

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: State of Nebraska, Douglas County, s.d. George B. Paschok, Treasurer of the Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of complete copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of February, 1908, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Number of copies, Date, Total. Rows include various dates from 1 to 28 of February 1908, with totals ranging from 36,780 to 36,130.

Less unsold and returned copies, 9,437. Net total, 1,038,113. Daily average, 35,611. GEORGE B. PASCHOK, Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 23 day of March, 1908. ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

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

Castro is apparently bidding for a place in the "short and ugly word" class.

Uncle Sam has received Minister Wu without question and he promises to reciprocate.

The financial doctors in the senate still have the Aldrich bill on the operating table.

The Buffalo Times is comparing Bryan to Gladstone. The difference is more noticeable than the similarity.

"Some congressmen talk too much," says the Atlanta Constitution. Move to amend by striking out the word "some."

Omaha ought to resolve now and forever not to erect another school house except of strictly fireproof construction.

Rear Admiral Cowles says there is no safe place in battle. Still, the fingo member in his seat in congress is not in great danger.

One hundred and sixty pearls have been found in one oyster in Connecticut. Evidently the trust idea has been planted in the oyster beds.

To be logical, Mr. Bryan should denounce those Minnesota democrats who have declared for Governor Johnson as "embezzlers of power."

Senator Foraker says he will make no further statement on the political situation in Ohio. There seems to be nothing left for the senator to say.

Senator Depew has spoken in support of the Aldrich bill, thus strengthening the impression that there is little prospect of passing the measure.

The New York Herald has an editorial on "The Simple Facts About the Aldrich Bill." Didn't know there were any simple facts about the measure.

Governor Magoon is back again in Cuba. With the heavyweight Nebraskan sitting on the lid, affairs there may be relied on to run along smoothly.

"Liberty" bonds of the United States of Russia are being offered for sale in New York and are in about as much demand as any other form of Russian bonds.

Colonel Bryan declares he will never surrender to the railroads. The railroads have nothing against Mr. Bryan, whom they look upon as one of their best customers.

We regret to announce that Prof. Kammerlin Onnes of the University of Leyden has succeeded in liquefying helium just when most of the south has gone for prohibition.

The renewed attacks on Mr. Taft by the local Bryanite newspaper and by the professional oratorical reformer imported here from Chicago by Mr. Bryan, himself, would indicate that Taft stock is going up.

The supreme court of the United States has decided that copyright laws can not prevent music from being "canned" for phonographs. Apparently nothing can prevent music coming after the supreme court and ire of neighbors have both failed.

THE QUESTION OF PLATFORM.

It is perfectly proper, and to be expected, that states presenting favorite sons for presidential nomination will promulgate platform declarations defining the position of their preferred candidate on national issues.

The platform adopted by Nebraska democrats in the state convention was really written by Mr. Bryan and reflects his well known views on every subject with which it deals. It is a platform built for Bryan by Bryan and will in all probability be the groundwork for the platform upon which he will be nominated at Denver.

The platform adopted by the Ohio republicans embodies in succinct form the public expressions of Mr. Taft on the most vital issues confronting the American people. It is by no means as extensive or comprehensive as the Bryan platform, but if Mr. Taft is nominated at Chicago, as in all probability he will be, the Ohio platform will provide an index for the national platform makers.

So far as Nebraska republicans are concerned, having no favorite son candidate, it does not devolve on them to write the national platform in advance. With the republican sentiment in this state manifested so overwhelmingly for Mr. Taft, the declarations of the coming republican state convention should, in our judgment, so far as they go beyond endorsing his candidacy and approving the policies of President Roosevelt and of our own state administration, follow closely the lines of the Ohio platform.

This seems more particularly fitting for Nebraska this year because of the peculiar conditions of our Nebraska primary law which provides for another state convention to meet in September for the sole purpose of promulgating a platform upon which the state candidates are to run. There is no call for the impending convention to usurp the duties and functions of the September platform convention. The September platform convention will enjoy the advantage of having the national platforms of all parties before it and also of having the state issues more fully developed and focused. Should the early convention undertake to cover all state and national issues subject only to revision by the latter convention, it might involve the party in more or less embarrassment.

SENATOR STEWART'S STORY.

William M. Stewart, for many years a United States senator from Nevada, is back in Washington enjoying life and entertaining his friends. At the age of 77 Mr. Stewart left Washington practically penniless, having lost his third or fourth fortune in poor investments. Rugged and as full of courage as when he crossed the plains with the '49ers, he went back to Nevada, got into the gold game at Goldfields and Bullfrog and now, at 81, has another fortune and is spending a necessary portion of it with his old associates. Stewart is one of the best story tellers at Washington and, through the Saturday Evening Post, is serving up some real warm ones about the affairs of earlier days at the national capital.

The latest Stewart story has to do with a plan for the conquest of Canada, hatched in the spring of 1865 and designed to remove at once the sectional lines between the north and the south. According to Senator Stewart, Senator "Zach" Chandler of Michigan conceived the idea of taking 100,000 of Grant's seasoned veterans, joining them with 100,000 of Lee's fighters and capturing Canada as compensation for damages sustained by the American government through England's operations on the high seas during the civil war. The ironclads were to guard the American harbors while the army of invasion went over and captured Canada before England could realize what was taking place. Thirty senators were in the secret and Mr. Lincoln was to be induced to call an extra session, declare war on England, settle the Alabama claims and all other accounts by the seizure of the country north of the St. Lawrence and, incidentally, wipe out all bitterness between the two sections of this country by making a war on "the ancient enemy." Just as the plans were ripe, the war was abandoned.

One charming feature of Senator Stewart's stories is that they are always consistent and well-guarded. He furnishes no names of the other thirty senators in the conspiracy, but regretfully announces that they are all dead. He is the only man living who knows the details which he could easily corroborate if only one of the other conspirators were still alive.

AN INTERESTING RECEIVERSHIP.

The appointment of a receiver for the Western Maryland railroad, one of the Gould properties, has a general significance in view of one of the questions involved, the disposition of the coal lands of the company, which will have to be made by a receiver acting under appointment from the federal government. The determination of the policy to be pursued by the receiver in dealing with this problem will be of vast importance to some of the big railroads which are faced with the same necessity of complying with the law, effective on May 1, which prohibits them from engaging in the production or sale of commodities in competition with private enterprise.

No serious complications exist relative to the other fiscal affairs of the Western Maryland railroad. The property was bought by the Gould in-

terests for the purpose of giving the Wabash system a tidewater outlet. It has an outstanding indebtedness of about \$60,000,000 and some notes falling due which it has not been able to pay. This has furnished the direct ground for a receiver, but the applicants laid special stress upon the fact that the coal properties of the road furnished the chief basis of security for the bonded and funded indebtedness and that the owners wanted the receiver appointed to prevent the sacrifice that would be caused by an attempt to dispose of its coal lands prematurely in accordance with the requirements of the new rate law.

Under such conditions the receivership places the matter squarely up to the federal authorities to outline a plan of action. It makes the case in the nature of a test, as the federal government, under the direction of the federal court, is, in effect, in control of the road and charged with the duty of complying with the federal law as to operation of coal mines. Managers of the railways which own coal and iron mines have claimed to be at loss what they should do. Various courses which have been proposed contemplate an evasion of the law rather than a compliance with it, and no general policy has been agreed upon. They will, therefore, watch eagerly to see what course the federal government will pursue in solving this transportation problem of its own making.

HEARST TO GO IT ALONE.

William Randolph Hearst has at least relieved anxiety and put an end to speculation as to the course he and his independence party are to pursue in the coming campaign. Since the recent conference of Hearstites at which it was decided to enlarge the independence league and give it a national scope political speculators have been busy. One story was to the effect that Hearst would endorse Bryan probably in return for a cabinet position, in case of Bryan's election; another that the independence party was going to nominate Roosevelt and a third that the party was going to nominate Governor Johnson of Minnesota. In a formal editorial announcement in his papers Mr. Hearst sets all these rumors at rest by declaring: "The independence party is not going to support Theodore Roosevelt. The independence party is not going to support William J. Bryan. The independence party is not going to support John A. Johnson. The independence party is going to nominate its own candidate and is going to vote for him with a strength and a heartiness of numbers that is likely to be a revelation to the older and sadder political organizations. If it does not elect this candidate of its own in this particular election it is going to lay the solid foundation for doing so in the next."

The effect of the Hearst program, if carried out, on the political prospects of the democratic party should not be underestimated. Hearst came within 4,000 votes of being elected mayor of New York, in 1905, on the independence league ticket, even though the counting was in the hands of the Tammany organization. Under its own emblem Hearst secured 140,000 votes for governor of New York in 1906 and accomplished the election of the entire democratic state ticket, with which it was fused with the exception of governor. The independence party polled 125,000 votes in New York in 1907 for its candidates for judges and in the same year polled 75,000 votes for its candidate for governor of Massachusetts, putting the democratic party in third place in that state. It polled 45,000 votes in the California state election and has developed a considerable strength in municipal affairs in Chicago.

These political fights have been waged chiefly on local issues. How much of the following Mr. Hearst would be able to carry into a national fight is problematical. The record, however, shows that his strength has been secured chiefly at the expense of the democratic party and his candidacy on a third party ticket would make it impossible for Bryan to cherish the least hope of success in New York or in several pivotal eastern states.

The smuggling of cocaine and other dope into the state penitentiary is not a new thing, but has gone on there for years under demo-pop administrations and under republican administrations in spite of efforts to stop it. The Bee has exposed the trade in contraband drugs repeatedly, but this is an abuse where eternal vigilance is the only effective preventive. The menace of smuggled dope confronts the officers of all prisons and reformatories at all times not only in Nebraska, but everywhere. That is no reason, however, why strict precautionary measures should not be taken and constant effort made to detect the culprits and stamp out the dope habit in these institutions.

In a sermon Bishop Scannell declares: Men must follow leaders. If their leaders are good and wise the people will be benefited, but if they are bad the result will be injurious.

This truth does not apply to any particular church or creed, but to people of all churches and of all creeds and of no church whatever. But if the people have a choice of leaders they will prefer to follow the good leaders rather than bad ones, provided they are in position to form unbiased and intelligent judgment.

The South Dakota primary law, although it retains the county and state conventions to choose delegates to national conventions, requires them to

be held on the same day for all political parties. In other words, there are no early counties nor straggling counties, but all come in together. Inasmuch as all republican elements in South Dakota are for Taft and all democratic elements for Bryan, South Dakota's places at both Chicago and Denver are pretty well determined in advance.

The decision of our supreme court in favor of the state in the preliminary round of litigation over the law reducing express rates between Nebraska points is a feather in the cap of State Senator Sibley, as well as of the attorney general's office. The law in question was introduced into the legislature by Mr. Sibley and would never have gone on the statute books but for his indefatigable work.

The whole British nation is up in arms because Lord William wrote a letter to Lord Tweedmouth of the Admiralty board. No one pretends to know what the letter contains, but British blood is up and the dogs of war are chafing against the leashes. It may be a little embarrassing if it develops that the kaiser was just asking Tweedmouth for the address of his barber.

Lieutenant Colonel Goethals reports that there are 60,000,000 yards of earth to be removed at Panama and that the present force is removing it at the rate of 3,000,000 yards a month. The class in simple division can make its own estimate of how long at this rate it will take to complete the canal.

Mrs. Georgie Law of New York has engaged a press agent to keep her name out of the papers. It is working fine, every paper in the country giving the story in from ten lines to four columns. Georgie isn't an actress, either.

If the proposed "boy republic" materializes and turns out successfully here in Omaha, the next thing will be a vigorous demand for our grown-up city government to abdicate in favor of the youngsters.

"Nebraska endorses Bryan" is a headline in most of the eastern papers. That's a mistake. The Nebraska democrats have endorsed Bryan. Nebraska is in the republican column.

The democratic World-Herald would be dreadfully disappointed if the coming republican state convention should transact all its business in reasonable harmony and good feeling.

One of the czar's ministers is charged with revealing Russian naval secrets to a foreign power. It might help the czar if other nations would build their navies on the Russian plan.

Truth Billed Down. Boston Transcript. Thursday Nebraska was Bryan's. Next November it will be "another's."

Much Fun in Prospect. Washington Herald. There is apt to be a great deal more campaign fun than there has been in the national elections this year.

Disparaging War. Chicago Post. Young Maxim has invented a "silent firearm." First they took away the smoke of battle, then they took away the noise. War itself will have to go next.

Discrediting Jealous Prophets. San Francisco Chronicle. Kansas republicans have declared for Taft. It was urged some time ago that Taft's chief strength was in the south in states whose electoral votes are never counted for a republican candidate, but if he adds a few more republican states like Ohio and Kansas to his delegations he will be all right.

Deserves to Stick. Baltimore American. It is pleasant to welcome a new light and frolicsome phrase, and yesterday a congressman performed a public service by saying: "Theodore Roosevelt has the backing and support of every man who believes that the best way to wash pure water is not to paint the pump, but to clean out the well. If this is original, it deserves to stick."

End of Franchise Grabbing. Kansas City Star. The proposed constitution of Michigan provides that no franchise can be granted by any city without a three-fifths vote on a referendum. Under the charter embodying the commission form of government recently adopted in several cities a referendum vote in franchise grants is provided. Eventually it will do for the gentlemen in charge of public service corporations that the day of franchise grabbing is past.

Anarchism a Baffling Problem. Philadelphia Record. It is quite as impossible to keep anarchists out of the country as it is to keep bacilli out of milk. The anarchist does not bring his anarchism hither in his hand-bag or wear it anywhere on the outside of his anatomy. He has it secretly bestowed upon him by the most baffling problems of the professional mouthing anarchists who make the preaching of anarchism an occupation and a means of livelihood can be dealt with; but the wretches who strike first and talk afterward, if they talk at all, furnish one of the most baffling problems with which civilized society has to deal.

Union Veterans in the Senate. Boston Transcript. The death of Senator Proctor reduces the number of union veterans in the senate to eight, unless we consider Mr. Allison's service on the staff of the governor of Iowa in the early days of the civil war entitles him to a place in that category. The eight senators who saw actual service in the field for the union are Bulkley, Dupont, Burrows, Nelson, Warner, Foraker, Scott and Warren. There are ten ex-confederates in the senate, Messrs. Bankhead, Johnston, Tallaferro, Bacon, McCreary, McHenry, Money, McLaughlin, Daniel and Martin. Easterners of the new Jersey building will be almost 900 feet high. The building will tower high above the fog banks, I venture to say, thus affording New Yorkers one of the features of Switzerland right at their own doors.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

Shoe shining in New York has become a business of considerable magnitude, calling to its aid managerial ability, enterprise and capital, and in tending sharply toward concentration and combination. The boy who carried his kit and did business on the sidewalk has disappeared, and in his place are the "shining parlors" under roof, many lavishly fitted up, and paying rentals equal to a store. An idea of the extent of the business may be gained from the fact that the privilege of shoe shining in the new Hudson Terminal building was bought for \$124,000 for a period of twelve years, or \$10,333 a year. The space allotted is 40 square feet in the main corridor. The basis on which the value of the privilege was estimated affords a suggestion of the heavy returns from shoe shining. First of all, the company realized that the terminal buildings were the largest office structure in the world, and would have a permanent population of 11,000. Its officers also concluded that each tenant would have an average of at least one visitor every day. The visitors, however, were not taken into consideration in the scheme of first profits, for the company estimated that it could pay a dividend if it succeeded in shining the shoes of 9 per cent of the tenants of the building. Patronage of visitors to the tenants and the hundreds of transients passing through the building every day would, of course, make a handsome addition to the profits.

Not less than 10 per cent of the population of such buildings as the Empires, Equitable, Schermerhorn, Broad Exchange, and Produce Exchange patronize the boot-black chairs in them. Heavy rentals are paid in each of these structures and there is much competition among the boot-blacks when they hear that one of the buildings has space to offer in the corridor. In the Equitable the bootblack stall rents for a yearly sum which ranges between \$2,000 and \$3,000, while in the Empire the rental is said to approach nearly \$7,000. The population of the latter is large, and, moreover, the building has an arcade leading to the street, and through this passage way walk thousands of persons, many of whom stop for a shine or to have their hats cleaned. An arcade is, of course, a much more valuable stand than a place which has no continuous flow of people.

Privileges in office buildings are not the only ones of value. The Erie, Lackawanna and Erie ferries boats and railroad terminals. The Italian firm which has the exclusive right to shine shoes on the municipal ferry boats running to Staten Island pays \$800 a month to the city, or \$7,200 a year. Proportionate sums are paid for similar privileges on the Erie, Lackawanna and other boats. On the municipal ferry to South Brooklyn the privilege costs \$300 a year, although the volume of traffic is comparatively small when compared with other lines.

A yearly chart has just been completed, covering 6,357 fires in Manhattan and the Bronx and calling attention to some interesting facts. It is estimated that fires started by carelessly dropped matches and cigarettes cause New York City a loss of about \$2,500,000 each year. The city has an average of twenty-three fires every day, and fire losses in twelve months from all causes aggregate something like \$10,000,000. Every time an alarm comes in, whether false or not, the cost to the city is \$50 for wear and tear of the fire apparatus.

The city also pays out something like \$200,000 for damage done to asphalt pavements by children's bonfires in the streets. Of the 6,357 fires started in Manhattan and the Bronx for the year 1907, 80 happened on Tuesday. This is ironing day. The chart shows that the busiest hour of the day for the fire department is between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening. This is accounted for by the fact that factories and offices have just been closed and stray origins of flames, accidentally left around, have time in the hour to flare up and do their work. It is shown that the hours between 6 and 12 o'clock at night are the most fruitful for fires. The chart gives 2,556 to that period, or 40 per cent of the total. The early morning hours have only 986 and the shopping and matinee hours have only 1,597.

January is the worst month, November, with its ante and post election celebrations, comes second. August has the fewest fires marked against it or any of the twelve. Charged with being common scolds and indicted as such, John Pfeiffer and his daughter, Mrs. Pfeiffer, of Jersey City, are under arrest on bench warrants. Pfeiffer is the first man ever indicted for an offense of this kind in the history of New Jersey. At common law the penalty for conviction is ducking, but the statute now provides for imprisonment up to three years or fines not to exceed \$1,000. Pfeiffer was indicted on evidence presented by neighbors, who complained that the father and daughter sat at the window of their home and constantly made caustic comments about every one in the vicinity who happened to pass the house. The indictments charged the Pfeiffers with being "common scolds, continually scolding and disturbing the peace of the neighborhood and of all good and quiet people to the nuisance, of all the people there inhabiting, residing and passing."

Emigrants returning from the United States to Europe within the year took with them \$110,000,000, or almost enough to build the Panama Canal. This computation is made by the North German Lloyd Steamship company, based on their figures showing the number of returning emigrants to have taken \$200,000, and the average amount of money carried home. Offers to the \$110,000,000 taken out of the country must be figured \$15,000,000 spent here for railway and steamship transportation, and the \$2,250,000 brought into the country by the 1,350,000 emigrants who arrived last year.

"The annual pilgrimage is a benefit" said Gustav H. Schwab, representative of the line, in discussing the matter, "in that it releases and puts in circulation a large sum of money which has been saved and which the traveler is obliged to pay out in railroad and steamship fares. During the year 1907 I estimate that not less than \$100,000,000 was paid by all classes for steamship fares. Of this amount \$25,000,000 was contributed by first cabin \$10,000,000 by the second cabin and \$4,000,000 by the third, or steerage passengers."

"How high is it?" This question at once directs thought to the Singer building, in lower Broadway. The question is asked by thousands of persons crossing from the Jersey shore. It was asked of a tall, scholarly looking man standing on the upper deck of one of the Pennsylvania ferryboats, relates the Tribune. "I do not know its exact height," said the man addressed, "but this I give as an opinion, that during a heavy thunder shower the height of that building would make it entirely possible for the sun to shine on the roof while the lower stories are being deluged by rain. The heavily laden rain clouds are only about 50 feet above the earth, while the top of the new Singer building will be almost 900 feet high. The building will tower high above the fog banks, I venture to say, thus affording New Yorkers one of the features of Switzerland right at their own doors."



NEBRASKA'S BRYAN PLATFORM

Try the Medicine at Home. Baltimore American (rep.). The Nebraska state democratic convention has come out flat-footed against predatory wealth. Now let Nebraska make good and blaze the trail by sending some of its own predatory rich to jail. It would be such a good and effective illustration of its theory.

Depressing Influences. Springfield Republican (ind.). It is very noticeable that in relation to all public ownership questions Mr. Hearst's recent Chicago platform throws Mr. Bryan's Omaha deliverance into the cool, gray shades. The Nebraska's caution and reservation, at this point, would be ascribed by Hearst to the paralyzing influence of the Jim Crow car upon a democratic candidate.

Suggestions Turned Down. New York Tribune (rep.). To judge from the care given by Mr. Bryan to the preparation of this year's Nebraska democratic platform, he does not take kindly to the suggestion of Hon. John Shaver Williams that the Denver convention ought to nominate Bryan and then adopt a de-Bryanized party program.

The Master's Voice. Philadelphia Press (rep.). The Nebraska democratic convention gives the national democratic party both a candidate and a platform. The nomination of William J. Bryan at Denver is as well assured as anything political can be, and the platform adopted at Omaha may be assumed to be of the candidate's own devising and the one on which he desires to make his appeal to the country.

Do We Want It? Chicago Inter Ocean (rep.). In brief, the Bryan platform invites us by our votes to put upon our necks the yoke of mob rule and upon our bodies the strait-jacket of state socialism. It offers as a balm for our wounds the hair of the dog that has bitten us.

It promises to keep on doing to us—only harder and more continuously—exactly what has been done to us for the last three or four years, and what has brought us to our present reverse.

Do we want more of the dose we have had for the last six months? For sane and free Americans there can be but one answer. We do not.

Three Pertinent Questions. New York World (dem.). The Nebraska democratic convention having adopted Mr. Bryan's platform and named Mr. Bryan for president the World repeats the three questions which Mr. Bryan has not yet answered: What states did you lose in 1896 which you could carry in 1908? What electoral votes did you lose in 1900 which you could win in 1908? What elements of dissatisfaction and discontent did you fail to arouse then which you could successfully appeal to now?

Attitudes and Platitudes. Philadelphia Record (dem.). As might have been expected, the Omaha declaration is in a plain, matter-of-fact tone and in attitudes to which the country is accustomed. There is, however, one strong, unequivocal and meritorious announcement in favor of immediate tariff revision with a view to put the tariff on a revenue basis. This is worth all the rest, one blow over the tap root of evil upon which nearly all the lesser abuses of the federal administration depend for their nourishment.

PERSONAL NOTES. The Boston genius who has devised an improved street car strap has not met any popular made better. People do not want the strap made better. They want it made exact.

Senator Elkins of West Virginia says "that many of the men listed in the census as worth all the way from \$1,000,000 to \$20,000,000 each would be willing to take 10 per cent of these estimates in cash today."

Herbert Gladstone, the well-known member of the English parliament, delights his friends, and enemies alike with his voice. His singing has made him many friends, even among those who oppose him politically.

Charles Benjamin Franklin Hildreth of Aro, Chi., Ia., is said to be the Nestor of American editors. He celebrated the ninety-second anniversary of his birth a few days ago. He brought his print shop outfit by ox team to Charles City in 1816.

"Go away! Stop ringing my bell or I'll call for the police!" was the way Mrs. Betty Green, the richest woman in America, welcomed a caller the other day who found her living under an assumed name in a \$10-a-month flat one block from the ferry in Hoboken, N. J.

Mr. J. C. Pearson, magnetic observer of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, formerly on the magnetic survey yacht Galilee, has gone abroad to make magnetic observations in the regions of Asiatic Turkey and of Persia, where but little data has hitherto been obtained.

The marble statue of "Hilwatha," by Augustus St. Gaudens, the first figure executed by the sculptor, which disappeared fifteen years ago, has been found. It is at present ornamenting the grounds of a man at Saratoga, who bought it from the estate of ex-Governor E. D. Morgan.

A man in St. Louis recently made to pay a woman \$200 because he called a woman an "old hen." This is getting off a little cheaper than the fellow who has to settle the damages and costs in a breach-of-promise suit because of testimony in letters sent to her he loved to call her his "little birdie."

Mrs. George Law, the young and wealthy widow who has the unique distinction of being accounted a beauty according to London, New York and Paris standards, has started a crusade against newspaper publicity for society women, and has hired an agent at \$2,000 per annum to accomplish the work for her.

Ambassador Tower has received a letter from Andrew Carnegie confirming the report that Mr. Carnegie would give \$10,000 to complete the proposed fund for the continuation of Dr. Koch's researches into the cure of consumption. Mr. Carnegie writes that his gift is the result of a conversation at Kiel last summer with Dr. von Iberg, the Kaiser's body physician, who interested him in the subject.

SMILING REMARKS. "Am I the only girl you have ever kissed?" "Darling, would you deny me the satisfaction of knowing how far superior yours are by comparison?"—Baltimore American.

The leaders of the Democracy have tendered the nomination to the gentleman from Nebraska. "This is so sudden!" he exclaimed.—Phi's delphia Ledger.

"Mercy!" exclaimed Cholly Kallow. "I've got that Mr. Carnegie would give \$10,000. Why, so you have," said Peppy; "I'll have to call Knox down the next time I see him for his money."—New York Herald.

"It's very strange," said P-pep, "that when people get rich they either give to children or they don't seem to care for them."—"That's not strange," said Wise. "When people get rich they can't think about anything but their money; posterity doesn't bother them."—Philadelphia Press.

"I hear you had a damage suit against the railroad when your husband had taken." "Yes; I was hurt in a wreck." "How did you come out?" "As well as could be expected. I got almost enough out of them to pay my lawyer."—Nashville American.

"Here's some fool writer talking about the silent sounds of nature. Now how can any sounds in nature be silent?" "I don't know about that. There's the tree's bark, you know."—Chicago Record Herald.

"Well," grumbled Mrs. Nagget, inspecting the new house her husband had taken. "There are disagreeable features about this place that you didn't mention before." "They weren't to be expected," retorted Nagget. "What features are you referring to?" "Yours."—Catholic Standard and Times.

THE DINNER HOUR. Owen Meredith. O hour of all hours, the most blessed upon earth. Blest hour of our dinners! The land of his birth; The face of his first love; the bills that he owed; The twaddle of friends, the vermin of foes; The sermon he heard when to church he last went; The money he borrowed, the money he spent; All of these things a man, I believe, may forget; And not be the worst for forgetting; but yet never, never, oh, never! earth's luckiest dinner! Hath he not forgotten the hour of his indignation; that conscience of every bad Shall relentlessly gnaw and pursue him or some pain; and trouble, remorseless, his best case; As the Puries once troubled the sleep of Orestes.

We may live without poetry, music and art; We may live without conscience, and live without heart; We may live without friends; we may live without books; But civilized man cannot live without cooks.

He may live without books—what is knowledge but grieving; He may live without hope—what is hope but deceiving? He may live without love—what is passion but lying? But where is the man who can live without dining?

Woman's Nightmare

No woman's happiness can be complete without children; it is her nature to love and want them as much as you. It is to love the beautiful and

pure. The critical ordeal through which the expectant mother must pass, however, is so fraught with dread, pain, suffering and danger, that the very thought of it fills her with apprehension and horror. There is no necessity for the reproduction of life to be either painful or dangerous. The use of Mother's Friend so prepares the system for the coming event that it is safely passed without any danger. This

great and wonderful remedy is always applied externally, and has carried thousands of women through the trying crisis without suffering.

Send for free book containing information of priceless value to all expectant mothers. The Bradford Register Co., Atlanta, Ga.

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