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E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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Enberribed in my presence and sworn to besore me this soth day of April, A. D. 1802.

(Seal.)

M. B. HUNGATE, M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public. The members of the State Board of Equalization now have an opportunity

If a fight is to be waged on the biscuit trust we suppose doughnuts will be cent, and the average will range from the most appropriate ammunition.

to tell the supreme court why.

Having reached the injunction stage, in earnest.

bituminous coal. It's all ill wind that blows nobody good.

Reports from all over Nebraska are most promising for crop prospects. The Nebraska farmer will ride on the front seat if favorable conditions hold out.

It is noticeable that while we occasionally add to the number of republics that make up the nations of the world, the monarchies show no increase in

Cuba would be happy if it could have a guaranty that all its future governors would be as energetic and watchful of its interests as General Wood, now retiring from duty in that island.

Those Jacksonian insurgents propose to have a hearing before consenting to be made the victims of a political -water cure. Colonel Bryan's essay on "The Philosophy of Bolting" should be called into requisition.

A Massachusetts woman is coming to Nebraska to be married to a man she has never met. She can reassure her- it would not matter to the state board self that she is taking no greater chances in the wedlock lottery than is they were earning, any more than it her prospective husband.

If legal loopholes enable Nebraska railroads to escape paying taxes on the his horses. most valuable part of their property we might as well know now as later. If not the railroads should pay their taxes on the same basis as other people.

Douglas county populists are volunteering to write the platform on which their state ticket is to be planted. Presumably they have selected this exacting task because there are not enough of them to do anything else.

Henry Watterson will remain in editorial charge of the Courier-Journal notwithstanding the change in the ownership of that property and picturesque warnings against the menace of the dread man on horseback will continue to flow from his pen.

The news comes by pipe line to the local popocratic organ all the way from Washington that both Nebraska senators are known to be favorable to the renomination of our non-resident congressman. But the successor to Our Dave will be nominated here at home and not in Washington.

For the first year after the present charter was enacted the tax levy was 24 mills. While this rate would not raise sufficient revenue to meet the current demands for city and school government for the coming year, the taxpayers of Omaha have a right to demand that the levy for 1902 should not exceed the amount absolutely necessary to meet the lowest estimate of current expenses.

The selection of Norris Brown to be recommended to the coming republican state convention as temporary chairman is a recognition of the younger element of the party, which will doubtless appreciate the compliment. The young republicans of Nebraska could have no more capable spokesman or one more certain to come fully up to the high expectations of the delegates

Dr. William B. Ely of University ventures through the Lincoln Journal possible."

the assessment to average one-thirteenth time of constructing a battleship of actual market value, although in his would not be a serious matter. judgment one-twentieth would probably be nearer the truth. Taking oneof the actual value of Nebraska's railroads:

Union Pacific\$127,400 Burlington & Missouri..... 137,540 Omaha & Southwestern..... 84,500 Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley. 46,800

Total actual value of all rail-

roads\$345,664,696 be the valuation of the "tangible, visible, interstate commerce law. Chairman material properties of the railroads," chises have real value which perhaps senate committee on interstate comare quite equal to that of their material property," he excuses their exemption gues for the Corliss-Nelson, a measure from taxation on the ground that "the that is vigorously opposed by the railstatute for the assessment of railroads roads. It is stated that Senator Elinvisible property in their franchises." tain the views of railway managers on The trouble with Dr. Ely is that his his bill, but it seems to be difficult to mathematics are not as good as his sur- elicit definite responses. The senate gery. In his calculations he seems unwillingly to adopt the logic of the State Board of Equalization, which entertained the confused notion that 15 per of the interstate commerce act, begincent and one-fifteenth are the one and ning with the members of the comthe same thing, when as a matter of fact there is as much difference as between a horse chestnut and a chestnut to give the committee their opinious. horse. One-fifteenth, instead of being 15 per cent, is less than 7 per cent. There is not a single county in Nebraska that lists property at 7 per cent or anything near it. Only one county out of the ninety goes as low as 10 per

from one-thirteenth to one-twentieth. The Union Pacific is now assessed at the war of Lancaster county repub- \$9,800 per mile. If this represents onelican factions may be said to be on seventh of the value of its tangible property its actual value would be \$68,600 per mile. But the return of the The strike of the anthracite coal min- Union Pacific is for 1,020 miles, while ers has already screwed up the price of the assessment at \$9,800 is on only 467 miles of its main line, while the remainder of its mileage is assessed at \$3,500 per mile. Where does the ideal

> The same discrepancies between Dr. Ely's estimate and the real thing are found throughout his computations. Take, for example, the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad, which he values on a standard of \$46,800 per mile. At one-seventh of that amount the assessment would be \$6,685 per mile, but it is assessed at only \$3,500 a mile. In 1890 it was assessed at \$5,000 per mile and that assessment seemed to be satisfactory to the managers of the

road. The assumption that the franchises of the railroads are not to be assessed for taxation because the statute makes no special provision is in flat contradiction to the express provision of the statute, which requires the roads to return with their list of tangible property an exhibit of their capitalization in stocks and bonds as well as their earnings. If the assessment was intended to cover only the tangible or material property what they were capitalized for or what would concern the assessor how much rent a man gets from tenants or how much the liveryman gets for the hire of

After much discussion the house of representatives adopted an amendment to the naval appropriation bill which provides that one battleship, one armored cruiser and one gunboat shall be constructed in government navy yards. This action has been urged by the labor unions of the country and by others who believe that the government should employ its navy yards in building its war ships, instead of maintaining the yards simply for the purpose of making repairs. The government investment in navy yards is about \$100,000,000 and the annual cost of maintaining the yards is \$10,000,000 and all the work now done in them is repairing, the annual cost of which is stated to be about \$4,000,000.

While it is of course necessary to have navy yards, it has appeared to many that under existing conditions there is a great waste of public money and that these government plants, being well equipped for the building of ships, ought to be utilized by the government in constructing some of the war ves sels. An advocate of this policy said in the house of representatives a few days ago: "It has been estimated that the United States has up to the present time spent nearly \$100,000,000 in the equipment of its navy yards and practically the only use to which they are now put is to keep its vessels in repair. What an enormous investment and what a pitifully small return. Statistics show that it costs over \$10,000,000 annually to run our navy yards to enable them to do about \$4,000,000 worth of repair work. What business man of ordinary intelfigence could permit such conditions to continue? It is a wanton waste of public money for which there is no excuse." On the other hand it is contended that the building of ships by the government will be more expensive than their construction in private ship-

with the problem of railroad assessment, Another objection made to government braska railroads just made is as good reasoning against government conon the house and doubtless will not warmly received by our fusion friends. Dr. Ely has reached this conclusion have much upon the public. Most by an examination of the records of people will be unable to see why as several counties in the state, which he good work cannot be done in the navy says show that the assessment varies yards as in the private shipyards, or all the way from one-thirteenth to one- why ships cannot be constructed very passengers may get the benefit of some twentieth of actual value. Taking the nearly if not quite as rapidly in the state altogether. Dr. Ely insists he is former as in the latter. At any rate entirely on the safe side in assuming the difference of a few months in the

The house acted wisely in providing that three of the new war vessels thirteenth as the average assessed val- authorized in the naval appropriation uation makes the following summary bill shall be constructed in the navy yards. Let the experiment be given a of safety in any way. fair trial, the work of this kind that has been done by the government not being sufficient to determine whether or not the building of naval vessels in government yards is good policy.

INTERSTATE LAW AMENDMENTS.

There appears to be small probability of anything being done at the present This aggregate Dr. Ely computes to session of congress to strengthen the Knapp of the commission has submitmerce, Senator Elkins, in which he arcommittee on interstate commerce, it is announced, will shortly begin the hearings upon the proposed amendments mission and continuing with such rail-It may be very well to have these

hearings, but at this late date in the ments. And it would seem that they are not necessary to the enlightenment of congress, which certainly ought to be one-sixth to one-seventh, instead of sufficiently well informed regarding both the public opinion on the question of amending the law and the views of most railway managers. The demand for strengthening the interstate commerce has an overwhelming public support and the necessity for it has been most conclusively demonstrated. With few exceptions the railroads desire that the law shall remain as it is, unless it shall be amended so as to legalize pooling. The proposed hearings are not likely to throw any

new light upon the situation.

GENERAL LEUNARD WOOD.

The name of General Leonard Wood

will be forever associated with the

in respect by the people of that country,

who have just attested their gratitude

was a surgeon in the army. He went

riders and when the American occu-

pation commenced he was made gov-

shown at Santiago greatly impressed

President McKinley, public sentiment

in this country favored his selection

It may fairly be said that he almost

recreated Cuba. It was a great task

that was devolved upon him, but he

able to say in departing from the is-

land that it is free from all contagious

diseases, that facilities for education

are more general than ever before, that

public order prevails throughout the

country and that everything necessary

for efficiently carrying on the new gov-

ernment has been provided. For this

most meritorious work General Wood's

husband, who ought to be privileged to

resist when an angry wife comes at

him with a rolling pin or a tea kettle.

Where is the courageous judge who will

deliver an edict in favor of the poor

The most conservative estimate of the

value of railroad property in Omaha.

represented by depots, depot grounds

and terminal facilities, that have been

dumped into the general appraisement

of railroad assessment without showing

a ripple on the surface, is from \$7,000,-

000 to \$10,000,000. If this property

municipal taxation the city tax levy

could readily be reduced by 2 mills and

The state school apportionment for

henpecked husband?

possibly by 8 mills.

Leonard Wood.

was equal to every demand and was

and the Cuban people wanted him.

equity come in?

GOVERNMENT SHIPBUILDING.

IDEAL EQUITY IN RAILROAD TAXATION. ernment employes work only eight amount the highest recorded distribu hours a day, while those in private tion. When the school apportionment Place, who claims to have grappled yards work nine and ten hours, went up under fusion administration every suggestion that it was due to the construction is that the work would unexampled prosperity spread over Neto assure the taxpayers of Nebraska that probably not be so well done as in pri- braska with the presidency of McKin-"a dispassionate consideration of the vate yards. It was also urged that con- lay was resented as detracting from subject ought to convince any fair- struction would be much slower in the the credit of the fusion politicians. minded man that the assessment of Ne- government than in private yards. This Inasmuch as the school funds are now under republican care, the prosperity an approximation to ideal equity as is struction, however, had little influence explanation will doubtless be more

With the repudiation of the agreement of the Chicago-Omaha lines not to compete with one another in speed, of the improvements in roadbed and equipment made by all the railroads. There is no good reason why the time between Omaha and Chicago should exceed twelve hours on the longest route for the fast trains. It can be cut lower than that, but under present conditions a twelve hour run would be perfectly feasible without overstepping the limits

Expert Opinion.

Washington Post. Mr. Cleveland loosened up the other day to the extent of observing that the beef trust bit off more than it could chew. And Mr. Cleveland is quite an authority on chewing.

Preparing for Emergencies,

Philadelphia Record. It has been decided that the house of representatives at Washington shall have a medicine case, with emergency drugs, and and while he admits that "the fran- ted a report to the chairman of the a case of instruments for minor surgical operations. Occasionally a member, an employe or a visitor suddenly becomes ill. and while there are physicians among the members, they do not carry medicines. Then, too, the Tillman-McLaurin affair in the senate auggests that the personal colenough to require medical or surgical attention.

The World Do Move.

Chicago Chronicle. A Chicago judge not long ago advised to protect themselves with firearms, if nedecided that a lady may with propriety hammer her husband with a poker and not was privileged "modicum castigationem ad- land office. hibere," provided the chastleement was insession they cause delay that may pre- flicted with a stick of no greater thickness clude action on the proposed amend- than two thumbs. The world do move.

Folly of Oversensitiveness.

Success. Oversensitive people are usually very fine grained, highly organized and intelligent, and, if they could overcome this weakness, would become capable, conscientious workers. This failing-for it is a failing, and a very serious one, too-is an exaggerated form of self-consciousness. which, while entirely different from egotism or conceit, causes self to loom up in such large proportions on the mental retina as whatever he does, he is the center of observation, and that all eyes, all thoughts are focused upon him. He imagines that people are criticising his movements and his person, and making fun at his expense; when, in reality, they are not thinking of him, and perhaps did not see him.

Trapping of Two Crooks. Springfield Republican

The kidnaping of Gaynor and Greene at Cuban republic and will always be held Quebec by United States detectives is much enjoyed by our people. Those precious rascals, who are wanted in Georgia for trial on charges of conspiracy and fraud against for what he has done. He accomthe United States government in connecplished a great work in the island and tion with the Oberlin M. Carter case, had fied the country-thus virtually confessing made a most honorable record. When their guilt-and safe, as they thought, in the war with Spain came General Wood their Quebec hotel, bad insolently wiggled their fingers from their noses at Uncle into the war as a colonel of the rough Sam, taunting him with inability to catch them. The kidnaping consists simply in getting the men to Montreal, where it is believed the courts will be more disposed ernor of the province of Santiago. In to listen to the request for extradition than this position he disclosed uncommon those of Quebec, Whether the extradition administrative ability and commended is accomplished or not the experience Gaynor and Greene have now had with the himself to the confidence alike of United States detectives will make them the Cubans and the Washington auless impudent. There ought to be law thorities. When a successor to Genenough in the extradition treaties of eral Brooke at Havana was to be America and Great Britain to bring them chosen there was no thought of any to justice. one but Wood. The ability he had

PRODDING THE COAL TRUST.

Washington Post: Eventually the coal consumer will be driven to organization and then the struggle will assume the shape of a triangle. How well the confidence reposed in him was justified is familiar history.

Indianapolis Journal: .The anthracite coal strike affords a case where a system of compulsory arbitration might be defended by the most cogent argument, namely, the well being of the public.

Kansas City Journal: It is said that the national administration is directing its attention to the anthracite trust and that the attorney general may conclude to institute proceedings against it. If the antitrust law can be made effective in any case it certainly ought to be applicable to this nopoly, which fills all the conditions necessary to constitute a harmful and vicious trust. It may be added, to refresh the memories of our free trade friends, that there is not and hasn't been any tariff protection on hard coal.

reward is a brigadier generalship in the Chicago Inter Ocean: The dealer and the regular army and no one will question onsumer, it will be observed, are put exthat he deserves it. Of all who were actly in the position of the buyer of postage connected with the freeing and regenor revenue stamps from the national goveration of Cuba, none achieved more they must buy at the trust's prices and honorable distinction than General terms, just as they must buy at the government's. In fact, six or seven men in New York have put themselves, so far as Many commentators are discussing in anthracite coal is soncerned, in the exact seriousness or levity recent rulings of position of a government. As respects this various judges to the effect that a wife necessary of life they have a monopoly like has a right to protect herself against the government's monopoly of the postal service. Such are some of the results of an abusive husband even to the extent a real trust as displayed in practice. They of using firearms if necessary. If this certainly are worthy of consideration, and right belongs to the wife, it follows, of most serious consideration, on the face of course, that it belongs equally to the the facts.

Springfield Republican: Of the total yearly production of anthracite coal, amounting to about 54,000,000 tons, the three states of Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey consume about 65 per cent, or 35,000,000 tons. The New England states take 15 per cent, or a little over 8,000,000 tons, and the western states about 12 pe cent, or 6,500,000 tons. Canada and the southern states each take about 2.000,000 tons. Years ago anthracite coal was extensively used in manufacturing and transportation, but now such use is largely confined to districts no more remote from the coal fields than New York City. Beyond that limited area the consumption of hard coal is almost entirely confined to the stoves and furnaces in the dwellings of the people. A suspension of production in the were taxed for its due proportion for summer season, accordingly, will not diyards, chiefly for the reason that gov- the current half year will exceed in this of the hard cond men.

Live Nebraska Towns

Broken Bow-Custer County's Capital.

state. It is near the center of the county denominations, viz.: Baptist, Methodist, and nearly in the geographical center of Presbyterian, Christian, United Brethren, the state. The town site was platted in Episcopalian and Catholic. All except June, 1882, and in the following fall elec- the latter have resident pastors. The tion was designated as the county seat, town and vicinity are English speaking The town was without railroad accoramo- people and fully 75 per cent of the popu-M. was built through. The greater growth are native Americans. The town has a was made within the four years following splendid opera house, a largely attended the advent of the railroad and has ever business and normal college, a state misince held its reputation of being the litia company, an excellent brass band and largest and most important city in Cen- several large fraternal societies and intral Nebraska.

business were materially diminished. Since Foresters and Bankers' unions. We have 1896 the population and business of the a most excellent local telephone system city has steadily increased. We question that extends to the several towns of the maneuvers in Europe during the coming whether there is a city in the state of its county, many neighborhoods, and into the summer. population that is 'ependent wholly upon countles of Sherman, Valley Blaine, Loup an agricultural district for its support that and Logan. does anywhere near the business of Broken Bow. The present population of the town provided with a small artificial lake. The houses, besides lawyers, doctors and real city. estate offices. All of these houses are en- A small stream courses through the city state with double its population.

fewelers, two millinery stores, four hard- tion. Two large school buildings, one in the

tions of nearly 600 school children and a dren free from the town of saloon vices.

Broken Bow is the county seat of Custer most excellent High school. Seven church county, one of the largest counties in the buildings, representing as many different dations until August, 1886, when the B. & lation of the county, which is about 20,000, surance orders, among which are the The hard times of 1894 and 1895 gave it Masons, Odd Fellows, Workmen, Woodmen, quite a setback, when the population and Modern Brotherhood of America, Ben Hur,

Two parks adorn the city, one which is will reach fully 1,600, over two hundred other is located in the center of the bustmore than when the census was taken in ness part of the city. It is well set in 1900. It has more than sixty business grass and trees and is the pride of the

joying good trade and are doing a pros- from west to east, which, by means of perous business. In the last few years dams, provides an abundance of ice for better dwelling and businesshouses have the summer season. A large per cent of taken the place of the pioneer buildings, the people own their homes and a number and today the city can boast of some as of them the buildings in which they do fine business blocks and residence build- business. We have no old empty dwellings as can be found in any city of the ings, but on the other hand a number of office rooms are occupied by families for Broken Bow has four exclusive dry goods want of more dwellings. Good houses are stores, three general stores, four exclusive constantly in demand. The city draws grocery stores, three drug stores. three trade from a long distance in every direcware and furniture stores, one harness good as a rule, which materially helps shop, two second-hand stores, one ex- the trade and makes Broken Bow one of clusive clothing store, four blacksmith the best stock and grain shipping points to a question of personal privilege a day shops, one wagon shop, two implement on the B. & M. Four passenger trains, stores, one windmill and tank factory, one two each way, daily affords ample accomcontains no provision for assessing their kins is making a strong effort to ascer- lisions of members may become violent marble works, three meat markets, two modations for mail and the traveling pubegg, butter and poultry dealers, three lic. Farming and stockraising is the banks, three hotels, one candy factory, great industry of the vicinity, with hogs seven restaurants and boardinghouses, one and cattle largely on the increase. The tin and repair ship, three printing offices, corn crop was generally good in this vitwo cigar factories, six real estate firms, cinity last year, and with the high price one abstract office, two insurance offices, for corn, hogs and cattle our farmers are women who were beaten by their husbands one book and music store, three dressmak- on the high road of prosperity, and as a ers' establishments, one tailor shop, two rule the price of city and farm property cessary, and a New York judge has just billiard halls, two shoe shops, eight feed, are on the increase. Only the location of livery and breeding barns, two photograph the railroad division here, which is congalleries, two paint shops, three barber fidently expected in the near future, is way representatives as may be disposed be deemed gullty of cruelty. Thus have shops, one bakery, two grain elevators, needed to make Broken Bow the best town we advanced from the time when, under two lumber yards, one large flouring mill, in the state for its size. It is strictly a British law, it was declared that a husband two feed mills, two dentists, United States temperance town. It has not had a licensed saloon for three years and the increased population is made up from substantial citnorth, the other in the south part of the izens from the farms and other places who city, provide for the school accommoda- desire to locate here to educate their chil-D. M. AMSBERRY.

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Minor Scenes and Incidents Sketched on the Spot.

Considerable interest has been caused by the action of congress in ordering the printing in facsimile of 5,000 copies of what is known as "Jefferson's Bible." This is one the necessity for reform, and it now seems to overshadow everything else. The vic- of the Jeffersonian works purchased to be only a question of time before the tim of it feels that, wherever he goes, by the national government and the so- necessary legislation which the State decalled bible is the only one that has not partment, the various chambers of combeen reprinted. The book, which is a collection of the teachings of Christ, was originally bought for \$400 by the National reform want is a lifetime of usefulness. nuseum and is kept under lock and key. It is a duodecimo volume of eighty-two double pages, or 164 pages, though Jefferson paged only the left-hand page. He used prenticeship has been served." our testaments in as many languages. On t the left-hand page he pasted the clippings in two columns, first in Greek and Latin. for a consulship and the Iowa delegation On the right-hand he put the French and were backing him for the place. the English version, making four finely finally found a vacancy to which the presiprinted columns in Greek, Latin, French dent promised to appoint their candidate. and English. There are marginial notes in Thereupon Mr. Johnson went to the State Jefferson's own handwriting, with a table department to undergo the usual examinain front giving the pages and citing the tion as to his fitness. He had no trouble chapters and verses from which the clip- until he reached the sixth question: pings are taken. He omitted everything of "How many Hessians came to this counmiraculous nature, confining the clippings to the teachings of Jesus.

In the concluding verse of the work, ac cording to Representative Lacey, who has wrote for an answer: made a study of the volume, Jefferson combined two verses, as follows:

John, xix:42: There they laid Jesus.
Matthew, xxvii:60: *** and *** rolled
great stone to the door of the sepuicher,
nd departed.

Jefferson, being a free-thinker, buried Jesus forever in the grave and gave no hope of "the resurrection and the life."

Ex-Senator Manderson of Nebraska has not lost the art of story telling, says the Washington Post, and, being in Washington to look after the interests of the sugar beet growers, he spends some time at the capitol, where his company in the cloak room is always sought. Yesterday General Manderson made this contribution to the symposium: "Some years ago," he said, "I had oc-

casion to make a trip across the plains and we camped out as we went along. The first night out I watched a cowboy cooking supper. I was quite interested, not only be cause I was hungry, but also because I imagined that the cowboy was some finely educated fellow, who knew how to enjoy good eating and who would cook to perfection. The supper, however, was simply vile. It could not be eaten. There was plenty of good stuff, but it had been spoiled. "'William,' I said to the man, 'what are your qualifications for cooking?"

"'I haven't any,' was the frank reply. simply have a swollen leg and I can't ride.' '

The statement was printed a few days ago that the action of Speaker Henderson ernment. They can buy nowhere else, and in trying to get Secretary Shaw to make the speaker's private secretary, Julian Richards, first assistant secretary of the treasury, was a crafty move on the speaker's part to promote his own presidential boom for 1904. Secretary Shaw was asked about it and

said seriously:

"I regret to say that Henderson can never be president. I have known him long and like him well, but I must say in all seriousness that Dave can never be president." Secretary Shaw and Speaker Henderson both come from Iowa and the visitor ecented a row between the two. Mr. Shaw talked this way for two minutes. It looked as if he and the speaker had parted company

for good. Then the secretary said: "I'll tell you the reason in strict confidence. Speaker Henderson was born in Scotland."

Some 300 ideal berths for ambitious young Americans will be worth studying for and studying for hard, in the event that Senstor Lodge succeeds in reorganizing the consular service and putting it on a permanent life tenure basis, as he is now endeavoring to do. He proposes to divide our various consular offices into ten uniform grades, ranging from consul general of the first-class, with a salary of \$10,000 a year, to consul of the sixth class, receiving rectly affect manufacturing to any great \$1,800 a year. Applicants must be between extent, except in the country adjacent to the ages of 21 and 55 and must pass an exthe mines, and bituminous coal will be amination in French, German or Spanish; available there as elsewhere. A strike of also in various commercial subjects. Life the soft coal miners would be vastly more positions are to be made of the consular serious from an industrial standpoint than berths, great and small, which have been emptied and refilled since the administra-

tion of Washington at the will of changing administrations.

offer its personnel the delights and advantages of foreign travel," says the Brooklyn Eagle. "Anyone ripening in the service will have seen pretty much all of the world. Many congressmen recognize merce and boards of trade are asking for will be passed. What these patrons of the for Uncle Sam's benefit. Today a man in the service loses his job as soon as his ap-

A man named Johnson was a candidate try to fight for the English?" Johnson didn't know, but he did not pro

cose to be left entirely. This is what he "A great many more than ever went

Everybody knows that the late Repre entative Amos Cummings used to be

orinter. When the New York Sun moved into its new building years ago, relates the Washington Post, the compositors were lined up before "time" was called. Each man grabbed his case and filed out in procession from the old to the new office. On the top of each "cap case" was a pair of old shoes, in which the types had shuffled about in working hours through untold The aggregation of mangled footwear made a hit with the people outside and was the talk of New York for a day. The humor of the thing struck Cum mings, and every old printer will appreciate the lines which Cummings dashed off to meet the occasion:

But nothing compared to the love of the The foot-weary printer for a pair of old

The cockroaches haunt them where'er h may plant them. They're half-filled with type, display type and news, He may never wear them, but miles he will d throw up his "sit" ere he'll part from those shoes.

The stock markets are exceptionally

"Such a reorganized establishment will

Detroit Free Press: "Pullem, the dentist, bught to make a good poker player."
"Why?" "He draws and fills so well." Chicago Tribune: "What started the fusa at the milkmen's ball?"
"Some blamed fool asked one of the men if he had brought his pumps along. Philedalphia Press: Miss Romantique— The foreign nobility, having nothing to do, must lead awfully monotonous lives. Miss Peppey—Yes, I notice those that come over here never seem to have any

PERSONAL NOTES.

Thomas A. Morris, the first brigadier gen-

eral appointed from Indians in the civil

war, is still living in Indianapolis at the

The latest quotation for a seat in the

New York Stock exchange is \$75,000, yet

some may purchase at that price who

wouldn't buy a seat in church at a thou-

David McLean Parry of Indianapolis, pres-

ident of the National Association of Manu-

facturers, was born on a farm near Pitts-

burg. He rises at 5:30 a. m. and is at his

The Cook County (III.) Democracy has

invited David B. Hill to attend its annual

picnic on June 7 as the guest of honor.

Mayor Tom Johnson of Cleveland has ac-

It is understood that the president will

designate Adjutant General H. C. Corbin

and General Wood as representatives of

this government to witness the military

A new mechanical genius has appeared in

Chicago, who claims to have evolved a

horseless, dustless street sweeper. The ma-

chine is to be run by a gasoline motor and

he says that a system of fans, which operate

with suction tubes, will take up all the

Don Prospero Colonna, the mayor of

Rome, who will, it is said, soon visit Amer-

ica, is the twelfth prince of Sonnino and

younger brother of Prince Antonio Colonna,

twelfth prince of the name and head of the

famous family. Don Prospero was born in

Kansas City utters a loud protest

against the assertion of a shoe drummer

that more number eight women's shoes are

sold there than in any town in the country.

The rude slander originated in a typo-

graphical blunder. The figure should have

Congressman Mahon of Pennsylvania rose

or two ago and in the course of his re-

marks said that the men who had been

circulating a certain report about him had

hearts "as black as the soot in the inner-

The town of South Elgin, Ill., has a fire

chief only 19 years old-Edward Tracey by

name. Two years ago he saved the lives of

two persons who were caught in a burning

building and Mayor Doxey has just ap-

pointed him chief in recognition of his

About the time Frank R. Stockton's "The

Lady or the Tiger?" was at the height of

its vogue and when the author was being

deluged daily with letters asking for an

answer to the question, he was entertained

at dinner by a literary woman whom he

numbered among his warmest friends. She

had ices molded in two shapes-a lady and

a tiger. "Now, Mr. Stockton," said she,

'which will you have-a lady or a tiger?"

Without a moment's hesitation the author

POINTED REMARKS.

replied: "Both, if you please."

bravery and efficiency at that time.

office deck at 6:45 every morning.

cepted an invitation to be present.

age of 90.

dust.

been eighteen.

most flues of hell."

sandth part of the sum.

Washington Star: "Have you a good ear for music?" asked the inquisitive guest.
"No," answered Mr. Cumrox, "but I am not unpopular in artistic circles. My ear may be deficient, but I have a good pocket-book for music."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Our daughter has at last met her fate, my dear."
"How do you know?"
"She received several letters from her admirers this morning, but his was the admirers this morning, but his was the only one she didn't fumigate and sterilize. Somerville Journal: Banks—I wouldn't marry the best woman in the world.

Binks—You couldn't. She married me thirteen years ago.

Ohio State Journal: "Think of the patience Job had," said the mother to her small son who had a boil on his neck. "Job was covered with boils."
"Gee whiz," exclaimed the offspring, "you oughtn't t' blame him fer havin' lots ov pashence; he needed it."

Chicago Post: "He's an exceedingly gal-lant and sensible young man. I heard him say that a man is as old as he feels and "Oh, that's ancient!"
"Wait till I'm through. And that a woman is half as old as she looks."

Philadelphia Record: "Now, then," said the heavy villain, "having perfected our conspiracy, we must take care that it doesn't leak out."
"Why not let the plot thicken?" sug-gested the low comedian from his place of concealment.

TWENTY YEARS AFTER.

Somerville Journal. This lock of dark hair, curling, soft and brown,
See how it twines around my finger how
Affectionately, with clinging clasp,
A mute reminder of a youthful vow.
Tied with a dainty bow of ribbon blue,
What thronging memories it calls to
mind!

Ah, if the future we could only see— But youth, and youth in love, is always blind. How soft and fine its curling tendrils are: Sweet Kate-no, come to think, her halr

Sweet Kate—no, come to think, her halr was light.
Could it have been her little cousin Nell Who gave it to me that October night?
No. Nell's was auburn, I remember now.
Was this from Fan, or Dot, or Evelyn?
Or was it Grace who clipped it off? By Jove,
I wonder who the deuce it could have been!

SPEAKING AS WE DO.

Day after day, about our clothing, we may have neglected our hats-especially the straw variety-largest, best and most complete shown in Omaha-beautiful braids and shapes.

Genuine Panama Hat - \$5.00 to \$12.00 Porto Rico Panama Hat - \$2.00 to \$4.50 French Palm, Milan, Split. etc., \$1.00,

NO CLOTHING FITS LIKE OURS

\$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00 and up to \$6.00.

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