

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

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

IF EMMA GOLDMAN IS DEPORTED, IT WILL BE ON ACCOUNT OF HER DEPARTMENT. A French scientist has discovered that snails snore. Nature faker?

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAS DECIDED THAT PUBLIC PRINTING STALLINGS IS NOT TO BE PRINTED. China and Japan are engaged in another deadly war—in the Paris newspaper offices.

THIS THIRD TERM MAY AS WELL BE PUT IN COLD STORAGE. Mrs. Roosevelt has declared against it.

CASTRO OF VENEZUELA IS ACTING LIKE A MAN WHO WANTS TO GET A LOOK AT A FEW AMERICAN WARSHIPS.

MRS. HORMAN MERRY HAS JUST BEEN GRANTED A DIVORCE BY A SALT LAKE COURT. She is the real Merry widow.

THE NIGHT RIDERS ARE INSISTING THAT KENTUCKY FARMERS SHALL QUIT RAISING TOBACCO AND KEEP ON RAISING CAIN.

GUESS CONFIDENCE IS RETURNING, ALL RIGHT. Florida strawberries are on the market at the regular price for March berries.

IT WILL HELP SOME IF THE CHAUTAQUA MANAGERS FOLLOW THE EXAMPLE OF THE CIRCUS TRUST AND DECIDE TO LEAVE OUT THE FRANKS THIS YEAR.

FIFTEEN-FOOT SNOWDRIFTS ARE REPORTED IN SCOTLAND. The New York to Paris autoists will hardly change their route in order to see them.

CHIEF OF POLICE SHIPPY PROPOSES TO DRIVE THE ANARCHISTS OUT OF CHICAGO. No one will thank him for starting any of them in this direction.

IN THE MEANTIME IT WILL BE NOTICED THAT MR. TAFT IS THE ONLY PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE WHO IS GETTING DELEGATES IN OTHER THAN HIS HOME STATE.

GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS HAS DENOUNCED THE ELECTION OF SENATOR BRADLEY OF KENTUCKY. The American people are sadly disappointing to George Fred.

IF IT COMES TO A PINCH, NEBRASKA MIGHT YIELD AT THE DENVER CONVENTION AND LET SOME SILVER-TONGUED ORATOR FROM ANOTHER STATE PRESENT MR. BRYAN'S NAME.

THE CHARLESTON NEWS AND COURIER WANTS EX-GOVERNOR BECKHAM OF KENTUCKY NAMED FOR VICE PRESIDENT. Beckham is something of a party wrecker himself.

EIGHT BOSTON CHURCHES HAVE BEEN TURNED INTO LODGING HOUSES FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF THE UNEMPLOYED. Sleeping in church is no novelty even in Boston.

CLARK UNIVERSITY, IN MASSACHUSETTS, IS GOING TO APPOINT EXPERTS TO STUDY THE MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF GHOSTS. The Foraker presidential boom should make a good subject.

A CHICAGO WOMAN HAS JUST DISCOVERED THAT THE "DUKE" SHE MARRIED IS JUST A PLAIN GROCERY STORE CLERK. She is a winner on the proposition, if he has a job and is a good clerk.

AN IMPORTED BRYANITE AGITATOR FROM CHICAGO HAS PREVAILED ON THE OMAHA CENTRAL LABOR UNION TO RESOLVE ITSELF OPPOSED TO MR. TAFT. The intelligent mechanic and artisan knows no such dictation in his politics.

TARIFF REVISION PROSPECTS.

According to semi-official announcement, republican leaders in congress are preparing to give serious attention to the question of tariff revision. The demands that have been presented from different parts of the country for a readjustment of the Dingley schedules to meet changed conditions have had the effect of arousing the party managers from their former attitude of indifference. It is proposed to abandon the Beveridge bill for a tariff commission, and, in lieu thereof, to have the ways and means committee of the house, and probably the finance committee of the senate, hold hearings during the coming summer to outline a definite plan for revision, to be taken up at a special session immediately after the next session is inaugurated.

Such procedure would be in keeping with the course the republican party has followed since the civil war in making periodical tariff readjustments instead of keeping up a constant and disturbing tariff agitation. The present tariff law was enacted in 1897 and will be twelve years old when, a year hence, the new president steps into office. No other tariff law has ever had such a long life without change. The first republican tariff act after the civil war was passed in 1870, the next in 1883, the third in 1890 and the fourth in 1897. Each tariff law represented a change in the industrial conditions of the country that called for a revision of the schedules. In each case, the adoption of the new tariff was followed by an amazing expansion of American industries and trade. Each had been preceded by a period of depression. In 1896, the year before the adoption of the present tariff, our exports of manufactured articles amounted to \$259,000,000. In 1907 they reached \$499,000,000, an increase of almost 100 per cent.

Democratic dealing with the tariff problem has resulted only in business disaster. The Wilson-Gorman tariff of 1894, over which the democrats spent a year of wrangling, was followed by the overwhelming defeat of the party that did the revising. It failed even to provide revenues sufficient to meet the expenses of government.

When enacted the Dingley law was a remarkably well balanced tariff, but the march of industry has moved so fast in twelve years that it is in many features out of touch with the times and revision is necessary to bring it back to harmony with business needs. The plan of revision, after careful investigation, promises a comprehensive overhauling of all the schedules, to the end that those which guard American industries will be retained and those which operate only to the injury of the consumer will be modified.

CASTRO'S DEFIANCE.

President Castro of Venezuela has just notified the American minister at Caracas, Mr. Russell, that Venezuela will refuse to submit to arbitration five claims which have been made against that country by our government. This is Castro's third refusal to abide by former agreements to submit such differences to arbitration and each refusal has been a little more impertinent than its predecessor. Senator Lodge, at the instance of the State department, has offered a resolution in congress calling for full information on the subject of the disputed claims and there is some probability that congress may determine on rather radical action to bring the saucy Castro to terms.

The claims in question have no connection with the long standing row over the asphalt troubles. That was such a nasty mess, raising such a well grounded suspicion that the rival claimants had mixed up in Venezuelan politics and revolutions that the American government wisely decided to keep out. The five pending claims, however, are based on charges that Castro has confiscated the property of American citizens, has hustled some of them out of Venezuela without proper warrant, and has shown an utter disregard of property and treaty rights. The State department is satisfied that these claims present proper issues for arbitration, under agreements to which Castro and the Venezuelan government are parties.

Apparently Castro is a shifty schemer. He has taken shelter under the Monroe doctrine several times when threatened by his European creditors and the United States has protected him from punishment richly deserved. Unmindful of this, he is now defying the United States and it may be necessary to give him a little elementary instruction in international decency.

EFFECTIVELY PROVIDED AGAINST.

If Mr. Taft were to secure the republican nomination, a contingency which has been effectively provided against, he could not be elected—New York Sun.

It is eminently unfair for the New York Sun to have such thrilling information and refuse to share it with the great American people. The campaign is opening up nicely in the different states. Delegates are being chosen to the convention at Chicago and a majority of them are going with instructions to vote for Mr. Taft for the nomination for president. The people generally are about convinced that the nomination is going to Mr. Taft and they all seem, with very few exceptions, exceedingly pleased with the prospect. If his nomination has been, as the Sun asserts, "effectively provided against," the people ought to know it. It is not right to deceive them.

It is possible that a deep conspiracy

against Mr. Taft has been formed and that the Sun has learned of it, as Mr. Bryan did about the conspiracy of "the interests" against him, "from a man who overheard a telephone conversation on the subject." But the Wall Street crowd voiced by the Sun are not likely to control at Chicago.

MEETING OF COUNTY ASSESSORS.

All the assessors of the various Nebraska counties have been called to meet at the state capital during the coming week to interchange views on the knotty problems with which they will have to grapple in making up the new assessment roll. All of these assessors were elected last fall and entered upon their official duties in January of this year. Under the provisions of the Nebraska revenue law the office of county assessor carries with it a four-year term with ineligibility to re-election. As a consequence all of the assessors throughout the state, with the exception of those who may possibly have previously served as deputies or as precinct assessors, are having their first experience in making up an assessment roll and all that was learned by their predecessors during the four years that the new revenue law has been in effect has to be learned over again by them.

The first work for the new assessors this time includes not only the quadrennial re-valuation of real estate, but also the inauguration of the new terminal tax law—two difficult tasks in themselves—yet to say nothing of the annual listing of personal property. It remains to be seen whether the legal limitation of county assessors to one term of office confers any advantage on the public to compensate for the loss of tried officials. It depends on the assessors in great degree to enforce the revenue law equitably as between all owners of taxable property and some uniform methods applying to all the counties are absolutely necessary to prevent the reappearance of old abuses. The coming meeting of the assessors will be worth while if it helps accomplish this desired result.

THE LATEST WAR TALK.

European rumor factories, unsuccessful in producing a war between the United States and Japan, are now working industriously to convince the world that war is imminent between China and Japan. The stories of Japanese aggression in Manchuria are being exaggerated and given a significance that neither of the nations interested apparently realizes. The Paris newspapers have it all figured out that the voyage of the American fleet to the Pacific is for the express purpose of having American interests guarded by a fleet of battleships in the orient when the clash comes between the two nations. Nothing less than a war, in which China or Japan, or both, shall be crushed will satisfy the trouble forecasters.

While relations between China and Japan are somewhat strained there is slight prospect of a clash at arms between them. China is woefully weak, from a military standpoint, in spite of efforts made for years to place its army on a modern fighting basis. Japan, on the other hand, knows the art of war almost to perfection, but its national finances are exhausted and the anti-war sentiment so strong among his people that it is doubtful if the mikado would dare risk their opposition by engaging in any war other than one in self-defense.

There is certain to be diplomatic differences between Japan and China for a long time, owing to their conflicting interests in territory and trade, but the war talk seems to have small foundation. It probably has its origin in the wish of some of the powers for a conflict between these two nations that would open the way for the absorption of Chinese territory by the various European powers.

The local democratic organ tries its best to smooth out the ruffled feathers of "Billy" Thompson by telling him what a good fellow he is and how it might have been different. In the meanwhile, however, the vote of Douglas county, made up supposedly of friends of the democratic editor-congressman, stares him in the face as a gentle reminder.

The platform put out by the Nebraska democrats for 1908 consists of the platform put out for 1907 verbatim et literatim, with a few additional paragraphs tacked on. If this method of platform-making becomes chronic it will take a book in several volumes to hold the platform promulgated when Bryan runs for president for the fifth time.

The bequests of the late Bishop Worthington to the various church institutions of this diocese indicate that, though far away, he had Nebraska constantly in mind and desired to show substantial appreciation of the favors he had received here. In leaving nearly half of his personal estate to charitable or public objects he has set a good example.

Nebraska life insurance companies claim to be suffering from a feud between the insurance departments of California and of this state over the reciprocal insurance law. It ought not to be a question where an insurance company is incorporated, but of its financial soundness and its honesty of management.

Developments in Minnesota indicate that Mr. Bryan does not abide by any doctrine of favored son immunity, inasmuch as the Nebraska delegation to Denver is already nailed down for

Mr. Bryan, he is perfectly safe against reprisals by the friends of Governor Johnson.

Appropos of the national corn show, nothing beats making two ears of corn grow where only one ear grew before except to make each ear of corn of such improved variety as to be worth two ears of the common kind.

No one disputes the need of a new court house in Douglas county, but few real estate brokers would like to have the site changed so they might speculate in lots around the new location.

Fire escapes on school buildings are all right, but good, broad stairways made entirely of nonflammable metal or stone are much better.

Sentiment with Few Votes. Chicago Inter-Ocean. The democrats of Nebraska are heart and soul for Mr. Bryan, but there is where the state of Nebraska draws the line.

Speed the Day. Chicago Inter-Ocean. Every minute brings us closer now to a tumble in the price of butter and eggs. Let us be calm and patient, but firm.

City the Poverty-Stricken. Chicago Record Herald. Mr. Elkins of West Virginia pathetically declares that there is not a multi-millionaire in the United States senate. Has Mr. Elkins added that the senate has arrived at a point where it needs public sympathy?

Patriotism of a Candidate.

Mr. W. T. C. our political candidate for the United States senate, is quoted as saying: "I'd go to hell for the people of Oregon." Well, then, as it is against the state, why not send somebody else to the senate?

West Front for Uncle Sam.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Henceforth the United States fronts westward as well as east. The new mile-stone is marked off in the American empire's march toward the sunset. To a far larger degree than ever before the Pacific must from now onward be a center of interest in the world's affairs.

Interstate Commerce.

Wall Street Journal. Whether we like it or not, the development of business in the United States is revolutionizing all of our conceptions and changing most of our ideas. Commerce is no longer an affair of a township or a city or a state. The economic unit has become a continent. The mailing of a letter, the sending of a telegram, and the holding of a telephone conversation between New York and Chicago, and almost all of the operations of business, have become interstate in character.

Drastic Economy of Railroads.

How effectively the railroads are economizing can be seen from the reports of gross and net earnings now being made. Until the panic, though gross earnings were increasing, operating expenses were increasing so much more rapidly that net returns were falling. What the panic came on the managers were not able at once to effect savings partly to counteract its effects, so that while gross earnings fell off only 5 per cent in December, the net declined 20 per cent. Operating expenses are still weak, but net earnings now show less decline than gross. The cut in operating expenses is very drastic.

Public and Private Libraries.

Boston Transcript. Andrew Lang, who is interested in everything from sealing wax to Huckleberry Finn, has recently been expressing his views of the decay of the private library. It is perfectly true that the general grasp of the public and circulating libraries has decreased the private zeal in book collecting, though Lang's definition of that room in the establishment as a place where no one goes and where the master of the house keeps a collection of books is hardly applicable here. If a house boasts a library, and most houses do, it is usually of the "working" variety. The public libraries have removed the obligation to keep on hand collections of reference works. If fewer families have a great many books, at least more people read those which they have.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

Responsibility for Shrinkage Noted in Published Reports.

New York Journal of Commerce. President McCrea of the Pennsylvania railroad, in the report of the company for the year 1907, says: "While a number of causes seriously disturbed our confidence and thus brought on the financial net which so sharply affected the business interests of the country, an important one was undoubtedly the fear that as the result of recent federal and state legislation the regulation of the railroads had approached so nearly to an effort to control their management that the revenues that revenues therein were not assured for that protection to which they are justly entitled." This is appended to an explanation of the effect of the 2-cent-a-mile-passenger-fare act of Pennsylvania, and its pertinency would seem to depend somehow upon the effect of recent legislation upon the revenues of the company.

It is our belief that this legislation had very little to do with bringing on the financial panic when it came, and it had nothing to do with preparing the conditions which made such an event inevitable sooner or later. No doubt business depression, from whatever cause, must affect the volume of its traffic, but what relation has this to the record of earnings of the Pennsylvania system last year? Up to nearly the end of the year the traffic continued heavy and for the entire twelve months the volume was unprecedented. There was an increase of over \$1,500,000 in the gross earnings from operation compared with 1906, but operating expenses increased more than \$1,500,000, so that there was a decrease of nearly \$1,000,000 in net earnings.

As this loss in net earnings was due wholly to an increase in expenses out of proportion to that in gross earnings, it could not have been caused by the business depression or the recent federal and state legislation that is said to have contributed to it. We do not see wherein either could have contributed to the increase of operating expenses during the year 1907. This was unquestionably due mainly to high prices of materials and supplies and high wages of labor, which were not caused by any fear of an effort to control the management and revenues of the railroads by regulation. Those high prices and wages had much more to do with the financial panic than legislation to control the management and revenues of the railroads.

It is easy to attribute setbacks to the wrong causes, but there is nothing gained by doing so conscientiously and if our great capitalists do so unconsciously they show an incapacity for sound reasoning which is calculated to detract from our respect for their judgment.

ON PRESIDENTIAL FIRING LINE.

Issues of Coming Campaign Struck by Garfield's Keynote.

The keynote address of Secretary Garfield at Columbus may in this sense be taken to forecast the platform to be adopted at Chicago. As he is expected from the lips of a man as close to President Roosevelt as Mr. Garfield is, and in a convention so completely under the control of Secretary Taft, the Roosevelt candidate for the White House, the address was entirely Rooseveltian. Except for a variance in rhetorical style it might be taken for a Roosevelt stump speech, or a message addressed to congress, but designed for public consumption. With Mr. Taft on such a platform, and there is no reason to doubt his intention of choosing that kind, he will go before the country as the Roosevelt candidate and be voted for or against as such, without such an impression.

Mr. Garfield hits upon a weak place in the armor of the opposition to Rooseveltism when he says that part thinks the president has gone too far in his corporation campaign while the rest thinks he has not gone far enough. Of course Mr. Garfield demands that the president has neither gone too far nor stopped too soon, but he adopted the only safe, sane and rational middle ground and gone just far enough. The president cannot complain that the republicans of Ohio show a reactionary spirit. As indicated by the Garfield speech they see no flaws in the Roosevelt doctrine.

Bryan, Beckham and Bradley.

Speaking of embossed paper, on January 8, 1900, William J. Bryan appeared at a banquet at Frankfort and made a speech that was construed to be an order to the democratic legislature to embrace the power to reverse the verdict of the people of Kentucky as expressed at the polls in November, 1898. When one contemplates the unnumbered misfortunes that overtook Kentucky since Mr. Bryan's order of January 8, he is inclined to agree with Mr. Bryan in his declaration that it is more bottomless to embrace power than to steal money.

Those democrats in the Kentucky legislature who voted for Senator Bradley did it to free the democratic party of that state from the embuzzlers of politics. Their motive was to restore to the democratic party of their state the blessing of self-government. They had seen numberless offices created, not for the public service, but to make places for the henchmen of unscrupulous "embuzzlers of power" at Frankfort, and so they smote the machine hip and thigh, and from February 8, 1907, will be a free democratic party in Kentucky.

No Halt Nor Turning Back.

Baltimore American. Reflecting as it does the statement of principles that will probably be adopted at the next national convention of the republican party, the platform set forth by the Ohio state convention in connection with the designation of Mr. Taft as the republican candidate for the nomination of supreme importance. Its chief characteristic is its lack of vagueness or reservation. At a time when every power is being brought to bear upon the party to name as its standard bearer some one who will trim and pare the national policies of Ohio republicanism, the American principles that have done much to vitalize the industries of the country and to place the American flag in the fore among the standards of the nations. Mr. Taft has never equivocated. He has never sought to avoid declaration of his position upon any political principle. He does not do so now. The platform, that was largely of his framing or framed along the lines of his suggestion, is in every particular a reflection of the best and truest thought of the day.

Where Stands the South?

New York Sun. Will Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, Louisiana, Tennessee and Texas instruct for Bryan? The same might be asked of Georgia, Alabama and other southern states, like West Carolina, Arkansas and Mississippi. The real question is not whether they will instruct for any one, but whether they will send on to the party gathering a lot of open minded men. The south is not given to instruction. It is subject rather to preconceived opinions. Down at the bottom is the character and mental grasp of the delegate. There is the problem after all. The south has been ravaged by the clash of local candidates. Bryan is eliminated in Kentucky by the defeat of Beckham. In Tennessee Mr. Carmack, Beckham's opponent, has appealed to Bryan sentiment. In Texas Bailey, another quondam "hostile," has been playing on the same keynote. In Mississippi John Sharp Williams owes his election to the Bryan crowd. So does Hoke Smith in Georgia, who, however, is not a Bryan man at heart. The question is whether these conflicts will influence the choice of delegates, and if so to what extent. We are not at the end of the tangle by any means.

Cheap Political Trick.

Kansas City Journal. In an interview at Jackson, Miss., Mr. Bryan admitted that he had written the paragraph and stated that he had the information from "a man who overheard the conversation on the subject." When asked what interests were being represented, the Nebraska politician replied: "I am convinced that it is the interests representing the trusts and the railroads. They do not hope to prevent instructed delegations in the Mississippi valley states, but they are trying to get a personnel of delegates who will be unfriendly to my nomination."

A more absurd and far-fetched political trick than this would be hard to imagine. It is certain that no man in his right mind, with less than Bryan's monumental chest, would attempt to make senators and railroads believe Bryan's defeat for the presidency a foregone conclusion. They consider him one of the weakest candidates for their party could name. This estimate is based on the great number of common knowledge in political circles that a large majority of the democratic leaders believe Bryan's defeat for the presidency a foregone conclusion. They consider him one of the weakest candidates for their party could name. This estimate is based on the great number of common knowledge in political circles that a large majority of the democratic leaders believe Bryan's defeat for the presidency a foregone conclusion.

Western Genius in Action.

Philadelphia Record. A western philanthropist of an inventive turn of mind has patented a fender or scoop net to be adjusted to the front of automobiles. Autos so provided do not have to turn aside for wayfarers on the highway. They are just picked up and given a shove, and a passing view of the landscape without solicitation. This brings the dignity of the wayfarer, but as his life is spared he gets off unconsciously.

MESSAGE FROM OHIO.

Platform of the Republicans and What It Really Means.

Chicago Record-Herald. There is a long declaration of principles on national topics in the Ohio republican platform which may be summed up in the following: These are the policies of the republican party as exemplified in the administration of Theodore Roosevelt. We endorse his splendid administration and declare that neither halt nor retreat shall be sounded in the march toward better government.

Senator Foraker received such consolation as he may derive from "we congratulate the people of Ohio that our representatives in the senate and house of representatives of the United States maintain the high reputation of the state." Before the platform was presented the senator had in mind to have the state treasury set out as an organization dictator. He knew that the poor sop that was thrown him very imperfectly concealed the notification that the republicans of Ohio condemned him as a reactionary.

They represent themselves as militant, progressive republicans and their declarations have great significance for the country. They have made the opposition within the party of an alert and once very powerful leader contemptible. They have destroyed his machine. They shirk no responsibility that goes with their program. As what the state treasury benefits by will arouse the enthusiasm of the progressives everywhere and increase the vigor of their campaign.

It will also give a fresh impetus to the Taft presidential boom. The platform announced with pride and devotion that every delegate here assembled is instructed by William H. Taft, and add: "He is the man equipped for the day and its duties. His conspicuous part in the achievements of a greater America, his broad knowledge and experience in law and government, his genius for world peace and advancement, his rare calm and steady courage, and, more than all else, his steadfast devotion to the enduring policies of republicanism, make Ohio's candidate the ideal leader for 1908. We pledge him our earnest and loyal support and instruct our delegates to the national convention, this day chosen to vote for William H. Taft until he is nominated."

That seems to be sufficiently explicit. It will be particularly reassuring to those persons who were shedding crocodile tears because Taft did not have the support of his own state.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Dr. Washington Gladden, of the First Congregational church at Columbus, O., recently completed twenty-five years' work at that church.

Haron Eugene St. Clair, who was a member of an old French family, who had been a professor in American and European colleges and who could speak twelve languages, died of starvation in New York a few nights ago. Why did the New York heiresses permit this?

Frederick Van Eeden, the sociologist, poet and founder of the communistic colony at Walden, had his first wife die in New York at the end of this week, and will be entertained by the Civic Forum. He is in the first rank among the poets, essayists and dramatists of Holland.

Since 1902, when the federal reclamation act was passed, the government has added 5,000,000 acres to the country's habitable land, and these, with the 7,200,000 reclaimed from the desert before that time, make an increase of more than 12,000,000 acres in the country's habitable area.

Aphalitic layers have been found in Syria, near Kferie, a village about twenty-five miles northeast of the port of Latakai, along the road leading toward Aleppo, which have been declared by competent mining engineers to be not only rich in asphalt, but also practically inexhaustible.

Preparations for the international celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the birth of Count Leo Tolstol at St. Petersburg are progressing under the auspices of a committee having the matter in charge, which includes many of the most noted writers, artists and public men of Russia. Tolstol was born August 28, 1828.

W. G. Conrad, the Montana millionaire, is most prominently mentioned of all the democratic candidates for the nomination of vice president. He is no novice at the political game. He has held a number of political positions in Montana, and came within two votes of beating Senator Clark for a seat in the United States senate.

Robert Robbins Andrews, A. M., D. D., S. of Cambridge, one of the foremost dental surgeons of the world and an authority on Herbartian and dental history, was the guest of honor at a banquet in Boston Saturday evening in recognition of his anniversary work and of the fiftieth anniversary of his entering upon the practice of dentistry.

Mrs. Sarah Crossman Hatch of South Portland, Me., is one of the few daughters of the revolution. Her father fought both in the revolution and the war of 1812, and she is able to recall all the stories her father used to tell her of the battle of Bunker Hill, where he was wounded twice, of the siege of Boston and of other battles in which he engaged. Mrs. Hatch is 92 years of age.

Commander James P. Parker, recently in command of the Florida, has been ordered to Cavite to become commander of the navy yard there. He relieves Commander Henry C. Gearing, who soon takes command of the cruiser Chattanooga, relieving Captain Roy Smith, who comes home for duty at the war college. Captain George H. Peters has been ordered to relieve Captain William M. Merrill as captain of the navy yard at Boston.

Dr. V. A. Latham of Chicago and Miss Mary A. Booth of Springfield, Mass., are said to be the only expert women microphotographers in this country. Microphotography, as it is understood, is the delicate art of taking photographs through a microscope. Dr. Latham makes photographs in connection with surgery and anatomy, while Miss Booth devotes her skill to natural history subjects. She can take an exquisite picture of a butterfly's tongue, a spider's foot or the head or wing tip of a tiny insect.

Prof. Gustav Eberlein, the German sculptor, has recently come to New York with his charming wife, formerly the Courtessan Herberich. He will remain here for a time to study the American type and spirit, which he professes to greatly admire. Later, after visiting our prominent cities, he will go to South America to see the placing of statues he has executed for the cities of Buenos Ayres and Montevideo. Prof. Eberlein is considered one of the great public monuments in Germany and has been decorated several times by his government.

The Nebraska Bryan Platform.

St. Louis Republic. The Nebraska convention has not written the platform for the democratic national convention to be held in Denver in July. That convention will assuredly add to and subtract from the declarations put forth at Omaha, but the Denver gathering will be glad to draw from the Nebraska platform much that will help the democracy of the nation in its fight for the re-establishment of Jeffersonian government in this country.

COMITY OF STATES.

No Disposition to End Old Insurance Companies Showed by Mr. Shaver.

San Francisco Chronicle. It appears that some Nebraska insurance companies are in a way of being barred from doing business in this state unless they make some changes to comply with our insurance laws, and that as a result our insurance laws of the case the authority is unquestioned may be barred out of Nebraska as an act of retaliation, although they have fully complied with all the laws of Nebraska. If that is a correct statement of the case it is a good exemplification of human folly which, we may assume, will in the end get itself adjusted in accordance with the dictates of human reason. Each state owes to its citizens the duty of assuring, so far as statutes can assure it, the solvency of insurance companies doing business in that state, and from the necessity of the case the authorities of each state must be the judge of the requirements. California has passed through a very costly experience, as a result of which our requirements have been somewhat modified. If Nebraska, not having had our experience, is less stringent in its requirements, the people of Nebraska, and not we, may suffer, and it is evidently not to the interest of the people of Nebraska that they shall be denied the opportunity to insure in companies whose security is in excess of the Nebraska standard because of the case the authorities of the solvency of the Nebraska companies, forbids them to do business in this state. There are perhaps some cases in which states are justified in taking retaliatory action against foreign insurance companies, but the Nebraska case is not one of them.

The cases in which retaliation may be properly used are those arising under the tax laws. If a state, whether by imposing conditions of admission or by the ordinary levy of taxes, attempts to impose upon foreign insurance companies undue burdens of which the state treasury benefits to the beneficiary, other states may with propriety impose the same burdens on the insurance companies of the offending state. It is a form of war whose object is to abolish the injury which is the subject of controversy. But the test in all cases must stand that the state treasury benefits by whether the state treasury benefits by the legislative or administrative act complained of. If it does not there is no proper ground for retaliation. Statutes enacted in good faith for the protection of the people of the state and which bear equally on domestic and foreign corporations furnish no legitimate ground of complaint to the people of any other state. The people of California desire all the competition which they can get from properly organized and capitalized insurance companies, and so do the people of Nebraska and all other states.

MARCH RECIPES.

Old Grouch—So you had a fight with Clarence? He claims he licked you. Cholly—Oh! the Bostonian! He was he wumped my cawwad deadwally, but when I was all ovah his cold was twighly willed—Syracuse Herald.

She—I see where a fellow married a girl on his death bed, just as she could have his millions when he was gone. Could you get a girl like that? He—Sure, I can! I love a girl like that! Where does she live?—Puck

Mrs. Chugwater—Jonah, what is the "telephone ear"? Mr. Chugwater—It's altogether a matter of choice. I always use the left ear—Chicago Tribune.

"I suppose," said the visitor who was being shown over the suburban residence of a new house, "that you, Mr. Brown, are the gloomy 'No.'?" "No," was the gloomy "No." "It's only a 'has-been'."—Washington Star.

Towns—There's one thing about my wife. She makes up her mind if she can't afford to think that she should be a millionaire. Brown—Something like my wife, only she buys it first and makes up her mind afterward.—Pittsburgh Courier.

Wid—I suppose your wife's will is life. Enpec—Yes, and just of it is that she can't be bribed not to enforce it.—Brooklyn Life.

Mr. Jayback—My goodness! What are you in such a hurry for? What are you in such a hurry for? Mrs. Jayback—Well, I have a right to fuss. I'm to deliver an address at the Don't Worry Club on "I'm not afraid it's going to rain."—Cleveland Leader.

"How did you come to write your 'Dream of Fair Women'?" "Ah, answered the poet ecstatically, "I got my inspiration from the coast guard!"—Pittsburgh Post.

"Who is that distinguished looking man?" "That's the official guesser of the Agricultural Department." "What are his duties?" "They tell him when the seismograph indicates an earthquake and he guesses where it is."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"I find," said the philosopher