THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of May, 1904, was as follows:

1	29,690	17	29,630
2	29,990	18	30,090
3	29,740	19	29,910
4	29,720	20	29,430
5	30,070	21	30,250
6	29,840	22	29,190
7	29,690	23	29,970
8	29,760	24	29,790
9	30,180	25	29,840
10	30,150	26	29,800
11	29,800	27	29,710
12	29,730	28	29,940
13	29,800	29	27,100
14	29,840	30	29,850
15	29,920	31	29,790
16	30,010		
Total			911,850
Less unsold and returned copies			10,029
Net total sales			901,821
Net average sales			29,091

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of May, A. D. 1904.
(Seal) M. B. HUNGATE,
Notary Public.

All indications point to something doing in the neighborhood of Port Arthur.

What has become of the municipal paving plant project? Has it been abandoned or is it only slumbering in some pigeon hole.

In talking about the alleged combine against Nebraska's vice presidential candidate, Gurdon W. Wattles is not to be taken seriously.

Ak-Sar-Ben has set 2,500 as the record mark for this year's membership roll. Ak-Sar-Ben usually accomplishes what he sets out to do.

With the kind permission of the paving contractors Omaha may possibly succeed in getting three or four blocks of new pavement this year.

For numerous complimentary notices by our exchanges of The Bee's turn of its third of a century we hereby make appreciative acknowledgement.

Omaha cannot afford to have its building season interrupted this year by strikes. To the journeymen painters and master painters—get together and stay there.

Tammany is out for McClellan, but it is a well remembered fact that the only democrat elected to the presidency since the war was nominated over the protest of Tammany.

With the approach of the dog days the rise in the price of meat will not cut as much figure with boarding house keepers as would a rise in the price of fruits and vegetables.

America regrets to hear that German crops are in poor condition, but the Nebraska farmer may be permitted a flush of pleasure when he looks over his fields of moving grain.

Colonel Bryan has come home to put the last finishing touches on his feathered war bonnet and sharpen up his tomahawk before setting out to St. Louis on his scalping expedition.

The St. Louis convention may not carry out a prearranged program, but it will not be because each faction is not trying to make its machine effective enough to put its own slate through.

Omaha trade excursionists have a bunch of "trade lasts" for all the pushing, progressive Nebraska towns they have visited. All they want in exchange is an occasional good word for Omaha.

Congressman Williams is to sound "the keynote of the campaign" at St. Louis and it is a safe prophecy to say the note will sound discordant in the harmony of republican prosperity and progress.

Chairman Cortelyou declares he will not talk or think politics until after his resignation as secretary of commerce becomes effective next month. That will not prevent him, however, from dreaming politics.

The new president of San Domingo has been in office long enough to select a cabinet, but the new cabinet members have not had time yet to organize a revolution—which may account for the present peace on the island.

There is no good reason why Omaha should not do a lot of street paving before cold weather sets in if the paving contractors will only stop their boy's play and get down to business. There is a limit on public patience with obstructive tactics.

Since the effects of the tariff war between Germany and Canada have been brought to light, showing loss of business to Germany, it is not to be expected that the German parliamentarians who are preaching a tariff war on the United States will be very popular at home.

A SOUND PROPOSITION.

The tariff plank of the republican national platform contains this sound proposition: "When the only free trade country among the great nations agitates a return to protection the chief protective country should not falter in maintaining it." The campaign being carried on in the United Kingdom by Mr. Chamberlain for a reform in British fiscal policy, involving an abandonment of the principle of free trade, has its chief inspiration in the wonderful industrial and commercial development of the United States under protection. The most telling statistics employed by the English champion of fiscal reform are those showing what has been accomplished here during the period in which we have had a tariff that encouraged the growth of manufacturing industries, until we have reached the first rank among industrial nations. And let it be borne in mind that a very large part of this growth has been attained since the republican party was restored to power in 1897.

It is perhaps needless to say that there was no industrial growth in the period of the last democratic administration. That was a time of depression and stagnation and of course there was no incentive to new enterprises. Recovery from this condition immediately followed the republican victory of 1896, which carried with it the assurance that the protective policy would be cared for as long as that party should be continued in power. Gradually the great army of idle labor returned to work and ever since the country has had prosperity, much of the time greater than it ever knew before. This has been freely employed by Mr. Chamberlain in his campaign for reform of the British fiscal policy.

Now the democratic party is renewing its attack upon protection and the St. Louis convention will undoubtedly declare against that policy. It will hardly dare to follow Mr. Bourke Cockran in pronouncing in favor of free trade, though perhaps a majority of the delegates to the convention believe in the British policy, but it is a safe prediction that protection will be roundly denounced. American manufacturers who have prospered during the last six or seven years and American workingmen who have had constant employment in the industries during those years, are not likely to support a party that stands for the overthrow of a policy which has placed this country in the lead as an industrial nation and is certain to keep it there if the policy is maintained.

THEY TALK OF PEACE.

The exchange of courtesies between King Edward and Emperor William at Kiel has an interest for the world because of the expressions of both in behalf of peace. The German fleet, said the kaiser, is intended for the protection of trade and territory and also serves for the maintenance of peace. In his response the British sovereign expressed gratification at the reference to his "unremitting endeavors for the maintenance of peace." Undoubtedly both were sincere, for each has given very positive evidence that they are friends of peace and are ready to use their powerful influence for the maintenance of peace.

King Edward has been conspicuously active in this direction since he came to the throne. He has succeeded in removing long-standing causes of disagreement between Great Britain and France and in strengthening friendship between his country and Germany. Emperor William has also maintained a consistent attitude favorable to peace and unquestionably has exerted a most salutary influence upon Europe. The utterances of these rulers of two powerful nations is therefore reassuring and cannot fail to have a good effect. With them thus pledged the danger of a European conflict is remote.

A DELUSION AND A SNARE.

The railroad assessment for the year 1904 has been completed and official certificates have been mailed to the various counties showing the exact proportion to which they are entitled in the assessment of railway mileage. It is also announced officially that the Omaha terminal values were distributed on a mileage basis over each of the roads that converge in this city.

How much the Omaha railroad terminals were appraised for and how the distribution was made will forever remain a mystery. We doubt even whether the most expert mathematician could figure out whether there has been any distribution of the railroad terminals. Take for example the terminals, depots and depot grounds of the Burlington system at Omaha, that are all credited to the Omaha & Southwestern railroad. In 1903 that road was assessed for $6,500 per mile on its total mileage.

Assume that the $6,500 assessment for last year represented only one-tenth of the true value of the road, nobody could discover a dollar of distribution of terminal value in its assessment. This year the Omaha & Southwestern is assessed for $9,035 per mile, or an increase of $2,535 per mile, equal to $129,285, which multiplied by five represents an increase of $646,425, although the Burlington depots and terminals alone are worth anywhere from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000.

If the distribution of the Burlington terminals at Omaha and Lincoln have been distributed over the entire length of the Burlington system, which would have been in conflict with the policy adopted by the board in assessing each of the sixteen roads that constitute the system in Nebraska separately, the amount apportioned to each of the 2,611 miles is not discernible.

The distribution of the Union Pacific terminals is equally incalculable. The Union Pacific main line, on which the distribution was presumed to have taken place, is 467 miles long and the assessment for 1904 is $16,000 per mile, as against $9,900 for 1903, an increase of $6,100 per mile. The Union Pacific terminals in Omaha were estimated to be worth at least $15,000,000 ten years ago and today could not be duplicated for $20,000,000. At $15,000,000 distributed on a mileage basis, the Omaha terminals would represent $32,120 per mile for the entire main line, whereas the assessment for the year 1904 has only been increased by $6,100 per mile, or an aggregate for the entire main line of $2,848,700. As a matter of fact the Union Pacific for its entire system in Nebraska—main line and branches—is capitalized at $100,000 a mile, and its earnings have been equal for the entire system to at least $80,000 per mile, which at one-fifth would give $16,000 per mile, but the branch lines of the Union Pacific; viz, the Omaha and Republican Valley road, 428 miles, is assessed for 1904 at $6,500 per mile and the Kearney branch, sixty-five miles, at $4,770 per mile, making the total assessment of the Union Pacific main line and branches $10,575,609, or an average of $11,026 per mile, as against $6,621 per mile for the year 1903, or an increase of $4,405 per mile. The Omaha terminals of the Union Pacific, at a valuation of $15,000,000, distributed over the entire mileage of the system in Nebraska, 961 miles, would have added $15,608 per mile, equal at one-fifth to $3,121 per mile. Such a distribution would leave the assessment of the tangible value and franchises of the Republican Valley branch at $3,379 per mile and that of the Kearney branch at $1,649 per mile. Manifestly the alleged distribution of the value of railroad terminals is still a delusion and a snare.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

Military events in the far east are moving rapidly and while the information received continues to be more or less indefinite and therefore confusing, it appears evident that a great battle, which may prove decisive in its results, is imminent. The Japanese have again shown themselves vastly superior to their adversary on the sea, accepting as authentic the latest account of their naval operations. Will they also prove the superior strategists on land is a question that the movements now in progress should speedily answer. They have certainly demonstrated their ability thus far and it is not unreasonable to assume that they will continue to show themselves at least equal to the more experienced enemy.

The operations going on, it is suggested by some of the experts, may culminate in a Gettysburg for the Japanese invaders or a Sedan for the Russians. It is pointed out that should the Russians fail in their immediate purpose the moral loss will be even greater than the material, but they would not be compelled to take the extreme decision of retiring beyond Mukden without forcing the Japanese to offer battle at more than one point, under conditions increasingly disadvantageous for them. It is also thought that the Japanese arrangements have been to a certain extent disturbed by the exploits of the Vladivostok squadron, though not seriously enough to influence materially the course of the campaign. One of the experts remarks that whatever the purpose or result of the Russian movement to the south, it was illogical and badly conducted and adds: "A few more lessons in Japanese artillery practice and the mobility of Japanese infantry, perhaps, are necessary before the Russians learn that stubborn bravery is not a match for superior guns and superior forces. A knowledge of when and how to retreat is a large per cent of the total of the science and the art of war." The Russians have certainly been given opportunities to learn this.

It is to be remarked, however, that much of this so-called expert opinion is necessarily based upon inadequate information and therefore of no great value. When the advancing armies meet and a great battle is fought it will then be determined which side has employed the superior strategy. Meanwhile there can be little better than conjecture regarding plans and purposes.

The question has been asked why no official statements have been published by the city and county treasurers of the financial condition and places of deposit of the county and city funds. The explanation is very easy. The city and county treasurers are both as busy as they can be gathering in the delinquent taxes and the regular taxes that are coming in with a rush before the close of the fiscal year. It may be safely predicted, however, that official treasury statements will be published beginning with July. The money is all deposited in banks in accordance with the depository law under present republican treasurers.

Another interurban railroad has been projected and incorporated. This time the proposed road is to connect Omaha with Hastings and a number of towns this side. How soon the proposed Omaha-Hastings interurban will be surveyed, lithographed and financed has not yet been divulged. There is no doubt, however, that eastern Nebraska is as ripe for interurban electric roads as western Iowa.

Democratic love for the working man can best be learned by inspecting the laws governing labor in the southern states, where child labor is permitted under such vile conditions as to call forth protest from all classes except the democratic politician and the greedy manufacturer of the south.

When Did He Lose It?
Chicago Record-Herald.

John L. Webster of Nebraska has gone home to get a reputation.

No Friction There.
Baltimore American.

The smoothness with which the republican convention at Chicago moved is merely a sample of the orderliness with which the government is to be run under the continuation of the Roosevelt administration.

Dollars Above Life.
New York Tribune.

The man who rode to death at the battle of Balaclava died because some one blundered. The victims of the Slocum disaster went to their death not only because someone blundered, but also because owners and officials placed dollars beyond human lives.

Must Have Been the Real Thing.
Philadelphia Ledger.

Thomas W. Lawson, a Boston stock broker, who helped to organize the Copper Trust, says the robbery connected with the exploits of that trust was something awful. When the stock brokers get frightened and shocked there must be something really shocking.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

St. Paul Republican: Roosevelt and Fairbanks; that's a ticket to be proud of, for certain.

Schuyler Free Lance: The populist party still lives, but it has a very bad case of consumption.

Aurora Republican: Roosevelt and Fairbanks! A great pair to head a great ticket. It's a great national ticket and great will be its victory.

Stromsburg Journal: The renomination of Roosevelt was made by the people irrespective of party, long ago, and will receive their support at the polls. Roosevelt and Fairbanks will be elected by the biggest popular vote in the history of the United States.

Falls City Journal: The unanimous renomination of President Roosevelt by his party is an honor which has been extended to very few presidential candidates in the century and a quarter of our national existence. It is an honor of which he may well feel proud. And it is one indication of the unanimous support which he will receive at the polls next fall.

Fremont Herald: It strikes us that if ex-Senator Allen had been as much opposed to fusion ten years ago as he is now there wouldn't have been any ex-Senator Allen. The Madison statesman likes to hear himself talk—and so do all the rest of us like to hear him. He may be nominated for governor, or president, or something with big possibilities, and then there wouldn't be any further jealousies of Mr. Bryan.

Creighton News: In nominating Theodore Roosevelt for the presidency, the republicans have only ratified the expressed desire of the people of this country without respect to party. Some of the republican politicians made wry faces for awhile, and the democratic politicians who are after office may be expected to find fault, but the people at large have confidence in Roosevelt, they know he is patriotic and courageous, and they believe he is honest and these three qualities go a long way with the common run of humanity here in this country.

Weeping Water Republican: Hon. E. J. Burkett is the first Nebraska candidate for United States senator to be nominated in convention. While this is an innovation in Nebraska politics, it has long been a custom in other and older states. Surprising as it may be, the plan is followed in a very great part of the states of the union. A testimonial in its favor is the fact that it is a growing custom and each year adds a new state to the plan. While Nebraska is the latest to adopt the plan, Illinois and Ohio are new converts, comparatively speaking. Indiana and Michigan and California have tried it. Of course the politicians don't like it—the men who manipulate legislatures don't like it, but the people like it and it is one of the reforms that depends upon the people for its support.

Kearney Hub: The candidates—Roosevelt and Fairbanks! Two statesmen of the most splendid proportions, the fitness of the former proven by a severe probationary test, the abilities and worthiness of the latter shown throughout a strenuous life from earliest boyhood to the golden prime of manhood. Roosevelt, the masterful man, supreme in every emergency, a leader with the courage of conviction, superbly equipped by temperament, by training, by natural gifts and acquired accomplishments, the strongest and sturdiest type of manhood, the incomparable American! Fairbanks, the strong and self-reliant, none more clean or capable in American public life, of that good stuff of which even presidents are made, is an ideal "running mate" and may be as much more as occasion or emergency shall require.

THIRTY-THREE YEARS YOUNG.

Kearney Journal: The Omaha Bee was thirty-three years of age Sunday, and the Kearney Journal extends congratulations.

Grand Island Independent: The Omaha Bee has just celebrated its thirty-third birthday anniversary. Congratulations are certainly in order.

Syracuse Journal: The Omaha Bee is thirty-three years old, and has been under one management since its inception. The Bee and its editor, Mr. Rosewater, have been leading factors in the upbuilding of Nebraska.

Oakland Independent: The Omaha Bee is thirty-three years old. It was founded that many years ago by Editor Rosewater and has been under his guidance ever since. The Bee is a paper Nebraska can feel proud of. It has done much for the development of the state.

Wood River Interests: The Omaha Bee is thirty-three years old this week and E. Rosewater, its founder and present editor, can point with pardonable pride to the fact that the Bee building, and its equipment, and The Bee itself is classed among the great newspapers of this great country.

Kimball Observer: The Omaha Bee is thirty-three years old and Edward Rosewater, the man who founded the paper, has been the editor and manager for a third of a century. Many people do not agree with Mr. Rosewater on important questions, but all agree that he has made a success of The Bee.

South Omaha Democrat: The Bee has just celebrated its thirty-third year. Mr. Rosewater may well feel proud of the success that has crowned his efforts in building up a fine newspaper in addition to erecting one of the largest and best office buildings in Omaha. As a business manager, writer and shrewd politician Mr. Rosewater stands at the head of the list in the west.

Hastings Tribune: The Omaha Bee has just celebrated its thirty-third year, and Nebraskans can everywhere rejoice with it and feel proud of its existence. The Bee is a vigorous newspaper characteristic of the west. Those delicately fastidious will not find their ideal embodied in The Bee, but those who enjoy a practical newspaper of force will congratulate the state on the existence of the Omaha Bee.

Blue Valley Blade: With the Sunday issue of The Omaha Bee the thirty-third year of its existence was celebrated. The Bee was founded by Edward Rosewater in 1871, and he is still its editor. The first issue of The Bee was printed on a hand power press turned by a negro, and the present edition is printed on the finest perfecting presses, while the type is set by the latest machinery. The Bee is one of the best papers in the country.

Howells Journal: The Omaha Bee is thirty-three years old, and during all of those years it has been under the management of Edward Rosewater. From a small beginning it has grown to be one of the leading papers of the country. Mr. Rosewater has cause to look backward over his newspaper career of a third of a century with pride. His paper has done its full share toward the upbuilding of Omaha and the state of Nebraska in general.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

The persistent gullibility of the population, demonstrated week after week, justifies a revision of Barnum's estimate of the fool birthrate. A firm of crooks in New York City, which promised and for a time paid 2 per cent a week on investments, found enough fools to give them a handsome "stake" and then vanished. The postoffice inspectors have been trying for some time to obtain evidence upon which they could base action, but without success. They held up some of the letters and found the names of customers; asked them for some specimens of the "literature" so that the legality of the company might be determined, but the investors informed the inspectors that they were rather impertinently interfering in a matter which did not concern them, and refused to make complaint or to furnish information. They were receiving 2 or 3 per cent interest every Monday morning from the company and were inclined to rejoice. The large number of investors in one Ohio town were charmed with the results, and were very anxious that their neighbors and the public should not learn of the golden harvest, for fear lest the profits would be reduced if they were split up among too many people. Then the crash came; thousands of people, chiefly wage workers, have lost their money, and the managers of the crafty game are said to have "cleared up" several millions.

A new street washing machine which may revolutionize the method of street cleaning in New York is being tried. The first experiment proved that this machine is capable of washing a given amount of street surface with 231 gallons of water, for which 3,240 gallons would be required if a fire hose were used. This enormous saving is effected by means of compressed air. The appearance of the machine is very much like that of an ordinary sprinkling cart, but the tank is of iron and is equipped with a fan-shaped row of spouts, through which the water is thrown with sufficient force to wash the dirt into the gutter on both sides of the streets. The authorities believe that the problem of cleaning the streets of a large city economically and yet thoroughly has been solved by this new flusher.

Leaping from his cage to the ground, a large chimpanzee attached to an animal farm in Jersey City wrested from the hand of Matthew Broesseli a knife with which the man, in a fit of temporary insanity, was attempting suicide. The creature saved Broesseli's life.

Broesseli had been training the monkey for a number of years and the animal was greatly attached to him. For the last few days the man had complained of the heat and declared that his reason would not last much longer. While cleaning the cage of his pet he suddenly began to scream. He picked up the knife and slashed his throat several times. The monkey jumped through the open door of his cage and was wrestling with the man for the knife when the other keepers came. Broesseli is in the city hospital in a serious condition.

The building of a monument in Fort Green park to the martyrs who died in British prison ships in the war of the revolution is now assured, the Board of Estimate having voted $50,000 to the project. Governor Odell has signed a bill authorizing an appropriation by the state of $25,000. The United States government has already passed a bill setting aside $100,000 for the purpose, and various citizens have raised $25,000, so that the city's $50,000 was needed to complete the full amount.

In excavating for the new Grand Central station the contractors are using a self-dumping dirt car which is loaded by a big scoop worked by hydraulic power. They save an immense amount of labor. The Irish foreman was explaining this recently.

"That scoop and car," said the foreman, "do the work of 100 ginneys."

"Ya, ha! big shovel an' car hav 'a no hundred votes," said a far-seeing son of Italy who overheard the foreman's remark.

One of the best free shows in New York, some people think, are the shop windows. Window dressing has reached the plane of the fine arts, and experts at the work command high salaries. For example, there is one Sixth avenue firm that pays $5,000 a year to its head window dresser. He has two assistants who get $35 and $25 a week. Allowing for the cost of velvet and plush backgrounds and other incidentals the cost of the window dressing of this firm is nearly $10,000 a year. So far as is known, no other window dresser in New York gets so much. As a rule, experts get from $2,000 to $3,500, the average yearly salary being about $1,500. Few window dressers get less than $1,200. The most noted window dressers now in New York never had a lesson in the art. They were born with an artistic eye for the grouping of colors and the arrangement of draperies in alluring curves.

He was a German conductor on a Third avenue car, and when his car was approaching Grand street he leaned over the rear seat and whispered to a smoker:

"I like vhen a man smoke a cigar. Dot is a sign he is not a grank. Vhen ve come by Grand street listen to der granks shout dransfer tickets. Dey can't speak no English at all, und some of dem peoples I can't understood."

The first man to ask for a ticket was a Swede, who shouted:

"Aye vill a tecket!"

"Trans! Trans!" shouted an Italian, holding out his hand.

"Transforfars!" yelled a little man with a long beard.

"Tickee! Tickee!" shouted a Chinaman, who climbed along the car step to get his transfer.

And then a big, broad-shouldered Irishman called to the conductor:

"Hey! Give me transportation ter Grand street."

"What did I told you?" continued the German conductor, when the car had passed the corner. "Some peoples don't know no English at all. Dey are vhat we call ignorance. Ain't it?"

And the man in the smoking seat said it was.

A woman dragging a big mastiff dog attached to a piece of rope tried to board a Madison street horse car going east at Madison and Catherine streets.

"Nothing doing, lady; wait for the next car," said the conductor, signaling for the driver to go ahead.

The lady stood at the crossing and waited for the next car. Meanwhile the dog lay down, blocking the tracks. Along came a car, and again the woman beckoned to the driver to stop.

"Bee here, lady, it's against the rules of the company to ride dogs on this car," remarked the conductor.

"That's all right; I'll pay his fare and guarantee he'll not bite anyone," answered the dog's mistress.

But the driver started the car without carrying woman or dog. She went across the street to an undertaker's, whose horse and wagon were standing outside and made a deal with the undertaker to have her dog driven to the Grand street ferry. Then she mounted the seat with the driver and started off.

STATE PRESS OPINIONS.

Kearney Hub: A pilgrim returning from the St. Louis exhibition states that the educational exhibit from Nebraska is devoted entirely to Omaha, Lincoln and Peru. The Kearney schools sent a beautiful and interesting exhibit of pupils' work, but no trace of it could be discovered. What became of it?

Chappell Register: It was just ten years ago Monday that Judge Dundy telegraphed for federal troops to protect the Union Pacific road from the depredations of the Coxyites who threatened to capture trains at Julesburg and Ogalalla. This statement of facts needs no comments. We think every one can realize and appreciate the changed condition.

Pender Republic: Unless something is done to check the ravages of this firewater fiend it will carry off the red men as did the smallpox plague in the days of the great Blackbird, for verily I say unto you that the kind of whisky those bootlegging brigands are furnishing the Indians would eat the entrails out of a brass monkey or make the hide of a zinc lined hobo look like a blanket burnt full of holes.

Beatrice Sun: Some of the papers of the state are roasting the last legislature for not appropriating a large sum of money to erect a building for the state upon the exposition grounds at St. Louis. As a matter of fact the best thing that the last legislature did was to refuse to make an appropriation for the benefit of a commission of fellows who have made it a business for years to attend all sorts of shows at public expense. There is no more reason why a state that is loaded down to the guards should wade in deeper in order to show off than an individual who is involved should mortgage his home to raise money to go. There is a too liberal expenditure of money that does not belong to the fellow who does the spending.

Allen News: The editor of the News is in a deep quandary. The question with us is can the country be saved without our able (?) assistance as an editorial writer. Fifteen years ago we thought not, and used to write editorials galore and swell up like a poisoned pup over our stupendous efforts. Finally we thought most intelligent people knew as much about running the government as we did, and for many years have cut out an editorial column in the paper, for we really got our cue from some one else who really did have some brains. However, most of our exchanges have an editorial page and are running the government after their own ideas. Why not us? Better look out, for by hokey we believe it time to cut loose again.

Schuyler Free Lance: The cattle barons of western Nebraska, who have had the use of the land out there free as pasture, do not take kindly to the new homestead law of Congressman Kinkaid, which gives homesteaders in that region 640 acres of land. They see that the law means settling that country and they do not want that, as it cuts them out of their free pasture. In fact, those fellows have ever tried to keep settlers out and have at times resorted to violence to keep people out of their range. They are down on Kinkaid and at a recent meeting of their leaders the congressman was called before them for an explanation. No doubt but that the cattle interests will fight the law and the author, but it will do no good. That homestead law of Kinkaid's has made his majority so big up there that he will be elected with a larger majority than before.

Friend Telegraph: The Ak-Sar-Ben of Omaha had its poster work for the next carnival done in Milwaukee, and as a natural consequence is receiving a roasting on the part of the Omaha newspapers. It is said in this case that Milwaukee job printers are doing the work for $50 less than Omaha printers offered to do the work for. Suppose they do, the Ak-Sar-Ben of Omaha will desire $500 worth of free advertising from the newspapers of that city before and after the carnival. Will the Milwaukee printers who work for $50 less do this free advertising for them? Not a word of it. People often become penny wise and pound foolish. Here in Friend this same plan has been followed for two years last past with the commencement invitations in our high school. Doubtless the graduating class has saved a few cents in prices and even imagined they were getting a better job, but Chicago printers failed to give the graduating class and the graduating exercises a write up, and only comparatively few in and around Friend know who graduated or what the exercises were or anything in regard to them. By many newspapers this class of matter isn't counted as news, but rather as advertiser of the graduating class.

Abolishing the Unsightly Billboards.
Philadelphia Press.

The agitation for the abolition of unsightly billboards is going on in a number of cities, with varying success. In Paris and in other European cities such displays are wisely limited, and that ought to be done everywhere. Boston has taken up the subject and the Park commission has adopted a rule forbidding all signs "within such distance of any public park or parkway, or in such place as shall render the words or devices of such sign plainly visible to the naked eye." An exception is made of a sign of limited dimensions "relating exclusively to the property on which it may be placed." That is a wise step, and the Boston city government should stop the abuse in the city in general.

PERSONAL NOTES.

President Roosevelt is not as heavy as he was. Exercise and diet have trimmed him down.

T. L. St. Germaine, a Chippewa, has just been admitted to the bar in Iowa and is the state's first Indian practitioner at law.

Major A. St. H. Gibbons, the well known African explorer and writer, is to be a delegate to Washington at the eighth international geographical congress.

It is announced that twenty Vassar girls were engaged to be married before commencement day. The girls' colleges, it seems, are getting their press agents.

Dr. Charles B. McCarthy of the Catholic High school, Philadelphia, has accepted the Knights of Columbus chair of American history at the Catholic university in Washington.

A remarkable veteran soldier in England is Lord Chelmsford, now 77 years old, but appearing like a man in the 50s. It is sixty years since he entered the army and he is among the now thinned ranks of those who served before Sebastopol.

John Christian Watson, prime minister of the Australian commonwealth, only a few years ago was setting type in a Sydney newspaper office. In 1901 he was elected to Parliament and soon became the man of the hour because of the strength he showed in debate.

A society has been formed, with Ernest Thompson Seton as one of its principal members, for the preservation of Indian folk songs, and their work deserves encouragement. Frederick R. Burton is at work on a collection of the songs of the Ojibways, of which he has made a specialty for a number of years and which he considers the highest type of American aboriginal music.

LINES TO A LAUGH.

Tommy—I wonder where the mosquitoes spend the winter.

Elsie—Mebbe that's what they're tryin' to tell us when they come buzzin' around us in the summer.—Philadelphia Press.

"Did they throw any old shoes after the bride?"

"No; her father had them all half-soled for the family to wear while he catches up with the wedding expenses."—Cleveland Leader.

Tomson—The doctor said I could have one glass of beer a day.

Johnson—And you are obeying orders?

Tomson—Yep. But I'm five weeks ahead of my allowance.—Kansas City Journal.

"Oh, Gertrude, I cannot stand it to have you say the cruel words."

"Well, George, I'll telephone to you after you go home."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

The Fakir—Now, then, just a second, squire. Take the spots right out yer clothes.

Farmer Ridgepole—Go ahead, b'gosh. That's all yer can take out of 'em, I bin in yer gol-rammed town a week.—Puck.

"Why don't you tell the voters that you intend to purify politics?"

"It wouldn't do any good in my particular part of the country," answered Senator Sorghum. "There are too many voters who have grafts that they don't want spoiled."—Washington Star.

STOCKING UP.

W. D. Nesbit in Chicago Tribune.

Get out the well known phrases
And pearls of oratory,
Such as "Like one who gazes
Down vistas lit with glory,"
"The bulwarks of the nation,"
"The star that will not wane"—
It's time for preparation;
We've opened the campaign.

Get "Movement of aggression,"
And "Party's peerless leader,"
"The shadow of secession,"
"From palm to pine and cedar,"
"The courage of convictions,"
"Our legislative halls,"
"Malicious, green-born fictions"—
Shake out the camphor balls.

Run up "The grand old banner,"
Unsheath "The gleaming saber,"
Rehearse the proper manner
Of calling voters "Neighbor;"
Find "May my right hand wither
If I forget my pledge!"
Go, bring these phrases hither
To set our teeth on edge.

"The conflict, with its clamor,"
"The men of might and muscle,"
"The arm that wields the hammer"—
It's time that you should hustle.
Awake, you campaign speakers,
Get "With prophetic scan;"
And all you office seekers
Get "Office seeks the man."

Get out the well known phrases,
Let "Freedom tell her story,"
Get "Conduct that amazes,"
And "There she flies—Old Glory!"
Get "Helmeman, true and steady,"
And "Shall not be in vain!"—
It's time your speech was ready;
We've opened the campaign.