

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 21st day of October, 1905. (Seal) M. H. WATKINS, Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN. 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.

The first blizzard of the season is overdue.

Having succeeded in passing a valid anti-compact insurance law Iowa might lend the pattern to its sister states.

Treasurer Edmund D. Randolph could never be a "financier" of the first class, as he does not remember to forget at the right time.

In the light of recent testimony at New York it may be up to the Treasury department to look into the ownership of bonds deposited as security for government bank deposits.

Perhaps the report that President McCurdy of the Mutual Life had resigned originated in the brain of the man who first hailed Judge Parker as the "Moses" of a united democracy.

Congressman Pollard is beginning to learn the difference between being congressman in the First district of Nebraska and being congressman from the First district of Nebraska.

The Board of Fire and Police Commissioners should draw the line between decent and orderly saloons and resorts that are exclusively patronized by the vicious and lawless elements.

Governor Davis of Arkansas evidently believes the road to the United States senate is as rough as that which senators from Oregon and Kansas are following on their way to retirement.

If Austro-Hungary would grant universal suffrage to the people many of our immigrants might take primary studies at home in the duties of citizenship before coming to America.

South Omaha is still wrestling with the sewer problem and its level-headed business men are becoming more and more convinced that the only sane and sensible solution is annexation.

Butler county farmers propose to test the efficiency of the boycott as a tax collector on the recalcitrant railroads. The labor unions should get out an injunction to prevent infringement of their patent.

If the New York plan of shifting possession of taxable securities when the assessor arrives should generally obtain there would be fewer obstacles in the way of adopting Henry George's single tax idea.

Predictions that liberals of Great Britain will "get together" probably mean, when translated into good United States, that a number of "paramount issues" will be trampled under foot in the rush to the pie counter.

Mrs. Chadwick now threatens to "expose" persons interested with her in her financial transactions. She may hereafter have believed that silence would help. But it is more probable she is simply plotting to get into the news columns again.

The Woman's club has formally endorsed the petition of the public school teachers for a revision of the teachers' salary schedule. If the women stand by one another from beginning to end the school board may as well commence figuring on concessions.

With the co-operation of the live stock breeders in the territory tributary to this market Omaha could easily put up an annual fat stock show which would soon stand favorably comparison with any of the big cattle shows that have been established for years.

A LESSON FOR PUBLIC OFFICIALS.

The dismissal by President Roosevelt of the assistant United States treasurer at Philadelphia, for persistent evasion of the civil service law and other acts in contravention of that law, is a lesson to those in public office which will undoubtedly be very generally heeded by them. The case of Leib appears to have been quite exceptional in its flagrant disregard of the plain requirements of the civil service regulations. One of the charges was that of perni- cious political activity, which is prohibited to public officials, but this was a far less serious matter than the other counts against him and which determined the president's action.

He seems to have been remarkably resourceful in devices for violating the civil service law, while all the time maintaining a scrupulous observance of its letter. It is said that he kept the Civil Service commission constantly on the go to meet his new devices. His skill in this respect was especially shown in the use of temporary appointments. Upon the occurrence of a vacancy in any part of his office he would temporarily appoint some friend or political henchman to fill the place. At the last possible legal moment he would report this appointment and ask for certification of eligibles for permanent selection. On every possible pretext the correspondence with the commission was dragged out and always Leib took the full limit of time allowed in making his replies. It became necessary for the commission to resort to heroic measures to induce response to some of its communications.

It was not for any distinct violation of the civil service law that Leib was dismissed, but it was because, as stated in the letter of the president, of a constant and consistent effort to evade the provisions of the law, to hamper its workings as far as possible and to obstruct in every way the action of the commission. Public officials will be interested in this sentence of Mr. Roosevelt's letter to Leib: "I expect on the one hand that the commission shall endeavor not to hamper, but to aid, the other public servants of the government in doing their work successfully, and on the other hand I expect in return that the other public servants shall cooperate with the commission and aid them in their efforts to carry out the civil service law." This may have been the understanding of the commission and of the public officials generally, but it has never before been presented as now and the president's statement of what is expected is important. Proper co-operation between the Civil Service commission and other public servants will insure the carrying out of the civil service law.

The Leib incident can hardly fail to have a good effect. It gives renewed assurance of the purpose of the administration to see that the civil service law is observed in letter and in spirit and it warns public officials that failure to do this will mean dismissal from the government service.

TAKING CARE OF COREA. Marquis Ito has taken occasion to reassure the nations that may be interested in the future of Corea that it is not the purpose of Japan to do anything in that country which will not be entirely fair and just to the Korean people. He explains that while Japan will exercise control over the foreign relations of the Hermit kingdom, it will still have control of its internal administration, though it may receive as to this some advice from Tokio. It appears from Ito's statement that our government has warned Japan not to abuse the natives, but this seems improvable. The United States is interested in Corea only commercially and as the principle of the open door is to be observed there we shall have nothing to say or suggest about any other matter.

There is no reason to apprehend that Japan will do any injustice to the Koreans. It would manifestly be very bad policy for her to do so, since it could only result in creating difficulties of a more or less serious nature. As Ito said, she has accepted a great trust and a heavy responsibility and her obviously wise course will be to win the confidence of the Koreans, which at present she has not got. What Japan will do, because it is in her interest, is to do all that is possible to improve conditions in all respects in Corea, but especially in an industrial and commercial way and of her ability to do this there can be no doubt. Corea is in need of a civilizing influence and no other country could exert this so well as Japan, which understands most thoroughly the character of the people she has to deal with.

THE TARIFF ON ART. Another effort is to be made to induce congress to remove the duty of 20 per cent on works of art. The Free Art league, whose members include most of the artists of the country, has renewed its campaign to have the duty removed and intends to press the matter with all possible vigor. At a meeting held in New York a few days ago several prominent artists made addresses, all of them declaring that the duty is of no benefit to them. One of them said: "I am getting tired of making arguments which are unanswerable and which no one ever answers. This tax is the greatest handicap the government can put on the progress of art in this country. All we have ever asked of the government is for heaven's sake to stop protecting us." He declared that there are artists in this country today who are equal to artists anywhere in the world, but unless there is education of the public in art the artists might as well give up being artists and trying to make a living. Others spoke in a like vein.

Appeals to congress to remove the duty on art have been made at every session since the present tariff law went into effect. It has been repeatedly urged that the duty is of little importance to the government from a revenue point of view, that it is entirely useless as a protection to home artists and that it is a hindrance to public education in art matters. There is no question as to the soundness of these arguments, but they have thus far failed to make much of an impression upon congress and it is not probable that the advocates of a removal of the duty will be more successful with the present than with preceding congresses. It should be understood that works of art which come in for public exhibition are not taxed. The United States occupies a somewhat unique position in this matter, but it is doubtful if the artists and those who sympathize with their desire to have the duty on works of art removed will be able to persuade congress that this should be done.

A COMMENDABLE PRECEDENT. Free passes to state and city officials, members of the legislature and their friends no longer will be issued by the New York Central Railroad company. They were cut off by an order of the board of directors adopted at a special meeting called for the purpose of considering the free pass evil. The order went into effect today. No passes hereafter will be issued except to employes actually engaged on the road or its branches.

Heretofore state and city officials, members of the legislature and their friends enjoyed the pass privileges for the mere asking. Despite the law on the question, the New York Central always has been exceedingly generous in the matter of furnishing free transportation and favors to men of official standing anywhere in the state.

Senators and assemblymen were daily visitors at the office of the company in the Grand Central depot. It is likely the question asked Senator Depew on this subject in the insurance inquiry had something to do with the order—New York dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

The New York insurance inquiry has developed nothing new with regard to the pernicious influence of railroad passes upon public officials and especially upon law makers, but if the precedent established by the New York Central is followed out by the other railroads of the country, or most of the other railroads, it will go far toward allaying the popular resentment over corporate domination.

In New York, as in Nebraska and almost every other state, public officials have been demoralized by pass bribery and the evil has been growing from year to year in spite of statutory prohibitions in many of the states.

THE SNAKE. No man, woman or child should be left without cause to celebrate Thanksgiving day. The best possible way of returning thanks for the good things of life is for those who possess them to share with their less fortunate brothers and sisters, especially the aged, the sick and the children of the various charitable institutions, public and private. No appeal in behalf of these should go unheeded.

GLASS HOUSE TENANTS. The enraged Nativist, Commissioner of Immigration, McCurtain, did well to observe that no hated foreigners are mixed up in the latest municipal and financial scandals. The chief participants are "native and to the manner born." Chauncey M. Depew and Thomas C. Platt, who represent the Empire state in the United States Senate, both boast of several generations of native ancestors.

IMPROVED "ANGELS OF PEACE." Just at the time when a French writer quotes President Roosevelt as a prophet of a peaceful millennium a new bullet is served to the French army which at a distance of 600 meters will pierce six four-inch oak plank placed four inches apart, and then bury itself a yard deep in a clay target. Should this angel of peace fail, the French have their submarine engines of destruction and are beginning to count on an airship which will drop peace from the skies in the shape of shells charged with high explosives.

CALL OF THE PUGNAC. If our esteemed contemporaries, the railway corporations, would be wise in their generation, McCurtain might do well to observe that the French army which at a distance of 600 meters will pierce six four-inch oak plank placed four inches apart, and then bury itself a yard deep in a clay target. Should this angel of peace fail, the French have their submarine engines of destruction and are beginning to count on an airship which will drop peace from the skies in the shape of shells charged with high explosives.

THOSE "GOOD OLD TIMES." Contrasts Between Present and Former Thanksgiving Days. Kansas City Star. Thanksgiving week naturally recalls the "good old times" when, according to tradition, every family cooked a turkey for its autumn feast. Well, now that could be. But after all the contrast between the plenty of those old days and the poverty that overshadows so many unhappy thousands in this present year, is probably heightened by the kindly lapse of memory by which the present generation rapidly fades from the average man's mind.

For life was not all roses to the early nineteenth century family. By 1825, according to Prof. McMaster, the overcrowded labor market, the housing of the poor, the rise of tenements, the congestion of population and the destitution produced by low wages and irregular employment had already become matters for serious consideration. An unskilled laborer, a hod-carrier or a wood sawer, was "fortunate if he received 15 cents for twelve hours' work and found employment for 30 days in the year."

Many men worked for 27 to 37 cents a day in winter and for 62 to 57 cents a day in summer by toiling fourteen hours. Sewing women earned 50 cents a week. Wages were not paid weekly or monthly, but at long and irregular intervals, and the prevalence of wildcat bank notes made them still more uncertain. Men were still liable to imprisonment for debt. In 1825 about 10,000 debtors were in prison in New York, about 7,000 in Pennsylvania and 3,000 each in Massachusetts and Maryland. When an employer failed, no law gave the worker a claim on the product of his labor. In many states the poor man could not vote. In all, he was liable to be punished as a conspirator if he took part in a strike or lockout.

Things are rather better than they were then. They are not perfect by any means, and as the population is enormously larger than it was seventy-five years ago, the problems have correspondingly grown. But in spite of the persisting evils the march of the world's progress has brought to the aid of the poor man a host of things which were not there a century ago. The National Civic Federation need not be taken seriously. At

least two-thirds of the committee are directly and indirectly connected with public utility corporations and August Belmont, president of the New York \$50,000,000 subway, is pledged to defray the expenses of the junket to American and European cities. It does not stand to reason that Mr. Belmont would contribute \$50,000 or more for an investigation designed to favor public ownership of municipal utilities.

The threat of the Nebraska Fire Insurance Inspection Bureau to remove itself from Omaha to Council Bluffs in case the Nebraska anti-compact law was to be enforced is not likely to be repeated hereafter, since compact insurance business in Iowa has been outlawed by the United States supreme court.

Reports from Constantinople prove conclusively that the sultan has conceded the demands of the powers and that he will never concede them without modification—which is probably the real situation no matter how irreconcilable it may seem to occidental minds.

The statement that the big life insurance companies want to keep down the expenses of Andrew Hamilton would be more generally accepted had one of them suggested that he go on a vacation without pay before the legislative committee was organized.

THE LIMIT. Chicago Tribune. The trouble with Prof. Loeb's investigations into the secret of life is that, after going just so far in any given direction, he brings up invariably against a dead wall.

TARRIED WITH THE SAME STICK. Indianapolis News. In the great New York insurance companies all the officers in responsible positions seem to have been tarred with the same stick—and there seems to have been plenty of tar. No wonder foreign observers are wondering whether all our great American corporations in which men that were directors of the insurance companies are concerned, are suffering from similar frenzied finance gangrene.

IDEAL THANKSGIVING. Baltimore American. No man, woman or child should be left without cause to celebrate Thanksgiving day. The best possible way of returning thanks for the good things of life is for those who possess them to share with their less fortunate brothers and sisters, especially the aged, the sick and the children of the various charitable institutions, public and private. No appeal in behalf of these should go unheeded.

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ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Life on Petticoat Lane, Better Known as Fifth Avenue.

Fifth Avenue presents a morning picture of beauty, fashion and wealth on every fine fall day. It is the swell shopping street, as well as the habitat of the ultra rich. That part of the avenue stretching from Madison square to Central park is an animated spectacle of metropolitan life on foot and in vehicles, reflected by aluring shop windows. All the beautiful women in the city, says the New York Press, take their exercises in Fifth Avenue. No other street can show so many in such smart attire and of such obvious breeding at any time of day. Gowned in the richest of silks and velvets, they lean back luxuriously on every handsome appointed victoria; wrapped in costly furs and swathed in veils they dash by in their swift-going motors; in the smartest of tailored suits, with every hair of their heads brushed and waved to perfection, they parade on the sidewalks with a smart looking Boston terrier or a fluffy Pomeranian on a string. They are all alert, busy and intent on something, whether it be attendance at a charity meeting or an appointment at the dressmaker's.

Now and then comes a group of girls, safely chaperoned, from some school. They swing along in twos, full of delight at all that is going on and not mistaking anything. In contrast to them are the little errand girls with whom Fifth Avenue abounds are familiar. They climb in and out of the stages or trudge along carrying big boxes from the dressmaker to the homes of wealthy patrons. There is not much to see in their faces, and little wonder, for they know that their burdens contain more money represented in a dress than they can earn by a year of hard work.

Then there is the "clubman," well fed, well groomed, wearing the very latest thing in neckwear, with hose to match, his eye alert for any woman of his acquaintance, so that he may make a sweeping bow with that impudent for which the Fifth Avenue man is noted. The horses are of the harem and are probably as wretched as any living creatures on the long avenue. Finely bred, sensitive and high strung, they are harassed within an inch of their lives, the cruel check rein holding their heads in a torturing position, and most of them have docked tails. They have to endure the rattling automobiles, the lash of the smart driver's whip and are obliged to stand waiting in the cold for hours at a time while their capricious mistress decides whether her next hat shall be pink or blue, or while she wears the "sweat" and the patience of others over the fit of another new dress.

The show windows offer a little of everything. Here is a little shop devoted exclusively to hosiery. Unusual designs are to be found here, and nothing but stockings for men. Another shop makes a specialty of its imitation pearls, and so cleverly is the work done that only an expert could tell the difference. The smart haberdashery shops show the most gorgeous silks, which they make up into ties in any style to suit the customer. Color and modest elegance and waistcoats are arranged with utmost art to catch the eye of the fastidious masculine dresser.

In the jeweler's window such marvels of diamonds and other stones greet the eye that one stands and wonders at the wealth that can purchase them. Silver-mounted exhibit heavy plate in the English style, sure of many customers for the mere reason that it is English. Oriental shops offer gorgeous necklaces and big topazes. Rich rugs hang in one window and fine lace curtains in the next. Artistic furniture of the period is shown and waitcoats are arranged with utmost art to catch the eye of the fastidious masculine dresser.

In the fruit shops and high class grocery store windows are massed the finest of oranges, grape fruit, persimmons, prickly pears, luscious grapes from England, white mushrooms, fresh chestnuts in the burr and enormous pineapples, as well as the best imported delicacies in cans and glass jars. From a window full of cut glass a million sunbeams glisten, fine lines attract at the next window, and brass candlesticks and copper jugs still farther on. Hats that are dreams of loveliness and gowns of fancy, fringe, fur and velvet, a kind of ransom beckon women with their richness and beauty, and smart shoes and slippers fascinate the masculine looker-on as well. The art shops offer a wealth of attractions in the way of paintings by eminent artists, fine photographs, reproductions of the world's masterpieces and dainty water colors. In the book windows one may see artistic bindings, early folios, the best sellers, the newest magazines, the latest ideas in engraved cards and stationery and beautiful desk sets.

The new public library attracts attention and the new marble and brick palace that are being erected for business purposes. Then you note the towering hostleries of the rich, their massive homes, the clubs, the churches with their open doors, and beyond it all the park with its broad drives and arching elms. Fifth Avenue may be the abode of the rich and mighty, but its beauties are wide open to him who would look and see. It is the heart of the metropolis, and anyone who is so minded may go and partake of its joyous life.

PERSONAL NOTES. Eng. Dr. says that every time Uncle Russell Egan breaks a \$5 bill he looks as if he had broken a leg. "Judge" Hamilton over in Europe, as he reads of the insurance investigation, must really enjoy his ill health. When Dr. Nansen goes to London as Norwegian minister he will take with him the material for a new book he is to write on antarctic exploration.

Many department reports will be edited hereafter with blue pencil by Secretary Bonaparte and reports of the chiefs of bureaus will not be made public until edited. Dr. John War Eagle, a half-breed Chickasaw Indian, is one of the wealthiest members of that tribe, having made a deal of money in real estate investments. He was educated in Scotland, where his father, a Hudson bay trader, was born. He and his wife, an intelligent member of the Caddo tribe, own about 100 western stores in which Indian relics and beadwork are sold.

Memphis citizens showed their gratitude to Dr. Heber Jones for his care of the quarantine, this year, to which is ascribed the escape of the Tennessee city without a case of the scourge,—by a purse of \$20,000. He has weathered five epidemics in the city, and yet it is recorded that he was "greatly embarrassed" when the leading woman who presented the check kissed him full upon the lips. The bravest are the shyest.

A Little Surprising. A Washington Post. Senator Foraker expresses fear that the enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce commission would result in so many legal complications that the railroad might never be brought to time. It is a little surprising, in that view of it, that the railroads are not in favor of the proposed law.

Royal Baking Powder Saves Health and Saves Money. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

STATE PRESS OPINION. Kearney Hub: If United States Attorney Barker prosecutes the Grain trust as fiercely as he did the cattle barons—but why speculate? Pender Republic: Senator Millard should place himself squarely in line with the president on the question of railroad rate regulation if he wants to be re-elected to the United States senate next year.

Freemont Tribune: The granting of a divorce to the wife of former United States Attorney Summers on the charge of extreme cruelty may furnish an intimation of why that formerly distinguished gentleman remained so silent under the lashings of the Omaha Bee when he retired from his public place. Bancroft Blade: Edward Rosewater's enemies may keep him from ever becoming a United States senator, but if he represented Nebraska on the interstate commerce committee we would not be guessing now his would vote. He would be found on the side of the people and not advocating "conservative" railroad rate legislation.

Bancroft Blade: Why not have an extra session of the Nebraska legislature. There are a great many needed changes, not the least in the list is the liquor question. Wayne Herald: Some time last spring the Herald was induced to estimate that Congressman McCarthy was liable to have opposition for the re-nomination next summer, and for daring to say so the Wakefield Republican, Emerson Enterprise, Pender Republic and one or two others affected with McCarthy microbes jumped onto us all spread out. Wonder if they have heard anything lately that would tend to convince these papers that we had some slight grounds for our assertion.

Wisner Chronicle: The World-Herald is in a sorry condition to consign anyone or anyone's advice to the waste basket, since the people of the state have consigned it and its advice to the vaults in the alley by rolling up larger majorities for the republican candidates for re-ent than for the head of the ticket, a result never before secured in election returns and only to be accounted for by the World-Herald's ridiculous attacks on Chancellor Andrews and the nonpartisan board of regents.

Butler County Press: The railroads are making a big mistake in coaching their employees to oppose the president's plan of rate regulation. Their talk to farmers and business men is to the effect that these employees, controlled by politicians, would be a menace to liberty. As they control their employees in the interest of politicians now, it is pretty hard to understand that liberty has much show as it is. It is hoarse that people are now rebelling against. A few years ago the saloon men of this county could defeat any one they chose to defeat. Now, when they have a state organization, their friendship means defeat to most any one they favor.

Haastings Tribune: Ordinarily a divorce is of interest, or should be, only to the friends and acquaintances of the persons involved, but a legal separation of matrimonial ties has just taken place in Omaha which is of more than usual moment. It is of general importance, not because of its sensational features, but on account of the personality of the individual against whom the decree is issued. Former United States Attorney W. S. Summers appeared voluntarily in court and waived his defense on all of the issues in the case instituted against him by his wife, Mrs. Nellie Lane Summers, even to the custody of their one child, a boy of 15 years. Nineteen years of wedded life were ended with a legal formalism of a few moments. Mr. Summers is a man of many failures, politically and socially. Once prominent and influential, facing an opportunity for desirable public service and personal advancement, he is now in the ranks of the obscure, notable only for the things of his past.

Springfield Monitor: There is no question but what Nebraska needs a new constitution to take the place of the one adopted thirty years ago when the country was sparsely settled and conditions were entirely different. Several propositions for a constitutional convention have been defeated at the polls, just because people did not take enough interest in the matter to vote for it. As The Omaha Bee says, it would be a splendid idea for our legislature to convene in extra session this winter for the purpose of submitting a call for a constitutional convention or amendments to be voted on at the general election in 1907. If it is put off until the next session of the legislature a year hence the proposition will again come before the people at a presidential election, when there will be no earthly show of its carrying. There is no reason why this should be delayed any longer and if an extra session of the legislature will do the business then let's have the extra session.

THE COURTSHIP OF THE BOSS. A most timely story by Anne O'Hagan in December McCurdy's. The boss in fiction, as given in this story, is certainly more attractive than the boss in real life. Ten cents. \$1.00 a year. All news stands. S. S. McCLURE COMPANY, 44-46 East 24 Street, NEW YORK.

The Man. Who wears correct clothes is always admired. BUT, it matters not how well your clothes fit or how fine they are, if your tie is a back number, your shirt ill-fitting or your collar wrong, your entire appearance is hoodooed and you're all wrong. We give great care to our haberdashery, and the man who comes here for his "furnishings" can rest assured that he will wear only correct things. The best and newest ideas are always seen here first. BROWNING, KING & CO. ORIGINALS AND SOLE MAKERS OF HALF SIZES IN CLOTHING.