THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss:
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1	31,630	15	31,360
2	31,550	16	33,040
3	32,200	17	32,360
4	29,820	18	29,250
5	31,750	19	31,390
6	31,710	20	31,370
7	31,550	21	31,520
8	31,450	22	31,250
9	31,490	23	31,430
10	32,720	24	32,090
11	29,600	25	29,250
12	31,350	26	31,360
13	31,290	27	31,430
14	31,290	28	31,380

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C. C. ROSEWATER
Secretary.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 28th day of February, 1906.
(Seal) M. B. HUNGATE,
Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

Arch Duke Ferdinand may change his mind and decide that a little throne is better than no throne at all.

If Senator Lodge resurrects the Philippine bill he will make some people believe that the age of miracles is not past.

At last the wisdom of the ostrich has been vindicated. The Standard Oil company has emulated its example by hiding its head.

If Colorado doesn't hurry those Cripple Creek murder cases it may find all of the alleged murderers immune through confession.

Russian police have been instructed to take no active part in the coming election. The downfall of the reactionary policy is thus confirmed.

A paid-for autobiography of W. J. Broatch declares that he has always been "conspicuous" in the public eye. "Notorious" would express it better.

The way desirable corners in the business district are changing hands, it will soon take a big pile of chips to get into the corner lot game in Omaha.

Scotch women who hope to vote for members of Parliament because they are graduates of a university may be doing much to advance higher education in certain quarters.

With the Chinese delegates to America quarreling among themselves, the men who stay at home will probably have their own way when it comes to changing the rules.

"'Billy' Saunders, Benson and reform" is the battle cry of the Fontanelle braves! "Billy" Saunders and reform. Zip-Hip, Hooray! By the way, when did "Billy" take the reform Keeley cure?

Strange, is it not, that the authorities of Doane college do not seem to be impressed in the slightest with the idea that they should refuse to consider the offer of Carnegie money for fear of being polluted by it.

For some inscrutable and unexplainable reason the disquisition of Candidate Benson on the enforcement of law, including the Sunday closing law, is significantly silent on the enforcement of the no-treat law.

The efforts of the Nebraska delegation at Washington to hatch out a bill to locate a government fish hatchery in Nebraska should keep the members in practice to land political fish when they come home.

Omaha bank clearings for the past week have reached high water mark. The aggregate is over $11,000,000, 21 per cent above the corresponding week of 1905, which was the most prosperous year in Omaha's history.

That hole in the wall at the county jail can be measured best against the hole in the county treasury out of which salaries are extracted for all the roustabouts who have been enrolled as deputy sheriffs and jailers.

The most amusing thing about Erastus Benson's platform is his denunciation of platitudes which, almost in the same breath, is followed by a string of platitudes borrowed from the campaign books of all the political parties, living and dead, ancient and modern. The only strictly original idea evolved by Benson is that he favors "the municipal ownership of government," whatever that may mean.

SANTA FE'S GOOD EXAMPLE.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad company is to be commended for its refusal to join the other companies having lines in Kansas in their attempt to nullify the state schedule of rates on oil, by arbitrarily putting in force rates higher than the legal rates and fighting the public authorities tooth and nail through the time-consuming process of the courts. The Santa Fe company incurs the displeasure of the confederated roads, but sets a worthy example when it officially announces that it will submit in good faith to the maximum freight charges prescribed under the state law, although as emphatically as the other roads holding those charges unremunerative and unfair to the carrier, and proclaiming its intention to go before the legislature next winter to show that the legal rates are confiscatory and to secure permission to increase them.

This announcement, if it be sincere, implies a definite submission to the public authority, in striking contrast with the attitude of two railroad systems towards taxes levied in Nebraska. It is strange that great railroad corporations should so long have failed to perceive that genuine and conclusive recognition of public authority is the condition of peaceful and wholesome relations. The ultimate best interests of the railroads themselves are bound up in it.

It may be safely assumed that the Santa Fe will fare far better by taking the people of Kansas into its confidence, by presenting its case to them openly and above board, than by any possible effort of defiance and chicane, almost limitless as are the resources of a great railroad corporation for the latter course. But resistance inevitably means war with the public, and a state of war with its bitterness and exasperation is not favorable to consideration of the nice details of equity. The railroads ought by this time to have had enough of the losses and enmities engendered by foolhardy war with the public authority.

The people of Kansas or any other state will meet the transportation corporations fairly and more than half way if they come, equally with other citizens, with ungrudging acknowledgment of the supremacy of the state and asking a square deal on the merits of the case.

FAIR PLAY FOR FAIRBANKS.

Nothing could be more irrational and unfair than imputation to Vice President Fairbanks of purpose to defeat or to falter with the Dolliver-Hepburn bill in the senate. Though the place of the vice president is of great importance by reason of the fact that he succeeds to the presidency in the event of the death or disability of the chief executive, yet otherwise his principal function is simply that of presiding officer of the senate, with exceedingly limited influence in that body, of which he is not a member nor even entitled to a vote except in case of an equal division of the senators. He is entirely devoid of the enormous influence which the speaker of the house possesses over legislation through the power to appoint the committees of that body, and he is otherwise equally circumscribed by the very constitution, the traditions and the rules of the senate.

If there be just complaint or general suspicion of the senate as a body, or of many of the senators, on the score of disposition to thwart the popular demand on pending railroad legislation, the odium should attach to the senate itself or to those senators who are at fault, and not to the official who is designated by the constitution merely to sit as its chairman—certainly not in the absence of specific evidence of interference on his part, not a scintilla of which is even alleged against Vice President Fairbanks. If the field of speculation is to be opened, he ought to be entitled to the benefit of all the presumptions that rest upon the fact that both the senators from Indiana are said to be heartily supporting the very measure in question.

Even the unofficial bearing of Vice President Fairbanks on a matter like this, so completely absorbing public attention and permeating all political circumstances, is one of extreme delicacy. For if ignorant or malicious misrepresentation assails him as to things absolutely beyond his responsibility, much more would he be made the victim of hostile criticism if he were to obtrude himself conspicuously in the lime light as if for the purpose of making political capital.

ONWARD AND UPWARD.

Measured by any yardstick of material progress, Omaha, commercially and industrially, is pursuing a steady course onward and upward. As the year 1905 when closed disclosed a balance sheet for Omaha notably in advance of that for the year 1904, so the initial months of the year 1906 are marking records ahead of those of the corresponding months of the preceding year.

In the matter of real estate and building activity the statistics are decidedly gratifying, being far to the good in the comparative column. This is explainable, of course, by the fact that the winter has been an open one, entailing no cessation of outdoor operations and enabling building projects to be carried on almost as if through a summer season.

The expansion of general business is shown most gratifyingly in the bank clearings totals and the postoffice receipts. Omaha bank clearings for February, 1906, are more than $8,000,000 in excess of the bank clearings for February, 1905—a gain of approximately 30 per cent, and this notwithstanding the fact that the number of banks clearing through the local clearing house is smaller than a year ago. Stamp sales from the Omaha postoffice again for the month of February, 1906, are $52,855, as against $46,388 for February of last year. The same sort of a showing is doubtless made by telegraph and express companies, which share with the postoffice the interchange of business communications and packages, and railroad earnings on freight in and out of Omaha must likewise be larger.

While contemplating Omaha's growth, we must remember that Omaha's prosperity is directly dependent upon the territory within its commercial reach, and that every city, village and hamlet in this territory is also marching in a forward movement, in the reflection of good crops and fair prices enjoyed by the people on the farm and in the field. The best part of the situation is that with so solid a foundation resting firmly in the development of natural resources yet untouched, the outlook for uninterrupted trade expansion for Omaha was never better.

State Treasurer Mortensen evinces a commendable desire to get an authoritative ruling in advance on the constitutional provision governing eligibility to state office in ample time before the nominating conventions. We apprehend, however, that the difficulty will be to make a case on which the courts can be induced to pass. The court might issue the proposed mandamus against the secretary of state requiring him to accept a candidate's petition on the ground that that officer is not the judge of the candidate's qualifications and has no discretion where the petition is in proper form and duly attested by the required number of signatures. The courts have almost invariably held that the only way to test title to office is by quo warranto, and that a case in quo warranto cannot be instituted until two persons are in position to claim the same office at one time.

The decision just rendered in the federal court for this district on an appeal from an assessment made by the county board establishes the power of that body under the revenue law to increase or decrease assessments upon its own initiative, subject, of course, to notification and hearing of the parties affected. This makes the county board share equally with the county assessor responsibility for equal taxation of property within their jurisdiction and relieves the property owners of the unpleasant necessity of complaining against his neighbor in order to get justice for himself. The taxpayers will watch the county board when it next sits as a board of review and equalization to see whether it will shoulder this responsibility without shrinking.

The recent conference of school superintendents at Louisville among other things condemned the tolerance of fraternities and secret societies among high school students as subversive of discipline and detrimental to habits of studiousness. There is no question but that the high schools and some of the lower grades of the public schools have gone altogether too far in aping college customs and that the time is ripe for a reaction here just as it is for foot ball athletics.

It was to have been expected that the "immediate" compulsory purchase of the water works, which has done service in every political campaign for the last five years, would be trotted out again for another heat on the municipal primary race track. Inasmuch, however, as City Attorney Breen admits that the "immediate" purchase cannot be effected in short of two years, the voters are not likely to be stampeded by any turning on of the hose at this stage.

The proclamation by one of the Omaha yellows that parents in this city are alarmed for the safety of their children is simply a suggestion to desperadoes to imitate the Crowe kidnaping exploit. The Bee feels free to warning would-be kidnapers that summary punishment would overtake them before the local yellow journals would have time to make heroes of them and work up public sympathy as a foundation for their acquittal.

If the Fontanelle candidate for mayor is really opposed to graft, how does it come that the two chief champions of the county jail feeding graft are Fontanelle members of the county board? And where was the protest of the anti-graft candidate when the attempt was being made to perpetuate the county jail feeding graft?

Revolutions in Colombia no longer possess the interest in America they did while the Panama canal might be affected, but the sympathies of the country will be with General Reyes, who proved that he knew how to recognize the inevitable gracefully.

The keynote of the Bensonian platform is "death to graft and grafters." What does Mr. Benson think of the Fontanelle governor's jail feeding graft? Did not "Johnny" McDonald move to make Benson's nomination unanimous?

Those bankers in Cincinnati seem to be decidedly adverse to telling about the side payments they have been making to hold deposits of public money. This reluctance would indicate that the statute of limitations has not yet run on their transactions.

With Great Britain forcing a vote on important questions at Algeciras it is probable that danger of war is averted as the British Lion never forces a fight—unless it has all to gain and nothing to lose.

Pay is the Thing.
Chicago Chronicle.

Senator Lodge has offered an amendment to the Hepburn bill displacing the present Interstate Commerce commission by a new one, consisting of nine members, each with a salary of $12,000, except the chairman, who is allowed $500 more. Senator Lodge is opposed to giving the commission more power, but he does not object to more commissioners and higher salaries.

Evening Up Things.
Boston Transcript.

The law of compensation never sleeps. People will be very ungrateful if they complain the coming summer that ice is high in price.

Nuf Sed.
Chicago Tribune.

It will be a long time, just the same, before the National Educational association succeeds in popularizing "thru," "bizness" and "tuf."

Model for Action.
New York Tribune.

The president's commendation of Admiral Togo's address to the Japanese navy may be taken as a compliment, but it is meant as business.

Tip for a Knocker.
Chicago Record-Herald.

The commerce commission has decided that certain petroleum rates are unjust, but that it has no power to give relief. Senator Foraker will use this in his next speech as additional evidence of the sufficiency of present rate laws.

Possible Cure-All for Hazing.
San Francisco Chronicle.

A suit is to be brought against an eastern university to recover damages for injuries sustained by a student in a hazing affair. If the principle that the governing authorities of an educational institution are responsible in cases of this kind is asserted, it will go a long way toward abating a vicious practice which is winked at by many presidents because they are victims of the delusion that it does a student good to subject him to hard knocks.

Worshipers of the Big Dollar.
Philadelphia Record.

Silverism dies hard. Four members of the house committee on coinage, weights and measures have made a minority report against a bill to authorize the secretary of the treasury to increase the supply of subsidiary silver by using as material some of the silver dollars now lying idly by the million in the treasury vaults. They want the secretary to preserve the integrity of the sacred silver dollars by buying fresh bullion for the subsidiary coins, or to buy bullion and coin dollars therefrom to replace the dollars coined into smaller pieces.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Mr. Orchard of Idaho is said to have confessed to twenty-six murders. His conscience may feel easier, but one is bound to regard him as a poor insurance risk.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland is bearing the cost of concerts given by well known singers in the slum quarters of The Hague. Only the poorest people are allowed to attend.

Will S. Hays, whose songs "Mollie Darling," "The Little Old Log Cabin in the Lane," etc., were sung two score years ago, is living in Louisville, Ky., and recently celebrated the 74th aniversary of his birth.

Congressman Champ Clark has been good enough to give out the information that if Benton had been elected president there would have been no civil war. Seldom does the little word "if" reach a dignity superior to this.

Champ Clark of Missouri came loping down the center aisle of the house, rocking from side to side, but covering distance at a surprising rate. "There's Clark," mused Speaker Cannon; "look at him travel. If he had four feet he would have been a camel."

Daniel S. Jones, a civil war veteran and a member of the squad that captured Jeff Davis in 1865, is dead at Kokomo, Ind., aged 65 years. It is said there is now but one survivor, General Miles, of the detail of twenty men who assisted in the capture of Davis.

M. C. Conway, a trolley car conductor in Denver, is making quite a name for himself as a tracer of deserters from the United States army. All told he has captured about fifty men who had taken French leave of army life. At one time Conway was a soldier in the Eleventh United States cavalry. He has made arrests all over the west, getting $50 for each capture he makes. He served in Cuba, China and the Philippines.

BISHOP SCANNELL'S PASTORAL.

Critic Says "His Zeal Outruns His Discernment."
Chicago Chronicle.

The Lenten season pastoral sent out to all the churches in his diocese by Bishop Scannell of Omaha is a human document in warm sympathy with human needs, sometimes too sympathetic to admit of entirely clear vision. Like most men of warm temperament, he seems inclined to generalize too hastily and too broadly.

No one who knows the world will question the judgment that the simple, toilful life of the farm tends to develop honest, sturdy manhood when it has fit natural material to work on, but in the bishop's the implication in coupling theater goers and votaries of pleasure" grow old prematurely and never become men, it is not possible to approve the broad generalization—the implication in coupling thater goers and votaries of pleasure. A habit of attending the theater alone never dwarfed manhood seriously. The bishop's phrase is too broad. His zeal outruns his discernment.

Stranger still is it when he appeals to fathers to save the children, since they cannot trust the mothers because, he says, women are swayed by extraneous considerations and their judgment is not to be relied on. Here again it is evident that the bishop has generalized too hastily in drawing so sharp a line of distinction between fathers and mothers. There is not the least doubt that if he will look about among his own flock he can speedily pick out many a case where the father cuts no figure among the directing forces that control his family, but the mother is the commanding officer and director.

Equally true it is that in other families the father is exclusively the director, the arbiter, the "boss." And it is quite safe to say that the bishop knows in his heart that these father-dominated families are not always the most wisely or the most really governed. Among all England's rulers the one most distinguished for uniting clear sagacity and an imperious will was a woman.

And so the bishop must know of yet other families where father and mother contrive to convey an impression of joint authority, exercised sometimes with much wrangling and friction, but more often with smooth and harmonious pressure that wins its end before it is even recognized as power.

Probably the bishop on reflection will admit that this last named is best of all, but that joint authority, even when marred with friction and clanking jars, is nearly always better than the one-sided force that wastes much in lost motion, like the willing horse in a team that must pull the load and its lazy or stubborn mate as well.

Next after the natural fiber of character born in the child, it is the home training more than any other one thing that determines character growth. If that training has been intelligent, faithful and wholesome, the bad play may shock and disgust, but it will not corrupt. To blame it for immorality in spectators is not unlike kicking the insensate stone against which our own gross willfulness or carelessness dashes our feet.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

The problem of dealing with gangs of bad boys is particularly acute in the metropolis. Measures of reform and repression heretofore applied have not materially decreased the number of crimes traceable to youngsters. Whatever reform has been effected has been offset by the activity of Fagin schools of crime. One of the outlaw gangs recently uncovered consisted of six boys, from 16 to 19 years old. They had rented a cellar on First avenue, made it their home, and filled it with stealings from small merchants on the East Side. Many suits of clothing, kegs of butter, crates of eggs, boxes of lemons, hams, sides of beef and bacon, boxes of soap and what not, were discovered in this den of thieves. Along the walls of the 12x20 room were cots on which the boys were sleeping when the police discovered them. The element of romance and danger in such a performance makes it attractive to adventurous youths.

The mild winter days have encouraged the managers of the Waldorf to throw open the roof as a playground for children and pets. Next to Grammercy park, this is the most exclusive playground in New York. The small children, who have heretofore been compelled to go out on the streets with their nurses, can romp and play to their hearts' content without fear of anyone. But it is noticeable that nurses accompany the children; the women themselves generally accompany the dogs. One guest of the Waldorf—the owner of a Japanese spaniel—takes her pet on the roof every day promptly at 2 o'clock. This tiny aristocrat does not condescend to mingle with either the children or the other dogs. And he has frequently change of togs. Recently he appeared in a red sweater with hood attachment. The roof of the Ansonia apartment hotel (the biggest in the world) has a gymnasium, a chicken coop, a pigeon house and, in the summer, a truck garden. The roofs here are coming in for use more and more. Roof camping on Lower Broadway skyscrapers is to be one of the features of midsummer life when the season begins. Already landlords have made arrangements with tenants.

Miss Hannah Hughes, 20 years old, had a fist fight with an alleged thief in Twenty-fifth street and Ninth avenue and the affair wound up with the man being taken to Jefferson Market court, where he was held in $500 bonds by Magistrate Mayo for petty larceny.

According to the story told by the girl to the magistrate, her family had moved from 453 West Nineteenth street to 458, directly across the street. She was coming out of the old home and just entering the door of the new residence when she saw a man coming out who carried in his arms a bundle consisting of her brother Tom's coat and an opera cloak and packet belonging to her.

"You bring those things back here," said Miss Hannah.

"Aw, go chase yourself," answered the man as he ran down the street.

"Well, your honor," said the girl to Magistrate Mayo, "I didn't chase myself, but I chased him."

In Twenty-fifth street the man stopped exhausted, and Miss Hanah overtook him.

"Give back those things," she said.

"Fergit it, fergit it," was the reply. "Skidoo for yours, little girl, or I'll hurt you."

Miss Hannah's fist shot out and landed beneath the man's ear and the latter fell "down and out." He still retained possession of the stolen property and in a few minutes struggled to his feet and staggered into a saloon, with Miss Hughes hanging to his coat and landing a blow now and then. Then a policeman took him in.

New York's "finest," grown remarkably sensitive, would like to escape a police parade this year. The patrolmen's benefit association has petitioned the board of Aldermen not to encourage the usual public demonstration of the force by making an appropriation of the people's money for grandstands and so on. Policemen regard the annual parade as a nuisance, rather than a glory. It is complained that they have been continually hailed hitherto with derisive cries of "Here comes the grafters!" "Look at the side door rappers!" "See this bunch of fakes!" These remarks pain and displease, and do not cheer, and constitute one of the chief reasons why the men beg not to be forced to make an exhibition of themselves.

The project of the Singer Manufacturing company to erect a forty-story building on lower Broadway is by no means the first for a building of this height that the ambitious New York architect has projected, but it is the first that has come before the building department in the form of serious and responsible plans. Certainly it must be the first in which an altitude of forty stories has been projected on so exiguous a basis as that of a sixty-five-foot square, or something over 4,000 square feet. The utilitarian New Yorkers at once begin to ask, "Will it pay?" He "figures" on the elevator service that the tenants of these forty stories would require. If he be a building expert, he also figures on the proportion of the space that the elevators necessary to tender satisfactory service would absorb. Those who discussed the subject today agreed that a skyscraper of sixty-five feet square on the area and of forty stories in height did not exceed the structurally practicable, but most of the experts think that the projector should shorten the building or buy more ground.

The enterprising manager of one employment agency now makes a specialty of germ-proof cooks. He advertises his stock of immunes by means of a circular letter addressed to families afflicted with sickness of a contagious nature.

"I learn the address of those families through the health reports," said the manager. "The servants I supply them with have lived through all contagious diseases under the sun, from hives to smallpox, hence they are comparatively free from attack and are willing, for the sake of the extra money there is in it, to accept a situation in a quarantined house. The families to whom I offered aid of this kind were mighty glad of the assistance. Employment agencies do not, as a rule, keep a list of germ-proof cooks on hand, so, after the regular servants had fled, the members of the stricken households were obliged to take charge of their own kitchens. After several days of drudgery they were pretty well played out, and were willing to pay almost any price for a cook who was not afraid of the job."

Public Conscience Aroused.
Baltimore American.

The various laws being introduced in federal and state legislatures to stop corruption may not all pass, and some of them may be upon an entirely too Utopian basis, but they show the public conscience is aroused and that some measure of honesty and honor must replace present exposed conditions. The public may resent a ruling state of things better than its own moral standard; human nature hardens itself instantly against the "holier-than-thou" attitude, no matter how justly taken. But neither will it tolerate conditions below its own moral code, as has been proved more than once by the reforms in social and political affairs brought about in the face of strongly entrenched power and influence by the sheer force of public opinion.

1854-1906

WALTHAM WATCHES.

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POINTERS ON STATE POLITICS.

Cozad Tribune: If Senator Millard is wise he will not be a candidate for re-election. Nebraska voters do not want railroad and corporation men to represent them.

York Republican: It took a long time to smoke Senator Millard out of his hole and his declaration of his intention to stand by the administration was tardy enough to make the public suspicious of it. An agreement or a promise extorted under compulsion is not a very lasting thing, after the pain of the extortion has passed away. When the devil was well the devil a monk was he.

Papillion Times: Editor Rosewater of The Omaha Bee is the best and most logical candidate in the ranks of the republican party to succeed Senator Millard. But Rosewater is not acceptable to the railroad and trust interests of the state. He has made the sad mistake of advancing ideas that have not been officially sanctioned by the managers of the g. o. p., and thus he has absolutely no chance to be named. The republican party in Nebraska is not looking for brave and fearless defenders of the rights of the people.

Waterloo Gazette: The senatorial situation in Nebraska has been clarified somewhat the last week by the formal announcement of Norris Brown's candidacy and the withdrawal of one or more candidates outside of the city of Omaha. One of those to signify his purpose to get out of Mr. Brown's way is Editor Hammond of the Fremont Tribune, who comes out strongly for the attorney general. It looks like the field against Omaha, but with all due respect to the field, we are disposed to stick by the Douglas county candidate, whoever he may be, and to add that of the three eligibles in Omaha so far mentioned we believe Edward Rosewater is the best equipped from point of service to the state and acquaintance with its needs, and this county should lay aside personal prejudice for once and support him.

Kearney Hub: Some weeks ago Senator Millard announced that he would stand for re-election. As a citizen of Omaha he should at this moment be having pronounced Omaha support, and it is not quite easy to understand why he is not having it, for he has done much for Omaha and he has been an active and influential senator and occupies a present position of great honor and usefulness. But we take it that there is a feeling in Omaha, as well as throughout the state, that Nebraska should have a younger man in the senate, and the slogan of "Burkett and Brown!" has appealed in a remarkable manner to Nebraska republicans. So it may as well be taken for granted that there is no possibility of the re-election of Senator Millard, and when he becomes thoroughly convinced of that fact the best service he could perform would be to announce that he is no longer a candidate, as Hammond and Kinkaid have already done. By doing so he would deal a solar plexus to the Omaha intriguers who have been casting about for all kinds of impossible candidates when as an Omaha man Senator Millard was the noblest Roman of them all and entitled to an undivided Omaha support if he desired to succeed himself.

Aurora Republican: The call for the state republican convention is soon to be made. The Republican does not know the sentiments of the committee which will formulate the call, but it does know that the sentiment of the people is for including in that call the nomination of a candidate for United States senator to succeed Senator Millard, whose term soon expires. The experience of two years ago, when E. J. Burkett was chosen by the convention method, has proven the convention method to be far ahead of the legislative way. The people had a hand in the matter and they chose well and wisely. The opposition to the convention method comes from the politicians and from others who would choose by the legislative way a senator who would serve their interests better and the people less. Naturally Senator Millard, who is a candidate for re-election, prefers to take his chances with the legislature—and well he may—but the voice of the people is not calling for Senator Millard or any other man of his style. The demand is for an open champion of the people who is in hearty accord with the policies of the president and who will stand squarely with the administration on all questions which aim at public good. Such a man can be chosen by the candidates who attend the next republican state convention and the will and wishes of the people demand that the nomination of a candidate for the United States senate be included in the convention call.

Arcadia Champion: The republicans of the state of Nebraska need exercise no great haste in the selection of the next candidate for United States senator, nor need the fight be confined to any one man issue. The office of senator is an honorable and dignified one, and the party will do well to look carefully upon the candidates who present themselves and use deliberate judgment in their choice. We are not fighting, nor do we wish to fight the candidacy of Norris Brown for the position. Mr. Brown is a young man of splendid talents. He has been given a position of honor and trust in the state and so far his services have been acceptable. By right and by precedent he is entitled to another term as attorney general, but we see in this act no pressing need to advance him past men whose claims are no less on the party and whose right to a reward from point of years of service are much greater than his. Senator Millard has affirmed by a letter his allegiance to the president's program, but the Lincoln State Journal has attacked this as being untrue. A long session of congress is still ahead before the state convention will meet, and it is only fair to allow Mr. Millard's acts to prove or disprove his words. In case the present incumbent is not able, however, to harmonize the different factions and gain a re-election, we are in favor of Edward Rosewater for senator, a man who has always labored with effects that were beyond petty quibbling and jealousness, who would make a senator that any state would be proud of and a record that Nebraska could and would point to with pride.

Fremont Tribune: The best judges of the senatorial situation agree that Norris Brown is likely to sweep the state as Mr. Burkett did. The probabilities are there will be no other candidate in the field outside of Omaha, and very likely none from that city when the convention meets. Senator Millard will soon discover that he doesn't have a ghost of a show. Then he will fade from view. This will be the time for another Omaha man to step in if he feels like it. G. W. Wattles is said to be holding himself in readiness to take the fatal step. Mr. Wattles has been quoted as saying he will spend $10,000, $25,000, $50,000, or even $100,000, to perfect an organization looking toward his elevation to the senate. To prove he can do this he says he bought $500,000 of Omaha street railway stock at 50 cents on the dollar and that it has advanced to $1.90, so that his profits are now more than $1,000,000. It goes without saying that the people of this state will not send a man to the senate at this time, above all other times, on that platform. Neither his great wealth nor his unknown party service will appeal to them. If there is a candidate in Omaha who can make any headway against Norris Brown that candidate is Editor Rosewater. He has pioneered along the lines of the present sentiment. He has friends in many parts of the state and admirers in all parts. But Mr. Rosewater is not available, for the reason that the state will unite almost solidly against Omaha. That city has had a senator from the beginning of statehood. The time has come when the remainder of the state will demand the senator and contest it with Omaha. The Omaha candidate could secure a few straggling Burlington counties, but not enough to encourage him, whoever he might be. This is why the chances are against an Omaha candidate lifting his head after it has soaked into Senator Millard that he is a dead one. It is probable that the next month will settle the senatorial situation, when the decks will be cleared for action with reference to other candidates on the ticket.

SMILING REMARKS.

"Let me speak with you a moment."

The busy man paused to listen, and the other furtively begged the price of a meal.

"That's the first 'after dinner' speech I ever heard before dinner," said the busy man.

So tickled was he at his own wit that he yielded a whole dollar.—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Somebody says the climate of the Philippines is like eternal spring."

"Yes, and I understand that all the natives have an eternal spring fever."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Ascum—I've heard your minister wasn't very popular, but you seem to treat him as if you liked him.

Church—Think so?

Ascum—Yes. I notice you send him away on trips to Europe pretty often.

Church—Yes, that's the way we like him best.—Philadelphia Press.

"How did Mr. Scadds make his money?" asked the inquisitive girl.

"My dear," answered Miss Cayenne, "you must never again ask such a question about any one. People will think you are writing for a magazine!"—Washington Star.

Discharged Cook—An' will yez give me a reference, mum?

Cross Lady—Reference, indeed! What is there to recommend you?

Discharged Cook—Just say th't I've lived wid you a whole month.—Cleveland Leader.

Ma—Gracious! What's the matter with the baby?

Pa—Oh, he bumped his head against one of the pedals of the piano.

Ma—Poor little dear! Perhaps he's seriously hurt.

Pa—Oh, I guess not. It was the soft pedal he struck.—Philadelphia Press.

Was any tenant ever known to go out sadly to the cemetery three months after the funeral and mournfully put flowers on his landlord's grave?—Somerville Journal.

OLD TUNES.

J. M. Lewis in Houston Post.

I'm pinin' for some music like the tunes I want nothin' slow;
I don't want nothin' dreamy an' I don't wont nothin' slow;
I don't want nothin' classic with rumble, squeak an' roar.
I'm just pinin' for some music like I used to know o' yore;
I want the bow a-mopin' full o' joy along the strings
Till my heart begins a-throbbin' an my soul sets up an' sings;
Oh, there ain't no other music that can bring me up to taw
Like "The Wind that Shakes the Barley" and "Turkey in the Straw!"

I'm a-longin' for the music like the kind I used to know
When I roomed with Mark and Jimmie and with Aleck, Gish an' Joe,
In the boarding house off yonder in the lonesome time o' life
'Fore I had a little baby, 'fore I had a little wife;
When I git my pipe a-burnin' an' I'm settin in the gloom
I can hear the fellows laughin', see the three beds in a room,
An' I hear the strings a-singin' as the bow begins to saw
At "The Wind that Shakes the Barley" and "Turkey in the Straw!"

Then I hear the hands a-pattin', an' the voices pause an' break,
An' I smell the perfumed breezes that have made the barley shake;
Nights we've sat and cut and shuffled till the comin' of the dawn
Or have bluffed, and been caught at it, on a bobtail flush or straight,
We have "done" the town by gaslight and have gone its every gait;
But the memory of the music is what brings my heart to taw
With "The Wind that Shakes the Barley" and "Turkey in the Straw!"

Coal. Wood. Coke. Kindling.

We sell the best Ohio and Colorado Coals—clean, hot, lasting: Also Rock Springs, Illinois, Hanna, Sheridan, Walnut Block, Etc. For general purposes, use Cherokee Lump, $5.50; Nut, $5.00 per ton Missouri Lump, $4.75; Large Nut, $4.50—makes a hot, quick fire. Our hard coal is the SCRANTON, the best Pennsylvania anthracite We also sell Spadra, the hardest and cleanest Arkansas hard coal All our coal hand screened and weighed over any city scales desired

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