THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E BOSEWATER, EDITOR.

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28,510 28,100 29,040 28,640 29,110 33,000 31,530 29,020 28,400 917.900 Total. 10,000 Less unsold copies .. Daily average C. C. ROSEWATER, Secretary.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of May, 1966. (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. Ad-

Unless all signs fall, this week will put Red Oak back once more to its normal place on the map.

dress will be changed as often as

requested.

Omaha's clearing house record during the last week is a reflex of the business prosperity Omaha is enjoying.

Beatrice drug clerks will probably demand higher wages since the last saloon has been closed by order of court.

-A new "plan of settlement" is now proposed at Chicago. What is really needed is a plan for stopping the trouble.

Will some Omaha veterinarian be kind enough to blanket Mr. Benson's chestnut horse, or horse chestnut, surnamed "Fifty Years in Nebraska"?

Negroes of the south should again put padlocks on their pocketbooks. The idea of pensioning farm slaves is once more being suggested at Washington.

In a few days the successor of Mr. Lamaster in the First Nebraska district will be named, but Cass county will furnish its first member of congress this

year. That streak across the country is simply a reflection of the line of march of the South Omaha contingent to the

Nebraska stock growers' meeting at Alliance. Omaha's interest in the Carter white lead works that have been opened at Montreal is, if anything, more remote

Mexican mines. The up-to-date nautical chart should hereafter be drawn with special reference to soundings, as the naval battles

of the future will probably be started by the submarines -It will not take 551 ballots to nominate the democratic candidate for congress in the First district. It will be hard to find a democrat willing to accept the

empty bauble of a nomination. If the Paris banker is right in declaring that Russia can secure no more foreign loans the war will, of necessity. either end or be continued by the Rus-

sian people-not by the bureaucracy. Well paved streets, good sewers, boulevards, parks and all measures and means tending to improve the sanitation

of a city are an essential part of the program for making a city beautiful. Mayor Weaver of Philadelphia seems

to think he can select city employes without the assistance of a civil service board believed to be part of the "organization." The merit system is the proper thing only when "merit" is not a aynonym for "pull."

According to one of his closest advisers, the czar has not given the slightest indication that he believes Russia must yield. That's the pity of it. How anyone with good intelligence can inthing but a forerunner of inevitable humiliation for Russia passes compre-

There is nothing unreasonable or inequitable in the policy that will make the owners of property adjacent to boule vards pay a large part of the cost of the he unjust and unreasonable to make the

NEEDS OF THE AMERICAN NAVY. Quite naturally since the great naval battle in eastern waters the officers of the American navy are discussing what is peeded to make the sea power of the United States more complete and effective and there can be no doubt that this discussion will have beneficial results. The United States now occupies fourth position among the naval powers and according to the most trustworthy authorities will attain second rank in tonnage when the ships now being constructed are completed and put in commission. But it appears, according to reported statements of naval officers at Washington, that our navy is deficient in organization and this is an exceedingly important matter, as anyone familiar with the nearly perfect organi-

It is pointed out that under the present organization of the Navy department country became involved in war with a nation of corresponding strength. There cation by the supreme court. is undoubtedly sound reason in support way, they give no attention to the prepwill give their entire time to this mat-

Japan. Not much is known at present ley under which her naval affairs have been conducted. We do not know with pertainty whether all the credit for the is due to the commanders of her squadrons or to the wisdom and foresight of a board of naval officers at Tokio. What events amply attest is that the naval organization of Japan is very complete and probably unexcelled by that of any other nation, and this fact is certainly worthy of serious consideration.

Another need of the navy of the time, under the provision that has been plement of officers and necessarily these giving consideration to this very import-American naval circles.

STREET CLEAR OF POLITICS.

Omaha's rejuvenated Commercial club has become a potential factor in pushing Omaha to the forefront in the race for industrial and commercial supremacy. It has already accomplished much in this direction and is in position to do more if it will pursue a course calculated to enlist the active and enthusiastic support of its members in every movement and enterprise for the unbuilding of a than Omaha's interest in Guy Barton's Greater Omaha.

The rock upon which the reorganized and rejuvenated Commercial club is liable to founder is factional politics. While every member of the club, like every other citizen of Omaha, is vitally concerned in good government-municipal, county, state and national-the introduction of politics in any shape, manner or form in the Commercial club. whether in public or executive sessions, or even in its parlors, is entirely out of place and should be tabooed.

The membership of the Commercial club is made up of men of all parties and no party, and men of all factions and no faction. Individually its members should strive to use their political influence as far as it can reach to elevate the standard of self-government and assist to the best of their ability in eradicating corruption, jobbery and graft from our political fabric. Collectively, however, as members of the Commercial club, the only permissible discussion leading into the political arena would be legislation designed to protect Omaha from unjust discrimination, and favoritism by public carriers and other measures that would vitally affect the busi- whether the bureaucracy wants to conness men, manufacturers and dealers in lines of business.

To discuss candidates for office or to than a farce. permit candidates for office to project themselves for office through the Commercial club would inevitably lead to because it takes more than the officers' discord and dissension and culminate in salaries to maintain the dignity of the a division of the strength that it all position. The case only demands a reterpret the events of the war as any needed to accomplish the main objects turn to the "simple life," at least until for which commercial clubs are or- Britain's army finances are placed on a ganized. Tersely expressed, the Com- more satisfactory footing. mercial club has no more business to discuss polities than it has to discuss

Omaha meter rate water consumers have received judicial notice that there improvement. On the contrary, it would is nothing in the recent order of the federal court to restrain them from paying owners of property indirectly benefited their water bills on demand, either with pay for grading, paving and beautifying or without protest. On the contrary,

meter unless the consumer settles at the captain's office.

REGULATION OF INSURANCE. It appears that President Roosevelt is still favorable to the idea-of federal regulation of life insurance, which he presented in his last annual message. He then said that the business of insurance vitally affects the great mass of the people of the United States and is national and not local in its application. "It involves a multitude of transactions among the people of the different states and between American companies and foreign governments. I urge that the congress carefully consider whether the not constitutionally be extended to cover zation of the Japanese naval service will interstate transaction in insurance." Although congress did not act upon this recommendation or indeed give any consideration to the matter, it is stated that there is not a single board, bureau or the bureau of corporations is investigatdivision with authority to prepare deling the subject and that the American tailed plans for campaigns against pos- Bar association has interested itself in sible foreign foes. A naval officer who it. A bill was introduced at the last sesis a member of the general board of sion of the United States senate providwhich Admiral Dewey is chairman is ing for federal regulation of life insurquoted as saying that the absence of ance business and doubtless this meassuch an authoritative body is bound to ure will receive consideration at the next prove a terrible handicap should this session. It is thought that under it the question might be presented for adjudi-

That tribunal, it is pointed out, has alof this view, and it ought to receive, ready held that the business of life inas probably it will, the earnest atten- surance is not commerce and that insurtion of the next congress. Whatever ance corporations of one state doing views may obtain as to the method of business in another state, through an building up the navy, there can be no agency, is not engaged in commerce becontroversy regarding the necessity of tween the states. There have been sev having the organization as nearly per- eral decisions to this effect, yet it is befect as it is possible to make it. An lieved to be quite possible that if conapproach to this has been made in the gress were to enact a law for federal creation of the general board, but after regulation of life insurance companies, all this is merely an advisory body, not depriving the states of any of the whose suggestions carry, no official authority they now possess regarding weight. While the bureaus of the Navy such corporations, such legislation would department do excellent work in their be sustained by the supreme court. So far as the insurance companies are con aration of war plans and it is urged that cerned, most of the leading ones are on what is needed is a group of officers who record as being favorable to federal supervision and regulation, the bill introduced in the senate having been Perhaps we shall be able to learn a framed by the president of one of the valuable lesson in this respect from oldest and most prominent insurance companies of the country. The scandal of an authentic character as to the pol- developed in the Equitable Life Assurance society has intensified interest in the question and done much to educate public sentiment in favor of the proposed legislation. The life insurance business is of vast proportions and steadily growing, there being at present more than 15,000,000 policy holders in this country.

A very important decision has just been rendered by the supreme court of Missouri. The case is the outgrowth of mandamus proceedings to compel the United States that is pointed out is more Missouri & Kansas Telephone company officers. This want will be remedied in to adopt a scale of prices for telephone service to business houses and resimade for increasing the number of naval dences, which was incorporated in an orcadets, but in the meanwhile, covering a dinance and adopted by the city council period of several years, the service will of Kansas City. The court holds that personal qualities, which attract people to be crippled. The statement is made that while the company could be compelled there is not a battleship or big cruiser to place its wires underground, if the in commission today that has a full com- city so desired, the city had no power to regulate its schedule of charges, notofficers are being overworked, with the withstanding the fact that the charter effect of lowering the standard of effi- of Kansas City grants such power to the ciency. The battle in the Japan sea has mayor and council. The ground upon increased interest among the maritime which the decision is based is that the nations in the question of sea power and state of Missouri does not confer on the United States will not be behind in the city the power to regulate the prices to be charged by the telephone comant subject. This is amply indicated in pany, although the charter-making the interest that is being manifested in power is vested in the city. Manifestly the supreme court of Missouri still adheres to the principle that charters granted to public utility corporations and contracts made with them by municipalities is inviolable.

While the democratic organs, under the eadership of William Jennings Bryan, have been trying to drive a wedge between President Roosevelt and the republican congress by vociferous applause of Roosevelt, they are now veering around and accusing Roosevelt of allowing himself to be cunningly diverted from such vital issues as tariff revision into various side issues of comparatively less importance, such as the railroad rate question and international diplomacy as a peace maker. Of course such insignificant subjects as railroad rate regulation and international peace should not for a moment stand in the way of the most momentous issue of the hour, next to free silver at the ratio

American employes of Canadian railroads are to be deported for violating the alien labor law of the Dominion, Now that Canada has placed the United States in the Chinese class there may be more sympathy between Washington be an important piece of work cut out for Ambassador Reid at London.

The Zemsky Zabor-or Land Parlia ment-which is to be called in Russia will probably be nominated by the men responsible for the present conditions and therefore its expressions will show tinue the war or to be compelled to quit,

The British army is short of officers

Chicago Chronicle. quit himself as chief of the Navy departnothing in the order would prevent the sume his duties untrammeled by any of value is revealed.

water company from shutting off the the obligations or prejudices which are likely to result from such experience.

Chicago News. Eight of the nine Carnegie medals were awarded for rescues of drowning persons. Those who aspire to be recognized as heroes should learn to swim.

Extraordinary Disparity.

New York Tribur Perhaps the most startling feature of nodern naval battles-Manila, Santiago, the Straits of Corea-is the extraordinary disparity between the losses of the victor and the losses of the vanquished.

Soothing Poultice for Worry, Washington Post.

Panama canal employes who are resign ing on account of the high cost of living on the isthmus should read Secretary power of the bureau of corporations can- Shaw's famous speech of thanks that the Americans are not cheap people.

> Wasted Sympathy, Baltimore American.

It is uscless for outside sympathy to attempt to help an enslaved people. "Who blow," And this applies to constitutionally free American cities as well as foreign despotisms.

> The Last Word, Puck.

Great minds in all ages have set forth in verse and prose the pleasures of to-Yet nothing more felicitous has been said of it than the recent observation of a Cheyenne chief. "Smoking," he declares, "is a great help to laziness."

REDSKINS AND RAINBOWS.

Wise Example Set by Man-Afraidof-His-Booze,

St. Louis Republic. Serious-minded people with some knowl-Indian, may question the good fortune of the redskin buck upon whose land in the been the riotous living which money has enabled him to purchase. The buck who The human thing for the red man to do with his red coin is to get full of red-eye. We commend this Oklahoma gentleman who has recently found the end of the rainbow on his land to the example of the copper ledge on his humble premises. This sioned for life by the white gentleman who appropriated the find. Thus Man-Notmiliar title, was enabled to limit his liquidations and liquorings to \$40 a month, the extent of his pension, and to prolong life and liberty for a good while.

THE POWER TO PLEASE.

An Invaluable Asset in Any Line of Activity. O. S. Marden in Success.

The power to please is a tremendous What can be more valuable than a personality which always attracts, never repels? It is not only valuable in business but also in every field of life. It makes statesmen and politicians, it brings clients to the lawyer, and patients to the physician. It is worth everything to the clergymen. No matter what career you enter, you cannot overestimate the importance of cultivating that charm of manner, those

large amount of hard work. Some men attract business, customers. clients, patients, as naturally as magnets attract particles of steel. Everything seems to point their way, for the same reason that the steel particles point toward the magnet-because they are attracted.

Such men are business magnets. Busi ness moves toward them, even when they do not apparently make half so much effort to get it as the less successful. friends call them "lucky dogs." But if we analyze these men closely, we find that they have attractive qualities. There is usually some charm of personality about them that wins all hearts.

DID TOGO USE SUBMARINES!

A Feature of the Great Naval Battle Still Obscured. New York Tribune

Until more definite information than has yet come to hand is available it would be wise not to assume that Togo's triumph in Corea strait was in any measure due to the use of submarine boats. That Japan has a number of craft of that description is beyond dispute, but whether they were called into play in the recent battle is another question. The supposition that they have performed actual service seems to have no support at present except guesswork. The suddenness with which Rojestvensky's flagship and one or two other Russian vessels were sunk renders it/credible that they were hit by floating mines or else by automobile torpedoes, but the latter could be launched as easily by destroyers nature of an amateur driving club, made as by submarine boats. Considering the circumstances under which the battle was fought, perhaps Togo might have regarded the destroyers the more convenient agent

to employ for that purpose. It must be remembered that the destroyers were able to develop a speed of from twenty-five to thirty knots, being much faster than Togo's cruisers or battleships. On the other hand, it is doubtful if a sub marine boat, half or wholly submerged, could travel at more than six or eight knots. Had the Japanese known with certainty on gether unsatisfactory. He had firmly imwhich side of the Tsu islands the Russian fleet would pass, they could have posted and Peking, but there will more likely submarines in positions of great usefulness Of course, if Togo had a sufficient number of them, he might have made such arrangements in both the eastern and western channels, so as to provide for every possibility. If time enough to do so in advance had not been afforded, after the intentions of Rojestvensky were revealed. Togo could have utilized them only by having them ac company him when he emerged from his hiding place for the attack. He was then obliged to traverse a distance of thirty or forty miles in order to reach the head of the Russian procession. Despite the uncergrain and live stock in their respective but as a true expression of the will of tain cover of a fog, much depended on the the Russian people it will be little more swiftness of his movements. Would it not have been folly to handicap himself with boats which were slower than his slowest

colliers? If the pending war shall end without any demonstration of the virtues of the submarine boat, craft of that class will doubtless be retained by the leading navies of the world until a satisfactory test has been In the opinion of Admiral Dewey made. and other experts the submarine might prove serviceable in coast and harbor de fence. Had Cervera possessed a solitary boat of that description while he was cooped up at Santiago he might possibly have so reduced the strength of Sampson There is every reason to believe that before trying to escape that the attempt Charles J. Bonaparte will creditably ac- would have been successful. Moreover, aside from the physical damage which can ment. Hs is an honest man and an able thus be wrought, the mere knowledge that one and these qualities compensate very the besieged have a submarine boat is sure rgely for lack of official experience. In- to exert a demoralizing influence on deed, the very fact that Mr. Bonaparte blockading fleet. The theoretical value of and crowded lodging houses, to live on never has held public office is likely to the new type of war vessel is sufficiently charity or by begging, to endure hunger contribute to his success, since he will as- great to justify its existence until its actual rags and misery in the city rather than go

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

A correspondent possessing a smattering of the lingo of many races made a study of the number of newspapers printed in foreign tongues in New York City, and reached the conclusion that the metropolis is a four-ply newspaper Babel. One hun dred foreign publications are edited, printed and circulated there. A feature of these publications is the marked difference on the business and the editorial side from similar publications in their own mother country. Even the Bohemians have two dailies in their own language, and each has its weekly and Sunday edition, for all the world like a miniature New York Hernld.

The Hungarians have four or five newspapers, a couple of them published daily Stranger still, there are five or six periodicals for the Syrians and Arabs-a couple of dailles and three weeklies among them The latest comer is a Polish daily, which has two other competitors in the same language; and there are three Danish, two Finnish and two Swedish journals, one of would be free themselves must strike the the last named being a labor paper, as one might expect, having regard to the immense proportion of Swedish workingmen immigrants.

The Japanese in New York City have their own weekly newspaper, and also a monthly magazine. Even the Chinese and the Russians have their weeklies in this wonderful city. Altogether there are now three Greek newspapers in New York but strangely enough only one in French.

happened in New York recently," says a correspondent of the Pittsburg Despatch, was the sending away for nine years of a man known as the 'king of cadets.' The very mention of the word 'cadet' is enough rejoicing. It is hard for the person reared in a clean western community to underterritory gold has been discovered. The stand the nature of this pest. The 'cadet' trouble with the savage has not been his is the active agent of immorality among It should be said to the credit of Mr. suddenly gets prosperous is too apt to Jerome that he never relents when once renege on his environment, declare rough he gets those critters in his grasp. He see a single mitigating circumstance barbarian in Arizona who discovered a you to nine years in the penitentiary.' For ing crops and begin raising Ned. He stayed been working to stamp out the 'cadet' evil. pocket for months, paying a big detective convictions. Already about twenty 'cathat peaceful retreat it is reported respectable murderers, burglars, counterfeiters, get-rich-quick men and other comparatively harmless offenders have entered a violent protest against working at the prison benches with the 'cadets.' The state does not provide for a moral pesthouse, and therefore this protest must go unheeded until the legislature provides a separate place of punishment."

The druggist was in a talkative mood, and the conversation turned on the laws said, "I am in favor of having them strictly enforced, though you'll find plenty I've known of too many tragedies due to mind about what the purpose of the medprescription of a physician. For instance, a young man rode up here on his wheel few days ago and hurried in to ask for two ounces of chloroform. Somehow. didn't like his looks, and I told him couldn't let him have it. He was angry, and argued with me about it, but I tried would very likely give him the chloroform, and he may have wanted it for nothing more than to kill a cat, but I wasn't taking chances."

Stirred by the alarming increase of ac cidents caused by motor cars and by the recent action of the Automobile club in making arrangements for the quick release of members arrested for violating the the law against speeding. New York horse owners are again talking of organizing to safeguard their interests and oppose the reckless use of the highways by the owners of machines. This is the era of cooperation, and horsemen are slowly waking up to the fact that to maintain their rights they must take united action. Though there are in New York innumerable clubs and associations the members of which are brought together by a commor interest in horse and horsemanship, these organizations are either purely sporting and social in character or too in scope to be effective in influencing legis-

When organized a dozen years ago the Road Drivers' association was a power in politics, but it has undergone a marked change of late years and is now in the up for the most part of men who drive trotters on the Speedway.

An artist who formerly had a studio in the Fleischmann building, at Broadway and Tenth street, recently purchased a country place in Connecticut. His experiences in trying to get a steady and reliable man-one who would stick to his job -to shake the furnace in winter, mow the lawn and hoe the vegetable garden in summer were varied and manifold and alto pressed upon him at last that to get "help" in the country was no small undertaking. Then he thought of the "bread line" which formed each night under the win dows of his old studio in New York-the line in which shivering and hungry men waited for hours to get the dole of bread which kept them from starvation. Fleischmann, the founder of the charity, once said that he was sure that none but

serving men-men who really needed the food-were his beneficiaries "When a man will stand for two or three hours waiting in a line for a loaf of bread." the philanthropist had said, "It is a pretty sure sign that he needs it." This was the light in which the artist had been accustomed to view the members of the bread line and he glowed with philanthropic fervor as he thought: "Now here is a good home and a good job for some poor and deserving devil. Why did not I think of it before?"

So he went to Captain Henry, the official of the Fleischmann establishment who supervises the bread line nightly, and stated his case.

That night there were 500 men in the line and Captain Henry went along it announcing to all that a good job was waiting at Darien, Conn., for any one who wanted it. Of those 500 men only two expressed a willingness to accept the offer. and one of these was not over-enthusiastic about it. All the others declared that they wanted a job, and wanted it badly-but not in the country. In short, of the 500, 498 preferred to sleep in the parks or cheap to comfort and plenty in the country.



Calumet

is the only

High Grade Powder,

offered to the consumer at a

Moderate Price

It should not be confused with the cheap, low grade powders on the one hand, northe high priced trust powders on the other.

RAILROADS AND THE PROPLE.

Pender Times: Editor Rosewater is writing some interesting articles on railroad rates in The Sunday Bee. Mr. Rosewater "About the most satisfactory thing that is well acquainted with the problem, having and set itself right with the republicans given it the study of a lifetime.

Beatrice Sun: The railroads of Nebraska are demanding a square deal in the matter of taxation. They are entitled to raise the public ire in New York, and to it, just as other people are entitled to when one of the breed is caught and sent a square deal. The trouble with the railedge of the propensities of poor Lo, the to prison at hard labor there is universal roads seems to be that they want to all over the state. Mr. Pollard is a young shuffle and cut and do the deal themselves.

St. Paul Republican: Why this sudden demand for a special session of the legislalack of money, as history shows, but it has young women, and though a kind of ture to enact a freight rate law? The padrone system he profits by the traffic. Newberry law, which was passed a dozen years ago still occupy considerable space in our statute books. It has never been declared unconstitutional; its enforcement house and get clear off the reservation. appeared in person before the court and was merely forbidden by the supreme demanded that the culprit be given the court during a period of business stagnafull extent of the law. The evidence was tion, when its provisions would have comfull and sufficient for the judge. 'I can't pelled the railroads to do business at an actual loss. If a maximum rate bill is the here,' said Judge Cowing, 'and I sentence panacea for all our ills, why does not some one bring an action under the Newthe last year Jerome and an extra official berry law? It would, of course, be opposed Indian did not immediately leave off rais- society backed by Jacob H. Schiff has by the railroads and fought through all the courts of the land, but the same fate sober long enough to have himself pen- Mr. Schiff had been going down into his awaits any similar bill that the legislature may pass. Such laws, without some defiforce to hunt up evidence, and he has been nite and responsible power of enforcement Afraid-of-His-Booze, for such was his fa- drawing the biggest kinds of dividends in back of them, are a delusion and a sham. Iowa has found relief from similar trouble dets' have been sent to Sing Sing. From in an elective railroad commission. If Nebraska is wise she will profit by her neighbor's experience. Ainsworth Star Journal: Governor Mickey

remarked to the tax commissioner of the Union Pacific railroad company the other day, "It is all rot, Clancy, and you know Mr. Clancy was singing a song about the way the railroads are being oppressed by taxation in Nebraska. What an opinion the two men must have had of each other. The people at large will bet on the governor, and doubtless, share the restricting the sale of poisons. "Well," he thoughts which he did not express about Clancy. Mr. Clancy will be sorry if his efforts, and the work of his colleagues, of druggists who think differently. But precipitate a special session of the legislature to consider railroad rate laws. It is the fact that people have found it easy to thought that some of the members of the obtain dangerous drugs, and I certainly legislature have had a hunch as to the you. They will take the place of capital or influence. They are often a substitute for the producers of the district than about the people have been good-natured about icine is I refuse to sell it except on the railroad rates, but if they get exasperated something may happen which will be a damage not only to railroads but to the state. The day for talking "rot" is passed, and it is up to the railroads to get into the "square deal" band wagon. It seems as though it would be better to leave the matter now till a legislature is elected on wouldn't give in. The next druggist he platforms which contemplate some form of rate legislation. Then the people can say whether or not they want to have such legislation enacted by legislators with passes in their pockets. Friend Telegraph: The question of pass

grabbing officials isn't a partisan one by any means. The question as to whether a pass is a bribe or not isn't confined to any particular political party. When the political caucuses and conventions are ripe again the railroad politician will be as lively as ever with the pass distribution. Railroads distribute passes in order to control caucuses and conventions, because they can control them by this method much cheaper in this manner than in any other that has ever been invented. Men accept railroad passes and reciprocate the favor who have never thought of being controlled in this manner, and who would be greatly slandered at the mere suggestion of having accepted a bribe. This mode of controlling conventions and nominations to offices is the most dangerous one that has ever been placed in practice. Dangerous because men accept and recipro cate them without even a thought of what is taking place or what the inevitable result will be. Look at the construction placed upon accepting a pass by a member of the legislature of a western state last winter? What a furore grew out of it, and how the recipient was borne down upon when it was ascertained that his action could not be controlled on account of such passes. When the common people see to it that no man unpledged against pass holding can receive their support for any office, then there will be a dearth of attempting to control public action in this manner, and not until then will this evil

PERSONAL NOTES.

Baron Rosen, who will succeed Count Cassini as Russian ambassador to this country, represented his nation in Japan immediately preceding the present war.

James J. Hill, the railroad millionaire, has selected a simple and inexpensive summer residence in Lenox, Mass., much to the disappointment of that fashionable colony, which had expected him to entertain lavishly. That will be impossible in the cottage he has chosen.

A lion seized an Englishman in Uganda, and at the first grip bit through a bottle of whisky in the man's pocket, which so shocked the beast that he turned tail and fied precipitately. It is wholly unnecessary to enforce the moral of this story on the average Englishman.

Richard Hempton, a St. Louis citizen, is the exact double of Mayor Weaver of Philadelphia. While on a visit to the Quaker city a few days ago, just when the gas war was at its flercest, he was effusively congratulated by a Philadelphian or the fight he was making against the boodle councilmen. Until matters were explained Mr. Hempton rather thought he was dealing with some sort of a confidence game. David W. Ross, general superintendent

of the Illinois Central railroad, has been appointed purchasing agent for the Panama Canal commission. He has just moved his headquarters to Washington. Fighting Bob Evans thinks the great de feat will not prevent the Russians from

fighting on; rather it will incite them to keep it up. But it may be doubted if the Russians are as strengous as Fighting Bob's noted vocabulary.

FIRST DISTRICT CAMPAIGN.

Kearney Hub: The republican convention of the First congressional put its foot forward by resolving against the free pass of the state and the best impulses of the country by pledging the nominee to support President Roosevelt and his policies.

York Times: The nomination of Ernest M. Pollard for congress in the First district meets with approval from republicans man of good, solid common sense and thorough education. He is conscientious and strong in his convictions and not afraid to stand for them. Mr. Pollard has had legislative experience that will be useful to him in the higher field and that recommends him as a suitable man for legislative positions. His nomination is fortunate for the First district and his election is a foregone conclusion. There were a number of other candidates before the convention who would have been highly creditable, but none more so than the successful

Grand Island Independent: The resolutions adopted by the republicans of the First district at Falls City will meet a responsive chord in the hearts of the rank and file of the party in every county in the state. The succinct and emphatic declaration in favor of President Roosevelt's policies as to railroad rate legislation and the declaration in favor of "legislation that will prohibit the giving of free transportation to all public officials and prohibit public officials from receiving and using the same" should become, and must become the declaration of the party of the state and nation, if it would in the greatest degree deserve the continued confidence of the majority of the people. The republicans did well at Falls City.

Grand Island Independent: It must be conceded even by the friends of the defeated candidates that Mr. Pollard has elements of strength that will make him an acceptable candidate to the people of the First Nebraska district. He is a Nebraska born and a graduate of the State university. He has an honorable record in the state legislature. He stands four square on the great question of railroad regulation. He is a farmer and a fruit the intricacies of politics. It will no doubt strike the voters that on the whole a man of the Pollard stamp who can be trusted to be with the president because he believes that way is a pretty fair sort of candidate to put up at this particular time when the "square deal" has not yet been secured, and square men will be very much needed at Washington to help it along.

> Medical Evolution in Japan New York Tribune.

Sir Frederick Treves, the eminent English surgeon, says nothing astounded him more on his recent visit to Japan than the way the Japanese have inquired into the medicine and surgery of the western world and the marvelous use they are making of it. They have already solved many of the problems which baffle Americans and Europeans in war, and instead of having, as the English are accustomed to having, in armies at the front, 10 per cent on the sick list, the Japanese hav only 1 per cent. Above all, the Japanese, combining "infinite patience and infinite tenderness" and having no nervous system, make ideal surgeons and nurses. "I am confident," says Sir Frederick, "that there will be seen in Japan, not many years hence, one of the most curious, interesting and progressive schools of medicine the world has ever

WHITTLED TO A POINT.

"You have only two months longer to live," the physician told him. "Then don't say anything about it, doc-tor," said the consumptive sport. "I can get a whole lot of bets on that proposition." -Chicago Tribune

Mrs. Jinks-And how is that pretty young widow? Is she reconciled to her loss yet?
Mrs. O'Bull-Well, she ain't exactly reconciled yet, but they say she has the man
picked out.-Philadelphia Ledger. McSosh-Doc, what makes my hand

remble so?

Dr. Gosh—Boeze, my dear sir.

McSosh—I'm shaking for the drinks, eh?

Cleveland Leader.

Lot's wife had just turned to salt.
"She always would make her own preserves," he explained.
That, nowever, was an extreme example of the dangers of frenzied housekeeping.—

Mr. Goodart—Ah, you've heard her, then? She certainly has the gift of song. Miss Chelius—Well. I hope that's what it is. I should hate to think she paid any-thing for it.—Philadelphia Standard. "You demand a quarter of a million for

"Yes," answered the determined woman.
"Bentiment demands it. I would not have
him think, even now, that I valued his
affections lightly."—Washington Star. "Gee whiz!" said George for the twen-

leth time. 'It makes me mad every time think of the \$10 I lost today. I actually seel as if I'd like to have somebody kick "By the way, George," said the dear girl, dreamily, "don't you think you'd better speak to father this evening?"—Philadelspeak to f

THE CONSUMER.

Washington Star.

The farmer can declare himself and vow with accents deep
He'll make a bonfire of his crops before he'll sell too cheap;
The miller and the teamster, if their pay they do not like,
Can at least attract attention to their troubles by a strike,
And when the battle's ended
And one side's entirely beat,
The man who pays the damage
Is the man who has to eat.

When capital and labor get together in a clash.

And talk grows warm and threats arise which sound uncommon rash. which sound uncommon rash.

The man who has the real right to shudder in dismay

Is compelled to watch the scrimmage and not have a word to say.

A merry dance they're leading.

And the man is very next;

For the man who pays the storm.

Is the man who has to man.