He must stand a frightful strain, which

THE LATEST WICKEDEST CITY.

preachers have frequently advertised

Omaha as the wickedest city in Amer-

ica, if not in all this wide, wide world,

but in this year of our Lord 1904,

Omaha has lost its prestige as the wick-

edest city and St. Louis will hold the

champion belt against all comers for at

An appeal has just been issued by the

St. Louis Ministerial association to the

Christian people of Missouri to rally in

defense of the exposition city, whose

sore plight is vigorously described in

letters that sizzle and burn deen into

the flesh. A few extracts from the St.

Louis exhortation will convince the

good people of these parts, who have

felt keenly grieved over the disrepute

in which Omaha has fallen as the al-

leged wickedest city, that there are

New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Pitts

burg have their plug-uglies and repeaters,

but not organized into a provost marshal

ship of anarchy that turns ballot boxes and

city treasuries over to their rule and com-

mands their assault upon honest citizenship

that will not brook their reign of political

terror. It is no exaggeration to say that

elections in St. Louis do not indicate the

will of the people. The citizen is either

frightened from the polls or goes to them

with the certainty that his vote will not

count against the purpose of the terror-

power for the robbery of the city's wealth.

supported than that of our police depart-

ment. The citizens, therefore, are entitled

neglected are the city's institutions of char-

ity, which resemble hovels more than

homes. Cramped and makeshift hospitals,

insane asylums that are themselves had

insane for want of proper room and serv-

ice, almshouses that mingle the poor with

the mad, as if to make the poor mad and

The excise commissioner has almost un-

imited power in the withholding or issuing

of license. There are now over 2,500 saloons

in our city. No nook of social life is safe

from their peril. They laugh at all laws

enacted for their restraint. They not only

entrap the youth who enter them, but lure

reluctant entrance with song and dance

Girls no less than boys are their victims

secret rooms ready for the consummation

of the ruln the winecup begins. Their vic

Every saloon in the city must do partisan

work in exchange for the privilege of cor-

rule, must himself be a party boss of some

With 2,000 ward and precinct bosses, ready

to do the bidding, however criminal, of

those above them, you can see what an ar-

ray of brute-might threatens the order and

liberty of the city. Brute-might without

With this startling indictment Omaha

gracefully yields the palm to the very

latest "wickedest city of America," for

Omaha cannot hold a candle to St.

Louis, not even a tallow dip.

curb of fear! Brute-might assured of im-

munity!

tims count by the thousand every year.

chartered boodler and thug.

No side of our city government is better

least nine months.

others:

Traveling evangelists and sensational

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Another evidence of American in fluence. The railroad employes at Panama have gone on a strike.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to efore me this ist day of April. A. D. 12M. (Seal) M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

The Saturday half holiday has reappeared in the jobbing district for the summer season. It's a good thing.

Just where Omaha is located on the revised Union Pacific map is a mystery

Joseph Chamberlain may be in a bad state of physical health, but that will not make the ministry which he left any less decrepit.

Colonel Bryan will carry up his Bennett will case to the supreme court. Having gone through with the mess this far he may as well finish it.

House rents are soaring upward, but It is to be hoped that they will not soar moderate wages from living in Omaha

the Japanese army to move on Harbin ground for that class of allens which it is probable that the scouts of the mikado are surveying the road to Vladi-

does not appreciate the resources of the American anglomaniae.

The appeal of the rural free delivery carriers for living wages is now up to the senate. It is to be hoped the senators will look upon the carriers' case with more favor than did the house.

"The construction and maintenance of streets are much more difficult problems than the selection of materials," says the St. Louis Republic. This may be true in St. Louis, but not in Omaha.

At the last report the cotton spinners of England, who have lost over \$6,000,-000 in wages because of short hours in the mills, have not tendered a vote of thanks either to Sully or the boll-weevil.

issued \$485,000 of refunding bonds. Why A comparison of the immigration staon its debt from 7 per cent to 3% per landed at the ports of the United King-

It is emphatically denied that Ed Johnston is to be the private secretary of Tom Hoctor, if Hoctor is elected mayor of South Omaha. Mr. Johnston must be slated for the position of acting

The Commercial club is about tender a banquet to the new commander of the Department of the Missouri, at which every speaker on the toast list, with the exception of the guest of honor,

The opposition to the county funding bond issue seems to have developed into an arraignment of the Board of County Commissioners. It should be remembered that the board has been a democratic board for the last eight years.

tected.

JUSTICE TO POSTAL EMPLOYES

tainly not dealt generously. These are

the men in the railway mail service.

who do more arduous work than any

other class of postal employes, besides

the peril which their service involves.

In a recent speech in the house Repre

sentative Emerich of Illinois made an

earnest plea in behalf of those em-

ployed in the rallway mall service,

pointing out the exacting nature of their

duties, the physical strain of their work

and his waking far exceed in number

detail that he must attend to is tremen-

A long pull, a strong pull and a pull all together on the Auditorium tow line will bring the subscriptions up to the \$20,000 mark within the next ten days and insure the completion of that structure sufficient for occupancy before the

Considering that it has had nothing in and the danger attending their employthe shape of a senatorial election to ment. He said the railway postal cierk distract its attention, the lowa legislature is hanging on longer than was and sleeping hours are spent in the unbody never has any trouble finding an ment of the United States mail coach and with less coloring. excuse to continue in active business. That is why so many states limit the his sleeping hours. His duties demand constitutional provision cutting off the number of days

MAY BALK MARLY ADJOURNMENT. It is the desire of the republicans in inevitably undermines his constitution. congress to have an early adjournment His responsibilities are enormous. His and those of the house have been work- labor highly essential. He is in con ing diligently with this in view. There stant danger of his life."

seems to be no good reason why con- The description is not in the least gress should not adjourn by the middle overdrawn. Only those who know of May, completing within the next something of the ardnous nature, the six weeks all the important business incessant strain and the great responsi that is before it. The appropriation bility of this service can appreciate how bills are well advanced and ought hard and exacting it is, though every easily to be disposed of within the next one can understand the danger incident three or four weeks. With these out to it. The men in the railway mail of the way the chief duty of the na- service should be better compensated tional legislature will be performed and than they are and it would not be amiss Its continuance in session would be a to make some provision for those who source of uneasiness to the country and are disabled in the performance of duty. so far as can be seen would accomplish

no good purpose. It is manifestly the purpose of the democrats, however, to balk, if possible, an early adjournment. Their planning to do this is obvious. Mr. Gorman, as the leader of the senate democrats, has urged that an early adjournment would not be in the public interest, but he quite failed to show why. Mr. Williams of Mississippi, the minority leader in the house, is also endeavoring to put obstacles in the way of an early adjournment. It is thus apparent that there is a perfect understanding in regard to this between the democrats of the two houses and it is to be expected that they will resort to every available device for the purpose of defeating the

desire of the republicans to end the

session early next month. As was pointed out by Senator Lodge the democrats found fault with the assembling of congress in extra session. 20,500 sileging that it was unnecessary. Now they oppose an early adjournment on the plea that it would be against the public interests, though they offer no reason for such an assumption. "The truth is," said Mr. Lodge, "the democratic attitude of dislike to the meeting of congress, followed now by an equal dislike of the adjournment of congress results from unhappy restlessness like that of a fever-stricken patient tossing reign to keep itself in power and to use its and turning in the vain hope of finding a more comfortable place. I suppose that the idea is that we ought to remain here in order to give our friends to protection. The institutions that are on the other side further opportunity to seek an issue." The hope of making campaign capital is what prompts the democrats to oppose an early adjournment and not concern for the interests of the public. Gorman and Williams, the mad madder with neglect-attest the with those they represent, are not extent of the robbery that rewards the troubling themselves a little bit about which only Geographer Harriman can the public interests. Their only concern is about the party, whose prospects they doubtless realize are as unpromising as they possibly could be.

ALIEN EXCLUSION IN ENGLAND. It appears that England has become seriously alarmed over the effect of and when passion is hot and reason reckalien immigration, as shown by the in- less with wine, there are in many of them troduction of a bill in Parliament providing for the subjection to state control of certain undesirable classes which have had unrestricted access to the United Kingdom. In presenting the bill ruption it enjoys. The saloon keeper, as a so high as to bar people who are earning the home secretary spoke of the steady degree and get about him a gang of bumthe country, which ncrease of crime in he attributed to the fact that the British isles have become the dumping are excluded from this country. The secretary made the statement that since paupers and criminals have been excluded from the United States they The London correspondent who said have flocked to England from all parts that no one but the king can wear the of the continent, filling the slums of style of hat made especially for him London with this element and thus increasing the distress of the poorer classes and endangering the security of

The introduction by Congressman society in general. Williams of Mississippi of a bill limiting It has been the policy of England to the tariff duties on any article not to give asylum to the oppressed of all naexceed 500 per cent ad valorem is tions, drawing the line neither as to doubtless designed solely for political color or condition. This generosity has been taken advantage of by the crimithe bill would specify the particular nals and paupers of the continent, all duties to which objection is had and fix Europe encouraging the emigration the amount of duty each is to pay. The thither of these classes. This has finally become intolerable and the example of figures out more than 500 per cent on the United States in regard to undeany dutiable article it is a rarity and sirable immigrants is to be followed. of no special importance. It sounds big. The influx of foreigners into a country the population of which is more than goods are subject to taxation at more 345 to the square mile, which is the than 500 per cent. condition of the United Kingdom, is a much more serious matter than in the case of the United States, which has over the decision of the Department of only 26.56 persons to the square mile. the Interior to require all bids for hard-

Chicago merchants are very indignant ware, boots, shoes and medical supplies should not the county do the same thing, tistics of the two countries is a striking for the Indian service to be opened in if by so doing it can reduce the interest one. In 1902 66,471 foreign immigrants St. Louis instead of Chicago. Omaha has an even greater grievance by reason dom, or only about one-tenth of the of the fact that bids for supplies that total for the same year in the United are purchased in this immediate vicinity States, and about one-thirteenth of the arrivals in this country in 1903. In the our Indian supply depot is nothing more case of the United States, however, than a warehouse for the storage of nearly all the immigrants were people goods to be re-billed and re-shipped over to whom no reasonable objection could the railroads that converge here. be made, while a very large proportion

The public school teachers throughout of those who entered the United King-Nebraska have been utilizing their dom were of undesirable classes, such weekly spring vacation in attending disas are excluded by our laws. England trict association meetings. With the will continue to be an asylum for the national association meeting during the oppressed, but they must be people who summer vacation, the state association are worthy to be received there and produring the Christmas holidays and the district association during the Easter, holidays, the up-to-date teacher has no trouble in keeping busy the whole year. There is one class of postal employes with whom the government has cer-

There is no danger that Mr. Davidson will decline to serve Omaha as superin Topeká is willing to raise his salary from \$2,500 to \$3,000. We feel sure that t raise of \$1,100, or even \$600 a year, and promotion from a 30,000 population town to a 115,000 population town is sufficient inducement.

Every time the Russians and Japanese have a little brush the versions that come from Tokio and St. Peters burg are about as different as concurleads the life of a nomad. "His waking ring and dissenting opinions of a court of last resort. A few neutral observers to have been expected. A legislative comfortable and nerve-racking environ- might give us the facts more promptly

The school board appears to have convention is held there will be a \$200,lawmakers' per diem after a specified dous. He must be a man of good edu- 000 drop in its income within the next cation, quick, aiert and indefatigable. eighteen mouths, which Omaha taxpay- tain his seat.

ers are not likely to make up without a very loud roar.

The Nebraska democratic re-organizers want to send a delegation to St. Louis opposed to the reaffirmation of the sliver plank, yet bound to inject Mr. Bryan into the resolutions committee as their representative to fight against their own demands. Is this a paradox?

Chicago Chronicle. Mr. Bryan is so busy persecuting the widow Bennett of Connecticut that he probably has not yet heard how the democrats of New York walloped his silly little understudy, Billy Hearst,

Russin's War Chest. St. Louis Republic. Evidently reports of the financial strin

gency of Russia do not apply to the government's cash. The Bank of Russia has \$10,000,0000 more gold than a year ago, and of both gold and silver \$40,000,000 more.

Asking Too Much.

Chicago Record-Herald. Justice Brewer urges respect for the law It is pretty hard to work up much respect for the law on the part of the public while so many of the lawyers and judges put in most of their time showing that it isn't worth obeying.

All Tastes Catered To.

Chicago Record-Herald. One good thing about the present war is that the person who sympathizes with Russia can find full satisfaction in the dispatches from St. Petersburg, while the one who sides with Japan can get a wholly satisfactory version in the news from Toklo.

> The Worst Yet to Come. Brooklyn Eagle.

An American physician has discovered that the blues are only a form of splanchnic neurasthenia due to intra-abdominal venous congestion. Now if that doesn't make a patient with the blues bluer than he was before he could be jolly with hyperpyrexia, or with metaplasia of the epithellum.

Liberal Pay for Letter Carriers.

New York Tribune. arguments in favor of more liberal pay for letter carriers have not been answered convincingly as yet. The day must surely come when congress will do justice to these patient, hard working public servants, whose salaries are small whose pay is cut off for every day of sickness, by granting a scale of remuneration fairly proportioned to their hardships. It ought not to be forgotten that, too, there is no system of pensions for letter car-

### PUBLIC LAND FRAUDS.

Some Light Let in on Grabs Here and There.

Philadelphia Record. Paris Gibson, a democratic senator from Montana, is the only man in either branch who has frankly denounced public land frauds and demanded the repeal of legislation that facilitates them. The attitude of practically all other senators, representatives and delegates from the public land states and territories is that of Senator Dubols of Idaho, who said lately that he knew of no land frauds and that a lobby of railroad men and speculators were pushing the bills for repeal of the desert land act, the commutation clause of the homestead act and the timber and stone act.

After Mr. Gibson was elected, and before he took his seat, he denounced the land frauds and promised to do his best to secure the repeal of the laws under which they were committed. He addressed the senate on this subject a few days ago and declared that the measures he was denouncing had made possible the acquisitio of public land on an immense scale, and by means of them much of the habitable transmississippi domain had become the property of landlords instead of makers. Among the instances of fraud that he cited were fifty-seven entries upon 8,000 acres of coal tand in Colorado, thirty entries covering 4,800 acres of grazing land along water courses and forty-five entries upon 7,000 acres of land running fifteen or twenty miles along a river in New Mexico and eighty-four entries of 160 acres each controlling all the water in a large district in New Mexico. Vast fortunes have been ade by the acquisition of pine lands a \$1.25 an acre. The desert land act had hardly been in force a year when the Interior department recommended its repeal effect. If the author were in earnest Within a month after its enactment 151 entries covering 24,958 acres were made in the Visalia, Cal., land office for the benefit of J. B. Haggin, and the senator said he and his associates had got altogether 300,000 chances are that if the present tariff acres by this process. In the Cheyenne (Wyo.), district 48,000 acres were acquired and immediately transferred to a land and ditch company. The cattle interests have kept immigration out of Montana and adhowever, to intimate that some imported jacent states. Eight or ten states are being given up to cattle ranges owned by a few men and companies, and thus far the interests so benefited have succeeded in block-

#### ing legislation in favor of settlers, THE SMOOT INVESTIGATION.

Chances Favor the Utah Senator Re taining His Sent. St. Louis Globe-Democrat

resumption of the investigation the Smoot case has been postponed several days from the time set three weeks ago. April 12 is the day now named for taking ip the inquiry. One of the reasons as have to be opened in Chicago so that signed for the postponement is the difficulty of getting the witnesses who are sought Probably another reason is that the com mittee on privileges and elections, which is conducting the inquiry, is beginning to tire of it. Larger issues are before the senate than the question which is being investigated by the committee, especially as not the slightest evidence to sustain the charge against the senator has been ob

Many prominent officials of the Mormon church, it is understood, will testify when the hearings are resumed two weeks hence. It is pretty safe to predict, however, that the evidence will show nothing which has not already been revealed. The head of the church has testified that he is a prac- factor of great importance. ticing polygamist. Other officials of the church have made the same sort of a confession. They are thus, as they concede violating the law of the state. This is a matter for the men in Utah who are charged with the execution of the law. Let them move against the offenders. The offenders say that their acts are well known to the community in which they This proves that the authorities of Utah are lax in their execution of the law. The senate has nothing to do with this

aspect of the case. Ostensibly the inquiry was started obtain evidence, if possible, to show that Senator Smoot's oath as an apostle of the church put his allegiance to the church above that which he hears to the United States. In the investigation this considration seems to have been lost sight of. The senator's own case has scarcely been touched in the inquiry. What the general public would like to know is whether the senator is guilty or not guilty on the charge brought against him. An investigation into beliefs and acts of the Mormon church has no bearing on the case for which the length of their legislative sessions by his entire attention. The minuteness of money to burn, but if that constitutional inquiry was started. It is, moreover, too party and crossed the plains with ax teams. big an issue for the senate to take up at that Senator Smoot will be allowed to re-

THE CALM BEFORE THE STORM.

Army Officer Reviews the War Situation to the Far East. Captain Hugh J. Gailagher, member of the general staff, United States army, an officer well known in Omaha and Council Bluffs, contributes to the Philadelphia Press a review of the war situation in the far east, and the conditions which retard

army operations. He writes as follows: The difficulties of the climate prevent active operations, and the intervening timis, no doubt, welcome to both beiligerents, as it gives them an opportunity to gather their forces and have at hand the vast quantities of supplies that are required in the operations of a modern army. Few people outside of the military profession realize what it means to assemble an army and provide it with the means to move, to live and to fight.

In our own land, so thoroughly covered with a network of splendidly constructed and splendidly equipped railways, an army of 100,000 men can be promptly assembled. readily moved and easily supplied. In the country which is soon to be the field of operations of large armies in the Orient but one rallway exists, which will be utilized by the power through whose territory it passes to bring troops and supplies to the field of active work. Then the cars must be abandoned and the men must exert their strength and power of endurance in weary marching.

The great quantities of supplies must be taken up by wagons and carts to be hauled along to meet the needs of the advancing men and animals. Consider the number of wagons it would require to carry the food for 100,000 men, the forage for the 20,000 animals that must accompany them. Every man will consume at least three pounds of wood each day, and every animal at least fifteen pounds of forage, a total of 600,000 pounds-200 wagon loads, This means a wagon train nearly two miles

At the end of the first day's march these 300 empty wagons may start back to the base, passing another train of 300 wagons. hauling the food and forage for the second When the first 300 wagons reach the base the army has advanced two days, consequently another 200 wagons must have left the base the same day that the first 200 arrived there. In this way the chain of wagons increases day by day as the army moves farther from its starting

point. This refers only to food and forage that are consumed each day. There must also be considered the cooking utensils, the tentage, the field hospitals, the extra clothing, the bridge trains, the signal and mapmaking outfits and the ammunition that must accompany the army. Again the records of all the men must be kept, and accounts and returns of money expended, stores and property issued must be rendered.

It is as though all the inhabitants of a great city would take up the march, carrying with them what they require their comfort and health. One hundred thousand has been assumed for the purpose of illustration only; in fact, each nation of congress, now or within many years, will probably have three times that number in the field before the war is over.

> From all this it is possible to acquire a onception of the immense task that is now being worked out in the Orient by the belligerents, while we wait impatiently be brought to the field; all these supplies must be gathered together, all wagons and carts assembled before the advance begins.

The illustration applies especially to the Russian army because their system of transportation and supply is the same as that of other European nations and our acclamation. This has been a curious camown. The Japanese, owing to the limited paign. Three men, who were supposed to number of draft animals raised in Japan, have a strong personal following, have are not able to provide trains such other nations have and use instead light carts hauled and pushed along by coolies, who are assigned to the army as part of its makeup for this and other work. In northern Corea this method of transportation will be found quite satisfactory because the roads are bad and pass through a mountainous region. In many places they would be impassable for wagons and carts such as are used in other armies, The question relative to the war that is now uppermost in the minds of men is

what will be the outcome of the first great conflict on land. The Japanese have not yet been put to the test against a power whose army is organized, equipped, drilled, trained and armed as is that of Russia The advance in military matters that Japan has made in the past thirty years is truly wonderful, but to assume that she has surpassed or even reached the same stage of development that has been attained by Russia, a nation which since the days of Napoleon has devoted untold energy and wealth to the creation of her army, would be unreasonable.

Owing to its resources Russia has certain positive advantages in organization Conspicuous among these is the superiority in numbers of its mounted troops and in the quality of the horses they possess. In this respect, Japan is weakweaker than any nation that maintains a great standing army. That Russia will make use of this great advantage cannot be doubted. It will enable it to threaten, harass, observe and outflank its enemy without subjecting itself to the same disadvantages. Japan may be able to compensate for this inferiority in mounted forces by placing more men in the field than its adversary. This it is in a position to accomplish, due to the comparatively short distance of the army in the field from its

Another element that will prove of con siderable importance in determining the outcome is the relative physical vigor of the individuals of the two races. The en durance of the men will be put to the severest test. The strength of body, the hardihood and energy of the men of an army always prove of very great moment in warfare. However, when the belligerents are of the same race the difference in this respect between the two will not be accentuated, but when they are of different races, different temperament, have different customs, lead different lives and are different in physical development generally, it is possible that the element of physical vigor may prove a determining

# PERSONAL NOTES.

Jasper Oglesby, youngest son of the late Richard J. Oglesby, the only man ever elected three times governor of Illinois, has surprised his friends by taking a position as locomotive fireman on the Chicago & Alton railway.

It has been said of Lord Rosebery that he never made a speech without being compelled to deliver two more, in one of which he explained that he had not said what he meant, and in the other that he had not meant what he said. A friend sized up the huge bulk of Sec

retary Taft and asked: "Mr. Taft, how much do you weigh?" "You remember, answered the secretary, "that Tom Roed in answer to a similar inquiry, said: 'No gentleman weighs more than 200 pounds Well, I have revised that dictum. No gen tleman weighs over 300 pounds nowadays. William F. Syron, a pioneer of Oregon Washington, is dead at his home in Garfield, Wash., aged 81 years. Mr. Syron and his young wife left Iowa in 1852 with When the Syrons arrived in Oregon they this end of the session. The chances are had one ox, the usual prairie schooner outfit and 26 cents cash. In 1877 they moved from Or gon to Washington.

STATE PRESS COMMENT.

Verdigre Citizen: Frank J. Burkley of Omaha, for governor, is the best piece of democratic timber in Nebraska. He could beat Mickey too.

Broken Bow Republican: County conven tions that have not yet been held should withhold their endorsement of the present state officials until the state board has passed upon the valuation of railroad property for assessment purposes. If all other property is to be listed at its cash value it is but justice that property of corporations should be assessed on the same basis. The republican party can not afford to renominate any state officer from governor down that is not for the enforcement of the new revenue law against corporations the same as against individuals

Broken Bow Republican: E. Rosewater in his suit last year against the State Board to, compel them to raise the assessed valuation of railroad property in this state produced evidence that the railroads of Nebraska were worth \$50,000 per mile. The supreme court did not order an increase in the assessed valuation because all other property was assessed below its true value This year that condition does not exist. Let every dollar's worth of property in the state be assessed at its full value and the levies reduced accordingly.

Kearney Hub: It is now up to the su preme court of Nebraska to do the right thing in appointing a clerk of that body. If the Hub understands the matter aright. each of the judges has a personal preference. The proper thing for the two republican judges to do is to agree on Harry Lindsay, now that the United States attorneyship has been disposed of and he has seen cut out on that score. The republican party of this state owes that much to Harry Lindsay, and those who represent the party in positions of trust, and to whose political success Chairman Lindsay of the state committee has contributed so much, are the ones to "make good."

St. Paul Republican: Governor Mickey was too strongly entrenched to be defeated for a renomination. Recognizing this fact, all contestants have withdrawn from the race, leaving him a clear field. The Republican is not a band-wagon newspaper. Cor sequently it has nothing to retract, and no apologies to offer for its course in this matter. We honestly believed that another man could make a better race than Mr. Mickey and we said so, endeavoring to give our reasons therefor. The situation has assumed such shape that the state convention is sure to rule otherwise, and we humbly accept that decision. We all have our faults, and while Governor Mickey is not immune be has given the state a good, clean administration and is certain to be a much better candidate than any other man the opposition can name. Beatrice Sun: The New York Times in

the first republican paper that has come out in good plain language and opposed the nomination of a United States senator by the state convention. If the nomination carried with it the right to vote for the nominee at the polls in November, there would be some sense in the move. But the average delegate to the state convention is selected because he managed to get into the county convention, and in many instances the primary caucus at which he was selected was poorly attended, possibly not one-tenth of the party vote being present. The members of the legislature are elected by the people, although it often happens that they are a poor lot. for news of strife. All these men must At any rate, they are nearer the people than the politicians who manipulate state

conventions. Holdrege Citizen. Senator Harrison has followed the example of W. H. Robertson of Norfolk and will withdraw from the race for governor. It is now likely that Governor Mickey will be renominated by field over have voluntarily withdrawn. The precedent of years in giving a satisfactory state official a second term was too strong to be overcome. Governor Mickey may have done some acts that were not popular, may have made some appointments that were not satisfactory to some of the politicians, still he has given us a clean administration and there is no taint of official corruption connected with his administration. There is no reason why he should not be triumphantly elected for a second term.

Minden News: nomination of a United States senator at the state convention and have given a plan which we think much better, which has been taken up by several papers of the state, among them the Lincoln Daily Star of March 28. However, if on May 18 they are still determined to nominate at the state convention, we believe it would be better to nominate a man from each con gressional district, to be voted upon as w suggested two weeks ago, than put up one man. There should be no district prefer ment shown, as the senator represents the state and not the district. Therefore, give each district a voice in the selection of a senator. While, of course, we would naturally like to have the candidate from the Fifth, yet we realize that the big Sixth or any other district is equally entitled to the man. Let us take a broad view and help the legislative and senatorial ticket rather than to follow the dictates of the promoters of this scheme.

# UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Grand Island Independent: Those of the republicans who will remember the part Mr. Summers played in the Bartley pardo matter will have no regret that his suc cessor has finally been appointed.

York Times: At last the long contest be tween Summers and Lindsay for the post tion of United States district attorney has been settled. Judge Baxter of Omaha is the lucky man. We speak advisedly when we say "lucky." It is purely a matter of luck. Judge Baxter is a good lawyer and stands high in Omaha, where he has been elected to the bench three successive times. Still, he is not known in state politics and has done nothing for the party to entitle him to the plum. He had a good position and one that he is known to be well adapted to. He will make a good district attorney, no doubt.

Fremont Tribune: The muddle over the United States district attorneyship for Nebraska, which has occupied the boards for so long and which had developed into a subject of national interest, has at last been settled. The result of it is that an entirely new man has been chosen in the person of Judge Baxter of Omaha. The two senators and their maker, D. E. Thompson, agreed on Baxter and the president was relieved of the necessity of bump ing their heads together to get a decisio in the matter. Haxter is a good, clean man and will undoubtedly give an administra tion that will be creditable.

RESTRICTING MARRIAGE.

A Problem Difficult to Solve Under Existing Laws. Philadelphia Record.

The supreme remedy for most human lis-for weak bodies and defective minds and the long list of hereditary evils-is held by many men of science to be in the regulation of marriage so as to prevent the union of the morally and physically unfit. It is affirmed that could science interpose a veto on such marriages as do not commend themselves to its judgment eriminal and insane tendencies might be radicated and a higher type of man assured. Repeatedly there introduced in different state legislatures a bill to establish a commision from which the applicants for marriage must have a permit. For many reasons this measure has had little support, even from those who admit the great possibilities of a severe limitation of marriage. There is no reason to think the legal restrictions will be multiplied in this age.

The clergymen at Omaha, having failed o obtain for a similar bill any serious consideration from the lawmakers, have agreed on a scheme to innugurate a censorship over marriages. Their immediate sim is to prevent the union of the morally unfit, presumably to protect society from the offspring of vice. It is not apparent, however, that this is in their power. They can, of course, refuse to marry persons who cannot present evidence of a good moral character, but this will not necessarily achieve their object. unfit are of all persons those who can dispense with the legal ceremony without scruple, and it may be in the interest of public morals that their disposition have a legal sanction to their relations should be encouraged.

It is a matter of experience that marriage may be made too difficult for people. In different countries of Europe there have been severe regulations aimed at particular classes. At one time a state required a certain amount of property as a qualification, and as the value was greater than could be obtained easily the number of legal marriages declined but there was no falling off of the birth rate. Also, where the authorities permitted but a small percentage of marriages among the Jews, the rabbis justly instructed their people to dispense with the civil ceremony So in every case the result at which the state aimed was not achieved. As love is not bound by the dictates of science or of legislators, laws which prohibit the marriage of persons who lack moral standing or property are liable to be regarded with contempt. There is room for more care on the part of ministers in the marriage of strangers and minors. Too often no inquiry is made into the antecedents persons who present themselves.

LAYS FOR A LAUGH.

De Style-He sald his wife's Easter bonnet ras a dream.
Gunbusta—He did?
De Style—Yes; but when he got the bill opened his eyes—Judge.

"This ring," says the jeweler, "will cost you \$50, with our extra service gratis," "What is your 'extra service?" "asked the young man who was looking at engagement rings. "When the young lady calls to make inquiries we'll tell her it's worth \$1:0."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Yes, she asked for a divorce on the ground that her husband beat her."
"Beat her?"
"Yes, But the judge made her explain that she meant he beat her down to breakfast in the morning and gobbled all the hot cakes."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Porter-Mistah Smith, yo wife has jest rung up and says it's about time fo' yo to be gettin' in, sah!
Smith (in desperation)—Well, I'm already in \$40. That ought to satisfy her for one night!—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Her Mother-Mr. Sloman has been com ing to see you for quite a long while. Maude. What are his intentions, do you She-Well. I think he intends to keep on coming.-Philadelphia Press.

Womanlike, she kept him puzzled and worried.
"I don't know how to take her," he com-plained.
"Oh. as to that," returned the wise old gentleman, "perhaps it would be just as well to take her in your arms."—Chicago.

"So you think you could read my future I would let you hold my hand?" asked the maiden.

"Well, don't you think it shows more consideration for you than to go out and agure on the stars." he asked.

Ten minutes later he was holding her hand and his own future had been settled. Judge

Bob—Gosh, Rob. where'd you rake up those seedy old shoes? Rob—Why, man, those are my patent leathers. Bob—But the patent has expired, ch?—

BALLAD OF EASTERTIDE.

Clinton Scollard in the Housekeeper, Twas Rosaline, the austere Prince's fairest of the land's fair maiden flowers.

In that old town beside the Necak water, Whose walls are tiaraed with a score of

Beloved she was throughout the great grim castle Wherein her smile was like a golden ray: Worshiped she was by variet and by When through the parrow streets she took

It chanced that famine rore had gripped the people, And though bright vernal light touched heights and dells. The chimes that rang reverberant from Seemed like the mockery of Easter hells For scarce a crust had many for the mor And to make still more piteous their pain, he Prince, decreed no needy hand should

From the state graduries the accustomed Yet did the daughter of this heartless mas

Creep in where blue gleamed umber to determined to avert disaster, If it be but from the most wretched few.

As forth she stole, and rought a shadowed Pearing her basket with its covered grain, Back from his worship up the crowded nighway Prince came winding with his Easter

Ere she could speed his yearthing sage Should be evade his duty? Nay, not be: With all the majesty that rank imposes.
He hade her bere her burden to the view.
The basket lid she lifted, and lo,—roses!
Roses irradiant, fresh as dawn with dew! Shamed by the wondrous sign, the Prince besought her y that none henceforth through t should pine; this day the rigorous ruler's daughpraise and prayer is called-Saint

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