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CHARLES C. ROSEWATER, General Manager subscribed in ubscribed in my presence and sworn to bro me this 31st day of May, 1967. Seal) M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public. (Seal)

WHEN OUT OF TOWN. Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

Colonel Colt has exhibited some senatorial race in Rhode Island.

Senator Dick of Ohio says he has nothing to say. Senator Dick's refusal to talk always evokes an encore.

King Edward has expressed a desire to meet Mark Twain. He probably wants Twain to explain some of his

In the meantime, all the big world dailies have assigned their war correspondents to report the peace conference at The Hague.

The republican elephant will view with alarm the report that Secretary Taft is going to make no further effort | house at any station along the line of to reduce his weight.

The German Ship trust sneers at the A well regulated trust knows how to sneer in all languages.

long period of quarantine at San Quentin might help him.

Some people are calling Governor Hughes of New York a czar, but he foes not seem able to get the legislative duma at Albany off his hands.

This occasional talk about the Foraker presidential boom does not worry the Ohio senator a little bit. He knows that he can prove an alibi.

The duke of Manchester declares he has no use for American railroad work. The average duke has no use for railroad work or any other kind of work.

The city health department is about to start another weed-cutting campaign. The weeds that serve to hide It is a case in which the traveling unsightly billboards should be spared public, the complainant in the case, by special dispensation.

Senator Stephenson of Wisconsin says his election to the United States senate cost him \$3,886.71. The initiation fee to the Millionaires' club is not as heavy as it used to be.

Baron Mumm von Schwartzenstein. most taciturn men in official life. Extra

Dr. Miller has been re-locating Fort Kearny, which he located originally afty years ago. This ought to give momentum to the prospective movement to have Fort Kearny preserved es a national military park.

The county board has completed its work as a board of equalization, but there may be a postscript to the program if Lincoln repeats its last year's performance as a kicker before the State Board of Equalization.

The three months' trial of the 2-cent fare law expires sooner in Nebraska sarlier start was made here. That may explain why the railroads want a spool of thread, it was mistaken. to be in position to get the Nebraska aw into the federal court first.

Mrs. Slocum, wife of the colonel of Japanese are waiting only for a favorsoldiers into the Philippines and take formed administration officials fear that Mrs. Slocum is mistaken

county building in the event the peo- the thread mills. ple of Douglas county give the necessary authority by their votes at next fall's election. There is general unanimity of opinion that the county has making, the advance has been slight, necessities of the case will be much years roll around that would be required as the shortest time in which to replace the present structure.

While some diversity of opinion exsolve the court house problem, we believe the great majority of the taxpayers favor a substantial fireproof building at once serviceable for its purposes and architecturally imposing and creditable to the city, and favor its erection on the present court house square. To get a direct popular expression, however, will require the submission of a definite proposition and before a definite proposition to vote court house plans must be had and sketches prepared of the contemplated new court 35,370 house so that the people may have a comprehensive and intelligent knowledge of what they are being called

upon to approve. All great building enterprises of this nature necessarily move slowly 35,510 and it is therefore none too early to make a start. The architect will doubtless require all the time at his disposal to present the drawings and make the estimates so they may be carefully examined and closely studied by every taxpayer and voter before 35,063 election day.

THE PULLMAN COMPANY'S POSITION The Pullman company has filed notice of its intention to contest the efforts of the Interstate Commerce commission to supervise its business under the recent rate law. Under a complaint filed with the commission, alleging that the company discriminates in its rates, the Interstate Commerce commission has cited the sleeping car company to answer the charges. horse sense by withdrawing from the The company has replied that congress cannot make a company or person a "common carrier" when that person or company is not a carrier at all: that it cannot so classify a person or company that is not engaged in transportation but merely furnishes accommodations or renders special service not included in the transportation. In other words, the sleeping car company is going to make the same plea to the Interstate Commerce commission that it has made time and again before the Nebraska legislature; that it is not engaged in the business of transportation, but is simply a hotel on wheels, no more a part of the transportation business than is a hotel or an eating a railroad.

There is no question whatever the framers of the rate law of 1906 charge of conspiracy, says a cable item. intended to include sleeping car companies in its provisions, the first section of the bill providing that "the term 'common carrier' as used in this Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco act shall include express companies says he has an incurable disease. A and sleeping car companies." The question raised by the company is particularly interesting. It may be admitted that the sleeping car company public franchises and the control and does not sell transportation. That is done by the ratiroads. But the attorneys for the government will contend, doubtless, that the serving of beds, meals and drink to persons while being carried from one point to another is a necessary part of the transportation, and that the person or concern rendering this service is necessarily "engaged in transportation," within the meaning of the rate law. Either the railroad, if service is essential, must be responsible for providing the accommodation and the charge made for it, or else the company performing the service must be held responsible. cannot be deprived of its rights by a shifting or shirking of responsibility, at least not longer than it will take to

make the law fit the case.

A THREAD EXTORTION The thread makers have given forceful example of the profits that follow saving the pennies. A spool of who is to succeed Baron Speck von thread costs so little, or did until the Sternberg as German ambassador at Thread trust got ready, that it hardly Washington, is said to be one of the figured in the domestic expense accounts, yet the recent advancing of the price of thread by 20 per cent and adding I cent to the cost of each spool, has served to call attention to the enormous tax this extortion of the trust has placed on the consumers of this commodity. Specific data is not available on the amount of thread used in the country, but a statistician of the Department of Commerce and Labor estimates the production and sale at 40,800,000 spools of thread a month. An increase of 1 cent per spool in the price, produces the snug total of \$400,000 a month or \$4,800,000 a

If the Thread trust imagined that the people of the country, in these han it will in Missouri because an prosperous times, would not kick about a little matter of a cent in the cost of The protest has gone up from all sections and it is now announced that the federal government will investigate the action and ascertain whether the the Thirteenth cavalry, declares the advance in price has been justified by any conditions or is simply, as the peoable opportunity to throw 60,000 ple expect, a petty form of extortion as exasperating as a larger crime possession of the islands. Well in against justice and the common welfare. The trust, of course, has its

excuse. It contends that the price of

year.

toward the erection of a modern of the exclusion of child labor from

Statistics indicate that while there democratic state platform. has been an increase in the cost of cotton and materials used in thread many consumers, particularly for the thoroughly. thousands of women of the nation who support themselves by sewing and to fat dividends to trust magnates. The country will not mourn if the Thread trust becomes tangled up by its own of the justice of its arbitrary advance every minute of the day. in the price of one of the essential commodities.

DES MOINES MUNICIPAL PLAN. Under the permissive law, passed by the last Iowa legislature, Des bonds can be formulated preliminary, Moines has voted to be the first northern city to adopt what is generally known as the Galveston plan of city government. This provides, in effect, for wiping out the old ward system and replacing the rather complicated machinery of city administration by a commission, with enlarged powers. The Des Moines plan provides for the election of five commissioners to take the place of the present administraand the others will have charge of the | collect the amount from the public. different city departments, with full power to appoint subordinates, regulate their work and remove them when deemed advisable. The artificial ward boundaries will disappear and the entire government of the city will be in the hands of the five commissioners. who will be chosen at a general elec-

The Galveston plan, which was born of an emergency, appeals to the public by its promise of accomplishing reforms that have been apparently impossible under the rather complex system of municipal government. Des Moines has not been a much misgovadministrations than the average the testimony above alluded to. American city of like size; but it has experienced the same difficulty found in other and larger cities of getting capable and efficient work from city councils. Under the American system of municipal government, men of high grade do not seek positions as alder-Spasmodic reforms frequently land capable business men in those positions, but they usually retire in disgust, after a short service, or are the purposes for which they were quence. elected, to join the aldermanic "comevery elective municipal body in the still be without a rival country. The citizens of Des Moines apparently have grown weary of this plan, which promises relief from the divided responsibility inseparable from city councils chosen under the ward

organization plan. Under the new Iowa law, special precautions, involving the initiative and referendum in a modified form. are thrown around the granting of management of public utilities which have been the cause of so much evil legislation by councils in the past. The new law promises a trial of direct responsibility in municipal government and the experiment will be watched with keenest interest in other cities where the governmental abuses from which Des Moines has suffered are not unknown.

It has been the universal custom in this state for the sheriff to make contracts for the care of all prisoners confined in his jail aside from those of his own county and to collect for the same.-Deputy County At-

It was once the "universal custom in this state for the state treasurer to farm out the school funds and pocket the interest money collected, but that did not make it legal to do so, as one state treasurer who served a term in the penitentiary for embezzlement can testify. If there is any doubt about the "universal custom" of the sheriff pocketing money collected for the use of the county jail being of the same species of graft the sooner we get the answer from the court the better.

The state school fund holds practically all the bonds issued by Douglas county and as a consequence is about to receive more than \$20,000 due as interest on the county's outstanding obligations. Inasmuch as the income from the school fund is redistributed among Nebraska school districts in profitable one for all concerned. If all the money in the state school fund were invested in the bonds of Nebraska counties the people of this state would get more benefit out of it than they do now.

Des Moines has adopted the scheme for a municipal government by commission by a majority of 2,245 out of total vote of a trifle over 10,000 on an issue involving such an important matter thoroughly agitated and advertised is not over-creditable to Des Moines and its pretentions of growing population. Des Moines will have to show up twice as many votes to get into Omaha's class.

Chairman Allen of the democratic state committee cannot conceal his

thread has been advanced on account dislike of the direct primary law and ON PRESIDENTIAL FIRING LINE The action of the county board in of the increase in the cost of all cotton of direct primaries generally. The Dominant Power of the West in Both ordering tentative plans drawn for a and material entering into the manu- last democratic state platform denew court house at least makes a start facture of thread, and also on account clared expressly for direct nominations, but the democratic state chairman was never in harmony with the

Prince William of Sweden says, that while he has been educated thoroughly already outgrown the accommodations furnishing no warrant whatever for in English, he cannot understand the for its public offices and courts and the the increase of twenty per cent in the American newspaper accounts of the in his Pittsburg interview that the people cost to the consumer of the finished base ball games. All of which proves more urgent before the two or three product. The increase in the price of that the prince is mistaken when he cotton thread is no light matter for says he has been educated in English

Bourke Cockran has been appointed ists as to just what should be done to whom pennies are as precious as are a member of a Tammany committee, with instructions to prepare "a definite and fixed plan of democratic action." He is the boy for that assignment. He propaganda has apparently fallen flat. greed and fails to convince the courts can fix a new "definite and fixed" plan

Delegates to the peace conference reading the specifications for the two battleships of the United States, which are to be larger and deadlier than the British Dreadnaught.

Cattlemen and sheepmen can always bury their ancient grudge, as shown by the proceedings of the land convention at Denver, long enough to combine for new game that promises profitable

The telegraph companies seem a little slow in acceding to the demands of the operators, especially as they tion. One of these will act as mayor have already made arrangements to

The Northern Pacific reports net increased earnings of \$935,000 for May. It is simply shameful the way the railway rate bill is operating to the confiscation of rallway property.

Mrs. Potter Palmer gives as one reason why she will not marry the earl of Munster the fact that the earl has not the pleasure of her acquaintance.

> A Bull in the Pasture. Brooklyn Eagle.

"I never answer newspaper criticisms," says Secretary Wilson in the cotton leak hearing. He must have Irish blood in his veins. Newspaper criticisms are precisely erned city but has, in fact, had better what he has been compelled to answer in

> For Future Reference Chicago Record-Herald. Dividends amounting to \$24,000,000 are

assume that these stockholders are unalterably opposed to the proposition to have the government establish a parcels post. Let the Dead Rest. Portland Oregonian.

Mr. Bryan the other day complained that he could advance no new views wi hout having Mr. Rooseve't pre-ently utter the forced, in order to accomplish any of same opinions, with greater force of elo-

States' Rights and Taxation.

The states of the union are not so false to their true interests as to surrender to the federal government their best sources of revenue in taxation of incomes this subject.

PRESIDENT AND PUBLIC LANDS. Present Policy One of the Glories of the Administration. Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Congressman Mondell of Wyoming, at the opening session of the land convention in Denver, spoke strongly against the president's public land policy.

He denied the "necessity for any radical departure from the past policy of passing public lands into the hands of individuals." He insisted that any changes in the land laws "should be in the direction of making possible the acquisition of larger areas of land fit only, or principally, for grazing, Mr. Mondell's difference with the president is undoubtedly an honest one. He tells the truth as he sees it. Yet that truth is

not necessarily the whole truth. The whole truth, we believe, is that the land policy of the Roosevelt administration, its forestry policy, its irrigation policy, will go down in history as one of its chief glories.

The time had come to deal with the pub-He domain from a broader viewpoint than the present needs of anybody who is in position to exploit it at the moment. To do this has been sometimes unpopular, but the president has kept at it.

The president has attacked the problem of the use and control of public lands with foresight and courage. He has realized that we no longer have on this continent a frontier to waste. And, whatever the possible errors of his policy in detail, none far enough removed from the scene to view it with calmness can doubt that stead of foreign development as it now is the president is fundamentally right.

ONLY WORKED THE OTHER WAY Nebraska Seizes Favorite Weapon of the Railroads.

Pittsburg Dispatch. The application of the attorney-general of proportion to the number of children cent-fare, anti-pass and commodity rate a candidate. of school age, the transaction is a legislation of that state is termed by a contemporary "a new form" of government injunction. The comment continues that, according to this, every law should be accompanied by injunction decrees addressed to the entire community forbidding

people to violate the enactment."

It is difficult to see how the procedure referred to can be considered a new form. since it merely turns the theory of the use of injunctions to a new object. As to the idea that it implies that every law should accompanied by an injunction against violations, that has always been the infera total vote of 10,592 cast at a special ence of injunctions against disorder, treselection called for that purpose. The passes, destruction of property or other violence. The peculiarity of the theory is that it assumes the injunction of the courts to have more power than the statute law: which seems to the outside observer to imply either excessive magnitude for the injunction or a very depreciated force for

So far as the attorney-general of Nebrasks is concerned he seems to be of President Roosevelt's opinion, that if the in-

Parties.

Washington Herald (ind.). It is a noteworthy symptom of the current political drift that the strongest sentiment for the renomination of President Roosevelt may be found in the middle west-that great region which has wrested from the east and south dominion of the destinies of the republic. Governor ummins of Iowa but confirmed the observation of many others when he declared of the west are strongly in favor of the president's re-nomination. For the breezy and unconventional west the third term has no terrors; the frightful ogre of Mexicanization, conjured up by Colonel Watterson fails to scare. So far as we have been able to observe there is comparatively little overt opposition in the republican press or in public utterances of republican politicians to the third term idea. The Chicago Tribune's ardent anti-third-term Even the democratic press, outside of a few strenuously partisan journals, is lukewarm on this question, and such Rooseveltian democrats as John Temple Graves wholly ignore it as a matter of small conat The Hague will be interested in sequence beside keeping up the Rooseveltian warfare on corporate abuses. Of still more significance is the western lack of interest in the candidacy of Taft. Fairbanks and Cannon, all western men, not one of whom, with the possible exception of Taft, has any substantial following outside of his own state. Taft's strength, whatever it may be, is attributable largely

> boomer is at bottom a Roosevelt man. The middle west will in all human probability dictate the democratic presidential nomination, as it will the republican.

> > An Old-Fashioned Campaign.

Leslie's Weekly (rep.). The abounding prosperity which

might have an influence in politics. The over the old order of things. prosperity has made votes for the repubtariff at the front. Should hard times difference whose ox is gored. A few and other big corporations, and the tariff enforcing the tax collection laws. Now alleged cause of the set-back in business. very much amazed. But of course this The republicans would rally round the latter action will not insure compilance will hardly be favored by the community tariff as one of the factors in the country's industrial expansion. Thus we would have an old-fashioned campaign, with the tariff as the paramount issue, and all the recent burning questions would be cast into the background.

Campaign of Senator Knox.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican (ind.). Those who are keeping watch of the Knox candidacy insist that the senator is personally devoting much time to the premotion of his interests, and that he is be distributed among the stockholders striking in hard at just the point where of the Adams Express company. We may Secretary Taft is supposed to be weak. The labor leaders, in short, are receiving his special attention in the effort to convince them that he is labor's best friend. Was it not Attorney General Knox who interceded in a certain Johnson suit against a western rallroad for violation of the safety appliance law, and won a decision from the supreme court that has benefited thousands of trainmen? Senator Knox's Let Mr. Bryan then hark back next step, it is reported, will be to demon to 16 to 1, and to the crown of thorns and strate that he has never been one of the cross of gold. This it was that made him legal minions of the corporations. There bine," which may be found in almost a great man, and in that field he would is at least a summer's work ahead in this

Roosevelt and Bryan.

of the school of Hamilton, Mr. Bryan is a modern humanitarian of the school of Rousseau. Both are the advocates of and inheritances. Seekers of popular paternal government; the one as a senfavor will do well to govern themselves timentalist, the other as a centralisationaccordingly. In advocating a federal in- lst. Mr. Roosevelt has in his possession come tax President Roosevelt has strangely the key to the familiar door of executive overlooked the consideration that the usurpation, and does not lack the disposistates will have the last word to say on tion to use it. Mr. Bryan is on the roof with a long pole awaiting his opportunity. Between the two, we prefer Mr. Bryan-if we could believe in the efficacy of Mr. Bryan's long pole-to Mr. Roosevelt, because in Mr. Roosevelt, we fear the key.

Democracy's Campaten.

Senator Daniel in Harper's Weekly: The purpose of getting together the votrs of the United States to assert the plain and simple democratic creed that this is a government of the people; that the highest and plainest duty of governand to oppose all monopolies and special privileges. The tariff, transportation, the trusts, and

interest and consideration. We need no new road. new issues and no new constitution strained construction. Those who seek to minds of the people from substantial issues and just views that exist. It is principles and not "isms" that democrats stand for; and if you take the compans of sound principle it will guide you through the tangles of contention.

Real issues are made by the people them selves, and grow out of their necessities. Artificial issues are like artificial flowers, good for nothing except in the gas-

light. As to the tariff, return it for the purpose of making it in the interest of the people instead of domestic development in-

Speaker Cannon to the Fore.

Chicago Inter-Ocean (rep.). We have Mr. Roosevelt's free and cordial testimony that no congresses in our history have done better service or acted more beneficial legislation than those Nebraska for injunctions to restrain four which Joseph G. Cannon has guided. We leading railroads from disregarding the two- know that Mr. Roosevelt will not again be

By his character, by his training, by the knowledge the people have of him, and by his service at the post next in importance to the highest, the Hon. Joseph G. Cannon is marked for promotion to the presidency. There Are Others.

Harper's Weekly (Ind.).

one professing democrat who has never been overlooked by his party is Mr. we have said, the railroad companies have Bryan, and it is natural enough that to a very considerable army of democratic voters it should seem that he is the only democrat for presidential dimensions that their part to secure their just rights temocrats besides Mr. Bryan, and it is highly desirable that the democratic pubshould cultivate their acquaintance. One of them is Senator Daniel of Virgina, a man whom every one who has an interest at stake in the next presidential there will be no objection nor criticism election ought to know all about.

Give the Pour a Show.

Bai imore Sun. If you are asked, "How would you like to be the iceman?" keep cost. Remember, process is available for the this is the iceman's first real op or un t railroads against their employes it ought to to figure prominently this season. . Maybe question.

THE PPPERMOST TOPIC.

roads were advertising their fast trains. Now they are showing the traveling public how many hours' ride they will give for a dollar.

Pawnee Press: An exchange inquires, "Who pays the railroad penalties?" Well. we would guess that everyone pays his share, from Teddy to a tramp, who eats, drinks or wears anything that is carried by rall.

Fairbury Journal: When the names of all pass holders are published the people will know which public men owe a debt of grattude to the railroads and which ones don't. In selecting men to help regulate the railroads this will be valuable information.

meral certainly went some when he had stepped more briskly than necessary. order for.

quire the major portion of even one laws country. yer's time, its medical assistance requires the services of three of our physicians, viz: Drs. Burgess of Cedar Rapids, Ireland and rolling stock on this branch, the offictal corps of physicians and surgeons is liable any day to be wholly inadequate to take care of the company's business.

Howells Journal: What's the use of an to the president's initiative. Every Taft anti-pass law anyway? According to the lists recently published the railroads of Nebraska have issued some 500 or 600 passes to lawyers, doctors and editors, about 200 of the number to the latter. However, all Colfax county editors are "good Indians" and pay their 2 cents per mile when they the travel. We believe in an anti-pass law, one country has had for several years thus that does away with passes entirely. The stands a chance to be interrupted in 1907, present law under the interpretation placed and if the interruption should come it upon it by the railreads is no improvement

Kearney Hub: The attorney general's licans. Adversity would encourage the proceedings to enjoin the railways in Nedemocrats to make a harder canyass in branks from violating the 2-cent and 1908 than they otherwise would put up. It maximum rate laws is a decidedly novel would also alter the issues by putting the one. Naturally it makes a great deal of come there would be a halt in the program years ago the railways were enjoining for additional legislation against railways county treasurers to prevent them from would be revived as an issue. The tariff that the attorney general has given them would be assailed by the democrats as an an injunction on the other foot they are with the law while there are loopholes in whose midst the tramp happens to be. for the railroads to crawl through. The end is not yet.

the railroads of Nebraska enjoined the va- ing the earl. This ought to settle a quesrious county treasurers from collecting the tion taxes assessed against them and took the matter clear up to the United States supreme court, where it was decided that they must pay their taxes the same as private individuals. Now Attorney General Thompson is giving the railroads a dose of their own medicine by bringing suit against them in the supreme court to enjoin them from charging higher rates for passenger and freight traffic than is provided for in the laws passed by the legislature last winter. From the faces the railroads are making they don't seem to relish taking their own medicine, but it looks as though they will have to.

Central City Nonpareil: It is a peculiar filed by the Union Pacific of the news- physician to the second fleet of Columbus paper men to whom transportation has been issued. H. C. Richmond, Fred Fratt, naugh, Jim Tanner and several others Academy of Sciences, with the Smithsonian H. M. Davis, C. B. Manuel, John E. Kavawho have been busy denouncing railroad domination, have accepted advertising contracts. It is a significant fact, also, that Hammond, M. A. Brown, A. F. Buechler, propose to shun even the "very appearance of evil."

some politicians seem to think and act as to deep center, and before it could be re-Columbus Journal: Some newspapers and though the railroad companies of Nebraska covered made a home run. and their managers and attorneys are the greatest enemies we have. Of course the railroad companies want to pay as small a tax as they can. Don't we all feel about our taxes just about the same way? The railroad companies undoubtedly made a great mistake in contesting their just taxes of 1904 and 1905, and they are suffering for it. but we must all admit that there is no one factor in our state that has done more to develop and build up our great state than the railroad companies. We should treat them as our friends and not as our enemies, ment is to secure to the people equal rights, and this feeling should be mutual. It is guite as essential that our entire state should be developed and that railroads be built all over and around it, as that the centralization are the subjects of public 2-cent rate must prevail on every old and

Holdrege Progress: With the going into effect Sunday of the new schedule on the invent new issues and new versions of Burlington railroad, a part of the plan of the constitution perplex and divert the the road to reduce the expenditures claimed to be necessary since the reduced passenger rates were put into operation becomes op erative. From all accounts the incomes of the railroads since the passage of the 2-cent fare have been increased rather than dininished, on account of a larger number of people traveling than formerly, and the fact that nearly all who travel pay their fares, while under the old system a large number rode free of charge. New iles similar to those put into effect by the Burlington have been put into force by the Union Pacific and other railroads of the state simultaneously, but as far as is known the change will not work to the detriment of the patrons of the railroad. The reduction in speed is not material, as the trains still make fairly good time, and it is possible that the slower schedule will work to the advantage of both employes and passengers in giving greater safety. York Times: A large proportion of the

dissatisfaction with the railroads arises from the prevalent impression that they are contesting with the government for supremacy. It is aggravating to the lawabiding citizen to see others defy the law and seem to be exempt from the obligations that are binding upon them. Whatever reason there may be for this impression, and there is some, it is quite prevalent and so long as there is a contest between the government, either state or national, and any other power the mass of people are with the government. done some things that lead to the inference that they are defying the government, and a good many lawful efforts on But there are other presidential have been misconstrued into defiance of law. When the fact is well established that raffroad companies and all other cor porations are as amenable to law as the numblest individual, when the supremacy of the government is firmly established. when the great corporations appeal to the courts to ascertain and obtain their rights. Pirst of all it must be thoroughly understood that the government is supremthat every interest, individual porate, is amenable to the laws and when this is the recognized status there will b no more prejudice against railroads and be available for the state against the rall- it was one of his friends who asked the hostility to them than to any other great and useful enterprise.

TRAVELING THE DEATH PACE.

Beatrice Sun: A few months ago the rail- Motor Craze for High Speed Swells Mortality List

Washington Star. A Buffalo motor speed maniac paid the final penalty of his aberration. His carwas being driven at a railroad rate along the public highway behind two other machines, which, in their passage, raised a cloud of dust. Suddenly a farmer's light wagon was encountered and the chauffeur. in a futile effort to avoid a collision. swerved the machine sharply and went into the ditch. The owner was instantly killed. The wagon was smashed to splinters, the horse was killed, the farmer was seriously hurt, and a boy mortally injured.

This motorist had developed a craze for high speeds, and had been frequently ar-Tekamah Journal: Nebraska's attorney rosted for reckless running. The police were even at the time of his death waiting asked for an injunction from the federal for a chance to arrest him farther along court to prevent attorneys from getting the road. He had been named as defendout an injunction relative to the 2-cent ant in numerous suits for damages incifare. It begins to appear as though he dental to his indulgence of this dangerous pastime. Yet he was permitted to continue It's a queer thing to ask a restraining in the use of the roads until death closed his career. This is a reflection upon the Albion News: While the Union Pacific's manner in which the motor car regulalaw business in Boons county does not re- tions are framed and enforced in this

In practically every city in the United States certain motorists are constantly brought into notoriety through their proof St. Edward and J. W. B. Smith of Al- pensity to disregard the laws and to enblon. Considering the condition of the track danger life. They are fined time after time and still they persist in speeding beyond the limits. They care nothing for the fines, considering them part of the legitimate cost of high speed motoring. If they were confronted with jail sentences and with the forfeiture of their licenses they would probably be much more careful. The loss of their liberty, and especially of the right to use the roads with their high-speed machines, would have a much more deterrent effect upon them than the mere piling up

of money costs. Until the municipal authorities reach the point of regarding this menace to life and limb in the proper light there will continue to be fatalities on the roads and streets. The extraordinary part of the motor craze is that it has been so long tolerated, as a thing that can be cured by persuasive measures. The application of drastic remedies for this evil would affect only a small percentage of the users of motor cars. It is the exceptional motorist who regards the publie highway as a private race course.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Railroads propose to reform the tramp by making him travel afoot, but this scheme The earl of Munster denies that he is engaged to marry Mrs. Potter Paimer, and Shelton Clipper: A couple of years ago Mrs. Palmer says she has no idea of marry-

The new Alabama senator, John H. Bankhead, is self-educated farmer, who was wounded three times in the confederate army, and later served several terms in the state lagislature, and was warden of the state penitentiary before going to congress, Dr. Long, the animal-story writer, who has been placed first by President Roosevelt in his class of nature fakers, has declared he will make the president retract the attack upon his vercacity if itt takes him ten years. He had better be careful, or some day he may be gobbled up bodily by en-

raged Teddy bears. The first original description of America fact that the names of some of the most ever written has just begin discovered. It rabid fusion editors are found in the list was penned by Dr. Diego Alvarez Chanca, and was dated at the Port of Isabella, Santo Domingo, in January, 1494. Dr. Fernandez de Ybarra, of the New York Institution of Washington, alding and abet-

ting, uncovered the document. Evidently a first-class base ball player Justice Harlan o was lost t editors who have been aggressive in the United States supreme court, took to fight on the pass evil are found in the mere law instead of sport. At a shadbake The names of such men as Ross given by the Washington Bar association at Marshail Hall, Maryland, recently, the Fred Abbott and A. W. Ladd are missing justice, although 74 years old, took active from the record, an indication that they part in a base ball centest and won it for his team. The score was a tie, and the umpire had called two strikes and three balls, when Justice Harlan struck the ball

PASSING PLEASANTRIES.

His Wife-George, I heard you and Mr. Fullup talking about a "chaser" a little while ago. A chaser is an animal of some kind, isn't it?

Mr. Drysone-Yes; it's a kind of-erwater animal.—Chicago Tribune.

"It's remarkable how often a woman changes her mind."
"O not always. There's one idea every an gets that she never changes. "What's that?"
"The idea that she's pretty."—Catholic

Standard and Times. Blooker-Here's a French dressmaker who says that paper dresses will soon be in

vogue.

Dingle-Good gracious! Just think of having to button up the back of a tissue paper
waist!-Cleveland Plain Dealer. Miss Knox-There's a scandalous story about her in this morning's Dally Howler. Miss Goodart—But you can't believe any-thing you read in that paper. Miss Knox—I can if I want to.—Philadel-

phia Press. "When balloonists go above the clouds they ought to find it an easy matter to keep healthy."
"Why so?"

Because, why, while they are there, they

-Baltimore can't be under the weather.' American. "At last," said the manager, "I have a art for you in which you will be able to

"Ah," replied the eager soubrette, "I'm so glad. But how can you be sure that I will make a hit in it?"

"A band marches across the stage in one of the scenes, and you are to give the bass drum a thump with a rolling pin."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"He careful what you say about the ervant," cautioned the housewife; "the valls have ears, you know." I think the doors are more apt to have hem." replied the husband. servant th a thoughtfulness rare in his sex plugged the keyhole. — Philadelphia

GRANDMOTHER'S MEMORIES.

Helen A. Bryan in St. Nicholas. Grandmother sits in her easy chair,
In the ruddy sunlight's glow;
Her thoughts are wandering far away
In the land of Long Ago.
Again she dwells in her father's home,
And before her loving eyes
In the light of a giorious summer day The gray old farm house lies.

She hears the hum of the spinning wheel And the spinner's happy song; She sees the bundles of flax that hang From the rafters dark and long; She sees the sunbeams glide and dance Across the sanded floor; feels on her cheek the wandering

That steals through the open door. Beyond the flowers nod sleepily
At the well sweep, guant and tall;
And up from the glen comes the musical

Of the distant waterfall The cows roam laxly to and fro Along the shady lane: The shouts of the reapers sound faint and

From the fields of golden grain.

And grandma herself, a happy girl, Stands watching the setting sun. While the spinner regts, and the reapers cense, And the long day's work is done;

dark.
And vanished the sunset glow;
And grandmother wakes, with a

From the dreams of long age.