

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

R. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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C. C. ROSEWATER, General Manager. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 21st day of March, 1906.

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

Republicans may be ungrateful, but San Francisco must admit they are not ungenerous.

If Brazilian states succeed in putting a fancy price on coffee free silver chauquons may again find their theories proven.

Perhaps another flood on the Ohio would make Congressman Burton more liberal with appropriations for the Missouri river.

The scientist who discovered that the greatest earthquake shock was at Palo Alto was not gauging his estimate from newspaper reports.

Have Nebraska democrats fixed the day for their state convention without waiting for the aid or consent of their populist allies? Hardly.

Now that Costa Rica is recognized as the hiding place of pirate gold one can understand the burning desire of the various dictators to control the republic.

A Mexican has been convicted of murder in Wyoming, but it is hardly probable the incident will furnish an opportunity for a reversal of the "Cutting" affair.

If the Boers of South Africa do not succeed in causing all the British to unite on a strong imperial policy in the colonies there may be some hope for them.

Before Mr. Hitchcock and Mr. Metcalfe get any deeper in their personal differences, they should arrange for an arbitration board to act at the crucial moment.

If Premier Sonnino can settle the question of government ownership of railroads in Italy he can afford to retire, crowned with honors out of reach of American statesmen.

Anthraxite operators and bituminous miners should get together in their arguments against arbitration, but the divergence serves no good to the anthracite miners and bituminous operators.

All this pictorial politics displayed in street car placards is dazzling to the eye. "Allow me," says the candidate, "to present my photograph and introduce myself. I do not know you and you never heard of me, but I want your vote."

The spectacle of "Jim" Dahlan defying "the two Toms" should have been caught by the camera and enlarged to life size to hang in a great gold frame on the walls of the Jacksonian club rooms, where it would be forever an inspiration to backboneless democrats.

Mayor Zimman is talking right out in meeting as to what he proposes to do after re-election to the council, and what is more, his present declarations accord with his past record. If some of the other candidates for office would talk up just as plainly they might get the attention of the voters.

The report of the canvassing board of the primary election is plain spoken enough as to the fact that fraud had been attempted upon some of the ballots, but it gives no indication or clue for the detection of the culprit. We have yet to hear of any disposition anywhere to shield the ballot fixers should their identity be established. If either the county attorney or the grand jury can find enough evidence to make a case the prosecution of the offenders will have the complete approval of the community.

A NEW SAN FRANCISCO.

At no time since the San Francisco disaster, not even in the terror of the first shocks nor in the confusion of the consuming flames that followed, has doubt arisen as to whether the city would be rebuilt. That it would be restored has been assumed as a matter of course from the first, both by its own people and by the whole country. Now that the feeding of the hungry people and relief of their other immediate necessities are assured, plans for rehabilitation are already under consideration and will be prosecuted with increasing energy.

History will certainly repeat, if it does not surpass, itself in the manner in which the dominant spirits of the great typical city of the Pacific coast will rise to the emergency. It is a notable fact that no American city grown great by virtue of enterprise, strategic position and combination of commercial advantages has yet been stricken by disaster of earthquake, fire, storm or tidal wave which has not been forthwith rebuilt upon more extensive, convenient, beautiful and permanent lines. This would happen in San Francisco if its people were less conspicuous than they are for enterprise and civic pride.

The public declarations of leading property owners and citizens give promise that the lesson of this catastrophe will not be unheeded, and that in rebuilding the city no means will be spared to guard against recurrence. The danger from fire, to which San Francisco has always been notoriously exposed, can in a large degree be removed, and, indeed, this disaster prepares the way for removing it. Earth tremors present a greater difficulty, for the site of the city is within a zone known to be peculiarly subject to them. But by proper methods of construction much can be done, as those who are chiefly interested are already emphasizing, to minimize future earthquake damage.

The new city that will rise with all possible speed, while some famous landmarks will be wanting, should and probably will lack nothing that scientific knowledge can suggest or that structural and financial resources can supply to make it to the utmost possible limit secure against the special liabilities of its location. And, terrible as the loss and suffering from shock and fire have been, one permanent good result will nevertheless be to obliterate many offensive and injurious features, the outgrowth of old conditions of the municipality, which could not otherwise have been gotten rid of. The men identified with the history and material interests of the western metropolis who have suffered such tremendous loss are entitled to faith and sympathy when they demonstrate ability to see opportunity in disaster and courageously set themselves to the task of building a stronger, greater and finer city than the one whose smoking, jumbled ruins lie about them.

EARTHQUAKE INSURANCE.

If it may well be doubted whether the suggestion of a special system of insurance against earthquake loss can be made practical, at least for a long time in the future. For obvious reasons insurance has heretofore been unable to provide against such liability and it has been excluded from the formal obligations of the companies. Yet practically, because of the connection between earthquake and fire, the former is necessarily an important although incalculable factor affecting the risk of fire insurance underwriters. In such casualties as at San Francisco it is obviously impossible to draw strictly the line between losses due solely to earthquake shock and losses due to fire under the terms of ordinary insurance policies, nor will there be anything but a liberal and praiseworthy spirit to settle losses to the limit of the ability of the fire insurance companies. Thus in the case of extraordinary earthquake violence to a city, fire insurance becomes in some measure earthquake insurance, although it may not be possible to make it formally or altogether legally so.

Even in these cases such application of fire insurance resources is in large part really merely a manifestation of the benevolent spirit which moves all classes to contribute to the relief of the victims of extraordinary misfortune. That spirit must be the ultimate reliance in those rare and tremendous catastrophes which cannot be foreseen and for which systematic provision cannot be made. Among a people like ours, rich and furnished with quick and perfect means of communication and organization, it can, always be depended upon to distribute very widely much of the loss in any locality, and it must in the nature of things be exclusively depended upon for relief from many of the worst consequences.

OMAHA STEADFASTLY FORWARD.

It must be supremely gratifying to every one interested in Omaha that the city's forward movement should be so steadfastly progressive. Omaha has had its ups and downs in the past, but, except for the setback received from the drought years of the early nineties, followed by the financial depression which was especially severe in these parts, it has always made steady gains, even though the pace may by turns have quickened or slackened.

For the last ten years Omaha has been noticeably on the up grade and never more so than right now. In every field of commercial and industrial activity, whose expansion makes for the development of a great city, Omaha is branching out. Its railway facilities are better now than ever before. Its manufacturing industries give employment to a large army of wage workers, and its wholesale houses supply a wide trade territory, its retail

business is more active and its professional classes more busily engaged.

The best sign for Omaha's future is that what it has accomplished is rooted in firm foundations. It is the consensus of opinion of all competent observers that no city of Omaha's class is freer from the speculative mania and from enterprises of the air bubble variety. There is no possibility of a bursting boom because there is no boom to burst. On the contrary, Omaha's growth is characterized above all as steady going and the prospects are for continued growth without obstruction or interruption.

People looking for a location for themselves or for a place to invest their money with reasonable assurance of good profits will find Omaha one of the most attractive cities on the map, barring none.

DENATURIZED ALCOHOL IN SENATE.

The reported intention of a majority of the senate finance committee to enter upon an independent investigation of the subject foreshadows a tedious road which the bill freeing denaturized alcohol from tax will have to travel in the senate. For such an investigation, requiring examination and summons of a great number of widely scattered experts and other witnesses, if begun at this point in the session, will be likely to delay the matter till too late a period for action, even in the absence of other means of defeating it.

The bill passed almost unanimously by the house and now in the hands of the senate committee was prepared with extreme care, the executive departments in any way concerned with the subject co-operating to perfect the measure. The house ways and means committee, having taken up the work promptly when congress convened, devoted months to an exhaustive investigation, and in fact examined thoroughly most of the witnesses which the senate committee would have to call before it. The complete record of all this information is actually before the senate committee, and has been available to its members as to the country, from day to day as it was made.

Naturally, therefore, the interpretations of the reported purpose in the senate committee now to go over all this ground in pure hostility to the bill and desire for delay rather than to gain new light on the subject. The immensity of the benefit of tax-free undrinkable alcohol which has commended this measure to public approval and secured its prompt passage in the house excites corresponding though disguised opposition of the senatorial representatives of monopolistic interests. The simple fact demonstrated beyond a doubt that the bill would create an economic advantage, both for agricultural producers and the consuming public generally, representing an immense saving below the cost of mineral oils and other fuels now used and largely supplied through monopolistic agencies, by itself invites obstruction and delay possible in the senate. Nor will it be strange if these agencies avail to defeat the house bill, at least so far as this session of congress goes.

Omaha is coming gloriously to the front with its contributions for the relief of the Pacific coast earthquake and fire victims. Omaha people, however, who have not yet joined in the movement, but who are disposed to subscribe to the relief fund, should send their subscriptions direct to Luther Drake, treasurer of the local citizens' committee, in the Merchants National Bank building. Those who prefer to contribute clothing or supplies should send their gifts to Superintendent Morris of the Associated Charities, at the relief station, which has been established in the basement of the city hall.

It transpires that the Hon. George W. Berger, who ran for governor on the fusion ticket two years ago, is dead set to run again for the same office and refuses point blank to be side-tracked to the place of attorney general to make way for a simon pure democrat at the head of the ticket. All of which would indicate that the political bosses of the so-called "allied reform forces" in Nebraska are figuring on again trying to fool the people with another fusion hocus pocus.

Only one registration day is provided for the coming municipal election, and that day is Saturday, April 28. Voters already registered from the place of their present residence need not do so again, but all who have moved or who have become eligible to vote since last year's election, or who failed for any reason to register last year, will have to appear personally before the registrars in their respective districts on that day or be barred from the polls on election day.

People who want successful business men in the city council will vote for George Cott for councilman from the Tenth ward. Mr. Cott is a young man who has spent most of his life here in Omaha and thoroughly identified himself with the community, being particularly familiar with the needs of the south side in the matter of public improvements. His election will start the new Tenth ward out right in its representation in the council.

The new state normal building at Kearney has been duly accepted. The forthcoming Nebraska legislature may take notice that the demands of the normal school already exceed the facilities and that appropriations for additional buildings are the next thing in order.

Former Attorney General Prout comes back to Nebraska as a visitor from Oklahoma. This emigration of so many of

our state officers to distant climes as soon as their official tenures terminate does not speak well for their loyalty to the people who have honored them.

The Round of Talk.

Pittsburg Dispatch. After Senators Knox and Spooner have replied to Senator Bailey and Senator Rayner has again replied to Senators Knox and Spooner then it may be a favorable opportunity for the tribune to appeal to Senator Aldrich to let the senate vote on it.

Probing the Coal Combine.

Philadelphia Record. The selection of Messrs. Simpson and Hume to prosecute railroad companies that have violated the law against combinations in their relations with the transportation of coal and oil indicates that the Department of Justice is determined to get at the facts. As a legal pump Mr. Hughes established his reputation in the insurance investigation.

Penalty for Wrongdoing.

Cincinnati Enquirer. For Greene and Gaynor to work out the enormous fine that has been imposed upon them would keep them busy far into eternity. The greater the money sentence, however, the greater will be the inducement for them to raise the means to pay what they owe the government. The moral effect will be good. To furnish the money will be a greater terror to evildoers than the penalty. The imprisonment penalty has to be paid, anyhow.

Outlawing Electoral Corruption.

Philadelphia Record. Although it is classed with the insurance reform bills, the measure which has passed both houses of the New York legislature forbidding campaign contributions by corporations is general in its terms and applies to any incorporated company conducting business within the state. The two great commonwealths of New York and Pennsylvania, embracing within their boundaries 15,000,000 inhabitants, having outlawed this form of electoral corruption, the criminality of such contributions to influence the result of elections will not fall to be impressed on the legislatures of adjoining states and ultimately on the law-making bodies of all parts of the union, congress included.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Minnesota papers must not describe hangings, but they still are at liberty to print an obituary of the deceased.

Careful conversationalists will remember that the proper name of that Russian national assembly is Gendarmstvennaya Duma.

Decept old Geromito, chief and most noted warrior of the once famous and ferocious Apache tribe, is critically ill at his home on the Fort Sill reservation.

Dr. Carl Jugund, an amateur naturalist and ornithologist of Hamburg, Germany, has the greatest collection of Easter eggs in the world. He has been an enthusiastic collector for years.

Charles Roussellere, a Frenchman, who was a blacksmith until his voice attracted attention and he was sent to Paris to study, will appear in the Omaha News next year and will be paid \$1,600 per night.

Andrew Lang once wrote to Israel Zangwill to ask him to take part in an author's reading for the benefit of charity, and receiving the reply the following laconic message: "If Lang will-I, Zangwill."

Horace F. Brown, a mining engineer of national reputation, has just died in Chicago. He was an authority on mines and metallurgy, being the author of several text books used in the mining schools of Harvard university.

Thomas Lewis, the son of an African king, who is studying medicine at the Syracuse university, has devised characters to express the language of his tribe. He proposes to translate the Bible and to introduce the Christian religion among the natives. His home is in Liberia, and upon the completion of his course he expects to become a medical missionary to his people.

MEN AND THE DANGER.

How Would You Act in a Calamity Such as Befell San Francisco? St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

When a great catastrophe such as that at San Francisco occupies the public mind, a question which must certainly suggest itself to every thoughtful person is: How would the person horrified at such a calamity meet a similar experience. There are men whose experience has not been narrow or restricted, and who have, in the course of an average lifetime, been called to meet situations involving some of the elements of personal danger, and who, on forming no just conception of such a sudden, swift and paralyzing danger as that which came to our western coast Tuesday morning. Even those of this generation who were also of the one preceding, and know what it is to feel the shock of war, are probably without any adequate idea of what they would do in the face of such an enemy, that which rose unbidden out of the sea at the Golden Gate. The unexpected advance of a martial enemy can be seen, at least for a time, and measurably prepared for, before the close. On a field of action there is a degree of method, there is order, system and discipline, as long as honor, cool and nerves steady. Death comes, but it comes against intelligent as well as courageous resistance.

In thinking of a storm at sea it is possible to imagine that one might retain a control of the faculties to the point of being able to take proper and timely precaution offering itself for safety. Whether this might not, in the presence of the danger, be nothing more than imagination, it is none the less true that the breaking up of a vessel in mid-ocean does not present, in many cases, vantage points of resistance to death which the collected man will use against a fate to which one less fortunate would surely surrender. A man capable of quick and accurate thinking in the presence of any imminent catastrophe, and who is well aware that such a faculty can often save life in the last extremity, is never likely to be taken by surprise, and that faculty of that kind would have no play when confronted with such a sudden and appalling rise of the death specter as that seen in San Francisco. In a great conflagration in a crowded building there is quick use for all the senses, and often to some good end, in a destructive cyclone, intelligence and composure of mind can guide the direction of the wind and choose from all a building the point of greatest resistance and least danger. In practically every sort of accident by field or flood there is a chance for mind and nerve to assert themselves with a help of success.

But the question of what a man would have done if caught in the vortex on the California shore must remain unanswered, unless we give it the only possible answer, and say that he could have done nothing. Then the question will arise of how a man should best illustrate his helplessness. The chief of the San Francisco fire department has given the best possible answer to this. He could do nothing, but he gave his life in trying to do that duty which he felt he should at least make an effort to do. Staying at his post was the only thing possible to him, and that he did. And this is the full and complete answer, after all, to the question of what a man could do under such circumstances.

CAUSE OF THE EARTHQUAKE.

Views of a Professor in University of California.

The nature and cause of earthquakes in general and the seismic physics of San Francisco in particular engages widespread attention just now. Geographers, geologists, astronomers and laymen are contributing to the literature of the tremor a variety of theories, assumptions and guesses. Regarding the immediate cause of the disaster on the Pacific coast, the New York Sun quotes with approval the opinion of Prof. John Le Conte, professor of geology in the University of California, one of the world's geological authorities. His explanation is based upon the mountain contour of the coast of California from the Santa Barbara channel northward to the Golden Gate. In this region are represented two peninsulas, one visible, the other to be discovered through examination of the altitudes upon the map corresponding to existing geological features. This second and greater peninsula comprises the Monte Diablo and Coast ranges, separated from the Sierra elevation by the alluvial soil of the low lying valley of the San Joaquin. This valley is contoured by the level of 100 feet and lower for a considerable portion of its length, and geographically all lies below the level of 500 feet. The partition thereby accomplished between the Sierra mountain mass and the coastal mountains is sufficiently pronounced to indicate what was at no remote period an extensive peninsula.

This valley of the San Joaquin lies above the level of a geological fault, at a depth which can only be estimated as somewhere about a mile. The artesian well borings which have been abundantly prosecuted in the counties of Merced, Fresno, Kings and Kern afford evidence looking toward such a determination of bedrock levels. On the ocean side the continental shelf is extremely narrow. The great peninsula presents a most precipitous aspect toward the ocean basin. It is interrupted at intervals by deep submarine gorges extending close to the shore.

The oceanic basin of the Pacific is throughout a region of volcanic upheaval and seismic disturbance. Conditioned on the one side by the known fault of the San Joaquin valley and on the other by the volcanic activity of the Pacific, the general peninsula in general and the visible peninsula of San Francisco in particular have always been subject, so far as the memory of white settlers can go, to frequent shocks of earthquake. In the last score or more of years seismographic observations have been maintained at several points about San Francisco bay, and the records have been sufficiently studied to afford data for comprehension of the varied earth waves which have made themselves felt either to the perception of the citizens of the Golden Gate or to the sensitive instruments. Such observations have been conducted by Prof. George Davidson, for many years in charge of the coast and geodetic survey upon the Pacific coast, by Prof. Charles Burkhalter of the Chabot observatory in Oakland, and by the staff of the Lick observatory on Mount Hamilton.

Careful inspection of these records shows that two systems of earthquake disturbances act upon San Francisco. Those of the lighter series show a wave movement beginning in one of the easterly quadrants of the compass, in the southeastern. This series of light shocks is attributed to the slip along the line of the San Joaquin fault. While they may occur at any season of the year they are more frequently observed when the San Joaquin river is running bank high, under the influence of melting snows in the foothills of the Sierra. That such a condition has recently existed is made clear by the report within less than a month of floods in the interior valleys of the state. Assuming, as the geologists do, that the rock of the valley lies in the rock of the Monte Diablo group on the western edge of the alluvial plain, it will be seen that the physical factors involving the slip are very simple. There is a wide flat plain bounded on the west by a line of weakness in the rock supports. When the plain is being pushed up by the weight of water the tendency is to break downward at the line of the fault. This tendency will produce a jar in the mountain mass which will be rapidly communicated to its furthest extremity.

The earthquakes, which have their origin in the disturbances of which the oceanic basin is the subject, always approach San Francisco from the direction of the southwest quadrant. These have been uniformly more violent than those whose origin is attributed to the San Joaquin fault. While the records of San Francisco earthquakes up to the present have exhibited a mild and moderate violence, the damage to property having hitherto been slight, it would appear from the extent and violence of the present tremor that both causes had for once united. The possibility of such simultaneous action of the two known seismic factors of the greater peninsular had been foreseen by Prof. Le Conte. He stated that if at any time an earthquake wave of only moderate violence should come in from the oceanic basin in sufficient strength to jar the coastal mountain masses at a period when the San Joaquin valley was bearing its maximum weight of water the conditions would be ripe for simultaneous shocks from the southwest and from the southeastern. In such a condition, while neither of the shocks by itself would be capable of doing any great amount of damage to buildings in San Francisco, the combination of two distinct sets of waves might prove too much for any work of man to withstand.

In spite of the declarations of some scientists that the cause is no possible connection between the eruption of Mount Vesuvius and the earthquake at San Francisco," says the New York Times, "others are inclined to view certain facts in doubt, to recent seismic and volcanic activity as, to say the least, suggestive." "Last month there was a severe earthquake in the island of Formosa, and many lives were lost there, while an enormous amount of damage was done. A few days ago there was another earthquake in the same island! Still greater havoc was caused by it than by the earthquake in Formosa, but fewer lives were lost, as far as is known at present, the reason being that the people were warned in time.

Ten days ago the eruption of Mount Vesuvius reached its height and devastated the country around the volcano, covering an enormous territory with ashes and caused the loss of hundreds of lives. On Tuesday night word was received from Platigroek, Clocacensis, that there had been two severe earthquake shocks the previous day in Northern Caucasus. "The same night a telegram from Madrid said that the newspapers there reported that the most destructive earthquake in the largest of the Canary Islands was showing signs of eruption, columns of smoke issuing from the crater. "There is one very remarkable circumstance in regard to all this vicinity. All the places mentioned—Formosa, Southern Italy, Caucasus and the Canary Islands—lie within a belt bounded by lines a little north of the fortieth parallel and a little south of the thirtieth parallel. San Francisco is just south of the fortieth parallel, while Naples is just north of it. The latitude of the latter is 41 degrees, while the earthquake occurred last year, is the same as that of the territory affected by the earthquake in the United States."

WALTHAM WATCHES.

Within the means of everyone.

The "Riverside" movement is particularly recommended—made in all states.

SENATORIAL SUGGESTIONS.

Grand Island Independent: Editor Rosewater would come more nearly, and much more nearly, representing all of the people of the state than any man from Douglas county yet mentioned.

Wakenfield Republican: Edward Rosewater of Omaha is getting considerable favorable comment for the office of United States senator. Mr. Rosewater is certainly well qualified for the position.

Bancroft Blade: The republican state convention will this year again endorse a candidate for the United States senate, which means the saving of considerable money. If an Omaha man is to be endorsed, by all means let it be Rosewater.

Utica Sun: The Sun would like to see Editor Rosewater of The Omaha Bee become a candidate for United States senator because it believes that no better man could be selected than he to succeed Senator Millard. If it is to be a republican he would be a great credit to the party which he represents.

Humboldt Leader: The name of E. Rosewater of Omaha is being prominently mentioned in connection with the United States senatorship and it must be admitted that he would be a great improvement over any other man in the race against Norris. He would be a great credit to the party which he represents.

Oakland Independent: Omaha republicans are undecided whether to put forward Senator Millard, John L. Webster or Edward Rosewater as candidate for senator. Whichever is supposed to be the strongest competitor in the race against Norris Brown will receive the boost. The republican state convention will endorse a candidate.

Wahoo New Era: The sentiment among the rank and file of the republican voters of this state is in favor of E. Rosewater for senator is constantly increasing, so much so that by convention time it will be an irresistible force, brushing aside corruption groomed and "literary bureau" candidates. Rosewater is no unknown quantity or quantity nor a "pig in a poke."

Nelson Gazette: Edward Rosewater of Omaha is again mentioned in connection with the United States senatorship. We doubt if there is a more capable man in the state for the place nor a closer friend to the rights of the common masses, but it is doubtful if he can run the gauntlet of the politicians, who, in the case of this particular office, are decidedly it.

Syracuse Journal: Some of the publishers of corporation newspapers of the state are having competition fits over the fact that Norris Brown appears to be gaining a strong hold on the hearts of the people. Notwithstanding the rantings of these railroad ridden publications, the people will be heard from at the proper time, and Norris Brown or some other fearless advocate of their cause will be named as Mr. Millard's successor.

Norfolk Press: John L. Webster has been formally placed in the field as another Omaha candidate for United States senator. Just where Millard leaves off and Webster begins in Douglas county remains to be seen, and will be developed in the near future. In the meantime Douglas county republicans may as well make up their minds that the only Omaha candidate who can command a respectable following out in the state is Edward Rosewater.

Emerson Enterprise: John L. Webster's boom for United States senator was formally launched by his Omaha friends a few days ago. Omaha now has three announced candidates: Senator Millard, G. W. Waites and John L. Webster. Editor Edward Rosewater, who is not an avowed candidate, is receiving much favorable mention. In order to be strong in the senatorial contest, the metropolis should unite on its best man, for it looks now as though it would be Omaha against the state.

Takamah Journal: Underneath all there is the idea prevalent in the minds of two-thirds of the republicans of the state that in the person of Edward Rosewater one can find all the elements necessary to make an ideal candidate for Nebraska senator. He means to unite upon. And it would not be surprising or unexpected if that idea should be formulated into a demand for his candidacy ere the state convention shall cease its labors, notwithstanding press bureau politics and railroad trading stock candidates.

Table Rock Argus: There is a growing sentiment throughout the state for Edward Rosewater for United States senator. In years past Mr. Rosewater has been a supporter of the ideas of honesty in official life, of official control of corporations, and many of the other theories now advocated by the republican party, and has made a consistent battle for them all the years of his public life. There is little doubt in the mind of the Argus editor that Mr. Rosewater is stronger today with the masses of republicans throughout the state than he ever was before.

Beatrice Sun: The name of Edward Rosewater has been mentioned as a candidate for the United States senate. Mr. Rosewater is a stronger man than this state has sent to the senate, unless it might be W. V. Allen. Rosewater is a well informed man, a man of ideas, and one who has the courage of his convictions. He has been a consistent friend of the people against the encroachments of the corporations, and has not permitted party ties to lead him from what he regarded as an honest sense of duty. In the senate Rosewater would be a man of influence.

Lincoln Journal: In Omaha they seem to be squaring themselves off for a fight between Senator Millard and John L. Webster for local support for the senatorship. The friends of Norris Brown out in the state are inclined to look upon the struggle with equanimity, for it really doesn't make much difference to them who comes out on top. The state is going to make the senator, and neither Millard nor Webster will be able to command much support beyond the boundaries of Douglas county. The fact is, that any man who can get Douglas under existing circumstances isn't likely to make much of an inland upon the Brown strategy out in the state. There is one man who can get a few counties on his anti-monopoly record of a generation ago, and it is not safe yet to say that he has been put entirely upon the shelf. That man is E. Rosewater.

PASSING ELEASANTRIES.

"Now remember that this is a wild and woolly country. Be careful how you flirt with another man's wife."

"Are they apt to shoot?"

"No; but they are mighty apt to get a divorce in your favor."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Mrs. Browne—I've just come from Mrs. Youngpopp's. I can't imagine a prettier picture than a young mother putting her baby to sleep.

Mrs. Malaprop—No; especially if she's a "pretty alibi" to it.—Philadelphia Press.

The English nobleman, although not rich, was up to date. And every costume that he wore was most appropriate to the occasion.

So when he married Miss Van Rox there can be no dispute.

That he was quite consistent for he wore a business suit.—Cleveland Leader.

"You ask me if I ever failed in any role I attempted." replied the great actor.

"Yes, once when I tried to look like a sober man."—Chicago Tribune.

JIMMINY CRICKETS.

Sunset Magazine. I'd like 't be a kid ag'in an' play 't Ketcher."

An' chase my young sweetheart a runn' away.

An' fetch 'er back so's 't sh'd be it; er knock 't hall O'er pickles.

Uv 'trot of 'em an' fill'm up 'er an' fall— Jimminy crickets!

I'd like 't chase aroun' an' hunt, yeh know. Permissum.

Tress, an' in 't summer jes' t' go Er go a-buntin' when the leaves had fell In 'tickets.

An' tear my clothes an' go back home—an' well— Jimminy crickets!

An', runnin' barefoot, stick my foot ag'in' For whistles.

An' w'en 't catch 'em, jes' feed 'a mule For tickets.

An' let 'em ketch us 'er away from school. Jimminy crickets!

Advertisement for Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Text: Ask Your Own Doctor. If he tells you to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for your severe cough or bronchial trouble, then take it. We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines.