

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROEWATER, EDITOR.

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| 4. 29,050 | 20. 29,000 |
| 5. 29,450 | 21. 29,540 |
| 6. 29,500 | 22. 29,590 |
| 7. 29,790 | 23. 29,470 |
| 8. 29,850 | 24. 29,890 |
| 9. 29,790 | 25. 29,540 |
| 10. 29,450 | 26. 29,540 |
| 11. 29,450 | 27. 29,430 |
| 12. 29,050 | 28. 29,590 |
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GEO. B. TSCHUCK,
Notary Public.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of May, 1902.
(Seal.) M. B. HUNGATE,
Notary Public.

It is "unconditional surrender," with terms covering at least five typewritten sheets.

Just give the train crews a chance and they will show the office men what fast railway time is.

By grace of a pardon from his excellency the governor of Kansas, Carrie Nation comes out under the amnesty clause.

The political mind readers who always become busy in Nebraska whenever a campaign approaches are again working overtime.

Leaders of the local branch of the American Transvaal league seem to be disappointed that the war has really come to an end.

As usual in all big labor strikes, both the miners and the mine owners are winning out hands down according to the spokesmen of each.

France has not yet asked for bids for the island of Martinique, but no one should be surprised if the far sale should be sprung at any minute.

There are enough automobile enthusiasts in Omaha to form an automobile club. But to discover their identity by inspection of the tax lists would be a hopeless job.

Members of the school board who are beset by friends of aspiring teachers can imagine what it would be if the permanent teachers' list were to be suddenly abolished.

The Chicago riots are to be deplored by every true friend of labor. Labor has nothing to gain and everything to lose by resorting to force in a contest with aggregated capital.

Mr. Harrison's effort to colonize the Pacific coast is commendable, but a hundred thousand colonists could be planted in Nebraska without crowding the other inhabitants uncomfortably.

The most expensive autograph collection known to history has just been gathered by John Bull in the signatures appended to the document containing the peace terms agreed on with the Boers.

Prospective discoverers of belching volcanoes should take the hint contained in recent announcements and plant their samples of nature's smokestacks in out-of-the-way spots that no one can reach short of weeks and months.

Everything indicates that Omaha's population has grown substantially since the census of two years ago, and if the pending school census does not furnish figures to prove it the school census enumerators will be derelict in their duties.

More fire hydrants are needed within the city limits of Omaha, but it takes money to pay for fire hydrants. As all the money in the water fund will be exhausted by the rental of the existing fire hydrants, we must dispense with the luxury for a year or two.

Both republican congressmen from Oregon are elected by increased majorities. This does not look as if there is any serious objection out on the Pacific coast to the policy the president and his administration are pursuing in the Philippines or their conduct of public affairs generally. Neither does it support the claims of the democrats that they may confidently look to controlling the lower house of the next congress.

NOT READY TO DISBAND.

The Lincoln Journal credits Senator Millard with a desire to assume the role of peacemaker between the warring railroad magnates who are said to be striving to get the upper hand over one another in the control of the impending republican state convention and the dictation of the candidates for the state offices. According to the Journal, Senator Millard wants the managers of the Union Pacific, Elkhorn and Burlington roads to harmonize their differences and join forces on a community-of-interest plan in the selection of a non-partisan man friendly to all the corporations for governor.

Whether Senator Millard has been so indiscreet as to propose such a plan of campaign is exceedingly doubtful, but the publicity given to this piece of political gossip is taken up as a text by the local popocratic organ for an arraignment of Nebraska republicans, who are stigmatized as being controlled "body, soul and breeches" by the corporations.

If Senator Millard has been quoted correctly, he has simply expressed an individual desire for corporation harmony that does not reflect the sentiment of the rank and file of Nebraska republicans.

The republicans of Nebraska will not surrender their independence in the selection of candidates to any of the corporations or all of them combined. They have never taken instructions from their representatives at Washington as to candidates or platforms, and, while they may take suggestions, they reserve the right to reject or ratify. They have in the past suffered by corporation interference and are not in a frame of mind to harmonize themselves into inevitable disaster on the recommendation of anyone. The party in Nebraska is not ready to disband to turn the state over to the corporations.

THE REBATE PROPOSITION.

A number of republican senators are reported to be favorable to the proposition to grant a rebate in Cuban products, the amount to be paid into the treasury of the government of Cuba, to be distributed or used as that government may think best. It is said that the Dietrich plan is well thought of, but will probably be modified. President Roosevelt is manifesting a good deal of anxiety to have something done and there appears to be a chance of something being done, although there is no definite assurance of anything.

We noted a day or two ago a statement by Representative McCall of Massachusetts that the proposed tariff concession of 20 per cent would give \$8,000,000 annually. This would be a very handsome sum for the treasury of the new republic and would go far toward solving the problem of providing for the ordinary expenses of the government. It would, if properly used, benefit the whole people, whereas under the bill passed by the house only a small portion of the Cuban people would be benefited. The American Sugar and Tobacco trusts, there is no doubt, would reap most of the benefit. Evidence presented to congress shows beyond question that a large amount of Cuban sugar lands is owned by Americans, presumably connected with the trust, whose president has acknowledged that he has purchased lands there. A corporation has just been organized for the purpose of controlling the tobacco industry of Cuba. These corporations would be the chief beneficiaries under the operation of the house bill. There is no question that the rebate plan would be more advantageous to Cuba than the other, but there may be a constitutional obstacle to its adoption.

TRADE POSSIBILITIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

While some foreign journals express the opinion that the work of reconstruction in South Africa will encounter difficulties and may therefore be slow, the probability is that the British government will push it with all possible energy and that it will be aided in this by liberal investments of British capital. The restoration of peace is welcomed in continental Europe as promising an early revival of commercial relations with Africa, which were impaired or altogether cut off by the war. The Austrian minister of commerce spoke of the satisfaction that would be created by the termination of hostilities because of the benefits to trade and this is the feeling in Germany. It is the belief that under British rule there will be a rapid development of the Transvaal and there is very good reason to think that this will be realized. It is true that British enterprise generally operates slowly and along conservative lines, but in this instance there is an extraordinarily strong incentive to vigorous exertion and it is not to be doubted that this is realized by the British government and people. The mineral wealth of the Transvaal will draw capital and population to the country and improvement in all the facilities of modern activity will be made as rapidly as possible. The British government, we may be sure, will lose no time, when order shall have been fully restored, in showing that its rule means material progress and the steady development of all the resources of its newly acquired territory.

The United States has no little interest in the trade possibilities of South Africa. There should be a market there for our manufactures to a considerable amount, particularly the products of iron and steel. In the consular reports of last February the question of our trade relations with Africa was considered and it was stated that the 150,000,000 people in Africa do not need our bulky grain, nor our cotton, nor our animals, either slaughtered or on the hoof, but they do need our flour, our cornmeal, our cotton goods, our preserved meats, boots and shoes, tools, machinery and locomotives. In his communication Consul Strickland said: "Here are railroads being built and equipped, millions of natives being clothed and otherwise provided with the

appliances of civilization, wharves, bridges and docks being constructed and electric plants and appliances being introduced, while we are taking no part in the furnishing of all these things." He pointed out that what is needed is the means of getting our goods to the African market under American control and said that the welfare of our manufacturers requires that good lines of steamers under the American flag should be established immediately between the United States and Africa.

It may confidently be assumed that American manufacturers will not be blind or indifferent to the opportunity for business which the African market will offer and the time may not be remote when they will have the advantage of American steamship lines to that market, as well as to the Orient and South America.

THE OREGON ELECTION.

The result of the election in Oregon was a republican victory except as to the governorship, which was lost because of a factional fight. The republicans elected all the rest of the state ticket by about the usual majority and the two members of congress by increased majorities. They also elected a majority of the legislature. While, therefore, the result is not wholly satisfactory from a republican point of view, yet Oregon has declared in favor of republican politics and principles. The loss of the governorship is, of course, to be regretted, but with the circumstances understood this fact will have no influence in behalf of the policies and principles represented by the successful candidate for governor. On the contrary the verdict is distinctly and unequivocally an endorsement of republican national policy in all respects.

There is no good reason, therefore, why the result in Oregon should not have as great an influence in the country at large as if the entire republican ticket had been elected and it is not to be doubted that it will have. It reflects the attitude of a majority of the people of the Pacific coast, particularly in regard to the Philippine policy. They believe it to be the duty of the United States to retain possession of the archipelago and to give the Philippines peace, good government and the benefits of American instruction and protection. The voice of the republicans of Oregon calls to the party generally to stand by its principles and policies and the call will not be in vain.

IN A NUTSHELL.

How many times has Mercer been in Omaha during the past four years? Where did he spend his vacations and at whose expense did he travel? Would Mercer return to Omaha if he should not be re-elected? Would he not establish his home in Washington and resume the old business of corporation lobbyist, for which he received an early training in Nebraska? How much money has Mercer contributed to the republican campaign funds in this county and district and how much time has he contributed to promote the election of republican candidates? Where has Mercer ever been known to make a speech in favor of anybody excepting Mercer since he has been in congress, and why has he always found some excuse for skulking when the battle was raging most fiercely? Mercer's friends generally insist that Mercer has become indispensable. Two years ago Mercer asked for the suffrages of the people on the ground that his long service and special acquaintance made him not only invaluable, but indispensable. His friends laid great stress upon the fact that no other man in the district could replace him. The people took Mercer at his word and extended his contract for two years longer. On those conditions Mercer was elected. He was in honor bound to serve his time out, but he started to break faith with his constituents almost immediately after election, and three months before his present term commenced he was scheming to vacate his seat in congress, if he could be elected senator. How would this district have fared if Mercer had succeeded and left us without a man in the house who had become indispensable? What would have become of us all if Mercer had succeeded in throwing up his job two years ago, and will he tell us whether Mercer will be any more indispensable for the next two years than he would have been for the last two years?

If Mercer gets a sixth term will that satisfy him? Will it be the last term or will he insist on a seventh term, on an eighth term and on an indefinite number of terms to follow, until he becomes like the old man of the sea astride the neck of Sinbad the sailor?

The railroad attorneys have been granted leave to be heard in the railroad tax case, but profess to be undecided whether to appear as representing the railroads or as friends of the court. It will make no difference under what name they may present themselves—every one knows that they will talk for the railroads who hire them. If they came in their individual capacities as citizens they would be on the other side, pleading for more just assessment of railroad property in Nebraska that would lighten the tax burden they themselves are compelled to bear and which ought to rest on the corporations, with whom they have no common interest in this matter except as they depend on them for their salaries.

Governor Cummins of Iowa reiterates his position that the great combinations of capital must be restrained and regulated by the government in such a way as to protect the public and patrons without throwing away the economic advantages accruing from organized production. Governor Cummins is therefore widely at variance with merger champions like Mr. Harriman, who insists that no legislation should be attempted until requested by those inter-

ested in a proprietary way. If the railway magnates and trust promoters had first to give the word, no measure limiting their arbitrary action would ever find its way on the statute books.

Of all the hot air schemes that have ever been projected, the proposed airline from Omaha to the Gulf for the purpose of capturing the trade of Cuba and the invasion of Central America by Omaha jobbers is the most visionary and wild-eyed. With Kansas City, St. Louis, New Orleans and Galveston so much nearer and with superior facilities for intercepting and building up traffic in the tropics, the Omaha airline would prove a bubble. Why should Omaha waste energy on trade extension to the Caribbean sea so long as it has not fully covered its natural territory in Nebraska, Iowa and South Dakota?

Major Moore's firm stand against overdrafts on the water fund will be endorsed by all our taxpaying citizens. What he says against overdrafting that fund applies equally to overdrafts on other funds. All these funds have been limited by charter provision and, however great the pressure may be, the mayor and council are expected to hold expenditures within appropriations. The quickest way to send the tax rate up next year would be to accumulate a lot of overdrafts.

Consider the Wait.

Detroit Free Press.

President Palma's salary is to be \$25,000 a year and it's none too much for a man that had to wait twenty-five years for his job.

Spiking Democratic Guns.

Indianapolis Journal.

The reduction of the army 10,000 men will interfere with making war who may seek to frighten people with the menace of an increasing standing army.

Good Motte to Tie To.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Senator Hays' advice to the Ohio convention was: "Keep on letting well enough alone."

A proverb to this effect has done good service throughout all history, and doubtless before.

Knew When to Quit.

Philadelphia Record.

The wise ex-president of Haiti, Simon Sam, has brought his sheep to shelter to the figure of \$1,600,000. There are few politicians of Simon Sam's class who know just when to quit.

And the Horse is Still There.

Kansas City Journal.

Edison says he has invented a storage battery that will throw the horse out of business. The bicycle was to throw the horse out of business, and so was the automobile, but horses are still earning their feed as usual. Like the flag, the horse seems to "stay put."

Reconciled to the Inevitable.

Philadelphia Ledger.

Conservative England has had its shock over the proposition to illuminate St. Paul's cathedral with electric lights, and by an American at that, has calmed down again, and now accepts the innovation with undiluted satisfaction. It is easy to predict that Mr. Morgan's gift will do much to reconcile England to what it calls "the American invasion."

Less Majestic.

Chicago Chronicle.

That entertaining collection known as the United States senate is "talking" of passing the house bill forbidding the sale of liquor in the capital so as to punish the members of the lower house who catered to the prohibitionists by passing the bill. We can fancy the dignified old demagogues doing anything of the sort. Never a particularly interesting body, the senate without whiskey would be a mere intellectual Sahara.

IN THE RANGES OF THE DEEP.

Reminders of How Little We Know About the Earth.

New York Mail and Express.

Convolutions within that ridge of the earth that rises from the depths of the ocean and presents to the forces of the air and sun these jagged points of the exposed surface, and two-thirds of the area is swathed in the restless waters of "old ocean's gray and melancholy waste."

Exploration of those depths is slow and difficult and all our gropings have revealed but little of their secrets. Leaving the imagination free to roam over its mountains and plains, to penetrate its valleys and gorges and range through its mysterious caverns, for we know that it has below the waves all the features that characterize the earth's corrugated crust as it appears above them, varied with growths nourished by the elements of water, as these are varied with the life begotten by light and air.

But what impresses us most when the volcano breaks forth or the earthquake rumbles beneath the islands and coasts is the fact that this vast enigmatical surface comes nearer to the elemental forces by which the solid earth was shaped and which seem not yet to have finished their work. In the interior of continents the mountains are solid, or those that were volcanic long ago have passed beyond resurrection. What changes still go on in the ranges of the deep we cannot tell, but where they project above the surface, especially in the "broad belt of the world," where the cooling of the crust has been slowest, we are liable to have startling exhibitions of the unfinished process of creation.

The intervals of quiescence, that seem to us so long that we fancy the work may be done, are but moments of time in the geologic ages. That most Pelos slumbered for fifty years, that ninety years passed in comparative quiet after the eruption of St. Vincent's Soufriere and the Caracas earthquake, even that centuries go by while some old volcano reposes in peace, is no assurance that the day of convulsions for the earth is over. From within a thin crust the primal heat still slowly radiates and unrelenting pressure. Still there may be sinking and uplifting, the breaking and sliding of great masses, the bursting forth of fire and the shaking of regions far apart, for distance counts for little more than time, and rifts and faults may be for thousands of miles in the profound depths, to connect the foundations of the Caribbean with those of the Alaska islands.

Geological science and land and sea exploration have received a new impulse in the West Indies and may find many a clue to the history of the interior of the earth. They never before had such equipment for studying the symptoms of deep-seated disturbances and tracing them to their causes.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Hipples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

A green goods man named Montgomery, who is booked for a long rest from the cares of business, is convinced that the twentieth century woman is sharper than a row of upturned tacks on a bedroom floor. He is so convinced that he is tempted to the "come-on" variety—a "come-on" being a person with a bundle of money anxious to exchange it for twice the quantity of counterfeit bills. To test his theory he selected a milliner in a Pennsylvania town, sent her a charming letter inviting her to invest and promising profits that would make stock of Eastern bonnets look like remnants at a bargain sale. But the milliner did not embrace the opportunity. She sent the invitation to the postoffice authorities at Washington, where such documents are gleefully accepted.

Presently a letter came from the milliner, was received by Montgomery, saying when she should go to New York, where she should stop, and what she should do. The information was sent immediately and when Montgomery reached the hotel designated he met a demure little woman in country garb, who told him she was ready to do business.

"Did you keep it to yourself?" "Of course I did. Good gracious! How could I pass any of your money on my customers if they knew I was down here buying counterfeit bills of you? Do you think I'll be arrested for passing them?"

"No," said the sleek New Yorker, "I don't think you will ever be arrested for passing of it on any one." Then he said to himself: "Oh, these women are so easy; why did I never try them before?" And he had to work hard to conceal his inward mirth.

"Have you the money?" he asked. "Right in this satchel. All bills. Where are the goods?"

"Over in Brooklyn. We will have to go over there to get them."

"I hate to go to Brooklyn. I don't know that town. But I suppose I will have to. I'm ready."

So was Montgomery. So were two detectives listening in another room. The green goods man had not got to the door when he was placed under arrest.

"Miss Saunders" was Miss Mamie Clancy, one of the best detectives employed in a large New York department store.

Douglas Robinson recently purchased a number of houses on the blocks bounded by Thirty-first and Thirty-third streets and Seventh and Ninth avenues, New York. The land is to be used by the Pennsylvania railroad as a station, but not right away. To prevent the vacant houses from being plundered by thieves Mr. Robinson has offered them to policemen rent free and already a number of families have moved. Some of the residences are very fine and there is some prospect that the officers and their families may have the use of them for a year or more.

There are taller buildings in New York and in other cities, for that matter, than the so-called "Flatiron," which is soaring aloft at the junction of Broadway, Fifth avenue and Twenty-third street, but this structure, which is to be but twenty stories in height, is often termed the most remarkable skyscraper in the world.

To begin with, the lot area upon which the "Flatiron" stands is of only 8,770 square feet, yet its cost to its present owners was, in round figures, \$2,250,000 or about \$250 a square foot. The building, which is approaching completion, will cost about \$2,250,000. The building is twenty stories above the sidewalk and there are two stories below it. The height above the walk is 300 feet, below it thirty-one feet. The total floor area is 204,000 square feet. The area of wall on street front is 152,000 square feet. There will be 40,000 square feet of glass surface. It will have 1,200 windows, 5,000 electric lights, 3,000,000 brick will be used; seven stories are of terra cotta and pressed brick and 4,000 tons of steel is used in construction. The structure will have 400 offices and six high speed elevators.

To the casual observer the twentieth story of this splendid-shanked building would not seem to be a desirable shelter at the time of a heavy wind storm, but there are many applicants for offices in the top story.

A retired police sergeant who died in this city a year ago, says the New York Sun, believed in the latter years of his life that he was the only man then living who had known Aaron Burr, but there is still living in Brooklyn a man who was a boy known and served Burr. He is Gabriel Harrison, an actor and a teacher of dance and fencing in the city of New York. In 1830 to 1832 at 33 Beane street, and on this same street lived Aaron Burr, then an old man, Burr occupied the front and back parlors of Mr. Proudhomme's two-story and dormer brick house. Mr. Harrison used to carry proofs as a boy for his father, who was a copper plate printer, to Mr. Proudhomme, who was line copper engraver, and in this way he met Burr. He ran many an errand for the old lawyer. In return Burr gave him a few lessons in elocution and so won the boy's gratitude. Mr. Harrison says that even then Burr's voice was as low as the whisper of a wind.

During the cholera scare of 1832 he missed Burr. In 1834 or 1835, he says, he went with a companion, George Canler, who afterward became mayor of Chicago, to take delicacies to an old man in the Tontine building. To his surprise the invalid proved to be Aaron Burr. This was the last time Mr. Harrison saw him.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has received as gifts three groups of statues, the cost of which amounts to about \$36,000. The statues will adorn the front of the new home of the chamber in Liberty street. The statues are in memory of distinguished New Yorkers who were identified with the earlier history of the chamber, and they have been given to the association appropriately by members who are in the public eye at the present time. The men in whose memory the three statues will be erected are De Witt Clinton, Alexander Hamilton and John Jay. The first is the gift of Morris K. Jesup, president of the chamber; the second is given by John S. Kennedy and the third by William E. Dodge. The cost of each is estimated at about \$12,000. The sculptors who are doing the work are Daniel French and Philip Martin. Work has been begun on the groups, but has not advanced beyond the first stage. Because of the great amount of labor involved in the chiseling of the marble it is not expected that the statues will be completed in time for the dedication of the building, which has been planned for November 11 of this year. Inasmuch as the statues will play a vital part in the program of this occasion, plaster casts will be erected in their places, which will be identical in size and figure to their marble prototypes.

As it is now planned the figure of De Witt Clinton will stand in the center over the office door of the building, the statue of Alexander Hamilton being at the right hand of the central figure and that of John Jay on the left. The statues will be of heroic size, of a height of about eight feet, and each will be flanked on either side with crouching allegorical figures. Mr. French is making the statue of Clinton and Mr. Martin those of Hamilton and Jay.

A GREAT SPEECH.

Tribute to the President's Decoration Day Address.

Brooklyn Eagle (ind. dem.)

The splendor of the address in the splendor of illuminated manhood. The strength of it is the strength of manifest right. Not, we think, since Lincoln's words at Gettysburg has the constitutional commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States said that which will be longer remembered or which more deserves always to be in mind. Truly, the baptism of duty and the touch of destiny have made—or revealed—this president to be a thinker and a leader, who can carry his countrymen with him, forgetful of party, compact of patriotism, resolute for the right and as scornful of political cunning as of personal consequences.

The address is in all parts patriotic and eloquent, but in none merely rhetorical. It sums the past, portrays the present and faces the future. Its summary of the past is accurate to nicety and discriminating to the very shade of justice. Its portrayal of the present not only glorifies the army and the navy as a whole, but scarifies those of their number who have yielded to the temptation to retaliate on the savages the outrages of the savages on our men. It also classifies and characterizes the whole of the army in words that will neither down nor die. The president likewise meets the propositions not merely of the hour, but of the far future with regard to the Philippines in a way to show that ordered liberty, gradual government, regulated right, taught truth and trained purpose of fitness for freedom enter into the veritable missionary movement of our army in the archipelago.

The program is and looms so large as to appeal some. The details are so many as to satisfy others. Both the magnitude of the project and the multitude of the particulars invite pessimism, stimulate apprehension and lately did give apparent immunity to partisan deflection. But the work of contemporary copperheadism has been overdone. Those who resorted to it are running away from it and denying their responsibility for it. This nation never did desert, decay, defame or fail to honor its army or its navy. This nation never will. It has set them to no tasks of which it is ashamed, to none by which the world has not been made better, to none which has not made the bounds of ordered freedom wider yet. The liberated thought, the stored statesmanship and the luminous and pulsing power of the president's words today lift the occasion of the address to a high importance and make and mark an event of long and shaping significance in our history.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Charles E. Williams, though minus limbs, is one of the successful young lawyers of Palmyra, Wis.

Even volcanic ashes cannot escape the dollar in this commercial age. Bottles of them are now for sale in New York.

Evans Bady, last in the line of direct descent from the king of the Seneca Indians, Powhattan, was buried on Friday in New York.

Colonel D. B. Dyer of Augusta, Ga., has the distinction of being the only republican who has ever been on the staff of a democratic governor in Georgia.

Henry S. Biebin, the painter of cows, is the latest edition to the long list of American names on the roll of the Legion of Honor of the French government.

President Diaz of Mexico begins his working hours at 8:30 every morning, stops at 1:30 p. m., returns to his desk at 4:30 and scarcely ever leaves before 11, and often not until midnight.

Two large laurel wreaths placed on the grave of the late Bret Harte at Primley bear the inscription: "In Loving Remembrance. From the Bohemian Club, San Francisco," and "In Remembrance. From Sir Henry Irving."

Senator Lodge is to deliver an address on "Oliver Ellsworth" at the commencement exercises of the Yale law school on June 23. On the following day Dr. Roswell Park will address the graduating class of the medical school.

King Edward has almost realized the dream of the small boy who wished that Christmas would come twice a year. The king now has two birthdays, one on May 20th, for use in England, and the other on November 9, for use in the colonies.

When it comes to originality in shirt designs and colors Senator Lodge of Massachusetts always takes a long lead over his colleagues, but in his latest effort he has outdone even himself. He appeared in a waistcoat of blue and white stripes, a delicate purple, which is said to have been especially woven for him. Nothing approaching it has been seen at the capitol before.

MERCER AND THE OLD SOLDIERS

SPRINGFIELD, Neb., June 1.—To the Editor of The Bee: I notice that you charged in your recent debate that Congressman Mercer has displaced two union veterans from employment in the capitol, but you do not give the names. This is a serious charge. Mercer is the son of a veteran, and old soldiers are generally friendly to him, but if this story is true we do not propose to support him for another term. It is not true, then you ought to retract. Unless you publish the names and give us a chance to investigate we will not credit the story.

G. A. R. Note by the Editor.—The charge that Mercer has caused two Nebraska veterans to be dropped from employment in the national capitol to make places for men from Minnesota was publicly made and cannot be refuted. The names of the veterans are Martin Ennis of Doniphan