THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of April, 1906, was as follows:

1	29,250	16	31,300
2	31,400	17	31,410
3	31,400	18	45,840
4	34,780	19	49,240
5	31,280	20	48,870
6	31,280	21	46,260
7	32,100	22	38,030
8	46,100	23	35,990
9	31,400	24	31,360
10	31,200	25	31,450
11	31,420	26	31,470
12	31,330	27	31,520
13	31,170	28	32,370
14	32,160	29	38,200
15	30,100	30	31,660

Total.....1,041,380
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Daily average.....34,299

C. C. ROSEWATER,
General Manager.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 30th day of April, 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.

From the business point of view, Benson unquestionably outmeasures Dahlman.

A vote for Harry B. Zimman is a vote to endorse the record of a fearless and conscientious public servant.

Nebraska's "million-dollar rains" have started. California may keep its two-hundred-million-dollar earthquakes.

That fatal fight between New Mexican educators still leaves the territory ahead of Kentucky in the feud class.

Millet's "Man with the Hoe" has been destroyed, but Markham's lines will live—thus does poesy score over painting.

Whatever else you do, vote for Charles H. Withnell for building inspector and against the incompetent Butler.

The fans plainly want Sunday games continued, but they do not want any one to interrupt the game on Sunday or any other day.

While King Edward is wading through the mud at Vesuvius he may recall a British parliamentary campaign and feel at home.

Don't forget to vote "yes" on the intersection paving bonds. By carrying these bonds $250,000 of street improvements will be set in motion.

After San Francisco has subsisted on army rations for a while some civilians will have more intelligent sympathy for the men behind the pork and beans.

Thanks to the voting machine, we may be sure of having the returns in early, so that those destined to political death need endure no long drawn agony.

Press dispatches announce that Mr. Bryan spoke at Jerusalem. The speaking would have been taken as a matter of course had it only been announced that he was present.

W. W. Bingham led the procession of councilmanic candidates in the republican primaries, and it will not be surprising if he leads the whole procession again at the election.

If California congressmen had imagined that $2,000,000 appropriated for earthquake sufferers would be mainly a matter of bookkeeping, perhaps the requisitions would have been larger.

Be sure to vote for W. Ernest Johnson for city comptroller. He is an expert accountant, who knows his business and can be depended on to keep check on the city's income and outgo in the interest of the taxpayers.

Continental Europe is an armed camp with troops in readiness until May day agitation has been calmed; but even in Europe the idea is growing that government must depend for success upon something more than standing armies.

The senate faces ten days' more talk before starting to vote on the railroad rate bill. The intervening time will be taken by many members of the upper house in devising means to satisfy both their constituents and their employers.

Charley Withnell has been a pretty good building inspector. With him continued in office life and property will be safe against rotten construction, whereas with inspection by the incompetent Butler no one would know when the next building was going to fall down.

JAMES E. BOYD.

With the death of James E. Boyd Nebraska's only democratic governor has passed to the great beyond. Governor Boyd occupies a unique place in Nebraska's political history. Elected to be chief executive in the most bitter and hotly contested campaign ever waged in the state, his eligibility was questioned because he could not prove that either he or his father had ever become naturalized citizens and the case appealed to the supreme court of the United States became epoch-making in the constitutional law of American citizenship. It was finally decided in his favor, although by a divided court, and he succeeded to the executive prerogatives, serving out the remainder of his term without seeking re-election.

As governor his veto of the Newberry bill, regulating railroad rates in the face of an intense popular demonstration in favor of it, showed him to be a man of determination and firmness, intent upon doing his duty as he saw it, regardless of public clamor or approval. An intense partisan and a devoted democrat, James E. Boyd in later years attained to recognition in the national councils of the party. Had Nebraska been a democratic state he would doubtless have occupied higher official position.

In Omaha Governor Boyd will be remembered as a sturdy pioneer, imbued to the core with the public spirit and enterprise which has helped to build the city great. At all times he was ready to respond to every call in the public interest. His pork packing establishment was the forerunner of the great hog and cattle market at South Omaha and the huge plants there which now transform every part of these animals into articles of food consumption. He gave Omaha its first home for the drama worthy of the name and when that was destroyed by fire replaced it with another still more handsome theater. His activity in local politics was but incidental to his leadership in industry, although he was several times honored and once elected mayor at a critical period of the city's career.

That Governor Boyd and Governor Thayer, the two figures in a stirring chapter of Nebraska's history, should both answer the summons within the month, the former at the age of 72 and the other at the age of 86 years, is indeed a remarkable coincidence. Governor Boyd has been honored in life and his memory will be long cherished and always respected.

RATE BILL AMENDMENTS.

It is generally recognized that debate in the senate on the rate bill has been exhausted so far as any influence on the vote is concerned, and public interest is now turning to the division of the senate, which can hardly be long delayed. The whole result will virtually turn on the fate of the amendments, because the full strength of the opposition to rate control has been laid out so to alter the original Dolliver-Hepburn bill, if possible, as to emasculate or to reduce its effect to the utmost possible minimum.

The real test will come on a comparatively few of the seventy amendments that are pending, and probably on the question of a broad or limited judicial review. As is familiarly known, the bill makes no express provision for appeal to the courts, intending to leave parties in interest to their rights under the constitution, but the president and those who are acting positively with him are ready to consent to incorporation in the bill of acknowledgment in terms of constitutional right of appeal from the rates and orders of the commission. The opposition, on the contrary, insists on the broadest possible appeal, its aim being in effect to lodge the rate making power with the courts instead of the commission, because if no rate which is objectionable to the railroads can be effective until it shall have been carried up on appeal through the courts and finally passed upon by the supreme court of the United States, the courts are the real rate-making power, and the interminable delay in their processes would in large part preclude remedy so far as the public is concerned.

Practically, therefore, it is reasonable to anticipate that the contest will be mainly settled by the decision on the judicial review feature. If those who stand with the president are able to defeat wide open review amendment, they will be able to defeat all the other numerous amendments the purpose or effect of which is to weaken the measure. This one critical point settled, the rest should be easily and quickly disposed of.

PROTECT WIFE AND CHILDREN.

At the outset of the municipal campaign, The Bee declared that on their merits the republican nominees as a whole would appeal to the voters much more forcibly than the democratic nominees. There is one noticeably flagrant misfit on the republican ticket in the candidacy of John H. Butler for building inspector.

Butler is a political carpenter, who has never had anything to do with the construction of the modern type of buildings and could not qualify for the office under the charter if he were elected.

On the proper inspection of buildings hangs the question of life or death of dear ones. To vote for a notorious incompetent like Butler for this office is to vote danger to wife and children and to invite building collapses and death trap fires. In this there is no politics. Even the Good Government league has refused to endorse Butler.

But, though it were a political matter, Butler has no claim upon republican votes, because three years ago, without the slightest excuse, he ran for the same office by petition for no purpose but to beat the republican nominee, against whom no word could be said. In addition to this, Butler has been a perpetual office seeker and a chronic bolter.

No one, on the other hand, questions the ability of Building Inspector Withnell, who is up for re-election. As building inspector he has set his authority against flimsy construction, and the building catastrophes we have had since his incumbency have been only in cases where he was overruled and overridden by the council. There is criticism of his action as member of the Board of Public Works but the new charter abolished that board and the building inspector will hereafter have nothing to do with public works' contractors.

With the San Francisco earthquake disaster vividly before them, Omaha citizens, who put life and property above politics, will vote against Butler and incompetency in the building inspection department and for Withnell and safety for themselves and their families.

THE IOWA CONTEST.

The intensity of the contest for the Iowa republican nomination for governor, which is without parallel in the history of party politics in that state, does not diminish, but rather increases as the contest progresses. Though four aspirants entered the field, the struggle has been reduced practically to a question between Governor Cummins, who seeks a third term, and ex-Congressman George D. Perkins, editor of the Sioux City Journal, long known as one of the ablest and staunchest republican leaders.

The campaign has developed the fact that Governor Cummins is backed by one of the most powerful and highly organized political machines ever constructed in the west, which he has been assiduously building from the moment he became governor more than five years ago. He engaged actively in the canvass for renomination soon after the legislature convened last winter and every energy of his machine, which embraces the whole state patronage, has been increasingly devoted to its promotion. On the other hand, the Perkins following shows formidable strength, although it has not so far shown the activity and close knit organization of the Cummins machine, nor has the campaign of the former so far disclosed a plan as systematic and prearranged as that of the latter.

Although the state convention will not be held till near the middle of August, county conventions or primaries have been held in about one-fourth of the counties of the state. The fact that the most of the conventions so far held have been in the extreme northern and northwestern parts of the state, which are recognized as Cummins strongholds, has given him an apparent lead in the delegates already chosen, and the holding of conventions in these counties at so early a date was evidently for the purpose of making such a showing. Very few conventions have yet been held in the southern and central portions of the state, where anti-Cummins and anti-third term sentiment is known to be strongest, and where conventions have been held therein the trend of sentiment has been favorable to Perkins.

The outcome of this arduous and exciting preconvention contest rests with the seventy to seventy-five counties whose conventions are still in the future and most of which have not yet been even called. No such competition for mastery between rival aspirants and factions was ever before waged in Iowa, heretofore always conspicuous as a state of steady political habits, but as the field of doubtful and debatable counties narrows the struggle is almost certain to become even more intense and exciting.

NO BENSON-WATTLES TIE-UP.

The World-Herald is endeavoring at the eleventh hour to prejudice Benson by proclaiming that there is a Benson-Wattles tieup, and that the election of Benson to be mayor means the support of Benson and the Fontanelles for a delegation to the republican state convention for G. W. Wattles for senator.

While this sounds plausible enough, it does not square with the declarations made by Mr. Benson. Mr. Benson has declared that if he is elected mayor there will be no factional politics in the city hall. He has pledged his word that as mayor he will see to it that the influence of his administration is not to be used for or against any republican candidate for senator. He insists that while he does not control or claim to control the Fontanelles, the Fontanelles will not control him. He has made these declarations and pledges of his own volition and his word ought to be good.

No republican, therefore, should allow himself to be stampeded by the World-Herald's story of a Benson-Wattles tieup.

Another of the huge jokes developed by the municipal campaign is the address by R. B. Howell on "The Necessity of adhering to the old party, which has done so much for us all." This appeal would come with a good deal better grace from some other person than Howell, who has been drawing pay for doing nothing as a member of the Water board by virtue of a deal with the democrats two years ago involving a complete sell-out of the regular republican nominees. A man whose last political performance was as disgraceful as this should keep still when the question of adhering to the republican party is up for discussion.

The late fusion candidate for governor, George W. Berge, refuses point blank to be side-tracked to the job of attorney general and insists that if he was good enough to lead the democratic forces two years ago, they have no right to bar him out now because he claims to be still a populist. Mr. Berge will learn, however, in due time that the democrats have no use for him or any other populist when some democrat wants the same place.

Frank Crawford, on the republican ticket for councilman from the Eleventh ward, is a young man of fine promise. His opponent is trying to make capital against him because he does not happen to reside in the center of the ward. Mr. Crawford, however, is broad enough to look after the interests in the council not only of all parts of his ward, but of the whole city, and no one should pay any attention to such frivolous charges against him.

The fate of Henry G. Goll should remind bank clerks that they are subject to orders of bank presidents only when those orders are legal, but it is still improbable that many of them will retain positions if they question each act of the head of the concern unless taken into his confidence.

When those Adams county farmers go on a strike next year unions whose members are not interested in dollar wheat may strain a point to pass resolutions of sympathy, but they may find it hard to detect "scab" wheat in their flour.

Distributing the Load.
Philadelphia Press.

The losses suffered by the insurance companies in San Francisco are being assessed upon the rest of the country by an increase in rates. This is where pretty nearly everybody contributes whether willing or not.

Keeping Tab on Senators.
Portland Oregonian.

Will all this debate in the senate over the railway rate bill really change a vote? If any man now on the side of the people gets on the other side of the fence will it not lend a color of suspicion that some influence more potent than oratory has been at work?

Minister Thompson as Host.
Springfield Republican.

The new United States embassador to Mexico, David E. Thompson, gave a reception to the members of the American colony in the City of Mexico recently, Mrs. Thompson receiving with him. It was an elaborate occasion and Uncle Sam's new representative made a favorable impression. It is to be hoped that this was mutual.

Thundering in the Index.
Chicago Chronicle.

Democrats sometimes forget "where they are at." In a moment of aberration the other day Congressman Williams, addressing the republicans, said: "If you don't revise the tariff we will. If you don't admit Oklahoma and Indian Territory we will. If you don't pass a just and reasonable rate bill we will." This was brave talk, truly, for the leader of a party which has dwindled to such an extent that it does not have members enough to man the committees.

Meeting Conditions with a Will.
Sacramento, (Cal.) Union.

While recognizing the set-back that California has received, we do not, therefore, intend to be discouraged or disheartened. Sentiment will play its part, but it is equally certain that common sense and sterling values will play their parts. Our fields are quite as fertile as ever they were and our mines as rich. We will build up what has been torn down and we will do it with such a hearty good-will as to advertise our confidence and to compel admiration. We have not suffered more than Charleston suffered and Charleston has nothing but harmless scars to show for her calamity. Missouri has built up again and outlived her trouble and California will do the same.

Leaders in the Crisis.
Springfield Republican.

There are undoubtedly 100 officers in the United States army who would have acted as promptly, energetically and efficiently as General Funston did in the crisis of earthquake and conflagration, but that fact detracts in no measure from the credit due Funston. He was there and it appears that he rose to the occasion. This is said with the more pleasure because the general has not always excited one's admiration. Nor, at this time, should it be forgotten who was mayor of San Francisco. There has been nothing in the dispatches thus far to indicate that Mayor Schmitz, "the labor union mayor," failed in the terrible emergency that confronted him. The police and fire department were under his control and if they co-operated with the United States soldiers without serious friction, credit belongs to Schmitz as well as to Funston.

FUEL FROM ALCOHOL.

Possibilities of the Measure Pending in Congress.
Washington Post.

There is a strong promise of great and good results from the passage of the free alcohol bill which the house has sent to the senate. There is no good reason to doubt that it will become a law, however strongly it may be opposed by the Standard Oil company. That corporation has abundant cause to wage war against it on business principles. Free alcohol is not only a menace to the Standard Oil interests, but to a less, but still considerable, degree to the coal combine. The pending bill abolishes the tax on "denaturized" alcohol. "Denaturized" alcohol is alcohol made undrinkable and uncombinable in beverages. In his talk in support of this measure before the ways and means committee, Secretary Wilson of the Agricultural department showed that the soil could be made to produce in alcohol all the fuel that the country needs, and added:

"The northern states could readily depend upon the white potato as a source of heat and light, the southern states upon the yam and the sweet potato, and the western states upon the sugar beet. * * * The average amount of sugar and starch which goes to waste in the stalks of Indian corn annually would make 100 gallons of commercial alcohol per acre. When we consider that the number of acres in Indian corn is approximately 100,000,000, it is seen that the quantity of alcohol that is lost in the stalks is so large as to be almost beyond the grasp of our conception."

Need there be any longer a distressful apprehension of the woes that will come upon the people when the supply of coal is exhausted? Need the millions be afflicted by inordinate demands of the coal combine or by strikes of miners or lockouts by operators? Alcohol can be produced at very small cost, and in practically unlimited quantities. It is in all things that grow, in both the vegetable and animal kingdoms. It has been the source both of great evil and of great good to mankind. Hereafter it promises to swell immeasurably the credit side of the account. Meanwhile, there is probably much more than a bare possibility that practical science will be able to store the surplus heat of the summer's sunshine and render it available for all the purposes served by fuel.

ARMY GOSSIP IN WASHINGTON.

Matters of Interest Gleaned from the Army and Navy Register.

A systematic and complete test of the eight or ten military balloons which are kept at Benicia, Cal., and Omaha, Neb., by the army signal corps is in contemplation. Military ballooning is a subject which has been taken up by the foreign experts and their work has been carefully reported by our representative abroad. It is found that comparatively little progress has been made in this work beyond the organization, maintenance and training of a ballon personnel. In work of this sort the efforts of the signal corps officers are being directed to the development of improved facilities for producing hydrogen in the field and transporting the equipment. There has been more or less prejudice, naturally, against military ballooning, but it is believed that this is a necessary feature which should be fully developed and under control. It is to this end that the tests at Omaha and Benicia are being planned. In the meantime negotiations are proceeding with military balloon-makers in France for the acquisition of two or three of the latest type of that aerial vehicle.

The army signal office will purchase a new French captive balloon of the latest type, one of light weight and small volume, designed partly for use with the advance guard and in expeditionary work, where rapidity of operation is essential. The balloon is made of silk, covered with several coats of varnish and finished with a special preparation, to which has finally been applied an entirely new material known as radio-solar, a composition of aluminium silver, which has the effect of making the balloon impervious to the penetration of gas and gives to the exterior surface a protection against the influence of the sun's rays. It has been found in other balloons without this protective covering that the heat of the sun upon the large body has an appreciable effect upon the balloon. It is one of the curious and altogether unaccountable results of interdepartmental administration that the signal corps must pay out of its meager funds 50 per cent of the valuation of the imported balloon as duty to the customs division of the Treasury department, the article being classified as a silk fabric. The balloon will probably be sent to the signal corps depot at Omaha.

The army signal office continues to receive sample telescopes, some of which—the best of them, it may as well be admitted—come from foreign sources, notably Germany. These are of the latest pattern and are of the type of adjustable power, being of great efficiency and much superior to any of the telescopes hitherto used. They are incased in leather holders in a way which makes a part of the case also an outer section of the telescope. The improvements which have been made in that article are notable and have materially added to the value of the telescope as an instrument of observation in the field under the most adverse circumstances.

The army list and directory for April, which was issued from the military secretary's office on the 20th inst., contains two new features, adding to the value of this monthly publication and completing the monthly record of officers of the army. The relative rank of officers is given for the entire service, forming a useful compilation, in connection with the lineal rank of officers of cavalry, artillery, infantry and Philippine scouts, which latter information has been a feature of the directory for some time. The relative rank shows a vacancy in the grade of lieutenant general, as on the date to which this list was corrected General Corbin had not been confirmed as of that rank. The directory shows the relative position of 8 major generals, 26 brigadier generals, 128 lieutenant colonels, 356 majors, 1,197 captains, 1,034 first lieutenants and 841 second lieutenants. Officers on special duty which carries with it an increase of rank, such as those first lieutenants who are serving with Philippine scouts with the rank of captain, officers detailed as judges advocate, chief of public buildings and grounds, chief of the insular bureau, the chief and the assistant chief of Philippine constabulary, etc., have had their names placed in italics in the rank which they temporarily hold by virtue of their duties, and their names are included in the grades of the arm to which they belong respectively.

It is probable that something will be done by congress during the present session to provide foreign service pay so as to cover the claims of officers and enlisted men of the army for periods in transit. The act of June 30, 1902, provided such pay for officers and men serving beyond the limits of the United States. This legislation has never been repealed, but in making the appropriation in 1904 congress allotted for foreign service pay only in the Philippines, China, Guam, Alaska and Panama, leaving the provisions of the act of 1902 on the statute books. The present army appropriation act has been so amended as to provide for the difference between the two acts of congress since July 1, 1902, and restores the provisions of the act of June 30, 1902. There are many claims for pay or for difference of pay in the two conditions, and these will probably be favorably acted upon at an early day.

There is some chance of an increase in the commutation of quarters for army officers. The subject will receive further consideration from the senate military committee and it is possible that the arguments which have been presented by Paymaster General Dodge will bear fruit. The recommendation was made for this increase last year and again before the house military committee during the present session, but without effect. The sign that the senate military committee is disposed to consider the matter is a gratifying piece of information for the military personnel. It is proposed to allow a second lieutenant two rooms and to increase the allowance by one room for each succeeding grade.

No Cause for Ill-Feeling.
Philadelphia Record.

The sympathetic nations of Europe need take no umbrage at the courteous refusal of the American people to accept their aid for the sufferers of San Francisco. While always ready to extend a hand to help the needy and distressed of other nations, the American people are fully capable of taking care of their own.

Broadgauge Charity.
New York Post.

When the Chinese merchants turned over their contribution to the mayor yesterday and were asked if it was to be devoted expressly to the relief of their countrymen in San Francisco, the spokesman replied: "No, for all; for American man, too." Somewhat pathetic, this, coming from almost the only race none of whom may become an "American man, too."

Humiliating Race Antipathy.
Chicago Chronicle.

The fact that the president deemed it necessary to direct that relief be extended to the suffering Chinese of San Francisco as well as to other sufferers is a humiliating commentary upon race antipathy prevailing among some people who consider themselves enlightened Americans. The statement that the national authorities in San Francisco seized a ship from China laden with rice and tea and had the cargo distributed among the suffering refugees in Chinatown is gratifying by contrast.

Ginger Ale

Badger Brand
Wisconsin's Best

OMAHA BOTTLING CO., Distributors.

ALL DRUG STORES In 10 Cent Bottles

WEBSTER SENATORIAL BOOM.

Humboldt Leader: The talk of John L. Webster for senator is more or less of a joke to those who talk it, and is not considered serious by any of the hearers.

Gothenburg Independent: The people over the state prefer a conservative banker to represent them in Washington at all times than to an oratorical John L. Webster.

O'Neill Independent: One hundred republicans in Omaha have launched a boom for cheap wheat Webster for United States senator. Well, he would make as honest a senator as Brown and much more brilliant.

Bancroft Blade: John L. Webster's boom for the United States senate has not been taken very seriously outside of the Fontanelle headquarters. He has trained too long with the corporate interests to form new habits, and we can't afford to do any speculating at this stage of the game.

Weeping Water Herald: There may have been a time in years gone by when John L. Webster would have made a better United States senator than E. J. Burkett, but Senator Burkett is now a better fitted, more progressive man than our railroad friend, John L. Webster. The latter never did and never will have the confidence of the people.

Blair Pilot: Should Nebraska send John L. Webster to the United States senate she would always be proud of the act. Webster is one of the brainiest men in Nebraska and ranks with the ablest men now in the national upper house. The Pilot hopes that Nebraska will change her policy and for once send a real brainy man to the senate.

Schuyler Free Lance: And now John L. Webster of Omaha, has launched his boom for United States senator, the first launching he has done since he was in the vice presidential sea two years ago. We do not see how John L. missed one year without a launch. Nebraska is not electing corporation lawyers to the senate this time, so Webster won't do.

Cozad Tribune: The latest entry into the senatorial race is John L. Webster of Omaha. If the announcement is given a cordial reception by the people of the state orders will be sent out from the railroad headquarters and all the boys will be expected to get in line. Editors holding juicy transportation will proceed to tell of the distinguished services of General Webster. In the meantime Senator Millard will remain in the race until Webster, like Wattles and Greene, has had his try out. The case is getting desperate.

Broken Bow Republican: John L. Webster is one of our most able lawyers of the state, well qualified to fill with credit any position within the gift of the public. But as he is regarded as a corporation lawyer his friends are making a mistake in bringing him out this year. The facts are the nominees of the republican party for the legislature, state offices, congressman and the United States senate must be men who are not associated with the corporation influences, men who have the ability to make themselves heard and in whom the voters have confidence.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Frederick VIII, the new king of Denmark, is said to be in the habit of inviting editors of leading political organs to attend at the castle to discuss the different political issues of the day.

Some esteemed and enterprising contemporaries employed pictures of Baltimore with San Francisco labels. Others, by some quirk of conscience, were led to imagine their illustrations.

It is time for somebody to remark that the voters of the sixth Alabama district in preferring Richmond P. Hobson to the veteran Bankhead, made a Hobson's choice when it was really the choice of Hobson.

George Gerhardt of Florence, Mass., fought for two years in the French army under Napolean III in his efforts to redeem his waning fortunes which accumulated in the Franco-Prussian war. He emigrated to this country twenty-four years ago.

Not least among the disastrous results of the San Francisco earthquake is the appearance of 100 "separate and distinct" books, each giving the "only true account" of the "seismic cataclysm" and each "handsomely bound, beautifully illustrated and a great moneymaker."

Mme. Duse, who has a strong aversion to being interviewed, was recently beaten by the Copenhagen reporters. One acted as waiter at the hotel, another acted as shoemaker's assistant, a third drove her cab and a fourth was assistant stage machinist and all used bits of conversation for long interviews.

PRAISE FOR THE RAILROADS.

Their Part in Succoring the Afflicted in San Francisco.
Baltimore American.

Could the sum total of the nation's generosity to the needy in San Francisco be ascertained it would be found that the largest contributions have been made, not by the United States government, not by the great metropolis of the Empire state, with its hundreds of millionaires, but by the railroad companies, objects of many unjust attacks as well of some complaints that are well founded.

Trainload after trainload of supplies and provisions were hauled without charge and all schedules were adjusted so as to speed the relief stores to their destination. The value in dollars and cents of this service reaches into the millions, whether estimated in rate schedule figures or at actual cost to the railroad companies. It is said that the Harriman roads alone are rendering a service that is worth $75,000 a day and that the aggregate sum of their contributions is over two millions. Other roads will, perhaps, bring the total to four millions.

Of course, these gifts are not as spectacular as the drafting of a $100,000 check, which may be reproduced in a newspaper, but they are in every way worthy of respectful attention. They show that the railroads are not quite so black as they are painted.

LAUGHING LINES.

Cervantes was revising the proof sheets of "Don Quixote."

"Because," he explained, "my publishers can't afford to hire a knight editor."

Then, remembering that he had to be his own horse editor as well, he corrected a typographical error in the name of Rosinante.—Chicago Tribune.

"The policeman says you were acting like a crazy clown."

"Yes, your honor. I was giving an impersonation, sir."

"What were you impersonating?"

"I was impersonating an officer, sir."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Miss Knox—Yes, he actually said your cheeks were like roses.

Miss Passay—(coyly delighted)—Oh, come, now, that's laying it on pretty thick.

Miss Knox—Yes, he remarked that about it, too.—Philadelphia Press.

"Think of the men of genius who lack the necessities of life," exclaimed the studious young woman.

"Yes," answered Mr. Cumrox, "and in nearly every case it was because they didn't know how to advertise."—Washington Star.

"Why don't you marry?"

"Don't need a wife—I've got oodles of money."

"But how can money take the place of a wife?"

"Well, it talks, doesn't it?"—Cleveland Leader.

Jinks—How's your wife?

Binks—My wife is lost to sight, to memory dear.

Jinks—Why, my dear fellow, I never heard your wife was dead.

Binks—She isn't. I'm paying her $50 a week alimony.—Brooklyn Life.

"It's nice to be happily married," argued he.

"But it is no longer stylish," retorted she.

And that settled it.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Do not despair," began the moralist, "you know, as the old saying goes, 'opportunity knocks—'"

"Yes," interrupted the pessimist, "opportunity knocks; at least it has never boosted me."—Philadelphia Press.

Police Magistrate—This is not the first time you have been before me, but you have given a different name from the one you gave me the other time.

Vagrant—Dat's all right, y'r honor. W'en de wind changes its direction it changes its name, doesn't it?—Chicago Tribune.

LOVER'S LANE.

Arthur Guiterman in Scribner's.

It goes beneath a checkered arch
Of leaf and sunlight, oak and larch;
Athwart a mead of meadow sweet,
A field of lily bordered wheat;
Through groves of bridal birch it turns
And mossy hollows, deep in ferns;
Then up a hill and down a glen,
From Nowhere out and back again;
And many feet have worn it plain—
That errant way of Lovers' Lane.

There, unafraid, the wood-folk play;
There wanton briers dip and sway
To catch and keep whatever comes
And make much work for clumsy thumbs
Of loosing tress and lacing shoe—
Such tasks as lovers love to do.
Of tales there told with eye or tongue
I need not tell—if ye were young—
Nor yet of castles reared in Spain
By architects of Lovers' Lane.

If Lovers' Lane ye wander through,
That roadway's rule is "two by two,"
Although the path is wondrous straight;
For here's a hedge, and there's a gate,
A brook, a stile, a quaking moss,
The strong must help the weak to cross;
Then, deep in shade ere set of sun
Its dells are never safe for one—
Still (must the sorry truth be known?)
In Lovers' Lane I walk alone!

No Alcohol

For a long time we have been firmly determined to produce all our medicines entirely free from alcohol, and thereby forever remove the very last objection that any one could possibly have to these superior remedies. This determination has resulted in the most complete victory.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Non-alcoholic

The only Sarsaparilla in the world entirely free from alcohol. Destined to become the one great family medicine of the age. Contains all the tonic, alterative, and curative properties of the old Sarsaparilla, yet entirely free from alcohol in any form.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Non-alcoholic

The latest discoveries in therapeutics show that in nearly every disease of the throat and lungs the patient is far better off without alcohol than with it.

The question of your taking an alcoholic stimulant thus becomes completely separated from the question of your taking any of our medicines.

We Banish Alcohol. We Publish Our Formulas.

We Urge You to Consult Your Doctor.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.