

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year, \$4.00

Daily Bee and Sunday one year, \$5.00

Sunday Bee, one year, \$1.50

DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week, 10c

Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week, 7c

Sunday Bee (without Sunday), per week, 5c

Evening Bee (with Sunday), per week, 10c

Address all complaints of irregularities in delivery to City Circulation Department.

OFFICES.

Omaha: The Bee building.

South Omaha: City Hall building.

Council Bluffs: 15 Scott Street.

Chicago: 106-107 Building.

New York: 150 Home Insurance Bldg.

Washington: 501 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed, Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

REMITTANCES.

Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company.

Only 2-cent stamps received in payment of all accounts.

Orders for advertising space, except on Omaha or eastern exchange, not accepted.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.

I, Charles F. Rosewater, general manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, depose and say that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of May, 1907, was as follows:

1. Daily Bee, 35,650

2. Sunday Bee, 15,000

3. Evening Bee, 35,650

4. Total, 86,300

5. Copies not distributed, 10,000

6. Total, 96,300

7. Less unsold and returned copies, 9,667

8. Net total, 86,633

9. Daily average, 282,033

CHARLES F. ROSEWATER, General Manager.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of May, 1907.

M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have their names changed as often as requested.

Incidentally, the man who started the story about a cat having nine lives was something of a "nature fakir."

The ducking of two senators by the under classmen at a Nebraska college is another evidence that the worm will turn.

The president should, in common justice, take time to define the distinction between "nature fakirs" and natural fakirs.

The Department of Agriculture has discovered a green rat. The department should get on the water wagon before it begins to discover pink elephants.

"Where do you people put your money?" thundered a Detroit preacher who promptly stopped to wonder why every woman in the congregation blushed.

It might be different if the official scorer would give the top of the column to the fellow who hits the highball instead of the one that hits the base ball.

One million dollars actually in hand in cash is the condition of the Nebraska state treasury and the public is told by the treasurer where the money is kept.

While wages have been advanced considerably, the prices quoted at the corner grocery furnish sufficient guarantee that the wage earner will escape the disgrace of dying rich.

A silver dollar in the vest pocket of a New York man stopped a bullet and saved his life. Is the life of a man who carries silver dollars in his vest pocket worth saving?

"The Knox presidential boom is being taken seriously in Pennsylvania," says the Washington Post. Sure, the Pennsylvania politicians will take anything that is loose at one end.

The man who stole eight clocks from school rooms in Kansas City was arrested and booked as "John Doe." He should have been booked as "John Procrastination," the thief of time.

The Missouri river is making a feeble attempt to attract attention away from the weather. It will be several days, however, before the Big Muddy can have the top head on the front page.

That Chicago woman, who testified in court that her husband took 2,355 drinks in one year, stubbornly refused to admit as a mitigating circumstance the fact that the poor fellow had to live in Chicago.

Kansas City has a man who has slept eight weeks without a break. A man of that kind would be elected mayor without a contest if he lived in Philadelphia instead of in a town west of the Alleghenies.

Increased traffic demands slower time, according to the railroad schedule makers. The logic of this is about as clear as the attitude of the magistrates on some other questions in which the public is interested.

"The country could well have afforded to pay Joe Cannon a salary of \$1,000,000 a year for the last two years," says Congressman Charles F. Scott of Kansas. Occasionally you strike a Kansas congressman whose head is so full of surging thoughts that it aches all the time.

MR. BRYAN AND THE RATE LAW.

If there is anything in the theory and adage that "a fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind," Senator Foraker ought to write a nicely worded letter of congratulation and thanks to Colonel W. J. Bryan, Fairview, Neb. Senator Foraker insisted, while the present railway rate regulation law was demanding the consideration of the senate, that the measure was incompetent, irrelevant, unconstitutional, not proper cross-examination and inimical to the vested interests specifically represented in the senate by the gentleman from Ohio. In spite of such protest, the law was passed and Senator Foraker went into mourning. His first message of consolation comes from Mr. Bryan, who, in a recent address, said:

What is the effect of our new rate law, which was so hard to get? There are two effects so far. One is it stopped rebates. That is good, but what was the pecuniary effect? Why, the railroads keep the money they paid to the favored shippers. What was the other effect? It stopped passes. What did that do? It gave to the railroads the money that the fellows used to save that rode on passes. So far we have increased the revenues of the roads, and that is all that law has done thus far.

Mr. Bryan, who has emitted volumes of eloquent protest against placing "the dollar above the man," is hardly consistent in inquiring into the disposition of the pecuniary benefits of the pernicious system of railroad rebating. The railroads, it is true, profit by the abolition of rebates, but the evil of the system rested in the fact that it gave favored shippers a discriminating rate which was used to stifle competition and to lend the aid of transportation companies to the plans of gigantic combinations to control the trade in special lines of commodities. The abolition of the system, coupled with the power of the Interstate Commerce commission to abolish unreasonable rates and fix reasonable ones, is the severest blow the trusts have received at the hands of the present republican administration. If Mr. Bryan does not appreciate this fact he must confess that his mental acumen has become dulled.

The peerless leader's argument that the only purpose served by the abolition of the free pass system has been to give the railroads "the money that the fellows used to save who rode on passes" is another sample of the arrogant demagoguery to which Mr. Bryan occasionally descends. Aside from the pernicious influence of the free pass in business and politics, the most potent argument in support of the agitation for the removal of the pass has been that by making the "fellows who rode on passes" pay their fare the railroad companies would be able to reduce the rates of fare to the fellows who pay their way. The 2-cent passenger fare law has been a companion piece in nearly every state in the union of the law abolishing the free pass. The abolition of the free pass has been followed by a reduction in passenger rates, just as the abolition of the rebate system has resulted in a reduction and readjustment of freight rates. Every paying patron of the transportation companies has been benefited by the rate law. In attacking the measure Mr. Bryan has simply picked out another windmill and challenged it to battle.

DIRECTOR ROBERTS' FINANCIAL PLAN.

George E. Roberts of Iowa, director of the United States mint, has made the most notable contribution of recent years to the ever present discussion of plans of reforming the national currency system. While the sentiment of the country is against any " tinkering" with financial laws and while congress is remarkably reluctant to give consideration to bills looking to changes in existing laws, the students of finance generally admit that the present system is defective in several important respects. Every session of bankers and financial agents that has been held in the last few years has called attention to these defects and suggested remedies. Most of these remedies have been rejected by congress. Mr. Roberts, who gained his position in the government service by his answer to "Coin" Harvey in the campaign of 1896, has made a thorough study of the subject and his recent magazine article, suggesting the establishment of a central bank of the United States as a correction of the evils and defects of the present currency system is attracting wide attention and much favorable comment.

The proposition as outlined by Director Roberts is that the stock of such central bank should be held by national and state banks in proportion to their capitalization; that its capital should not be less than \$50,000,000, with authority to issue notes to the amount of \$100,000,000, and, if necessary, more, but under a tax provision similar to that obtaining in Germany; that this institution should be a bank for bankers only; that it should establish a branch in every city where there is now a subtreasury, and, at least, one in each state; that the present functions of the subtreasuries should be turned over to it, and that it should handle the receipts and disbursements for the government; that the stockholders, that is to say, the state and national banks, shall select a board of directors, due regard for territorial representation being observed; that an executive board of five should be created, of which the secretary of the treasury, the controller of the currency and the treasurer of the United States should always be members, the other two to be chosen by the directors, which executive board should determine the policy of the bank; that the executive officers should be named by the secretary of the treasury from a list supplied by the directors, and that there should be a corps of inspectors

THE GROWTH OF A NATION.

There is a very romance in the statistics just issued by the federal government showing the rise and development of the American nation along different lines. For the first century of the national history, from the signing of the Declaration of Independence to 1850, the records of achievement in various directions is imperfect, but for the last sixty years the statistical machinery of the government has been employed in recording an advance material beyond historic precedent in the estimated population of 5,000,000 in 1800, the country has increased twenty-fold in a century, the estimated population of the United States, including its island possessions, now being more than 100,000,000. The population per square mile has grown from six and a half persons in 1800 to twenty-eight in 1906. In other words, the country is taking care of four times as many people, according to the area, as it did a century ago, and serves them better in every way. The value of all property in 1800 was \$7,000,000,000. Today it is about \$11,000,000,000. The wealth per capita has increased from \$307 in 1850 to \$1,225 in 1907. The total bank deposits in 1876, the earliest

RECORDS AVAILABLE.

records available, were \$2,000,000,000, while in 1906 there were more than \$12,000,000,000, an increase of about a billion dollars a year in the last decade. In the industrial and commercial lines the increase has been even more marked. Imports of merchandise in 1880 amounted to but \$90,000,000, as compared to \$1,266,000,000 in 1906. Exports grew from \$71,000,000 in 1880 to \$1,744,000,000 in 1906. American manufacturers employed 1,000,000 people in 1850 and paid them \$237,000,000 in wages. They employed 5,600,000 persons in 1906 and paid them more than \$2,626,000,000 in wages. The total product of American factories in 1850 was valued at less than \$1,000,000,000, while the output in 1906 was in excess of \$15,000,000,000.

Even the citizen to whom statistics are always classified as "dull reading" must find a source of pride in this record of achievement that has not been equaled or approached by any other nation under the sun, and which, by the very nature of physical limitations of the globe, can never be duplicated.

THE GARBAGE QUESTION.

The collection and disposition of refuse and offal of all kinds is an ever present problem in city administration. It is absolutely essential that some arrangement for this be made and that the operation be carried on continuously, that the health of the citizens may be preserved from the menace of epidemic disease. Experience has demonstrated to the satisfaction of all that this matter cannot be trusted to private enterprise. It must be done under control of some central authority, and that authority must be vested in some man sufficiently interested and sufficiently courageous to secure rigid enforcement of the law.

Omaha has suffered for many years through the operation of private collection and disposition of garbage. Disputes of various kinds have arisen and at times the attention of the courts has been occupied in the settlement of arguments over the matter. All this disputation and contention has been of little avail as regards the definite adjustment of the question. Those who have given the matter thought are agreed that the only solution is the assumption of the duty by the city.

A step in this direction has been taken in the contract recently made which provides for the collection without cost to the householder of kitchen refuse that can be rendered, but a large amount of household refuse, such as ashes and the like, still remains undisposed of. It is proposed by the city's health officer that a uniform system for the collection and disposal of this class of garbage be adopted, the expense to be borne by the householder. Whether the new plan can be made to work more successfully than any of its predecessors is problematic. It has the merit, however, of being one step farther toward the goal of public collection and disposal. The necessity for the reform needs no argument.

ART AND THE LAWYER.

St. Louis recently voted to tax its citizens \$100,000 for the support and promotion of an art museum, the outgrowth of the impetus given to the artistic sentiment of the city by its recent exposition. In the midst of the congratulations that were being exchanged among the elect of the city over the result at the polls came a discordant note from Lawyer Anderson, city attorney. Lawyer Anderson, it appears, in viewing the room he was to occupy in the city building, was shocked by the sight of a perfect figure done in bronze that was a part of the decoration of his new quarters. As soon as he had temporarily recovered possession of his faculties he declared that the bronze figure must go, and that, furthermore, one of his first official acts would be to ask the courts to decree that all such statues and figures used in decorative purposes should be properly clothed and made fit to be presented in polite society.

The rest of the world may not share Lawyer Anderson's prudery and may fail to find even an evil suggestion in the unadorned sculptured form divine, but the rest of the world does not know St. Louis. In a town where prominent citizens on reception committees wear evening dress at breakfast functions it may be all right to put petticoats on Venus, baggy trousers on Apollo Belvedere, and an Atlantic City bathing suit on Psyche. It is the St. Louis way.

FAMOUS PROPHECIES RECALLED.

Eleven years ago Mr. Bryan predicted dollar wages. We have it. He also predicted \$12 silver—which we didn't get.

WHAT CONGRESS OVERLOOKED.

The end of the government's fiscal year shows a surplus of something like \$65,000,000. Congress never will be able to forgive itself for this.

EFFECT OF A TIGHT LID.

Since the banishment of the breweries and the tightening of the interstate lid it has been found expedient to abandon the fast mail trains between Missouri and Kansas points.

STOLEN HOUR OF BLISS.

Thomas A. Edison rises at 5:30 every morning. What does it profit a man if he moves what within the last few weeks that he especially well knows not the joy of telling the bell boy and the alarm clock where they may go while he enjoys another hour of blessed repose?

CLAIMS OF GRAIN SPECULATORS.

No gambling about it. Just a straight, legitimate transaction. Men deal in grain as in houses or government bonds. This is the assurance of those who "put call and margin," and there is neither time nor space to explain how closely they adhere to the rule while buying and selling more wheat than in the last few weeks that the country has raised since the pilgrim fathers used Plymouth rock as a landing dock.

WHEN DEMOCRACY MAY WIN.

Dr. Miller of Omaha, long a member of the democratic national committee, has returned to his home from an eastern visit in the course of which he visited Mr. Cleveland and describes him as in fine condition, physically and mentally, and says: "Mr. Cleveland deeply deplores the socialistic tendencies now observable in this country, and is especially deplores conditions that exist at this time in the democratic party." When the democratic party shall get ready to support a man like Mr. Tilden and Mr. Cleveland, and platforms that embody the historic doctrines of the party, it can win another election. Until then it will not.

MINOR SEENES AND INCIDENTS SKETCHED ON THE SPOT.

"In the original makeup of human nature," says the Cincinnati Enquirer, "there must have been a large proportion of gullibility, for there are few people so expertly or instructed that they are without a streak of it in their composition. The most callous worldling of them all has a soft spot somewhere, and no matter how sophisticated, has a credulous side which can be reached if he is skillfully handled. Few are free from some pet superstition, no matter how much they boast exemption from anything of the sort. Nothing in history is more surprising than the persistence of some forms of delusion."

"Striking proof of the quoted assertions is supplied by the owner of the Enquirer, John B. McLean, is constructing in Washington a new residence on the site of his old one. Fearful of the superstition that a man who builds a new home after occupying the age of 50 will die soon after passing it, McLean is actually enclosing in granite the walls of his old home. Thus he hopes to exorcise the evil superstition, secure a new home, and go about with a light heart rejoicing at the ingenuity of his fairly skiddoo. There is no reason to expect he will top off his happiness by joining the Thirteen club."

For several weeks Secretary Garfield has had a firm of expert accountants going over the books and records of the great interior department, with the object in view of reducing its bookkeeping methods to the modern system. It has been many years since anything like this has been done in any of the departments, says the Washington Herald, and it is believed that Secretary Garfield's example will be followed by other members of the cabinet.

The passing of the Chicago Chronicle is another evidence that a paper dependent for support on mere party prejudice is foredoomed to failure. The Chronicle was in appearance one of the handsome papers in the country. It was carefully edited under the direction of a journalist of wide experience and unquestioned ability, but it was primarily devoted to the exposition of party politics of the hide-bound order. It was democratic in its tone for the greater part of its existence and then flopped over and called itself republican. As a result it had not the respect of either party, and neither friend nor foe cared much for its opinion. Those it supported gave it no support in return, while those it opposed merely ignored it. The result is the demise of the Chronicle. It is merely another of the long list of similar publications that have come to a similar end.

Railroad attorneys found it a trifle more difficult to "make up the record" for the State Board of Assessment this year. In times happily past the railroad attorneys have secured what they wanted with so little effort that the attitude of the present board is anything but pleasing to them. It will be remembered that last fall notice was served on the railroads of Nebraska that the people proposed to put "hickory" into the state house instead of "willow."

The police surgeon of Terre Haute, Ind., is convinced that tragedies are suggested by moving picture shows. Perhaps. The average peaceful citizen who sits through a modern moving picture show without losing his eyesight has to exercise rare self-control to keep from whipping his wife when he gets home.

The dispute between the packers and the commission men over the "she stuff" has one singular phase. Doctors of men are insisting on life in the open air as a preventive, at least, if not a cure for tubercular troubles. While those life more largely spent in the open air than that of the range cow?

France formally announces that it entertains no objection to the purchase of the Danish West Indies by the United States. All right for France, and very kind of her at that, but the United States objects. The gold-bricked child dreads the bunko stealer.

The Washington correspondents have already completed the message which President Roosevelt will send to the Sixtieth congress. Work of this character must be appreciated by the president, who is a very busy man.

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The tipping of dining car waiters has now been formally recognized as a necessity by the national government. After July 1 there is to be an allowance of 40 cents a day for tips to waiters in the expense accounts of government officials who are traveling on public business. Some time ago tips to porters and others were authorized, but the protest was never authorized, but the protest was made and the coming change is the result. It is said that on the average 75 government officials are on the road daily, which would mean an annual cost to the government of \$100,000, or \$300 a day, just for tips to waiters.

President Roosevelt has issued an order setting aside the Devil's Tower, a peculiar geographical formation in northeastern Wyoming, as a national monument and a federal reserve. Nearly 2,000 acres of land were set aside with the tower. This reservation will be under the care of the general land office of that district. No entries will be allowed on it, and every effort will be made to protect the tower from injury.

This Devil's Tower is a chimney-like mountain of rock that rises 800 feet above the surrounding country and for almost 500 feet is nearly perpendicular and devoid of any growth or vegetation. The top of the tower is large enough in area for a baseball team to play a good game and is covered with a scant soil formed from the disintegrated rock and bearing moss, etc., up and ferns.

Two men are known to have climbed this tower at the risk of their lives. One of them was Jack Rogers, an old cowboy, and the other was Arthur Jobe, a young engineer for the Homestake Mining company. The tower stands on the bank of the upper Belle Fourche river and has been known to some of the landmarks of the country. It was at one time included in an entry made by Miss Kent, an English woman, who fled on a homestead including this mountain. This entry afterward was canceled.

In the judgment of Secretary Wilson, some members of the cabinet should write the life of Theodore Roosevelt, in order that future generations of Americans, and mankind in general, may have the opportunity to secure a truthful insight into the remarkable character and achievements of the president. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Cortelyou are the only cabinet officers whose service spans the entire period of the president's incumbency of the White House, and as Mr. Cortelyou is not as practical in the art of writing as Mr. Wilson, it is suggested that the secretary of agriculture himself may essay the task he has proposed.

SECRETARY ELLIOT RISE.

Secretary Elliot Rise is supposed to be one of the best paid attorneys in the United States. When he was secretary of the war he frequently went horseback riding with General Henry C. Corbin, the adjutant general of the army. Secretary Rise never spoke once during their many rides. The silence became embarrassing to Corbin, who made many fruitless efforts to engage Rise in conversation. Becoming desperate after his failures, Corbin, in speaking of the dilemma, exclaimed: "Why, the man is so accustomed to being paid for talking, that I'll be hanged if he believes he will talk unless he is paid for it. I'll have to pay him a stiff fee to hear the sound of his voice."

ROAD TALK BY THE PRESIDENT.

Secretary of the Interior, Mr. G. K. Van Hook, has been invited to give the address at the annual convention of the National Road Builders' Association, which will be held at St. Louis, Mo., on June 10-12. The address will be given at the request of the association, which is a national organization of road builders.

CROSS-COUNTRY WALK OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

It was a striking commentary on the broad democracy of this great nation when President Roosevelt and Vice President Fairbanks took advantage of a train walk near Akron, O., to take a cross-country walk unattended. This walk covered six miles along roads, through lanes, over fields and across timber lots. It was broken by a stop at a farm house, where the first citizen and the second citizen of the country introduced the individuals who were the former's wife and children and drank milk. It was a natural, enjoyable jaunt, and it was intensely democratic. Nevertheless, there is just enough here to worship, even in this great democracy, to make that farmer's wife and children the envy of the community and that farm woman marked place. No matter how old those children grow to be they will repeat the story of the visit of the president and vice president in the year 1907.

CRUEL AND SILLY CANARD.

That Coalgos story from Cleveland proved a silly canard, as might have been expected. Assassination rarely runs as a family trait, and it is nothing short of a miracle to start a horrible story about a man who has gone on as laudable a mission as the placing of flowers on his deceased wife's grave.

STARK PRESS COMMENT.

Norfolk Weekly Press: Tom Allen says the Missouri Pacific railroad committed a serious blunder in placing his name in its list of passengers. During the last state campaign, Tom denied that he was a railroad attorney and he proposes to stick to it. It is a queer law, and he has put the top of his head, in the place where the hair ought to grow.

York Times: The chances are there will be no democrat ticket in York county this fall, nor any but the republican ticket. It costs more to get one's name on the primary ballot than making the chance of election is worth. The opposition had had trouble to find candidates in the past, when it cost nothing. How much would you give for the chance to run on the democratic or populist ticket against Bob Copey this fall or any of the other men whom the republicans are liable to nominate? If our democratic friends have candidates at all they will have to pass the hat to get the money to defray the expense.

Alliance Times: Those who figure on being candidates for county office this fall should not overlook the things due to the system hereafter that makes it necessary to place their announcements in a county paper. Many of the papers in the eastern part of the state have a dozen or more of these announcements regularly running in their columns now, the charge which the press office is unwillingly making to make cash for an announcement of ten lines, to run until date of primary election. Wake up, gentlemen, and make your own wants known. The successful man cannot be too modest in politics—and the best man win.

Central City Record: Silver Creek has had a contest of a dozen telegraph systems thrust upon them, the Monroe Independent Telephone company having requested a franchise for the installation of their system. The village board refused to grant the franchise by a unanimous vote, holding that a second system would be a waste of money and a burden on the community.

Holdsreg Progress: Now that a portion of the railroad magnates have hurried their day against the State Railroad commission, something may be expected to happen. If the railroads of the state are at liberty to conceal all arrangements which may have been made with certain parties to furnish transportation at less than the rates required by law, the statute will be inoperative and might as well never have been passed. Now is the time something must be done to make the work of the legislators effective.

Bellefour Gazette: A new crop of suckers is ripening every day. Let an oily stranger come along with any kind of a proposition and he finds a sure harvest. It is strange that men can be made to believe that the well-dressed stranger with promises galore is simply devoting his time to traveling from place to place for the purpose of bestowing wealth upon men he has never seen. Let that is just what the average promoter of a proposition is doing. If you want to play sucker, swallow his bait—and repent at your leisure. Over in Polk county a number of prosperous farmers have taken fliers in the stock of a projected electric railroad which sells at 25 cents on the dollar, with bonus thrown in of a kind of transportation to buyers. The assessor visited one such the other day and proposed to list his stock for taxation. "No, sir," objected the owner, "you can't assess it. Don't you see it's marked 'non-assessable'?"

Columbus Journal: Nowadays no one who is a railroad passer except employees and their families. In former years every one who possibly could get free transportation would gladly do it. Then there were no laws against giving and accepting passes, while now there are such laws on our statute books, and our Nebraska people as a class are no violators of laws if they know it. In every now and then some democratic editor, who has always used passes and free transportation for himself, his family and his employes, as long as he could get them, wants somebody nominated for some office because that somebody has never rode on passes. That is the main asset his candidate has. Last year he was nominated for congress by the democrats of his district because it was said of him, "He never rode on a pass." When the light was fully turned on him, it was found that he had asked and accepted railroad transportation for his family and had an