

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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Net total sales, \$11,877. Net average sales, \$10,873. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of April, 1904. M. P. SUNDGAARD, Notary Public.

The Omaha High School cadets will go into camp June 6, and it is to be hoped that the Sutphen incident will not be repeated.

As Australia is the first country to be governed by a real live labor party, the experiment will be watched with interest by the world.

Omaha's market house can be made and ought to be made a paying investment. Now that we have the market house it ought to be utilized to its full capacity.

The local yellow journals have convicted Tom Dennison at least of murdering the king's English, no matter of what other crimes he may be guilty or innocent.

Parker really has a claim to be considered in the harmonizer class since he has been able to bring Hill and Cleveland together with himself as the point of agreement.

The Russian Baltic fleet is scheduled to leave for the Orient in July. The Russians probably hope that by that time the Japanese gunners will have gotten out of practice.

What do European editors want when they complain of despatches from the Orient being too optimistic? Every report of Russian disaster has passed through the Russian capital.

War correspondents have the satisfaction of knowing that if they cannot send news at this time they can write magazine memoirs in the future when the censor ceases from troubling.

The Anglo-French arbitration agreement does not seem to have interfered with the ability of Russia to borrow money in Paris, so the rapprochement may be more apparent than real.

The Civic Improvement federation is trying to teach the school children the lesson "how to keep the streets clean." But the streets must first be made clean before they can be kept clean.

Hungarian strikers returned to work as soon as the emperor had suspended the Diet. A number of American strikers have done the same thing when lack of cash suspended the diet for them.

There must be some friction between the Russian press censor and the men in charge of the navy, since a Russian newspaper is permitted to accuse distinguished naval officers of carelessness.

Moses Thatcher says that he is probably the only adult male in the Mormon church who has no office of priesthood. Moses is a standing proof of the fact that an apostle is not always a prophet.

The czar says he has no desire for intervention on the part of other powers and intends to do as he sees fit after the Japanese are conquered. The world will await the contingency before becoming alarmed.

Before shelling New Chwang the Japanese admiral will think twice. New Chwang is a neutral port and an effective bombardment would probably destroy more neutral property than Russian property.

The Chicago Great Western has increased its capital stock from \$30,000,000 to \$50,000,000, which indicates a prospective extension of that road into territory now tributary to the Northwestern, Burlington and Union Pacific systems.

Of course it is only an accident that wooden poles are less expensive than iron poles as supports for electric light wires. Yet it is hard to believe that the electric lighting company would prefer wooden poles in spite of their alleged advantages if they cost more.

MAKING A PERSONAL ISSUE.

Is this year's national campaign to be carried on, on the part of the democrats, by making war on President Roosevelt personally? This would seem to be the intention, judging from speeches recently made by several democrats in congress, notably Patterson of Tennessee and Kitchin of North Carolina, who have attacked Mr. Roosevelt not only in his official character, but also in regard to his various writings, the effort being to show that he is unfit to be at the head of the government. These democrats profess to believe, in common with certain of the trust magnates, that Mr. Roosevelt is an unsafe man; that if continued in the presidency he may do something to imperil the peace and prosperity of the country. They arraign him as being impulsive and rash and headstrong, though failing to cite anything in proof of their allegation.

That Theodore Roosevelt is a man of strong and earnest convictions will not be questioned. That he has the courage to act in regard to what he believes to be right must be admitted. It is these qualities that the people admire and they have won for their possessor a firm place in the popular esteem. As was said in a recent speech by Senator Spooner, the people know President Roosevelt. "He does not need to call any witnesses as to his politics or as to his position on public questions. They know him to be honest. They know him to be brave. They know him to be law-abiding. They know him to cherish one great ambition, and that is to give the people of this country a strong, able, impartial administration of the laws and of government. They know that he believes in a government of law, that he believes there can be no class in this country, rich or poor, high or low, excluded from the protection of the law or permitted to trample upon the law. The people will have no ear for your frantic charges that he is a czar or a law-breaker. They know better."

There could be no better statement than this of the qualities and character of President Roosevelt and the distinguished senator who made it carries an influence with the people such as few men in public life have. As a matter of fact there has been nothing rash or reckless in the Roosevelt administration, nothing whatever to justify the charges that he is an unsafe man. No action in regard to domestic or foreign affairs has been taken without thoughtful deliberation and without due consideration for the interests and welfare of the country. No fair-minded man will question that the president acted wisely and patriotically in bringing about a settlement of the anthracite coal strike. His recognition of the Republic of Panama has been approved by the American people with practical unanimity. The proceedings instituted by his direction against combinations have had unequalled popular indorsement. In respect to our foreign relations every act of the administration has been wisely taken and has increased the national influence.

This is but a part of the excellent and honorable record made by the Roosevelt administration, but it is sufficient to commend the president to the confidence and support of the country. If the democrats wish to make the personal issue republicans are prepared to meet it, with full confidence that the result will be favorable to their candidate.

HIGH-TURRETED BATTLESHIPS.

Senator Hale of Maine is not in favor of extensive naval expansion, believing that the United States now has about as large a navy as it requires. He is particularly opposed to increasing the number of high-turreted battleships and in this a great many will agree with him. In the senate Monday he said that the lessons of the Russo-Japanese war thus far go to show the vulnerability and unsafety of these lofty battleships and the undesirability at present of committing ourselves to the further construction of them. He declared it had been shown that they are incomplete as an engine of war: "if such a battleship is struck below the water line and the center of gravity is disturbed, it turns over like a turtle and everybody on board is drowned. If an explosion takes place through hurried firing in a turret it is more than likely to ignite a magazine and the whole ship is blown into the air and everybody on board killed."

TO SETTLE LABOR DISPUTES.

The state of Maryland has just put into effect a law designed to settle labor disputes that may furnish a model for some other states. While there are no compulsory features in the bill, it proposes arbitration of disputes between employers and their employes that appears to present a practicable way of reaching a peaceful settlement of such controversies. The act provides that when any controversy involving ten or more persons arises, the chief of the bureau of industrial statistics, or some one deputized by him, shall visit the place of controversy and seek to mediate between the parties, if in his discretion it is necessary to do so. If he finds that the parties involved will not allow him to act as a mediator, he is to endeavor to obtain their consent to the appointment of a board of arbitration, each party to name one member, and, if possible, to agree upon a third, who is to act as president of the board. Should they be unable to agree upon the third arbitrator, the chief himself or his deputy is to act in that capacity. This board is given power to summon witnesses and to give publicity to such facts regarding the controversy as in its judgment is warranted, without interfering with the private rights of any one.

This measure has much to commend it. While not compulsory in its character, there is yet in it that which will have a certain compelling influence upon both employers and employes in cases of controversy, and there can be no sort of doubt as to the value of this. There

cal and more attractive than the spontaneous scattering, and often reckless, bombardment of the skies that makes the public thoroughfares of a city unsafe for man or beast.

HOW TO ASSESS THE RAILROADS.

Members of the State Board of Assessment are said to be puzzled over the method of procedure that is to be adopted in the assessment of railroads for the present year. For many years past the assessment of railroad property has been perfunctory. While the bulletins issued by the railroad tax agents strenuously denied that our state boards of equalization have pursued a haphazard method in fixing the assessed valuation of railroad property, it is a matter of notoriety that up to this time no state board has taken the trouble to ascertain the actual values of the tangible property of the railroads, much less the value of their franchises.

It has been customary to assess the railroads in a lump at so much per mile, taking as a basis the assessments of the preceding year and ignoring every important element that enters into a correct estimate of actual value. Such a course cannot and should not be pursued this year. The plea that other classes of taxable property are assessed in a haphazard way in violation of the principle of uniformity, and the plea that a large percentage of taxable property goes untaxed either because its owners make dishonest returns, or because they conceal their taxable property altogether, will no longer hold good.

There are two modes by which the value of railroad property can be ascertained with approximate correctness. First, by an appraisal of the true value of the tangible property and of the franchise separately. The former consists of the right-of-way, road bed, bridges, rails, terminals, depot grounds, depots, and other improvements on the right-of-way, the value of rolling stock, machinery, lands and improvements thereon outside of the right-of-way, as well as stocks and bonds owned by the company in other corporations as well as moneys on hand that constitute its assets. The right-of-way of one railroad is not, however, of the same value as the right-of-way of another railroad any more than the depot grounds and depots at the various stations are to be taken at the same valuation, or the lands in one county are to be considered of the same value per acre as the lands in another county.

The tangible property of a railroad, however, constitutes only part of its taxable value. A valuable, if not the most valuable, asset of a railroad is its franchise. To ascertain the value of the franchise of a given railroad, its net earnings capitalized on a basis of 4, 4 1/2, or 5 per cent, as the board may deem equitable, should be taken as a basis. For example, if the net earnings of a railroad 100 miles in length are \$4,000 per mile, its actual value capitalized at 4 per cent would be \$100,000 per mile. If its tangible property represents \$50,000 a mile the franchise would be worth \$50,000 a mile and its assessment at 100,000 per mile, and its assessment at one-fifth of its true value should be \$20,000 per mile.

The second method for appraising a railroad at its actual value is by ascertaining the market value of its stocks and bonds and dividing the aggregate by the number of miles. Thus a railroad of 100 miles in length bonded for \$50,000 a mile and capitalized at \$50,000 a mile in stocks, salable at par, would aggregate in value \$10,000,000, or \$100,000 per mile. Assessed at one-fifth of the market value of its stocks and bonds such a road should be assessed for \$20,000 a mile.

If there is any material fluctuation in the market value of the stocks and bonds of any railroad the computation could be made by both methods and a mean struck between the one and the other. For example, if the tangible value of a railroad 100 miles in length and the value of its franchise based on its net earnings capitalized at 4, 4 1/2, or 5 per cent should be equal to \$100,000 per mile, and the market value of its stocks and bonds was only \$90,000 per mile, the two valuations added together and divided by two will give \$95,000 per mile, and its correct assessment under the new revenue law would be \$19,000 per mile.

ALL THIS IS NEW!

Springfield Republican. Mr. Bryan's friends in Douglas county, Nebraska, which embraces the city of Omaha, have organized against the reorganizers, the "Loyal Democratic League." In a pronouncement the league announces two objects in view. First, "the simple reorganization of the Kansas City platform as a whole," second, "the nomination of Hon. John J. Sullivan for vice president." The vice presidential candidacy of John J. Sullivan of Nebraska is now before the country. And this is new.

AMUSING LAMENTATIONS OF DEMOCRATIC JEREMIAHS.

Kansas City Times (Ind.). The necessity of trusts in this country, and of combinations against trade, not to speak of official malfeasance, seems to be unduly exaggerated by the Pennsylvania democrats; who declare in their platform that "Today the country finds Theodore Roosevelt a standing menace to constitutional government, to international peace and to business stability and prosperity." Now, isn't it surprising that a set of men as rational naturally as the democrats of Pennsylvania should see any peril to the country in the overturning of such organized greed and grafting as the president is fighting? Isn't it extraordinary that they should confound "business stability and prosperity" with the operations of the stock gamblers? If these Pennsylvania Jeremiahs could take their eyes off Wall street long enough to glance over the great west they would find that the legitimate activities of the country were never in better shape than they are at this moment. They would also discover that the section of the country on which the broad and better part of the republic's absolute faith in President Roosevelt, now, why, at least be a little saner?

is a nearly universal opposition in this country to anything like compulsory arbitration, as being radically antagonistic to American ideas and institutions, and possibly this idea will never be eliminated. But the hope of establishing a policy in the interest of industrial peace is not to be given up and perhaps the Maryland plan will help to point a way by which the desired consummation can be attained. At all events the result of a trial of that plan will be awaited with very general interest.

The Omaha Woman's club is wrestling with the child labor question. There are two sides to that question, just as there are to all other questions. It is easy to pass resolutions, but it is another thing to put them into effect. It is much easier to resolve that children under the age of 16 should not work between the hours of 7 p. m. and 7 a. m. than it is to carry out the resolution where necessity knows no law, as, for example, when a widow with a large family is obliged to depend upon her boys and girls over 12 to render such assistance as they can to keep the children below that age well fed, well clothed and at school. It has not been considered a terrible hardship either for boys or girls over 12 to get up at 5 in the summer time to do such work in a house, store or factory, as must be done prior to the regular working hours. It is easy to resolve that boys and girls under 16, who cannot read and write English, shall not be allowed to earn a livelihood for themselves or their parents, but it is another thing to compel a man with a family of six children, the eldest of whom is below 16, to maintain that family, when he is only earning \$1.50 per day, with periodic enforced idleness. It would be quite a problem for the Woman's club to figure out how a man who earns \$9 a week and pays \$1 a week for rent, can feed and clothe a family of eight on \$1 a week each and pay occasional druggist's bills and doctor's bill, besides contributing a mite to the church and to the coal man.

From the returns made by the railroads as to the value of their bridges for taxation, it is plain that bridges built by the railroads and bridges built for the county are not in the same class. Would it not pay our taxpayers handsomely, for example, if the Douglas county board would get its next bridges built by a railroad bridge contractor at tax valuation figures?

Fort Omaha is to be rejuvenated and converted into a signal corps drilling station. If the signal corps boys can also organize themselves into a brass band they will not have to do much signalling to attract crowds to the old fort every evening during the summer season in spite of Krug Park and Courtland Beach.

The contending parties in the painters' strike can get together and get along amicably with one another if they only half try. The state of public sentiment in this community is decidedly averse to any long continued labor trouble that will interfere with the bright prospects for a busy building season.

Joy Well Diluted.

St. Louis Republic. The Russian admiral in charge of the Baltic fleet will receive the order to go to Fort Arthur with the same enthusiasm which fired the Spanish admiral when ordered to go to Manila and subdue Dewey.

A Large Job on Hand.

Springfield Republican. Of all the wretched men in Russia the one who deserves the most sympathy, perhaps, is the finance minister. There is no glory in war for the one who has to meet the bills without ruining the country.

Millions Lost in Strikes.

Senator Gallinger estimates the cost of the strikes of 1903 at \$1,000,000,000. That is an enormous sum, and probably is not far astray. Whenever a method can be devised to stop this tremendous waste there will be great improvement in the conditions of both workers and capitalists.

Greenness in Infancy.

Pictures of Judge Parker, at nearly all ages from infancy up, are making their appearance in the papers. It is a good general rule to destroy the pictures of children as the originals approach manhood. With the tremendous sweep of opportunity under our institutions there is no telling what boy may grow up to have a presidential boom.

ROOSEVELT A MAN OF IDEALS.

They Are Cherished with Fervor and Tenaciously Maintained. New York Times (Ind.). "Ideals" Roosevelt has. They are high, and they are cherished with fervor and tenacity. It would certainly be unsafe to ignore that fact. They lend to his course the sustained force of something like fanaticism, strengthened, not repressed, by the capacity for political compromise. One runs through most of his public career. It is the depth and constancy of his conviction that the attainment of his ideals, the accomplishment of his hopes for his country, the guidance of his nation toward a great future are intimately connected with, if not dependent on, his own leadership. That is a feeling strong and efficient man have often entertained. Few have been so puzzlingly candid in its manifestation. Not many have been so persistent and on the whole so successful in gathering a following of men who practically share the conviction. For it must be acknowledged that by the side of the number of active politicians in the various states whom he has attached to his fortunes through persuading or forcing them to see that their own fortunes are linked with his, Mr. Roosevelt has also a considerable number of personal supporters, many of them of pronounced ability from different walks of life, who believe with the utmost sincerity and enthusiasm in the essential soundness of the man and in the real elevation of his aims and his motives. One of his most earnest political opponents recently declared of him that the only way to be able to hate the man or greatly to distrust him was to keep away from him.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

The rapid transit subway, begun four years ago and involving an outlay of \$25,000,000, is making the heart and soul well opened for business early next fall. When first projected it was thought to afford ample means of transit from the Battery to Harlem river and relieves the congestion of the lower district of the city. Yet so steadily has the congestion grown that another and vastly more extensive underground road is to be undertaken at an estimated cost of \$85,000,000. The mayor has approved all the bills necessary to carry on the work and plans and specifications are being prepared. The new subway will be constructed at a lower level than the one now nearly completed. At some points in its course it will pass under the Pennsylvania Railroad company's tunnel and will pass over it. It will be constructed, however, during the summer months, so that traffic, as the present subway has been doing; and as it will be excavated at a much lower depth in the formation of Manhattan island, it is not liable to disturb the foundations or imperil any of the large buildings erected on the rock, which was one of the main difficulties that had to be overcome in the present subway.

The difficulties of the transportation problem in New York City are increased by the fact that the major part of 1,000 persons must be moved one way in the early part of the morning and another way in the opposite direction at its close. Besides, the operation of the surface roads is constantly interrupted by the blockades created in the business quarters by loaded trucks and other vehicles employed in the handling of merchandise, and the growth of the local passenger traffic of New York is shown in the comparative statistics of past years. In 1871 the street and elevated railways carried 13,867,000 passengers; in 1882, 25,200,000; in 1892, 40,200,000; in 1899, 63,228,437; in 1901, 80,510,428, and it is estimated that it will approximate 100,000,000 this year.

Among the recent arrivals in New York is M. Redfern, the French dressmaker, bound for St. Louis. "It is an extremely delicate—what you call—proposition," said the Frenchman, gracefully balancing a ribbon of smoke to curl from his lips, "to make a comparison between the most beautiful women of the world, the women of Paris and the women of New York. But as a Parisian I can only look upon Paris as the fashion center of the universe. We make the fashion and the world only can follow. What is the mode in Paris is the mode all the world over. "Ah," and the great dressmaker rolled his eyes rapturously, "but the American woman, she can wear the latest mode, but not make a figure for an American. We design the dress that makes the beauty of her figure a glory, a delight, a marvel."

There are three companies in New York and Brooklyn that are about to put on the market devices for printing without type. One is capitalized at \$100,000. The process is as simple as a, b, c. To begin with, a typewriter with the standard keyboard is used to "set up" the copy, not in letters, but in perforations in an endless strip of paper. The completed tape looks somewhat like the music of a gramophone, and it is the piano that prints the copy. The strip of paper is passed through a machine which prints, with justification, sheet after sheet of matter of the required size—a book page or a newspaper. Impressions of this printed strip are then made upon aluminum or zinc plates, and the plates are then placed with equal facility upon both the bed-and-plated and the cylinder press.

One of these typeless machines is called the "planograph" and another the "lithotype." I have forgotten the name of the third. The principle of printing without type, as smooth as glass in this—water and grease won't mix. The text is put on in ink, the basis of which is grease. Enormous pressure is used, the typewriter piece of paper being laid flat upon the zinc plate and placed under heavy rollers. In printing, the ink rollers are kept in the entire plate, but leave ink only upon the inked impression, for the rest of the plate—all the spaces between the letters—is covered with water from a water roller, which absorbs ink. As many as 16,000 impressions have been taken from one plate.

New York is now protected against the short-weight coal man, and if the rapacious ice man can be subdued this summer and the landlord made to be content with three-quarters of one's income, happiness in the metropolis may be a possibility. Official and public scales to the number of thirty-eight have just been established, where coal can be weighed, in accordance with an ordinance recently passed by the Board of Aldermen. The ordinance provides that every purchaser of coal has the legal right to send it to the scales to be weighed, provided the scales shall not be more than one-half mile distant from the place of loading or of delivery. After the loaded vehicle is weighed and the coal delivered the driver must take the empty vehicle back to the scales to be weighed, and the weight of the coal is to be sent to the scales. It is intended to take legal steps against any dealer found giving short weight.

In New York City, during the fiscal year ending last June, the New York postoffice including Branch H, received 134,862 sacks of fully made up mail, or 432 sacks each working day in the year, which the postoffice merely received at the door and sent away intact.

Statistics for the month of June show that the New York postoffice received 22 sacks of fully made up, a rate over that month of the previous year of 16,825 sacks. During a single month forty-two publications in New York City sent over 1,000 sacks each. This amounted for the whole to 10,886 sacks of this bill, which were fully made up and 4,472 sacks mixed, the latter being about 3 per cent of the whole, and the fully made up 75 per cent of the whole.

Main stenographers and typewriters are all but extinct in New York. At all the agencies where this class of skilled labor is employed it is agreed that the demand for women is constantly growing, while the call for male stenographers steadily grows less. For purely mechanical work the better sex is cheaper. Few young men who take jobs at this work expect to make a life work of it, while, on the other hand, many women who have abandoned thought or hope of matrimony have settled down to make themselves indispensable to an office. Still, the business of stenography holds out many chances to the ambitious young. He may become a private secretary to some great man, and from this post the rise to success is easy. Many of the big corporation officials have begun as stenographers and worked their way to the top.

Old Faithful in Congress.

Philadelphia Press. Nearly 2,000 bills have been introduced in congress so far this session, about 2,000 more than was necessary. A large proportion of these bills are for private relief, and are introduced regularly in each congress. The cost of the printing for these old-time measures amounts to a large sum, but there is no way provided for cutting them off, no matter how often they have happened.

STATE PRESS COMMENT.

Fairbury Gazette: The Dietrich case has been settled and he emerges from the smoke with a clear record, the committee, composed of three republicans and two democrats, declared he had done nothing wrong. As this ends the matter there is no use of further comment. Let us all forget it.

Wayne Herald: The storm of opposition to Governor Mickey in rival candidates disappeared as quickly as it appeared and the present incumbent now rests assured of a re-nomination at least. These who announced their candidacies, withdrawing after consulting the public pulse, are now among the staunch supporters of the governor.

Humphrey Democrat: Several of our exchanges are talking Mike Harrington of O'Neil for democratic nominee for governor. Mike would be a hard nut to crack, but if he succeeded in being elected it is certain he will be a governor of the people and for the people. It might be a pretty good idea to give Mr. Harrington the nomination.

Superior Journal: The Omaha Bee has emerged triumphant from another damage suit. The Omaha Bee was sued for \$25,000 because the paper had intimated that the man (a candidate for office) was a drinker. The Bee proved the truth of its assertions in court, but under the law it was guilty of libel. The jury gave the plaintiff damages in the amount of \$2,000, and the cost of the suit onto the plaintiff.

Bradshaw Republican: It is hinted that the lawyers are not very well pleased with Governor Mickey's appointment of Judge Bartlett to succeed Judge Baxter. It has always been more or less puzzling to us to understand why lawyers should be any more interested in or have any more say in regard to the judges of our courts than the common people who are generally the ones who have to depend most on the fairness and honesty of the courts and always have to pay the bills. The common people are satisfied with Judge Bartlett, so let the attorneys howl.

David is City Journal: Governor Mickey filled his duty and appointed E. M. Bartlett to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Baxter from the district bench. His act has caused a little flurry in the Bar association of Omaha because it was not consulted in the matter. Mr. Mickey is not to be blamed and he has no reason to feel pleased or annoyed, but for that very reason pleases the great majority of people. Mickey is untrammelled by promises and unhampered by strings. Mickey does his duty as he sees it. Mickey firmed that way and was a success. Mickey carries that idea into the executive office and is a success. Mickey is a reformer. Mickey appoints. It is Mickey's duty. We rather like Mickey.

Keamey Democrat: Mr. Bryan's lieutenant is casting about for a candidate for governor. They are at a loss to know who to boom as their candidate. Uncle John DeWitt is too good a fellow to be reliable. Messers have left the state. Billy Thompson refuses to accept the honor. Harley Edmetson is at war with Bryan and therefore unavailable, yet that would not prevent him accepting the nomination if he could secure it, but it will not be. The name of Judge Elder has been forgotten so long that he is scarcely thought of. This leaves but three available candidates to select from, namely, Uncle Jimmie Miller of Buffalo county, General C. J. Smyth of Omaha and Chief Justice Silas A. Holcomb of Lincoln. Uncle Jimmie Miller is a success in the popular eye, the corporation vote. Smyth would secure the corporation, but lose the anti-monopoly vote. But Judge Holcomb would secure both the populist and the corporation vote and therefore give Governor Mickey a chase for his office. The populist would choose for his chief justice, and would favor the anti-monopoly vote. Judge, without any question of doubt, is the strongest candidate that can be named against the republican nominee, no matter who he may be, and he will probably be named.

Oakland Republican: Senator Charles H. McNair has been before the supreme court as a plaintiff as ever at law or in equity, but the United States supreme court. The senate of the United States selected five of its own members, all of whom are recognized throughout the nation as able lawyers and influential members in the highest body of lawmakers in the world. This committee was not appointed by the senate of Senators Hoar of Massachusetts, Platt of Connecticut and Spooner of Wisconsin, republicans, and Cockrell of Missouri and Pettus of Alabama, democrats. This committee, sitting as a court, heard all the charges brought against Dietrich, and any evidence that could be produced to try to sustain the charges. It was which was incompetent and would not be admissible in any court. This trial extended over many days, and the prosecutors—who may perhaps better be called persecutors—had every opportunity offered them to present evidence, and they failed to make a case against the defendant, yet the unanimous decision of the committee was a complete exoneration of Senator Dietrich—the declaration being made that the senator was a victim of persecution. It proved to be a case where vicious animosity actuated the prosecutors, rather than a desire to do the proper thing. They cared not for justice; they would ruin a man and his family in order to make themselves appear to be honest and acting with an honest motive. Many newspapers joined in the crusade against Dietrich, not waiting for evidence. Will any of them now be fair enough to admit that they did wrong to aid in poisoning the public mind and producing the people against an innocent and upright man?

WHEN 'PHONE IS OUT OF ORDER.

San Francisco Bulletin. When your 'phone is out of order, and the only voice you know is your own, which wildly bellows in the box of fears—"Hello!" You can understand the feelings of a murderer, and see many things that might have happened easily. Oh, how I tremble in frenzy till you're goggle-eyed and faint—When your 'phone is out of order—but your voice is working fine.

WHEN YOUR 'PHONE IS OUT OF ORDER YOU SAY MANY MANY THINGS.

Which recur in calmer moments like a box of fears—"Hello!" As you curse the poor transmitter you forget your solemn perch on the pillar of the Church; But the Devil listens gleefully, somewhere above the 'phone, and when your 'phone is out of order—but your voice is working fine.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Louis Berger has been employed on the books in the office of collector of St. Louis for fifty years, during which time he has never lost a day on account of illness. Admiral Skidaway's expression of confidence in offensive tactics will very likely prepare the government in St. Petersburg for a new consignment of dispatches beginning "I regret to report."

If the girl students of the University of Wisconsin who hazed a sick classmate had been men their performance would be called brutal. As it is, however, it will probably be described as un ladylike. Says Captain Hobson anent his defeat for congress: "Right will conquer, and frequently the latter the day the greater the victory." So if he should win out forty years from now his triumph would be a rouser.

Hugo Von Kupper, editor of the Berlin Local Anzeiger, one of the largest and most influential newspapers in the German empire, has arrived in this country, and will act as special commissioner for his paper at the St. Louis fair.

Mr. Edward F. Seales has nearly completed a fireproof school building which he has caused to be erected at Methuen, Mass. at a cost, with its furnishings, of about \$50,000. He will furnish it to the town, and it is likely to be the finest building of the kind in that section of the state.

The people of Paris will honor George S. Messersmith by erecting a statue of the great writer to stand in the Place des Vosges, near the Victor Hugo museum. It will represent George Sand in her youth and she will be shown standing holding sheets of manuscript and a pencil. This year is the centenary of her birth.

Sir Henry Thompson, the eminent English surgeon, one of the greatest of his eighty-fourth year, the addition to his surgery, especially distinguished for his study in matters of food and diet, and because he was one of the earliest and most constant advocates of cremation. At the same time he was insistent on a proper certificate of death, usually of one-fifth of a percent, his defective oral reading having turned the scales by this fraction against him.

Senator Beveridge of Indiana takes great interest in military affairs and while in the Philippines spent much time on the firing line with General Lawton. One day he made a remark of one-fifth of a percent that Lawton said: "Mr. Beveridge, you ought to be a soldier, not a politician." "I should have been in the army," replied the senator, "but I couldn't read aloud well enough." He then explained that he was beaten in his examination for a cadetship at West Point, being only one-fifth of a percent, his defective oral reading having turned the scales by this fraction against him.

LAUGHING LINES.

Wife—John, you've been drinking. Oh, I can tell. Husband—Well, don't do it, m'dear. Let 'em stand in a family secret—Philadelphia Press.

Mr. Brown—Is Jones getting better of the grip? Mrs. Brown—Oh, yes; he's sitting up in bed, and Mrs. Jones said he had just eaten three-quarters of a pie—Indianapolis Journal.

"They were speaking of the actress." "Yes, she's married, but her husband travels with one company and she travels with another." "Then they surely ought to have a happy married life."—Chicago Post.

"De man dat puts in de moos' time lookin' for trouble, said Uncle Eben, 'is generally de one dat de least, in de way of what to do about it when he fin's it."—Washington Star.

"Uncle Ephraim, you are looking much better. You found something that cured your rheumatism, did you?" "Yes, sah; but hit cured me too quick, and I got de fever." "Hit cured you too dollyan a half crutcher, I bought week befo' last."—Chicago Tribune.

Mrs. Goodhart—"The last time I gave you money you promised that you wouldn't walk into the first saloon and spend it." "Weary Willie—Yes ma'am." "Anticipation of what?" "The marriage ceremony."

"The man that's afterward."—Chicago Post.

Her stamene shirt was a winner. Till a billy-goat ate it—the sinner. Then he said, with a grunt, "Twas a pretty tough stunt, and I feel like I'd stamene dinner."—Baltimore American.

WHEN 'PHONE IS OUT OF ORDER.

San Francisco Bulletin. When your 'phone is out of order, and the only voice you know is your own, which wildly bellows in the box of fears—"Hello!" You can understand the feelings of a murderer, and see many things that might have happened easily. Oh, how I tremble in frenzy till you're goggle-eyed and faint—When your 'phone is out of order—but your voice is working fine.

WHEN YOUR 'PHONE IS OUT OF ORDER YOU SAY MANY MANY THINGS.