

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year, \$4.00...

DELIVERED BY CARRIER: Daily Bee (without Sunday), per copy, 3c...

OFFICES: Omaha—The Bee Building, South Omaha—City Hall Building...

CORRESPONDENCE: Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to Omaha Bee, Editorial Department...

BUSINESS LETTERS: Business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company...

REMITTANCES: Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company...

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss. George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company...

Table with 2 columns: Circulation figures for various months and years, including 1902 and 1903.

Net total sales, 906,824. Net daily average, 24,824.

Subscribed to my presence and sworn to before me this 13th day of July, A. D. 1903. M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

It looks as if the Nebraska National Guard had troubles enough to keep a good-sized army busy.

John N. Baldwin is becoming such a great man that the only wonder is so small a town as Council Bluffs can hold him.

Frost in the first half of August is a little out of the ordinary for this section, but the whole summer season of 1902 has been out of the ordinary.

When the popocratic World-Herald undertakes to pick a candidate for republicans, it's the wise course for republicans to steer clear of the popocratic choice.

We never dreamed that the bankers of Nebraska were such awful tax shirkers until the railroad tax bureau commenced to issue bulletins to prove that there are others.

Governor Savage says he used to perform more labor for 50 cents a day than labor today renders its employers for \$4. That was before he was struck by political lightning.

Senator Quay is trying to go Mark Hanna one better as a strike mediator for the anthracite coal miners. If Quay will take care of Pennsylvania Hanna may be looked to watch over Ohio.

Now Alaska has set up an earthquake industry of its own. The stories of the damage wrought indicate that the newspaper correspondents there think they are far enough removed to give an extra job to their imaginations.

Judge Gordon now wants interest amounting to over \$1,000 on his salary as police judge for the time it was hung up in the courts. Judge Gordon's perpetual salary should be transformed into a pension or an annuity.

Nebraska leads the whole procession of states in the improvement in its corn crop for the month of July, as reflected by the returns to the statistician of the Department of Agriculture. Nebraska furnished the throne room for King Corn's coronation.

No Mr. Mercer wants to arbitrate the Union Pacific strike, does he? As if Mr. Burt could not arbitrate it himself if he wanted to. How in Mercer to connect with headquarters? Will he take John N. Baldwin as a motor?

The Danish parliamentary elections have resulted in a sweeping victory for the ministerial party, which is the party favoring the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States. The only interpretation of the popular verdict is that the people of Denmark prefer to leave their islands on the bargain counter for a little while longer at least.

The midwest populists are to have a meeting at Springfield, Ill., the end of this month to consider the question of independent organization in Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma. This should furnish occasion for another festive eruption from all the fusion organs in this state who keep their choicest ammunition in reserve for use on the mid-road contingent.

Mr. Mercer's man Blackburn declares that he will see to it that The Bee is scooped on the news that the republican congressional committee has been called, whenever that may be, according to the pleasure of his master. We have no doubt he can withhold this information from The Bee long enough to have it appear first in the popocratic papers, but even at that the great majority of the republicans of this district will continue to look to The Bee for information on the political situation.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

By far the most serious question awaiting negotiations for final settlement between the governments of the United States and Great Britain is the Alaskan boundary question. There is no intimation as to what the purpose of our government is in regard to negotiations, but it would seem that a settlement of the matter cannot be very much longer deferred. It is possible that because of the serious nature of the question, the danger of grave trouble involved in it, that there is hesitancy both at Washington and at London about taking it up, but it has sooner or later got to be met and disposed of and nothing is to be gained by needlessly postponing negotiations.

It is well understood that the existing situation is unsatisfactory. It is a compromise which neither party regards with favor. Under the agreement entered into by the governments of the United States and Great Britain in 1890, the boundary line between Canada and the territory of Alaska, in the region about the head of Lynn canal, was provisionally fixed without prejudice to the claims of either party in the permanent adjustment of the international boundary. It has been asserted that in making this agreement there was a surrender on the part of the United States, but there was nothing of the sort. The fact is that thus far neither British Columbia, Canada nor Great Britain has gained anything by their contentions respecting the eastern boundary of the Alaskan strip and it is not at all probable that they ever will gain anything. The Canadian claims have been conclusively shown to have no substantial foundation and there is every reason to believe that they could not be successfully maintained before any fair and impartial tribunal. The British members of the High Joint commission appeared to realize this when they rejected the arbitration proposition of the American commissioners.

The United States holds possession of and exercises sovereignty over all the territory that Great Britain and Canada are trying to gain as well as that which even they concede belongs to it. In the territory that Canada covets there is an American military force and there are other forces in various parts of Alaska. There has been no surrender of territory by this government and it is a perfectly safe prediction that there will not be. Canada will have to finally abandon her baseless claims, for it is not at all probable that they will be supported by the British government to the point of provoking war, and it is needless to say that the American people will fight to retain possession of territory which they regard as indisputably their own. The matter is of such serious character and of great importance that it should not be allowed to drag along indefinitely. On every account a permanent adjustment at the earliest time it can be effected is to be desired and there appears to be nothing in the way of opening negotiations to this end.

JAPANESE ENROACHMENT.

Japanese enterprise in the direction of territorial aggrandisement threatens to get that country into trouble with the United States. It is stated that this government has determined to take action to prevent encroachment by Japan upon islands of the Pacific belonging to the United States. Not content with claiming Marcus Island which was discovered by an American, it appears from a report to the War department that the Japanese have taken possession of Wake Island, midway between Hawaii and Guam, which is a possession of this country, having been so declared in 1890, when Commander Tausalg of the navy raised the American flag over the island. Another encroachment of the Japanese is in the Midway islands, also discovered by an American naval officer in 1890 and which are to be the site for a station of the projected Pacific cable. It does not appear that the government of Japan is directly responsible for these incursions by Japanese of American possessions, but it is nevertheless proposed to ask that government for an explanation and probably to demand that it shall require its people to leave those islands which are unquestionably the property of the United States. It is perhaps safe to assume that Japan would not hesitate to comply with such a demand, but should it be otherwise our government would of course remove the Japanese and return them to their own country. There is a great deal of commendable enterprise in the people of Japan and it is not at all surprising that they should have developed a desire for territory, but they must look for this elsewhere than to the possessions of Uncle Sam.

ARMY AND NAVY MANEUVERS.

The joint maneuvers of the army and navy which are to begin August 20 and terminate September 8 will undoubtedly be very interesting. A condition approximating actual war will exist in the sphere of operations, which embraces all the coast from New York up to Cape Cod and there is great activity at all the forts in that region, which are manned by trained artificers. Before August 20 the entire fleet, consisting of twenty-two vessels, that will be under the command of Rear Admiral Higginson, will have assembled off the New England coast, a portion of it to be employed for defense and part to represent the advance guard of an enemy's fleet. The chief purpose in view is to test the possibility of a foreign fleet establishing a base on the shores of the United States while both the land and naval forces are trying to prevent it. This maneuvering of the fleets will continue five days and will be followed by a concentrated naval attack on forts, with New York harbor as the objective point. The intention is to demonstrate the safety of New York from an attack by any foreign fleet that could appear

enough ships for the purpose, though it may be doubted whether a conclusive demonstration can be made in this way. At all events the maneuvers will be the greatest thing of the kind that this country has ever seen. Never before has there been anything approaching it on this side of the Atlantic. Some years ago there was a series of evolutions off Newport, but in comparison with the coming maneuvers the former will rank as a child's play. There is a good deal of interest abroad in this object lesson as to the defensive power of the United States and undoubtedly it will be carefully studied in foreign naval circles.

WHOS WHO?

Under the charter for metropolitan cities the mayor is "the chief executive officer and conservator of the peace throughout the city." Under the charter it is the mayor's duty to enforce all laws and ordinances, and in the faithful discharge of his duties he is responsible to the council only. Under the charter all powers and duties incident to the appointment, removal, government and discipline of the officers and members of the fire and police departments are conferred upon and exercised by the police and fire commission, but nowhere in the charter can any authority be found by which the police commission is empowered to exercise executive functions specifically conferred upon the mayor and council or upon the mayor separately.

The attempt of the police board to dip into market house regulation is a usurpation of power entirely unwarranted and its orders to the police to compel all hucksters to vacate streets heretofore occupied as a market place and force them to locate upon the newly established market grounds on Capitol avenue are entirely outside of its jurisdiction. While it is true that the market square has been changed by ordinance, the enforcement of the ordinance constitutes no part of the police board's functions. If the mayor refuses to enforce the ordinance, the remedy is with the council or with any interested citizen, who may enter complaint in the police court against parties violating the ordinance. This naturally brings up the question as to the line of demarcation between the powers of the mayor and the police commission in the general enforcement of ordinances and law. Is the commission superior to the mayor or is the mayor the sole officer responsible for the enforcement of law and order? The commission has undoubtedly the power to appoint, discipline and remove policemen under certain restrictions, it has also the right to define the duties of policemen, fix their hours of service and give general direction as regards individual conduct on or off duty. But as chief executive and responsible head of the municipal government, the mayor must be clothed with sufficient power to enforce his orders through the police without asking the consent of the police commission, except insofar as the charter expressly requires its concurrence. The chief of police is made by the charter the commander of the police force, to whom his subordinates must look for orders and whose orders they are expected to obey. But the chief is subject to the mayor alone in the suppression of riots, tumultuous disturbances and breaches of the peace.

With a police commission hostile to the mayor and determined to antagonize him, there is bound to be constant clashing of authority. Such conflicts are sure to be damaging to the public interest and the remedy may be sought at the earliest opportunity through legislation that will give Omaha home rule and fix executive responsibility, so that all branches of the municipal government will move in harmony instead of at cross-purposes.

LABOR AND THE COURTS.

It is, it seems to us, of the utmost importance that the courts should hold an absolutely even balance between capital and labor. And while the judges should not play the demagogue—for a demagogical judge is a contemptible figure—neither should they play the oppressor. Strikers are not criminals simply because they strike. One effect of the recent injunctions will be to strengthen the hands of those who favor the pending bill limiting the power of courts to grant injunctions. That may turn out to be most unfortunate. For the power to grant injunctions is one of very great importance, and it ought not to be limited save for the gravest reasons. In the last two months at least nearly all the strikes have been limited to prevent its being abused, it will surely be limited. We should prefer to believe that our courts can be trusted to use the power wisely and conservatively.

WESTERN WATER SYSTEMS.

Progressive Improvements in Various Communities. Minneapolis Times. A recent summary in the Municipal Journal and Engineer on the question of contemplated improvements in the various states shows that the water supply question is about the most important and the one which has been reported. This probably does not include all municipalities that are taking steps in the right direction all over the country, but it is a large percentage of them. The introduction of new plants, the enlargement of old ones and the construction of new ones are all the signs of progress in every locality. Fifty-four of the places which reported were in the Atlantic states, about the same number in the west and middle west and about twenty in the southern and gulf states. Nearly all the latter show a great deal of industrial activity in this matter, especially Mississippi. The west is bestirring itself in a more widespread fashion than any other section. The enterprises in the way of city water improvements or systems are pretty well scattered over the western states. Montana, South Dakota, Utah, Idaho, Nebraska, Colorado, Washington, Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota all have a showing in the list. In almost all these states the improvements are contemplated in the smaller towns. These facts are significant because they show that the west is waking up to the fact that population is shifting to the western states so rapidly that even the smaller municipalities are going to be faced with the cost of some plumbing and discomfort now, are the ones that are ready for good fortune in the way of increased population by and by. Those that persist in unhealthy, unsanitary and piggish policies as to public improvements will inevitably fall behind.

others, but there is no telling how long any ship can hold first place. If the Germans are ambitious to hold the record for the fastest steamship they will have to keep a close watch on the Yankee shipbuilders. The statement comes from New York that importers of lemons prefer to leave their consignments at the custom house rather than pay the duty because of the slow demand by which lemons have become a drug on the market. If this is so makers of citrus lemonade should be able to give us a whole lemon to the bucket instead of only half a lemon, as is customary.

ANOTHER AMERICAN INVASION.

The Philadelphia North American says that the attempt to make politics out of the beet has proved a disastrous failure. The attempt to make sugar out of the beet, however, has proved a signal success, as witness the beet sugar factories scattered all over the west. The wreck on the Pennsylvania railroad in Indiana, which piled up in a heap twenty cars loaded chiefly with farm machinery, is significant. The railroads were not hauling trailloads of farm machinery previous to the present era of republican prosperity.

CHICAGO POST.

During the last five years \$6,000,000 Americans have moved permanently into Canada. This is the most practical way in which to work up an annexation sentiment across the border.

COLD COMFORT FOR ROYALTY.

A Baltimore American. Assassination life insurance is the latest device to cheer up the kings and princes of Europe. Prince Henry of Prussia is the pioneer in the matter of a life so insured, but it is something of a relief to our hospitable feelings to know that the policy was taken out after his return from the United States.

LONG LIVE THE KING.

New York Sun. The coronation of Edward had a broader significance than the crowning of a mere titular monarch. It is the crowning of modern antiseptic surgery. The Englishman on whose head the crown was placed in Westminster abbey was really Joseph Lister—the head from which came the discoveries in the application of the antiseptic treatment by which the life of Edward and the lives of many thousands of other sufferers apparently doomed to death have been saved. Long live the king!

A WARNING TO KNOCKERS.

Chicago Chronicle. Gentlemen who are in the legal proceedings against combinations of vested interests will make a note of the fact that Peter Power, who sought to interfere with the philanthropic operations of James J. Hill's Northern Securities company, has himself been sentenced to jail for thirty days for the same offense. This is especially true in the case of the new advertising disturbers of values not to meddle with the doings of those whom the Lord has set to rule over them.

PROFITABLE ADVERTISING.

Louisville Courier-Journal. The manager of a Detroit food company is so successful in advertising that he is quickly for his goods, he decided to advertise only in the city dailies. "Sampling had been overdone; demonstration served only to feed people who visit a store; billboards were worthless, for the people we wished to reach were newspaper readers." The results of his new advertising were even better than he had anticipated. "The daily newspaper," he says, "is an ever growing force, and has practically killed all other means of advertising. Even for reaching the farmers it is better than any other agency. This is especially true in the case of rural free delivery has so greatly extended the circulation of the city daily among the farmers."

LABOR AND THE COURTS.

Indianapolis News. It is, it seems to us, of the utmost importance that the courts should hold an absolutely even balance between capital and labor. And while the judges should not play the demagogue—for a demagogical judge is a contemptible figure—neither should they play the oppressor. Strikers are not criminals simply because they strike. One effect of the recent injunctions will be to strengthen the hands of those who favor the pending bill limiting the power of courts to grant injunctions. That may turn out to be most unfortunate. For the power to grant injunctions is one of very great importance, and it ought not to be limited save for the gravest reasons. In the last two months at least nearly all the strikes have been limited to prevent its being abused, it will surely be limited. We should prefer to believe that our courts can be trusted to use the power wisely and conservatively.

WESTERN WATER SYSTEMS.

Progressive Improvements in Various Communities. Minneapolis Times. A recent summary in the Municipal Journal and Engineer on the question of contemplated improvements in the various states shows that the water supply question is about the most important and the one which has been reported. This probably does not include all municipalities that are taking steps in the right direction all over the country, but it is a large percentage of them. The introduction of new plants, the enlargement of old ones and the construction of new ones are all the signs of progress in every locality. Fifty-four of the places which reported were in the Atlantic states, about the same number in the west and middle west and about twenty in the southern and gulf states. Nearly all the latter show a great deal of industrial activity in this matter, especially Mississippi. The west is bestirring itself in a more widespread fashion than any other section. The enterprises in the way of city water improvements or systems are pretty well scattered over the western states. Montana, South Dakota, Utah, Idaho, Nebraska, Colorado, Washington, Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota all have a showing in the list. In almost all these states the improvements are contemplated in the smaller towns. These facts are significant because they show that the west is waking up to the fact that population is shifting to the western states so rapidly that even the smaller municipalities are going to be faced with the cost of some plumbing and discomfort now, are the ones that are ready for good fortune in the way of increased population by and by. Those that persist in unhealthy, unsanitary and piggish policies as to public improvements will inevitably fall behind.

A Disciple of Peace

Detroit Free Press (Int. edn.).

Mr. Bryan, who delights "to bait his homilies with a fellow worm," has pronounced upon Mr. Roosevelt, and is stringing the hook of his displeasure through the quivering form of the president. Mr. Roosevelt's immediate offense was the West Point speech in which he told the cadets that "a good soldier must not only be willing to fight; he must be anxious to fight." This, in the opinion of Mr. Bryan, reveals "a moral deformity" that must shock some of the president's friends.

It is true, as Mr. Bryan says, that many of the greatest soldiers of civilization have been pacifists. But it is not the pacifism of the latter's meaning. Had Mr. Roosevelt said that it was the duty of a people not only to be willing to fight, but anxious to fight, he would have deserved Mr. Bryan's lash; but assuming that the good soldier must not only be willing to fight; he must be anxious to fight." This, in the opinion of Mr. Bryan, reveals "a moral deformity" that must shock some of the president's friends.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis. Among the many splendid charities of the big city, free medical attendance for babies on the recreation pier appeals most directly to the hearts of the community. The piers themselves are a great thing to begin with. Every day one may see thousands of mothers, with their little ones in the piers that are dotted up and down the water front of the East and North rivers. The sea breezes sweep up and down and there is a great deal of space in which the children can play, while for the mothers there is a rest and a change of air. Besides all this there are the doctors. On each of the piers a physician walks up and down every day, making three round trips as a rule. He knows many of the mothers by name, and all of them by sight, together with their babies. He picks out, with the quickness of a medical man, the baby that needs something more than the fresh air of the pier, and, as he questions the mother in a kindly tone, he passes his hand over the tiny face and notes the temperature, breathing and pulse. Then he writes a prescription and hands it to the parent. She knows that, written on a board of health blank, the prescription will be filled at cost price by any pharmacist in the city. There would be trouble for a druggist who furnished anything else on a Board of Health prescription. In some cases the doctor gives a ticket for a baby's outing for a baby on board the "Floating Hospital," or hands a ticket for free milk to the mother. Tenement children in New York have a hard time of it in spite of everything, but it is not because everything possible is not done for them by a paternal municipal government.

The largest plan for the betterment of New York which has yet been broached by the Municipal Art society of that city contemplates the extensive remodeling of City Hall park and the grouping there of the finest buildings which at present are scattered about in various rented buildings, covering the city \$250,000 a year. It is thought that for the principal represented by this annual outlay, or something like \$3,500,000, the city can build offices which will be more convenient and serviceable, and will add to the dignity of the City Hall park. According to the plan now under consideration the park would be cleared of all buildings except the city hall, among the structures sacrificed being the old city firehouse, the city court, the old hall of records and the large "Tweed" court-house, which cost over \$15,000,000, but has been an alphan. With these cleared away the fine old city hall would have a proper setting; it is architecturally one of the best buildings in the city.

The young man walked by the hansom drawn up in front of an uptown hotel, took a quick look at the interior of the vehicle, hesitated for a moment, and walked on a few paces, relates the Mail and Express. He halted on the edge of the curb and seemed to be considering some deep problem. The driver perched on the back of the modern chariot was scanning the horizon in search of a prospective fare.

The young man gulped down a swelling in his throat and approached the hansom from the rear. He took another glance at the interior of the vehicle and asked nervously: "How much to the Grand Central depot?"

"Dollar in a half," said cabbie, with due disregard to legal rates.

"All right. Go ahead, quick," said the young man, clambering into the hansom.

Arriving at the depot the young man nervously thrust the fare into cabbie's hand and disappeared in the waiting room.

And cabbie surveyed the interior of the hansom and smiled. From one of the capacious pockets of his coat he produced a cheap wallet stuffed with paper and bound by a stout elastic. This he deposited carefully upon the seat in plain view of passengers.

"That's the fourth sucker today," he soliloquized, as he clambered to his perch. "Them pocketbooks cost me a nickel apiece. 'Em considerable trouble to stuff 'em and make 'em look natural—but they do bring trade. Geddap!"

So common is the evil of drunkenness among children in New York City that the temperance societies are going to petition for a law making it a misdemeanor, punishable both by fine and imprisonment, for parents to give alcoholic beverages to their children under any circumstances whatever, unless for medicinal purposes and under the supervision of a doctor or apothecary, and there is a pretty fair chance that their petition will be granted. Whatever may be the underlying cause, the amount of drunkenness among mere children is something appalling to contemplate. In certain sections of the town there are well organized gangs of boys, their ages ranging from 15 to 16, who make a practice of loitering about weak-looking adult pedestrians and robbing them, in order to get together the price of a "keg" of beer, which they carry to a vacant lot and guzzle until they are in a state of brutalized intoxication. At the political clambake and other out-of-door affairs of the East Side population the number of intemperately drunken young girls loitering around before the festivities are well under way is something to see, and yet such exhibitions attract little or no attention and elicit no other sensation than that of mild amazement from the grown individuals attending such affairs.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN.

LYONS SUN: The way to "let well enough alone" in the affairs of the nation is to elect J. J. McCarthy to congress.

STANTON PICKER: Judge M. F. Kinkaid's lucky star never sets. He is as good as elected to congress right now.

HASTINGS TRIBUNE: Judge Norris is the property of the party that stands up for property, peace, protection, and plenty for all.

PIERCE CALL: J. J. McCarthy is making a good impression in his campaign in this district and his chances of being elected grow brighter each day.

TEKAMAH HERALD: J. J. McCarthy, republican nominee for congress from this district, is making a quiet, gentlemanly canvass and is making many friends by enlarging his acquaintances.

BEAVER CITY TIMES-TRIBUNE: Judge Norris would probably be more acceptable to the fusionists if he was a dismal failure as a judge. The fact that he has been popular upon the district bench is very disheartening to the opposition.

YORK TIMES: Mr. Hinshaw has the right idea of making a campaign. He will let the committee do what it can and will, but will do his utmost to see the people himself and will know how the work is going on in every county in the district.

EMERSON ENTERPRISE: Hon. J. J. McCarthy is already putting in about half of his time campaigning and making friends wherever he goes. It is not likely that there will be a big change in the vote in this district this year and it will be in favor of the republican nominee.

PIERCE CALL: Judge H. M. Sullivan had to decline the populist nomination for congress in the Six Sixty fourth times before the convention nominated F. H. Barry. If Barry ever thought there was a ghost of a show for a pop in that district he wouldn't have declined the honor once.

SOUTH ST. LOUIS RECORD: We are in favor of electing a congressman who can accomplish something—who can do things. The district has been without a representative in congress long enough and the best thing we can do is to elect a man who will be heard in Washington and will be something more than a figurehead in congress.

PILMORE CHRONICLE: Hon. E. M. Hinshaw, the republican candidate for congress, was in Gratton Monday getting acquainted with the members of our legislative body. Mr. Hinshaw is a man, physically, who runs mentally, and if he succeeds in the congressional fight this fall will make a congressman the Fourth district may well be proud of.

NORFOLK NEWS: The friends of J. J. McCarthy are increasing with each passing day. The republican candidate for congress in this district has been without a representative in congress long enough and the best thing we can do is to elect a man who will be heard in Washington and will be something more than a figurehead in congress.

JUSTICE REPUBLICAN: If any one says Roosevelt should be returned because he runs the fusionists. They are probably preparing their minds and enthusiasm for another slump to the republican ticket in this district. Anyway they should be making such preparations.

WYOMING REPUBLICAN: If any one says Roosevelt should be returned because he runs the fusionists. They are probably preparing their minds and enthusiasm for another slump to the republican ticket in this district. Anyway they should be making such preparations.

FAIRFIELD HERALD: What this state wants now is a congressional delegation composed of statesmen and it appears that the republican nominees so far are well up to the standard required. Burkett, McCarthy, Norris, Kinkaid and Hinshaw are all the kind of men an energetic young state like Nebraska ought to send to congress and keep there as long as they do well.

MALLE CITY JOURNAL: There is practically no doubt of the re-election of Congressman Burkett. That gentleman's record is an open book to the people of this district and it is written so plainly that any man may read. And there is nothing in that record but what will stand the closest scrutiny. It is a record that Mr. Burkett may be proud to point to as his own and one that his constituents may be proud to endorse at the polls.

DEEMER TIMES: J. J. McCarthy was in Deemer Tuesday looking after his political fences. Mr. McCarthy is a genial, quiet gentleman and is not making much noise, but is making friends with the men he meets. Such a man is worth all the bluster and noise of many office seekers. He is a man that wins the confidence of men who ever he meets them and, if we mistake not, will win in the congressional race and redeem the Third district from populism.

DAVID CITY RECORD: The voters of the Fourth district will make no mistake in electing the republican nominee, Edmund H. Burkett, for congress. He is a man of good ability, energetic and trustworthy, and through a republican he will work with the majority in congress and can accomplish some good for the interests of the people of the Fourth congressional district. He will be a unit of strength in legislation instead of a mere head of a parade. If the fusion candidate should be elected.

FAIRMONT CHRONICLE: Hon. E. H. Hinshaw of Fairbury, republican candidate for congress, was in Fairmont Monday and met many friends during his sojourn in the city. While there has been some little soreness in Fairmont over the defeat of the home candidate for congress we are pleased to see that conditions have improved to such an extent that the republicans are practically unanimous for Mr. Hinshaw. And they should be so, especially in this country. Mr. Sloan stands squarely and manfully on the proposition that he is for Hinshaw and the entire republican ticket and no one who knows him would believe him capable of

taking any other position. Right now is the golden opportunity to reform the Fourth district from fusion control and every loyal republican who is planning a number of old-time fusionists will assist in accomplishing the transformation. Mr. Hinshaw will undoubtedly be our next congressman—a credit to the district, state and nation.

Grand Island Independent: Some of the local democrats are beginning to believe that the Free Press will support Judge Norris for congress. Since the latter has been here, this week, the journal which "strung" to Bryan and fusion two years ago has very kindly mentioned him. But it isn't much of a surprise. Judge Norris impressed every one with being the right sort of a man to represent the Fifth district in congress and the sentiment of the Free are evidently beginning to know a good thing when they see it.

Sidney Republican: Judge Kinkaid's candidacy is attracting more attention than any other man in the state. The fact that he took hold of this district hopelessly fusion with a 6,000 majority and cut it down to bare 300 votes and that his election is conceded shows what kind of stuff the judge is made of. He is making a campaign in earnest and with the same earnestness and zeal that he transacts business on the bench and in the same manner will be re-elected the sixth congressional district in congress.

York Republic: Mr. Stark has been three times elected to congress and to what purpose? Absolutely none. The Republican believes that old congressmen, who are real congressmen have more influence in Washington than new members, and has always advocated the idea of keeping members there at least until they have had time to show what they amount to—something or nothing. It only took the present avowedly incumbent one term to show that. Nothing plus naught amounts to six, whether you multiply it by three or by four.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

"The king," exclaims the New York Tribune, in an inimitable tone of ecstasy, "the king is crowned at last."

The will of the late George Xavier Carstairs leaves the whole of a large estate for the founding of a home for orphan boys in New Orleans.

Senator Beveridge says he never intended to stump Texas, and Senator Bailey asserts he never had any idea of trying to do either Mr. Beveridge in Indiana.

The late Mr. Fitzsimmons thinks he has one more fight in him. He wants to interview a reporter who started a fake story about him. Evidently Bob wants to go against the real thing just once.

General Grosvener, the honored prophet of Ohio republicanism, smote his enemies hip and thigh, even as Philander Knox smote upstart plutocrats at Atlantic City. Mr. Grosvener captured recombination without seriously agitating his whiskers. A seriously agitated resident of Chicago threw himself into the water, but was determined to end all with the water cure. "Come out of there or I'll shoot you," yelled a policeman, drawing his artillery. The would-be suicide struck out for shore and was saved.

Recent earthquakes in the west recall the fact that on the night of the seismic disturbances of 1892, in Georgia, the city council was in session. The city hall was shaken from basement to attic and the councilmen ran for their lives. Later the wag who kept the minutes of the meeting closed his report in this way: "On motion of the city hall the council adjourned."

SAID IN FUN.

Detroit Free Press: "A man who, at the extreme limit of his vision."

Baltimore Herald: "What is the greatest objection you have to gambling?" I asked the burglar. "Why er—losing!" he stammered.

Philadelphia Press: "I'm surprised," said Psycho, "that you don't lay aside your old bow and arrows for a modern rifle."

Chicago Tribune: "You're an astronomer, are you?" "Yes."

"Blimey! I'm a theoretical man. I wonder if you have as hard a time finding new stars as I have."

Washington Star: "Is it true that men of genius do not know the value of money?" "I'm afraid it is," answered Mr. Stormington Barnes. "Most men of genius see so little of it that they never have a chance to form any definite ideas on the subject."

Baltimore American: "Your singing," said the manager, "reminds me of that of a mousetrap."

Chicago News: "You know as well as I do that I'm just a week younger than you are, but if necessary—"

Baltimore American: "Never mind; it isn't necessary."

Baltimore American: "Your singing," said the manager, "reminds me of that of a mousetrap."

Chicago News: "You know as well as I do that I'm just a week younger than you are, but if necessary—"

Baltimore American: "Never mind; it isn't necessary."

Baltimore American: "Your singing," said the manager, "reminds me of that of a mousetrap."

Chicago News: "You know as well as I do that I'm just a week younger than you are, but if necessary—"

Baltimore American: "Never mind; it isn't necessary."

Baltimore American: "Your singing," said the manager, "reminds me of that of a mousetrap."

Chicago News: "You know as well as I do that I'm just a week younger than you are, but if necessary—"

Baltimore American: "Never mind; it isn't necessary."

Baltimore American: "Your singing," said the manager, "reminds me of that of a mousetrap."