

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year, \$4.99...

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss. C. C. Rosewater, general manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily Bee, published during the month of March, 1906, was as follows:

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

The San Francisco relief fund is still open. If you have not yet contributed you still have the opportunity. Our advice to the master painters and the brush-wielding painters: Get together. There is plenty of work to do.

President Roosevelt's remarks at the burial of John Paul Jones indicates that at least one man in American history proved strenuous enough for him. Perhaps that bomb was placed on the window of former President Loubet's house simply to show unillustrious appreciation of the Franco-Russian alliance.

The speed with which it passed special appropriation for San Francisco shows that the senate can do things in a hurry if the proper pressure is brought to bear. Voliva likens Dowle to King Solomon, but the prophet will never know the depths of despair until he has been compared with someone with less renown.

The escape of political prisoners from Warsaw prison may be an indication that the government would prefer to have them get away than to have the publicity of trials. Wait till the magazine writers start in on the San Francisco earthquake disaster. They will give explanations enough as to how it happened to suit the most fastidious.

In place of refusing to work for that Wyoming railroad which is having too many accidents employees would do a better part to both themselves and the public by being more careful. In proposing to take the tariff from building material for use in San Francisco it would seem that at least one congressman is convinced that the foreigner does not always pay the tax.

Governor Mickey duly celebrated Arbor day by planting a tree in the lawn of the executive mansion. The governor can relieve an anxious public by telling whether or not it is a plum tree. Fortunately the commencement days are not far away and America will then learn not only what caused the California earthquake but also how the Panama canal can be built with the little trouble.

Insurance companies making estimates of loss through the San Francisco fire should not overlook the fees of the special adjusters who may be called upon to determine whether the earthquake or the fire first reached the ruins. If the National Educational association should hold its meeting at San Francisco as scheduled the members certainly would have an opportunity to study the effects of earthquakes such as to geography text book will ever give them.

SUSTAINED RELIEF IMPERATIVE

With every neighborhood between the oceans contributing funds and the newspapers full of reports of railroad trains laden with relief supplies speeding to San Francisco there is danger of premature assumption that the need of relief has been substantially met and of relaxation in the work. The testimony of competent and trustworthy men on the ground is that relief work will have to be kept up for several weeks.

Few have any adequate conception of what is required to subsidize such a multitude under the circumstances in which the people of San Francisco have been placed and a large, although a steadily diminishing part of them must remain indefinitely. For days at least 200,000 people must be fed wholly from outside sources, and the period during which an average of 100,000 must be thus maintained is to be reckoned by weeks, while that for an average of from 25,000 to 50,000 will, of course, be longer. When we remember the immense difficulty always experienced in subsidizing a comparatively small army at a considerable distance from its base, a difficulty under which the facilities of the most powerful governments, with time for preparation, have often broken down then succeeded, we may be prepared for a truer notion of the enormous magnitude of the task before the American people.

The failure of our government under favorable circumstances, with all its organization and ample notice, to transport and distribute in time supplies for the little army of only 20,000 men at Santiago is a recent experience. An army ration, which is a far more select and condensed form of food than is available in this emergency, weighs over a pound. At the very least twenty cars of food alone from the outside are required now each day, and ten cars a day will be required for a long time. If this were all it can be seen how heavy and continuous the strain of the work and expense must be.

But tens of thousands have absolutely lost everything, roof and even clothes, as well as the means of getting food. Tents, bedding, clothing and many other articles which are costly and difficult to collect, transport and distribute are essential. Thousands were hurt and other thousands will be sick, and a great variety of medicines and medical supplies will be imperatively needed. In large part all stores of this character, the same as of ordinary subsistence on hand when the disaster came, were destroyed. Even when public order is restored and business operations begin fairly to be resumed it will not be in the power of San Francisco people, financially crippled and otherwise grievously burdened as they are, out of their own resources to care for the immense number of dependents who at best will long remain. This will not be expected of them and should not by inadvertence be left to them.

The paramount necessity has been promptitude of relief, for such a mass of suddenly destitute people could not wait many hours for food and help. That necessity has been met. But the vital point now is that the country shall appreciate the need for sustained relief. The nation has responded nobly to the first call. It has only to realize the magnitude and true character of the emergency to bear to the end the heavy burden which it imposes.

CORPORATION GIFTS. It is not worth while, from any point of view, to raise at this time the question of legality of corporation gifts, like that of \$100,000 by the United States Steel corporation, for San Francisco relief. It is not a practical question nor is the public, profoundly moved with sympathy for human suffering and absorbed in the work of alleviating it, in a frame of mind even to listen patiently to theoretical disquisition on that subject or to tolerate anyone disposed to perpetrate it.

But it is positively disgusting when a newspaper which has made itself notorious as a champion of corporation abuse and violation of law seeks to prevent noble impulse in the face of overwhelming disaster, and in the course of an elaborate editorial article asks: "Will somebody be trying five or ten years hence to put these steel company officers and directors in the penitentiary for giving away the money of the company or of its stockholders?" The employment of such tactics is the fit accompaniment of such championship, and is worthy of mention only to impress upon the public mind the extreme of folly to which it is capable of resorting.

Technically legal or not, there is all the difference in the world, as all right-minded people have always known, between an act of evil design and effect and an act of necessity—for obvious public good. Secretary Taft, in deliberately ordering on behalf of the San Francisco sufferers the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of public funds without authority of law, committed an act which, if its purpose had been wrongful, and the emergency not obvious, would subject him to deserved impeachment. It is preposterous and foolish to insult the common sense of the country by attempting to draw a parallel between corporation funds diverted from legitimate use for the purpose of corrupting government and subverting public rights and the reasonable gift of such funds in a great crisis compelling universal effort to relieve distress.

The transportation of hundreds of trainloads of food and other supplies free of charge to San Francisco by the railroad companies is worthy of all praise, but if it were done in the ordinary course of business, merely to favor one shipper against another, as a form of rebate, it would, of course, be a violation of law and public policy. It is well to remember that back of

all, and over all, is the great court of enlightened public opinion, never so great as now. Those who are wincing under its decrees against corporation wrongs and abuses will be wise not to give fresh offense at such a time as this.

Garfield's Oil Report

The report of Commissioner Garfield on the Standard Oil company and the general oil industry as affected by it, upon the investigation of which the bureau of corporations has been industriously engaged for over a year, is now in the hands of the president, and when placed before congress by him will, it is believed, cause a sensation for which even prevailing impressions of the high-handed doings of that great monopoly have not prepared the public mind. Since the inquiry into the Beef trust the full energies of the bureau have been devoted to the more extensive and difficult investigation of the Oil trust. The published report on the meat combine was a distinct disappointment to the general public, but it is reliably affirmed that no such result will follow the publication of the facts developed in the oil investigation.

In both investigations the commissioner acted under imperative mandate of a joint resolution of congress, but in the beef case the bureau was under the disadvantage of being in the first stage of its own installation and organization as a department of the public service. Many of the errors and failures inevitable under the circumstances have been corrected in the oil inquiry, and though the details of its success are not yet publicly available, the statement is made on high authority that the basis of a case of amazing commercial wrong and wholesale violation of law has been made out against the greatest trust octopus of the age.

It is known that in the investigation of the Oil, as of the Beef trust, information was secured direct from the officials and agents of the various corporations, as the joint resolution and the law contemplated. Accordingly, it would seem that the Humphrey decision of "blanket immunity" in the beef case, if it shall stand as a precedent, may be a bar to successful prosecution and punishment of at least many of the most guilty Standard Oil offenders.

When "Jim" is in the Saddle

The most picturesque feature of the inaugural procession accompanying the induction of Theodore Roosevelt into the office of president of the United States on March 4 last year was a delegation of the "cowboys of the west," headed by Captain Seth Bullock of South Dakota, ably supported by Colonel "Jim" Dahlgren of Nebraska. As described in the press dispatches of the day, "the cowboys were a sight to see, for while they all wore a wild western rig, no two of them were clad precisely alike. Some wore blue shirts, some spotted red, some wore huge sheepskin shoes, while others had leather breeches, and still others wore leggings. Lassoes hung on the pommels of their saddles and the pearl and ebony handles of six-shooters stuck out aggressively from their holsters suspended from their belts. It was against the order of the parade for any organization to change formation in the slightest degree, but no human law ever restrained a genuine cowboy, and while this particular crowd did the best they could, they could not help but make things lively. Just to show what they could do they now and then roped a small terrified African in the encircling folds of their lariats and their horses danced to and fro across the avenue, while their riders whooped and yelled and saluted the pretty girls at every window."

Omaha an Idea of what they may expect if they elect Dahlgren mayor

When "Jim" is in the saddle there will be an hourly roundup at the city hall and a free exhibition of broncho busting every Saturday afternoon. The walls of the mayor's office will be hung with sornbroses and spurred riding boots, and from the flag pole extending out of the window will be constantly suspended the trophies of the hunt. When "Jim" is in the saddle, the beautiful seal of the city emblazoned in the tiling of the city hall corridor will be dug up and a new one portraying the branding of the calves put in its place. When "Jim" is in the saddle, a riding school will be inaugurated under his personal supervision to teach the young idea how to shoot with real shooting irons and applications for places on the police force, will have to be accompanied with certificates of ability to pick up handkerchiefs from the ground at full speed without relying on the bit.

When "Jim" is in the saddle everything about the city hall will go with a whoop and a yell and no stranger coming within our gates will think of passing on without stopping over to see the big show.

Local committees for the observance of Decoration day are already making their preliminary arrangements. The beautiful practice of commemorating the deeds of fallen soldiers appeals to one and all, and these committees should have the co-operation of our citizens in every way possible.

Are you properly registered from the place where you now reside? If not, make a note to attend to it next Saturday by having yourself registered or taking out the necessary transfer papers. Unless registered you will not be able to vote at the city election next week.

The local popocratic organ is again spotting municipal ownership, but when the proposition was submitted a year

ago to vote bonds for a municipal lighting plant it took the other end. Municipal ownership talk by those who oppose municipal ownership whenever it assumes tangible form is subject to a heavy discount.

Pity the poor Burlington railroad. In this land of milk and honey, with prosperity overflowing and every other railroad in the country proudly exhibiting the fruits of increased business, the Burlington alone reports officially to the State Board of Assessment that its net earnings in Nebraska are less than they were a year ago. If this exhibit were made for every state which the road traverses the directors, doubtless, would lose no time in getting a new set of managers who could operate the road with a profit at least equal to that of competitors. In all probability, however, they will vote the tax bureaucrats an extra appropriation for being so skillful in transferring the revenues into the accounts for other states and heaping the expenses onto the Nebraska division.

Much interest naturally attaches to the army elimination bill which is now under consideration by the senate military committee. The proposition is recommended by the honorable congressional committee, as the most effective means of preventing stagnation in the commissioned personnel. It is quite evident that something must be done to protect the army from the stoppage of promotion, a calamity which confronts the service and from which there is no escape short of some radical measure of relief such as that embodied in the so-called Crozier bill. It does not appear that the objections, which were promptly and emphatically raised against promotion by selection, will be expressed against elimination or the selection of those who are to go out. The project, of course, makes no change in relative position aside from those eliminated and does not offer violence to the integrity of seniority, accomplished by promotion by selection. Elimination gains its advocates and supporters by the prospect of the protection it offers against stagnation, and it is on this ground, largely, that it may obtain legislative enactment.

The army officer who was questioned regarding his personal indebtedness and who refused to furnish a list of his creditors and the amount involved will be required to obey the order to furnish such information or be subject to court-martial proceedings. The case has an importance as involving the right of the military authorities to inquire into the personal affairs of army officers. It is held in the War department that while an officer's military superiors have generally no concern with such matters, this can be true only so long as the private life of the soldier remains such as to cast no shadow on the good name of the service. It is held that when a man accepts a commission in the military service he surrenders certain of his personal rights as a citizen and accepts a standard of conduct for himself which is prescribed by statute and determined by the use and customs of the service. In the opinion on this question rendered by the judge advocate general of the army and approved by the War department it is stated: "Under this standard a man must so conduct his private life as to bring no reproach or scandal on his profession. If he departs from this standard it becomes the duty of his military superiors to make the necessary investigation, and orders in pursuance thereof, whether affecting private life or not, are entirely lawful. Where an officer neglects himself in the discharge of his duty, or in the discharge of the duties which leads the clamors of his creditors for payment to become public, the good name of the officer is imperiled and through him the good name of the service. It is well established that such a condition of affairs threatens a scandal, and it becomes the duty of the military superiors of the debtor to investigate the complaints and call upon the officer for information. Under these conditions, an order requiring an officer to submit to superior authorities a schedule of his indebtedness would be an entirely proper one. Refusal to furnish information called for in this manner is the duty of the officer disobeying such an order."

Every now and then the newspapers contain interesting statistics which would be valuable if true. They are usually based on the assumption that the number of desertions from the army during the war of the rebellion had reached prodigious proportions and that "about 10 per cent of the deserters were Irish Catholics," who went over to the southern army, or at least left the armies of the north when the pope was said to have "recognized" the southern confederacy. These assertions and the numerous inquiries which they have prompted are answered in an official statement in the military secretary's office. The statement, which is worth preserving, is as follows: "The actual number of desertions from the United States army during the late civil war is unknown, but it has been estimated by this office from the best data obtainable, that the number of actual deserters at large at the close of the war (making due allowance for those incorrectly reported as deserters) was 117,761. Many charges of desertion have been removed from the records and under the acts of July 5, 1884, and March 2, 1889, and the acts amendatory thereof. No record has been kept showing the number of cases in which the charge of desertion has been removed by the War department, and it would be impossible to determine that figure approximately, without examining the records of the department for the war period to the present time, and this, of course, is impracticable with the limited force available. The whole number of soldiers of any given nativity in the service during the war of the rebellion is not known, and it is impossible from any data yet prepared to make even an approximately correct statement of the number or percentage of deserters of any given nativity. When it is understood that the War department is the sole custodian of the records of the army in service during the late war, and that it has never made a statement or estimate of the number of deserters of any particular nativity during the war, it will be seen that published statements showing the number per cent of deserters by nativity are entitled to no credence whatever."

Blessing of the Helping Hand. Boston Transcript.

It is a pure and undisguised blessing that it is in the power of everyone who sorrows over San Francisco's calamity to do something to help a stricken people. It is the one ray amid all the gloom and for it we may all well be thankful. The keenest edge is put on these afflictions that no human power can relieve. And when thousands of such ill-luck will be brought to light with every day that passes over the city there is laid upon it a heavy burden that willing human hands and kind human hearts the country over may help to carry. Eagerly is such help being offered and everyone who gives, whether little or much, is doing something to lighten the heavy lot of those who know a desolation the like of which is seldom seen.

ARMY GOSSIP IN WASHINGTON.

Current Events Gleaned from the Army and Navy Register.

The army signal officers have decided to make a practical test of some twenty-five miles of new field wire, resembling that adopted for the service after complete experiments. The new wire is composed of ten steel wires instead of sixteen and has a larger copper wire than the present article. This combination gives it a superiority as a conductor for telephonic purposes. Although it does not add to its strength, in which quality it is inferior to the present field wire. The new sample is considered suitable for use in connection with the fire control system of field artillery and may be adopted ultimately for that purpose.

General orders of the War department prescribe the poncho as a part of the field kit of the soldier, and the question arose this week as to whether it is to be used as a part of the equipment without cost to the enlisted man. The general staff recommended that no change in the existing practice be made; that the poncho be furnished at cost, but not be made part of the allotment allowed by the regulations. The War department has the approval of the chief of staff.

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Baltimore American: The way in which the army work has been done at San Francisco is the prompt meeting of emergency, the sharp cutting of red tape and the practical immediate way of dealing with obstructionists, makes one regret that other matters now occupying the attention of the public cannot be dealt with on the lines of military control.

New York Tribune: Without the army and naval forces San Francisco would have been helpless in the double grip of earthquake and fire. Even the timid imperialist who cannot sleep through fear of the "militarism" of the republic will now be forced to admit that a standing army of military forces without call of the cities of the country in great emergencies or catastrophes is convenient.

Portland Oregonian: San Francisco's disaster presents a most interesting object lesson in American discipline. For more than a century this nation has fostered a spirit of individuality. We have fought generations in government. Above all else we have combated militarism except in war. In all the walks of life we resent interference by the man with the bayonet, but when a great emergency arises, like the San Francisco fire, we recognize instantly the need of a power able to enforce orders with hot lead and cold steel. In such crises peace and order are possible only through the lawful killing of men who in ordinary times would scarcely be deemed guilty of felony. Note with what implicit confidence the officers and citizens of San Francisco turned aside the civil law and turned the whole power over to the United States army. For the general good every man surrendered a part of his individual liberty and became the ally of the nation's armed force.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Charles W. Morse, the ice king, has decided to erect a \$2,000,000 palace in Fifth avenue, New York. With the land and furnishings the total cost of this home will be about \$5,000,000. Prof. Quintano of New York has composed a new national hymn, written and adapted to the words of "My Country 'Tis of Thee," which will be sung on May 3 at the Waldorf-Astoria. It is said to be a worthy setting for the stirring words of the national anthem. Immediate municipal ownership does not worry Chicago half as much as it does the elegant whiskers of Colonel J. Ham Lewis who will be confined in a common jail. Chicago has a large stock of patience, but the disappearance of the colonel's whiskers, even temporarily, would stretch it to the breaking point.

Bonnet Burleigh, the English war correspondent, has about recovered from a long siege of pneumonia. Mr. Burleigh is the oldest war correspondent now on the active list, having first smelled gunpowder in the civil war over forty years ago. Since then he has served in half the countries of the world. The old Avondale house and estate in County Wicklow, once the home and property of Charles Stewart Parnell, the Irish nationalist leader, has been purchased by the government, which will turn the place into a forestry school for Ireland. The rooms formerly occupied by Mr. Parnell are to be kept as they were in his lifetime.

OUR LADY OF THE GOLDEN GATE. J. C. H. Andrews in Philadelphia Ledger. "Serene, indifferent to Fate," she stands—Bare breasted, girl with sand, and sun (crossed). With power undiminished, strength unguessed. 'Till now, though gaping pits and rav'ning brands Have scorched her tunic and have scarred her hauberk. And who should say, 'My race is not yet run; My triumph comes when my new days are won; Bring bay and laurel! These are my de-garments.' So speaks Our Lady of the Golden Gate; And we back and toss her laurel, rose and bay; Because serene indifference to Fate Breeds strength to conquer, power to gain a choice. That thrusts our sight of sorrow into day.

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STATE PRESS COMMENT.

Beatrice Sun: The question of nominating a democratic candidate for the senate is agitating the minds of the party leaders. The nomination of a candidate, with not enough members of the legislature to hold a caucus, will not cut much ice, so to speak.

Norfolk Press: Every railroad in the state is reporting largely increased net earnings, even on their watered stock. When the Nebraska maximum rate case was decided it was expressly stipulated that the case might be reopened at any time, when by reason of increased rates established the law would prove remunerative. It certainly looks as though that time had arrived.

Albion News: The next republican state convention will be smaller by about one-third than those of recent years. This is a wise change, as they have been so large as to be unwieldy and at times unmanageable. The large conventions merely afford opportunity for the railroads to increase the obligation of the people to them by supplying a large number of free tickets. Five hundred delegates will represent the people just as well as a thousand. By the adoption of a direct primary system there will be a still greater economy as well as a better reflection of public sentiment. The convention position of Governor Blaine is in the opinion of Governor Blaine a very little figure.

Bancroft Blade: The politicians of Omaha cannot decide whether they want to name the next governor of United States senator. They might be satisfied with neither. Friend Telegraph: The State Board of Assessment will meet in Lincoln on May 1 for the purpose of assessing the different railroads in the state. The fact that all the roads doing business in this state show greatly increased earnings is evidence that valuations ought to go still higher in making the assessment. The position of Governor Mickey on this question is greatly to be commended. The people are beginning to learn how to get at the valuation of the railroads of this state. The Michigan decision has shown up things as they have never been shown up before.

TROOPS FOUGHT NOBLY. New York Sun: Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war, and Frederick Funston must be ranked as a victor in a stupendous crisis.

Philadelphia Record: From all accounts the United States troops at San Francisco have rendered the country a greater service in the earthquake emergency than if they had won a battle against an invading enemy. They were there on the spot; they have proved themselves the right men in the right place; all honor to them!

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ROYAL Baking Powder. Made from pure cream of tartar. Safeguards the food against alum. Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

KNIGHTS OF THE KEY.

Deserved Praise for Work of the Telegraph Operators. Washington Post.

In the recital of heroic deeds performed in the midst of earthquake and fire at San Francisco, it is to be hoped that the telegraph operators will receive their share of praise. The daring of the fire fighters and the fortitude of the soldiers were picturesque features of a wild and awful drama, vividly appealing to the popular imagination. The telegraphers, on the other hand, were unseen, and their work went on without the inspiration of crowds. Yet they performed their task in imminent danger of death from falling walls, explosions, and approaching fires.

In the surroundings, with rocking walls about them, with smoke and gases stifling them, with the roar of flames and explosions in their ears, and clouds of smoke filling the sky, these men stuck to their keys and flashed the news that made the world stand aghast. They were as truly soldiers to duty as the armed men about them, and faced the king of terrors with as knightly courage as the gallant souls who groped among tottering walls for the dead and wounded. It was due to the modest but heroic fidelity of the telegraphers that the country was able to respond, almost in the twinkling of an eye, to the cry of distress from the shattered city. The relief that prevented famine and unspeakable hardships, the joyful intelligence from those who escaped destruction, the comforting assurance of immediate help, were all made possible by the devotion of these unobtrusive and faithful men. They removed the immense burden of anxiety from thousands of hearts by keeping open the means of communication at the risk of their own lives. No more valuable service than this could have been performed by one human being for another.

LAUGHING LINES.

"Young man," said the friendly adviser, "whatever you do, avoid debt." "I guess the answer," "unless my credit gets better."—Washington Star.

"They say a gallon or good licker will cure any snake bite." "All right. Will you please show me what de snakes is?"—Atlantic Constitution.

The man who is training his puppy to behave naturally has to neglect all his other business.—Somerville Journal.

Marratt—Hello! old man, you're looking prosperous. Munimian—So I am. I'm in the leather business now. I tell you, there's nothing like leather. Marratt—Think so? Say, come up and take a look with us tonight. My wife's baked some pies (or desert).—Philadelphia Catholic Standard.

"He seems to be prosperous. It simply proves," said the man who was fond of voting "that money talks." "That's true," replied the shrewd merchant, "and it talks best when invested in a well written advertisement."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"That corporation threatens to defeat my candidacy," said the young statesman. "By contributing to the opposing campaign fund?" "No; by contributing to mine."—Washington Star.

"And you consider that a speaking likeness of my wife?" "It goes without saying." "Then it isn't my wife."—Cleveland Plaindealer.

"Lariat Lem has turned up his toes! How did that happen?" "He made the mistake of ordering a feller to dance that wasn't exactly a tenderfoot, when Lem began shouting holes through his coat feet, the feller got busy with his own gun about two yards higher up."—Chicago Tribune.

"The discipline in the navy is very strict, isn't it?" "Strict that they even dock a vessel that can't keep up with the rest."—Baltimore American.

Gyer—There is one time in the life of every man when he is an advocate of free silver. Myer—When is that? Gyer—When you are on the verge of celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the day he faced the parson.—Chicago News.

How Much Will You Pay for a Piano? The more you pay the better the quality ought to be. That theory is put into practice in the Hospe Store, where each Piano is marked at its one lowest price—and the price is the same to all alike. But in the sliding-price, commission-paying stores you pay whatever price the dealer can induce you to pay, regardless of the quality of the instrument. We've known of instances in those stores where the same Piano was sold to one person for \$175 and to another for \$300, and according to the credulity of the customer. We sell a brand new Piano for \$190. It is the best at the price sold anywhere. We do not pay commissions to any one—we cannot afford to; our prices won't permit it. We sell the best Pianos in the world, including Knabe, Kranich & Bach, Kimball, Balliet-Davis, Lindeman & Sons, Krell, Mathushek, Weser Bros., Hospe, Cable Nelson, Whitney, Hines, Burton, Cramer and others. Absolutely One Price, and that the lowest. We save you money, time and temper, because you don't have to jockey or guess at what our Pianos are worth. A. Hospe Co., 1513 Douglas Street, Omaha, Neb. Yes We Make Frames and Sell Painting Materials.