

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of April, 1908. ROBERT S. FURBER, Notary Public.

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

The peek-a-boo shirt waist is about blue for a look in. Any more lawyers to get money out of the Creighton estate?

The "Merry Widow" hat and the widow's mite are strangers. Score once again for Nebraska in its method of dealing with railroad rate regulation.

Certain Oklahoma merchants are advertising special prices to Indiana. Lo prices, of course. Despite the bright weather, it is a little risky to pawn the overcoat for another week or ten days.

The thirty-eighth member of the original "Flordora sextet" has just been married in Philadelphia. The success of the labor revival held in Omaha encourages expectation of a successful employment revival.

The Russian Douma has raised its pay. The Douma must be using our American congress as a pattern. The democrats can win if they are united," says Governor Johnson. Yes, if they are united to about a million other votes.

A bill introduced in the Oklahoma legislature prohibits the use of Indian figures as tobacco signs. Oklahoma Indians have votes. China wants to float a \$40,000,000 loan for the Peking-Hankow railway. No reason why Mr. Harriman should not go to China's aid.

Thus far William Randolph Hearst has shown no disposition to act as peacemaker for the warring democratic factions in New York. That immediate and compulsory purchase of the Omaha water works decreed by legislation five years ago is still in the indefinite future.

The Boston Globe declares that "Guam is the most lonesome place on earth." The Globe ought to visit the Forsaker presidential headquarters. Colonel Bryan may be interested in the assertion of a London ethnologist that Swedes live longer and can run faster than any other race on earth.

There are some indications that Mr. Bryan meant it when he stated in a recent speech that he did not know what the Denver convention would do. New York democrats can not see why they should be expected to vote for Mr. Bryan in the convention when they do not intend to vote for him at the polls.

If that asphalt repair plant should infract the eight-hour law by working overtime until the holes in our streets are all patched it would not be considered a very serious offense. Congressman Bourke Cockran has fathered a bill for a national automobile speedway from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Omaha stands ready to furnish the crossing over the Missouri river.

Congress has passed a law prohibiting betting on the Banning races and the Washington police are making a war on poker and bridge whist. The anxiety of members for an early adjournment of the session is explained.

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PROPOSED CURRENCY COMMISSION.

The encouragement lent to hope for thorough-going currency legislation by the present congress, by the tabling of the Aldrich bill and the presentation of the Vreeland bill as a substitute, does not promise to be long-lived.

Opponents of the bond-secured currency system assert that the Vreeland bill is simply the Aldrich measure in disguise, retaining most of its objectionable features. As a substitute for both propositions, Congressman Fowler, the leader of the asset currency advocates, proposes a novel and peculiarly made up currency commission to report to the next congress.

The Vreeland bill follows the lines of the Aldrich bill quite closely, but omits requiring banks to keep in their vaults not less than two-thirds of their legal reserves and prohibiting loans to concerns in which bank officials are financially interested. It permits national banks, not less than ten in number, with aggregate capital and surplus of at least \$10,000,000, to form national clearing-house associations, with rules subject to the approval of the secretary of the treasury, whose certificates, based on commercial paper approved and held by them, may be deposited with the treasury as security for emergency currency.

The Vreeland bill contains the entering wedge for the asset currency proposition and, for that reason, may find favor in the house, although the senate has so far been rather pronounced in opposition to the principle. The house republicans are to consider the subject in conference soon, and it is possible that legislation to provide machinery for an emergency circulation in time of panics may be agreed upon, without waiting for a more comprehensive reorganization of the nation's banking and currency system.

Whatever final action may be on the Aldrich bill or any of the substitutes offered for it, conditions favor adoption of Mr. Fowler's resolution for a currency commission. This commission is to be composed of eleven senators, eleven representatives and twenty-one members appointed by the president, so chosen as to give six banking economists, and three groups of five each from the Atlantic coast section, from the Mississippi valley and from the Pacific coast states. These groups of five shall each include a banker, a farmer, a representative of labor, a merchant and a manufacturer. The commission would be required to report with a bill not later than January 1, 1909.

Heretofore recommendations to congress of currency legislation have come chiefly from the bankers' associations, and the bankers have been as successful as doctors in constantly disagreeing. Mr. Fowler's proposal would at least bring the thought and judgment of all classes of citizens to bear upon the subject and start a campaign of education on the currency question that would eventuate in the needed legislation.

THE VENEZUELA PROBLEM. According to Washington dispatches, congress leaders have about decided to pass a resolution before adjournment giving President Roosevelt blanket authority to proceed against Venezuela in such manner as he may deem best to protect American interests. If this action is taken by congress, the president will undoubtedly adopt an aggressive program in dealing with the wily Castro.

While there is no doubt that some of the Americans who have been thrown into jail or deprived of their property by Castro deserve the treatment, neither is there doubt that some of them have been robbed, either by corrupt Venezuelan courts or at Castro's dictation. Castro persistently and arrogantly refuses to make any distinction between these claims, but is treating them all alike. Under the circumstances, our government has a duty to protect the interests of its citizens who have suffered injury and serious wrong at the hands of a tyrannical, irresponsible and semi-civilized government.

The United States is on record against the use of force to collect debts against weaker nations, but some drastic action may be necessary to bring Castro to a realization of his obligations to a nation that has often stood between Venezuela and trouble with European powers. If congress gives the president a free hand in the matter, as it is now promised it will, it is a safe prediction that a solution of the Venezuelan troubles, satisfactory to this country, will be had without needless delay.

THE NATURAL MARKET. There should be no hesitation on the part of Omaha business interests in taking up the project to establish a wool market here because there is no good reason why Omaha should not be the natural market for the wool growers of Wyoming, Montana, Idaho and the western part of this state. Omaha has achieved success as a live stock market not dreamed of by those who first took up the idea, because this point is the natural market for the live stock raised on the plains and ranges to the west of us.

or a steel market, because these commodities are not produced in the territory naturally tributary, but Omaha can and will in course of time become a primary market for all the products and byproducts of the soil on which rests the future prosperity of this great corn belt region.

Omaha can become a great hide and leather market. It can become a great flour market. With development of the sugar beet industry it may become a great sugar market. One thing at a time, of course, but as the situation develops favorable to centering trade and traffic here in any of the lines for which Omaha is the natural market Omaha must be ready to reach out and set the necessary machinery in motion.

THE FUTURE OF CUBA. Colonel Watterton, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, who has been spending some time in Havana, confirms an opinion very generally entertained that Cuba is still some distance from the point of being able to maintain stable self-government. Writing from Havana, Colonel Watterton says: I have seen and talked with everybody worth seeing and talking with here to reach the conclusion that order will not very long outlast the exit of the provisional government.

It is hard to have to say it, but it appears true to say that there is no intelligent patriotism among the Cubans—that is, no fixed principle of nationality and enlightened sense of the responsibilities of government—each of the parties led by ambitious men having a personal following. The objective point being the spoils of possession. Graft is the conscious or unconscious asset of each of them. The population is divided into three classes—the taxpayers, who want stability and scarcely expect it short of annexation, or a protectorate; the politicians, who are out after all they see, or fancy they see, in sight, and the masses, made up largely of mongrels, who know not what they want.

Governor Magoon recently found it necessary to remove summarily six governors of Cuban provinces and to put American army officers in their stead. The approach of the date for withdrawal of American troops has apparently been a signal for the renewed activities among the office-seeking Cubans who fatten in official positions when relieved of the supervising watchfulness of the United States. Several schemes for insurrections, with offices and loot as the prospective prizes, have already been uncovered, and the better class of Cubans and the foreigners who have investments in the island believe that the native government will not last six months after the withdrawal of the American forces. It is even intimated that the planters and business men are so fearful that they are encouraging the insurrection in the hope that congress may extend the time of the existing protectorate.

It is difficult to predict the effect of another failure by Cuba to manage its own affairs. The American troops were withdrawn from Cuba in May, 1902, after aiding the Cubans in establishing their government. The republic lasted less than four years, when it was again necessary for the United States to restore order. Since America's reoccupation the affairs of the island have been admirably managed, industries have prospered and there is a balance of some millions in the Cuban treasury. All arrangements have been made to withdraw the American forces from the island in May of next year. If the Cubans again demonstrate their incapacity for self-government, annexation sentiment will surely be given a great impetus.

The tax agents of some of the railroads doing business in Nebraska have apparently been re-arranging their assessment returns with a view to evading the terminal tax law by shifting values outside of municipal boundaries where they would be free from city taxes. If our cities and towns are to have the full benefit of the terminal tax law to which they are fairly entitled it will behoove them to see to it that no juggling of the returns is permitted.

United States Senator Fulton of Oregon has been exceedingly active in denouncing the president and other members of the administration for their persistency in punishing those engaged in land frauds in the Pacific coast states. Senator Fulton will retire from public life at the request of the republican voters of Oregon.

Mr. Bryan has had a conference with the latest crusade against the silk hat which has been launched in New York. While unusually strong-minded men of Gotham have repudiated the somber plug, it is almost certain that they will backslide as others have done after the first flush of enthusiasm has subsided. Men prone with full chests of their freedom from the binding ties of fashion, but all the time they are as vainly servile to its dictation as their gloriously owned sisters. Whether it be the faded "gent" of the curb in battered dice which still bears visible semblance to its more resplendent prototype or the man of irreproachable stance in grooming, the tail hair exercises its irresistible fascination. Sometimes this battered remnant of a bygone period of property is hideously associated with seafaring shoes and abraded clothing, yet its owner clings to it as a cherished token of an abandoned responsibility.

Men of refinement and discrimination revile the silk hat and heap execrations upon its scintillating nap. They know that it is archaic and out of harmony with modern dressing. They realize that it is hot, hard, awkward and uncomfortable. Yet they put it on their heads and wear it in martyr resignation simply because it is the universal vogue. Cab drivers hold it a badge of responsibility and standing and stage villains could not act successfully without its unmistakable index of respectability. Politicians, undertakers and vaudeville comedians, senators, bridegrooms and circus ringmasters—it touches us all, high and low, and in all walks and rides of life. Manifestly its very universality argues against its obsolescence. The new vogue must fall.

ON PRESIDENTIAL FIRING LINE.

Progress of Campaign for Party Standard Bearer. Chicago Record-Herald. Minnesota gave Taft his chief boost last week, handing him a solid delegation. Summary to date: Total delegates to Chicago convention 481. Delegates selected to date 494. For Bryan 222. For Taft 272. For Cannon 0. For Johnson 0. For Fairbanks 0. For La Follette 0. Unallocated (likely to Taft) 0.

Pride of Native Stock. Chicago Record-Herald. Wooden Indians as signs for cigar stores are to be legally abolished in Oklahoma, owing to the wishes of the Indians. The time may come when the Indians will win in their might and object to the stage Indians, too.

Political Reciprocity. Minneapolis Journal. In the latest democratic convention William J. Bryan was a delegate-at-large who made much trouble for Alton B. Parker. In the next democratic convention Alton B. Parker will be a delegate-at-large who may do as much for William J. Bryan.

California Battle Flooding Time. New York Sun. From Skakty to San Diego, from the Sierras to the sea, California is golden decked today. The color which dominates all decorations in honor of the fleet is not a symbol of the state's industry nor of her orange groves; it is the color of the state flower, Eschscholzia californica, the yellow poppy which even at this early season throws in splendid prodigality far spread flames over the suave foothills of the coast range.

A Famous Valedictory. New York Sun. The cause of the suspension of the Peking Gazette after bearing the whips and scorns of 1,000 years of press censorship is no longer a mystery. It was when the editor received command to give a valedictory language in discussing the boycott that he forever laid aside his ancient and honorable marking brush with the remark: "We are done. We can moderate our language on the subject of transfers, the tariff, Denis Kearney and the Peking expedition looking, but when it comes to the boycott, as for us, it is a vigor or bust. With this issue we bust."

CIVIL WAR TELEGRAPHERS. Mr. Carnegie Provides a Pension for New York Telegrapher. Philadelphia Inquirer. It is amusing that congress has persistently refused to place on the pension roll the veterans of the military telegraph corps who did so much service in the civil war. Many paid their lives in the service, and simply civil officials, ensconced in safe places, who had nothing to do but take and send messages. On the contrary, many of them were in constant danger, some were killed and others wounded and their perils in the field were as great as those of the average soldier and certainly greater than those of the average surgeon, for instance. Late in the war they became adept in erecting lines along the battlefields and often when there was a sudden retreat they were caught. There were some twelve hundred of these intelligent, daring and brave men, and all that congress has ever done for them is to give them a pension of \$10 a month. It is left for the Carnegie, who was one of the founders of this service, to take up the work which the nation has neglected. About two hundred of these men survive, and some are in needy circumstances. Mr. Carnegie will put on his private pension roll at \$14 a year all survivors who are recommended by his association. This is a generous act. It is true that the Carnegie is not apt to be very heavy on the dime and will soon be expected to give a fine record of a set of men who have been neglected.

IMPROVING HUMAN EFFICIENCY. Dabious Business Prospect Pictured for Doctors. Cleveland Plain Dealer. That earnest apostle of thorough food mastication, Horace Fletcher, talked to a New York audience the other day on "Human Efficiency." As Mr. Fletcher's theory is a sane and helpful one, and he is relieved from any suspicion of personal advantage, what he says will be received with interest and possibly with benefit. As proof of the manner in which his hobby is impressing the public it is stated that at one of the northern Ohio colleges the authorities could not get over the time allowed for meals, the Fletcherites claiming that the present time allowance is too brief. At the New York gathering the lecturer told his audience that people should eat when they feel like it, eat what they crave at the time, and, above all, should chew their food thoroughly and slowly. The lecturer said that he believed that fasting was nature's universal cure for all manner of bodily diseases, and he told of a number of well attested cures that were due to abstinence from food. By the time in eating he believed the efficiency of the human family could be increased 50 per cent. He emphatically added this somewhat remarkable prophecy: "In five years from now it will not be considered respectable to be sick."

REVOLT OF NO AVAIL. Man's Tail Hat Firmly Betwined in Popular Esteem. Kansas City Journal. We look with little confidence upon the latest crusade against the silk hat which has been launched in New York. While unusually strong-minded men of Gotham have repudiated the somber plug, it is almost certain that they will backslide as others have done after the first flush of enthusiasm has subsided. Men prone with full chests of their freedom from the binding ties of fashion, but all the time they are as vainly servile to its dictation as their gloriously owned sisters. Whether it be the faded "gent" of the curb in battered dice which still bears visible semblance to its more resplendent prototype or the man of irreproachable stance in grooming, the tail hair exercises its irresistible fascination. Sometimes this battered remnant of a bygone period of property is hideously associated with seafaring shoes and abraded clothing, yet its owner clings to it as a cherished token of an abandoned responsibility.

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Harmony with a Club. Kansas City Times. The factional row among the New York democrats makes it evident that Mr. Bryan is going to have fully as much difficulty carrying New York this year as he had in 1896 and 1900.

REMEDY FOR PRESENT WRONGS

Proposed Restriction of Power of Lower Federal Courts. Springfield (Mass.) Republican. The bill reported unanimously from the senate judiciary committee, restricting the powers of the lower federal judges in suspension or nullifying state laws, ought to be enacted. It does not deny to these courts their equity jurisdiction in such cases. But it does undertake to deny to single federal judges, sent out from Washington on a life tenure of office, the right to suspend themselves at will into a power overshadowing that of a whole state; if the bill attempted to take away from the lower federal judiciary all power to suspend the operation of state laws when federal questions are raised, its constitutionality might be seriously questioned. But when it goes only so far as to require three lower court judges to sit in such cases and give notice and grant a hearing with direct appeal to the United States supreme court from the ensuing judgment, there can be no question of a somewhat similar provision contained in the recent railroad rate law in relation to the rate orders of the Interstate commission.

This is the answer which the lawyers of the senate committee republicans and democrats alike, would make to the recent decision of the United States supreme court sustaining the performance of lower federal judges in their off-hand, ex-parte suspension of state laws and state judicial processes at the snap of the fingers of some corporation doing business in the state. It is the answer which congress should and doubtless will make; for even that political party which has stood for the enhancement of the national power as against the states is beginning to feel the centralizing tendencies in the government of the United States are going too far, while the other party promises to make a direct and strong issue of the matter in the coming elections.

Something, indeed, might well be done to force into the state courts these preliminary suits to test the federal constitutionality of state enactment, where such suits used to go in the days of the republic prior to the war amendment of the constitution. When a corporation instead runs off to a federal court, it insulates the courts of the state where it is doing business and pays no compliment to the federal judge appealed to; for it in effect assumes that justice cannot be had in the state court, and that possibly something more than justice can be had in the other.

But the bill reported to the senate, if enacted, might have some influence in this desired direction of restoring to the state courts that position of greater dignity and importance generally held by the states respecting state legislation in relation to the federal constitution, throughout the life of the republic down to within about forty years. If this should not prove to be the case, the more effective device may finally be insisted on of absolutely denying to the lower federal courts jurisdiction in such cases.

LOSSES IN UNITED STATES APPROXIMATE A NATIONAL DISASTER. Wall Street Journal. The losses by fire in the United States this year are already greater than in the corresponding period of 1897, and the conflagration at Chelsea will add largely to the total. The fire losses in the United States involve a waste of property and the proportion of a national disaster, and inasmuch as most of the waste is preventable it can be described by no less harsh a term than "criminal." In the last three years the losses by fire in the United States have amounted to \$260,000,000. This average loss per day was nearly \$700,000, and if the total loss is kept during the rest of the year the loss by fire during 1908 will amount to over \$300,000,000.

After every big conflagration there is nearly always a good deal of talk about the "benefit" which such a loss confers upon certain trades as if destruction of property could ever be an "benefit" to the community. After the San Francisco disaster, for instance, much was said about the immense activity which the destruction of that city would give to the building and kindred trades, as it would stimulate an unusual activity by reason of the large demands for materials. The fact that the disaster at San Francisco meant the wiping out of property, a total loss which had to be borne by somebody or other, did not seem to appeal to certain minds. No doubt that some people regarded the insurance paid them for property destroyed by fire as in the nature of money found, or at least of a quick and convenient way of transferring real estate into cash. There is a little of such reasoning now.

The panic of 1897 is now seen to have had a starting point in the San Francisco earthquake and fire early in 1906. Then began that liquidation and decline in the stock market which has kept up ever since, and which, in October, 1907, culminated in the great crash. While the San Francisco fire was not, of course, the main cause of the panic, it was one of those big wastes, like war and famine, which go to make up a heavy loss to the world, and which must be paid in some way or another.

It is about time that something effective should be done to prevent the terrific waste of fire which is the rule in the United States. We are now paying attention to the prevention of wastes of our national resources, such as wastes of forests and waterways. We ought to add to this movement the prevention of the waste by fire. Certainly some scientific method of dealing with this subject could be established. At least 75 per cent of the annual losses by fire in the United States are preventable. It would be money in the pocket of the country if we spent even \$50,000,000 to save \$150,000,000.

MORE "NATURE FAKES." Denver Deceptions Suggestive of Party Treason. New York Tribune. We note with surprise the reported intention of the Denver reception committee to supplement the donkey with the tiger as the emblem to be used for decorative purposes in and about the meeting place of the democratic national convention. This is a gross breach of historical and naturalistic verities. Mr. Bryan in Washington last winter pronounced an eloquent eulogy on the donkey and proudly claimed the friend of man as appropriately symbolizing democratic tradition and the democratic spirit. Since Governor Johnson of Minnesota became an active candidate for the presidential nomination he has had a photographic taken for campaign purposes showing him astride of a Kentucky donkey. The donkey must not be done out of his honors and prerogatives by a few "nature fakers" in Denver. He and the shade of Jefferson are the only things immutable in the changing panorama of democratic politics.

THE ANSWER CONSCIOUS. St. Louis Republic. When Italian dukes and Parisian princesses confine their speculative operations to their own side of the Atlantic the press in father-in-law will not need constantly to ask American newspapers to cease publications about them. The consistent interest in them begins for the public on this side only when they are inconsistent enough to invade our instrumental market.

HARRIMAN REACHES THE SEA.

Significance of Financial Relief Afforded the Erie Railroad. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. In two spots Harriman's march to the sea has been accomplished. The official announcement by the Illinois Central that its new Birmingham division will be opened for traffic on April 15 finishes the last link in the chain which joins the Union-Pacific and Illinois Central and gives direct communication between the two oceans. By his rescue of the Erie road the other day Harriman gets another outlet on the Atlantic.

By preventing a receivership for the Erie Harriman has done a good work for the country and also has won a notable victory in his ambition to open the continent with rails of his own ownership. With all our so-called continental lines, beginning back in 1850, when the rails of Oakes Ames' road met those of C. P. Huntington's at Promontory Point, Utah, Harriman is the first man who has achieved an actual continent-spanning railway system. The rest of them stop at Chicago, St. Louis or some other point in the interior. Harriman, however, can step on one of his cars in San Francisco and strike the Atlantic at Savannah or New York. Thus he beats the Vanderbilts, the Goulds and all the other railway kings.

Incidentally, in saving the Erie from bankruptcy Harriman scores a double victory over Morgan and his allies. In the Erie a little over a dozen years ago, between the Morgan and the Harriman interests Morgan triumphed, and when Morgan's plan of operations on the road went into effect Harriman predicted the wreck which has recently come to it. Now Harriman is the controlling factor in the Erie, and it is because of this that he has defeated Morgan and the other who have been trying to stop him on his conquering march toward the sunrise. He has won not only the most spectacular victories in the whole annals of railway financing in the United States, but some of his big opponents, as the one now in Erie, have not only been for the success of the stockholders of the properties directly involved, but have helped the country. A wreck of the Erie would have given a bad setback to financial confidence. Harriman has averted this calamity, and in a greater degree than it is aware, he has done a favor for the country.

PERSONAL NOTES. J. Ogden Armour has donated \$25,000 to the \$100,000 anniversary fund of the Young Men's Christian association in Chicago. His gift raises the total so far contributed to \$230,000. Emperor Nicholas of Russia, has expressed through Foreign Minister Tzolovaki his sincere thanks for the commemorative volume presented to his majesty in connection with the dedication of the Carnegie Institute building in Pittsburgh, April 11 of last year. If congressman Hobson is so afraid somebody will take the Philippines he ought to grab a musket and get right over there. The Russian duma is reported to have voted to increase the salaries of its members. The increase is probably demanded on the theory that doing nothing is hard work.

THE WEATHER BUREAU'S START ON ITS PREDICTION OF A WEEK'S WEATHER BY asserting "During this week typical April conditions will prevail" it seems to have taken the creation of the almanac of the past century, which was used to print a line running up and down the April calendar with the judicious warning: "About this time look out for showers!" Miss Annie S. Hall of Cincinnati, daughter of the Arctic explorer, lost the case which she argued before the supreme court as her own attorney last week. The case was that of Annie S. Hill against Attorney T. B. Paxton, growing out of a controversy over a contract by which Paxton represented her as counsel in the case arising in the administration of her father's estate.

PASSING PLEASANTRIES. Li-Don't it cost a good deal to do as much roller skating at the rink as you do at Jen-Naw! Men cheap deals there than any place I know of.—Chicago Tribune. "What kind of a fellow is Hinkley, anyhow?" "Well, I think I can best describe him by saying that he keeps Lent in his wife's name."—Chicago Record-Herald. "Young Mottawhoo is in a dangle after that frisky Mrs. Highroller, who's danglely worn the widow six months, is strictly in the family."—"How so?" "He is a merry widow beau."—Baltimore American. "Do you," she asked, "think there is anything dangerous in ice cream?" "Yes," she replied, "I think it is dangerous to have a girl in a dress and get engaged to her before she has finished."—Chicago Record-Herald. "Why don't you insist on having all offices filled by strictly careful and conscientious men?" "One reason," replied Farmer Cornmeal, "is that it seems to be against the rules to let a man get a vacant white necktie before he has finished."—Washington Star. "This is early in the field."

A goat found a "Merry Widow" hat and ate all he could of it. "That he died of overeating."—Cleveland Plain Dealer. Prosperous Cluckman—When I first arrived in this town, forty years ago, I hadn't a shirt to my back. Old Cluckman—Worse than that; you hadn't a tooth in your head.—Chicago Tribune. "Why don't you watch the game, Laura?" "What's the use? You told me the ump-ire was paid to watch it. Let him look after it. I don't want his job."—Cleveland Plain Dealer. Two Scotchmen occupied the same building, one of them living on the lower floor, and the other upon the upper. One evening the man on the first floor, hearing a commotion in the hall, went out to see what the trouble was, and found that his friend had fallen down. "Did you fall down?" "No, I didn't," he said. "I fell down, but I was caught—don't you see?—Everybody's a scamp."

WAITIN' FOR A BITE. Joe Can in New York Sun. A barefoot boy stood upon the little bridge of the Erie and Or down beneath the cottonwood. Along the study bank. A crooked pole within my hands, My heart filled with delight; My eyes upon the stream, Just waitin' fur a bite. What though the nibble never come To strip my bent pin hook? 'Twas joy enough for me to be Down there beside the brook. An' tuss I pressed the happy hours, Half hidden out of sight, In little dream beside the stream While waitin' fur a bite. The years have come and gone since then I've lingered by the brook, Down there beside the stream, With ready line and hook. I've stood upon the crowded bank By day, an' then by night; I've angled there in storm an' fair, And waitin' fur a bite. I've waited fur the fish "success" To come an' bite of me, 'Twas come an' swim like them of old, An' then swin' off ag'in. Yet still I'm standin' on the bank, With I shall stay as sane old Joe, Until I get a bite.

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Remarks by the President at the annual dinner of the National Association of Manufacturers, New York, April 19, 1908. The President said that he was glad to see so many of the manufacturers of the United States gathered together in New York.

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