

## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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 C. C. ROSEWATER, Secretary.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 21st day of May, 1905.  
 M. B. HUNGATE,  
 Notary Public.

J. Pierpont Morgan offers to "finance" the Vatican. Will the cry of "tainted money" come from a new quarter?

Now that the Montana anti-trust law has been declared unconstitutional, New Jersey may find a new rival in the strenuous west.

It is not yet quite safe to draw the new road map of Omaha, inasmuch as the council has to put the finishing touches on it.

Scotch trades unionists have declared for an eight-hour workday. Mr. Parry may find the scope of his endeavors international before he has arranged things to his satisfaction in America.

Captain Clado has been dismissed from the Russian navy for talking too much. The rule seems to be that unlimited conversation is confined to generals of the army and admirals of the fleet.

Omaha has been accorded the presidency of the State Dental association in spite of the fact that it sent a dentist to the last legislature who had the temerity to introduce a railroad rate reduction bill.

Now that it has been "officially" announced that the Chicago strike is to continue those striking express drivers may secure their old jobs as "seceders" from the union. Then the strike can be ended.

Kansas City predicts fuel oil from Kansas to Nebraska. If that Fremont canal scheme lies dormant much longer its influence will be past even as an excuse for new franchises to old corporations.

As was naturally to have been expected, it was only a question of time when the World-Herald would come out as the champion of the Algae blacksmiths—and it proves to have been a mighty short time.

The Missouri Pacific complains because the Belt line is taxed heavier by the state board than when assessed by Omaha and Douglas county officers. As the company was responsible for the change, it should hesitate before complaining.

Omaha's first white settler is to end his days at the soldiers' home at Leavenworth. It is too bad he could not be kept within sight of the spot upon which he has seen a great city grow from absolutely nothing to considerably more than 100,000 souls.

The action of Secretary Taft in taking more time to inquire into the merits of the Loomis-Brown controversy shows that the case is not so one-sided as many imagined. Maybe there is something in the idea of deterioration following residence in tropical climates.

Austria having ordered a number of new warships, there will likely be considerable activity in the shipyards of its ally, Italy, but the triple alliance still stands—and undoubtedly will until the emperor of Germany can make an arrangement more satisfactory to himself.

When the new Russian congress gets down to business it will be in order for the champions of individualism to show how much better private enterprise can manage the Trans-Siberian railroad and how private contractors would have stocked Port Arthur so that it would not have fallen.

According to State Treasurer Mortenson, the trust funds of Nebraska are now holding \$1,970,232 in interest-bearing state warrants, so that the state's floating debt must be even bigger than that. And the constitution of Nebraska says that the state shall not be in debt in time of peace in excess of \$100,000.

## ROOM FOR RETRENCHMENT.

Senator Hemenway of Indiana, who was chairman of the house committee on appropriations in the last congress, is of the opinion that the solution of the government financial problem should be found in cutting off wasteful expenditures, rather than in revising the tariff or increasing the internal revenue. He said in a recent interview that if the departments had limited themselves to the money appropriated by congress for the current fiscal year there would now be no deficiency and he pointed out instances in which the departments spent more than has been appropriated. He also indicated some of the directions in which economy could be practiced without detriment to the public service or the public welfare.

The successor in the senate of Vice President Fairbanks will be able to do much good if he will insist in the upper branch of congress upon a reasonable measure of economy in public expenditures. The wasteful practices to which he refers are to a very large extent due to the senate. That body is not as a rule favorable to economy. Whenever the house of representatives has sought to keep down expenditures the senate has almost invariably refused to acquiesce in the effort. This was the case in the last congress. There are senators, of course, who do not favor extravagance or waste, but very generally these are in the minority. The accession to their ranks of the former chairman of the house committee on appropriations, who showed good ability in that position, should prove valuable.

That there is room for retrenchment in the expenses of the government is unquestionable and the demand for this will be strongly pressed upon the attention of the next congress. The Treasury department has reached an amount for the current fiscal year nearly or quite double what was estimated by the secretary of the treasury in his last annual report. The question of providing additional revenue is being seriously discussed. On one hand it is urged that this may be done by a lowering of tariff duties. Those who are opposed to a revision of the tariff which would encourage importations urge that such a course would be injurious to our industries and that the proper thing to do is to increase the revenue from internal taxes. Thus there is an issue raised which it is threatened may make a good deal of trouble for the majority party in the Fifty-ninth congress. A way out of the dilemma, as suggested by Senator Hemenway, is to reduce the expenses of the government. We think it safe to say that this plan is likely to be the one adopted by the house republican leaders, but as usual it may not meet the approval of the senate. A new house of representatives will be elected one year from next November. If in the meantime there is no reduction made in the government expenditures and the treasury deficit continues to increase the republican party will find it difficult to retain control of the lower house.

## INCREASED GOLD OUTPUT.

The steady increase in the volume of gold has raised the question as to what the effect may be if the addition to the supply of metallic money goes on for an indefinite period at the rate of progress during the last few years. It is pointed out that the enlargement of the world's stock of gold within the past eight years has exceeded one-fourth of the entire production of the preceding four centuries. From 1897 to 1904, inclusive, the annual average of the output of gold was nearly \$500,000,000 and it is believed that an annual output of over \$400,000,000 will be reached and steadily maintained for some time to come.

In regard to the possible effect of this the San Francisco Chronicle observes that the question is receiving a daily answer in the columns of the newspapers, which record the flotation of enormous enterprises and an expansion of industry not even remotely approached in the past. "The announcement of the placing of \$50,000,000 worth of bonds occasions less surprise and comment today than the marketing of one-tenth of that amount caused thirty or forty years ago. The United States doubtless affords the most remarkable example of the tremendous effect exercised by the constantly enlarging stock of gold, but its experience is by no means unique. At no period has progress throughout the entire world been more marked than at present." It must of course be admitted that the great increase in the production of gold has had a most stimulative effect upon the business of the world, necessarily contributing to the development of industries and commerce. Continuation of the increase of the supply of yellow metal may therefore reasonably be expected to further promote the material progress of the nations, but there are some who apprehend an eventual reaction that will be generally disastrous. They seek to find analogies in the present conditions to those which existed a little more than half a century ago.

Perhaps there is sound reason for such fear. It is not to be expected that the marvelous progress of the last few years, especially marked in this country, will go on indefinitely. There will undoubtedly come a change. Yet it can be very confidently assumed that whenever a change shall come it will be less severe generally, because of the fact that there is an abundant supply of gold, than reactions were before that metal was the world's monetary standard. Readjustments from time to time are inevitable in the business world, but they are more easily and readily effected under a gold standard than under any other.

The first task of a 200,000 Omaha club would be to convince South Omaha of the advantages of a closer union with Omaha. Consolidation must precede a 200,000 population.

The excursion traffic to the Portland exposition will soon set in, much of it going through Omaha. What are our local organizations doing to get the

tourists to stop off enroute and impress them with the prosperity and importance of our city?

## THE CAMPAIGN FOR OMAHA.

One of the best signs auguring for the improvement and progress of Omaha is the noticeable awakening of our people to a realization of the possibilities ahead of this city.

If any one had told the people living in Omaha twenty-five years ago, when they made up a thriving town of 30,000 inhabitants, that the census of 1900 would record a population of more than 100,000, with an entirely new town adjacent to its southern border counting as many people in addition as Omaha itself of that day, he would have been laughed out of countenance. When we are told now, however, that the census of 1910 ought to credit Omaha with a population of 200,000 we see nothing preposterous in it, but, on the contrary, are reasonably convinced that with united effort and a continuance of favorable conditions that ambition can be and will be achieved.

The old adage that where there is a will there is always a way has doubtless stimulated this self-confidence, but beyond that there is everything in favor of Omaha's steady growth and practically nothing in the way as an obstacle that cannot be removed or surmounted. What Omaha must do to carry out its program is to attract population and capital. To attract population we must satisfy people that they can make a living among us with no greater effort and enjoy better home comforts and surroundings than where they now are. To attract investors we must satisfy them that money put into Omaha enterprises will pay better for safer returns than investments elsewhere.

Before we can convince others, however, we must convert the doubting Thomases here at home, and, fortunately, the number of mossbacks, back-cappers and dead weights is being largely reduced. This is why the unusual activity of the different business organizations and the enlargement of their scope and field of operations carries a significance in proportion greater even than the results so far accomplished. By getting the entire membership of the community enlisted in the campaign for Omaha success in the fight will be assured.

While pushing the "patronize-home-industry" propaganda and telling how much the daily newspapers can do to bring industries here by persuading people to keep their trade at home it might not be a bad idea to drive a nail for the patronage of home newspapers. Some of the business men who are talking loudest against sending orders to out-of-town catalogue houses never spend a cent on advertising space in their home newspapers.

Our amiable popocratic contemporary is engaged in its old pastime of baiting the governor to turn down the applications of the railroads for reduced assessments while inwardly hoping he will do nothing of the kind. That great reform sheet would far rather stick a pin in a republican official than accomplish any of the reforms it pretends to advocate.

A magazine advertisement refers to Commissioner of Corporations Garfield as being "no more prepared to go up against the Beef trust crowd than a babe in the cradle." What would they have Mr. Garfield do? Go up against a milk trust?

## Giving His Troubles Away.

Mr. Carnegie has presented King Edward with a diploma. The king has no particular need of a diploma in his business, but with Mr. Carnegie it was like his wealth—he does not want to die with a diploma on his hands.

## Problem for Strategists.

If by any chance Admiral Togo should accidentally be placed in a position where he would be compelled to go to Admiral Rojestvensky, would he wrap himself up in his well known reserve or permit the Russian to cut him dead?

## Reducing the Court Commission.

President Roosevelt appears to have played a joke upon the majority of the commission. Four of them are pigeon-holed in a large airy office building in Washington, while three have sailed for Panama to dig the canal. The four will be supplied with ink, paper for plans and fountain pens with which to receipt for their salaries. Twice a year they will be allowed to go to Panama and see what the boys are doing down there. This is the president's rather effective way of reducing a commission of seven members to one of three.

## Imperial Loguequity.

The Kaiser has been "jaying things" again. Swearing in naval recruits at Wilhelmshaven, he declared that the Japanese are the "second best" after Germany and Napoleon. He cautioned his hearers not to draw the conclusion from the Japanese victories that Buddha is superior to Christ. He blamed the Russian defeats on the deplorable condition of Russian religion. More recently, addressing his officers after a review, he is reported to have said: "The Russian army that fought at Mukden had become enervated by immorality and drunkenness. As Russia has been weakened in the presence of the yellow danger, circumstances may arise which will place upon Germany the task of opposing this danger." Unless he has been misquoted we have here two brilliant additions to the Kaiser's list of foolish speeches.

## The Railroad Ego.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.  
 A needless air of mystery is often found among railway managers, and the impression conveyed is that there is something specially profound and complex in the railroad business that is beyond the common understanding of the public. This is a carefully screened away from public discussion. The business of transportation is of far greater magnitude than in former times, but it has not been rendered inscrutable by the fact that tracks, locomotives and cars have largely taken the place of common roads, horses and wagons. Common carriers are in close touch with general interests, and all practical details of their physical operations are familiar to the people. No doubt the financial policies or manipulations are more remote from ordinary observation, but the idea that railroading is too abstruse a subject

for all persons to talk about, and on which all are at liberty to form opinions, is based on nothing substantial.

## FIRST IN NEWS AND ENTERPRISE.

Tobias Express: The littleness of the coin Star accuses the World-Herald of big dailies crops out occasionally. The Lin-blue penning a part of the press reports, leaving out the information that Roosevelt was aboard the president's train part of the way through Nebraska. Met-calf no longer wields the pencil at the Herald office.

Norfolk News: It appears that the World-Herald was about as much disappointed as the abettor and Miss Wood because at the last moment President Roosevelt changed his route so that Omaha was not included. It was a case of too precipitate enterprise.

Pauli-publisher: Unfortunately for the World-Herald, which with commendable enterprise and at great expense had printed a ready-made report of Roosevelt's trip through Omaha, the presidential train was switched onto the Northwestern track at Fremont and rushed through to Chicago by way of the Rock Island. It has been used with telling effect by The Bee, and illustrates, so that all may understand, how some "metropolitan" papers are made. It was a mighty poor guess.

## THE BURNING RAILWAY ISSUE.

Regulation by the Government is Certain to Come.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.  
 The business bodies of St. Louis and the rest of the country should grasp the fact that railway rate regulation by the government is in the shape, is certain to come. Most of those bodies in this and other towns favor this policy. All will have to accept it. The administration is committed to it by the repeated and emphatic assurances of the president, and by the fact that the House of Representatives has passed a bill for the purpose. The House of Representatives in Washington has passed the Esch-Townsend bill, which it passed in the recent session, but which failed in the senate, partly for lack of time.

Said the president in his message to congress last December: "The rebate, the secret contract, the private discrimination, must go," and he added that "the high-water of commerce must be kept open to all on equal terms." He expressed the same doctrine in still more emphatic terms in his Denver address a few days ago, and almost simultaneously Secretary Taft, who may be said to have been the acting president in his absence, said the same thing. These expressions coming about the same time challenged the country's attention. Moreover, the president at Denver made it plain that he would accept no compromise on this issue.

It will be well for dissenters in St. Louis and everywhere to understand that the people are with the president on this question. President and people are well aware of the vastness and of the importance of the railway interest. Neither the president nor any other public-spirited person in the country has the faintest intention of injuring the roads, or of hampering their legitimate activities in any way. Under the legislation which the president urges, and which the people endorse, equal and exact justice will be rendered to the country as a whole. This is all that any railway magnate or any body else can reasonably ask. Railway rate regulation is one of the burning issues of the day. There is a strong probability that congress will be called in special session to deal with it.

## FOREIGN NEWS GATHERING.

Four Great Agencies Formally Cover the Hemisphere.

Melville Stone in the Center.  
 The world at large is divided, for the purpose of newsgathering, among four great agencies. The Reuter Telegraph company, limited, of London gathers and distributes news from all parts of the world, including the United States and all the colonies, China, Japan and Egypt. The Continental Telegraph company of Berlin, popularly known as the Wolff agency, performs a like office in the Teutonic, Slav and Scandinavian countries, and the Agence Havas of Paris, which is the center of the field of the Associated Press. The field of the Associated Press includes the United States, the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippines and Central America, as well as the islands of the Caribbean sea. Each of these agencies has representative in the offices of the others. Thus the Associated Press bureau in London adjoins the Reuter offices. The telegrams to the Reuter company are written on manifold sheets by the telegraph and cable companies, and copies are served to the Associated Press. Similarly, the Reuter company, the Wolff representative, the Havas and the Reuter people. A like arrangement obtains in Paris, Berlin and New York, so that in each of these cities the whole panorama of the day's happenings is at once before the eyes of the representatives of each of the four agencies.

But the scheme is much more elaborate than even this arrangement would indicate. Operating as tributaries to the great agencies are a host of minor agencies—virtually each country has an agency for each of the national importance. Thus in Italy the Stefani agency, with headquarters in Rome, gathers and distributes the news of Italy. It is the official agency, and to it the authorities give exclusively the most important information. It is controlled by Italians, but a large minority of its shares are owned by the Agence Havas of Paris, and it operates in close alliance with the latter organization.

Thus, if a fire should break out in Milan, the Secolo, the leading newspaper of that city, would instantly telegraph a report of it to the Stefani agency at Rome. Thence it would be telegraphed to all of the other Italian papers, and copies of the Secolo's report would also be handed to the representatives in the Stefani headquarters, of the Reuter, Wolff, Havas and the Associated Press agencies.

In like fashion, if the fire should happen in Chicago, the Associated Press would receive its report, transmit it to the American papers, and furnish copies to the representatives of the foreign agencies stationed in the New York office of the Associated Press.

Of the minor agencies the most important are the Fabri agency of Madrid, the Nor-sky agency of Christiania, the Swiss agency of Berne, the Svensky agency of Stockholm, the Correspondence bureau of Vienna, the Commercial agency of St. Petersburg and the Agence Balcanique of Sofia.

But the Associated Press is not content to depend wholly upon these official agencies. It maintains its own bureaus in all the important capitals and reports the more prominent events by its own men who are Americans and familiar with American newspaper methods. These foreign representatives are drawn from the ablest men in the service, and the offices they are in are of great responsibility. They must be qualified by long training in the journalistic profession, by familiarity with a number of languages and by a presence and bearing which will enable them to mingle with the men of the highest station in the countries to which they are accredited.

## ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Hipples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

New York is preparing to treat the hobo with distinguished consideration. A lodging house that will cost \$175,000 is to be built, and the tramp who registers will have the option of a hot or cold bath, the certain assurance of a clean and white shirt, and his garments will be disinfected with formaldehyde gas and passed to the wiper freshly laundered next morning. The provision for warm water may reconcile the Dusty Roads and Weary Willies to the hobo life, but the hobo who is thrown in for good measure, the hobo tribe may rightly conclude that life is really worth living and that work is an abomination.

It is confidently expected that Greater New York will show a population of 4,000,000 in the state census which begins June 1. New York may not pass London and become the largest city of the world, as some enthusiasts prophesy, but it is easily the second largest city on the globe, having taken that position from Paris during the last few years. By the census of 1901 Paris had a population of 2,714,000. It has probably not far if at all passed 3,000,000.

Berlin is growing with greater relative rapidity than Paris, having a population of nearly 2,000,000, but it would be a miracle if the German capital outstripped New York within the next quarter or half century. During recent years the city has been gaining at the rate of about 3 per cent per year. The housing of the yearly addition of 100,000 to the population of the metropolis has been a difficult problem, but has been pretty well solved by the multiplication of apartment houses. With the completion of tunnels and subways, new bridges and new trolley lines a general movement to the suburbs is expected, and probably will take place, but nearly all of these desirable suburban places are within the limits of Greater New York.

"New Yorkers who think they pay enough for water supply may be startled to learn that in the canal zone of Panama the water supply for an ordinary family costs \$100 a month, or 20 cents a gallon," said J. J. Calderwood, a mining engineer, who arrived in New York on the Panama steamer Advance on his way to London.

"The water has to be carried down from the mountains with great care and labor. However, the government is doing a lot to improve matters in Panama and to stop the spread of the fever, which is now being checked. The government is putting in a new sewerage system and a new water-works, after which there will be a great improvement."

"To any American intending to go to Panama I would say take a stout mosquito netting, for the mosquitoes are the most active spreaders of fever. Also take plenty of quinine. Hard drinking men should stay away entirely if they wish to live, as it is impossible for a hard drinker to live there. The fever is prevalent in the zone now and the malaria is worse, owing to the starting of the wet season. There are these kinds of fever—raging, jungle, black water and yellow fever."

Am come from Leon, Nicaragua, where many American engineers are now working in the expectation that the canal will develop the country. Nicaragua, while little known, is a rich country; in fact, I predict that it is now richer than was California in the '40s."

She was more than plump, though she tried not to look it, and as she strolled toward the penny weighing machine on the elevated platform three men who were waiting for the train directed their steps toward that end of the station.

For a moment she hesitated, then, with an elaborate affectation of indifference, she passed beyond the machine and took a seat on one of the benches. Presently she came along, a stout single man, who, as she passed, looked at her with a stare that seemed to see what would happen.

As the gates were shut the woman made a line for the scales and stepped off just in time to escape the prying eyes of a new arrival.

"Funny thing, that," observed the chopper to the one who had waited. "She goes to one of those places where they take off the scales, and she comes out as light as a feather, and as soon as she comes out she wants to try these scales to make sure that it is doing her good. I heard her telling a friend about it one day."

"She is sensitive about her weight, and unless she can escape the scales she sits and waits until a train has just pulled out and we have the place to ourselves."

Chafing dishes are giving place to the gas stove and the casserole in bachelor apartments. Many modern bachelors have turned from the bachelor apartment house to the small flat, greatly to the comfort of themselves and their pocketbooks.

The tiny kitchens in the four-room flats can be made very active with white paint and cheap oilcloth and the French cooking utensil has already proved its usefulness. One uptown apartment boasts a complete equipment from the tiny one holding a single egg to be baked with the three-quarter size casserole large enough to hold spaghetti for a poker party. The work is as tempting as with the shiny chafing dish, while a wider range of dishes is possible and better results are obtained.

If a lordly coachman is unbending enough to add to his burden of dignity any duties not essentially belonging to his place, he ought to be worthy of special notice, for there are not many like him.

The owner of a handsome victoria stopped at the curb in front of a fashionable store yesterday. Hardly had the horse pulled up, before the driver, all in green and gold, leaped from his seat to stand at attention on the sidewalk while a young woman, the only occupant of the vehicle, alighted and walked toward the entrance of the store. But the liveried one's duties had not ended with being both coachman and footman. Suddenly the young woman turned, as though she had forgotten something.

"My money, John," she said.  
 The man in green reached into his pocket, drew out a purse of feminine build, and extracted from it a roll of bills.

Twenty words were exchanged, and he handed to her a yellow-backed note and placed the rest of the money in his pocket to await the next call upon it.

## Veterans of Blue and Gray.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

There is a note of encouragement in the fact that the New York Grand Army men who invited an organization of confederate veterans to join with them in the observance of Memorial Day see no reason why they should withdraw the invitation because of individual protest. They realize the war is over, and the questions for which they fought have long since been settled. To them it is memory, and they are willing to sink the bitterness of the struggle into the years that have intervened. They give to the southern soldier the generous sentiment that he believed he was right, and ask no better honor than his presence while they honor their dead. To depart from this sentiment is a step backward.

## Peace Advocates Last to Relent.

Philadelphia Record.

Years ago the soldiers of the civil war from the north and south shook hands and fraternized. Not so the churchmen. The first time the convention of the Baptist church since the war is now in session in St. Louis.



## Health

Calumet makes light, digestible wholesome food.

## Economy

Only one heaping teaspoonful is needed for one quart of flour.

## AS TO AN EXTRA SESSION.

David City Banner: Some of the republican editors of the state are demanding that Governor Mickey call a special session of the legislature. There is about as much demand for a special session of the legislature at this time as there is for a fifth wheel on a wagon.

Keeney Hub: Governor Mickey will, of course, use his own best judgment as to whether the situation in this state calls for an extra session of the legislature to deal with the rate question, but there is little doubt that a large majority of the people of the state would sustain his action should he issue an extra session call.

Albion News: There is much talk of a special session of the legislature being called to enact railroad legislation. What reason is there to suppose that the result would be any more satisfactory than was that of the regular session? The railroads are prepared at all times to organize as powerful a lobby as they had at Lincoln during the winter. The only hope for relief is for the people to elect a legislature the members of which are pledged specifically before election to enact laws in the interest of the people.

Central City Record: Considerable pressure is being brought to bear on Governor Mickey to have him call a special session of the legislature for the purpose of passing a railroad rate bill. The Record is strongly opposed to any special session. It would be a useless expense. The legislature had an opportunity to pass all railroad legislation needed at its last session. It failed most signally. If called together again it would either fail once more or else would pass a law that nobody wanted. Let the legislature stay at home.

Central City Nonpareil: The Nonpareil is inclined to believe that the demand for a special session of the legislature, having for its sole purpose the enacting of needful railroad legislation, is ill advised. The supporters of this idea think that under stress of a united and unanimous sentiment for railroad regulation and with but one thing to do the special session would perform the duty which it so sadly neglected at the regular session. But there is no very substantial reason for believing anything of the kind. In the face of a demand so insistent and determined that it could not be misinterpreted, the legislature failed signally to provide the measures asked for by the people. The same men would compose the special session and there has been no recent action of theirs to cause us to think they desire to atone for their former derelictions. Moreover, the railroad influences to which they were so susceptible before would be much more potent and active at a session that had no other purpose than to enact legislation distasteful to the railroad corporations. The state has already spent something over \$25,000 for a session that was nearly barren of results and its finances won't permit of many more such extravagant luxuries.

Heldridge Citizen: The report was abroad last week that Governor Mickey was going to call an extra session of the legislature to take up the railroad rate legislation which the late legislature failed to do anything with. The governor denied that he had decided to call the legislature together and that he would not even consider the matter until the State Board of Equalization got through with its work of assessing the railroads and other duties connected with the arduous work of the Board of Equalization. Certain it is that it has been a great disappointment to the people that the very session which was expected to do nothing towards regulating freight rates at its late session, and there will be heavy pressure brought upon Governor Mickey to call an extra session of the legislature. Some are questioning whether the legislature would do anything if it were called together, while others think the legislators would change their attitude on this matter since they have interviewed their constituency since their return. Small shippers and stockmen feel very strongly about it, and are demanding that the railroads and are demanding that something be done.

## Get Busy.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.  
 The Panama Canal commission has received their final instructions from President Roosevelt. If something is not soon done there will soon be something doing.

## PERSONAL NOTES.

President Elliot of Harvard thinks the long vacation of three or four months should be cut to two weeks and that foot ball ought to be curbed. Why, the man wants to make the college course a serious matter!

Hereafter, a man convicted of wife beating in Oregon may be punished with not exceeding twenty lashes, and, in addition, may be fined and imprisoned as formerly. The twenty lashes are to be thrown in, therefore, only by way of good measure.

The president, it is said, wants it said of him that he has visited every state and territory within the United States proper since he became president and he has only two states more to do—Arkansas and Florida. His present plan is to do them in October.

An Ohio woman recently decided to apply for a pension after having married her soldier husband since the Chicago fire of 1871, when he was supposed to have perished. The Pension department investigated, and as a result the deceased was found to have been a "phantom" living with another and never helping him.

Prince Metchuck, proprietor of a Russian newspaper, has made the more or less interesting discovery that General Kourpatkin's defeats