

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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Net total sales, 812,818. Net daily average, 26,091. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 5th day of May, A. D. 1901.

M. B. SENGATE, Notary Public. Omaha would forge ahead just as rapidly if it had fewer projects on paper and more in process of construction.

Says Governor Mcweeney of South Carolina to ex-Governor Tillman of South Carolina, "It's a long time between drinks."

It is much easier to create discord and insubordination in the fire department than it is to create harmony and enforce discipline.

Colonel Matt Daugherty's pipeline is aimed at Salt Lake, but there is no immediate danger of its emerging from the pipe dream stage.

Popular enterprises deserve to be supported, but prize fights and bull fights are not the kind of enterprises that civilized people should encourage.

Iowa democrats have actually found a man who thinks he wants the party nomination for governor. Better call a convention as soon as possible before he changes his mind.

Turkey has settled with Italy for a recent affront by agreeing to apologize and pay a sum of money. It is needless to add that the apology has gotten in ahead of the money.

The boy who pounded the cap on a dynamite bomb with a hatchet and escaped injury should start speculating on the Board of Trade. He is lucky enough to beat any game.

If North Sixteenth street is to be repaved, or if the asphalt pavement on that street is to be repaired, would it not be eminently proper to require the street railway company to repave with the same material?

Killing frosts are reported in Montana and the fruit districts of Oregon, Washington and Idaho. How much better to live in Nebraska, where the climate is pleasant and the crops keep booming right along.

Omaha has done a great deal in the past five years to minimize the pole nuisance, but there are still hundreds, if not thousands, of poles on the public thoroughfares that could be dispensed with and should be removed.

In a recent address William J. Bryan told the Missouri democracy that the party could not afford to sink principle for expediency. The speaker evidently did not intend his remarks to be heard in the fusion camp in his own state.

The investigation of the bribery charges made against members of the Hawaiian legislature reveals a state of things decidedly discredit to the natives. They have been too apt pupils of the white man's way of legislating.

The resurvey of the boundary between the United States and Canada in the Mount Baker, Wash., mining district shows that the valuable mines are on the United States side of the border. Canadian jingoes will now have another fit.

The nice things which the financial lights of England and the United States said about each other at the recent banquet will probably turn out like the handshakes at the opening of the pugilistic contest—just a preliminary to the knocks that are to come.

Omaha wants the best fire fighting force that can be organized with the money at its disposal, but the first requisite of efficiency of the force is discipline. A fire chief who defies his superiors cannot enforce discipline upon his subordinates, no matter how competent he may be himself.

The county commissioners will sit as a board of equalization next Tuesday, and it is to be hoped that it will not slight its work or permit a repetition of the injustice that has been perpetrated upon the great majority of taxpaying citizens by the flagrant disregard of the law on the part of pre-empt assessors who habitually discriminate in favor of the big corporations.

A SUBJECT FOR THE COMMONER

While Mr. Bryan is engaged in saving the constitution of the United States from destruction, which he thinks is the tendency of the supreme court decisions, the Brooklyn Eagle remarks that he overlooks the fact that part of the constitution is being torn into ribbons in many of the southern states.

The Eagle is safe in this prediction. Early in the last presidential campaign the Bee called upon Mr. Bryan to express an opinion regarding the disfranchisement of colored citizens in the south and the request was made by a number of other papers during the campaign, but he evaded the subject.

PHILIPPINE CIVIL GOVERNMENT. It is the purpose of the administration not to permit the supreme court decisions in any way to interfere with the prearranged policy regarding the Philippines. It is the judgment of the president and cabinet that those decisions do not render necessary any change in the government's program.

Therefore it is announced that about the beginning of July full civil government will be instituted in the Philippines, with Judge Taft as civil governor. This civil government, however, will be established under the military government and its functions exercised through the military power of the president.

It is not exactly following the plan which it has been understood was to be put in operation. It has been thought that the intention was to establish a civil government which should be supreme, supported, or course, but not dominated by the military authority.

It appears, however, if the Washington advice are correct, that the military government is to be practically continued and a form of civil administration established under it.

Without this is expedient, since in view of the tariff complication, since by retaining the military government, the president may make tariff regulations and it is proposed to put into effect the Philippine tariff framed by the Taft commission and which has been undergoing revision at Washington.

It is apparently the opinion of the administration that the Spooner amendment does not give the president any authority to deal with the tariff and hence the expediency of having military government in the islands continue supreme until congress shall take action regarding the tariff.

For the present, therefore, the question of dealing with the Philippines is disregarded. What further will be done regarding them must be determined by congress.

ANGLO-AMERICAN AMITY. A few days ago the delegation of the New York Chamber of Commerce visiting England was given a reception by King Edward and the exceptional circumstances was referred to as indicating the true spirit in which American business rivalry is regarded in Great Britain.

Wednesday the delegation was banqueted by the London Chamber of Commerce and the occasion was signalized by the most cordial expressions of amity and good will. The Americans were welcomed as the representatives of the skill and enterprise which have turned the resources of this continent to the service of mankind.

They were told that the teeming millions of Great Britain could not live without the food America produces and the raw materials for their industries. It was declared that to no other nation are Englishmen drawn as they are to their kinsmen across the Atlantic and Lord Lansdowne, the secretary of foreign affairs, said that "to all the subjects of his majesty it requires an effort to think of our relations with the United States as foreign relations."

The American response was no less friendly and cordial. The president of the New York Chamber of Commerce said the two countries "will work hand in hand, shoulder to shoulder, not resting satisfied until the remotest ends of the earth shall feel the effects of our unselfish purposes and desires and all the world become in touch with us."

The American ambassador, Mr. Choate, said: "Commerce will be the real peacemaker and a blessing to mankind. Any real conflict between our two countries is impossible."

The intelligent and unprejudiced citizens of both countries will find in these expressions nothing that can reasonably be objected to. All who are concerned for the progress and welfare of the English-speaking peoples must recognize the importance of maintaining friendly relations between their branches. It is not necessary, however, to assume that there is no selfishness involved in this. Blood, language, traditions unquestionably exert an influence, but that which gives greatest strength to the bond of friendship is commercial interest. When Lord Brassey said that American food and raw materials were necessary to the life

of the teeming millions of his country-

men he stated the chief motive of British friendship for America. When Mr. Jessup said that the business relations between the two countries amount to the sum of over \$800,000,000 yearly, he also pointed out the principal incentive to American friendship for England.

Undoubtedly the men of commerce who met at the London banquet understood this. They know that the most powerful bond between Great Britain and America is commercial and it is growing stronger from year to year.

The British need our products and we need their market and thus there is a mutual necessity and interest which make for friendship and peace. At a time when the continental countries are crying out in alarm about the "American peril" and are considering means to check our industrial and commercial competition, we may well regard with satisfaction the fact that English interest in and sentiment toward us is such as to preclude the possibility of British participation in any continental movement against us.

As a London paper recently said, "the fact that the two countries are so indispensable to each other makes plans of European coalition against the United States an idle dream, so far as any British participation is concerned." The maintenance and cultivation of friendly relations are equally necessary and advantageous to both countries.

WILL NOT AFFECT OMAHA. The impending establishment of extensive beef packing concerns at Fort Worth need cause no alarm for the future of the cattle market and meat-packing industry at South Omaha. Texas cattle shipments to this market have never been very heavy and for the past five years have cut little or no figure in the business at this point.

Taking it for granted that the Fort Worth packing houses propose to depend on Texas and Oklahoma cattle chiefly if not exclusively, the object in view evidently is to reduce the cost of raw material even if inferior to the corn-fed and range-fed animals of the northern belt.

Whether the high price of corn has had any bearing upon the new enterprise or the decreased demand for full grown Texas cattle has been the incentive for bringing the new packing industry closer to the Texas cattle country, is not fully disclosed.

If any of the existing markets are to suffer it will not be Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph may be affected for a time. The bulk of their cattle supply comes directly or indirectly from Texas and Oklahoma, although the backbone is Missouri, Kansas, southern Iowa and northern Nebraska, where higher grade animals are raised and Texas cattle have been fattened by corn feeding.

In contrast with its southern competitors, the South Omaha market looks principally to the cattle raised in Nebraska, western Iowa, South Dakota and the great ranges of the mountain states. This territory cannot be invaded or cut off by Fort Worth, but on the contrary is almost certain to bring to the South Omaha market a constantly increasing supply of the highest grade cattle that is most in demand.

"Travel like imperialists" is the headline our poperatic contemporary puts over a description of the lavish preparations made by the proposed congressional junket to the Philippines. But who are the junketing imperialists? Where do they come from and what is their politics? Here is the list: Senator Bacon, democrat, of Georgia; Representative De Armond, democrat, of Missouri; Representative Gaines, democrat, of Tennessee; Representative Burleson, democrat, of Texas; Representative Green, democrat, of Pennsylvania; Representatives Mercer of Nebraska, Driscoll of New York and Smith of Illinois, republicans. The majority of the imperialists, therefore, are drawn from among Mr. Bryan's most ardent following.

Of course they are all anti-imperialists, but they are willing to "travel like imperialists" when Uncle Sam foots the bills for the junket.

The commission which has been investigating the British War office has reported that "red tape" is responsible for many of the shortcomings. This is probably true to a greater extent in the British service than any other, but no country is free from it. Such systems work well enough in handling the regular routine, but in emergencies always either break down or at least hamper the efficiency of the service.

Both the Military and the Naval academy have given renewed evidence that the officials proposed to break up the practice of hazing. After the lessons of the past it would seem that any cadet who had wit enough to keep up with his class would also have sense enough to keep out of such scrapes. One who has neither the wit nor the disposition to do so will be of small loss to the service.

The mayor occupies the same relation to the police and fire departments that the governor does to the militia. Suppose the commanding officer of the militia should deliberately defy the governor and appeal to the supreme court to enjoin the governor from investigating his conduct or passing on charges preferred against him?

Colonel Bryan should have given the supreme court the light of his great legal mind before it decided the Porto Rican case. It is unfair to the country to allow novices in the law to decide such momentous questions without competent advice while so much legal acumen is wasted on a weekly paper.

A number of Indians have laid claim to much valuable land along the lake front in Chicago. If they succeed in getting it away from Chicago men they will make a record—the people of that city have a reputation for holding on unbroken up to the present.

Base Ball Hits, Probably. Minneapolis Journal. South Omaha's street fair is to have its bull fight after all, as the Humane society

has been persuaded that it will be pulled off with soft gloves.

Who Invented Him? Indianapolis News. It is to be gathered from the remarks of Mr. Bryan that he will not attend the coronation.

Straight Goods or Nothing. Louisville Courier-Journal. The Cubans will have to learn that it is not an acceptance of an act of congress to accept it with an appendix of their own. There is a difference between state-ownership and appendicitis.

Corn Juice in New Form. Globe-Democrat. "Corn oil" is also being advertised as an exceptionally beautiful in color, which is a clear golden. Maize, grain and stalk, has a wonderful number of utilities and now it is expected to furnish a table oil.

Uncle Sam's Growing Pile. Indianapolis Journal. The balance sheet of the United States treasury shows a surplus of \$10,000,000 for May, and for the seven months of the fiscal year the surplus has been about \$48,000,000. But the surplus of May far exceeds that of any previous month. The fact attracts no comment on the part of a large number of newspapers, but if there had been a deficit of \$1,000,000, they would have discovered the fact and gloated over it.

History-Making Events. Indianapolis Journal. The last few months have witnessed a rapid making of history in connection with our new island possessions and foreign policy. American intervention in China has been brought to an honorable close; the open door policy has been established and civil government is being rapidly established; the Cuban situation is clearing up and the decision of the supreme court has settled the right of congress to govern new territories. The progress that has been made in all of these matters is creditable to American statesmanship and administration.

No Peace for South Africa. Baltimore Sun. An English review recently published an article written by a contributor who had visited the Boer prison camps at St. Helena and talked freely with the captive burghers. In the opinion of this candid writer the Boer situation, but do they still attach any importance to that "relief"?

Men Who Guide the Plow. Philadelphia Ledger. Still we are a nation of farmers. Incomplete census returns show that in 1900 there were 1,000,000 acres under cultivation as compared with 4,564,891 in 1890. This may be deemed a remarkable increase, showing that the growth of our industries is symmetrical, the farmers keeping pace in the march forward. The single most important feature of the situation is the increase of tenant farming. This is accounted for, however, to some extent by the lease of lands by immigrants who are intending purchasers. As the area of occupied arable lands in the United States becomes less and less, it is altogether probable that future censuses of the country will show a comparative decline in the number of farms. The heavy increase in the past ten years is in the nature of a surprise, though the inducements of fine crops and the returns thereon have given a spur to land investment, since 1895.

THE COMING BULL FIGHT. South Omaha's Social Event Attracts Attention Abroad. Minneapolis Times. The American Humane society has yielded at last and the six bull fights billed for the South Omaha street fair will be pulled off as per program. The mayor of South Omaha assured the distinguished representatives of the Humane society that the cattle would not be hurt or seriously injured and that they would only be "rec'd on yourselves." That was all well enough for the bishop, but the committee had a report to make and didn't like to be deprived of all its good material. So the chairman objected and asked if he wanted a blank piece of paper for a report, and the bishop answered: "Yes! A blank piece of paper is a good deal better than a lot of inflammatory rubbish. Just report, 'We have examined into the condition of the country and we find that the United States is at peace with all the world.' That will do for a report."

Indeed it will! It will do in nine cases out of ten in the matter of committee reports and conference proceedings of all kinds. The amount of rubbish, inflammatory and otherwise, sent forth for the relief of a committee is a thing which no one who feels that he must stir up something is beyond computation. If we only had a few more benevolently despotic bishops to attend conventions and curb the fanatics, busybodies and bores! How delightful it would be if half the misplaced "reports" "viewing with alarm" things unimportant or things unchangeable could be quietly, not with leave to print, but with a hint that a blank piece of paper would be an excellent report!

PERSONAL NOTES. Minister Loomis of Venezuela is at present in England and is spending a few days with Sir Edwin Darter, an old friend. Gilbert Parker, the novelist, delivered his first speech in Parliament the other day on the finance bill. It was generally pronounced a success. Nobody will doubt Russell Sage's earnest protestation that he has no intention of evicting his Minnesota tenants so long as they pay the rent.

Justice David J. Brewer of the United States supreme court has accepted an invitation to deliver next fall the commemorative oration at the Yale bicentennial. "I am still a young man," said Russell Sage the other day, "for a man is young just as long as he takes an active interest in his own life and the life of the world at large."

Lo Chiu An, a high Chinese official and a commissioner of commerce, arrived in San Francisco on Saturday, sent by his government to examine the commercial methods and history of this country. Daniel Emmett, the negro minstrel and the composer of the music of "Dixie," is said to be of old age at his home near Mount Vernon, O. He is 86 and for years has lived retired in a suburban home, avoiding men and their ways and seeking companionship only in the wife of his old age and a few dogs.

Lars Anderson, who was formerly attached to the United States legation in Italy, has begun negotiations for the erection of one of the most palatial residences in Washington. He has purchased from the Misses Patten a building site on Massachusetts avenue between Florida avenue and Twenty-first street. Mr. Anderson proposes to erect a winter residence which will cost in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000. Three years ago he married Miss Perkins of Boston, heiress to several millions.

RAILROAD TENDENCIES.

Are the Warnings of Supervisory Bodies (Useless?) Chicago Post. We are becoming habituated, not to say lulled, to the "hold" outbreaks and even alarming reports of the official bodies charged with the duty of supervising and restraining the railroad corporations of the country. Once a year the Interstate Commerce commission tells the public a deal of unpleasant truth and makes a vain plea for "immediate" remedial action by congress. We do not remember how many times that ornamental but helpless body has recommended legislation authorizing pooling contracts as the "only" or "last" possible alternative to consolidation on a scale threatening dire misfortune and oppressive monopoly, but the phrases in which this remedy is demonstrated to be imperative have become a household possession.

So callous are we all that the "ringing" report of the committee on legislation of the National Association of Railroad Commissioners sounds quite tame and perfunctory. We are told that the railways are generally controlled by the same few men; that consolidation is the order of the day; that, except as hindered by the feeble state and national boards, the corporations can do as they please in the matter of rates and classification and discrimination and that the "only" or "last" possible alternative to consolidation on a scale threatening dire misfortune and oppressive monopoly, but the phrases in which this remedy is demonstrated to be imperative have become a household possession.

If present tendencies are not arrested, in the near future the main transportation lines of the country will be found divided into groups severally controlling their territories and free from serious competition. Community of interest is the method now substituted for the plans that have been outlawed or discredited by experience and it is a method with which legislation cannot interfere. What, then, is to be done? The reader will easily guess the rest.

The committee advises legislation "restraining and regulating competition." It earnestly pleads for the enactment of the Cullom bill, which sanctions pooling agreements and extends the power of the commerce commission. This measure, will doubtless be reintroduced in the next congress and given some attention. Its chances are rather slight. In the opinion of many authorities it is out of date. At the present time the railroads were anxious to obtain legislative relief from the matter of Wall street corner and crash has been justly and nothing congress can be induced to concede in the way of pooling contracts will cause the abandonment of the plan that seems to work so well. What the upshot of it all will be no one knows, congress has not yet had time to take the time for comprehensive and wise railroad legislation.

A LEVEL-HEADED BISHOP. Contended that the Country Was All Right as It Is. New York Tribune. Bishop William B. Derrick of the African Methodist Episcopal church is a sage and a philosopher. He has just been presiding over a church conference in Brooklyn. He rules his flock with patriarchal authority and the members of his congregation might think despotic, but with a good sense which some others would greatly profit by. Anybody who has been accustomed to the too common habit of church committees and conventions of launching attacks against persons who believe that any arrangement is a good thing rather than a bad thing, or who argue that an exposition ground is better open than closed on Sunday, or who take a different view from them on the moral questions involved in any public policy, will find in the measure of the saving grace of humor and common sense which Bishop Derrick brings to the rescue of a race whose wrongs might not unreasonably move them to loud protests and denunciations whenever occasion required.

The federal government stands all right with the people," said Mr. Beavers, as he gave a final flourish with his pen. "This lease shows it. Here is the corner of the city which is being leased to a booming Texas town who leases to the government a large store room for the postoffice. The annual rental is \$1. In addition to giving us the space the owner of the building is fitting up the office postmaster and offering it for postoffice purposes free of charge. This is done for the purpose of having a highly respectable neighbor. It is said that in the smaller towns the store rooms in the same block with the postoffice rent from \$100 to \$500 per cent higher than similarly large rooms in equally well constructed buildings in other parts of the business districts. The postoffice brings the people to that particular locality and wherever there are crowds of people there is always trade."

It has been discovered that a sheet of the new Pan-American series of stamps, of the 2-cent denomination, was printed with the figure of the express train upside down. This sheet was in the package shipped to the postmaster at Brooklyn, and the stamps were retailed out without the error having been discovered.

One of the purchasers, who had secured the stamps, noticed the error and pressed as he was about to affix one to a letter and immediately sent a letter to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington making complaint. Through the bureau the news of the inverted train came to the ears of a stamp collector, who instantly set to work to collect a rare stamp of the very first issue. It is said that this collector, or his representative, went to Brooklyn and after some negotiations secured four of the ten inverted stamps. It appears that the purchaser had used four of the stamps, but received \$20 cash. Could he have secured the whole sheet, his profits would have amounted to \$1,998 on an investment of \$2.

It is understood that the Washington man who paid \$20 each for the stamps has refused an offer of double that amount for the price of a rarity of the very first issue. It is said that this collector, or his representative, went to Brooklyn and after some negotiations secured four of the ten inverted stamps. It appears that the purchaser had used four of the stamps, but received \$20 cash. Could he have secured the whole sheet, his profits would have amounted to \$1,998 on an investment of \$2.

End Justifies the Means. Philadelphia Press. One of the West Point cadets who was dismissed for hazing has made an attack on Colonel Mills, superintendent of the academy, which has been widely published. The most striking point about the attack is the evidence it conveys that exact justice was done in the summary dismissal of the five cadets and in the punishment of the others participating in the insubordinate conduct at the academy. It will be fortunate if hazing is completely stopped, even though the dismissal of one-half the cadets should be necessary to bring about that desirable end.

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Men and Events Observed at the National Capitol. A correspondent of the St. Louis Republic reports that the Washington committee which had charge of the inauguration ceremonies on March 4, has decided to continue the organization for the purpose of securing a change in the date of presidential inaugurations. Every four years a move is made to secure legislation to that end, but it rarely survives inauguration day. The disagreeable weather of March 4 last, drenching all out of doors, and imperiling the health of participants, tends strength to the present movement for a change. The committee realizes that it has undertaken a task which will be a simple, but a president-like proceeding, the 4th of March would answer as well as any other date. But in the last half century the tendency to make it a spectacular affair has grown steadily and the number of those who will be changed in the future, if no other motive existed the tradesmen and hotel keepers of Washington, who constitute the inaugural committee, generally do their utmost to induce thousands of thousands of visitors to the ceremony without fear of contracting pneumonia, as is now the case. It is said that this dread disease has, during the most inclement inaugurations, almost decimated the spectators and that the number of deaths on the stands with the sleet or snow often blowing upon them for hours. To secure a change of date, of course, a constitutional amendment would be required.

The announcement of the marriage of W. A. Clark, jr., son of the United States senator, to take place on July 12, to Miss Mabel Foster of Butte, Mont., has brought out in a Washington letter a number of interesting stories of the life of the unassuming young millionaire when a student at the University of Virginia and the delicate way he had of sharing his worldly goods with those less fortunate than himself.

During part of his school days at the university young Clark went into co-operative housekeeping with one of his fellow students and the time was spent in the house of a southern gentleman, a spinster, an orphaned daughter of one of the former professors of the university. While in this house young Clark found that his accommodating landlady was in a pretty tight place, and that the matter was a pretty serious one. When the time for the foreclosure arrived, instead of the humiliating notice expected, the patient, kindly woman received a clear title to her dear old home. Young Clark had quietly paid the mortgage.

In his housekeeping Clark was modest and unostentatious, ready with hospitality, and a light-hearted host, and besides his good school record he left unwritten pages of "mere trifles" in the way of assisting indigent students to find their way in the university that would otherwise have been cut short. In fact, a "wish you well" arises in the heart of every student who knew Clark at the university.

According to Superintendent George W. Byrnes the division of salaries and allowances of the Postoffice department, the federal government does not lose anything in a financial way by maintaining a first-class reputation among the citizens of the United States. Mr. Byrnes says upon the salary of every postmaster in the country, and he also superintends the making of the leases for all the postoffices. It was after signing one of these documents the other day that he made his comments regarding the good reputation of the government among the people who support it.

"The federal government stands all right with the people," said Mr. Beavers, as he gave a final flourish with his pen. "This lease shows it. Here is the corner of the city which is being leased to a booming Texas town who leases to the government a large store room for the postoffice. The annual rental is \$1. In addition to giving us the space the owner of the building is fitting up the office postmaster and offering it for postoffice purposes free of charge. This is done for the purpose of having a highly respectable neighbor. It is said that in the smaller towns the store rooms in the same block with the postoffice rent from \$100 to \$500 per cent higher than similarly large rooms in equally well constructed buildings in other parts of the business districts. The postoffice brings the people to that particular locality and wherever there are crowds of people there is always trade."

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PASSING OF THE TRAINBOY.

An Ancient Institution Gradually Joining the "His Beens." Des Moines Leader. The Burlington railroad, following the lead of certain eastern lines, has issued an order for the suppression of the trainboy. For the most part the traveling public has received this news with acclaim. It is plainly to be seen that the trainboy is not popular. There is nothing in his downfall because of general resentment of his conduct and of his abuse of the privileges that have been granted him.

But there is another side of the question. Foreigners often complain that there is nothing distinctive or individual about American life and institutions. One objection has been made because of the general resort to ice water. Others have seen in pie the only actually new contribution that we have made to civilization. These critics forget the trainboy. He is as distinctively American as mince pie and, it may be added, he is as distinctly American as much indigestion. He is a product of our life. Nowhere else in the world is his jaunty pertness discoverable as he goes through a car snatching papers out of the hands of passengers that he may sell them to others, or else swell the number of his "returns" to the newspaper office. So we lose something genuinely American when we lose him. And there is another thing we lose. The profession of train booting has been a nursery of a great many of our best men. It is a school of "peanuts" that has produced many of our best men and railroad presidents commenced life by yelling out: "Here are your double-jointed camel backs!" What are our story writers to do when they can no longer picture juvenile worth putting its foot on the first rung of the ladder in a news company service? And with the fall of the trainboy, literature—or at least a certain kind of literature—will suffer. What will Albert Rossica do for customers without the trainboy to push their "Thou Shalt Not's?" Where will the public be able to get Ingalls's speech before the Tallahassee convention? Many a speaker has got his start in the reading of books because the "butcher" would not let go. Indeed, not a few publishing houses have grown rich simply by providing the material for the trainboy demand. So, although there may be general rejoicing over the passing, not a few will water his memory with a tear of self-interest.

CHERRY CHAFF. Philadelphia Press: Morrell-Nature has his compensation for all. Lightning, you know, never strikes twice in the same place. Morrell-That's small comfort for the man who is struck in the first place.

Denver Times: "Cook, my husband complains that the coffee was cold, the oatmeal overdone, the biscuits burned and the oatmeal soggy." "Yes, but my sympathies, my dear, must be for the victor." "I live with such a man!"

Brooklyn Life: "Jones is a man of remarkable foresight." "How do you make that out?" "Why, he insisted upon his relatives from Buffalo visiting him last winter."

Philadelphia Times: "How did the fight between the two champions turn out?" "I was quietly smoking a cigar when he came along and asked me if there wasn't a few minutes' rest in the city limits."

Pittsburgh Chronicle: "How green the landscape is," said Mrs. Bellefield, as she looked upon the verdant grass and leafy trees. "Green?" "Yes," replied Mr. Bellefield, "doesn't know enough to get in out of the wet."

Brooklyn Eagle: Miss Hazard-It is such fun watching the minister learning to play many strokes to get over each link as it does, and then "fiftihs" to finish his sermon!

Washington Star: "What caused that man's defeat in the recent campaign?" "Over blindness," answered the South Carolina. "He claimed that the black and white vote was both the same in the eyes of the law."

Yonkers Statesman: "That sounds like the best thing I have heard of since the shower of rice struck the top of the carriage which was conveying them to the railway station." "Well, it is, hail to the bride," said the gladsome groom, gleefully.

OLD, BUT EVER NEW. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. She's here again! The sweet girl graduate! It seems absurd that I should so exult in the least of her triumphs. Much less her brautious face. But I'm sure she'll be more intricate. More subtly deen, more wise and more ornate.

More calm, sane. She correlates. Her knowledge with cold cold. At any precedent. Her contradictions shock the least expert. With equal grace she winds. About her slender throat a Ligon stock. Or talks quite glib on rebarbolic rock. Or quotes wheat rates.

And, too, hear this! She digs—yes, digs—Greek roots! But ornaments her task by wearing high-heeled boots. With artistic touch, as rare As the most famous hat from France. From off her brow upon a rat of fute; Then rushes swift to add a line astute To her sleek mane.

To watch microbes Is fun. A protoplasm At sight of her deft knife will simply have a spasm. And then she'll mount a bike As easily as she As she'll name each star within the chasm. Of space, or make herself a chide phantom in a flash.

She's great, Oh, yes. This great, oh, college girl. The secret depths of life are hers. The cyclopedic of life she'll tell. And chaffing-dish receipts. Man's love, and golf, and Keats. Her press on a Mary Tudor curl. Just one long tress.

Not one of life's miseries Is greater than a bad back. A few days of the ache and aching. Tells of sick kidneys. Backache is simply kidney ache. The cure is simple. An Omaha citizen shows you how:

Mrs. J. T. King of 1316 North Twenty-eighth street, says: "Three weeks before I got Doan's Kidney Pills at Kuhn & Co's drug store, corner of Fifteenth and Douglas streets, I could hardly crawl along the house, on account of pain in the small of my back. I wore plasters all the time, but they did me no good. When sitting or reclining I could scarcely get on my feet, and I attribute the cause to an accident when I fell from the sidewalk. I broke a limb and injured my back. Doan's Kidney Pills at last helped me and finally disposed of the last attack. It requires very little imagination to reason that what benefited me so greatly can be depended upon in the future should recurrence take place. A few more of these pills, at five cents per box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute."

LIFE'S MISERIES

Some Omaha Readers Will Appreciate This.

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