Daily Bee (without Sunday), per copy.... Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week... Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week... Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week. Evening Bee (including Sunday), per week 12c
Sunday Bee, per copy 52c
Complaints of irregularities in delivery
should be addressed to City Circulation Department.

OFFICES. Omaha—The Bee Building.
South Omaha—City Hall building. Twentyfitth and M streets.
Council Bluffs—10 Pearl street.
Chicago—1640 Unity building.
New York—1569 Home Life Insurance
building.

building. Washington-501 Fourteenth street. CORRESPONDENCE. Communications relating to news and edi-torial matter should be addressed: Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

REMITTANCES. nit by draft, express or postal order ble to The Bee Publishing Company 2-cent stamps received in payment of accounts. Personal checks, except or THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, 38; C. C. Rosewater, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning. complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of May, 1905, was as follows:

20.870 25,940 28,400 28,850 28,150 . 30,250 28,640 29,950 . 31,550 28,530 25,510 28,450 29,040 28,100 80,300 28,640 20,110 29...... 36,850 30,230 31,530 33.000 . 28,760 Total. Less unsoid copies...... 10,096 

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to sefore me this 31st day of May, 1906. M. B. HUNGATE, (Scal) Notary Public. WHEN OUT OF TOWN.

C. C. ROSEWATER,

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. It is better than a daily letter from home. Address will be changed as often as requested.

Why not name the tripartite bank United National?

To the State Board of Assessment: Stop playing horse.

exchange?

Perhaps the Omaha school board influence increases from week to week should put in an experimental hippodrome as a training school for teachers.

Messrs. Hyde and Alexander have hown that they are "resigned" to Mr Morton's administration, but the public will wait for the reports.

With the Swedish premier and king for peace, the warriors of Sweden may save trouble by permitting their steel to remain in pruning hooks.

Francis Joseph is going to run no appoint a cabinet even though he must select one from the minority.

Now that the Twenty-fifth street it will be in order for the engineering department to find the invisible boundary line.

There should be no unnecessary delays in starting up that city asphalt paving efforts proceeding from Washington for repair plant. The pay of the appointees averting another battle. The statement in charge does not commence until the work begins.

If Japan means to inaugurate the American business houses from Port Arthur it may find that it has learned one lesson too well.

may be enough to send the road to the mands of strict equality.

at the ripe old age of 102 years. Nefurther than fifty years.

dividends of 120 per cent in addition to This will doubtless be determined in the dividends of 25 per cent quarterly will next few days. have a hard time to prove that it is not in the "get-rich-quick" class.

Since the offenders first convicted are to be used as an object lesson for all the stockmen who have illegally fenced public land, the others may consider themselves doubly lucky this time.

Since receiving the report of the excellence of Roumanian crops the world will naturally look for less trouble in the Balkans. Well fed men are not usually as turbulent as half-starved men.

If the democratic nominee for con gress in the First district was elected mayor of Lincoln as the railroad candidate only two months ago, how can he now pose as the anti-railroad candidate for congress?

Now it is up to the sultan of Morocco to show that the people will not permit reforms to be inaugurated. The sultan of Turkey has demonstrated the success of this method for many years and it still works there to perfection.

If the supreme court does not soon will be round-shouldered for life from particularly abroad. Bogus certificates, bolding their ears to the ground

THE FINANCIAL INFLUENCE.

nterest of peace in the far east. As was pendence of the Russian government, unqualifiedly refused to let that government have any more money for carrying zation laws. on the war. They were quite willing to lend any amount which might be required after peace, but they would not tion, the naturalization of improper perconsider any proposition, however liberal, for a loan intended to continue hosrilities. The French capitalists, already carrying an enormous amount of Russian securities, were unwilling to loan which every good citizen must regard more money to the czar in the face of as fully justifying the opinion expressed what seemed to them a hopeless conflict. by the president. Too great care cannot Nowhere else could Russia look for be taken to safeguard the dignity and money and her home resources have been practically exhausted.

Such is the present situation. Russian credit was severely hurt by the resuit of the naval battle and the nearly universal belief that if another great battle is fought the Japanese will win a decisive victory only serves to still further there seems not to be a shadow of doubt as to the ability of Japan to obtain whatever money she may need to go on with the war. Not only are her home resources, so far as it appears, far from exhausted, but her foreign credit seems to be perfectly sound, so that she could probably effect another foreign loan, if necessary, to continue the war, on more favorable terms than those she has alrendy negotiated. Russia would probably find it very difficult, if not impossible, to get a loan on any terms, not that her resources are exhausted, for such is not the case, but for the reason that her already enormous obligations, foreign and domestic, impose so great a burden upon her people that to increase it would create an intolerable condition and most

every portion of the empire. There is not now a money market in Europe where a proposition for a Russian loan, on whatever terms it might be offered, would receive the least consideration if the decision of Russia should be to continue the war. On the other hand, if peace were to be declared the Russian government would have no difficulty in obtaining all the money it might

certainly intensify the revolutionary

tendency now so apparent in nearly

There is no doubt that the financial consideration is exerting a very power ful influence in behalf of peace. Warfare on the great scale that is being conducted in the far east demands an enormous outlay and there is very good That reminds us. What has become reason to believe that Russia is no of the tax committee of the Real Estate longer in a position to meet this demand. This is undoubtedly the most potent force that is making for peace and its

EFFORTS TO AVERT A BATTLE.

The advices from the far east indicate an active movement on the part of the Japanese to bring on a general engagement It seems plain from the information which comes from the headquarters of the army of Japan that Oyama is about ready to make a general attack and that news of his having done so may be expected at any time. If the blow is delivered there is every reason to believe that the fighting will not cease chance of losing Hungary for refusing to until one side wins a decisive victory, for upon the impending battle will depend whether there shall be peace or a con tinuance of hostilities. An overwhelming Japanese victory would count for boulevard ordinance passed the council peace. On the other hand a Russian triumph would give fresh vigor and influence to the war party at St. Petersburg and perhaps put an end to the movement for terminating hostilities.

There is represented to be earnest to this effect comes from the Russian capital and represents that President Roosevelt is earnestly endeavoring to induce the belligerents to arrange an "open door" in Manchuria by driving armistice. While this is by no means incredible, since such a course would be quite in consonance with what has been done by the president toward bringing about peace, there is no confirmation The increase of \$2,100 in the assessed of it from Washington. It is undoubtmileage valuation of the Union Pacific edly the feeling there, however, that it would be better for peace negotiations courts if not enough to satisfy the de- if another battle could be averted pending the consideration of terms by the plenipotentaries of the belligerents. Nebraska's oldest citizen has just died | Very likely the question of an armistice will be decided by the commanders in braska will take no back seat even for the field, in which case it is probable states which have histories going back that the decision will be against it. There is reason to think that the Japanese believe they have an advantage That New York bank which decided which they are not disposed to abandon.

REFORM IN NATURALIZATION. to investigate the charges of fraud in connection with naturalization, and to consider and report what changes should be made in the laws in order to prevent fraud, has been pursuing the duty assigned to it and it is said will recommend radical changes in the naturalization laws. In his last annual message Mr. Roosevelt called the attention of necessity of some action to correct the fraudulent practices which had been disclosed. It is stated that the investigations of the board confirm all that had. been reported in regard to the unlawful issue of naturalization papers, by which day some university will discover a title many persons were made citizens of the which will be suitable for eminent men United States who had not complied with the requirements of the law.

It has been found by the board, says best that can be offered. a Washington dispatch, that there is absolutely no uniformity in the character and form of naturalization certificates as now issued. Each court prepares a paper of a type to suit its own be some delicate diplomatic questions to officials, without regard to the practices settle between Scandinavian candidates relieve the suspense by handing down of other courts. One of the bad results its decision on the blennial election law, of the varying style in the certificates the inmates of the county court house is the trafficking that is done in them.

There is no doubt that a powerful articles of ordinary merchandise. Cer. of three Omaha banks is only in line insucial influence is being exerted in the tificates of naturalization, bearing counterfeit signatures and seals, have a regnoted a month or more ago, the French ular market value all over continental financiers, who have been the main de Europe. Other facts are disclosed by the investigation which show the necessity for radical changes in the naturali

In his last annual message President Roosevelt said: "Fraudulent naturalizasons, is a curse to our government." There will be no dissent from this and the next congress will be called upon to provide a remedy for a condition the sanctity of American citizenship.

A SALUTARY EXAMPLE. In imposing a sentence of one year in the Sioux Falls penitentiary upon Logan Lambert, convicted of bootlegging in the neighborhood of the Winnebago reserva tion. Judge Munger has set an example weaken faith in the ability of Russia to that cannot fail to have a salutary effect find money to continue hostilities, while upon parties who have trafficked in liquor and debauched the Omaha and

Winnebago Indians in defiance of law. While the brutal assault made by Lambert upon Father Schell, who had been instrumental in the prosecution of the bootleggers, had no direct bearing in the trial of the offense for which Lambert was convicted, the penalty imposed upon Lambert by the court will serve as a warning to men of his class to desist from further illicit traffic in liquor around and about the Indian reserva-

The declaration of District Attorney Baxter, that it is the intention of the Department of Justice to go after these constant violators of the laws prohibiting the furnishing of liquor to the Indians, so far as they come within the pale of the federal statutes, is a notice to all whom it may concern that bootlegging will be made odious and bootleggers will be punished to the utmost extent of the law.

Primarily the illicit traffic in liquor has been responsible for the debauchery of the Indians, and, secondarily, it has enabled the land speculators and grafters to enrich themselves at the expense of the Indians by sharp practices and nefarious deals with Indians that were brought under the influence of liquor.

Now that the Indian bureau has effectively stamped out the Indian land lease combine and the Indian land robbers generally, the prosecution of the saloonists and bootleggers within the zone surrounding the reservation will go far toward reclaiming the Indians, and eventually making them self-supporting.

According to the Lincoln Journal, the Omaha, Lincoln & Beatrice Interurban railroad is planning to place its line in operation from Lincoln to Bethany-a in Louisville. suburb of that city-by the latter part of July, and work will be hurried along of insurance, the companies claimed that the entire length of the line as soon as arrangements are completed. It is also policy-and that the fire having broken announced that the interurban has se- out at 12:02% p. m., sun time, the policies cured every foot of its right-of-way through Ashland and now is ready to work at that place, and the officers of the company are very hopeful that governed. things more tangible than right-of-way negotiations will materialize at an early day. This sounds very agreeable, but "Soft words butter no parsnips." Building a suburban line four or five miles out of Lincoln and securing strips of right-of-way here and there is not all that people who had banked on the early completion of the line between Beatrice and Omaha have been led to anticipate. If the project really has the necessary capital behind it, there should be no difficulty in completing the road and having it in operation before the snow flies. Manifestly all the work up to date is preliminary to negotiations yet to be concluded with capitalists who make investments in that class of prop-

The revenue law of Nebraska expressly requires real estate assessments made in 1904 to remain unchanged for four years, and under the opinion just rendered by the attorney general no increase or decrease of the assessments made last year is permissible, except by reason of betterments or by decreasing in value of real estate by a destruction or partial destruction of improvements assessed last year. This definition of the law will necessarily govern the County Board of Equalization.

Chicago has not been materially in jured by the Jollet cut off and half a dozen other cut offs by which rallways converging at the metropolis on Lake Michigan divert through traffic billed for the Atlantic seashore, and Omaha will not suffer materially from the Ashland cut off. Its business men will simply The board appointed by the president have to do more strenuous hustling in the territory invaded by commercial competitors.

Why can't the commercial college boys and the high school graduates emulate the example of the college men of New England and New York, who spent their vacations profitably as harvest hands on Kansas farms last summer? There is congress to this matter and urged the brisk demand for young men with Rooseveltian instincts for the strenuous life on Nebraska farms just now.

President Roosevelt has again been given the title of doctor of laws. Some in recognition of public service, but so far "Doctor of Laws" seems to be the

In the distribution of county offices ordered by the supreme court, there will who hall from Sweden and Norway.

Concentration and consolidation is the order of the day among banks as well It is said, are printed and bought and as all other commercial and industrial strange and ominous.

sold in the ports of European cities like concerns, and the agreed consolidation with twentieth century progress. In union there is strength.

> In the performance of his arduous duties as high admiral of Uncle Sam's navy at \$8,000 a year, and the strenuous labors of the rejuvenation of the Equitable Life, Paul Morton manages to put in some licks between meals at \$12,500 a

> > A Jolt for Land Grabbers

Washington Post. Two Nebraska men have been sentenced prison for stealing public lands. Some ffort is being made to destroy the impression in the west that it is no crime to rob the government

> How to Achteve Fame. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The impression has long obtained that he cost of life insurance is too high. If Mr. Morton can cut the price in half, or establish a system of rebates, he will be doing the country a substantial service.

There's the Rub.

Alliance Times The Omaha Bee suggests to the Bar assolation of that city that the association naugurate a war of extermination against blackleg lawyers. The big part of the fight will be when it comes to heading off the blackleg lawyers from getting control of

Solution of the Rate Problem.

Chicago Chroniele So far as the passenger end of the railolution is to be found in the device of getting up Modern Woodmen conventions at frequent intervals, whereupon the passenger agents will be fired with a spirit of public. Competition is the life of trade.

Benefits of Stable Currency.

Philadelphia Ledger. As was to be expected, the adoption of the gold standard by Mexico has had an mmediate and beneficial effect on the comnercial relations of the country. With the currency fixed and the uncertainties of a fluctuating value eliminated, importers are making lower prices and foreign business louses are again seeking business in the epublic. This beneficial result is not confined to Mexico, but is felt all along the American border, wherever there are comnercial transactions with our southern

SUN TIME OR STANDARD?

Important Question Decided in a Fire Insurance Case.

Cincinnati Commercial Tribune In the cases of the National Fire Insurance company against the Peaslee-Guilbert company and the Pacific Fire Insurance company against the Louisville Lead and Color company the court of appeals of Kentucky has rendered a most important decision, and one that will at least be persuasive of the law in all the states. The Peas lee-Guilbert company and the Louisville Lead and Color company were insured in the two companies, the policies expiring noon" on April 1, 1902. that day and at 11:45 a. m., standard time, a fire broke out in the buildings, destroying them and their contents. According to the facts 11:45 a, m., standard time, would be, at Louisville, on that day 12:031/2 p. m., sun time, and standard time is used

Demand having been made for payment had expired, and payment was refused Suit was brought and the trial court held that, in the absence of any stipulation in the policy to the contrary, standard time firmed the judgment.

The court of appeals has af-The decision will be commended. The meanings of words change with time, and oldtime methods give way to new. When the new comes to an established recognition it would be a backward step to insist that the old should govern. In time it may come to pass that another standard of time than that in use today will be adopted, and when the reason for the use of standard time no longer exists neither should standard time exist It is so with sun time. "Noon" today means the noon of the arbitrary fashion of standard time, and not the venerable time recorded by the sun dial nor used in villages or nonprogressive cities-Detroit for instance-which still clings to sun up and to sun down as the standard of measurement of the hours.

AN ERA OF STRANGE THINGS. Tom Lawson in the Role of Turning State's Evidence.

Chicago Chronicle Certainly this is an era of reaching out after strange things.

It is stated seriously and presumably truthfully that the governors of Missouri, Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas have invited Thomas W. Lawson to visit their respective states during the month of July and deliver public addresses under official auspices. Mr. Lawson has accepted the invitation and it is declared that his tour will be "a most picturesque and stirring campaign against the crimes of predatory wealth." It certainly ought to be picturesque. It

should likewise be interesting. Just how instructive it will prove is a matter for conjecture. Different people will view it in different ways.

At any rate, the appearance of Mr. Law son on the platform is certain to attract attention. This is because he has become a public character through methods which testify to his astuteness and originality If his lot in life had been that of a theatri cal manager instead of a speculator, Mr. Lawson would have been the most suc cessful impressario of his time.

A notorious stock gambler, he has at register working, and the opening may be tained extensive notoriety through his denunciations of stock gambling. Confessing to complicity in a gigantic scheme to rob investors, he has won celebrity-and a certain amount of popular admiration-as an exposer of the methods through which the investors were robbed. Inspired by a desire to "get even" with his accomplices he has posed with success as a virtuous repudiator and foe of crooked methods in high finance. The whole thing has been a triumph of paradox-and of colossal effront.

That it has been a triumph is shown the fact that Mr. Lawson is taken at his own estimate by the governors of half a dozen states and that he is to speak in those states as the guest of the governors. It is a singular and by no means reassuring phenomenon.

We have had in this country many popular prophets who were altogether wrong, but they have been men of honest purpose and of some reputation for consistency. The populist apostles and the free silver nents, for instance, were charged this fall, providing that an election is with fanaticism, but never with being accomplices before and after the fact of the whom they opposed.

We have now, it seems, come upon times in which the easy way to attain public confidence is to turn state's evidence against one's former confederates and to recite one's past criminal performances as an evidence of present sanctification. Such a situation, it may be repeated, is

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis, The indiscreet haste of the New York census takers in making their report is a source of acute grief to the boosters of the

metropolis. For weeks past the boosters let go occasional whoops of joy over what to them was a cinch on a population of over 4,000,000. It is not difficult to imagine their grief when the footing of the count showed of the seas. He will not get out of a trip only 3,387,252, just 12,748 short of the hoped to England what that other grand old for total. What makes the indiscretion of man of the senate, lately departed from the census men smack of disloyalty is the the haunts of men, found in corner and fact that one or two more shiploads of im- cranny, in town and in country, in castle nigrants in the harbor might have been and in cottage-wherever history and tra-The city, however, has quite a bunch of in all the grand old isle, but he will see people. It is twice as large as Paris, three a great many things that he will be the times as large as Berlin and at least twice | wiser for having seen, and he will fetch as large as Chicago. Since the first census back a deal of experience that will do this of New York was taken, in 1780, there has country service, been a constant increase except in 1788, 1863, 1813 and 1823. In these years there is shown slight falling off from the previous years. In 1824 New York had 25,000 registered per- Randall and James A. Garfield, and with ions in the directory and from that day to , an hiatus of two years, his parliamentary the present the number has been steadily growing, until today it reaches the enor- years-in all forty-one years, doubtless mous total of 3.987.000. Lately the Germans and the Irish have been falling off and the not all, nor the best of it-his political day. southern Europeans have been coming to the front. There are in New York at present about 70,000 negroes.

When the new Hamburg-American liner Amerika makes its first trip to New York in the late summer something new in the Schenck, and it is certain that most of the way of ocean steamships will be seen. This democrats thought the senatorship ship is equipped with electric elevators. Turkish baths and a hundred little conveniences heretofore unknown in ocean travel-The Amerika is about twenty feet shorte toad rate question is concerned an obvious than the Cedric, the Celtic and the Arabic, but it is a trifle wider than any of them. It will make the trip across in six days. Some of the details of the new ship not incorporated in the other great marine hotels rivalry highly satisfactory to the traveling are restaurants a-la-carte, nursery for children, dining room on promenade deck, trained nurses for seasick passengers, silverware used by the German emperor Tzigane band for dinners, two-story first cabin smoking rooms, twenty Italian marble mantels and old stone hearths, gymnasium, etc. English, French and German will be spoken by all stewards and officers of the ship.

> Corporal punishment may be inflicted on disobedient pupils in public schools of New York under certain circumstances. That decision was given by Justice Olmsted in the children's court, when Jacob Sarowitz, Il years old, and Harry Gordon, 10 years old, were arraigned on complaint of their teachers.

Barowitz was charged by his principal with playing truant from school and Gordon was accused of stealing a gold ring from his teacher. Both boys admitted they were guilty.

Justice Olmsted, after reprimanding them decided they should be punished more se verely, but he did not want to send then to an institution, owing to the pleadings of their parents. He finally decided to act under a new form of commitment, by which they or any other pupil who was disobedient or committed a small crime could be taken in hand and punished accordingly by teachers or principals in the schools. This new form of commitment means corporal punishment and according to Justice Olmstad it is lawful.

Children brought before him, he declares, can be punished by teachers just the same as they would by their parents. He basis this opinion on section 713 of the penal code. Under this section Justice Olmsted deship of Miss Conway, the principal of publie school No. 120, for a year. Miss Regna have the same control over young Gordon.

nan on West Twentieth street did a thrivround. Placed in the center of a wagon was a large circular seat, which was kept whirling round and round. It held, perhaps, ten or twelve small children. A hand organ, formed the driver's set, and from it pealed forth the familiar street tunes. The price for a very short ride-a minute or two was 1 cent. Soon after the wagon had driven up to the curb a hundred children gathered eagerly awaiting their turn. The and representing broadly its varied intelman did such a rushing business that he staved in one spot for an hour with his vagon, which was painted bright red and looked remarkably inviting.

Somebody standing on the back platform of the car dropped the bundle. The woman saw it and picked it up. She was an honest woman, nevertheless she opened the package. It contained a waist pattern of very pretty silk. When the woman saw that she thanked her guardian angel that she had been created honest.

"If I had not been," she told her husband, I should keep this slik as sure as anything, and make it up for myself."

"But since you have been," said the man, what are you going to do with it?" "Oh," said the woman, "I shall take it back to the lost and found department of the store where it was bought. The purchaser will probably inquire for it there." And that was the last heard of the silk for several days. One evening, about two weeks later, the woman appeared at dinner in a new waist. The man looked at it ad-"Hello," he said. "Seems to me I have

seen that before. Isn't that something like the piece of silk you found?" "It is just like it," sighed the woman It is the same piece. I took it to the lost and found department, but 1-I couldn't stand it. I went again the next day and

The latest beer enterprise sanctioned by Bishop Potter, the St. Nicholas Garden, was opened last week with much eclat. The rowds were there and there was a good, old-fashioned time. Pure beer was to be had in plenty. A dozen prominent ministers had sanctioned the enterprise, but not one of them was present at the opening. Curious laymen were there in numbers enough to keep the merry tune of the cash

PERSONAL NOTES.

The late Guy Boothby, author of many lovels, called himself a mechanical author. He worked with the phonograph and rarely wrote a line with pen or typewriter. Lafayette's tomb is sadly neglected in Paris and a committee of American women

have banded themselves together to have it kept decently by the provision of a small annual sum for watching it and providing ipon him princely rank by the kaiser and bequests from admirers and other unex-

pected honors, among them the printing

over his name of the picture of Hans von Buelow, the planist, in American newspapers. At a hearing in the Hargis-Marcum feud ase, at Jackson, Ky., the court required those in attendance to disarm. If this keeps up it will be incompatible, suh, with

th' honah of a Kentucky gen'leman to at-

tend sessions of co'ht, suh. Count von Belz, a member of the German nobility, has accepted a position as foreman of the Michigan Central machine shops in Michigan City, Ind. He is trying to secure a thorough and practical knowledge of American methods of railroading, and on his return home he will become the head of a large railroad system.

SENATOR ALLISON'S VOYAGE.

Iowa's Grand Old Man Puts Aside the Cares of State.

Washington Post. William B. Allison, the grand old mar of the senate, the Nestor of the republican party, the safest political counselor that party has had in forty years-safe, sane, practical, politic-has taken a vacation and will refresh nimself on the other side punted, but were not. Hence these tears. dition, romance and poetry, could lodge-His has been a wonderful political

career. He entered congress simultaneously with James G. Blaine, Samuel J. career has covered a period of forty-three the longest in our history. But that is career has been tranquil. Whatever honors have come to him were the reward of modest merit. When John Sherman first got the senatorship, doubtless, a majority of his party in Ohio believed the distinction should have gone to Robert should have gone to Vallandigham, instead of Thurman in 1869.

But Allison's career has been unhampered by friction. He has been supreme in Iowa for thirty years. He has never ad a battle on his hands, except against democrats, since he took his seat in the senate in 1872. He made the first free trade speech in congress, after the war, but got bravely over that, as did John Sherman. His name is to a measure that added to the full legal tender coin of the country some \$400,000,000 milver, yet he is as sound on the money question as his party, and, perhaps, he and his party both have some unpleasant memories when meditating on finance. Senator Allison, always a republican, has operated on lines where least resistance was met. Certainly it is the easiest road to travel. Maybe it is the best road to travel.

Let us wish the old statesman a pleas ant and prosperous voyage, and a safe and joyous return. It will be well for him and for the G. O. P., if that mass of political dynamite that is lying round all too loose in Iowa does not explode in his absence. There are too many great men out there.

Harmon and Lentz, in Ohio, are not nuch further apart than Hepburn and ummins in Iowa. But as long as the old man lives he may be able to keep the lid on.

A WHOLESOME LESSON.

The Successful Revolt Against Political Corruption in Philadelphia. New York Tribune.

Philadelphia is teaching the country not a ew wholesome lessons. Its successful revolt against the corrupt political machine which dominated its local legislature has demonstrated the enormous power in city politics of an aroused and united public sentiment. The ease with which the Quaker City freed itself from the clutch of its overconfident and overgreedy oppressor has set other municipalities to thinking that they, too, are capable of working out cided to place Sarowitz under the guardian- a similar emancipation. Mayor Weaver has promised to give Philadelphia for the next two years a model administration-an ad-Cregin, the principal of school No. 42, will | ministration divorced from politics and de voted simply and solely to the public interest. In the measures he has taken since the fight to kill the gas steal opened he has shown abundant energy, capacity and ing business with a peripatetic merry-go- courage. Some of his moves have been original and startling, and by the time his term of office ends he will possibly have done many things destined not only to leave their mark locally, but to influence materially our general municipal development One of the mayor's most striking innovations has been his appointment of an "advisory staff" of fourteen members, all

of them men prominent in Philadelphia life lectual, commercial, social and business nterests. This advisory staff is to serve during the remainder of the mayor's term, and its opinion is to aid and guide him in carrying through the reforms he contemplates in municipal administration. A nere reading of the names on the com mittee list guarantees its high personal and public character. It is a nonpartisan body, chosen with the single aim of securing mer of proved capacity and public spirit, to whom the regeneration of Philadelphia will appeal as a patriotic obligation and a labor of love. With their co-operation the city will be governed not for the benefit of placeholders, contractors, speculators and political bosses, but for the benefit of the workers and taxpayers, on whom these predatory idlers have hitherto fed. The idea that a political middle class, with its The day they cut the baby's hair special interests and appetites, must in. The house was all a fidget: special interests and appetites, must intervene between the voters and the officials who conduct the public business is to be abandoned, and the municipality is to be administered hereafter on the theory that the welfare of the people is its direct and primary concern.

In breaking so resolutely with the political middle class Mayor Weaver has set notable example for other municipalities to follow. He has chosen as members of his advisory staff men of all shades of his advisory staff men of all shades of copinion in national politics, but united in their belief that partisan considerations. And aunt was almost crying. should have no weight in the working out of purely municipal problems. The foolish notion that a man's views on the tariff or territorial expansion or state rights should determine his attitude on questions of local taxation and administration has been responsible for a vast amount of misgovern-sponsible for a vast amount of misg ment in American cities. The sensible voter will not hesitate to lay aside national And when that hour's work was weighed issues when it comes to rebuking a corrupt municipal ring, wearing the livery of

Just You Try "20th Century

Soap" You Will Wonder Why You Didn't

Do So Before "20th Century Soap"

making new friends every

It contains no lye; is made of strictly pure vegetable oils and

is an absolutely pure soap. The pure oils of which it is made are very beneficial to the skin and keep the hands white and velvety. For cleaning metals, glass, carpets, rugs, woodwork, mirrors, windows, linoleum and hardwood floors, nothing can compare with it. Does twice the work in half the time. At all dealers.

BUY IT TODAY—10 CENTS Absolutely Pure. N. Lye.

HOFFHEIMER SOAP CO. CHICAGO.

either party. He will gladly join with neighbors of any shade of political belief in defeating the plundering schemes of politicians of any kidney who betray the public interest. The purification of municipal government can only come through a general recognition that partisanship is out of place in municipal campaigns, and that clean and honest government is only obtainable when it is demanded by an enlightened and courageous nonpartisan local sentiment. In recognizing and acting on this fact Mayor Weaver has gone a long way toward solving the municipal problem.

MIRTHFUL REMARKS.

"That's our local weather forecaster who "That's our local weather forecaster who just passed."
"You don't say? Not a very healthy looking man, is he?"
"No; it seems the climate here doesn't agree with him."
"No? I wonder if that's why he keeps changing it so much."—Philadelphia Ledger

"Hey, boy, where's your brother?"
"In the barn, shoein' horses."
"Where's your mother?"
"In the back yard, shooin' chickens."
"Where's your father?"
"In the hammock, shooin' flies."—Washington Star.

"I notice, my dear, that the courts have decided that some western man is only half married. I wonder which half it is, ha, "Well, I hope it isn't the idiot's better half."—Cleveland Plain Dealer. Euclid was laying down the axiom that

two parallel lines can never meet.

"That doesn't matter," sniffed the financial magnate. "you can merge 'em."

Herewith the mathematician sadly turned to the multiplication table for consolation.—

It is proper to lay up something for a rainy day, but don't lay up another man's umbrella.—Somerville Journal.

broached a cask that had lain undisturbed in the family wine cellar for more than fifty years. "Spirits of my ancestors!" he exclaimed. with gratitude amounting almost to rever ence.—Chicago Tribune.

"I think," said the patron of the cheap, restaurant, "I'll take shirred eggs."
"Aw, g'on!" cried the new waitress, "Quit kiddin' me."
"What?"

"Aw, you can't fool me. I used to be a seamstress, and I guess I know it ain't possible to make gathers or tucks in an egg."—Philadelphia Standard.

THE SHEARING.

Nancy B. Turner in St. Nicholas would have a

Some thought that it was dreadful To lay a hand upon one strand Of all that precious headful. While others said to leave his curis

Would be the height of folly.
Unless they put him with the girls
And called him Sue or Molly. The barber's shears went snip-a-snip,

The men folks said, "Why, hello, Boss, You're looking five years elder!" But mother laid the shaven head

Close, close against her shoulder

The scales were even, maybe For father gained a little man When mother lost her baby!

## -SNOW FLAKE BREAD-

Is Made From Minnesota Hard Wheat Flour

The best flour money can buy. It gives the bread the

proper color. The proper dryness and texture. Snow Flake is made by experienced bakers who know what per cent of the different ingredients (milk, lard, salt, etc..) to use to give it that rich delicious taste which is

so much enjoyed in the best home made bread. It is a big, wholesome, nutritious loaf for 5 cents.



Look for the red label.

Over four hundred grocers sell it. This label is on every loaf and

is a guarantee that it is the best that money, skill and cleanliness can produce. Our bakery is always open for inspection and visitors are al-

ways made welcome. U. P. STEAM BAKING GO.