

The degree of negligence is left for a jury to decide. Was defeated in an effort to compel payment of allotted Indians of money derived from the sale of timber off their allotments, of which, now, it is said, they often are robbed. Introduced and forced the passage of a resolution directing the interstate commerce commission to investigate the control which the so-called grain elevator trust has over grain products, and the community of interest apparent between the railroads and this combine. Secured the passage of a bill ceding to the state of Wisconsin 20,000 acres of public land for an extension of the forest preserve. He was opposed in this by his colleague, Senator Spooner. Gained the enactment of a bill to permit the Menominee Indians in the northwest to manufacture timber on their reservations, instead of being compelled to sell it. The interior department opposed him in this instance. Introduced and spoke for a resolution to withdraw from entry and public sale all government lands covering coal or mineral deposits. This was smothered by the senate, but President Roosevelt may recommend it in his next annual message. Contended until the last hours of the session for consideration and a vote on a bill to limit the hours of service of railroad employes in charge of the movement of trains to not more than sixteen hours of continuous service." Senator LaFollette also introduced a separate bill requiring the use of the block system on all railroads.

THE FOLLOWING fervent prayer appeared in the editorial columns of the Omaha World-Herald, Friday, June 15: "We are beginning to need rain out here in Nebraska. We have no complaints to make over republican management of the sunshine. It has been all the most captious could desire and the spring showers were fine. But we do feel that we are entitled to a few gentle summer rains. And so we appeal to the republican party for rain. Give us rain; oh! great and good republican party, source of all our blessings and bane of all ills, give us rain!"

IN ITS ISSUE of June 20, the Sioux City Journal (republican) directed attention to the World-Herald's prayer and said: "There was nothing doing Friday or Saturday, but on Sunday the rain came as per request. Ditto on Monday. The interesting details are told in the news columns of the Omaha newspapers. The Omaha Bee on Tuesday morning printed a column and a half of special dispatches under the following cheerful headlines:

ALL NEBRASKA IS SOAKED

Rain Starts Sunday Night and Continues Through the Day Monday

COMES JUST AT TIME WHEN NEEDED

Reports Indicate Dry Weather Had Done Little Damage, Oats Being the Only Crop Which Had Suffered to Any Extent
Falls City, Leigh, Plattsmouth, Fremont, West Point, Stanton, Geneva, Columbus, Haskins, Ainsworth, Nehawka, Wahoo, Battle Creek, Creighton, Brainard, Oakland, Wymore, Harvard, Wood River, Table Rock, Fullerton and Hartington all told the same pleasant story. The welcome rain had come and transacted every bit of business that could be expected of it."

THE ORIGINAL OF "Little Dorritt" has, according to the London correspondent for the Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin, been found at Southgate, a village nine miles by railway from King's cross. This correspondent says: "There, in a quiet old house in a quiet street, dwells Mrs. Cooper, who, as Mary Ann Mitton, was a playmate of Dickens and the sister of his closest school companion. She is now more than ninety years of age. In consequence of this discovery many persons have paid a visit to Southgate, and accounts of interviews there show how keen is the pleasure it affords 'Little Dorritt' to talk of the faraway times when, as a girl, she attended St. Pancras church with 'Charles,' and of the visits afterward paid by him to Manor Farm, Sunbury, where the Mittons lived later. Of the boy Dickens she retains the fondest recollections. One of her quaintest anecdotes tells how, as a girl, she teased him about his future wife. He declared that she must possess an intellectuality which would qualify her to take a keen interest in his work, and when the girl remarked, 'Then I wouldn't do for that, Charles,' he agreed, 'Then

Dorrit, you wouldn't do for that.' How keen an interest both she and her brother took in the young writer's work is shown from the tales she tells of how 'Charles' used to bring his manuscript and read it aloud to them. 'If we thought anything was not quite as it should be, we would tell him straight, 'No, no, Charles, that won't do at all.' Of Dickens, the man, the old lady says: 'There never was such a man. He was so gentle and kind to every one, and clever, for he never really had much education, but he had a natural gift for noticing things and describing them.' She still has in her possession many relics of those old days, notably part of the bed upon which Dickens slept when he used to visit her brother during the holidays at Sunbury. She is proud, too, of having received many letters from the great novelist in his younger days. She dearly loves to tell of the trouble she used to get into in the early days of young Dickens' sojourn in Camden Town (Mrs. Cooper was born in Hatton Garden), when, instead of returning straight home after the service at St. Pancras church, she used to listen to 'Charles' persuasion and go to see the 'beadle in his gorgeous dress,' or some other wonder of childhood. Speaking of life at Sunbury, she said 'you could always find Charles lying out among the hay, absorbed in some book.'"

THE CONTEST FOR the republican nomination for governor in Iowa has been hotly waged and while both sides claim victory, it is clear Cummins has won. George D. Perkins has formally proposed to Governor Cummins that they submit the contest between themselves to arbitration. In his letter Mr. Perkins said: "The preconvention contest has come down to the closing days without a clear settlement as to the choice of the party for the gubernatorial nomination. The balance of power is with the delegations that are contested and these contests, to my mind, should be impartially and intelligently determined to the end that confidence may be established in the integrity of the convention's determinations. Would you be willing to join in a request to the chairman of the national committee that he appoint from the membership of the committee a commission of three, the choice to be made from states sufficiently separated from our state to secure impartiality and freedom from predetermination to hear and determine the issues that have arisen. My thought is that such a commission should be empowered to hear all contests and upon their finding make up a temporary roll, to be binding upon all parties, and further that such commission be authorized to prescribe the parliamentary rules by which the convention shall be governed in all its preliminary work."

A NEW YORK newspaper recently printed an editorial entitled "costly insects," which editorial referred to the appropriation by congress of \$100,000 for the distribution of parasitical insects to be used in the war on gypsy moths. B. S. Bowdish, a member of the New York Audubon society, writing to the New York paper, says: "In conclusion you say that 'there are two ways to combat these insects,' spraying and the use of parasites. There is another check, equally natural and probably much more effective. If a little more attention were devoted to the adequate protection of our native birds hundreds of thousands of dollars would be saved to agriculture and horticulture. Out of some thousand forms of birds native to North America scarcely a half dozen have proved to be injurious instead of beneficial. The cuckoos, warblers, chickadees and many of our other common birds have been proved to be invaluable as destroyers of gypsy moths. The rose-breasted grosbeak eats great numbers of the potato beetles, and the scales are attacked most earnestly by the various titmice. To protect our native birds costs nothing and it can not fail to give marked results in the country's food production."

AN EXTRACT FROM a London cablegram to the New York Sun follows: "It is difficult to give an adequate idea of the world-wide fury and horror created by Upton Sinclair's novel 'The Jungle' and the daily dispatches to the European newspapers. It is frequently said here that American memories are short and the American public the most tolerant of abuses of any in the world, but the manufacturers of American food products will not find either of these characteristics among European consumers. These revelations have come as a climax to a long series of exposures with which American telegrams to Eng-

lish and European papers have teemed for many months. The old world has come to believe in general terms that American business methods are rotten. It will take more than a paper reorganization of the great life insurance companies and a cleaning of the Augean stables at Chicago to restore European belief in American honesty and fair dealing. It will be a long time before public opinion on this side of the Atlantic will have any confidence in American corporate reform. One thing, and one thing only, will have any real effect in Europe. When America begins to send its greatest criminals to jail, Europe will begin to believe that there is a real standard of morality in the country. The administration of justice in the United States is today the subject of open ridicule and contempt throughout Europe. There is nothing an Englishman resents more than an intimation that the American judicial system is similar to England's, and the chief argument adduced against the pending bill to create one court of criminal appeal is the danger that it will prove to be the opening wedge for American evils."

AN APPRAISEMENT recently made of the estate of Daniel S. Lamont, who was private secretary to Grover Cleveland while he was governor and later while he was president, and who finally became secretary of war, showed that Mr. Lamont amassed a fortune of \$4,458,047. The New York Herald says: "Mr. Lamont at the time he died had on deposit in banks and trust companies \$85,693. The following are some of the items of his personal estate:

Shares:	Value:
7,650 Northern Pacific Railroad Co....	\$1,537,650
6,612 Great Northern Railroad Co....	1,897,644
1,000 American Tobacco	285,000
1,410 Pacific Coast common	131,130
22,222 Granby Con. Min. & Mill Co....	155,554
150 First National Bank	111,000
612 Northern Securities Co., (old)....	104,958
210 Northern Securities Co., (new)....	57,750
375 National Bank of Commerce.....	76,875
200 Commercial National Bank.....	68,000
975 Great Southern Lumber Co.....	97,500
1,500 Phenix National Bank.....	57,000
2,000 International Traction Co.....	50,000
50 Astor National Bank	40,000

Mr. Lamont also held bonds of the Northern Pacific railroad of the value of \$100,000. He had in his city residence, No. 2 West Fifty-third street, furniture, rugs, bric-a-brac and paintings of the value of \$48,000. His gross personal estate is estimated at a valuation of \$5,600,000. He was indebted to Moore & Schley, bankers, as the time he died, for securities purchased for him, to the amount of \$1,420,600. The commission of the executors, Mrs. Lamont and Paul D. Cravath, amount to \$120,992. Other items reduce the personal estate to \$4,028,679. In addition to the city residence, which is valued at \$150,000, Mr. Lamont owned the adjoining house, valued at \$140,000, and No. 19 West Fifty-fifth street, estimated to be worth \$130,000. Including his country residence, Millbrook, Dutchess county, his real estate holdings amount to \$429,368. The total of the bequests under his will, including those made to the widow and daughters irrespective of their shares in the residuary estate, amount to \$316,329. There is a residuary estate of \$4,058,503 to be held in trust for them after the deduction of \$83,214 as commissions of the trustees."

EVIDENTLY THE United States government has little faith in the Osler theory. The Louisville (Ky.) Herald says: "The civil service commission has just reported that 1,587 government clerks at Washington are over sixty-five. Of this number 189 hold places on account of their war record. The work done by these clerks is graded thus: Excellent, 374; good, 682; average, 229; fair, 251; poor, 90. This is, indeed, a most satisfactory showing. The oldest man in the service is ninety-one. There is another of ninety. Three have seen eighty-six winters, four are eighty-five, while five are eighty-four, six are eighty-three, twelve are eighty-two, fourteen are eighty-one, fifteen are seventy-nine, twenty-five are seventy-eight, twenty-three are seventy-seven and forty-four are seventy-six. Government clerks do not, as a rule, save money, so that dismissal would for many of these old officials mean severest hardship. There is a certain pride in serving the national government, which impels these men to spend on living practically all they earn. Unwise, indeed, but still a fact which no government should fail to consider."