

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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The evolution of the church seems to have crowded out the storied circuit rider.

The weather man should now stand in with the astronomers to the end of his natural life.

The way to stand up for Omaha is to stand up and be counted by the census enumerators.

All editorial association junkies for the next year or so will head for Buffalo, where the exposition officials stand ready to provide the proper entertainment.

Unable to get any more amusement out of the discussion the Methodist general conference has laid the amusement question on the table for another four years.

In odd times a total eclipse meant a day of fear and fasting and prayer. The emancipation of mankind has been chronicled by man's gradual insight into nature.

McKinley viewed the eclipse in its totality, while Bryan saw only a partial eclipse. Nobody knows whether Wharton Barker or Eugene Debs got within range at all.

Think of the Jacksons feeling called on to resolve against bossism and machine rule on the democratic side of the line! Hitherto the Jacksons have been the machine. Alas! Alas!

Fusionists say that Matt Gering is standing up for the ticket in the First district. Most any man would prefer to stand up after sitting down on a big bunch of thorns as Gering found on his chair.

The Boer envoys say they fear they may not be able to accept the invitation to visit Omaha. Here is another chance for the self-constituted telegraphic cipher in the name of "the people of the great west."

What has become of that ultimatum of the state house organ that the fusion nomination for attorney general must go to a populist because all the democratic lawyers are too corporation-ridden to be trusted?

The Omaha branch of the Anneke Jans tribe is displaying new signs of animation. Here is a chance for some progressive political party to capture a flock of votes by putting an Anneke Jans plank in the platform.

As soon as the contractors hear that Deputy Attorney General Oldham is to make the speech nominating Bryan they will proceed to put a few extra anchors and stays in the roof of the new Kansas City auditorium.

Robbers will soon learn better than to hold up trains coming from Kansas City. The latest job netted no more than the previous one. No hold-up can reasonably expect to make wages out of a crowd which had spent the day in Kansas City.

Tammany leaders announce that their organization is for Bryan. It would be the part of wisdom for the Nebraska man to get the branding irons ready while the New Yorkers are up near the chute and before they take a notion to stampede.

The fusion populists insisted on nominating Bryan ahead of all others, but they are willing to defer the formal notification until after the Kansas City ratification meeting. Officially Colonel Bryan has no knowledge whatever of the base intentions of his populist friends.

The court decisions have made it more difficult to proceed with the work of reforming Omaha's worn-out pavements, but they should not be allowed to put a stop to these street improvements.

The petitions should be at once completed to conform to all the legal requirements and the work pushed so that no unfinished contracts hang over the termination of the open season next fall.

IMPORTANCE OF NEXT LEGISLATURE.

For the second time since the admission of Nebraska into the union, the duty of electing two United States senators will devolve upon the coming legislature. Quite apart, however, from this important function, the coming legislature will be charged with duties and responsibilities rarely exercised by any previous lawmaking body of the state.

By express mandate of the constitution, the legislature following the taking of a state or national census is required to reapportion the legislative representation by districts based upon the census figures. The constitution expressly prohibits any other legislation from reapportioning the legislative representation. In defiance of this constitutional provision the legislature of 1891 refused to pass an apportionment bill and left the state under the apportionment of 1887.

Inasmuch as no state census has been taken since 1880, the legislative representation has remained unchanged for thirteen years, although the constitution contemplates a reapportionment every five years. The coming legislature will also be expected to redistrict the state for congressional representation, which under ordinary conditions would remain unchanged until 1911.

The coming legislature will be expected to make provision for the much-needed revision of the state constitution either by formulating and submitting a series of amendments or by the call of a constitutional convention. The coming legislature is expected to give the people of Nebraska a well-digested revenue law that will equalize the burdens of taxation and place all classes of property upon a uniform footing as regards valuation for taxing purposes.

The coming legislature will be expected to provide for the more efficient and economical management of the state institutions on some plan modeled after the Iowa State Board of Control. Last, but not least, the coming legislature is expected to abolish the do-nothing State Board of Transportation, which has been a costly sinecure maintained for the benefit of political barnacles committed to the prevention of needed relief from corporate exactions.

THE ANTI-CANTEEN AGITATION.

The Methodist general conference, which wants the army canteen done away with, wisely refused to lay the responsibility for the existence of the canteen upon President McKinley. A majority of the committee on temperance submitted a report vigorously arraigning the president, but the conference by an overwhelming majority adopted the report of the minority of the committee, which makes no reference to the president except to call upon him to use his influence to secure the passage of the anti-canteen bill pending before congress.

We do not know what the chances are for the passage of this measure, but the fact that the army canteens are all likely to become law. Adjutant General Corbin and other officers of the army have expressed the opinion that the canteens should be retained, because it really tends to make the soldiers temperate, keeping them away from the outside saloons, where formerly they drank the vilest liquors. These officers say that the hospital and the guard house of the military posts bear unimpeachable testimony to the improved condition since the canteen was established, while at the same time the soldiers are better off financially, since they spend less for drink than when they bought it at saloons outside the posts. The liquors dispensed at the canteens are of good quality and of course the men are not permitted to get intoxicated in the canteens.

With these facts in favor of the plan, and the overwhelming testimony of army officers that its retention is desirable, it is doubtful if congress will legislate to abolish the canteen. At all events, it is creditable to the good sense of a majority of the Methodist conference that they refused to condemn President McKinley for a system which has the practically unanimous endorsement of our military officers.

CONFIDENCE IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

We believe that a large majority of the American people have confidence in the integrity of purpose, the conscientious sense of duty and the patriotism of the national administration. We do not doubt that most intelligent and fair-minded men feel that President McKinley is as profoundly solicitous as any one can be for the welfare of the nation—for the promotion of its interests, the faithful performance of its duties and the maintenance of its honor. Only the most unscrupulous demagogue will assert and only the bitterest partisan opponent will believe that the administration, in dealing with the great task imposed by the war with Spain, has been prompted by any motive or desire other than that of promoting the general good and faithfully discharging the duties and obligations devolved upon the government by the new conditions.

No man who wishes to be fair and just will hold President McKinley responsible for the deplorable postal frauds in Cuba. No citizen was more deeply shocked than the president at this betrayal of trust. It is the only scandal under this administration. There are some things in connection with this, said Senator Platt of Connecticut in his reply to Senator Bacon's arraignment of the administration, that ought to be remembered by those patriots who, with a presidential election approaching, hold up their hands in holy horror and seize upon what has been disclosed to endeavor to cast doubt not only upon the administration, but upon their country as well. "It ought to be remembered," said the senator, "that in three years and three months of the present administration this is the first occasion when they have had an opportunity to criticize in this respect. It ought to be remembered that whenever in years past there has been disclosed any instance of wrong-doing on the part of officials during a

REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION, THAT WRONGDOING HAS BEEN MORE FREQUENTLY EXPOSED AND PUNISHED."

That is what will be done in the present case. The investigation into the postal frauds is being most diligently prosecuted, the men implicated are in prison and the punishment of those who shall be convicted is assured.

It has been charged that millions upon millions have been misappropriated and that the people of Cuba have been plundered wholesale by the officers of the government who are administering affairs there. Those who make this charge adduce no evidence to support it. The allegation that American officials in Cuba are living extravagantly at the expense of the Cuban people is shown in a press dispatch from Havana to be utterly groundless, the fact being that all of the officials live plainly and the governor general finds it necessary to draw upon his private means in order to reside in a part of the palace, where his headquarters must be. It is astonishing that such charges as were made by Senator Bacon of Georgia should be uttered on the floor of the senate when there is not the slightest foundation for them.

The American people—the intelligent and fair-minded people—know President McKinley to be an upright, conscientious, patriotic citizen, with a high sense of his duties and responsibilities and an earnest purpose to faithfully discharge them.

THE BRITISH ADVANCE.

The British forces are making steady progress toward Pretoria. They are now in Transvaal territory, having invaded the South African republic without meeting any opposition, it being rumored at Capetown yesterday that the cavalry under General French had reached Johannesburg. Only a few small bands of the Boers have recently been encountered and there appears to be no knowledge as to the whereabouts of their principal force and no definite idea regarding the Boer intentions. They may have a startling surprise in store for the British, but there is nothing to indicate that they contemplate making a stand against their powerful foe at least before he has reached Pretoria, and it is not certain that even there the British will meet with very formidable resistance, though the Transvaal capital is so strongly fortified as to be almost impregnable.

Conjecture as to what the Boers may do can be of little value, but reports that they realize the hopelessness of the struggle are credible, and if true a weakening of their forces by desertion is to be expected. It is quite probable that more or less demoralization already exists. However, it may be demonstrated by many days that the Boers yet have a good deal of fight in them and that Lord Roberts is not to be allowed an unobstructed march to Pretoria. Still the end cannot be far off. With his overwhelming numbers the British commander is certain to overcome all obstructions and he has shown that he has masterful ability in planning and conducting a campaign. It is possible that the next week or two will be a very eventful period in South Africa.

Populist papers in this state have not been able to formulate an excuse for the failure of the State Board of Equalization to keep the railroad assessment up to the point where the republicans had it. The occupants of the state house have been so busy laying wires and making excuses for other shortcomings that they have been unable to formulate one for this which will pass muster.

Popercate entries for the November races are numerous these days. It is evident that various people out in the state have dared to aspire to nominations without consulting the state house machine. After the convention all such will wish they had been more discreet and saved both time and money in making a preliminary canvass.

Our amiable popercate contemporary is preaching eloquently on that inspiring subject, "Cave Canem," but not a word about the flagrant surrender of the reform governor and his fusion associates on the State Board of Equalization to the corporations in fixing the railroad assessment. Barking canines do not bite.

From all over Nebraska come reports of populists and democrats beginning to see that calamity prophesies were without foundation and that the only object of the fusion leaders is to secure office for themselves at whatever sacrifice of principle. When they see the light their conversion to the party of prosperity is assured.

It is hot in Washington, but congress is preparing for a warm windup just the same. The popercate members from Nebraska are becoming so anxious to get home and fix up fences that every additional day they must remain away is adding to their discontent.

WORKINGS OF THE LEGAL MIND.

Neely's attorney says he thinks Americans should be allowed to rob in Cuba and go out free if they escape to the United States, which shows what the substitution of the legal for the moral sense does to a man's mind.

Mutual Solitude.

The sultan of Turkey is reported to be sojourning at President McKinley's health. The president is, no doubt, grateful, but with his gratitude is mingled some curiosity as to the condition of A. Hamid's pocket-book.

A Warm Denial.

The city Board of Health has involved San Francisco in another bubonic plague scare, which, from all the facts known, we are able to denounce as equally groundless with that which originated in the same source last March.

American Goods in Germany.

Notwithstanding the German adverse legislation regarding imports from this country, the sale of goods by the United States to Germany keep on increasing. The agrarians are shouting against America, but their country remains a pretty good customer of the United States. There is some anti-American feeling among the producers

PROMISES AND PERFORMANCES.

Mindan Garetto (rep.): There 77,000 more miles of railroad in Nebraska this year than there were last year, yet the state board has fixed their assessment at exactly the same figure. If any farmer in Kearney county has built a \$2,000 house on one forty of his farm during the past year his assessment will be increased. The state house gang, however, is cutting the railroad assessment down "for Bryan's sake."

Tekamah Herald (rep.): The party which poses as the special champion of the people is against corporations in so far as assessing railroad property at a valuation of \$2,000,000 less than was assessed by the state state officers. This, too, in the face of the fact that railroad property was never more valuable than at the present time. It is possible that this assessment of the railroads in exchange for their support in the coming campaign?

Oakland Republican: The populists are opposed to trusts, monopolies, etc. Of course they are, and the best way to account for the assessment of the railroad monopoly by the equalization board, composed of populist state officers, at \$2,000,000 less than a republican board did in 1893, when it is everywhere known that the property of said railroad monopoly has nearly doubled in value since 1893, is to suppose that the board is trying to prove that there is no property in the country.

Friend Telegraph (rep.): There never was a time in the history of politics in this state when there was so much necessity for retiring the fusion forces to the rear as at present. Nearly every officer which Governor Poynter has attempted to remove has organized a small rebellion, and virtually claims to own the institution over which they have been placed in charge, and now the State Board of Equalization has virtually allowed the railroads to escape a great majority of taxation which should fall upon them, and as a consequence the great burden will fall upon the farmers of the state who haven't any populist equalization board to stand between them and taxes.

Schuyler Quill (pop.): After an investigation into the action of Governor Poynter as chairman of the State Board of Equalization it is the opinion of the Quill that his voting to reduce the assessed valuation of the railroads is a serious and in most part inexcusable mistake. The only excuse given is that the assessed valuation of real estate has been considerably lowered since 1893 and that railroad property should also be lowered to conform to the valuation placed on land. This is better than no excuse at all, but when the fact is considered that railroad property has been greatly improved since the assessment of 1893, and that in new and better rolling stock, there can be no excuse for reducing the valuation on the ground that the valuation of other property has been decreased by the assessed value of the state. The Quill will not, and does not excuse any error made by a fusion official when it is convinced that an error has been made, and therefore if a satisfactory explanation cannot be made by Governor Poynter for his apparent surrender of the railroads to the fusion forces, he should endorse any unsavory act of their public officials.

Success the Watchword.

The only work of real importance that the delegates to the national convention at Philadelphia in the circle of national politics is the nomination of Mr. McKinley as a national committee man for Nebraska. The nomination of Mr. McKinley is conceded to be as good as accomplished already, and there is no dearth of material for second place on the ticket. But the selection of a national committee man for Nebraska is a serious matter. The question for the delegates to decide is, of the two men, Mr. Schneider or Mr. Rosewater, can do the most to carry the state back into the republican line? Either of them is a good man, but Mr. Rosewater is a better man. Mr. Rosewater has a wider acquaintance in the state than Mr. Schneider and can touch a hundred springs of power in every nook and corner of the commonwealth where Mr. Schneider could touch one. Furthermore, Mr. Rosewater is not known in the circle of national politics as a fact that counts much in a presidential campaign. Another fact not to be lost sight of by the delegates is that Mr. Rosewater is the editor of a powerful and widely circulated paper, The Omaha Bee. By placing Mr. Rosewater in the position of national committee man it would give him the "inside track" on many matters and would enable him to render doubly efficient editorial service to the party. The Journal was among those who opposed the course of the "reform" state in Washington, and thought that a serious mistake had been made by the paper at that time. But by that matter as it may, we are not among those who think the party can afford to keep up a fight upon Mr. Rosewater because he chose to tell the truth about a republican candidate. In short, we believe that with Mr. Rosewater to direct the campaign Nebraska can be redeemed. In other hands we should not be so sanguine of success.

PERSONAL POINTERS.

Germany has discovered that meat inspection, like charity, should begin at home. In a police raid in Washington, a young fellow named Bob Jackson was fined \$10 for having waked up a night watchman.

Clark Howell of the Atlanta Constitution has been nominated by the democrats as a candidate for the state senate from the district in which he resides.

The alleged finding of a pearl valued at \$100,000 in a clam house in Boston restaurant is believed in some quarters to be a conspiracy against the oyster trust.

A monument to Major General John Sedgwick, commander of the Sixth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, has been dedicated in the city of New York, N. Y., and will be dedicated on Memorial day.

Guns, bowie knives, brickbats and policemen's clubs produced a faint shade of harmony in a democratic convention at Kansas City last week. The faithful are practicing for the entrance of the premier demagogue.

The House of Representatives was recently asked what he had been reading of late, he replied: "For serious work, 'David Harum'; for light reading and amusement, 'I've been going through Gibbon again.'"

No jokes are needed to pass upon the claim of Holly Turnpseed for a place in the New York Sun's temple of fame. Holly vegetated heretofore in Richmond county, S. C., but he could not hide his name under a bushel.

Speaker Henderson draws a pension, but, according to L. Hurd, his Dubuque law partner, the amount he receives hardly keeps him in artificial legs. These he wears out as quickly as the ordinary man does up a pair of shoes.

The Washington Post throws a fit of joy over the fact that the state of Missouri is not a living rhymer can be expected to excel England's laureate in rampant and picturesque stupidity.

W. S. Taylor, who has been dispossessed of the Kentucky governorship, has mixed things a day or two ago when he declared that "the dear old state of Kentucky lies prostrate and bleeding now, but her manly form will be lifted up under the flag some day."

G. K. Gilbert says in the annual report of the United States geological survey that in 2,500 years the Falls of Niagara will be no more, the bed of the river will be dry and the great lakes will be emptying into the Gulf of Mexico through the Mississippi.

The treatment of the French Journalist representing the Paris Matin, who wanted to interview Cronin and his fellow prisoners on the island of St. Helena and was not so much as permitted to land, but was ordered to take his ship out of the harbor, is of course being violently denounced by the French papers as an outrage against international rights.

ECHOES OF OUR WAR.

Reports from American officials and American correspondents at Manila agree that the war in the Philippines, as hitherto waged, is over. Officials admit that a few guerrilla bands, usually designated as robbers, are still active in the islands, but their operations are not regarded seriously. But the correspondents do not view the condition of affairs through the spectacles of the official. A letter to the Chicago Record from George Ade, dated Hong Kong, April 21, deals with the question of pacification and presents a variety of information that does not appear in Manila cables. Ade had just returned from a month's visit to Manila, where he talked with army officers and privates, American civilians, merchants and natives, besides seeing a great deal in the Oriental capital. From these interviews and observations he concludes that the war is over, but the natives are not pacified. On the contrary they hate Americans as cordially as ever, and are still determined to continue the fight in small bands, as they cannot be caught and slaughtered as when they fought in large bodies.

There are 240 garrisons in the Philippine islands, Mr. Ade, each of which has succeeded in covering the region bounded by its outpost. The natives behave themselves while they are in the immediate presence of American soldiers with loaded guns. But it is not advisable for any white man to wander beyond the outpost of a garrison, especially if he is unarmed. He is in danger of being shot from ambush or set upon and killed. Any traveler who wishes to go from one garrison to another must be accompanied by a guard of soldiers. The railway from Manila to Zamboanga is being operated, but there is a heavy guard in every day out and a night and day guard at every bridge. Wagon and pack trains are fired on from ambush every day.

These attacks are not reported unless some one is killed or wounded. The soldier who is called upon to perform his duty outside of a garrison is in greater peril than he was when the insurgents were in large bodies.

Formerly when eight or ten men were killed in a skirmish the news was carried to Manila by a messenger on horseback. But the correspondents cannot keep track of the scattered assassinations of the guerrilla campaign. The news never reaches the public except through the official reports to Washington. A dozen American soldiers were killed in a dozen remote garrisons and there is not a line of duty outside of a garrison in a greater peril than he was when the insurgents were in large bodies.

Although the present fighting is carried on by small bands, it does not follow, as most people at home seem to believe, that these bands are independent of each other and do not so many irresponsible private enterprises. Colonel Montenegro of the insurgent army, who surrendered and came into Manila the other day to renew old friendships, told me that Aguinaldo, before leaving for Zamboanga, reorganized his army into small companies and ordered a guerrilla warfare.

Whenever and wherever the insurgents dug trenches and made a stand in force they were outnumbered, flanked, demoralized and driven to flight. Since they have begun to roam in small companies, they are taking pot-shots at scouting parties and outposts or pouring an occasional night volley into a garrison if their losses have been small. The effort to surround and capture a garrison has been nearly successful. Before any detachment of soldiers leaves a garrison for a "hike" in pursuit of "ladrones" the news travels out from the town and the bandit crew disappears into thin air. Everywhere there seems to be collusion between the people in the town and the insurgents outside. A native runner usually precedes the soldiers and sounds the alarm.

The most significant fact tending to prove that the Philippines are not in a peaceful mood is the fact that the insurgents have not been surrendered. It is estimated that the insurgents had a total of 22,000 rifles, most of them Mausers, with a few Springfield and Remingtons. Only 3,000 or 4,000 rifles have been captured or purchased. The government now pays \$100,000 a year for every rifle turned in by a native. As a result of this liberal offer many old Remington and defective Springfield rifles have been given up, but the natives have not yet begun to turn in the new Mausers with which they were fighting. There must be about 18,000 rifles remaining in the hands of the insurgents and the Americans seem unable to buy them or capture them. It is only fair to conclude that the Filipinos are keeping these weapons because they expect to use them again.

Takes it right in the city of Manila, which has been in the iron grip of martial law ever since the war began, and where the natives have had every peaceful opportunity to be granted, the city can be taken by the insurgents, and you will find that the Tagalogs are practically unanimous in their devotion to Aguinaldo and their desire for independence. There is a half-concealed hatred of the Americans which prompts the Tagalogs to point out the fact that such action under a "reform" administration was clearly a violation of the pledge made to the people. The Board of Equalization has not and has practically done nothing with Mr. Harrington's communication. It is given over to the fusion forces, and a small advance was made, but it is so small that it might as well be nothing. As far as this community is concerned it is not true that all assessments are lower. The returns on the real estate in this city were generally raised last year, and the property owned by the independent, for instance, being raised nearly one-tenth, without any increase in area or value. Proof is again provided that the fusion ring is as completely under the control of the corporations as it professes not to be.

O'Neill Independent (pop.): Hon. William A. Poynter, Governor of Nebraska, Dear Sir: Your vote, as a member of the State Board of Equalization of Nebraska upon fixing the valuation of the railroads of this state for assessments is a matter of great importance to me and to a great many of our friends in Holt county. As one of the first counties in the state to take up your candidacy and insist upon your nomination two years ago we have manifested an active interest in your election to administration, and we have felt that insofar as you were able you would see that the humblest citizen of the state would receive exact and equal justice with the wealthiest corporation in Nebraska. The farmers of Holt county pay taxes upon their lands, as near as I can learn from careful research of the county records and from my personal knowledge of the lands in our county, upon an average assessed valuation of about one-third of their real value; therefore, your vote for a proposition fixing the assessed valuation of the railroads at about one-tenth of their actual value is not taken as an act of justice by our people and is severely criticized. It being an act which to me appears indefensible. Now, Governor, I want to do you exact justice in this matter, editorially, and to this end I await your reply, which I trust will embody full and satisfactory explanation of your position upon this very important question, which I shall be pleased to publish along with any argument or comment that may be made incident to the question.

OFFICIAL EMBLEM IS SEENED.

Kearney Hub (rep.): The state of anarchy at the institute for feeble-minded youth at Beatrice is a disgrace to the state, and if the latest published reports are true Superintendent Lang ought to be ejected from his position at the point of a bayonet if necessary. The governor is evidently right in his determination to oust Lang.

Plattsmouth News (rep.): Dr. Lang of the Beatrice state institution seems to be making a regular fool of himself in his efforts to retain his position at the point of a bayonet if necessary. The governor is evidently right in his determination to oust Lang.

Central City Nonpareil (rep.): Since the day of his induction into office Governor Poynter has been in trouble with one or the other of the state institutions. Now he is in a pickle over the institute of the feeble-minded and Dr. Lang, its superintendent, and is in a very embarrassing position, for which he has his own duplicity to blame. He tried to fool the people and got fooled himself. The governor has been ennobled in his own net of deception.

Wayne Republican: Governor Poynter is finding out that it takes something of much greater strength to pry the average office-holder loose from a job than a request from him to tender a resignation at a given date. Dr. Lang of the Beatrice home for feeble minded children is a living example, who put the governor to considerable trouble in his efforts to consider an injunctive restraining him from interfering with Lang's job. At the hearing the injunction was dissolved and the governor won, but without a fight.

Populist Syndicate Letter: Public sentiment is against the idea of vested rights in an appointive office. Whatever may be the merits of Dr. Lang's retention, a change of governor (and this writer has all along had high regard for the executive ability of Dr. Lang and believe he has conducted the institution for feeble-minded in an admirable manner), his action in holding on by means of injunctive restraining him from interfering with Lang's job, is a living example of the thousands who are sick and tired of government by injunction. The governor is directly responsible to the people for the conduct of all state institutions wherein he is given the appointing power. Why should not a change be necessary or desirable, then, but one wise course for the appointee to pursue: Settle up his accounts, pack his traps and move out. The people will settle with the governor if occasion requires, but they have no patience with the appointee who attempts to hold on by invoking the aid of the courts.

BIRTHPLACE MUTTERINGS.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "I suppose you'll tell the census man your right accent." "Not if he's a young and good-looking fellow." Chicago Post: "I am passionately fond of music," he said, "but I don't like to sing." "Then why do you persist in trying to sing?" asked her dearest friend.

Baltimore American: "Mine is a touching tale," murmured the stranger, with a heavy sigh. "Consider me touched," said the editor promptly as he laid a dime before the caller and then resumed his editing.

Detroit Free Press: "No, sir," said the pessimist. "I have yet to find a place where a man receives a pension for being simply being good." "You might try the penitentiary," said the humorous bystander.

Chicago Tribune: "No," said Senator Lottman, "most of us have nothing to do with sympathy. He tried to use his official position as a senator to fetter his pocket-book and failed. Failed, sir, most disgracefully!"

Harpers Bazar: "I trust," said the new member of the school committee, "that you do not hold out the microscope for the hope that each of them may be the president." "No, indeed," replied the domineer, "but I do not think that I err on the side of optimism in recommending this man, who has a good chance of being a presidential possibility."

Philadelphia Press: "I suppose Miss Girdley will summer at the seashore, as usual." "Yes, I think she'll go to the mountains." "Yes, you don't say? I thought she was devoted to the seashore." "Yes, so she was, but she's not as plump this year as she was last."

LOVE'S YOUNG DREAM.

Denver Post. Softly fell the silvery moonlight, As a veil of silvery beauty. With its upper lacing butted on, On the cheek of a young man's heaven. Nightbirds to their nests were calling, Whirl-pool-wills were cutting dices in the breeze with their pinions, And upon a cliff adjacent To the spot a gray-owl hooted And lined its wings in wisdom. That it really was singing. Dressed in shades of youthful sorrow, Of the waters of the river. As they swept around the boulders In the picturesque old canyon. Down the trail with measured pace, As if going to a funeral, Walked a pair of young lovers. Hand in hand, their smoke-tanned faces Dried in shades of youthful sorrow. From the brown eyes of the sun-wat'ed Crystal tears came dappily oozing. Washing streaks of color on the rocks. Through the vault upon her feet. In a voice with sighs all riddled With it seemed the young man said: "He was telling her the pictures Of the future that would be over. That their dream of love was over! This last time that would wander On a sparkling expedition. On the path along the river. 'Twas the smile of the shadowy Luna! One more goodnight kiss was left them, One more bear-like hug at parting. And her sighs were all in vain. Then developed into hawking. As he turned to come to her. With the fatal explanation That her mercenary father Had wanted seven hundred dollars. And he didn't have a nickel!"

YOU CAN BE CURED

Backache, Biliousness, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Constipation, Stomach troubles, Headache, Bladder difficulties, all result from disorders of the liver and kidneys. Read what some people say of

McLean's Liver and Kidney Pills

I had been suffering for some time with liver and kidney trouble, and was unable to sit for several months. I was reading in your issue that Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Pills had proved very beneficial to whom I had been advised to try. I had used two bottles I was able to get about my work as usual. It gives me great pleasure to recommend this medicine so that others may be benefited by its use.

Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Pills has done great good in my family. I have had a great deal of relief from my liver and kidney troubles. I have been able to get about my work as usual. I have been able to get about my work as usual. I have been able to get about my work as usual.

Always reliable. Never disappoints. All druggists sell it. Prepared only by the Dr. J. H. McLean Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.