up by further engagements.

As prevailing opinion everywhere is that a decisive action now would have most far-reaching effect for speeding the negotiation of peace, it is surely to be hoped the fight, so long as it seems destined inevitably to take place, may not be a drawn battle and that the outcome may be a potent factor in bringing about the complete termination

SUBURBAN CMAHA.

In the noticeable regeneration and expansion of Omaha the fact that the suburban districts are sharing fully in the era of prosperity is a gratifying sign of the times. While Omaha is outdoing its record for new building construction, so likewise are the various suburbs demonstrating their vitality by building improvements to meet the demands of their enlarged activities.

One of the essentials of a great city, at least in this country, is that it should be surrounded with residence districts sufficiently separated to have an independent character, yet so closely connected as to permit of intimate business and social relations. As the city grows and timonials, spreads out its natural course is to absorb the suburbs as they come gradually to be part and parcel with the community as a whole, but this absorption means only that other and more remote suburbs are taking the places of those that have been annexed.

The original townsite of Omaha stopped at Twenty-fourth street on the west and at Izard and Mason streets on the north and south respectively, and all the territory between these lines in the present city limits was at different times included in the designation of presidential election takes place next Janusuburbs. If at that time any one should have intimated that the most favored mercially and socially, is the postal sery- residence sections of Omaha would today be where they now are he would have found no one to take him seriously.

We must to be sure, recognize the fact that Omaha has plenty of room for development vet inside of the present city limits, and that the filling up of these vacant spaces is our most urgent need, but still we must remember that the rapid growth of suburban Omaha would be impossible except for the substantial advancement of Omaha as the central area. From this point of view Omaha shares the prosperity of the suburbs just as the suburbs derive corresponding benefits from the prosperity of

The inspection of Fort Crook by General Bates ought to revive the efforts to secure a payed roadway and trolley line connection between the post and this city. No other fort within such close proximity to a large city is at such disadvantage in the way of transit facilities to and from the place of supplies.

Now that the courts have given South Omaha permission to sell those city hall bonds the real estate speculators are beginning to show their hands. Had the people of South Omaha known before election what they know now the bonds might not have secured the requisite ma-

People who have ideas for the reconstruction of the Douglas county court house should come forward and present them. Do we need an entirely new building or will an airship transportation line from sidewalk to dome, with stations on each floor, fill the bill?

The Scandinavian peninsula might settle its troubles in a modern way by calling a congress and electing a president. This would give them stated periods in which to show bitterness and leave the rest of the time for good feeling and business.

association. There is no good reason why Nebraska should not have roads over its prairies that would compare with roads in any other part of the Improved Military Equipment,

Nebraska now has a state good roads

Washington Post. It is announced that the cear proposes to give General Linevitch a free hand in Manchuria, Heretofore, the most pressing need of the Russian soldier in Man-

churia has been for a couple of free feet.

Stand from Under. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Mayor Weaver proceeds on the idea that he is mayor of Philadelphia and that his authority in the town is stronger than that of the bosses. It is a sound proposition, but needs sand-in Philadelphia

Delayed, but Not Defeated New York Tribune. William Ziegler failed in the one great and commendable ambition of his later years-"to plant the stars and stripes on enough public sentiment might be the north pole if it costs a million to do it"

-but it was through no fault of his own. The million was ready, but the man to carry the flag there could not be found.

Democratic Idea.

St. Louis Republic (dem.). Secretary Taft says that he is for tariff revision, railroad regulation and a navy strong enough to do business. Maybe we democrats will not need anybody in the field but Taft in 1908. The senate machine republicans may need an extra candidate worse than we shall. Anyhow, Taft is just now giving them more pain.

Activities of Secretary Shaw.

Springfield Republican. Secretary Shaw did not leave Cleveland without attending Sunday school and addressing the children. He wished the little ones to know that he and many other public men in Washington are church members and even teachers in the Sunday school. As for himself, the secretary could point with honest pride to the fact that he had been a Sunday school superintendent for twenty years. From Cleveland Mr. Shaw went to Oklahoms to address a tristate convention of the Young Men's Christian association. His rivals should 'watch out."

The Administration's Policy.

Philadelphia Press. The railroad question is brought to a Taft in his speech before the republican state convention at Columbus yesterday. No general interference with rates is be made by a commission which one rall- dead. oad president and another has paraded rates to which objection is made, with redsion later by a court.

If in eighteen years only 770 complaints against railroad rates have been made to the Interstate Commerce commission, what reason is there to suppose that the prospect of swift justice, instead of dilatory remedies, will deprive any road of the right to "manage its own affairs?" If its rates are fair, it can have no fear. If they are unfair, they should be revised.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Lieutenant General Chaffee, chief of staff, will leave Washington about July 1 for an inspection of military posts in Alaska. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Chaffee.

Now that practically all the Servian news papers have united in advising King Peter pack his bag and travel, the invitation might almost be described as pressing. Schopenhauer and some of his American followers deny that there is such a thing as altruism, but a man in Darby was seen

digging a flower bed for his wife the other lay without making a moan about it. The death of Albion W. Tourgee, late con sul at Bordeau, does not find Uncle Sam unprepared to fill the vacancy thereby occasioned. Fourteen specific applications for his place have been filed by aspirants for consular honors who had learned of his illness, and some of them present strong tes-

Count von Eulenberg, marshal of the imperial German court, enjoys the distinction of having had more orders and decorations onferred on him than any other man in the world. The grand cross of the Bulgarian Order of Merit, which has just been bestowed upon him by Prince Ferdinand,

orings his collection up to seventy-five. President Loubet has had enough of French politics. He has finished his sixth year in the presidency and declares he will not seek re-election. The strenuous life is agricultural pursuits at Drome or in retirenent in Paris, where his son Paul is already looking out for an apartment for him. The kind and fraternal feelings which have M. Loubet may be re-elected to the senate.

INJUNCTION POSSIBILITIES.

New Lines of Judicial Activity Opened Up by the Courts. Chicago Tribune.

A few weeks ago a man was granted an injunction restraining his wife and daugh- arms. ter from moving. They had grown tired of the old home. They had selected a new one. They wished to move, but the man and they did not move.

A young woman had a passion for dancing. Up to a few days ago she gratified it to the utmost. She spent most of her evening hours in dance halls. Her mother objected. The girl continued to dance. Her mother brought her into court and Judge Mack promptly enjoined her from dancing. She must attend no more "balls," she must not stay out nights and she must obey her mother. In other words, she must be a good girl

The possibilities opened by these new uses of the modern injunction are obvious. if excess in dancing can be stopped by i the hard drinker need be treated only to a severe dose of the injunction remedy. No man will dare dally with the wine when it is red if a solemn court order forbid him to do so. A man whose tendency is to be dishonest can be enjoined from following his tendencies. The man who never goes to church may be served with a decree forbidding him to stay away from his proper place of worship.

In the realms of courtship and marriage the possibilities are even greater. A man can enjoin his rival from paying court to the object of his affections. parents can secure a decree forbidding the objectionable young man from displaying affection for their daughter. The girl herself can enjoin her sweetheart from spend ing any time in the company of other young women, and the old maid, who has in vain angled in the matrimonial seas, can enjoin the reckless man who happens to call upon her from departing until he has asked the all important question. It will be readily seen that there may be con ceived innumerable ways of using an injunction-more, even, than there may be

view and upon it reaped many drinks.

ORIGIN OF MEMORIAL DAY.

What Led to Promulgation of the First Order to the G. A. R. Originally designed as a day set apart for patriotic teaching and for the paying of a public tribute to the men who died in their country's service, Memorial day has now made its observance coextensive with the boundaries of the nation. Much has been said and written regarding the origin of the day and a number of theories have been advanced calculated to prove what suggested to General Logan the idea to issue orders to the Grand Army, of which he then was commander, designating a day on which every year "the graves of comrades who died in defense of their country," should be "strewn with flowers." or "otherwise decorated."

General Joseph Wheeler says that General Logan's attention, when on May 5 1868, as commander of the Grand Army of the Republic he issued orders in regard to keeping green the memory of the brave "boys in blue," had no doubt been called to the custom of the southern people of annually setting apart a day pay reverence to those who sacrificed thefr lives for a principle that was dearest and nearest to their hearts." He says:

"The women of the south were ever assiduous in their care of the resting prompt and summary issue by Secretary places of their dead, perhaps because of the customs peculiar on this side of the Atlantic to Mobile and New Orleans, where on All Souls' day each year the ceme proposed. No authority to make rates for teries were carpeted with untold myriads all the railroads in the country is in- of rare and costly flowers strewn by de tended. This figment that rates were to voted hands over the graves of the beloved

"During the contest between the states is swept aside by Secretary Taft. All that the women and children of the south deis proposed is summary power to pass on lighted to bring flowers and evergreens to decorate the graves of the martyrs to their cause. As the spring brought the anniversary of the doomsday of the 'lost cause,' the fair women of southland instituted another and a special day in honor of their beloved soldiers, and the pathos of the devotion was the deeper in that the sacrifice of their lives had been made seemingly, all in vain.

"April 26 was the day set apart by a consent spontaneous in its universal adoption. Alabama's and Georgia's first public Decoration day was in 1866. No more fitting time than the anniversary of the loss of the cause so dear to their souls could to do so. However, Beatrice has butchers they will speedily transform their ugly have been chosen for the perpetuation of who kill their own meat, and who are supthe memory of their heroes.

"Women, and women alone, inaugurated the custom. Men, more reserved in the expression of the sentiments of their hearts, might permit their departed comrades quietly to become a part of general so. The southern states fell quickly into line, and then the custom found its way into the northern states. But it is to General John A. Logan, a distinguished soldier, and no less distinguished as a statesman, then commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, that the nation owes the establishment of a national Memorial day."

General Logan issued the following order m May 5, 1868:

"The 30th day of May is designated for the purpose of strewing with flowers or otherwise decorating the graves of comrades who died in defense of their coun try during the late rebellion, and whose hodies now lie in almost every city, village and hamlet churchyard in the land. In this observance no form of ceremony is prescribed, but posts and comrades will. in their own way, arrange such fitting services and testimonials of respect as circumstances may permit. We are ornot for him; he prefers to pass his time in ganized, comrades, as our regulations tell us, for the purpose, among other things, for Governor Mickey to do is to wait until 'of preserving and strengthening those the people will elect the next legislature marines who united to suppress the late rebellion.

'What can aid more to assure this result than cherishing tenderly the memory of our heroic dead, who made their breasts a barricade between our country and its foes? Their soldier lives were the reveille of freedom to a race in chains, and their deaths the tattoo of rebellious tyranny in

"We should guard their graves with sacred vigilance. All that the consecrated wealth and taste of the nation can add thought differently. He liked the old to their adornment and security is but a place, or he did not like the fuss and fitting tribute to the memory of her slain trouble of moving. He got a court order, defenders. Let no wanton foot tread rudely on such hallowed grounds. Let pleasant paths invite the coming and going of reverent visitors and fond mourners. Let no vandalism of avarice or neglect, no ravages of time testify to the present or the coming generations that we have forgotten as a people the cost of a free and

undivided republic. "Let us, then, at the time appointed gather around their sacred remains and garland the passionless mounds above them with the choicest flowers of springtime; et us raise above them the dear old flag they saved from dishonor; let us in this solemn presence renew our pledges to aid and assist those whom they have left among us a sacred charge upon a nation's gratitude, the soldier's and sailor's widows and orphans.

"It is the purpose of the commander in chief to inaugurate this observance with the hope that it will be kept up from year to year, while a survivor of the war remains to honor the memory of his departed comrades. He earnestly desires the public press to lend its friendly aid in bringing to the notice of comrades in all parts of the country, in time for simultaneus compliance therewith."

This celebration at all the Grand army posts set this beautiful example to the people at large, and the custom soon beame a part of the annual life of the nation. New York early took the lead and engrafted a law upon her statute books naking May 30 a legal holiday, which action was also taken by most of the north ern and western states.

General Chipman attributed the honor of uggesting a decoration day to a Cincin ati soldier whose letter concerning such a custom in Germany he laid before General Logan.

CAN THIS TALE BE TRUE?

Sloux City Union Advocate. This is the true story of the recent "Jack, go tell Chief Donahue you're Pat Omaha World-Herald's alleged sensational Crowe. You'll get a bed." interview with Pat Crowe, and it is the Jack acted on the suggestion and devised

first time it has been printed: or "organized" a scheme. A "sub," who is Early in the month there returned to still connected with the paper, listened to Omaha one of those picturesque figures, him, and "stringing" a reporter escorted now rapidly disappearing because of the the latter to the Auditorium. In the shadadvent of the machines, known, loved and ows Pat Crowe was met. Several beers sometimes spurned as a "tramp printer." overcame the hunted man's objection to He had been one of the early coterie of visiting the World-Herald office. The next "Missouri river pirates," and boasted of an morning the people were startled by a senacquaintance with Pat Crowe when that sational resume of Crowe's wanderings. He worthy became noted as one of the kid- was actually in Omaha and, although there napers of the youthful scion of the Cudahy was a \$50,000 reward for his capture, he could not be arrested. The reporter had When Callahan was arrested and tried as given his word that he would not be molested at the office and, certainly for a pal an accessory to Crowe's successful crime of mulcting dollars from the millionaire try \$50,000, the reporter would not betray

packer, the printer-thousands know him The World-Herald had its sensation and from coast to coast-submitted to an interthe paper announced that he had "greatly" About three weeks ago Jack Doheney rechanged in appearance. The Omaha News appeared in Omaha and, meeting old friends, soon became "gay.". In the evenrehashed the story to save a "scoop" and Jack Doheney, with his friend the "sub, ing he appeared in the composing room of had innumerable drinks in addition to some

the World-Herald and, bracing, said: "Boys, I do not want to drink, but I want The "star" reporter who obtained the big silver to pay for a bed." An old-timer, resensation is not now connected with the

CALUMET Baking Powder

The only high grade Baking Powder sold at a moderate price. Complies with the pure food laws of all states.

> Trust Baking Powders sell for 45 or 50 cents per pound and may be iden-tified by this exorbitant price. They are a menace to public health, as food prepared from them con-tains large quantities of Rochelle salts, a dangerous cathartic drug,

STATE PRESS COMMENT.

Fremont Tribune: A state normal school fight without Tom Majors prominently identified with it would be like a keg of sauer kraut with the cabbage left out.

Rising City Independent: After July 1 it will be unlawful to smoke cigarettes in Nebraska, says the Ulysses Dispatch. Yes for more than twenty-five years it has been unlawful to sell adulterated liquors in Nebraska, but there is good reason to believe that there isn't a saloon keeper in the state that has lived up to this law The law is one thing and the enforcement of it is quite another thing.

Beatrice Sun: The Omaha packers concluded that they did not want to be deprived of the business of Beatrice, so they will sell our hotel and restaurant men meat in the future. If the packers could have supplied this market through the local butchers, they would have preferred plied by B. M. Heffelfinger, and they are very well pleased to do so, rather than pay tribute to the packers. Beatrice was very fortunate in not having her meat supply shut off during the strike in the pack ing houses, which showed that we can get history; but women would not have it along very well without packing house

> Ord Quiz: The announcement by the Omaha World-Herald of President Roose velt's visit to Omaha when he failed to make connections with that town at all must have been a deathblow to the news staff of that paper. This, following so close upon that interview with Pat Crowe was sufficient to make the Herald the laughing stock of every newspaper west of the Mississippi river. Both of these sensations were clean "scoops" published "exclusively in the Herald." There are times when this exclusive news business dos not pay and the Herald is finding it out at the risk of the columns of its paper losing all claims that they might have to

Burt County Herald: This talk of an extra session of the legislature to enact some railroad legislation is sheer ronsense. They were in session three months last winter and done the best they could. The corporations controlled the leaders and held the best hand. The sensible thing for Governor Mickey to do is to wait until and let his successor sign the anti-pass and other railroad measures that will pass. Blair Courier: In a double column editorial furnished by the railroad company the Pilot attempts to create public sentiment against President Roosevelt's policy of railroad regulation. The people are with the president in this move, heart and soul, and no amount of subsidized newspaper rot will change them. They have faith in "Teddy" and if a vote were to be taken today he would be supported by a ten to one vote.

Nebraska Protector: The Protector has tiways insisted that the prohibition cranks have no effective weapons with which to fight the liquor traffic other than those supplied by the saloon men themselves. have few "dry" towns in Nebraska today that were not made so by the bad conduct of men who foolishly imagine that liquor license gives to its holder the right to defy every law of common decency. The town board of Homer has refused to grant saloon licenses this year, not because it was elected by prohibition votes, but for the reason stated, that the citizens have become thoroughly disgusted with the loose manner in which the saoons have been conducted there during the last two years, and openly declare that they will have no more of it. One very serious charge made against the Homer saloonkeepers is that they sold liquor without restraint to Indians and squaws which caused no end of trouble. Greed for the almighty dollar and lack of respect for the rights and feelings of other citizens of their town and the brutal assault made upon Rev. Father Joseph Schell, by one of the saloon men, combined to put them out of business. Rev. Schell is the offense was that of trying to stop the sale of liquor to Uncle Sam's wards at Homer. His assailant was bound over to the district court last week on the charge of assault with intent to do great bodily har.n. It is conduct of this sort that puts priest who is interesting himself in be

a black mark on the liquor traffic, and a thousand good saloonkeepers are made to suffer for the acts of one bad saloonkeeper.

> Beantifying American Cities. Washington Post,

The time is rapidly approaching when the excuse can no longer be offered that American cities are new and lacking in the essentials of good streets, fire protection, etc. Some American cities are far too old. too rich and too well equipped with all essentials to have any excuse left for their sordid disregard of beauty. That they have begun to draft plans for comprehensive beautification is a sign that civic pride is not wholly wanting. The people are beginning to realize that their cities are here to stay and that the utility of beauty should not be neglected. When they are finally convinced that judicious beautification is profitable, in dollars and cents, which is the lesson taught by the French, municipalities. But, somehow, they are slow in learning the lesson.

SMILING REMARKS.

"I see that a prominent statistician says that considerably more than one-half of the world's population is feminine."
"I don't believe it. If that were so, how would we account for the fact that 'one-half the world doesn't know how the other half lives?"—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Dentist-I'll have to charge you \$2.50 or pulling that tooth.
The Patient—Oi thought yez charged 50 The Dentist-Yes, but you yelled so loud you scared four other patients out of the place.—Judge.

Peter the Hermit had just started the Peter the Hermit had just started the Crusaders.

"Yes," he boasted, "I was the first to get up the alluring tramp-through-the-mountains summer vacation scheme."

Patting himself on the back, he watched them trek forth.—New York Sun.

Rabid Scientist—Do you mean to tell me that you don't believe one iota of my theory of evolution?

Dub-at-Science—Oh, no, not exactly; what I mean to say is that after hearing you talk I've decided that Darwin is 'way off. The link isn't missing at all.—Detroit Free Press.

Poeticus—Let me sing the songs of a nation and I care not who makes the laws.

Criticus—Aw, chop it: If you sing any songs there'll be some new laws made mighty soon!—Cleveland Leader. "Rafferty," said Mr. Dolan, "do yes,"ink the labor question will iver be set-

"Not with me," was the answer, "If I only had to work wan hour a day I'd be tempted to sthrike fur fewer minutes an more pay."—Washington Star.

Yeast-What's that doctor of yours, a omeopath? Crimsonbeak—No. "An allepath?" What is he then?'

'He's a hydropath.
'What's that?'

"He believes in putting a fellow on the water wagon."-Yonkers Statesman.

A MODEST COMPETENCY.

S. E. Kiser in the Record-Herald. modest competency—that was all A modest competency—that was all he craved at twenty-four;
When he had gained it he would cease to fret or fight for any more.
Three thousand yearly—that assured without a lapse for all his days.
And he would hid his cares farewell to loiter in earth's pleasant ways.

At thirty-five he struggled still, and still his goal was far ahead;
With fifteen thousand yearly he would gladly quit the game, he said.
He had no selfish wish to pile up heaps of wealth he'd never need.
A modest competency—that was all he cared to have, indeed.

When he was forty-eight he wished to When he was forty-eight he wished to leave the frenzied crowd and rest;
With fifty thousand yearly he would banish longings from his breast.
A modest competency—that was still the distant prize he sought;
With fifty thousand yearly he would deem his lot a happy lot.

At sixty-five he struggled on and bruised and battered other men;
A hundred thousand yearly would have filled bim with contentment then.
"With such a modest income fixed for all the days beyond," said he,
"I'd seek the quiet, peaceful ways nor care who cursed or envied me."



There is a reason, and the best kind of a reason, why Ayer's Hair Vigor makes the hair grow long and heavy.

It is a hair-food. It feeds the hair and makes it healthy and strong.

Healthy hair grows, keeps soft and smooth, does not split at the ends, and never falls out.

Give Ayer's Hair Vigor to your gray hair and restore to it all the deep, rich color of early life.

Made by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL—For coughs. AYER'S PILLS—For constipation.
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