

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.
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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas county, ss.:
George B. Tschack, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of March, 1902, was as follows:

1.....20,570	17.....20,530
2.....20,700	18.....20,430
3.....20,430	19.....20,530
4.....20,770	20.....20,500
5.....20,430	21.....20,510
6.....20,500	22.....20,500
7.....20,520	23.....20,520
8.....20,450	24.....20,610
9.....20,700	25.....20,500
10.....20,450	26.....20,500
11.....20,500	27.....20,580
12.....20,370	28.....20,540
13.....20,440	29.....20,540
14.....20,420	30.....20,600
15.....20,670	31.....20,640
16.....20,600	
Total.....	617,420
Less unsold and returned copies.....	9,007
Net total sales.....	608,413
Net daily average.....	20,277

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 15th day of March, A. D. 1902.
GEO. B. TSCHACK, Notary Public.

They have a few more anarchists in Russia.

David Bennett Hill bangers for harmony with a big H.

Members of the Moulders' union call it a lockout. Other people call it a freeze out.

When all other sources of revenue are exhausted John Bull can always fall back on the income tax.

Omaha needs a garbage crematory very much. The only question is where the money is coming from.

The open season for hunting ducks and geese is closed, but the season on political canards and roorbacks has just opened.

If President Roosevelt keeps up his fight on the trusts he may force the democrats to take the plutocrats under their protection.

An all rail route through the heart of Alaska up to the Arctic circle is to be constructed this year and summer hotels near the north pole will become the fashionable resort at no distant day.

When Tomas Estrada Palma came to this country twenty-five years ago he traveled in an emigrant car. Palma's return journey as president-elect of the Cuban republic is made in a palatial private car.

While the attorneys of the Taxpayers' league are bombarding the supreme court it will not do to lose sight of the precinct assessors who are quietly at work listing property for next year's assessment roll.

As an argument against dispensing with kindergarten the Chicago Chronicle cites the fact that insurance statistics show that a large proportion of fires are started by children who are neither at school nor at work. This is a clincher.

Iowa has captured another juicy plum from the federal pie counter in the appointment of General J. S. Clarkson as surveyor of customs for the port of New York. If there is anything Iowa wants all she has to do is to ask for it.

Henry Watterson still insists that the future of the republic is imperiled by the man on horseback, and yet Thomas Jefferson, the great patron saint whom Henry Watterson swears by, was the only American president who came on horseback to be inaugurated.

The secretary of the Omaha Commercial club and keeper of the Omaha Indian supply depot, so-called, are now in Chicago to witness the opening of bids for Indian supplies, but their presence at the ceremony will have about the same effect as the pope's bull against the comet.

Representative Ray of New York, chairman of the house committee on judiciary, to whom was referred the resolution calling upon the attorney general for information relative to the prosecution of the Beef trust, confidently believes that the attorney general will immediately probe the matter of the alleged Beef trust to the bottom. We apprehend that it will take several X-rays and the searchlight of publicity to expose the skeleton of that stall-fed bovine.

The squatter governor of South Dakota has been appointed United States commissioner for Gregory county for the purpose of accommodating the new settlers who are expected to locate on the Rosebud Indian reservation during the coming summer. Nebraska's squatter governor, the lamented, Peorman, has passed over to the happy hunting grounds, but if he were still in the land of the living he might also have taken a lead in the distribution of the Indian land. That was his favorite pastime.

PURSUING THE COMBINATIONS.

The administration is pursuing the policy promised by President Roosevelt in his annual message and repeated in his Charleston address, of enforcing the law against the combinations. The United States district attorneys at Kansas City and Chicago have been instructed to prosecute a thorough investigation as to the alleged beef combine, with a view to ascertaining whether the anti-trust law has been violated. In a letter to the chairman of the judiciary committee of the house of representatives Attorney General Knox states that he has no evidence which can be classed as legal of the existence of such a combination, but he has directed that a thorough investigation be made. Until this is done of course the Department of Justice cannot determine whether steps shall be taken toward a prosecution.

The public will heartily commend the action thus taken, from which some good results may reasonably be expected. It may not be possible to show that there is actually a "beef trust," but the common impression that there is an arrangement between the leading packers to maintain and advance prices is probably well founded and if this shall be proved to be the case there is no question that they can be prosecuted under the Sherman anti-trust law, on the ground that such arrangement is a conspiracy to monopolize trade and also in restraint of trade. The law is very clear and explicit in regard to this.

Everywhere there is an earnest public protest against what is believed to be the unwarranted advance in the price of meats and in taking notice of this and endeavoring to ascertain whether the advance is due to an unlawful combination among packers, the administration is doing a service to the public which will be universally appreciated and which there is reason to expect will have a salutary effect.

THE RUSSIAN ASSASSINATION.

The assassination of the Russian minister of the interior gives most pointed illustration of the bitter feeling among Russian students toward the government. Recently the students have been vigorously agitating for political and social reforms and a large number of the more radical ones have been sent to prison. In their prosecution the minister of the interior was especially active and consequently incurred the relentless hatred of the student class, or that portion of them who are agitating for reforms. His assassination by one of them is therefore a deed of revenge.

The student class in Russia is a force which the government has constantly to reckon with. Intelligent, with ideas of political and social progress, they exert a very considerable influence upon public thought and are almost continually engaged in agitation. The government consequently finds it necessary to maintain a most careful and thorough surveillance over them and their movements are watched with the utmost vigilance. Their agitation, however, has not been altogether fruitless, but assassination will certainly not improve affairs or promote the realization of the reforms which the student class desire. On the contrary, it is likely to result in the government adopting severer measures for the repression of agitation and more harshly punishing those who engage in inciting popular sentiment against the existing order of things.

PROTECTION SENTIMENT IN ENGLAND.

There is unquestionably a growing sentiment in England against the free trade policy. A member of Parliament recently expressed the belief that a secret ballot in the House of Commons would result in a large majority in favor of duties and London correspondents say that arguments are now constantly heard that free trade has been too long a mere fetish, that the day of pure Cobdenism is past and that if Cobden were alive now he would favor certain restricted tariff measures for revenue. Articles have appeared in leading British magazines and commanded much attention urging that England, with its present economic policy, could not compete with the United States and Germany, and that she must have a protective tariff to save her manufactures, with which Americans and Germans now successfully compete even in her home market.

The revenue requirements of the British government, created by the costly war in South Africa, have forced it to impose duties on some of the necessities of life, as sugar, flour, meal and grain. Notwithstanding the declaration of the chancellor of the exchequer that these duties do not violate the principles of free trade, it certainly cannot reasonably be contended that they are in accord with that policy. Nor is it by any means certain that they will not have the effect, as he asserted, of increasing the cost of food. But the important thing is that these duties, with the exception of that on sugar, are likely to be permanent, for not only must England have large revenues after peace, if her proposed plans respecting South Africa are carried out, but her agricultural interest is demanding protection. It is urged in support of this demand that the security of England is involved in the question of improving agricultural conditions, that more wheat must be grown and the nation made, if possible, less dependent upon foreign supplies.

Political as well as economic reasons will therefore be urged in favor of maintaining the duties, which will of course have the support of the agricultural producers. This breach in the free trade policy having been made, it appears highly probable that the manufacturers will sooner or later insist that they be given some measure of protection against the competition that is not only taking trade from them in foreign markets, but is steadily reducing their business in the home market. There are already many British manufacturers who want this and if the demand

should become general there is no doubt that it would be supported by British workmen, who could hardly fail to see that they would be benefited by protection to the home market.

Sir Robert Giffen pointed out in a recent address the need of new taxation and the possibility that it would be indirect taxation, which may fairly be accepted as indicating the trend of sentiment. The innovation made by the government can hardly fail to give an impulse to the anti-free trade feeling and it seems a safe prediction that in the not remote future the economic policy of England will undergo a pretty complete change.

THE UNION PACIFIC SHOULD KEEP FAITH.

When the Union Pacific railway managers appealed to the mayor and council for an amicable settlement of the long standing differences between the city and that corporation, The Bee voiced the sentiment of the community in support of the proposed adjustment. Under the compact made between the contracting parties the city of Omaha made a generous grant of right-of-way to the Union Pacific by vacating a large number of streets and alleys and the Union Pacific bound itself to construct and maintain permanent terminal machine shops and repair shops, equipped with modern machinery, at Omaha.

It was clearly understood between the contracting parties that the reconstructed machine shops were to include all appliances for the construction or repair of locomotives and cars, including foundry work, which had for years been maintained and operated as part of the old shops. The summary abolition of the foundry and the transfer of the foundry work to Chicago has very naturally created the impression that the Union Pacific railroad is not acting in good faith.

While no specific provisions are embodied in the contract for the maintenance and operation of the foundry as part of the machine shops, the company could with equal propriety abandon any other of its shops without technical breach of the contract. The apprehension that such a policy could be adopted at any time in the future is within itself a menace to the prosperity of Omaha.

If the abandonment of the shops was really contemplated before the contract was entered into it would have been but right and proper for the representatives of the Union Pacific who negotiated the joint agreement to have so informed the mayor and council. While no positive announcement has been made that the closing down of the Union Pacific foundry is to be temporary or permanent, it is to be hoped that the Union Pacific managers will set at rest all conjecture and doubt in the premises. The Union Pacific cannot afford to break faith with Omaha any more than Omaha can afford to break faith with the Union Pacific.

The contention before the United States supreme court over the Great Northern and Burlington merger recalls forcibly the contention over pro rata between the Union Pacific and Burlington railroads years ago. Whenever an effort was made to pass a pro rata bill through the legislature the Credit Mobilier lobby at Lincoln would insist the redress must be sought through congress and not through the legislature. Whenever the pro rata bill was brought before congress the Credit Mobilier lobby pointed to the legislature as the only tribunal to enforce the right of the Burlington to make reasonable traffic connections with the Union Pacific. And this game of shuttlecock and battle-dore continued until the Burlington had secured an outlet of its own. Just now the same tactics are being pursued with regard to the Northern Securities company merger. When the Securities legislature was in session the lawyers of the Jim Hill syndicate declared that the only tribunal that could deal with the question was the United States supreme court. Now that the case is before the supreme court they claim that the only tribunal to deal with the merger is the state legislature.

The commissioners of Douglas county are making a tour of observation over all of the country roads with a view to ascertaining what repairs and improvements will be required during the present year. We are assured that the commissioners started out with a firm resolve not to sanction any additional work this year aside from what is now mapped out. Although this is the middle of April, we must class this resolve with the new year's resolutions, which are usually broken before a change of the moon. It may be safely predicted that the commissioners will not be able to withstand the heavy pressure for political grading and bridge work that always comes just before election.

Joy for Smoked Hams.

Philadelphia Press.
Some people are not bothering so much about the price of meat since the cost of cigarettes is being reduced. All kinds of living are not dear.

Coming Events Casting Shadows.

Indianapolis Journal.
Nebraska democrats who claim to know say that William Jennings Bryan will be the fusion candidate for governor in that state next fall. You can't lose William J.

Another "Air" Line Road.

Brooklyn Eagle.
A great national highway, 3,000 miles long, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, would be a glorious achievement and a perfectly feasible one. We want one good road in this country, and that ought to be it.

The Maxim of Rhodes.

Chicago Chronicle.
Rhodes' tombstone, an unpunished posterity will inscribe it, will perpetuate his only sentence now remembered: "Every man has his price and I have the price." That was the fundamental maxim of Rhodes' statesmanship.

Mighty Slow in One Thing.

Philadelphia Ledger.
The British Pacific cable has reached the Fiji Islands, on its way from Australia to Canada. The indications are that it will be finished and at work before this country

has finished talking about who shall build the one proposed for our use between the United States, Hawaii and the Philippines.

High Tide of Heroism.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.
Man's chivalry toward woman has seldom been more beautifully or more heroically exemplified than in the case of Louis Hank, who jumped into the Chicago river to rescue a drowning woman without waiting to get a report from the health department on the condition of the water.

Warm Pace of Justice.

Minneapolis Journal.
The dispatch with which a cold-blooded murderer in Detroit was hurried to prison for life sets an example that can well be followed in other cities. Now and then there are criminal cases in which the evidence is so nicely balanced that the accused is entitled to every delay that can possibly be wrung from the laws. But, on the other hand, there are many crimes of a flagrant nature, where the guilt of the accused is certain, that the ends of justice and public order are best attained by the utmost possible celerity.

Stirring Up the Moslems.

Philadelphia Record.
British self-confidence has been given another severe shock in the appearance of American enterprise and capital to finance the proposed undertaking in the Sudan. This means more than the mere footing of the undertaking financially. It means the use of American material in the building and equipping of the road. It becomes an American enterprise, in short, and the London newspapers are again busy trying to harmonize the doctrine with their claim that British commercial and financial supremacy has not been shaken very recently.

Rural Made Boxes Hung Up.

Philadelphia Record.
Rural free delivery has a department stringing to it in the guise of an order compelling the ruralists to buy one out of fourteen specified mail boxes, or in default thereof to suffer exclusion from the free delivery privileges. Each jolly farmer must have an iron mail box and must buy it from one or another of the favored fourteen manufacturers. This is regarded by the department officials as a beneficent arrangement all around, but a senate amendment has upset it and the fur will fly in conference committee accordingly. Think that the ruralists will be so content with a reluctant purchase of some petty contractor's patented mail box?

FATAL INITIATIONS.

Too Much "Horse Play" Causes Trouble in the Camp.

Brooklyn Eagle.
Another case of over-initiation comes to notice in Michigan, where a dying man brought suit against the order of Modern Woodmen for \$50,000 for injuries received in the process of making him a member of the company. It cost him a leg. So it would seem that the sports of the Woodmen may be expensive to them. And they should be. The order of Modern Woodmen is not necessary to the joining of any order. Initiations of any sort are not necessary, if it comes to that. No person is better for having been made to stand on his head in a corner, to make laughter for a crowd of his fellows, or is wiser for having been forced to slide down a greased board into a tub of ice water.

These things belong to the hobble-de-hoy age, and are sometimes forgiven to college students, but not so easily to adults. Secret societies have nothing to tell or confer on humanity that makes any form of initiation necessary. They are but forms of impressiveness, and there are some who are symbolical, but three times in four the doings of the lodge and society room are the veriest antics, and the member is secretly ashamed of them. Indeed, one of the best reasons for secrecy is the fear of ridicule if the public finds out how superfluous, how childish these performances are.

So long as the purpose of an initiation is to have a laugh at the initiate's expense, to exhibit him naked, dripping with water, to toss him in a blanket, to prod him and scare him, to lower him into holes by ropes, to chase him with fire, to threaten him with swords, and to do any other of the silly things that grown men sometimes descend to, the public has no right to interfere. The initiation is the business of the lodge, and he who takes his revenge by initiating other people. When the performance is so savage, however, as to imperil life and limb, the law has a right to stop it. It did so a number of years ago when the Sons of Malta had injured and crippled a number of persons in the proceedings of the most savage character.

COURTS AS ASSESSORS.

Functions Assumed by the Federal Courts in Chicago.

Chicago Record-Herald.
Without attempting a review of the decision of Judges Groscup and Humphrey in reducing the assessment of the franchise of public service corporations in Chicago, there is one point about the basis which they adopted which should not be permitted to pass without protest. The rule fixed by the decision read as follows:

"The basis shall be the true net earnings of the several complainants for the year, covering April 1, 1900, proper allowance being made for depreciation and replacement, but not for extensions, and reduced further by the amount of additional taxes that the enforcement of this rule will take from the basis the value of complainants' capital stock, including franchises and tangible property, shall be capitalized on a ratio of 6 per cent; this capitalized by reduction of 30 per cent, and then divided by five."

It may be questioned whether the court has not adopted an excessively high ratio (6 per cent) in capitalizing the capital stock, franchises, etc., on net earnings, when private property is capitalized on a ratio of between 4 and 5 per cent and taxed on the basis of 30 per cent.

In the layman's view there is no warrant in law or justice for such reduction. While there was a great amount of real and personal property in Cook county assessed at less than 30 per cent below its full value, it was illegally and inadequately so assessed.

But if the 6 per cent ratio of the earnings capacity of property in Chicago were adopted to fix its assessed value it would be found that more than half of all assessments in the business section of the city were made at more than their full value. The full value, without any reduction of 30 per cent or any other variable percentage, must be the aim and practice of courts as well as assessors. If we are ever to arrive at a just and equitable assessment of all taxable property in Cook county.

If judges, when assessments come before them for revision, may read 30 or 50 or 60 per cent reductions into the basis of assessment there can be no objection or appeal against assessments doing the same. The law says that the assessors shall determine and fix the "fair cash value," which shall be set down in the column headed "full value." Any deduction from this basis is fraught with injustice and danger of inequality, favoritism and corruption.

Live Nebraska Towns

Alliance—Marvel of the West.

Alliance, situated in Box Butte county, northwest Nebraska, on the Billings line of the Burlington, 361 miles from Lincoln, is the marvel of all visitors and commercial giant of the western half of Nebraska. Founded in 1888 on unsettled prairie tableland, it has today 5,000 people and unlimited prospects for further advancement.

Such progress is a mystery to the stranger, but really accounted for by the citizen who knows this development is made possible by railroad interests ever vigilant for the town's welfare, and the natural adaptability of the country surrounding Alliance for stock raising. The quality of potatoes and alfalfa raised is exceptionally fine and the shipments of these large Alliance basins, briefly: Accredited schools with an enrollment of over 700; nine church organizations, six of which have their own edifices; water works; electric lights; telephone system; \$30,000 opera house; newspapers; pressed brick works; steam laundry; planing mill; secret societies galore; substantial business buildings and many comfortable homes.

Most important are Burlington interests at this general division, and junction for the Denver and Guernsey lines. Here are located car, machine and repair shops and general offices of the company. The Burlington employs in the various branches here about 600 men. The monthly payroll is easily reaching \$30,000. These men are an industrious class, and it is a fact that nearly 50 per cent more of them own homes in Alliance than do the company employees of other towns in the state. Freight and passenger receipts at Alliance station have increased three-fold in the last five years, and now amount to over \$20,000 per month. Here all cattle from the south via Denver, or from the east and southeast by way of St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha and Lincoln are unloaded for feeding and inspection. The

stockyards have a capacity of 125 carloads, with good water, excellent quality of hay and all conveniences. Alliance is to have the largest coal wharf on the Burlington system, and a large car shop is also to be constructed. The value of company property is now placed at \$300,000, and this city is destined without doubt to become the largest railroad center in the state, with the single exception of Omaha. This will be made possible by the extension of the road from Guernsey to Salt Lake, the building from Billings to Great Falls and connection with a narrow-gauge road into British Columbia, making a direct line from St. Louis, and by the construction of a line from O'Neill to Alliance, giving a direct route from Sioux City and northeast to Denver, Salt Lake and the southwest. The realization of these plans are all strong probabilities for the immediate future.

The property valuation of Alliance for 1901 is believed to have been \$1,125,000. With the bringing into the limits of contiguous territory, the figures for 1902 will reach a round \$2,000,000. The amount of business transacted is enormous, ranches coming a distance of seventy-five miles, and many of the ranchmen, making this city their homes. The field for investment is unlimited and the returns derived from rentals offers to capital an inviting field. One of the urgent needs of the city is a sewerage system. The climate is ideal and healthful, residents being especially immune from pulmonary and other disorders so prevalent in the lower west. This thriving young wonder of the west offers advantages in the educational and social line that are unsurpassed in any city of its size. It invites attention and challenges comparison as a typical, bustling city whose march forward is bound to keep it in the van of all in the great northwest.

HARVEY J. ELLIS.

The Nation's Growth

Washington Post.

Outside of such wild fictions as those of Gulliver, Munchausen and W. S. Gilbert's opera libretto, it would be difficult to find more astounding statements than the cold facts published by the Treasury department's bureau of statistics showing the progress of the United States in its material interests in the nineteenth century. In 1800—three years before expansion began—the area of the republic was 827,844 square miles. The population was 3,508,843—a total now exceeded by each of several states and much less than double the aggregate of a single city. The population of the nation was 6,411,370. The public debt was \$52,976,294 and the net revenue only \$10,848,749, scarcely sufficient to run a single third-class city of these days for a year. But it met all the wants of the nation, for the net ordinary expenditure was \$7,411,370, of that \$2,060,879 was for the army, \$4,446,716 was for the navy and \$44,131 for pensions. Exports were worth \$70,971,780, imports \$91,252,768. American tonnage in the foreign trade was 669,921 tons. The number of postoffices 903, with receipts of \$280,804.

New York City requires annually for its government more than twelve times the area of the nation's government. Population has climbed to 75,393,357 and population per square mile to 28.32, leaving plenty of room for increase. The estimated wealth in 1900 was \$94,000,000,000, but it is impossible to make a reliable estimate on that subject. The general opinion is that

this is too high, but it is not improbable that it is too low. At any rate, the figures are too huge for comprehension by any class of citizens except astronomers. The public debt, despite great reductions from the maximum figures, stood in 1900 at \$2,136,961,092. The net revenue had increased to \$667,240,862, the net ordinary expenditure to \$47,553,448, of which \$134,774,768 was for the army, \$53,953,075 for the navy and \$140,877,315 for pensions. Exports in 1900 were worth \$1,394,482,082; imports, \$494,941,184. American tonnage in the foreign trade was \$26,694 tons. The number of postoffices was 76,688 and the receipts therefrom were \$102,354,579.

We know of no other inspiration to patriotism than the comparison presented in these statistics. And to those who believe in special providences it should be an inspiration to devout gratitude to see "what God has done for this most favored land." But there are some items of great interest as showing the country's growth which do not exist or were not reported in 1800. Upon the estimate of \$94,000,000,000 as the total wealth, the average wealth of every man, woman and child is \$1,235. There are 6,107,083 depositors in savings banks, who have \$2,449,547,885 deposited, and there are holders of \$2,508,245,558 of deposits in national banks, exclusive of deposits with trust companies, state banks and private banks. The money in circulation was \$2,065,150,998, averaging \$26.93 to the individual citizen. Gold was produced to a value of \$79,171,000, silver to a value of \$74,834,000. It adds to the majesty of the story of this republic's growth since 1800 to remember that for four years during that century we waged an enormously destructive civil war.

IN THE FUSION FOLD.

Custer County Beacon: The Beacon suggests Judge H. M. Sullivan as a candidate for congress. If populists want a vigorous campaigner, he's the man for the place.

Saline County Democrat: W. V. Allen gives it out that he is not a candidate for governor. He should be taken at his word and it should be seen that he sticks to it.

Howells Journal: The fusion press of this district is almost a unit in favor of the renomination of Congressman Robinson. His four years of faithful service have shown him to be the right man for the place.

Columbus Telegram: Several democratic newspapers are advocating the nomination of Editor Adams of the Grand Island Democrat for lieutenant governor. Why not for governor? The signs read that in the fusion mixup this year the nominee for governor will be a democrat. Adams is worthy the place.

Madison Mail: Congressman Robinson's position of ranking opposition member of the committee on the revision of laws is vitally important. It is not often that a young member of the house reaches this place. But Mr. Robinson's exertions on the bench and his standing at the bar no doubt convinced Speaker Henderson that his appointment would be a wise one to make.

North Platte Tribune: While some of the North Platte friends of Congressman Neville claim that he will not be a candidate to succeed himself, yet there is evidence galore that pins for his renomination are now being set. During the sickness of Mr. Neville, he naturally felt pretty blue and he thought that if he recovered his strength again he would refrain from the arduous work incident to a campaign in the big sixth district. But now that he has fully recovered and is reported to be feeling better than for many years, his hankering to continue in the harness as a lawmaker is strong and he evidently desires to be re-elected. It will be well, however, for Mr. Neville to keep out of the campaign if it may endanger his health and his defeat is certain.

Columbus Telegram: Hon. John C. Sprecher of Schuyler was in the city last Saturday. He did not come on a political mission. It is true that he is prominently mentioned as a probable fusion nominee for governor, but he is not seeking the place. It would do him no good to seek. He could not be nominated. The corporations would not permit such a man as Sprecher to become governor of this state. He stands too fast by his honest convictions. Such men as Sprecher are nominated for high offices only when there is a slip in the political machinery, and the corporations temporarily lose control of the wires. Some day the people of Nebraska, democrats, populists and republicans, will break away from the corporation leading strings and nominate men of the Sprecher stripe. But I fear that day will not come during the present year.

A Case of Must.

Indianapolis Journal.
After many statements to the contrary the commissioners of the St. Louis exposition have finally decided to postpone it till 1904. The decision is caused by the impossibility of completing all the buildings by 1903 and by the general disinclination of foreign governments to participate in the fair before 1904. The postponement ought to result in more thorough and satisfactory preparations.

THE SURGEON'S KNIFE

Mrs. Eekis Stevenson of Salt Lake City Tells How Operations for Ovarian Troubles May Be Avoided.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suffered with inflammation of the ovaries and womb for over six years, enduring aches and pains which none can dream of but those who have had the same experience."



MRS. EEKIS STEVENSON.

Hence, hundreds of dollars went to the doctor and the druggist. I was simply a walking medicine chest and a physician friend, who was visiting in Ohio, wrote me that she had been cured of womb trouble by using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and advised me to try it. I then discontinued all other medicines and gave my Vegetable Compound a thorough trial. Within four weeks nearly all pain had left me; I rarely had headaches, and my nerves were in a much better condition, and I was cured in three months, and this avoided a terrible surgical operation."—MRS. EEKIS STEVENSON, 250 So. State St., Salt Lake City, Utah.—\$6000 forfeit if above testimony is not genuine.

Remember every woman is cordially invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham if there is anything about her symptoms she does not understand. Mrs. Pinkham's address is LYNN, MASS.

LAUGHING MATTERS.

Judge: "Yes," says the philosophical person, "wealth brings its disappointments." "After we lose it," puts in the materialistic man.

New York Sun: Jaggle—Is there less danger in keeping an auto than a carriage? "Waggle—There seems to be, if you have marriageable daughters. I haven't yet heard of a girl eloping with a chauffeur."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "I see that the chorus girls in this city are being have struck because the manager wanted them to pay the expense of having their costumes washed." "Well, well, and there seems to be so little to wash, too."

Philadelphia Press: Leading Tenor—I love to sing that drinking song in the second act. "Soubrette—Why not?" "Leading Tenor—There's a rest almost at every bar."