THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of February, 1901, was as follows:

1	26,240	15	25,950
2	26,180	16	26,020
3	26,030	17	26,540
4	26,150	18	25,970
5	25,810	19	25,910
6	26,010	20	25,870
7	26,270	21	25,840
8	25,750	22	25,770
9	26,390	23	26,110
10	26,015	24	26,065
11	25,760	25	26,330
12	25,640	26	26,430
13	25,770	27	26,200
14	25,760	28	26,580

Total 731,160
Less unsold and returned copies.... 12,124

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Net daily average..... 25,679

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 4th day of March, A. D., 1901.
(Seal.) M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

If a little state like Montana can break a senatorial deadlock, so can a big state like Nebraska.

Where will the newspaper fakirs transplant their field of operations when the legislature shall have adjourned?

We fear our old friend, Pat Crowe, will be in danger of losing his letter-writing habit if we do not hear from him soon again.

Omaha taxpayers are not in the mood for increasing city hall salaries. Members of the legislature should take due note of this fact.

The Bee is not a give-away newspaper. It does not have to give away prize packages as premiums on give-away advertising space.

Dreyfus is the latest celebrity scheduled to inflict the public with a book. It is unfortunate that he delayed publication until after his sentence was abrogated.

"The democrats of Nebraska need a daily paper and need it very badly," sagely remarks the official organ of the Nebraska populists. Now for the pot to call the kettle black.

As the legislative session nears its close the imaginations of the yellow journal correspondents are sure to soar still higher. Keep your eye out for weird, wild fakes under Lincoln date lines.

Governor Dietrich can find good use for his veto pen on more bills than one that are on the chute to the executive office. And he will not be doing his full duty if he lets one guilty measure escape.

Forcing a fourth deputy county attorney on the taxpayers of Douglas county, just to furnish a salary to a popocratic politician, is about as sensible as would be adding a fifth wheel to a wagon.

Both candidates for mayor in Chicago want it distinctly understood that they are not in favor of enforcing any blue laws in the World's fair city. This looks decidedly blue for the blue law crusaders.

Governor Dietrich has changed his mind about penitentiary removal, but that is no reason why the legislature should change its mind. The state will be money in pocket by locating the new prison on some site better adapted for this purpose.

The architect's estimate for building the burned Nebraska penitentiary is $105,000. When the contracts come to be let the estimate will have undergone a decided course of expansion if they bear any resemblance to those usually made for public buildings.

Talk about a short ice crop is remarkably shy just now, but we may hear some of it when the warm season is on. If it comes to a pinch, perhaps a few ice houses will conveniently yield to spontaneous combustion to reduce the supply to the point that will warrant high prices.

Bryan explains the Nebraska senatorial deadlock on the ground that there are only two senatorships and more than two railroads, with not enough senatorships to give one apiece. Whether it would be any different if the fusionists were in control Mr. Bryan does not venture to say.

Senator Allen will pay a visit to the legislature to extend thanks to his friends who have been casting complimentary votes for him in the senatorial ballot. Senator Allen inaugurated this practice two years ago and is in a fair way to have a chance to indulge it again four years from now.

Why would not this spring be a good time to revive the project to replace the granite pavement on lower Farnam street with asphalt? Farnam street is the natural business thoroughfare of the city, but suffers discrimination on account of the rough and noisy pavement. An asphalt surface would repay the cost in short meter.

GO SLOW WITH SOUTH OMAHA'S CHARTER.

An effort is being made to railroad the South Omaha charter through the legislature in defiance of all law and precedent, without giving any opportunity to the taxpayers of South Omaha to look into its provisions and protect their interests.

The bill as introduced has been almost completely transformed by amendments tacked on during its passage through the house, while in the senate the ordinary forms of reference to committee and consideration in committee of the whole have been suspended to rush the bill to final passage.

In the first place, the South Omaha charter as drawn contemplates a garment several sizes too large. It is built on the theory of fitting a community of 75,000 to 100,000 people, when it is well known that South Omaha had to stretch itself to measure up to its census population of 26,000. Not only are the taxpayers to be loaded up with new additions to the office-holding class, but the salaries are raised all along the line and the expenses piled mountain high.

The amendments that have been smuggled into the charter, for the most part dictated by the corporations, destroy the safeguards that should be maintained for the benefit of the taxpayers. The period for which municipal franchises can be granted, without submission to a vote of the people, is lengthened from five to ten years, and the requirements of publicity are nullified; the limits of taxation to all the funds out of which the corporations draw their revenue have been raised. In fact, a charter could hardly have been drawn more loose and reckless in dealing with matters vital to the taxpayers and public.

Omaha as well as South Omaha is interested in the character of the government organized for that city because, eventually, the two cities will be consolidated and the burden of debt acquired by South Omaha become a charge upon the property of the consolidated community.

The state senate will do well to recommit the South Omaha charter and send it to a committee which will give the taxpayers a hearing and an opportunity to revise it in its most objectionable provisions.

CRITICISM OF GENERAL WOOD.

General Leonard Wood is being rather sharply criticised for his recent management of affairs in Cuba and it is alleged that he no longer enjoys the confidence of the Cubans generally. The Havana correspondent of the New York Evening Post, an intelligent observer, says it is wholly evident that General Wood has neither the confidence of Cuban leaders nor a clear comprehension of the actual conditions. He states that General Wood has lost the confidence of Cubans by what they construe as unwarranted meddling, while in support of the charge that he does not comprehend actual conditions the correspondent cites expressions of opinion in Havana contrary to statements reported to have been sent to Washington by General Wood.

The Philadelphia North American charges Wood with numerous blunders and with misleading the Washington authorities. It declares that "as a negotiator and manager of men he is lamentably lacking in tact and judgment" and that "such mismanagement of a delicate though simple situation, such inexcusable blundering as General Wood's, would be incredible if it were not so glaringly apparent in results and proved by documentary evidence." The North American further says: "Resposibility for the wretched muddle, the humiliation of honorable Americans and the alienation of self-respecting and patriotic Cubans rests largely upon General Wood, who has demonstrated that he possesses none of the qualities of a diplomat."

Unquestionably General Wood has made mistakes. No man in his position, with a most difficult and delicate situation to manage, could have avoided committing some errors. But we do not doubt that the outcome will show that his management has been on the whole sagacious and tactful, as well as honorable and straightforward. Nor are we disposed to believe that he has lost the confidence of all the Cuban leaders, for there is very recent evidence that such is not the case. The radicals, undoubtedly, have no confidence in Wood and probably never have had, but there are conservatives who still have faith in him and give attention to his suggestions.

Conditions in Cuba are certainly not altogether satisfactory, but it is not just to place responsibility for this wholly or chiefly upon General Wood.

A CAUSE OF DISSATISFACTION.

It is not at all surprising to learn that the neglect by the United States senate of the reciprocity treaties has created considerable dissatisfaction among the representatives of other nations, who have at the invitation of our own government expended a great deal of time in negotiating reciprocity treaties. One Washington correspondent says that the contemptuous manner in which the senate treats these conventions is not regarded as by any means creditable to that body. The senate, it is pointed out, was more responsible for the provisions in the Dingley law under which the treaties were negotiated, than was the house of representatives. It was largely on the strength of the approval given by congress in that law that foreign nations entered into negotiations with the United States in regard to such treaties. The invitation came from this country and was practically from congress itself.

It appears that one of the complaints made in the senate against the treaties is that Mr. Kasson, the special commissioner to conduct the negotiations, acted wholly on his own ideas and failed to consult with members of the senate and in that way erred. It is hardly conceivable that any senator would make this a reason for neglecting the treaties, but it is possible there is some foundation for the statement. Foreign governments, however, have nothing to do with any consideration of that kind. Congress authorized such negotiations and the foreign governments accepted the invitation in good faith. If the reciprocity commissioner has made mistakes it was the duty of the senate to point them out, instead of treating the whole work done as unworthy of any consideration.

Of course the attitude of the senate has led to the suspension of negotiations for other agreements and has given the reciprocity policy a decided setback. Negotiations were carried on by Mr. Kasson with Russia, but finding the senate hostile or indifferent to treaties already negotiated, the negotiations with Russia were dropped without reaching any conclusion. There is some reason to think that this was not without influence in determining the action of the Russian minister of finance regarding imports of American manufactures. A treaty with Italy was also nearly concluded and then dropped. The treaties with the South American countries have not received any better treatment by the senate than those with European countries.

There is no question that American trade will be unfavorably affected by the senate's course. It must also have the effect to create abroad a feeling of distrust respecting our professed desire for reciprocity in trade and lead foreign governments to decline our invitation to enter upon negotiations.

DOUGLAS COUNTY REPRESENTATION.

The legislature now has before it bills reported from committee for representative and senatorial redistricting which, so far as they affect Douglas county, are substantially acceptable and are not likely to be changed. These bills give Douglas county the full benefit of its population ratio, which it has not enjoyed for many years, even prior to the last apportionment.

For the senate, Douglas county will be accorded four senators to be chosen by the voters of this county, being an increase of one over its present status. In addition to this it is to form part of a larger senatorial district, comprising Douglas, Sarpy, Cass and Otoe counties. As Cass and Otoe are to form together another senatorial district, the idea is advanced that when the senatorial candidate is taken from one of these two counties in their float district, the candidate for the larger district will be taken from the other, assuring Cass and Otoe each one senatorial candidate on every ticket, leaving Douglas county to be content with the four elected by itself. On ordinary occasions, we have no doubt that this will be the course pursued, because it would be practical politics from a party standpoint, the only chance for a slip being at the polls, where the vagaries of the vote might elect five senators from Douglas or two from either Cass or Otoe.

The representative apportionment is more simple, by allotting thirteen members of the house to Douglas county and one member to a district made up of Douglas and Sarpy. This increase is simply a recognition of population claims and is based on mere methematical computation. It leaves Sarpy county at the mercy of Douglas, so far as the nomination of candidates goes, but the votes contributed by Sarpy are sure to demand attention in nominating conventions.

With such a redistricting Douglas county will have a legislative delegation of not less than four senators and thirteen representatives, or seventeen in all, which may by possibility be expanded by the addition of one float senator and one float representative, one or both. The representation and influence of Douglas county in the next legislature, therefore, so far as it depends upon numbers, ought to bring it for the first time nearer the position it really holds in the state on the scale of wealth, industry, population and taxes contributed to the support of state government.

The Missouri legislature has appropriated $50,000 for the Missouri exhibit at the Buffalo exposition. With its Louisiana Purchase fair in prospect Missouri is ready to cultivate the favor of New York. When the Omaha exposition was on the boards, however, the great state of Missouri refused to appropriate a dollar for participation. It evidently makes a great deal of difference whether returns on the reciprocity plan are in sight.

The division of the internal revenue district for Nebraska by taking out North and South Dakota for a new district will lessen the importance and the revenue of the office administered from this city, which up to this time has handled the business for the three states. What reason there should be for this change is not yet disclosed, and if it can be prevented it would be to Omaha's advantage to do so.

The census report on the manufacture of beet sugar shows that there are now thirty-one factories in the United States, Michigan leading with nine, California with eight, and Nebraska, which was the pioneer, having only three. Before the next census is taken the beet sugar industry will show still further growth than during the last decade, and Nebraska should lead the list.

An Eminent Failure.
Washington Post.

There are some who incline to the opinion that the Hon. James K. Jones is every bit as good at handling senatorial minorities as he is in the management of presidential campaigns.

Getting Back to Work.
Washington Star.

It now becomes the duty of the administration to turn from pomp and ceremonial and give its attention once more to the perpetuity of that desirable institution, the full dinner pail.

Kicking on the Quiet.
Indianapolis Press.

An interesting feature of the rivers and harbors bunco game, perpetrated by the republicans and consummated by Senator Carter, is that none of the victims is in a position to complain about the affair. Their own connection with the proposed steal was too questionable in its character to admit of the loud wailing and gnashing of teeth which might have otherwise taken place in public. Under the circumstances the victims are obliged to "grin and bear it."

Confounding the Prophets.
Philadelphia Inquirer.

Remembering the fact that "the Boers were hemmed in on all sides" not less than a week or two ago, it does seem a bit surprising that the Boers should again be reported as moving in any direction.

Bearing Sorrow Bravely.
Kansas City Star.

The Spartan stolidness of the American people is shown in the fact that not a single agonized wail has come from them since Waldorf Astor announced that his book should not be published or sold in this beastly country.

He Was a Rare Bird.
Minneapolis Times.

An Omaha woman has fallen heir to $10,000 by taking in a tramp and giving him a seat by the fire while she prepared a nice warm breakfast for him. Tramps with $10,000 are so rare, however, that any favors extended should be prompted by pure benevolence and then the donor will not be grievously disappointed unless the tourist happens to be one of the insolent sort.

Death Penalty for Kidnaping.
New York Tribune.

Some of the states think of imposing the death penalty for kidnaping. The crime is hideous, but all over the country juries hestitate to find verdicts of murder in the first degree where the taking of life is the legal punishment and there is danger that kidnapers will be let off lightly by soft-hearted and soft-headed juries, as murderers are, if kidnaping is made a capital offense.

Imports of China Loot.
Springfield Republican.

The loot is still coming in from China. But the poor, disabused looters—alas and alack! that such things should be—are actually made to pay customs duties, even where they take the pains to send home their pickings by a government hospital ship. Last September 144 cases of dutiable Oriental goods were smuggled into San Francisco on the hospital ship Solace. Since then the customs officers have had the good Solace on their "list." Recently it returned to San Francisco and when they tried to board the vessel for inspection its gallant captain would not permit it, claiming that as a naval vessel it was exempt from inspection. The matter was referred to Washington and the captain was overruled. It is common talk in San Francisco that every transport coming from the Orient violates the revenue laws.

Loud Talk of a Prophet.
New York Sun.

Mr. W. P. Adkinson, an illustrious theosophist, is speaking. Hear his clear, triumphant note:

"The great law of cycles is at work on all planes, from the building of the Cosmos to the blooming of a rose; Karma, the great law of justice, works by the law of cycles; the Ego visits this system of worlds for experience and it gains this experience while in the cycle of rebirth."

Surely here is wisdom from the gods and it takes the gods to understand it. Now learn from Mr. Adkinson what theosophy would do if a wicked generation would give it the chance:

"Theosophy would dry every tear, bind up every broken heart, make earth blossom as the rose and righteousness abound as the waves of the sea."

Which is substantially what the Hon. John Pardon Altgeld says of the initiative and referendum.

A REMARKABLE SHOWING.

Condition of the Nation's Finances Above Par and Rising.
Minneapolis Tribune.

The March statement of the public debt embodies the interesting information that nearly half of the interest-bearing obligations of the United States have been refunded at 2 per cent interest. The law—the gold standard law—under which the refunding operation has been conducted, is only a year old, but in that short time wonders have been accomplished. The figures show a total interest-bearing debt of $1,001,500,510, of which $445,940,750 is in the new gold 2 per cents, $432,000,000 in the old and new 4 per cents, $100,000,000 in the Spanish war 3 per cents and $23,000,000, the remnant of Secretary Carlisle's 5 per cents issued to maintain the gold reserve.

The United States government is thus carrying about one-half of its funded debt at a lower rate of interest than any other country on earth. Its 2 per cent bonds sell at a premium and the whole debt could easily and quickly be refunded at 2 per cent if matured. That is to say, the government could sell enough 2 per cents at par to realize sufficient money to pay off all its obligations.

This record is remarkable, considering the extraordinary expenses to which the United States has been subjected in the last three or four years by the Spanish war and the cost of maintaining order and American authority in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. Appropriations for internal improvements and other items have also been unusually large. But it is with the government as with a private concern—it doesn't matter so much what you pay out as what you take in. With abounding prosperity the income of the general government has been large enough to meet all obligations and maintain its credit at the highest notch.

PROGRESS OF PROFIT-SHARING.

Stock in Corporations Sold to Employes on Good Terms.
Chicago Chronicle.

A substantial method of profit-sharing between employers and employes is provided for when corporations arrange for the sale of their stock to those in their employ on advantageous terms. Corporation stock is the same as capital in a manufacturing establishment. The employe who becomes a stockowner is a sharer in the profits of the corporation. He draws dividends as they accrue.

The National Biscuit company has adopted rules for the sale of its stock to employes. A share of stock of the par value of $100 and now selling in the market for about $92.50 will be sold on the installment plan with $5 payments to any employe of the company. The stock now is earning 7 per cent and dividends are paid at that rate.

Some time ago the Illinois Central Railroad company adopted this form of profit-sharing with its employes. Other corporations and many manufacturing establishments are managed financially on the same plan. It is an admirable method to create a community of interest between the men who pay wages and the men who earn wages. Receiving a share of the profits in addition to the salaries of labor establishes a sense and the fact of proprietorship in employes. They become partners with employers.

Profit-sharing is the best preventive of labor troubles. An employe drawing a share of the profits of his establishment will not strike against himself or against his employer, which is the same thing. It is a plan by which an employe as regards his employer obeys the rule, "Put yourself in his place." Under a system of universal profit-sharing there would be no strikes.

The system promotes prudence, economy and thrift on the part of employes. As soon as they obtain a few shares of stock or a valuable interest in the corporation or establishment of which they are employes they acquire a laudable ambition to preserve and increase their holdings. They start on the road to fortune and they reach a more or less ample independence.

THE SENATORIAL SITUATION.

Niobrara Pioneer: Governor Dietrich says that if the legislature fails to elect two senators he will immediately call them in extra session and keep them there until they do. This would be a burden to a large number of legislators and an expense to the state liable to work a hardship. But it is not probable that the governor will be compelled to go to that extreme. He is not very cautious in his remarks on the affairs of state.

Kearney Hub: A wise newspaper correspondent at Lincoln asserts that it is only through an alliance with the fusionists that two senators will be elected. The Hub does not believe it. It is not ready to admit that the republican members of the Nebraska legislature have gone daft entirely and that any considerable number of them will enter into such an alliance. The temper of republicans will not tolerate a failure to elect two republicans.

Minden Gazette: It is intimated that the governor will call a special session of the legislature to elect two senators in the event of their failure to do so before the adjournment of the regular session. While the Gazette wants to see two republican senators elected, it doesn't believe in any special session nonsense. If they cannot agree upon candidates during this session they will not come any nearer doing it in a special session, and there is no necessity for the expense of an extra session.

Blair Pilot: As long as Currie, Dietrich, Crounse, Hainer, Harlan, Hinshaw, Kinkaid, Martin, Meiklejohn, Morlan, Rosewater, Thompson and Wethereld remain in the race and each able to hold from two to thirty-eight votes, there will be no election of senators. Thirty-eight ballots have been taken in joint session and it would seem that those who never have had votes enough to make them even a possibility should withdraw and insist that their votes be cast where good can result.

Central City Nonpareil: Every man you run across will tell you how he could settle the senatorial question in a very short time. No doubt he could if it was left to him. So could any member of the legislature if he could have full sway in the matter. The difficulty lies in getting the members to the place where they all want to settle it the same way. This harmonizing of so many different opinions is no easy task. It looks easy at a distance, but if they would get on the ground and size the situation up at short range our local political strategists would find it a bigger undertaking than they bargained for.

Alliance Times: Who will represent Nebraska in the United States house of lords in place of the Hon. John M. Thurston? That is the question, and indications are that it will remain unanswered until another legislature is elected. And that would be doing Nebraska and the republican party a gross injustice. The people have a right to expect an election at the hands of the present legislature. Every member has his preference or first choice among the several aspirants, and it is perfectly right and proper that he should have, but we don't believe any member is expected by his constituents to die in the ditch with that first choice.

Hayes County Republican: There are many able and deserving men named for United States senator, any one of whom would be a credit to the republican party and the state of Nebraska. But in the flush of a great victory the leaders should consider the future and strengthen their position while at the helm of state. Plans are now being perfected by the opposition to again wrest Nebraska from the republican party, and these plans may succeed unless the legislature is wise. We believe the secret of success for the future lies in the election of Hon. Edward Rosewater to the senate. There are many and potent reasons for this belief, which will develop before two years expire, and now is the time to guard against mistakes that may prove disastrous to the party.

MEIKLEJOHN'S SUCCESSOR.

Buffalo Express: Colonel Sanger has long been connected with the New York State National guard and is especially fitted in many ways for his new office. He was lieutenant colonel of the Two Hundred and Third regiment. He spent last year in England studying the British system of auxiliary forces under instructions from Governor Roosevelt and Secretary Root. Colonel Sanger is an ardent supporter of the civil service reform movement. He was so independent while in the New York assembly that Senator Platt is said to have protested against his preferment at this time. Sanger was one of the four republican members of the legislature who would not vote for Platt for United States senator. Platt threatens to oppose confirmation of the nomination if it is made, but he is not likely to have the nerve to go so far. Possibly President McKinley will not forget that Colonel Sanger was an original McKinley man.

New York Times: Colonel Sanger would seem by his experience, as well as by his character and talents, to be well fitted for the second place in the War department. He has always taken an active part in military matters in this state, where he was for a long time inspector general of the National guard. He performed excellent service in the inspection service during the late war and he has been abroad since last year studying the British system of auxiliary troops. He is a gentleman of means, who has devoted much of his time to disinterested public service. He has been a member of the assembly for several terms. He has always been an intelligent and earnest advocate of the merit system in the civil service and has the sanest and most practical ideas of the evils of political patronage. We should say that Mr. Root would find in him a most efficient and trusty assistant and associate. Their standard of public life and their views of affairs are in close general sympathy.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Of whisky and quinine for the grip Senator Clapp of Minnesota says: "The mixture spoils the one ingredient and doesn't help the other."

Congressman Cyrus A. Sulloway of New Hampshire, the tallest man in the house—he is nearly seven feet high—was once a member of the Salvation Army.

Senator Vest is in bad health and when told the other day that appearances went for little in such matters, replied: "Well, I don't know. There was Morrill. I used to say he was set for eternity and that they'd have to shoot him on the judgment day."

Somebody the other day in the hearing of Senator Hoar was lavishing praise on Senator Wolcott of Colorado. The Massachusetts man does not think such a great deal of the western man and after listening for a time he ventured the opinion that "Mr. Wolcott explodes like Vesuvius, only with all the gas and none of the lava."

The inauguration caused a general change of neck apparel amongst congressmen and senators. Senator Bailey has discarded his white lawn for purple and, according to the National Magazine, although Senator Spooner clings to his flowing scarf and Byron collar Patrick Henry of Mississippi appeared with a tie of jasmine hue.

Congressman Eddy of Minnesota claims to be the homeliest man in the house, but fears that the championship is about to be wrested from him by Marshall of North Dakota. "I have been awarded the belt without a dissenting vote," says Eddy, "but I fear that the honor will be ruthlessly swiped by this man from the jack rabbit state. Say, he must be a terror if he beats me, though."

BURNING OF THE STATE PRISON.

Dixon Tribune: It seems strange in these days of building improvements to read of the Nebraska state penitentiary, an isolated building that cost close to $400,000, being consumed by fire. The state should see to it that the new one cannot be burned. A fireproof building for all time is certainly cheaper in the long run than another fire trap like the old one.

Broken Bow Republican: Governor Dietrich favors rebuilding the state penitentiary in a new location where a section of good farm land can be had on which the convicts can raise sugar beets. That sounds very nice, but the plan is not feasible at the present time. We predict the building will be rebuilt on the present site, where the shops, walls and the new cell house are in perfect state.

Grand Island Independent: The rebuilding of the penitentiary or the building of a new one should be done on pretty broad lines and with an eye to the needs of the state in the distant future. It will be economy in the long run. The suggestion by Governor Dietrich that such plans include provision for working and training the convicts in agricultural pursuits has some good points about it.

Central City Republican: The burning of the state penitentiary would be a blessing if its history could be destroyed with it. As it is but little regret is felt, as the great stone pile was of primitive design, unsanitary and required an immense annual expense to keep it in a habitable condition. There is nothing like commencing with a clean sheet and as we have a new state administration let us have a new penitentiary and then let each see how far they can keep apart.

Greeley Leader: There are a good many people in the state who have wished the fire at the old cell house of the penitentiary the other day had made a clean sweep so that there would be no temptation to rebuild any portion of it on the insanitary site where it has been situated so long. While it is not an institution that any community can covet, it should be located somewhere that decent drainage and comfortable surroundings can be secured for both keepers and inmates.

Weeping Water Republican: Governor Dietrich recommends that the state purchase three or four sections of land for a new site for the penitentiary so that the prisoners may work at farming as well as in the manufacturing industries. This is a good idea, and if the site was to be bought near Weeping Water it might include fine stone quarries which would afford an unlimited amount of work for the convicts who could not be trusted in the open field. This matter may be worth the attention of our board of trade.

Kearney Hub: Governor Dietrich's position on the rebuilding of the penitentiary will give general satisfaction. He is opposed to rebuilding in the present location, which has always been objectionable, a real "hole" in fact, and suggests that the penitentiary be rebuilt where there can be plenty of good farming land to go with it and that the time of the convicts be employed in raising sugar beets. The loss of the old penitentiary is a fitting end of a corrupt "job" that has always surrounded the institution with a disagreeable odor.

Tekamah Herald: The burning of the penitentiary at Lincoln last Friday night is not such a calamity to the state as some might believe. It was an antiquated affair badly located, without any of the modern conveniences that an institution of that kind should possess. A new location should be selected and so arranged that the better class of these unfortunates could be kept entirely separate from the vicious criminals. The suggestion of Governor Dietrich should be heeded regarding sufficient quantity of land being connected with the new location to keep the prisoners employed. The present site is in the Salt Creek bottoms, without adequate water supply or sewerage facilities, and never could be made a suitable location.

ROOSEVELT IN THE CHAIR.

The New Vice President as He Appears as Presiding Officer.
Brooklyn Eagle.

Vice President Roosevelt addressed the senate in a voice keyed to the moderate dimensions of the chamber, made an address as brief as the occasion and as the precedents alike prescribe, touched on a thought both impressive and appropriate, administered the oath to the newly elected senators with clearness, dignity and simplicity and in every way illustrated the easy adequacy of an American to novel responsibilities. Adlai E. Stevenson and Garret V. Hobart did the same in their time.

There was less surprise that they did so than that Colonel Roosevelt did. Yet his parliamentary experience in the assembly of New York equaled that of Mr. Stevenson in the house of representatives and that of Mr. Hobart in the New Jersey senate. There was no reason for the surprise which was due to the virile variety of the experience of Colonel Roosevelt in other fields. Those who thought of the colonel feared that he might import military tactics into the chair and mistake the gavel for a pistol. Those who thought of him as governor apprehended that he might veto some of the proprieties. Those who thought of him as a hunter queried whether he would mistake Jones of Nevada for a mountain lion and bring him down. The colonel himself in part has contributed to these pictures of himself on the mind. The Ananiases of the pen and the Korahs of the cartoons have in greater part contributed to it. But the colonel's very proper debut as vice president has dissipated alarms. He will enjoy a reparation equal to the misrepresentation he has received.

He is the first vice president of originality since John C. Breckenridge. Hamlin was a conventional war horse, with state of Maine ideas about baths and clothes. Colfax was a politician within the mold and manner of a smug clergyman, with a property smile. Wilson was an earnest, upright man, who ran to length of hair, rigidity of manner and Sunday-go-to-meeting dress on week days. Wheeler was a bucolic up-state man, who never made a mistake or a hit. Arthur became president too soon to disclose parliamentary qualities. Hendricks was a politician of the middle west of only average parts. Morton brought a club man's courtesy and a banker's dignity to an office in which he respected all the traditions. Stevenson modeled his course on that of a county judge. Hobart was in all things honorable, fine and kind, but again it was "the business man."

The colonel is apt, ready, incisive, suggestive, inspirational, resolute. None of these qualities is essential to the vice presidency, but even the vice presidency can be made better by them. A man of genius, initiative and prevision can do anything better than one without them. Goethe excelled his peasant servitor in making fires and "shining" shoes, for he mixed his work with brains. No men of inferior capacity have been vice presidents, but in a long time no man with anything like Colonel Roosevelt's assemblage of qualities has filled the chair. He can create more reputation by performing well the conventional duties of the post than others could acquire in the place to whom it came easier. The post itself can draw more distinction from him than from any incumbent in a long while. We predict that the senators and the colonel will get on well together. They should be to him a salutary anodyne. He should be to them a salutary tonic. And when the dullards have the floor he can put his most intimate antipathy into the chair and enjoy a good time with the other Harvard man who is in charge of the library of congress.

"A BIT DISQUIETING."

Salt Lakers View with Alarm the Railroad "Community of Interest."
Salt Lake Tribune.

The presence here of some of the heavy executive officers of the great railroad combination is a matter of apprehension in the minds of a great many men. If the combination succeeds in purchasing the Rio Grande Western, or if it has succeeded, which is more likely, of course, it places Salt Lake for the time being in the hands of one monopoly and it can fix about whatever charges it pleases to. Of course, good policy would dictate moderation on the part of such a monopoly, but it is not the rule. The rule is to exact all that the community can stand, and the higher thought that modified charges would give a sufficient increase of business to make the real profits more than they would be if they were advanced is generally beaten down by the other thought that "while we have a monopoly we ought to make it pay all that we can." If the Rio Grande Western is sold to the combination there is no prospect of relief from any other source for two or three years to come, at least, because, if the Los Angeles & Salt Lake road is eventually built, it will come from the other way, and it will be perhaps five years dragging its tracks into this city. No one knows what five years may develop. The best hope is the Burlington coming from the east and that hope is clouded by the fact that this railroad combination is for the purpose of shutting out opposition and buying up whatever is in its path. It was all right when the old Central Pacific was purchased, because that has always been, in connection with the Union Pacific, the great through line across the continent and it did not matter much who owned it. But the Rio Grande Western, with its eastern connections, has always been a brake on the possible rapacity of the old through line, and, if it is to be absorbed by the same combination, then we all know in advance that we are in the hands of a transportation company that can do what it pleases, and can, if it pleases, snap its fingers in the face of Salt Lake.

LAUGHING GAS.

Philadelphia Record: Beecher—What! You don't approve of the free school system?
Teacher—No; I favor hire education.

Chicago Record: "What kind of man is Jipps?"
"He's this kind: If you invited him to dine with you and he lost his umbrella at your house he'd make you pay for it."

Detroit Journal: "Yes," mused the colonel, after we had sung another stave of the famous old song, "the sunshine's bright in the old Kentucky home, to be sure, but after all, the moonshine's the goods, if I do say it myself!"

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "I see that some astronomer says that the new star isn't a new star at all. It is just an old star that has got a new shine on it."
"Say, I wonder what brand of polish they use up there?"

Chicago Tribune: "Spring seems to come earlier in the suburbs, doesn't it?"
"Yes; one of the neighbors borrowed our tack-lifter six weeks ago."

Philadelphia Press: "What would you say," began the voluble prophet of woe, "if I were to tell you that in a very short space of time all the rivers in this country would dry up?"
"I would say," replied the patient man, "'Go thou and do likewise.'"

Detroit Journal: "If I could but digest!" implored the Dyspeptic.
Fate was quite deaf to his entreaty.
"Well, then, if I could jest die!" the hapless mortal exclaimed.
Now this was genuine Anglican humor and Fate laughed immoderately, but yielded nothing.

Indianapolis Press: "How are you getting along as an actor?" asked the old-time acquaintance.
"Dunno," said the prize fighter. "You see, cull, I ain't played no one-night stands yet, where de newspaper boys knows I'll be forty miles away before the write-up come out."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Say, Weary, I wuz just readin' that Mark Twain says there's nothin' like a pint o' whisky for curin' colds. What do you think of that?"
"What do I think of it? Why, I think that Mark must have unusually mild colds."

WHEN THE UMPIRE SAYS PLAY BALL

Pretty soon the flowers will bloom upon
the hills,
And the leaves will blossom on the forest
trees;
Sleeping things will wake to life and rippling rills
Will murmur 'neath the fanning of the
breeze;
In balmy spring all nature will be gay,
The tuneful birds will hold us in their
thrall;
But best of all will be the gladsome day,
When the mighty umpire loudly says:
"Play ball!"

When the sun is shining brightly overhead,
On the bleachers there will gather by the
score
Fans with happiness all o'er their features
spread,
Revelling in happy memories of yore;
Every heart with glad expectancy will beat
At the long-awaited, joy-inspiring call,
To the hungry fans melodiously sweet,
When the mighty umpire loudly says:
"Play ball!"

Every tree or pole from which the battle-ground
Can be viewed by youngsters who are two
bits shy,
Peopled by these happy arabs will be
found,
When again is heard the old familiar cry;
And the urchin at the knothole in the
fence
And the banker in the stand will gaily call
On the home team to display just common
sense,
When the mighty umpire loudly says:
"Play ball!"

Every hero of the past will quickly fade,
Martyrs dying for their blessed country's
cause,
And the home-run hitter places in the shade
Famous men who help to make the nation's laws;
We will laud the heroes of the grassy
sward,
Drop our business cares, cast trouble to
the wall,
Joining in the rooter's yell with one accord,
When the mighty umpire loudly says:
"Play ball!"

Omaha. HARRY P. VAN ARSDALE.

Quickly Cures Colds

Neglected colds always lead to something serious. They run into chronic bronchitis which pulls down your general health; or they end in genuine consumption with all its uncertain results.

Don't wait, but take

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

just as soon as you begin to cough. A few doses will cure you then. But it cures old colds, too, only it takes a little more time. We refer to such diseases as bronchitis, asthma, whooping-cough, consumption, and hard winter coughs.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1.00. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.