THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year...$4.00
Daily Bee and Sunday, one year.....6.00
Illustrated Bee, one year.....2.00
Sunday Bee, one year.....2.50
Saturday Bee, one year.....1.50

DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week..17c
Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week....12c
Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week..6c
Evening Bee (with Sunday), per week....20c
Sunday Bee, per copy.....5c

Address complaints of irregularities in delivery to City Circulation Department.

OFFICES.

Omaha—The Bee Building.
South Omaha—City Hall Building.
Council Bluffs—10 Pearl Street.
Chicago—1640 Unity Building.
New York—1308 Home Life Ins. Building.
Washington—501 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

REMITTANCES.

Remit by draft, express or postal order payable to The Bee Publishing Company. Only 2-cent stamps received as payment of mail accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha or eastern exchanges, not accepted.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss:
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, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of February, 1906, was as follows:

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	31,780	19	31,390
6	31,710	20	31,370
7	31,550	21	31,820
8	31,450	22	31,250
9	31,490	23	31,430
10	32,720	24	32,090
11	29,000	25	29,250
12	31,350	26	31,360
13	31,290	27	31,430
14	31,290	28	31,380

Total 878,210
Less unsold copies 9,162

Net total sales 869,048
Daily average 31,374

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.

Mr. Groundhog may prepare now to make his debut fully entitled to a real coming-out party.

Until Great Britain has something better to show, it displays poor taste in criticising the American school system.

The weather man is trying to be good to our farmers by giving their fields a snow mantle at just the time when it is most needed.

The Dennison-Moise combine will have to muzzle some of their overzealous Broatch boosters before they tell all they know.

General Wood's luck is staying with him. He is the first man in several months to win a presidential congratulation for work in the Philippines.

Sam Jones says that what we want nowadays is men of character and common sense. A little more common sense would not hurt Sam Jones, either.

With railroad presidents rushing to the Interstate Commerce commission to claim immunity for granting rebates, it is possible that the Elkins law will only catch the shipper.

The failure of Arizona-New Mexico statehood is calculated to make at least two Nebraska jurists who had berths on the territorial bench wish they had held on to a good thing.

Philanthropists have an exceptional opportunity to confer a blessing upon humanity by offering a prize for inventions by which coal mines may be operated in greater safety.

Patrick Dolan seems to have known better what was wanted by Pittsburg miners than was supposed, since they have sent delegates to the second conference who approve his idea.

The idea of Consul General Mason regarding a deal by which America will trade coal to European countries for iron might be improved by permitting America to sell them both commodities.

Omaha continues to expand as a grain market by the erection of new elevators and storehouses. A few cereal mills, starch works and glucose factories would, however, come in right handy.

Secretary Taft is of the opinion that members of the Panama canal commission can do better work by staying in Washington to advise congress than to go to Panama and decide what they will do if congress will let them.

If the present members of the city council want to have another credit mark chalked up for them, they will take steps at once to have a proposition to erect a workhouse submitted for the approval of the voters at the coming spring election.

The suggestion of Governor Magoon of the Panama zone as the possible successor of Secretary Taft in the event the latter is transferred to the supreme bench is amply supported by the theory that the next secretary of war be as big a man physically as well as mentally as the present secretary of war.

Some of the candidates who have filed for nominations as comptroller are really ruled out by the requirements of the charter which says the comptroller must be an experienced bookkeeper and accountant. The position of comptroller for a city like Omaha doing a business of more than a million and a half every year calls for something more than ability to add up a column of figures.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF MORTENSEN.

It is announced from Lincoln that State Treasurer Mortensen has come to the definite conclusion to withdraw his name from consideration as a candidate for the republican nomination for governor, owing to the fact that there is a question as to his eligibility under the constitution and no feasible way of securing a court adjudication of the matter in advance of the nomination.

Mr. Mortensen has made an excellent record as state treasurer, not only as a custodian of public funds and manager of the state's finances, but as a representative of the people in his capacity as a member of the state board of assessment, in which he has repeatedly shown his independence of corporate domination in fixing railroad assessments. His rugged honesty and unimpeachable integrity would have made him a popular candidate around whom to rally the voters at the fall election, but we believe he has acted wisely and for the best interests of the party in deciding not to ask the republican convention to take the risk, whether great or small, of electing a governor with a clouded title.

The withdrawal of Mr. Mortensen will probably pave the way for the projection of new candidates because the issues involved remain unchanged. It is highly desirable, if not essential, to success that the republicans of Nebraska shall this year head their ticket with a man unimpeded by entangling alliances with railroad or other great corporate interests.

MORE REBATE REVELATIONS.

Such disclosures regarding rebates as George H. Ingalls, general freight agent, and T. E. Connor, general agent of the Big Four road, have just made in their testimony before the Interstate Commerce commission are furnishing irresistible arguments for the enactment into law of the pending interstate commerce measure in stringent form. These officials of an important railroad system, who are the chief and responsible officers for their department, testify as a matter of their own knowledge, not only that cash rebates have been paid by their company, but also that the equivalent of cash rebates has been rendered to a large number of favored shippers of coal and iron through the subterfuge of accepting the shippers' reports of weights, the intent and effect being rebates ranging from $3 to $9 per car. The light which such revelations, now being multiplied with suggestive rapidity in many quarters, of railroad practices in the very teeth of the existing federal laws, upon the necessity of strengthening these laws is timely and ought to have effect on the senate. They throw into an unfavorable perspective, which is impressing the public mind more and more every day, the hair-splitting arguments, unfriendly amendments and other parliamentary tactics by which it is sought in the senate to emasculate the Dolliver-Hepburn bill.

These high railroad officials who as witnesses before the Interstate Commerce commission had to be promised immunity from criminal prosecution before their evidence could be secured forcibly illustrate the difficulties with which the authorities have had to contend under the existing laws in dealing with the vicious system of rebate and other illegal discriminations. One of the main difficulties is, not so much to punish the offense when it is known, but to discover it and the evidence to prove it, the best witnesses usually being as in this case involved in the transgression.

How gross, widespread and systematic rebate lawlessness has actually been among the railroads since the Elkins law went into effect, and how varied and successful the schemes through which such lawlessness has ceaselessly operated, is only now beginning fairly to appear, notwithstanding all the theatrical railroad protestation to the contrary.

MAKE IT A THOROUGH JOB.

The Board of County Commissioners seems at least to have realized that the enforcement of business methods in the management of county affairs requires a stricter control of the fee offices of the county and it has set to work to check up the books and accounts of these officers. That an amount of looseness and leakage will surely be disclosed if the job is made a thorough one is a safe prediction, because from time to time various questionable practices have been uncovered in more than one department.

But the checking up will be perfunctory if it is confined solely to a verification of the reports made by these fee officers to see that they offset the surplus on deficit in the balance sheet showing the cost of conducting the office. The inquisitors should go further and ascertain how much money that should have been accounted for as official revenue has been retained or diverted to private channels under one pretext or another. It is susceptible of proof that considerable sums have in the past been pocketed which should have gone into the county treasury and it is possible some of this money could be recovered by proper proceedings.

Another profitable field of inquiry would be as to the disposition of the interest earned on money in the custody of county officers other than the county treasurer. The clerk of the court, the county judge, the register of deeds and the county clerk all collect public money and hold it in deposit accounts of their own. Interest earned by such deposits should be credited back to the county, but no one has ever heard of such credits. The county judge moreover has funds in his custody belonging to estates to which he should account for the interest.

Still another hole that should be stopped can be found in the claims for mileage put in by the sheriff and his deputies for trips traveled on free passes. For a county officer to collect back from the county mileage expenses never incurred amounts to the same thing as rendering fraudulent accounts and the practice should be stopped, no matter how longstanding it may be.

A thorough job of checking and auditing the fee officers of the county will stop enough leaks to repay its cost several times over, while a half-baked job will not be worth the powder.

PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

Even the least scrupulous critics of the president are lately abandoning attacks upon him on the score of unwarranted interference with congress in pending railroad legislation. The president was for a long time persistently and vehemently assailed along that line through newspaper and other channels representing hostile interests, and to some extent the impression was spread abroad that there might be chance of his zeal exceeding discretion. But as the situation has become clarified by the meeting of congress the groundlessness of such charges is disclosed, and it is noteworthy that criticism hostile to the administration policy has been forced to adopt other tactics of resistance.

The sole fact at the bottom of this species of misrepresentation at any time is the intense zeal of the president for the realization of national control of interstate carriers and his determination to do all within his constitutional powers to secure it, a zeal and determination which have in no wise abated, but on the contrary have increased, if that be possible, with the progress of the contest. The enemies of rate legislation, precipitate to charge what they no doubt anticipated, would have been delighted if the president had offensively interfered with the law-making department, which is notoriously jealous of executive influence. This is one of the most dangerous rocks on which many measures, some of them of the most important character, have struck, and it was evidently hoped and plotted by its enemies to steer the rate regulation bill upon it.

It is singular and almost unprecedented that in the case of a measure enlisting so wholly the interest and the solicitude of the executive there should be wanting at this stage effective accusation of attempted executive dictation to congress through use of patronage, and punishing opposition. Hardly any has occurred in the whole course of the controversy which more forcibly suggests to considerate minds, not only the wisdom of the president, but also his loyalty to public interest, than the fact that despite his impetuous temperament he has been able so effectually to disarm his enemies and leave them no opening at this point.

ELIOT ON CORPORATION ETHICS.

The address of President Eliot of Harvard university before the Chicago Merchants' club, enforcing the point that no distinction can be allowed between those engaged in managing large corporations and those engaged in ordinary occupations, is like all the utterances of that eminent educator and moralist, stimulant and wholesome. The address is not composed of truisms but deals trenchantly with the prevalent corporation immoralities which have risen to the point of a public emergency. The wrongs connected with over-capitalization, stock dividends, excessive salaries and perquisites and "dummy" directors are not less wrongs because of the bulk of the transactions, the firms involved in corporate fiction and the delusive machinery between cause and effect. President Eliot presses the point home that corporations, though they are said to be soulless, are after all but the doings of men who have souls.

It is necessary, never so necessary as now, to put the compulsion of the law around men who are clothed with the powers and environed with the temptations that arise out of the management of great corporations, and public sentiment has lately been notably aroused to this fact. But beyond the field of statutes and legal remedies, although they may accomplish much and are indispensable, real salvation, as President Eliot suggests, rests upon a moral foundation and calls for enforcement upon the consciences of men having to do with corporations of those obligations and ethical restraints which in all ages and under all conditions are drawn from the line between right and wrong.

We doubt whether the suggestion that the name of Omaha's Sixteenth street be changed to Broadway will secure serious consideration. There are Broadways and Broadways—some famous and some infamous. Even if it were conclusive that Sixteenth street is not suitable for the principal thoroughfare of retail business, it would still be desirable to have a distinctive and characteristic name of our own rather than attempt to shine in the reflected light of New York's world-renowned highway of commerce.

The story from Peking that Russia preserved the peace in northern China for years may indicate that the czar is again laying plans to enforce his idea of "paramount interests" in the far east, but it is hardly probable he will act this time without consulting Tokio.

There is treachery inside the Indian tepee. Several candidates on the Fontanelle slate headed by Big Chief Benson are openly engaged in a war dance under the leadership of Medicine Man Broatch. What are the Fontanelle braves going to do about it?

"Boss" Cox made the mistake of his life when he attempted personally and directly to influence the judges at Cincinnati. He should have given them annual passes.

Ohio railroads have already placed tickets on sale conforming to the 2-cent passenger rate law. They evidently figure it out that they will lose nothing by the change, otherwise they would surely have hung the law up in the courts as long as possible if only to keep their salaried lawyers busy.

Obstacles to Big Things.
Washington Post.

Secretary Bonaparte wants a bigger navy and Secretary Taft wants a bigger army. Both could be accommodated if Secretary Shaw should suddenly acquire an appetite for a bigger deficit.

Railroad Retaliation in Ohio.
Cleveland Leader.

The railroads have struck their first retaliatory blow at Ohio. It has landed upon the clergymen, sisters of charity, the Salvation Army and the inmates of soldiers' and sailors' homes. Noble warfare!

A Senator Who Knows.
Indianapolis News.

Senator Scott's views are entitled to careful consideration. Not only has he had intimate relations with railroads as a shipper for thirty years, but also otherwise. When it comes to knowing what the railroads want Senator Scott is recognized as a pretty well informed statesman.

Talking Too Much.
Springfield Republican.

The inordinate publicity that has been given to the plans for the invasion of China is being charged up against the general staff. It is a queer general staff that cannot keep a military secret. If one were to believe that the staff is responsible it would be necessary to advise its abolition on the ground of a juvenile incompetency for war.

An Encouraging Boycott.
Philadelphia Record.

The Chinese boycott upon the trade of this country is not so serious as it has been represented. According to the Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance the exports of the United States to China in the seven months ending with January, 1906, amounted in value to $28,862,680, against $23,432,948 in the corresponding period of the preceding year. There is little cause to complain of that kind of a boycott.

Japan's Ambition and Destiny.
Portland Oregonian.

Statements from foreign officials and from newspaper correspondents in Japan express the opinion that Japan is ambitious to dominate the Orient in every respect. They say that Japan, having won its victory in a great war, over a nation formerly regarded as the most formidable power of the world, Japan does not intend to sacrifice any of the prestige it has gained, but rather purposes to add to its glory and strength by taking advantage of the new opportunities opened to it as the natural consequence of the late war. So, we read, Japan is moving upward and onward all along the line, in order to achieve what it regards as a still higher destiny, and is spending money lavishly on internal improvements and launching out on a program of paternalism which promises far to surpass anything of the kind heretofore seen.

PERSONAL NOTES.

A walnut tree and a pecan tree have been planted on the grave of Governor J. S. Hogg, in compliance with his dying request.

It is safe to say that no American home again from a foreign shore ever cast eyes on the skyscrapers of New York with less pleasure than did W. Hilton, alias Andrew Hamilton.

Professors in the University of Maine have perfected plans to travel throughout the state in a finely equipped special train and give free lessons in theoretical agriculture to the farmers.

Mr. Longworth's gift of a stout Cuban cigar to Speaker Cannon suggests a terrible question: Did the genial speaker immediately strike a match on the most convenient surface of that new jean suit?

Speaker Cannon is a teetotaller and so is Representative Nehemiah Day Sperry, republican, Second district of Connecticut. Cannon has made Sperry chairman of the house committee on alcoholic liquor traffic.

Fastening a compass to his plow, Captain Sycamore, who sailed Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrocks in the American cup contests, defeated a local farmer in a plowing match at Brightlingsea, England, last month. His furrows were far straighter than his opponent's.

Prussia's minister of public works has ordered that in future engineers and firemen on the state railways must be total abstainers. Many railway accidents have occurred recently, a large number of which are attributed to the intemperance of railway employes. Hence the new order.

When Wisconsin passed its famous railroad law in 1874, President Mitchell of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul authoritatively declared that it had destroyed all future railroad enterprise there. However, the railway mileage in Wisconsin in 1904 amounted to 7,014 miles. In 1870 it was 1,525 miles.

Governor Pennypacker of Pennsylvania is a man of many sides. For fourteen years he sat as a judge, after having been a farm hand and a business man. He has given a deal of study to certain branches of chemistry and can compound a prescription with most drug clerks. French, Latin, German, Dutch and Spanish are familiar tongues to him.

ROCKEFELLER'S SUBSTITUTE.

Standard Oil Rogers Anxious to Save His Chief.
Chicago Tribune.

It is said that Mr. Rogers has offered himself as a vicarious sacrifice to appease Attorney General Hadley of Missouri and that probably Mr. Rockefeller in consequence will be spared the mental strain and publicity of having to go on the witness stand and tell—or refuse to tell—how his company does business. Assuming the report to be true, the question naturally arises why Mr. Rogers or some other associate of Mr. Rockefeller has not offered to ascend the sacrificial altar before. By doing so he could have saved his chief the humiliation of hiding for weeks and perhaps won his lasting gratitude. The oil king's successful evasion of the process server has heightened his reputation as an artful dodger and afforded amusement to newspaper readers, but has not increased public respect for him. He has had the nerve to do so many reprehensible things during his business life that he ought to have the nerve to go into court and answer a few simple questions. Manifestly he has not.

Doubtless Mr. Hadley would rather get Mr. Rockefeller in the witness chair than anybody else. Securing his testimony is not necessary, however, to the successful prosecution of the suit against the Standard Oil company. What the Missouri attorney general is trying to find out is the exact relation between the Standard and certain other oil companies doing business in his state which claim to be independent, but which are believed to be merely bastard offspring of the trust. Any high official of the Standard can give him the desired facts. That they have not been given to him before indicates that they are not in harmony with the statutes of Missouri. Mr. Hadley has shown great perseverance and energy in trailing the octopus and seems in a fair way to soon get it into a place where it will have either to submit to the laws or get out of the state

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Minor Scenes and Incidents Sketched on the Spot.

Some amateur managers of the campaign against railroad rate supervision are contributing a little to the gayety of the contest as it looms up in Washington. Through the courtesy of Senator Elkins of West Virginia the Congressional Record has been fattened with a bunch of about 400 protests against the bill. The attractive feature of these knocks are their literary sameness. They were worded exactly alike, and are as harmonious in vocal tones as the two senators from West Virginia. All messages came from Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois. These four states have the constitutional representation in the senate, but the authors of the messages passed them up and confided their heart throbs to the friendly bosom of Elkins.

"Railway companies are entitled to right of appeal, same as other interests, and the power to make rates given commission by Hepburn bill should be revised accordingly," is one of the messages that was so popular that six men in Minnesota used that identical language.

No more may members of congress send grand pianos and carriage horses through the mails on franks, if the senate and house leave a certain provision in the postal appropriation bill, which was agreed upon today by the house committee. The bill, which will be reported in about ten days, provides that nothing shall be franked through the mails which an ordinary individual cannot mail at regular postage rates, and prevents committees, organizations or associations of citizens from enjoying the franking privilege. This would reduce materially the weight of mail at weighing periods and the remuneration of the railroads.

The bill carries a total of $191,358,848, as against $181,022,093 for last year. It is estimated that the amount of mail increased 10 per cent each year, and the appropriation is believed to be as small as possible.

A man from South Carolina, whose business in Washington takes him to the capitol every day, happened to pass the north gate of the White House just as the president's carriage rolled out, carrying the president to the dinner at Secretary Metcalf's house. The South Carolinian marked the care of the policemen at the gate as the carriage passed out and saw the two secret service men following on their bicycles.

"What a tremendous difference there is in importance between the president and the vice president," he said. "This morning I rode up to the capitol in the same street car with the vice president. On one side of him sat a negro woman and on the other side an Indian. I doubt if three persons in the car recognized him. But if something should happen tonight to Mr. Roosevelt the secret service men would be following Mr. Fairbanks tomorrow."

Senator Dick of Ohio prepared a speech on the statehood bill and carried it around with him for two weeks before he had a chance to deliver it. When opportunity did offer the effort proved to be unusually dreary, and in a few minutes the senator was addressing a few pages and the presiding officer. Mr. Dick had underscored a lot of words he intended to emphasize to give the maiden effort the proper declamatory effect, and he sent that copy to the government printing office. The result was that the speech in next morning's Record was bestrewn with italics and capitals and looked like a college girl's commencement essay.

At a White House dinner not long ago Secretary Taft had occasion to say something in regard to the Philippines, and, as was expected, his conversation was full of good and first-hand information. Everybody was interested in what he had to say, and when he had finished one of the women, who, it is needless to add, was a stranger in Washington, turned to the secretary of war and asked in a frank manner:

"Mr. Secretary, were you ever in the Philippines?"

The secretary was too embarrassed to answer, and the woman's neighbor quietly informed her of the secretary's record in the islands. This occurrence was something like that which happened at a dinner party given by Secretary Hay. During the course of the evening John Hay began personal reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln. He spoke for some time, relating some most interesting and entertaining anecdotes. A United States senator who was listening with the greatest attention broke into the conversation, saying:

"Mr. Secretary, why don't you take time some day and write a book about Abraham Lincoln?"

Mr. Hay laughed and replied that he had already done a little something in that line, to which the senator replied:

"You ought to get to work and write a big book. You seem to know so many stories of the martyred president."

As the guests of the dinner party were leaving one of the gentlemen remarked to the senator:

"Did you ever hear of the celebrated biography of Lincoln by Hay and Nicolay?" To which the senator confessed ignorance, but replied:

"If he wrote that book no wonder he knows so many stories about Lincoln."

Senator Tillman was talking about the rate bill in his room to a number of his friends recently.

"What do you think of Senator Spooner's escrow idea?" asked one.

"I always look for a good thing to come from Spooner," replied the South Carolina senator, "but in this case I am a little distrustful."

"How's that?" said two or three together.

"I don't like the sound of that word," answered Tillman with his peculiar nasal drawl. "It sounds like a diet that has been served out to us democrats too long and often."

A party of Apache Indians on a visit to Washington visited the senate and listened with stolid interest while Mr. La Follette talked of attempts by corporations to steal Indian coal lands. One of the red men had been imbibing freely and when the bell rang for executive session he refused to depart, demanding that the paleface talk some more. It took the combined efforts of his friends to remove him.

Penalty for Oslerism.
Springfield Republican.

It is a pathetic picture of Dr. Osler that was drawn by President Remsen of Johns Hopkins university for the benefit of the New York alumni of that institution. The doctor's name has become a verb—"oslerize"—and he has to travel incognito to avoid the distateful notoriety that suddenly swallowed him up. "He went to Atlantic City incognito after that speech," says Dr. Remsen, "and he did the same when he went to England. He is a very sensitive man, and if you ever meet him again, don't ask him about his alleged theory." Dr. Osler has certainly had an unpleasant experience, but he should be reassured on one point. The world has finally understood that his chloroform suggestion was a joke, which was spread abroad in the first instance with the humor extracted by the stupid reporters. President Remsen ought to stop referring to the matter in his speeches, since he keeps it in that way before the public.

SENATORIAL SUGGESTIONS.

Arcadia Champion: If Edward Rosewater would announce his candidacy for the United States senate, subject to the approval of the republican state convention, the mushroom candidacy of Norris Brown would look like a sunbaked toadstool in about thirty minutes.

Pawnee Press: Senator Millard says he would like to be returned to the United States senate by the next Nebraska legislature, but that he can get along without it. We are of the opinion that the people of the state will accept the latter part of his request and permit him to so get along. In the meantime, it will be well for republicans to keep their eyes on Mr. Wattles and Mr. Rosewater of Omaha.

Beatrice Express: The announcement that C. J. Greene, the Burlington railway's attorney, is to be a candidate for the United States senate bears testimony either to the existence of unparalleled affrontery or else of a shrewd scheme to draw the fire from some one of the gentlemen whom the railways will seek to elect. Greene is impossible, since he tried to take the state from Roosevelt in 1904 in the interest of the railways.

Grand Island Independent: The Norfolk News is of the opinion that if the republicans of the state are to select a candidate on a one-idea platform, the one idea being anti-corporation, Hon. Edward Rosewater should be a candidate. Which is the most unkind thing that could be said of Rosewater and makes its objection to Norris Brown seem rather a complaint. But neither Mr. Brown nor Mr. Rosewater is a one-idea man and neither is an anti-corporation man. Both, however, may be anti-corporation-control men.

Kimball Observer: While in Omaha last week a prominent business man informed the writer that he considered G. W. Wattles of that city the coming man for the senate and thought he could easily defeat Attorney General Norris Brown for that position. The gentleman said Wattles has plenty of money to put into the campaign, that he has enough of this world's goods laid by to keep himself and wife the remainder of their days and he would now consider it a great honor to represent the people of Nebraska in the United States senate.

North Platte Tribune: The latest move to throttle the candidacy of Norris Brown for United States senator is to drop Senator Millard and take up Gurdon Wattles of Omaha. He is a well known financier and in addition to receiving the backing of bankers in different parts of the state, will have the support of both the Union Pacific and the Burlington roads. Mr. Wattles could probably afford to spend a good many thousand dollars to secure the senatorship, but we do not believe that in the coming senatorial election money will have the same effect as in the past.

Crete Vidette-Herald: When Senator Millard side-stepped from the railroad committee to allow Senator Crane to take his place, it was not only a plain mis-step, but a very conspicuous mis-step. Had Senator Millard remained on the committee and voted the sentiment of his constitutents, the republicans would have had the honor of claiming full credit for the rate bill and Senator Dolliver, instead of Tillman, would have had control of the measure. As it is the democrats properly claim the credit and have actually stolen the republican thunder which President Roosevelt promulgated.

Springfield Monitor: In the selection of a man to fill the exalted position now held by Senator Millard, when his term expires, the Monitor feels there is no show for a democrat and the next best thing to do would be to choose a republican who has the interests of the masses at heart. We know of no one who would come nearer filling the bill than Edward Rosewater, the editor of the Bee. While Rosewater, like all mankind, has his faults, yet after having watched for twenty years or more the fights he has waged in the interests of the common people, we believe his heart is still right and that with his influence throughtout the country with his paper that he is the man to serve the people of Nebraska as senator. The only trouble in electing Rosewater is that he is a man too honest and fearless for the politicians, which should make him the logical candidate for the common people. If we can't have a good democrat from Nebraska, then Rosewater.

Schuyler Free Lance: The man whom the republicans ought to elect to the United States senate is Edward Rosewater. He is the logical candidate of that party, now that the chief issue before the people is the railroad question, put forward by the influence of President Roosevelt. Rosewater is the pioneer in this and has fought for it in season and out of season and stood for it when it seemed that he stood alone. He has battled for it in the ranks of his party on all occasions and has sacrificed his political ambitions in fighting railroad tools in his party ranks. The republican party has not an abler nor more honorable man in its ranks than Edward Rosewater and he would be a credit to his state in the upper house of congress. He is a pioneer of Nebraska who has always stood up for the state and the republican party would honor itself by honoring him. Upstarts like Norris Brown better serve for a time in the ranks ere they ask such great rewards as this. Rosewater is entitled to the senatorship for a long and faithful service along the lines his party has finally come to by the personal prestige of Theodore Roosevelt, who is really a newcomer aside a veteran like Rosewater. The Free Lance editor is an admirer of Edward Rosewater. We have been in the newspaper work for twenty years and have closely watched his course and our admiration is founded upon what he is and what he has stood for. What better gauge is there for measuring the worth of man? We like Norris Brown and give him credit for what he has done, but his services are nothing compared to Rosewater's. There is one man in the republican ranks in Nebraska whose past says that he is the logical man for United States senator and he is the editor of The Omaha Bee.

Fremont Tribune: Mr. Wattles has returned from a visit in the south and we have it from reliable inside authority that he is holding conferences with the aforetime "well known powers in Nebraska politics", with a view to making an entrance into the senatorial fight. Mr. Wattles is regarded as the man to pit against Norris Brown. It is conceded by those who are most familiar with the Omaha situation that he will be able to get the Douglas county delegation to the state convention. He will be backed by the Fontanelle club, the street railway and other big corporate interests. He will easily take the delegation from Senator Millard. Mr. Wattles will then have the Burlington and probably the Union Pacific support, and some banking friends in different portions of the state. It appears now that the interests opposing Norris Brown will at least make their first stand for Mr. Wattles. He will throw much money into the campaign. He will organize a bureau to spread his fame as a financier. By sheer force of money he will expect to keep himself before the people as fit senatorial material. He will keep his pledge to "organize" the state. He can pour out money like water. He has said he can contribute $100,000, if necessary, to the cause. Mr. Wattles, it must be admitted, has a right to aspire to the high place. He has achieved much during his residence in Nebraska. He has demonstrated himself to be a man who does things. He is rightfully regarded as one of the successful men of the state. But conditions are not propitious just now for the fulfillment of Mr. Wattles' political ambition. He is too closely identified with big corporations to give that confidence the people insist upon in their public servants. Being a dominant factor in the Omaha street railway makes him a natural sympathizer with everything the corporations want that the people insist they shall not have. The fact that he was a Bartley bondsman during the first term of the state treasurer when the largest defalcation occurred will also militate against his availability in the minds of the people. His statements concerning the generous manner in which he will spend money will also create a prejudice. The United States senate needs to be regenerated with respect to its being a "house of lords" and a collection of plutocrats, out of sympathy with the common people. Mr. Wattles is likely to create some stir, but in the nature of things success does not seem possible for him.

PASSING PLEASANTRIES.

Miss Thuttyfore—He was the best and truest man in the world, but we quarreled, and—well, you know the rest.

Miss Chillicon—Yes, I understand; it is always the biggest fish that gets away.—Chicago Tribune.

The Magnate—Do you mean to say, sir, that you will charge me $1,000 for this operation if I live and $2,000 if I die? How is that?

Great Surgeon—If you die it will be so much easier to collect from the estate.—Brooklyn Life.

"You know," remarked Mr. Klumsey, "they say dancing is the poetry of motion."

"Huh!" snorted Miss Grace, just recovering from a waltz with him, "but when the feet get twisted it's mere doggerel."—Catholic Standard Times.

Her—No, Tim—my ideal man must be brave and intellectual.

Him—Well, didn't I rescue you from those tramps who attacked you?

Her—That was brave, but not especially intellectual.

Him—Wasn't it? I hired those tramps to attack you!—Cleveland Leader.

The bride's father was looking the presents over.

"How are we coming out, daddy?" she asked in her playful way.

"As near as I can figure up the lot," he gloomily replied, "we are coming out in debt."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"I see that the Monte Carlo gambling shop cleared a profit of $5,600,000 last year."

"That's a great bank to do business with—for the syndicate that runs it."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Sh!" whispered the burglar to his pal. "What's that?"

"Nothin' but a graphophone," said the other. "G'wan in. It's on the floor above."

"Ye blame fool, hain't ye got sense enough to know that everybody in this flat'll be wide awake and swearin'? Back out!"

The rear window was found open next morning, but nothing was missed.—Chicago Tribune.

IN THE NIGHT.

Paul Kestern in McClure's.

When you shall waken
In some far off town
Distant alike by many miles
And many years
From home,
And all shall seem
Unchanged:—
The dim light falling
By the windowsill,
The maple leaves
Whispering beyond,
The echo of the neighbor's steps
Coming belated by;
When it shall seem to you
You need but raise your hand
To touch your mother's
Sleeping face,
That any whispered word
Shall wake her,—
For your comfort
In the awesome hour,
When you shall know
That morning brings no dread
Beyond the fear
Of rainy days or school:—
Then when some one sense
Of present time returns
And youth departs,
The heart grows old again
And feels with bitterness
The weight and pain
Of all the intervening years.