

THE WORLD

LATE in the week the Nebraska legislature adjourned, having remained in session over the statutory limit of sixty days by about a week. The pure food bill was passed among the last, completing the fulfilling of the pledges which had been a condition of the election of a majority of the members. Governor Sheldon signed the direct primary bill. A measure passed late in the week to which considerable importance is ascribed for bidding liquor manufacturers to own more than one saloon license in a city and forbidding them to own buildings used for saloon purposes.

The sensation of the week was a passage between E. H. Harriman and President Roosevelt. It was caused by the publication of a letter written by Harriman in which he asserted that the president called him to Washington during the campaign of 1904 to request that he help raise funds for use in preventing the defeat of Governor Higgins. Harriman said he raised \$200,000, which was spent in such way as to turn 50,000 votes in New York City alone. He implied that the president promised on condition of Mr. Harriman's assistance to appoint Chauncey M. Depew ambassador to France. The president rejoined by characterizing Mr. Harriman's statement that he had been requested to raise campaign funds as a "deliberate and wilful untruth—by rights it should be characterized by an even shorter and more ugly word." He said further: "I feel particularly fortunate that I have been attacked within the last few days by both ex-Senator Burton and Mr. Harriman." A statement issued later from the white house said: "The real reason for Mr. E. H. Harriman's interest in the election of the state ticket in New York in 1904, reference to which was made in the communications which passed between him and the president, was that he desired to advance his own ambitions. It is asserted that Mr. Harriman wanted the position of senator, now filled by Mr. Depew, and this was the reason why he was anxious to have him appointed ambassador to Paris. The inferences from Mr. Harriman's attitude was that if Senator Depew could be induced to go to Paris that Governor Higgins was prepared to appoint him to the vacancy." Harriman rejoined: "Everybody knows that the contest for the senatorship in 1904 was between Messrs. Black and Depew and there could not possibly have been any other candidate. There was no bargain whereby money was to be raised in consideration of having Depew appointed as ambassador to France, or made United States senator, and my letter to Mr. Webster does not so state. That part of the agreement was for the purpose of harmonizing the Black-Depew forces if it became necessary."

There were no signs of business reaction during the week. Money was easy in New York and stock showed a rising tendency. Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Shaw pronounced the recent panic not altogether a bad thing. He said: "We had a little more freight than the roads could satisfactorily handle; a little more labor than laborers; a little more commerce than money, and this has continued until everybody has become independent, and living expenses have advanced a little too high. Living expenses are never cheap, except in periods of industrial stagnation. There is a reasonable limit, however, to all good things, and that limit has been a little more than reached. A slight curtailment everywhere will do us good. Our only danger is from unwarranted alarm. We have been running at a breakneck pace until everybody is well-nigh out of breath. If we can now slacken and nobody lie down in the road it will be well with us."

On Monday the president issued his reply to the several requests that he issue a statement of his position with reference to future railroad legislation in order to remove the business uncertainty then prevailing. He stated that he had nothing to add to what he had been saying all along. He proposes furthermore to ask for legislation providing for establishing a valuation of the railroads as a basis for rate making. Minnesota and Michigan were two new states to enact two-cent fare laws during the week.

Congressman Rainey of Illinois returning from Panama pronounces the condition there entirely satisfactory with the exception of the meat supply. He said: "All meals are well served except the meats. The meats are not good. I have the evidence of stewards who say that mutton has to be treated with soda and water before it is cooked in order to take off the green mould. Jackson Smith is in charge of the commissariat and is crowded with work. The details are left to subordinates, and are neglected. I think an examination here

in the states as to the purchase of supplies would develop that there is graft. It is impossible to examine into the question down here. There are refrigerator cars on the isthmus for the purpose of carrying the meats from the vessel to the cold storage houses, but they are seldom used for this purpose. More often they carry livestock across the isthmus, and then, without cleaning, with the bottom of the car strewn with manure, I have evidence to prove that meat is thrown on the floor and carried to the storehouse." Congressman Otjen who has also visited the isthmus ascribes the conditions complained of by Mr. Rainey to inability to organize the refrigerator service all at once, and denies the probability of graft in the commissary department.

The threat of a strike to involve the trainmen of all the roads west of Chicago hung over the country until the end of the week, when a settlement was agreed upon. The trainmen had asked for a twelve per cent increase in pay and a nine hour day. The trainmen voted to strike in case their demands were not complied with, and the railroad managers asserted that they would not in any circumstances meet the terms demanded. At this juncture Chairman Knapp of the Interstate commerce commission and Labor Commissioner Neff visited Chicago, where the negotiations were in progress, and brought the influence of their departments to bear in producing a compromise. The trainmen finally agreed to the ten hour day and the railroads agreed to an advance in pay of about eleven per cent.

The trial of Boss Ruff in San Francisco at last proceeded to the point of empanelling a jury.

The agrarian disorders in Roumania died out and order was fairly restored. The Russian douma which had been quietly in session since early in March came into notice when the program of constructive reform was reached, by reason of a sudden campaign to induce the czar to dissolve the assembly. A bolt of conservatives occurred in resentment at a radical speech questioning the good faith of the czar in calling the douma. The radical parties declare a conspiracy exists to bring about the dissolution of the douma. The radical demands arousing most resentment among the conservatives involve the expropriation of lands belonging to the crown and the nobility. A report from Lord Cromer, the British representative in Egypt, describes the rise of a nationalist movement among the Mohammedans in Egypt having for its ultimate aim the actual independence of Egypt. President Roosevelt has issued an order for a Philippine election in July to choose members of the first Philippine representative assembly.

CAITALIZING A NAME.

There are regrettable elements in the retaining of ex-President Cleveland to defend at the bar of public opinion the big eastern life insurance companies. The people like to think of an ex-president as an oracle whose great experience gives large public value to his utterances on any public question. In Mr. Cleveland's present relations with the life insurance companies it is necessary to remember that he is not speaking the thoughts of ex-President Cleveland, but voicing the interests of the life insurance companies as Attorney Cleveland. The same case on a smaller scale was presented when Joseph Choate, ex-ambassador to Great Britain, appeared last week before the New York legislature to argue against a bill regulating public service corporations. Outside of corporation circles New York seems unanimously to favor this bill as a beneficent meas-

ure. Mr. Choate was at perfect liberty to appear as attorney for its opponents, yet his great name and influence could not quite be dissociated from his argument. Mr. Cleveland's argument against the state laws limiting the salaries that might be paid to the insurance companies which he represents would hardly have won national notice coming from anybody else than an ex-president. It is not pleasant to find a former high public official opening himself to the slightest appearance of capitalizing his great name. At such a time one could wish the necessity for an ex-president to earn a living had been in some way removed.

A GRAND JURY.

Lancaster county has not had a grand jury since Lincoln municipal conditions were inquired into some nine years ago. The mind of the average citizen may need refreshing on the character, functions, and makeup of a grand jury. In Nebraska a grand jury consists of sixteen men, selected exactly as petit jurors are selected. The county clerk and two disinterested citizens take an equal number of names from the poll book of each voting precinct in the county, the names being taken after a specified order that gives no choice in making selections. These names are written on slips of paper and placed in a box, to be drawn by lot by the district clerk or his deputy as jurors are needed. For a grand jury forty names are drawn from which to select the sixteen who are to act. With the district judge to exercise general oversight and the county attorney to act as legal advisor, the grand jury takes evidence under an oath of secrecy, with a view to determining who, if anybody, is probably guilty of criminal conduct in any matter which may be under investigation. An indictment may be found on the affirmative vote of twelve out of the sixteen jurors. The pledge which the foreman is required to take and to which the others are required to assent provides: "Saving yourself and fellow jurors, you, as foreman of this grand inquest, shall diligently inquire, and true presentment make, of all such matters and things as shall be given you in knowledge, touching the present service. The counsel of the state, your own, and your fellows', you shall keep secret, unless called on in court of justice to make disclosures. You shall present no person through malice hatred, or ill-will, nor shall you leave any person unrepresented through fear, favor or affection, or for any reward or hope thereof; but in all your presentments you shall present the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, according to the best of your skill and understanding." Grand jurors, like petit jurors, are paid two dollars a day and mileage at the rate of five cents a mile.

Managers and clerks in large department stores of necessity have to deal with all kinds and classes of people, and they often have most amusing experiences, owing to the peculiarities of their customers, says "The Philadelphia Record." While waiting for an exchange at the silk counter in a Market street establishment yesterday a clerk told a West Philadelphia shopper a story which she has since been circulating among her circle of friends. "An uptown customer," the clerk said, "last week had six yards of a most expensive silk sent C. O. D. The next day the package was returned to us, and upon it was written: 'Returned, I was only teaching my daughter how to shop.'"

PROVISIONS OF NEBRASKA'S PRIMARY ELECTION LAW

Under the new primary election law all candidates for elective offices except those exempted from the provisions of the act shall be nominated by a primary held in accordance with the act; by nomination papers signed and filed as provided by statute. The act does not apply to special elections to fill vacancies, nor to municipal elections in cities having less than 25,000 population, villages, township and school district officers, nor to members of school boards or boards of education.

In addition to nominations by primary, convention or committee, candidates may be nominated by petition, petitions to be filed with the village, city or county clerk or secretary of state, as the case may be. If the nomination is for a state office, 1,000 signatures are required; if for a city, county or other division less than a state, 200 are required and for a precinct, township or ward, fifty; but in no instance shall the signatures of more than one fourth of the voters be required where the candidacy is for a county, township, precinct or ward office. Candidates so nominated shall on the ballots be termed candidates by petition. Certificates of nomination are to be filed with the same officials as under the old law.

The first primary under this law shall be held on the first Tuesday of September of this year and future ones on the same day annually thereafter. This shall also be the first day for registration in cities. Any other primary than the above shall be held on Tuesday four weeks before the election except in Omaha, South Omaha and Lincoln, where they shall be held five weeks prior to elections.

The governor shall issue a proclamation sixty days previous to a primary election and notice shall be given by county and city clerks the same as for a November election.

To have one's name on an official primary ballot, the candidate or twenty-five electors affiliated with his party must file an application with the proper authority, at least thirty days prior to the primary.

Primary ballots shall be of the same form as those used at regular elections, except that there shall be a separate ballot for each political party. Names on the ballot shall be printed alphabetically, except in Douglas county, where the rotation system is provided for.

The expense of primary elections shall be paid out of the city or county general fund as the case may be, but to help defray such expense the following filing fees shall be paid into the county general fund of the county where the candidate resides: United States senator, \$50; state officers, members of congress and judges of the district court, \$10; county, legislative and city offices, \$5. No filing fee is required for regents of the university or presidential electors.

Polls for primaries shall open at 8 a. m. and close at 9 p. m., in cities where registration is required; in other places they shall be open at noon and close at 9 p. m. Anyone in line at the time for closing the polls shall be entitled to vote, but no one coming after 9 o'clock shall be allowed to vote even though the polls be open.

The county board shall provide all ballot boxes, locks and keys. The same judges and clerks shall preside as pre-

S.S.S. PURIFIES THE BLOOD

There is no other part of our physical system upon which so much depends as upon the blood. The muscles, nerves, bones, sinews, skin, and other portions of the body are sustained, developed and enabled to perform their different duties, because they are supplied with nourishment and healthful properties through the circulation. In various ways the blood becomes contaminated and polluted. A sluggish, inactive condition of the system, and torpid state of the avenues of bodily waste, will leave the refuse and waste matter of the body to sour and form uric and other acids, which are absorbed into the blood and Rheumatism, or some itching, disfiguring skin disease is the result. Muddy, sallow complexions, eruptions, spots, pimples, etc., all show that some humor has taken root in the circulation and rendered it sour and unfit for nourishing the body. There is scarcely any disease which cannot be traced to the blood. Often the disease-tainted blood of parents is handed down to children and their lives are a continual battle against disease in some form, usually of a scrofulous nature. Rheumatism, Catarrh, Skin Diseases, Sores and Ulcers, Contagious Blood Poison, etc., are all deep-seated blood troubles, and until this vital fluid is purified they cannot be cured. For all blood diseases S. S. S. is the best remedy ever put upon the market. This great medicine is made of roots, herbs and barks of recognized blood-purifying and building-up properties. It goes down into the circulation and removes all poisons, impurities and humors, supplies the blood with the healthful properties it needs and completely cures blood diseases of every kind. S. S. S. cures Rheumatism, Catarrh, Scrofula, Skin Diseases, Sores and Ulcers, Contagious Blood Poison, etc. because it purifies the blood. Book on the blood and medical advice free.

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